OPERATORS

	Description	Example	Result
General	•	1	
<-	Assignment operator	x <- 1	1
		y = 1+1	2
=	Assignment operator (suggested)	z=3	3
#	Comment	#This is a comment	R will not read/execute
5	Help	?topic	Help on term "topic"
Mathematic	cal		
+	Addition	2.5+z	5.5
=	Subtraction	z-2.5	0.5
*	Scalar multiplication	2*3	6
/	Division operator	6/2	3
0/0/0	Remainder	5%%2	1
^	Exponentiation	2^3	8
0/0*0/0	Matrix multiplication	mat1%*%mat1	
Logical		x=c(2,3,4)	
==	Equals	z==3	TRUE
!=	Not Equal	z!=3	FALSE
>	Greater Than	z>3	FALSE
>=	Greater Than or Equal To	z>=3	TRUE
<	Less Than	z<3	FALSE
<=	Less Than or Equal To	z<=3	TRUE
	Or	x==2 x>3	TRUE FALSE TRUE
&	And	x==2 & x<3	TRUE FALSE FALSE

VECTORS

	Command	Example	Result
Creating numeric			
vector			
Combine elements	c()	x=c(2,4,6)	2,4,6
		y=c(1,3,5)	1,3,5
		z=c(x, y)	2,4,6,1,3,5
Colon operator	from: to	3:7	3,4,5,6,7
Sequence generation	seq(from, to, by)	seq(from=2,to=8, by=3)	2,5,8
	seq(from, to, length)	seq(from=2,to=4, length=6)	2.0, 2.4, 2.8, 3.2, 3.6,
			4.0
Replicate elements	rep(vector, times)	rep(c(1,2),times=3)	1,2,1,2,1,2
-	rep(vector, each)	rep(c(1,2),each=3)	1,1,1,2,2,2
Random sample	sample(integer,size)	sample(5,4)	3,5,4,1 #randomly
1	sample(vector, size)	sample(c(5,7,9,4),3)	7,4,5
	sample(vector, size, replace=TRU	sample(c(5,7,9,4),5,replace=TRU	9,7,9,4,5
	E)	E)	
Random normally	rnorm(n)	rnorm(4)	1.09, 0.76, 0.36, 0.40
distributed numbers	rnorm(n,mean,sd)	rnorm(4,mean=2,sd=2)	
Creating character			
vector			
Combine elements	c(value1, value2,)	c("a", "b", "c")	a, b, c
Letters	letters	letters	a to z
		letters[1:4]	a, b, c, d
Concatenate	paste(vectors, sep)	paste("C",1:3,sep= "")	C1,C2,C3
Fetching elements			, ,
from a vector			
Single element	object[index]	x=c(2,4,6,7,9)	2,4,6,7,9
	,	x[2]	4
Multiple elements	object[c(indices)]	x[c(1,3)]	2, 6
Range elements	object[index : index]	x[2:4]	4,6,7
Exclude single	object[-index]	x[-2]	2,6,7,9
element)[- , - , · , ·
Exclude multiple	object[-c(indices)]	x[-c(3,5)]	2,4,7
1	, , , , , , ,	x[10]	NA
		x[2,4,5]	Error
Functions for a	Syntax:	(/ /]	
numeric vector	Function_name(vector)		
Function	Description	Function	Description
length(vector)	Size of the vector	sort(vector)	Sort in ascending order
order(vector)	Order the indices	sort(vector, decreasing=TRUE)	Sort in descending
			order
max(vector)	Returns maximum	min(vector)	Returns minimum
range(vector)	Returns range of vector	mean(vector)	Arithmetic mean
0 \	Median of a vector	quantile(vector, prob)	Quantiles with
median(vector)	Miculan of a vector		

summary(vector)	Statistical summary of vector	var(vector)	Variance of a vector
sd(vector)	Standard deviation	log(,base)	Logarithm with specified base value
sin(vector)	Sine of a vector	cosine(vector)	Cosine of vector
unique(vector)	Returns unique elements of vector		
Functions for a pair of numeric vectors	Syntax Function_name(vector1, vector2)		
Function	Description	Function	Description
cor(vector1, vector2)	Correlation between vectors	union(vector1, vector2)	Union of sets of vectors
intersect(vector1, vector2)	Intersection of vectors	setdiff(vector1, vector2)	Returns unique elements of first vector
Functions for character vector	Syntax: Function_name(vector)		
Function	Description	Function	Description
nchar(vector)	Count the number of characters in each element of vector	substr(vector, start, stop)	Substrings of character elements from start to stop
Functions for data			
type conversion of			
vector			
Function	Description	Function	Description
str(vector)	Returns type of data	as.numeric(vector)	Convert to numeric
as.character(vector)	Convert to character		

MATRIX

	Command	Example	Result
Creating a matrix		x=1:6; y=7:12; z=13:18	
From a vector	matrix(vector, nrow)	matrix(x,nrow=3)	1 4 2 5 3 6
	matrix(vector, ncol)	matrix(x,ncol=3)	1 3 5 2 4 6
	matrix(vector, ncol, byrow=TRUE)	matrix(x,ncol=2,byrow=TRUE)	1 2 3 4 5 6
Binding vectors row wise	rbind(vector1, vector2,)	rbind(x,y,z)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
Binding vectors column wise	cbind(vector1, vector2,)	cbind(x,z)	1 13 2 14 3 15 4 16 5 17 6 18
Fetch elements of a matrix	Object: Matrix object	mat= rbind(x,y,z)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
Single element	object[row index, column index]	mat[1,1] mat[3,5]	1 17
Multiple elements of single column	object [c(row indices), column index]	mat[c(2,3),4]	10 16
Multiple elements of single row	object [row index, c(column indices)]	mat[3,c(2,3)]	14 15
Single row	object [row index,]	mat[2,]	7 8 9 10 11 12
Multiple rows	object [c(row indices),]	mat[c(2,3),]	7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
		mat[1:2,]	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
Multiple columns	object [, c(column indices)]	mat[,c(2,3)]	2 3 8 9 14 15
Multiple rows and columns	object [c(row indices), c(column indices)]	mat[c(2,3),c(3,4)]	9 10 15 16

Functions for			
matrix			
Function	Description	Function	Description
str(matrix)	Structure of a matrix	dim(matrix)	Dimensions of a matrix
nrow(matrix)	Number of rows in a matrix	ncol(matrix)	Number of columns in
			a matrix
colMeans(matrix)	Column means of matrix	rowMeans(matrix)	Row means of matrix
colnames(matrix)	Column names of matrix	rownames(matrix)	Row names of matrix
t(matrix)	Transpose matrix		
Matrix		x=1:6; mx=matrix(x,ncol=3)	1 3 5
manipulation			2 4 6
Add column(s) to	cbind(matrix, vector)	y=c(7,8); $mx=cbind(mx, y)$	1 3 5 7
matrix			2 4 6 8
Add row(s) to	rbind(matrix,vector)	z=9:12; $mx=rbind(mx, z)$	1 3 5 7
matrix			2 4 6 8
			9 10 11 12
Delete row from a	matrix=matrix[-row index,]	mx=mx[-3,]	1 3 5 7
matrix			2 4 6 8
Delete column from	matrix=matrix[, -column index]	mx=mx[,-4]	1 3 5
a matrix			2 4 6
Replace value of	mx[row ,column]= value	mx[2,3]=7	1 3 5
element			2 4 7
Similarly we can rep	place rows and columns		

DATA FRAME

	Command	Example	Result
Creating a data		x=1:6;	1 2 3 4 5 6
frame		y=letters[1:6];	a b c d e f
		z=paste(y, x, sep= "")	a1 b2 c3 d4 e5 f6
From vectors	data.frame()	D=data.frame(x,y,z)	x y z
			1 a a1
			2 b b2
			3 c c3
			4 d d4
			5 e e5
Fetch values from			6 f f6
a data frame			
Complete column	Data_frame_name\$column_name	D\$x	1 2 3 4 5 6
Complete column		- W-1	
Single value from a	DataFrameName\$ColName[index]	D\$x[2]	2
column	D. F. M. ACDI. I.		
Multiple values from	DataFrameName\$ColName[range]	D\$x[3:6]	3 4 5 6
a column			
Data frame		p=c(2,5,7,8,4,9)	
manipulation			
Add column	Data_frame_name\$	$D^p=p$	x y z p
	new_column_name=values		1 a a1 2
			2 b b2 5
			3 c c3 7
			4 d d4 8 5 e e5 4
Delete column	Data frama nama	D\$p=NULL	6 f f6 9
Delete Column	Data_frame_name\$ column_name= NULL	D\ \psi\p_1\OTT	x y z
	Columni_mamic=1 VOLL		2 b b2
			3 c c3
			4 d d4
			5 e e5
			6 f f6
Replace single value	Data_frame_name\$	D\$x[2]=100	x y z
of column	column_name[index]=new_value		1 a a1
			100 b b2
			3 c c3
			4 d d4
			5 e e5
	check the data structure of R obj		6 f f6

Functions to check the data structure of R object

is.vector()	is.matrix()	is.data.frame()	is.factor()
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CONTROL STRUCTURE

	Syntax	Example
For Loops	for(i in <vector>){ do stuff }</vector>	x=1
		for(i in 1:5) {
		x = x*i
		}
		X

FUNCTIONS

Syntax	Example
func.name <- function(arg1, arg2,) {	#Define function to calculate factorial
do stuff;	My_factorial <- function(x){
return(ans)	if(!is.integer(x)){
}	stop("x must be an integer")
,	}
	ans=1
	for(i in 1:x){
	ans= ans*i
	}
	return(ans)
	}
	#Call a function My_factorial to calculate factorial of 5
	My_factorial(5)

INPUT AND OUTPUT

Command	Description
read.table(file)	Reads a file in table format and
	creates a data
read.table(file.choose())	frame from it
	Default separator sep="" is any
	whitespace;
	Use header=TRUE to read the
	first line as a header of column
	names
	file.choose() allows to
	interactively select a file.
read.csv(file,header=TRUE)	Same as read.table() but with
	defaults set for reading comma-
	delimited files.
library(gdata)	Read excel file into data frame
read.xls(excel_file, sheet=sheet_number)	
readLines(file)	Read file line by line as character
	vector. Use option n to specify
	number of lines to be read.

read.table("clipboard")	Read text copied from a file into
,	data frame
write.table(x,file="",row.names=TRUE,col.names=TRUE,	Prints x after converting to a
sep=" ")	data frame
	If quote is TRUE, character or
	factor columns are surrounded
	by quotes (");
	sep is the field separator;
	eol is the end-of-line separator;
	na is the string for missing values;
	use col.names=NA to add a blank column header to get the column headers aligned correctly for spreadsheet input
	The file argument should be a quoted string specifying the file name or replace it with
	file.choose(new=FALSE) to
	interactively select a file.