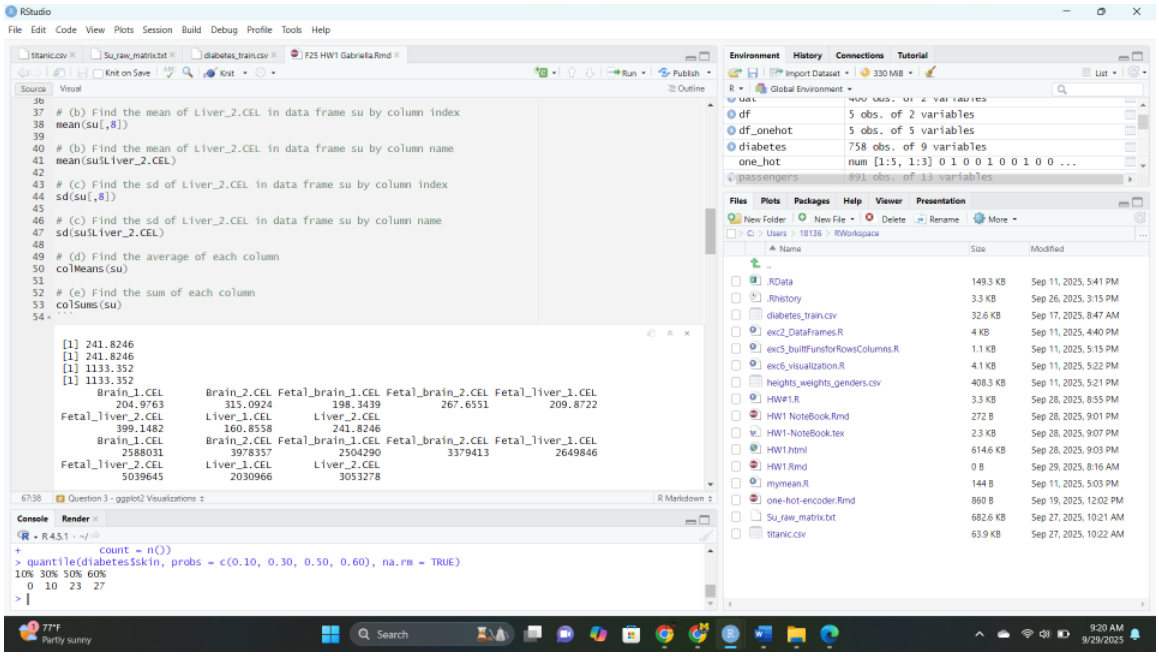
Explanation of R Commands in Notebook (HW1)

General Setup

- `knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)` → tells knitr to display code along with results.
- `library(ggplot2)` → loads the ggplot2 package (graphics/plotting).
- `library(tinytex)` → loads tinytex, used for LaTeX/PDF rendering.
- `library(dplyr)` → loads dplyr for data manipulation.
- `library(tidyverse)` → loads the tidyverse collection of packages.
- `set.seed(123)` → makes random number generation reproducible.

Question 1 – Su_raw_matrix.txt

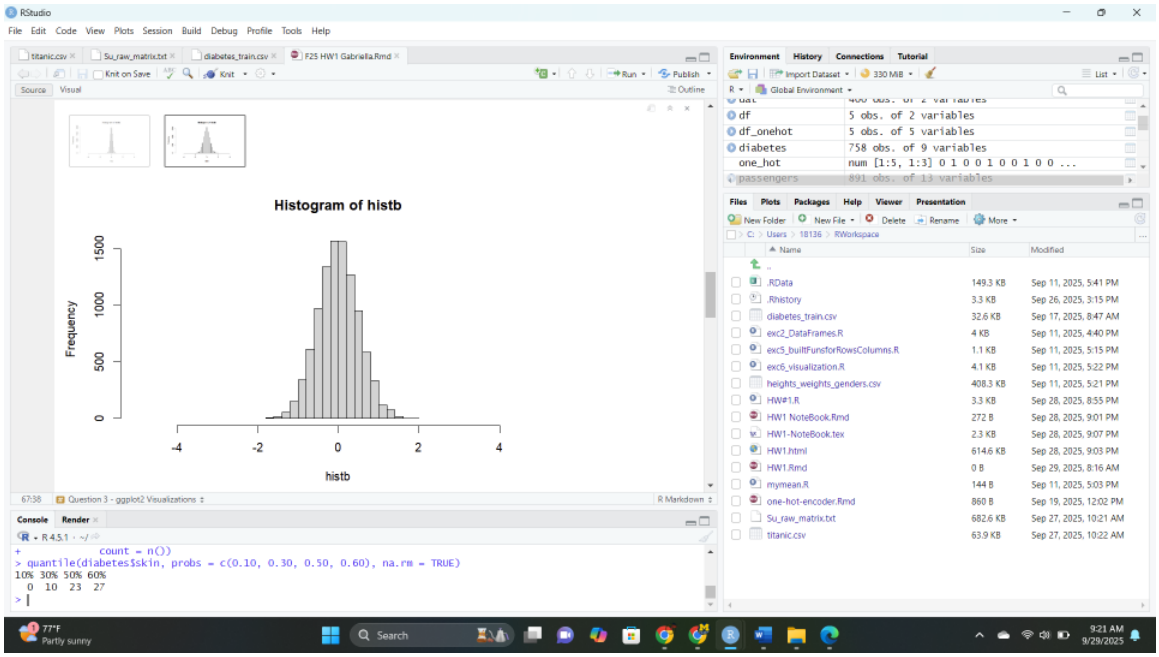
- `read.delim()` → reads a tab-delimited file into a data frame.
- `mean(su[,8])` → mean of the 8th column.
- `mean(su$Liver_2.CEL)` → mean of column by name.
- `sd()` → standard deviation of a vector.
- `colMeans(su)` → column-wise means.
- `colSums(su)` → column-wise sums.



Question 2 – Random Numbers & Histograms

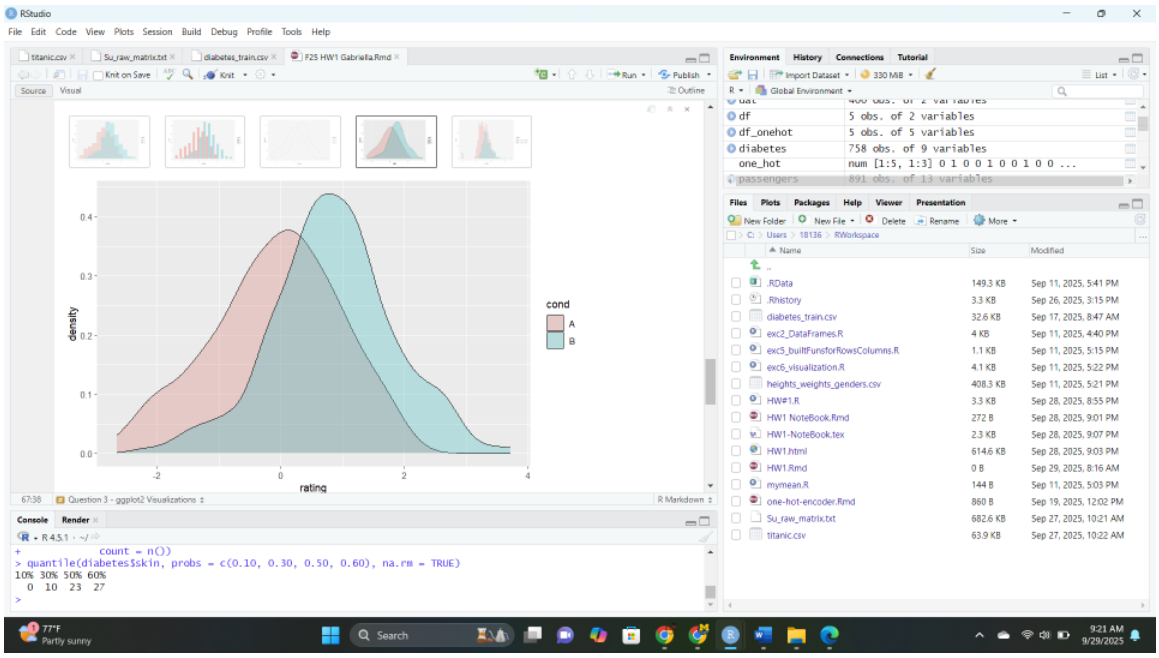
- `rnorm(n, mean, sd)` → generates normal random numbers.

- `hist()` → plots histogram.
- `xlim = c(-5,5)` → sets x-axis limits.



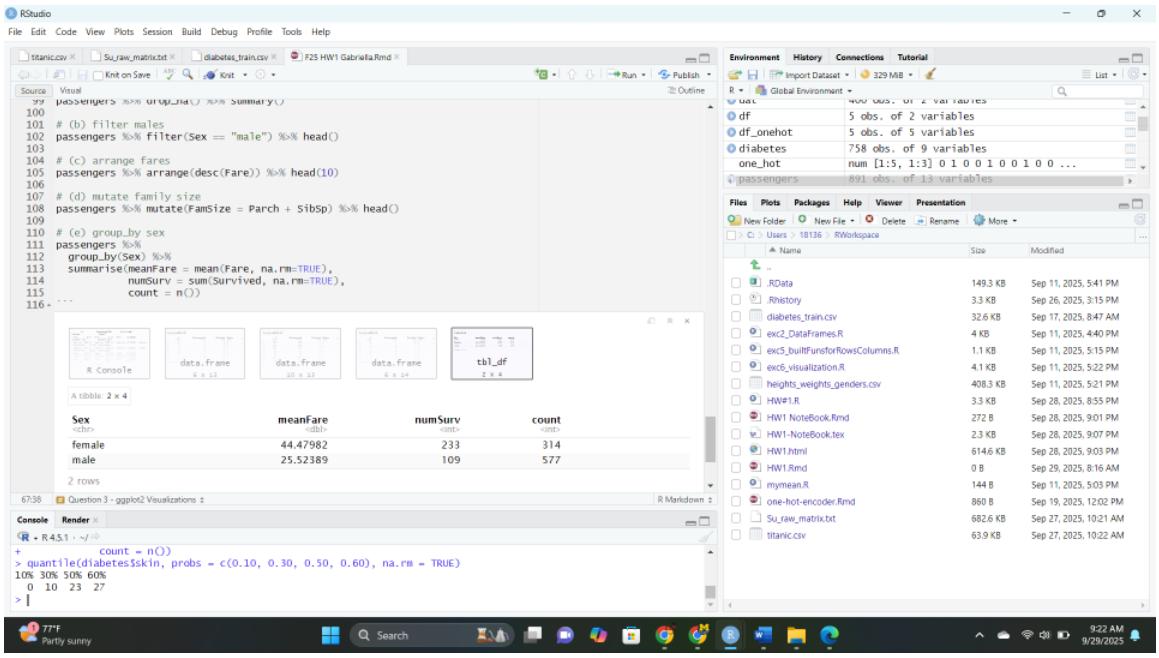
Question 3 – ggplot2 Visualizations

- `data.frame()` → creates a data frame.
- `rep()` → repeats values.
- `factor()` → categorical variable.
- `ggplot()` → initializes plot.
- `aes()` → sets aesthetics mapping.
- `geom_histogram()` → histogram layer.
- `geom_density()` → smooth density plot.
- `alpha` → transparency level.
- `position = "identity"` → overlay plots.
- `position = "dodge"` → side-by-side plots.
- `read.csv()` → loads CSV file.
- `as.factor()` → converts variable to factor.



Question 4 – Titanic Data with dplyr

- `%>%` → pipe operator (passes result).
- `drop_na()` → removes rows with missing values.
- `summary()` → summary stats.
- `filter()` → keeps rows meeting condition.
- `head()` → first few rows.
- `arrange(desc())` → sort descending.
- `mutate()` → add new column.
- `group_by()` → group data by variable.
- `summarise()` → compute summary statistics:
  - `mean()` → mean of variable.
  - `sum()` → sum of variable.
  - `n()` → count rows.



Question 5 – Quantiles

- `quantile(x, probs, na.rm=TRUE)` → calculates percentiles.
- `probs = c(0.10, 0.30, 0.50, 0.60)` → 10th, 30th, 50th (median), 60th percentiles.
- `na.rm=TRUE` → ignore missing values.