

2nd Edition



R

IN A NUTSHELL

A Desktop Quick Reference

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Joseph Adler

R IN A NUTSHELL

If you're considering R for statistical computing and data visualization, this book provides a quick and practical guide to just about everything you can do with the open source R language and software environment. You'll learn how to write R functions and use R packages to help you prepare, visualize, and analyze data. Author Joseph Adler illustrates each process with a wealth of examples from medicine, business, and sports.

Updated for R 2.14 and 2.15, this second edition includes new and expanded chapters on R performance, the ggplot2 data visualization package, and parallel R computing with Hadoop.

- Get started quickly with an R tutorial and hundreds of examples
- Explore R syntax, objects, and other language details
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- Learn how to use R to prepare data for analysis
- Visualize your data with R's graphics, lattice, and ggplot2 packages
- Use R to calculate statistical tests, fit models, and compute probability distributions
- Speed up intensive computations by writing parallel R programs for Hadoop
- Get a complete desktop reference to R

"R is free and powerful, but it's difficult to get started. R in a Nutshell is a critical companion for learning R and is a great reference manual for every data scientist."

—DJ Patil

*Data Scientist in Residence
at Greylock*

"R is fast becoming the lingua franca of statistics, and R in a Nutshell is the best entry point for people getting started. From data visualization to time series analysis, the book covers all the topics needed to do powerful data science."

—Anthony Goldbloom

Founder and CEO of Kaggle

Joseph Adler, a senior data scientist at LinkedIn, has years of experience in data mining and data analysis at companies including DoubleClick, American Express, and Verisign. He's the inventor of several patents for computer security and cryptography, and the author of *O'Reilly's Baseball Hacks*.

US \$49.99

CAN \$52.99

ISBN: 978-1-449-31208-4



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IN A NUTSHELL

Second Edition

Joseph Adler

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R in a Nutshell, Second Edition

by Joseph Adler

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Published by O'Reilly Media, Inc., 1005 Gravenstein Highway North, Sebastopol, CA 95472.

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Editors: Mike Loukides and Meghan Blanchette
Production Editor: Holly Bauer
Proofreader: Julie Van Keuren

Indexer: Fred Brown
Cover Designer: Karen Montgomery
Interior Designer: David Futato
Illustrators: Robert Romano and Rebecca Demarest

September 2009: First Edition.
October 2012: Second Edition.

Revision History for the Second Edition:

2012-09-25 First release

See <http://oreilly.com/catalog/errata.csp?isbn=9781449312084> for release details.

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ISBN: 978-1-449-31208-4

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Table of Contents

Preface	xiii
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Part I. R Basics

1. Getting and Installing R	3
R Versions	3
Getting and Installing Interactive R Binaries	3
Windows	4
Mac OS X	5
Linux and Unix Systems	5
2. The R User Interface	7
The R Graphical User Interface	7
Windows	8
Mac OS X	8
Linux and Unix	9
The R Console	11
Command-Line Editing	13
Batch Mode	13
Using R Inside Microsoft Excel	14
RStudio	15
Other Ways to Run R	17
3. A Short R Tutorial	19
Basic Operations in R	19
Functions	21
Variables	22

Introduction to Data Structures	24
Objects and Classes	27
Models and Formulas	28
Charts and Graphics	30
Getting Help	35

4. R Packages	37
An Overview of Packages	37
Listing Packages in Local Libraries	38
Loading Packages	40
Loading Packages on Windows and Linux	40
Loading Packages on Mac OS X	40
Exploring Package Repositories	41
Exploring R Package Repositories on the Web	42
Finding and Installing Packages Inside R	42
Installing Packages From Other Repositories	45
Custom Packages	45
Creating a Package Directory	45
Building the Package	47

Part II. The R Language

5. An Overview of the R Language	51
Expressions	51
Objects	52
Symbols	52
Functions	52
Objects Are Copied in Assignment Statements	54
Everything in R Is an Object	55
Special Values	55
NA	55
Inf and -Inf	56
NaN	56
NULL	56
Coercion	56
The R Interpreter	57
Seeing How R Works	59
6. R Syntax	63
Constants	63
Numeric Vectors	63
Character Vectors	64
Symbols	65
Operators	66
Order of Operations	67

Assignments	69
Expressions	69
Separating Expressions	69
Parentheses	70
Curly Braces	70
Control Structures	71
Conditional Statements	71
Loops	72
Accessing Data Structures	75
Data Structure Operators	75
Indexing by Integer Vector	76
Indexing by Logical Vector	78
Indexing by Name	79
R Code Style Standards	80
7. R Objects	83
Primitive Object Types	83
Vectors	86
Lists	87
Other Objects	88
Matrices	88
Arrays	89
Factors	89
Data Frames	91
Formulas	92
Time Series	94
Shingles	95
Dates and Times	95
Connections	96
Attributes	96
Class	99
8. Symbols and Environments	101
Symbols	101
Working with Environments	102
The Global Environment	103
Environments and Functions	104
Working with the Call Stack	104
Evaluating Functions in Different Environments	105
Adding Objects to an Environment	107
Exceptions	108
Signaling Errors	108
Catching Errors	109
9. Functions	111
The Function Keyword	111

Arguments	111
Return Values	113
Functions as Arguments	113
Anonymous Functions	114
Properties of Functions	115
Argument Order and Named Arguments	117
Side Effects	118
Changes to Other Environments	118
Input/Output	119
Graphics	119

10. Object-Oriented Programming	121
Overview of Object-Oriented Programming in R	122
Key Ideas	122
Implementation Example	123
Object-Oriented Programming in R: S4 Classes	129
Defining Classes	129
New Objects	130
Accessing Slots	130
Working with Objects	131
Creating Coercion Methods	131
Methods	132
Managing Methods	133
Basic Classes	134
More Help	135
Old-School OOP in R: S3	135
S3 Classes	135
S3 Methods	136
Using S3 Classes in S4 Classes	137
Finding Hidden S3 Methods	137

Part III. Working with Data

11. Saving, Loading, and Editing Data	141
Entering Data Within R	141
Entering Data Using R Commands	141
Using the Edit GUI	142
Saving and Loading R Objects	145
Saving Objects with save	145
Importing Data from External Files	146
Text Files	146
Other Software	154
Exporting Data	155
Importing Data From Databases	156
Export Then Import	156

Database Connection Packages	156
RODBC	157
DBI	167
TSDBI	172
Getting Data from Hadoop	172

12. Preparing Data	173
Combining Data Sets	173
Pasting Together Data Structures	174
Merging Data by Common Fields	177
Transformations	179
Reassigning Variables	179
The Transform Function	179
Applying a Function to Each Element of an Object	180
Binning Data	185
Shingles	185
Cut	186
Combining Objects with a Grouping Variable	187
Subsets	187
Bracket Notation	188
subset Function	188
Random Sampling	189
Summarizing Functions	190
tapply, aggregate	190
Aggregating Tables with rowsum	193
Counting Values	194
Reshaping Data	196
Data Cleaning	205
Finding and Removing Duplicates	205
Sorting	206

Part IV. Data Visualization

13. Graphics	213
An Overview of R Graphics	213
Scatter Plots	214
Plotting Time Series	220
Bar Charts	222
Pie Charts	226
Plotting Categorical Data	227
Three-Dimensional Data	232
Plotting Distributions	239
Box Plots	242
Graphics Devices	246
Customizing Charts	247

Common Arguments to Chart Functions	247
Graphical Parameters	247
Basic Graphics Functions	257
14. Lattice Graphics	267
History	267
An Overview of the Lattice Package	268
How Lattice Works	268
A Simple Example	268
Using Lattice Functions	270
Custom Panel Functions	272
High-Level Lattice Plotting Functions	272
Univariate Trellis Plots	273
Bivariate Trellis Plots	297
Trivariate Plots	305
Other Plots	310
Customizing Lattice Graphics	312
Common Arguments to Lattice Functions	312
trellis.skeleton	313
Controlling How Axes Are Drawn	314
Parameters	315
plot.trellis	319
strip.default	320
simpleKey	321
Low-Level Functions	322
Low-Level Graphics Functions	322
Panel Functions	323
15. ggplot2	325
A Short Introduction	325
The Grammar of Graphics	328
A More Complex Example: Medicare Data	333
Quick Plot	342
Creating Graphics with ggplot2	343
Learning More	347

Part V. Statistics with R

16. Analyzing Data	351
Summary Statistics	351
Correlation and Covariance	354
Principal Components Analysis	357
Factor Analysis	360
Bootstrap Resampling	361

17. Probability Distributions	363
Normal Distribution	363
Common Distribution-Type Arguments	366
Distribution Function Families	366
18. Statistical Tests	371
Continuous Data	371
Normal Distribution-Based Tests	372
Non-Parametric Tests	385
Discrete Data	388
Proportion Tests	388
Binomial Tests	389
Tabular Data Tests	390
Non-Parametric Tabular Data Tests	396
19. Power Tests	397
Experimental Design Example	397
t-Test Design	398
Proportion Test Design	398
ANOVA Test Design	400
20. Regression Models	401
Example: A Simple Linear Model	401
Fitting a Model	403
Helper Functions for Specifying the Model	404
Getting Information About a Model	404
Refining the Model	410
Details About the lm Function	410
Assumptions of Least Squares Regression	412
Robust and Resistant Regression	414
Subset Selection and Shrinkage Methods	416
Stepwise Variable Selection	416
Ridge Regression	417
Lasso and Least Angle Regression	418
elasticnet	419
Principal Components Regression and Partial Least Squares	
Regression	420
Nonlinear Models	420
Generalized Linear Models	421
glmnet	424
Nonlinear Least Squares	427
Survival Models	428
Smoothing	433
Splines	433
Fitting Polynomial Surfaces	435

Kernel Smoothing	436
Machine Learning Algorithms for Regression	437
Regression Tree Models	439
MARS	450
Neural Networks	455
Project Pursuit Regression	459
Generalized Additive Models	462
Support Vector Machines	464
21. Classification Models	467
Linear Classification Models	467
Logistic Regression	467
Linear Discriminant Analysis	472
Log-Linear Models	476
Machine Learning Algorithms for Classification	477
k Nearest Neighbors	477
Classification Tree Models	478
Neural Networks	482
SVMs	483
Random Forests	483
22. Machine Learning	485
Market Basket Analysis	485
Clustering	490
Distance Measures	490
Clustering Algorithms	491
23. Time Series Analysis	495
Autocorrelation Functions	495
Time Series Models	496

Part VI. Additional Topics

24. Optimizing R Programs	503
Measuring R Program Performance	503
Timing	503
Profiling	504
Monitor How Much Memory You Are Using	505
Profiling Memory Usage	506
Optimizing Your R Code	507
Using Vector Operations	507
Lookup Performance in R	509
Use a Database to Query Large Data Sets	516
Preallocate Memory	516

Cleaning Up Memory	516
Functions for Big Data Sets	517
Other Ways to Speed Up R	518
The R Byte Code Compiler	518
High-Performance R Binaries	520
25. Bioconductor	525
An Example	525
Loading Raw Expression Data	526
Loading Data from GEO	530
Matching Phenotype Data	532
Analyzing Expression Data	533
Key Bioconductor Packages	537
Data Structures	541
eSet	541
AssayData	543
AnnotatedDataFrame	543
MIAME	544
Other Classes Used by Bioconductor Packages	545
Where to Go Next	546
Resources Outside Bioconductor	546
Vignettes	546
Courses	547
Books	547
26. R and Hadoop	549
R and Hadoop	549
Overview of Hadoop	549
RHadoop	554
Hadoop Streaming	568
Learning More	571
Other Packages for Parallel Computation with R	571
Segue	571
doMC	572
Where to Learn More	572
Appendix: R Reference	573
Bibliography	673
Index	675



Preface

It's been over 10 years since I was first introduced to R. Back then, I was a young product development manager at DoubleClick, a company that sold advertising software for managing online ad sales. I was working on inventory prediction: estimating the number of ad impressions that could be sold for a given search term, web page, or demographic characteristic. I wanted to play with the data myself, but we couldn't afford a piece of expensive software like SAS or MATLAB. I looked around for a little while, trying to find an open-source statistics package, and stumbled on R. Back then, R was a bit rough around the edges and was missing a lot of the features it has today (like fancy graphics and statistics functions). But R was intuitive and easy to use; I was hooked. Since that time, I've used R to do many different things: estimate credit risk, analyze baseball statistics, and look for Internet security threats. I've learned a lot about data and matured a lot as a data analyst.

R, too, has matured a great deal over the past decade. R is used at the world's largest technology companies (including Google, Microsoft, and Facebook), the largest pharmaceutical companies (including Johnson & Johnson, Merck, and Pfizer), and at hundreds of other companies. It's used in statistics classes at universities around the world and by statistics researchers to try new techniques and algorithms.

Why I Wrote This Book

This book is designed to be a concise guide to R. It's not intended to be a book about statistics or an exhaustive guide to R. In this book, I tried to show all the things that R can do and to give examples showing how to do them. This book is designed to be a good desktop reference.

I wrote this book because I like R. R is fun and intuitive in ways that other solutions are not. You can do things in a few lines of R that could take hours of struggling in a spreadsheet. Similarly, you can do things in a few lines of R that could take pages of Java code (and hours of Java coding). There are some excellent books on R, but

I couldn't find an inexpensive book that gave an overview of everything you could do in R. I hope this book helps you use R.

When Should You Use R?

I think R is a great piece of software, but it isn't the right tool for every problem. Clearly, it would be ridiculous to write a video game in R, but it's not even the best tool for all data problems.

R is very good at plotting graphics, analyzing data, and fitting statistical models using data that fits in the computer's memory. It's not as good at storing data in complicated structures, efficiently querying data, or working with data that doesn't fit in the computer's memory.

Typically, I use a scripting language like Perl, Python, or Ruby to preprocess files before using them in R. (If the files are really big, I'll use Pig.) It's technically possible to use R for these problems (by reading files one line at a time and using R's regular expression support), but it's pretty awkward. To hold large data files, I usually use Hadoop. Sometimes I use a database like MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQLite, or Oracle (when someone else is paying the license fee).

What's New in the Second Edition?

This edition isn't a total rewrite of the first book. But I have tried to improve the book in a few significant ways:

- There are new chapters on `ggplot2` and using R with Hadoop.
- Formatting changes should make code examples easier to read.
- I've changed the order of the book slightly, grouping the plotting chapters together.
- I've made some minor updates to reflect changes in R 2.14 and R 2.15.
- There are some new sections on useful tools for manipulating data in R, such as `plyr` and `reshape`.
- I've corrected dozens of errors.

R License Terms

R is an open-source software package, licensed under the GNU General Public License (GPL).¹ This means that you can install R for free on most desktop and server machines. (Comparable commercial software packages sell for hundreds or thousands of dollars. If R were a poor substitute for the commercial software packages, they might have limited appeal. However, I think R is *better* than its commercial counterparts in many respects.)

Capability

You can find implementations for hundreds (maybe thousands) of statistical and data analysis algorithms in R. No commercial package offers anywhere near the scope of functionality available through the Comprehensive R Archive Network (CRAN).

Community

There are now hundreds of thousands (if not millions) of R users worldwide. By using R, you can be sure that you're using the same software your colleagues are using.

Performance

R's performance is comparable, or superior, to most commercial analysis packages. R requires you to load data sets into memory before processing. If you have enough memory to hold the data, R can run very quickly. Luckily, memory is cheap. You can buy 32 GB of server RAM for less than the cost of a single desktop license of a comparable piece of commercial statistical software.

Examples

In this book, I have tried to provide many working examples of R code. I deliberately decided to use new and original examples, instead of relying on the data sets included with R. I am not implying that the included examples are not good; they are good. I just wanted to give readers a second set of examples. In most cases, the examples are short and simple and I have not provided them in a downloadable form. However, I have included example data and a few of the longer examples in the `nutshell` R package, available through CRAN. To install the `nutshell` package, type the following command on the R console:

```
> install.packages("nutshell")
```

1. There is some controversy about GPL licensed software and what it means to you as a corporate user. Some users are afraid that any code they write in R will be bound by the GPL. If you are not writing extensions to R, you do not need to worry about this issue. R is an interpreter, and the GPL does not apply to a program just because it is executed on a GPL-licensed interpreter.

If you are writing extensions to R, they might be bound by the GPL. For more information, see the GNU foundation's FAQ on the GPL: <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gplfaq>. However, for a definite answer, see an attorney. If you are worried about a specific application, see an attorney.

How This Book Is Organized

I've broken this book into parts:

- [Part I, *R Basics*](#), covers the basics of getting and running R. It's designed to help get you up and running if you're a new user, including a short tour of the many things you can do with R.
- [Part II, *The R Language*](#), picks up where the first section leaves off, describing the R language in detail.
- [Part III, *Working with Data*](#), covers data processing in R: loading data into R, transforming data, and summarizing data.
- [Part IV, *Data Visualization*](#), describes how to plot data with R.
- [Part V, *Statistics with R*](#), covers statistical tests and models in R.
- [Part VI, *Additional Topics*](#), contains chapters that don't belong elsewhere: tuning R programs, writing parallel R programs, and Bioconductor.
- Finally, I included an [Appendix](#) describing functions and data sets included with the base distribution of R.

If you are new to R, install R and start with [Chapter 3](#). Next, take a look at [Chapter 5](#) to learn some of the rules of the R language. If you plan to use R for plotting, statistical tests, or statistical models, take a look at the appropriate chapter. Make sure you look at the first few sections of the chapter, because these provide an overview of how all the related functions work. (For example, don't skip straight to “[Random forests for regression](#)” on page 448 without reading “[Example: A Simple Linear Model](#)” on page 401.)

Conventions Used in This Book

The following typographical conventions are used in this book:

Italic

Indicates new terms, URLs, email addresses, filenames, and file extensions.

Constant width

Used for program listings as well as within paragraphs to refer to program elements such as variable or function names, databases, data types, environment variables, statements, and keywords. (When showing input and output on the R console, I use constant width text to show prompts and other information produced by the R interpreter.)

Constant width bold

Shows commands or other text that should be typed literally by the user. (When showing input and output on the R console, I use constant width bold text to show you what I typed, including comments.)

Constant width italic

Shows text that should be replaced with user-supplied values or by values determined by context.



This icon indicates a tip, suggestion, or general note.



This icon indicates a warning or a caution.

In this book, I will sometimes show commands that I entered on my operating system prompt (i.e., in a Bash shell on Linux), and sometimes show commands that I entered in the R console. For commands that I entered in the operating system shell, I use a \$ character to show the prompt; for commands entered in the R console, I will use > or + to show the prompt. (In either case, don't type the prompt character.)

Using Code Examples

This book is here to help you get your job done. In general, you may use the code in this book in your programs and documentation. You do not need to contact us for permission unless you're reproducing a significant portion of the code. For example, writing a program that uses several chunks of code from this book does not require permission. Selling or distributing a CD-ROM of examples from O'Reilly books does require permission. Answering a question by citing this book and quoting example code does not require permission. Incorporating a significant amount of example code from this book into your product's documentation does require permission.

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Acknowledgments

First, I'd like to thank everyone who read the first book. I wrote *R in a Nutshell* to be useful. I tried to write the book that I wanted to read; I tried my best to share as much useful information as I could about R. That's an ambitious goal, and I wrote an imperfect book. I appreciate all the feedback, suggestions, and corrections that I have received from readers and have tried my best to improve the book in the second edition.

I'd like to thank the team at O'Reilly for their support. Tim O'Reilly has said that he follows three guiding principles: work on something that matters to you more than money, create more value than you capture, and take the long view.² I tried to follow these principles when writing this book. As an author, I felt like the team at O'Reilly followed these principles. My goal in writing *R in a Nutshell* was to write the best book I could write. I hope that when people read this book, they learn something new and use what they learned to solve important problems.

2. See <http://radar.oreilly.com/2009/01/work-on-stuff-that-matters-fir.html>.

Many people helped support the writing of this book. First, I'd like to thank all of my technical reviewers. These folks check to make sure the examples work, look for technical and mathematical errors, and make many suggestions on writing quality. It's not possible to write a quality technical book without quality technical reviewers: Peter Goldstein, Aaron Mandel, and David Hoaglin are the reason that this book reads as well as it does.

For the past two years, I've worked at LinkedIn, ground zero for the data revolution. I've learned a huge amount working side by side with people like DJ Patil, Monica Rogati, Daniel Tunkelang, Sam Shah, and Jay Kreps. I've had the chance to discover interesting patterns, figure out how to share them with other people, and figure out how to scale my programs to work for hundreds of millions of users. I hope the second edition of this book reflects some of the lessons that I've learned on data, and helps other people learn the same things.

I'd like to thank Randall Munroe, author of the xkcd comic. He kindly allowed us to reprint two of his (excellent) comics in this book. You can find his comics (and assorted merchandise) at <http://www.xkcd.com>.

Additionally, I'd like to thank everyone who provided or suggested improvements. Aaron Schatz of [Football Outsiders](#) provided me with play-by-play data from the 2005 NFL season (the field goal data is from its database). Sandor Szalma of Johnson & Johnson suggested GSE2034 as an example of gene expression data. Jeremy Howard of Kaggle suggested adding glmnet.

Finally, I'd like to thank my wife, Sarah, my daughter, Zoe, and my son, Zeke. Writing a book takes a lot of time, and they were very understanding when I needed to work. They were also very understanding when I dragged them to the San Diego Zoo to look at the harpy eagles.



R Basics

This part of the book covers the basics of R: how to get R, how to install it, and how to use packages in R. It also includes a quick tutorial on R and an overview of the features of R.

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