R CHEATSHEET
9/07/2018

FUNCTION	PURPOSE	EXAMPLE
help()	learn what a function does, and how to use it	`help(labs)`
library()	load an already installed package; you must load packages each time you start a new R session	`library(ggplot2)`

sqrt(x)	take the square root of x	`sqrt(36)`
		
		`## [1] 6`

abs(x)	get the absolute value of x	`abs(-100)`
		
		`## [1] 100`

round(x, digits = n)	round x to n digits	`round(0.781, digits = 2)`
		
		`## [1] 0.78`

c()	glue (or 'concatenate') multiple variables together into a vector	`TA_ages <- c(32, 27, 26, 489)`
		`TA_ages`
		
		`## [1] 32 27 26 489`

mean(x)	take the mean of x	`mean(TA_ages)`
		
		`## [1] 143.5`

head(x)	look at the first six values in a vector, or the first six rows in a data frame	`head(iris)`

ggplot()	the basic foundation of a ggplot; your data source and aesthetic mappings belong in this function	`p1 <- ggplot(data = iris,`
		`aes(x = Petal.Length,`
		`y = Sepal.Length,`
		`color = Species))`
		`p1`

geom_point()	make a scatterplot; must be attached to a ggplot with a '+' sign	`p1 + geom_point()`

geom_histogram()	make a histogram; must be attached to a ggplot with a '+' sign	`p2 <- ggplot(data = iris,`
		`aes(x = Petal.Length)) +`
		`geom_histogram(bins = 30)`

labs()	add axis labels to a ggplot; attach with a '+' sign	`p1 + geom_point() +`
		`labs(x = "Petal length (cm)",`
		`y = "Sepal length (cm)")`

facet_wrap("")	divide a ggplot into many panels ('facets') according to the variable in quotes; attach with a '+' sign	`p2 + facet_wrap("Species")`