R Function A Day

Indrajeet Patil

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Contents

About **17**

January 2021 **19**

January 24 19
January 25 19
January 26 19
January 27 19
January 28 20
January 29 20
January 30 20
January 31 20

February 2021 **21**

February 1 21
February 2 21
February 3 21
February 4 21
February 5 22
February 6 22
February 7 22
February 8 22
February 9 23
February 10 23

February 11 . . . 23
February 12 . . . 23
February 13 . . . 23
February 14 . . . 24
February 15 . . . 24
February 16 . . . 24
February 17 . . . 24
February 18 . . . 25
February 19 . . . 25
February 20 . . . 25
February 21 . . . 25
February 22 . . . 25
February 23 . . . 26
February 24 . . . 26
February 25 . . . 26
February 26 . . . 26
February 27 . . . 26
February 28 . . . 27

March 2021 **29**

March 1 . . . 29
March 2 . . . 29
March 3 . . . 29
March 4 . . . 29
March 5 . . . 30
March 6 . . . 30
March 7 . . . 30
March 8 . . . 30
March 9 . . . 31
March 10 . . . 31
March 11 . . . 31

March 12 31
March 13 31
March 14 32
March 15 32
March 16 32
March 17 32
March 18 33
March 19 33
March 20 33
March 21 33
March 22 33
March 23 34
March 24 34
March 25 34
March 26 34
March 27 35
March 28 35
March 29 35
March 30 35
March 31 35

April 2021 **37**
April 1 37
April 2 37
April 3 37
April 4 38
April 5 38
April 6 38
April 7 38
April 8 38
April 9 39

April 10 . . . 39
April 11 . . . 39
April 12 . . . 39
April 13 . . . 40
April 14 . . . 40
April 15 . . . 40
April 16 . . . 40
April 17 . . . 40
April 18 . . . 41
April 19 . . . 41
April 20 . . . 41
April 21 . . . 41
April 22 . . . 42
April 23 . . . 42
April 24 . . . 42
April 25 . . . 42
April 26 . . . 42
April 27 . . . 43
April 28 . . . 43
April 29 . . . 43
April 30 . . . 43

May 2021 **45**

May 1 . . . 45
May 2 . . . 45
May 3 . . . 45
May 4 . . . 46
May 5 . . . 46
May 6 . . . 46
May 7 . . . 46
May 8 . . . 47

May 9 47
May 10 47
May 11 47
May 12 47
May 13 48
May 14 48
May 15 48
May 16 48
May 17 49
May 18 49
May 19 49
May 20 49
May 21 49
May 22 50
May 23 50
May 24 50
May 25 50
May 26 51
May 27 51
May 28 51
May 29 51
May 30 51
May 31 52

June 2021 **53**

June 1 53
June 2 53
June 3 53
June 4 54
June 5 54
June 6 54

June 7 . . . 54
June 8 . . . 54
June 9 . . . 55
June 10 . . . 55
June 11 . . . 55
June 12 . . . 55
June 13 . . . 56
June 14 . . . 56
June 15 . . . 56
June 16 . . . 56
June 17 . . . 56
June 18 . . . 57
June 19 . . . 57
June 20 . . . 57
June 21 . . . 57
June 22 . . . 58
June 23 . . . 58
June 24 . . . 58
June 25 . . . 58
June 26 . . . 59
June 27 . . . 59
June 28 . . . 59
June 29 . . . 59
June 30 . . . 59

July 2021 **61**
July 1 . . . 61
July 2 . . . 61
July 3 . . . 61
July 4 . . . 62
July 5 . . . 62

July 6 62
July 7 62
July 8 62
July 9 63
July 10 63
July 11 63
July 12 63
July 13 64
July 14 64
July 15 64
July 16 64
July 17 65
July 18 65
July 19 65
July 20 65
July 21 65
July 22 66
July 23 66
July 24 66
July 25 66
July 26 67
July 27 67
July 28 67
July 29 67
July 30 67
July 31 68

August 2021 **69**

August 1 69
August 2 69
August 3 69

August 4 69
August 5 70
August 6 70
August 7 70
August 8 70
August 9 71
August 10 71
August 11 71
August 12 71
August 13 71
August 14 72
August 15 72
August 16 72
August 17 72
August 18 73
August 19 73
August 20 73
August 21 73
August 22 73
August 23 74
August 24 74
August 25 74
August 26 74
August 27 75
August 28 75
August 29 75
August 30 75
August 31 75

September 2021 **77**

September 1 77
September 2 77
September 3 77
September 4 78
September 5 78
September 6 78
September 7 78
September 8 78
September 9 79
September 10 79
September 11 79
September 12 79
September 13 80
September 14 80
September 15 80
September 16 80
September 17 80
September 18 81
September 19 81
September 20 81
September 21 81
September 22 82
September 23 82
September 24 82
September 25 82
September 26 82
September 27 83
September 28 83
September 29 83
September 30 83

October 2021 **85**

October 1 . . . 85
October 2 . . . 85
October 3 . . . 85
October 4 . . . 85
October 5 . . . 86
October 6 . . . 86
October 7 . . . 86
October 8 . . . 86
October 9 . . . 87
October 10 . . . 87
October 11 . . . 87
October 12 . . . 87
October 13 . . . 87
October 14 . . . 88
October 15 . . . 88
October 16 . . . 88
October 17 . . . 88
October 18 . . . 88
October 19 . . . 89
October 20 . . . 89
October 21 . . . 89
October 22 . . . 89
October 23 . . . 90
October 24 . . . 90
October 25 . . . 90
October 26 . . . 90
October 27 . . . 90
October 28 . . . 91
October 29 . . . 91
October 30 . . . 91
October 31 . . . 91

November 2021 **93**

November 1 93
November 2 93
November 3 93
November 4 93
November 5 94
November 6 94
November 7 94
November 8 94
November 9 95
November 10 95
November 11 95
November 12 95
November 13 95
November 14 96
November 15 96
November 16 96
November 17 96
November 18 97
November 19 97
November 20 97
November 21 97
November 22 97
November 23 98
November 24 98
November 25 98
November 26 98
November 27 99
November 28 99
November 29 99
November 30 99

December 2021 **101**

December 1 . . . 101
December 2 . . . 101
December 3 . . . 101
December 4 . . . 102
December 5 . . . 102
December 6 . . . 102
December 7 . . . 102
December 8 . . . 102
December 9 . . . 103
December 10 . . . 103
December 11 . . . 103
December 12 . . . 103
December 13 . . . 104
December 14 . . . 104
December 15 . . . 104
December 16 . . . 104
December 17 . . . 104
December 18 . . . 105
December 19 . . . 105
December 20 . . . 105
December 21 . . . 105
December 22 . . . 106
December 23 . . . 106
December 24 . . . 106
December 25 . . . 106
December 26 . . . 106
December 27 . . . 107
December 28 . . . 107
December 29 . . . 107
December 30 . . . 107
December 31 . . . 108

January 2022 **109**

January 1 . . . 109
January 2 . . . 109
January 3 . . . 109
January 4 . . . 109
January 5 . . . 110
January 6 . . . 110
January 7 . . . 110
January 8 . . . 110
January 9 . . . 111
January 10 . . . 111
January 11 . . . 111
January 12 . . . 111
January 13 . . . 112
January 14 . . . 112
January 15 . . . 112
January 16 . . . 112
January 17 . . . 112
January 18 . . . 113
January 19 . . . 113
January 20 . . . 113
January 21 . . . 113
January 22 . . . 114
January 23 . . . 114
January 24 . . . 114

Retirement **115**

About

A book that collects (and provides an easy way to access and search) tweets from *R Function A Day* account that I created and maintained as a hobby project for 1 year (from **24.01.2021** to **24.01.2022**).

There are 365 posts[1] in this book, one for each day.

Note Before

Since the tweets are embedded, the web browser will be slow to load them. So please be patient. Apologies for these performance issues.

If you find that the embedded tweet is assigned to wrong date in the book, or if you wish to add something or change something about the book layout, please file an issue on GitHub.

[1] Actually, there are 366 posts to be exact. But I accidentally wrote about one function on two separate occasion, so I count them as one post. It's a fun game to find which one

January 2021

January 24

Use {tabyl} function from {janitor} to quickly prepare a frequency table Additionally, you can also use {adorn_} functions to make the printing even prettier!#RStats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/3BbKO83CSE

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 24, 2021

January 25

Often you might want to make a new column as a combination of a few other columns in a dataframe and {tidyr::unite} is exactly what you are looking for! #rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/BeNs5nXz0T

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 25, 2021

January 26

Use the powerful parser functions from {readr} to parse a vector into the expected type Helpful with messy, user-entered data where these functions can make educated guesses about what the input was supposed to be.#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/5MGHmEM9Pu

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 26, 2021

January 27

The {model_performance} function from {performance} is a quick way to get detailed regression model summary indices for a huge no. of models! https://t.co/vMpMVbz0x5#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/VzPRICbIAg

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 27, 2021

January 28

Tibbles are modern data frames and are ubiquitous in the {tidyverse}. But what if you want to build a tibble from scratch?The {tribble} function provides an intuitive row-by-row syntax to do so! https://t.co/UBRRJLyM47#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/X8KlYkRCTF

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 28, 2021

January 29

Some functions may remove {NA}s in the data by default when one wishes to retain them.{replace_na} from {tidyr} can help here by replacing {NA}s with a specified value https://t.co/y4Of3tcexf#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/XIodtKU7Xn

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 29, 2021

January 30

If you are feeling a bit ambitious and want to understand what is the abstract syntactic structure of your R code, you can use the {ast} function from {lobstr} package to draw a tree representation! https://t.co/WbyECG3a4H#rstats #datascience pic.twitter.com/cgMZDz1vz1

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 30, 2021

January 31

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy"So it's important to also have a little fun as part of your #rstats workflows. To that end, you can use {say} function from {cowsay}! https://t.co/SmDKtEHbMC#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/8AROLW8r3d

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 31, 2021

February 2021

February 1

The {dplyr} syntax is heavily inspired by #SQL, which means it is easy to *translate* the {dplyr} code to its equivalent query and this is supported in {dplyr} itself! https://t.co/rjE4S2MK8o#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/SffAhyRmWh

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 1, 2021

February 2

In case you want to peruse how a ggplot (and its various layers) are built, you can use the {ggplot_build} function from {ggplot2}! https://t.co/mIq2G3qAo8Useful also to investigate what are the aesthetic defaults for utilized {geom_}s.#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/UnQdpZYCJ8

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 2, 2021

February 3

If you want to get a quick overview of descriptive statistics for a numeric variable, {describe_distribution} from {parameters} is your friend https://t.co/KlhJNsdL90Also works with a {grouped_} dataframe from {dplyr} #rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/FoBio2p8yk

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 3, 2021

February 4

If you want to see a beautiful, colorful tree of your directory file structure, you can use {dir_tree} function from {fs} package! https://t.co/UpjcB7z7Qf#rstats

#DataScience pic.twitter.com/SlXAIcePoA

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 4, 2021

February 5

If you work a lot with web scraping and need to extract a particular node from HTML page, {html_nodes} from {rvest} is your friend https://t.co/ob6beJEkZN#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/kcouQ5rTfC

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 5, 2021

February 6

In a long script, it can become tiresome to keep duplicating the same object name when it is being self-assigned. In such instances, the assignment pipe from {magrittr} proves handy! https://t.co/NVHXfOZOI9#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/3iGuHsUZjG

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 6, 2021

February 7

Often you might want to split an existing column into a combination of a few other columns and {separate} from {tidyr} is exactly what you are looking for! https://t.co/imqGN7ridk#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/wrSFpNtNeM

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 7, 2021

February 8

The {row_number} function from {dplyr} is a timesaver if you have to create a unique identifier for observations, especially if they belong to different groups 1 2 3 https://t.co/XSagfpLHVg#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/JWb0W2XMjz

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 8, 2021

February 9

Sometimes you just want to extract the source code present in the source document (e.g., Rmd) to a separate script, and {purl} from {knitr} makes that effortless! https://t.co/2lwSJ2HhKG#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/RpqD7zsQst

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 9, 2021

February 10

Often you need to convert country names/codes from different conventions to standardized names, and {countrycode} function from the eponymous can handle most of such conversions! https://t.co/QVF8hBe7BE#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/RByINBRutU

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 10, 2021

February 11

Sometimes a factor level can be missing implicitly, you can make it explicit using {fct_explicit_na} function from {forcats} :https://t.co/GexbNwDl4L#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/7XI2z0cXR8

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 11, 2021

February 12

Cleaning column names so that they have a consistent pattern is probably the first and the most important step in data analysis and {clean_names} function from {janitor} is peerless in this regard https://t.co/7w14DlhEvA#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/GmmVwHVrOA

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 12, 2021

February 13

The {markdown_} function family from {commonmark} can help you to convert markdown text into various formats (e.g., latex, html, etc.) https://t.co/kADYv6J4lBCan be a useful tool for teaching, say html,

if one is already comfortable with rmarkdown.#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/AZyxYsPxvX

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 13, 2021

February 14

Some graphics s (e.g. {hrbrthemes}) require special fonts. But it can be a pain to list and interrogate installed fonts.The {system_fonts} function from {systemfonts} outputs a beautiful richly informative table with a one-line command #rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/aTiJdg7gZs

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 14, 2021

February 15

When you just need to create a list of all possible combinations of values in a vector, {combn} function from {utils} comes in handy https://t.co/5tPzuFp1P9#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/RoyLDraNty

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 15, 2021

February 16

When you have to present results from a regression model in a well-formatted table, the {tbl_regression} function from {gtsummary} will be a serious time-saver https://t.co/EVoZ6ZRbgY#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/q3MvqXIIog

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 16, 2021

February 17

In a deeply nested data structure (an object from JSON, e.g.), indexing can be a bit tedious in base-R.The {pluck} function from {purrr} provides a less tiresome way to index https://t.co/ePJ6HHVKm4#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/nhHEJKjkAu

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 17, 2021

February 18

For comparing performance of different functions, or plain out of curiosity, sometimes we wish to benchmark an expression, and the {mark} function from {bench} makes this very easy! https://t.co/0qP7sY7J9cNote how {cor} is faster than {cor.test}.#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/8AGUg3rE4O

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 18, 2021

February 19

Nothing improves the readability of the code like a style guide, and this is exactly what {style_*} function family from {styler} does! The easiest thing to do is to run this function in the directory with your R scripts https://t.co/Xjh4j4HuhQ#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/NBhgffztFN

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 19, 2021

February 20

The #rstats has a native {IN} operator but sometimes you might miss the {NOT IN} operator from SQL. The {%nin%} operator from {sjmisc} has you covered! https://t.co/7IzXkPxlYD#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/5dpgqHa8Vj

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 20, 2021

February 21

If you are well-versed in SQL and looking to learn {dplyr}, the {show_dplyr} function from {tidyquery} can be a helpful teaching assistant while translating from a SQL query to equivalent {dplyr} code! https://t.co/gT4ESz4h4y#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/duKYJRuJN0

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 21, 2021

February 22

Although a number of functions tend to have a {data} argument, some don't. For such functions, the pipe operator (%>%) from {magrittr} won't work. In such contexts, one can use the exposition pipe operator (%$%) https://t.co/1RODRqilaL#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/qxFmzJROKU

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 22, 2021

February 23

The first important step of any data analysis workflow is to make sure that everything about your data “makes sense” and a few other tools out there do as good of a job describing your data as {skim} function from {skimr} !https://t.co/vg3t4v8Ixq#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/FtpFi8ReZY

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 23, 2021

February 24

The infix operator (%||%) from {rlang} can be helpful for having a default value in case it is {NULL} https://t.co/qdMs5VAgjoHelpful for collaborative scripts or functions where users might enter different spellings to specify the same argument.#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/RDeKBpcFD1

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 24, 2021

February 25

Checking association between variables often involves carrying out correlation analysis and a few functions make this as easy as {correlation} from eponymous https://t.co/VGZhhq9L0PSupports a huge variety of correlation methods.#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/piTCGqE5Ek

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 25, 2021

February 26

If you want to conditionally select values in a dataframe, you can use {dplyr::filter}, but what if you want to do the same for a vector or a list?The {keep} function from {purrr} does exactly that! https://t.co/pAXndQ9Pl2#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/6yixL2ZKae

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 26, 2021

February 27

JSON data representation format is ubiquitous and some time we might need to convert our dataframe in R to a JSON object.The {toJSON} function from

{jsonlite} makes this a child's play https://t.co/0lOvOE19EW#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/PAbVQy4Kiz

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 27, 2021

February 28

When you are working with free-form survey inputs, you need to consider the possibility of mistakes in data entry.In such contexts {stringdist_join} function from {fuzzyjoin} can save you headache while joining dataframes! https://t.co/HNANB6IjH2#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/b3HT9Soqoa

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) February 28, 2021

March 2021

March 1

This one is an oldie but a goodie:The {switch} function from {base} helps you select from a list of alternative actions depending on a condition of interest https://t.co/IYYI1dIvpmNote how, if unspecified, values can trickle down.#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/6iqBh85XMY

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 1, 2021

March 2

In case you want to create a new variable conditional on checking whether values for a different variable lie inside an interval, the {between} function in {dplyr} can be a big help https://t.co/JrEHPo5oDvWorks with date-time objects as well! #rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/J5TtCwLBE3

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 2, 2021

March 3

Sometimes you might wish to know which some of the unfamiliar functions are from, or where some of the objects in your session are located. The {find} function in {base} can be helpful here https://t.co/vTvhBnFogF#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/BG9E8cnS9w

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 3, 2021

March 4

No matter the programming language I code in, I rarely wish to leave the comfort zone of #rmarkdown But how does one check details about the lan-

guages currently supported? Using the {knit_engine} function from {knitr} https://t.co/bVEzn990dE#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/LCHtsb1b1T

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 4, 2021

March 5

If you are used to creating tibble columns sequentially, you might think a similar procedure works while creating lists, but it doesn't, at least not with {base::list}.You can instead use {lst} function from {tibble} ! https://t.co/K97EBCEsYz#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/p152AVXFDb

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 5, 2021

March 6

Most R packages are standing on the shoulders of other packages. In case you are curious to find out which ones, you can use the {plot_dependencies} function from {deepdep} for visualizing the said dependence:https://t.co/3tl1A7aMW3#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/dUeHWz3MBA

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 6, 2021

March 7

Missing values can be troublesome for some statistical analysis and need to be attended to during the data exploration phase.The {vis_dat} function from {visdat} makes it effortless to glean the structure of missing values https://t.co/ciff6eE06w#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/eM4uJgWApO

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 7, 2021

March 8

In case you want to access statistics about your system memory without leaving R, you can use the {ps_system_memory} function from the {ps} https://t.co/hSVUebKkIGThe measure to watch out for is the available memory.#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/D4YoWLNsku

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 8, 2021

March 9

Sometimes your data is tabled, i.e. a single row corresponds to multiple observations, not one.To convert it to tidy data, you can untable it using the {uncount} function from {tidyr} https://t.co/LVXog4CWVM#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/r7tcMVkIFL

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 9, 2021

March 10

Sometimes you have multiple functions that you always use in conjunction and wish you can compose them into a single function.Thanks to {compose} function from {purrr} , you can do exactly that! https://t.co/zdydXfEM35#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/teZ5w65uHS

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 10, 2021

March 11

If you like a certain color from a palette and wish to use it in your plots, you need to find out what's the hexadecimal code for that color.You can use the {show_col} function from {scales} to achieve this https://t.co/vxlr8ff035#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/UDN1IFMvO9

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 11, 2021

March 12

If you want to substitute a certain string pattern in data, you can use {gsub}. But what if you wish to do this across *files*?You can use the {gsub_file} function from {xfun} to do such substitutions! https://t.co/1PFI7vdRn0#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/09C9GNbKPi

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 12, 2021

March 13

If you have tidy data and wish to carry out operations that require the data to be in wide format, the "spread-operate-retidy" pattern can be a bit cumbersome.The {pairwise_} function family from {widyr}

makes this less painful:https://t.co/sIcFOKSJSM#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/iaQTtAmzPS

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 13, 2021

March 14

While working with text data, sometimes you can have a long running paragraph that needs to be wrapped so that it is more readable (and pretty). The {str_wrap} function from {stringr} does the trick! https://t.co/OF9drlXHl0#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/8QVlPZ0vTW

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 14, 2021

March 15

If you have regression model with interaction effect, it can be tricky to visualize the interaction in a statistically informative way.Thankfully, {interplot} has already done that thinking for you in its eponymous function https://t.co/DhhrVrUxyG#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/rWYxVqnpVV

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 15, 2021

March 16

In case you are used to the python-style tuple assignment, you can also do something similar in R using the infix operator from {tidytidbits} !https://t.co/0g6LDoZfmq#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/M14Qt9p1rg

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 16, 2021

March 17

To report posterior distribution of a Bayesian model, you might report a point estimate, uncertainty around it, and an index for importance of the effect.You can do all this using {describe_posterior} function from {bayestestR} https://t.co/OsEGXjo0Nr#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/68fHWiuOM1

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 17, 2021

March 18

If you see a beautiful image and think to yourself: "I would really like to use that color palette in my plot!", you can do so! You can extract the color palette from image using the {create_palette} function from {paletter} https://t.co/uZsB1ovCsf#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/vMIv9eZARJ

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 18, 2021

March 19

If you wish to include mathematical expressions in a plot/text, but you are more comfortable writing them in LaTeX than in R's plotmath, you can use the {TeX} function from {latex2exp} for a translation! https://t.co/cpyeNcFL1j#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/gRPLIFljTa

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 19, 2021

March 20

When you have to format or interpolate strings using piped data, you can do so easily using the {glue_data} function from {glue} https://t.co/INusSE9k2u#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/YGgl1ZAGNC

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 20, 2021

March 21

If you wish to embed a well-formatted HTML table containing a summary of your regression model, the {tab_model} function from {sjPlot} can do so effortlessly:https://t.co/dtVUrfWVkBSupports simple, mixed-effects, Bayesian, etc. regression models.#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/8wZha5ohNi

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 21, 2021

March 22

It can be a daunting task to construct regular expressions, especially complex ones.The {rx_} function family from {RVerbalExpressions} makes this more accessible by allowing one to construct regex using verbal expressions https://t.co/5G77171gYA#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/MbLmKSW0KX

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 22, 2021

March 23

If data has hierarchical categories, you may wish to see their breakdown into subcategories (e.g., to check if enough observations per cell for mixed-effects model).You can easily do so using {sizetree} function from {plotrix} !https://t.co/tH5hUetZ2A#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/5d52tK8Mx7

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 23, 2021

March 24

If you have a list-of-lists, sometimes you may wish to turn it inside out, i.e. convert a pair of lists into a list of pairs. The {transpose} function from {purrr} makes this easy:https://t.co/TBQHC2jw3r#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/7wS8by9ysf

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 24, 2021

March 25

While writing functions, either for a or for colleagues, you can construct an elegant user-interface (UI) using {ui_} function family from {usethis} https://t.co/PxL3FRV8QkSuch UI provides helpful info, esp. for functions that do multiple things.#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/kCgSLY9gMz

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 25, 2021

March 26

When you are visualizing data, in addition to plotting the full dataset, you may also wish to emphasize/zoom in on its subset for a special consideration.You can do this easily with the {facet_zoom} function from {ggforce} ! https://t.co/Dm7Lbzv0Pt#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/3EKrTafXRi

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 26, 2021

March 27

If in the *middle* of your piped workflow, you wish to access a side effect (e.g., plot or print something) and then continue on with chained operations, you can do so using the tee pipe operator {%T>%} from {magrittr} ! https://t.co/ibga7yyf5X#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/5H0MoPOERY

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 27, 2021

March 28

For correlation hypotheses, in addition to the joint distribution in a scatterplot, one may also wish to visualize the marginal distributions for each variable.This is easy to do using the {ggMarginal} function from {ggExtra} !https://t.co/OgS1XsmY1U#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/wE8mmJwnIx

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 28, 2021

March 29

If you need to convert a vector or a list into a dataframe, you can use the {enframe} function from {tibble} to do this conveniently:https://t.co/dsjo0w5aYDCompare its behavior with that of {data.frame} function to see when you want to prefer it.#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/BxCBR64XF8

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 29, 2021

March 30

Sometimes you need to display two plots, not in a grid, but one inside the other (aka "inset" plot).Assuming you are using the grammar of graphics approach, this is easy to do using {annotation_custom} function from {ggplot2} :https://t.co/GTV3UX2XV6#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/cVH9J0dHTJ

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 30, 2021

March 31

If you need to pad strings, the appropriately named {str_pad} function from {stringr} makes this effortless https://t.co/Ar7LehWFQlSee examples below

to see all the different ways in which you can do such padding.#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/TZpXJSWvwv

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) March 31, 2021

April 2021

April 1

Before accepting regression model estimates, if multicollinearity is problematic (it doesn't necessarily have to be) needs to be checked.The {check_collinearity} function from {performance} offers pretty way to check this https://t.co/sFMj9vbVIe#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/xdrsVbz40f

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 1, 2021

April 2

Sometimes you wish to visually highlight only a certain portion of the data while retaining the full dataset for reference.The {gghighlight} function from the eponymous helps you do this effortlessly:https://t.co/eibrcjxQ1I#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/TNUFlLnnMs

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 2, 2021

April 3

k-means is a popular clustering algorithm but has a disadvantage (in unsupervised context) that k should be picked in advance.The {kmeansruns} function from {fpc} aids by running k-means over a range of k and returns the best k:https://t.co/bBYsUmhrRz#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/U0ecl17XT0

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 3, 2021

April 4

On a (Easter) Sunday, if you don't want to work but have to, you deserve some light entertainment for yourself.For such occasions, the {kittyR} function from the eponymous can do the trick https://t.co/74vJiwQSAx#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/Cfq5azg6KQ

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 4, 2021

April 5

Often a survey platform might collapse multiple entries of data into a single column which then need to be separated into individual rows.The {separate_rows} function from {tidy} is designed to make this easy:https://t.co/rESDf7zU3i#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/S1j8cjBaqX

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 5, 2021

April 6

Wordclouds help visualize word frequencies in qualitative work, and a dedicated geom in grammar of graphics framework can give more flexibility to create them.The {ggwordcloud} function from the eponymous provides such a geom https://t.co/mk8DnYJY8p#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/yiwFn7QHiR

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 6, 2021

April 7

As a developer or a user, if you are curious about how your favorite R package has performed (in terms of usage) over years, you can create an informative visualization using the {cranDownloads} function from {packageRank} https://t.co/64DqUbmAFF#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/GPGIgZiDrf

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 7, 2021

April 8

Often when we are reporting quantities (time, information, etc. units), we wish to report them in human-readable form.The {pretty_} function family from

{prettyunits} is designed to do exactly this! https://t.co/9QMWvZIODB#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/ZUX6vbRNpF

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 8, 2021

April 9

Factor analysis (FA) can help reduce many features to a few latent features. But one first needs to check if data is suitable for FA.The {check_factorstructure} function from {parameters} provides an informative and verbose way https://t.co/MNQZMkum30#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/hdeS0w3NJF

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 9, 2021

April 10

For pedagogical, research, etc. purposes, one may sometimes wish to create fake data.The {ch_} function family from {charlatan} supports creation of different types of data across multiple languages https://t.co/mERCQ6aCzf#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/JClu9pnzqO

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 10, 2021

April 11

If you are fluent in {dplyr} and wish to learn more about {data.table}, it can be nifty to have a function that can provide a syntax translation between the two.The {show_query} function from {dtplyr} does just that! https://t.co/RKhCwjgNSt#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/uj9NrXyNhY

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 11, 2021

April 12

Highest Density Interval (HDI) is a credible interval that contains the most probable effect values.The {hdi} function from {bayestestR} helps to compute and visualize HDI easily for posterior distributions from Bayesian models https://t.co/ui1FRXgqzq#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/w4TcHpaVOP

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 12, 2021

April 13

Google trends analytics is helpful in the study of global web search patterns.The {gtrends} function from {gtrendsR} helps extract and visualize this data for specified periods and geolocations https://t.co/yS01ELq5q4#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/mhGTSXB2rN

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 13, 2021

April 14

Plots in the grammar of graphics framework are a combination of layers of geometric elements.The {layer_} function family in {ggplot2} extracts layer details, which can be helpful for testing and exploring aesthetic defaults https://t.co/mIq2G3qAo8#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/jNUcLQ6nsC

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 14, 2021

April 15

In an age where virtual assistant programs have become ubiquitous, you may also wish to have one that helps you find solutions to common ggplot formatting problems.The {gghelp} function {ggx} mimics behavior of such an assistant https://t.co/6VQzRqbrgp#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/esK1W6xMEj

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 15, 2021

April 16

Although a no. of s help assess validity of regression model assumptions visually, only a handful cover time series analysis.The {ggtsdiag} function from {ggfortify} provides a comprehensive diagnostic check for such models https://t.co/iJaZ6bD6e1#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/aeGlPV3IXn

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 16, 2021

April 17

Often one needs to report statistical analysis in a publication/report, and formatting them manually can be tedious and error-prone The

{report} function from the eponymous automates this process to follow best practices https://t.co/gAaRN4Qqr1#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/59QS89HiLE

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 17, 2021

April 18

If your choice of color palette is not color-blind friendly, color differences in a plot may not be obvious to color-blind people.The {replacePlotColor} function from {colorBlindness} helps you replace colors with safe color-shttps://t.co/AN9lyD9fpc#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/coudegYOfm

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 18, 2021

April 19

Exploratory data analysis often involves specifying and comparing multiple regression models.The {modelplot} function from {modelsummary} provides pretty dot-and-whisker plots to display/compare regression estimates from models:https://t.co/0vyzYY9bUy#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/ZtkV0EUjVd

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 19, 2021

April 20

Next to statistical significance, we are often interested in the practical relevance of an effect.The {interpret_} function family from {effectsize} provides such interpretation guidelines, which can differ across disciplines https://t.co/CaqThRABhy#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/3ywbl2imPj

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 20, 2021

April 21

The {purrr::map_} functions apply a function to list elements.But what if one wants to apply a function not to each element of the list but to all combinations of elements?The {xmap_} functions from {crossmap} do exactly this!https://t.co/9ITKhUqV9P#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/woQenHnhfN

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 21, 2021

April 22

PCA is a popular method to reduce the dimensionality of multivariate data and a biplot is a useful visualization method for the same. The {fviz_pca_biplot} function from {factoextra} makes it effortless to make elegant biplots:https://t.co/DRGesAG4vq#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/RB4BoCDp1S

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 22, 2021

April 23

Sometimes you just want to convert the source code from R script (.R) into a new Markdown (.md) document/report.The {spin} function from {knitr} makes this conversion effortless! https://t.co/cBaYSC5nc8#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/u1kIa8Of9T

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 23, 2021

April 24

If one correlation is significant, while the other isn't, it's a fallacy to conclude that difference in correlations itself is statistically significant.The {cocor} function from eponymous helps to formally test this difference:https://t.co/9CjLNcqffG#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/XiJ5OqIExv

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 24, 2021

April 25

Confusion matrix visualization helps assess the performance of a (binary or multi-class) classification algorithm.The {plot_confusion_matrix} function from {cvms} produces elegant and informative confusion matrix plots https://t.co/NHxGNS8XnD#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/SZWvibYAQp

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 25, 2021

April 26

As trivial as combining multiple characters to form a single phrase sounds, the common solutions return outputs that are imperfect for

human readers.The {combine_words} helper function from {knitr} fills in this gap! https://t.co/M0CgOUU0ed#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/XuCNHf3BFi

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 26, 2021

April 27

Although a number of s provide functions to visualize a one-way ANOVA design, few support visualizing more complex, multi-way ANOVA designs.The {afex_plot} function from {afex} is one such function ! https://t.co/3px5ySCzrd#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/3g9hkZ3ySy

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 27, 2021

April 28

Markdown has a syntax that is enviable for its ease and simplicity. So one might naturally wish to use it for annotations in {ggplot2} plots.The {element_markdown} function from {ggtext} magically helps to do exactly this! https://t.co/54WpoyrVje#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/irr8gRVaxf

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 28, 2021

April 29

If we have sensitive categorical data (e.g., gender, race, etc.), we might sometimes be required to anonymize them before carrying out any analysis.The {fct_anon} function from {forcats} helps exactly with this step https://t.co/xsR3HipYqu#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/C6apoc6fEP

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 29, 2021

April 30

Google's Tesseract (https://t.co/tJkaT2vH2j), a powerful optical character recognition engine, can extract text embedded in images from over 100 languages!The {ocr} function from {tesseract} provides access to this engine https://t.co/H0vHvn59sQ#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/g0GMKB9JEy

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) April 30, 2021

May 2021

May 1

In {ggplot2}, the missing values are removed by default, but sometimes we may wish to visualize them to see if there is a pattern in missingness.The {geom_miss_point} function from {naniar} offers exactly this functionality https://t.co/zJrYSMhnX4#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/IrXFHoLVG1

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 1, 2021

May 2

While exploring data, one often needs a quick and easy way to create dot-and-whisker plots of coefficient estimates (or other quantities) for regression models.The {ggcoefstats} function from {ggstatsplot} offers one such optionhttps://t.co/e4iZpPoNIC#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/suxiOKjuLo

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 2, 2021

May 3

Not all functions can properly deal with labelled data, which can cause problems for data analysis. So often one may wish to just remove all labels.The {remove_all_labels} function from {sjlabelled} does exactly this https://t.co/9mJHPTRlVD#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/dt6Pbfkn58

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 3, 2021

May 4

The {ggplot2} syntax to carry out few common routines (e.g, changing legend position, axes, etc.) can be surprisingly hard to remember.The {easy_} function family from {ggeasy} provides memorable shortcuts for such routines https://t.co/vqFYzcvxKZ#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/eZvdrDwmNf

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 4, 2021

May 5

Google Scholar is an essential platform to organize one's scholarly research output.The {get_} function family from {scholar} provides various helpers to extract information about the scholar, publications, citations, etc. https://t.co/ndoPs9Yy8S#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/lAMo79rZu3

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 5, 2021

May 6

Linear and linear mixed-effects models assume normally distributed residuals and random effects.The validity of the assumption can be statistically and visually checked using the {check_normality} function from {performance} ! https://t.co/7XbOrSrYxq#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/AK7AX7iF6o

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 6, 2021

May 7

Often we wish to append visualizations of regression model estimates with a tabular summary of inferential statistics.The {forest_model} function from {forestmodel} satisfies these requirements via an informative forest plot https://t.co/YYD6dEJXSM#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/rSEodymQx4

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 7, 2021

May 8

Post reproducibility crisis news, replications are on the rise across disciplines. This has led to a need to compare multiple studies.To this end, the function {sci_figure} from {scifigure} proves to be a helpful visual tool https://t.co/GnwtwoUcar#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/TXbndnA0Bu

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 8, 2021

May 9

Sometimes the data contain implicitly missing values and one may wish to make them explicit by completing missing information.The {complete} function from {tidyr} does exactly this! https://t.co/tHbK4YAJlZ#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/xbDCkW0kLG

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 9, 2021

May 10

Although {patchwork} 's arithmetic syntax (+, *, etc.) to combine plots together is extremely easy and intuitive, it can be difficult to use programmatically.The {wrap_plots} function is the perfect alternative solution! https://t.co/AGLkfbPUja#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/fJS5V9weJ3

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 10, 2021

May 11

Sometimes one may wish to include plots or visualizations in a table, e.g. to show the distribution of a variable.The {spec_} function family from {kableExtra} make doing so effortless https://t.co/X4YY8Drm7C#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/9HRDTxEpB8

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 11, 2021

May 12

ROPE defines part of the posterior distribution practically equivalent to a null effect and is useful for hypothesis testing.The {rope} function from

{bayestestR} helps calculate and visualize it for Bayesian regression models:https://t.co/mfXACyKOfC#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/W2iL072RP5

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 12, 2021

May 13

Sometimes we might need to convert numbers into English words (e.g., for assistant systems to read them out loud). The {numbers_to_words} function from {xfun} makes this routine effortless and customizable https://t.co/l2mYGmQGnx#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/B9atDLK3nQ

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 13, 2021

May 14

The Gardner–Altman mean difference plot simultaneously displays the raw data and highlights the group difference estimate The {mean_diff} function from {dabestr} creates such plots for two or multiple groups easily https://t.co/dhtg2Nh62r#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/fjv2Vkpi19

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 14, 2021

May 15

For regression analysis with big datasets, we may at times wish to reduce memory assigned to model objects.The {axe_} function family from {butcher} offer ways to remove different parts of the model object to make it leaner https://t.co/ayY86U0zOy#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/9CIU1NSqKU

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 15, 2021

May 16

During exploratory phase, we may wish to visualize and model data quickly, thoroughly, and iteratively The {ggbetweenstats} function from {ggstatsplot} facilitates this for one-way design via plots with statistical details https://t.co/fQkmmLSOh3#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/uxsJ8Odv5b

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 16, 2021

May 17

One often needs to compare two values on the same axis (e.g. pre-and post-treatment scores) and a dumbbell chart is an efficient way to visualize such comparison.The {dumbbell_chart} function from {ggcharts} creates them easily:https://t.co/Y6YGS0h0DS#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/Wpwey00gGV

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 17, 2021

May 18

Programming is a challenging task and we - as a teacher, a collaborator, a developer, etc. - might wish to add a touch of encouragement to this activity sometimes.The {praise} function from the eponymous can be of help here https://t.co/wImExbbaT7#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/1SnLZ7ctS7

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 18, 2021

May 19

After model-fitting, we often need to convert model objects into a dataframe, either for reporting or for visualizations. The {model_parameters} function from the {parameters} does this for many regression model objects https://t.co/4jOHsZDCaz#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/uI7sUSF0bz

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 19, 2021

May 20

In modern scientific work, the traditional credit assignment systems seem outmoded, and a contributions table is better suited.The {generate} function from {contribution} can easily generate such tables in ggplot2-framework https://t.co/FCTli0Ht1f#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/IqcLPMFxOa

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 20, 2021

May 21

If you are fluent in {dplyr} and wish to learn how to write SQL queries, it can be nifty to have a function that can provide a syntax translation

between the two.The {show_query} function from {dbplyr} does just that! https://t.co/GAjWk5qfVC#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/qxOAPD4PAX

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 21, 2021

May 22

While working with a directory, we sometimes need to get more information about its contents.Instead of using the terminal, one can simply use the {dir_ls} function from {fs} to return a richly informative summary https://t.co/s0UxLxPykG#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/kAzYf2jPfB

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 22, 2021

May 23

During analysis, model selection may involve specification and comparison of multiple models.The {compare_performance} function from {performance} creates tabular + graphical summaries comparing performance indices for models https://t.co/6cAI5ZbNkl#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/CxyfyRCCHY

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 23, 2021

May 24

While writing functions that print text to the user's terminal or console, we may wish to construct a pleasant command-line interface.The {cli_} function family from {cli} provides a collection of tools to make it pretty https://t.co/HJeQ6MBgue#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/ZJZNBP5SAa

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 24, 2021

May 25

While teaching or reporting methods, we may sometimes wish to report LaTeX equations for regression models, which can be frustrating and time-consuming.The {extract_eq} function from {equatiomatic} makes this really easy! https://t.co/LyQ9bMxal0#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/mlghSLFeGJ

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 25, 2021

May 26

Either due to reading or formatting errors, sometimes data entries that belong together in a cell might break off across rows. The {unbreak_vals} function from {unheadr} makes it easy to join them using regular expressions https://t.co/gouxjvPows#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/3a4ZA73xxP

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 26, 2021

May 27

Bar charts are a good way to visualize categorical data but making a well-labeled bar chart can be time-consuming.The {ggbarstats} function from {ggstatsplot} easily produces such a chart (with additional statistical details) https://t.co/dNl2IJAJX3#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/0UySWaMxei

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 27, 2021

May 28

A common data wrangling routine involves checking for presence or absence of certain combinations when the data have combinatorial structure.The {expand} function from {tidyr} does exactly this! https://t.co/oj3THZs4RW#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/SjHZo7bpxv

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 28, 2021

May 29

Although adding horizontal and vertical lines to {ggplot2} is easy, sometimes we need to add them both and with multiple intercepts.The {geom_vhlines} function from {ggpp} provides a perfect geometric layer to do so quickly! https://t.co/gNfzDhRdhu#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/1oA1ZMWDKI

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 29, 2021

May 30

Across projects, we may have a similar directory structure and, therefore, we may prefer to create directories algorithmically over manu-

ally.The {dir_create} function from {fs} is perfect for safely doing this! https://t.co/SvS78Z0hIN#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/uHEXy3n1N6

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 30, 2021

May 31

The {latex2exp} is useful to convert LaTeX equations to R's {plotmath}. But what if we instead want to do the opposite: convert {plotmath} expressions to LaTeX?The {expr2latex} function from {simsalapar} does exactly this! https://t.co/MvVrIEOdwe#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/kSMSdp4gIC

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) May 31, 2021

June 2021

June 1

Outliers are influential observations that can cause problems for (interpreting) regression models, and they need to be detected for further scrutiny.The {check_outliers} function from {performance} can do this effortlessly https://t.co/kb9ipoi0l7#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/Qatg8YgQAx

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 1, 2021

June 2

Project Gutenberg is a digital library with > 65K full-texts freely available. Sometimes you may wish to query if a book you want to read is available The {gutenberg_works} function from {gutenbergr} provides this info! https://t.co/xxXL0wx3wQ#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/jgGngCTmqk

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 2, 2021

June 3

Although visualizing variable distribution via violin plot is easy in {ggplot2}, we may wish to avoid redundant mirroring of the density plot.The {stat_halfeye} function from {ggdist} provides exactly such a geometric layer! https://t.co/I3ohHjJG1s#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/eVpC6OxEx9

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 3, 2021

June 4

For correlation hypotheses, one may wish to simultaneously visualize both the joint and the marginal distributions.The {ggscatterstats} function from {ggstatsplot} does this by default (with statistical summary as a plus) https://t.co/09RGm3D8f5#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/939n98ag9O

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 4, 2021

June 5

At times, we may wish to create "safe" versions of functions that notify us if the function fails but also doesn't error and stop the workflow that relies on it.The {safely} function from {purrr} creates such "safe" functions https://t.co/TgO3VCFznT#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/Au0O7G3Lgb

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 5, 2021

June 6

Sometimes we need to convert an HTML to a PDF, PNG, etc. The {chrome_print} function from {pagedown} can do this either for a local file (including an Rmd file that outputs HTML) or for a URL https://t.co/IqHMH3kBVz#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/J5sGQVTDbt

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 6, 2021

June 7

Sometimes the data is missing because the output format doesn't repeat values until they change. Such missing values can be filled in using the next or the previous entry. The {fill} function from {tidyr} does exactly this! https://t.co/QTlw2j4luQ#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/9YLldOUtrH

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 7, 2021

June 8

A test of practical equivalence checks if the effect sizes are equivalent to null effect (a range of values considered to be practically unimportant).The

{equivalence_test} from {effectsize} performs and visualizes this test https://t.co/r3sWIusHcH#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/rurbfkD04l

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 8, 2021

June 9

Tables are typically presented outside of graphics. But sometimes we may wish to display them alongside graphics, and this requires making "graphical" tables.The {tableGrob} function from {gridExtra} can do exactly this! https://t.co/yatEDnIiHJ#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/obnLMJSSEh

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 9, 2021

June 10

A scatterplot matrix elegantly visualizes multi-dimensional data with variable pair graphs arranged in a matrix with shared scales.The {ggpairs} function from {GGally} provides an easy and flexible way to generate them! https://t.co/liWHH9PAUe#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/z94y7K7IMk

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 10, 2021

June 11

Sometimes you just want to quickly convert the source code from R script (.R) into a report (can be a markdown, PDF, HTML).The {stitch} function family from {knitr} makes this conversion effortless! https://t.co/F7q6zYqn84#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/bPwdrVMEOw

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 11, 2021

June 12

If data has grouped/clustered structure, we may wish to highlight this in a visualization. The {geom_mark_ellipse} function from {ggforce} provides a perfect geometric layer to achieve this by drawing an annotated ellipse! https://t.co/CBfw7Uj52e#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/iIkVhL6ZXc

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 12, 2021

June 13

Sometimes you'd wish to download fulltext for a paper to read from the comfort of R console. The {ft_get} function from {fulltext} can do exactly this; you only need to provide a doi! https://t.co/AL9zFqN1wj#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/jnAShY92I4

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 13, 2021

June 14

If you have a script that takes a long time to run, you may wish to get notified when it finishes. The {beep} function from {beepr} can do this by producing a sound of your choosing! https://t.co/tXSziFWu88#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/okF71yE6ZV

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 14, 2021

June 15

Significance-testing for regression models assumes that errors have constant variance.The validity of this key assumption can be statistically and visually checked using the {check_heteroscedasticity} function from {performance} https://t.co/TOemt5pXes#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/4y4txOtnSs

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 15, 2021

June 16

Sometimes we might have a dataframe containing information that we ideally prefer in a list.The {deframe} function from {tibble} can do the needed transformation to extract a list https://t.co/dsjo0w5aYD#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/uRFlJMoJ0Q

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 16, 2021

June 17

While working with text data, we may wish to create page-styled visualizations (to highlight certain words, to provide a quick visual summary, etc.).The {ggpage_plot} function from {ggpage} creates them in

{ggplot}-framework! https://t.co/TW6OPH5otb#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/CURqBhD9cU

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 17, 2021

June 18

Sometimes we may wish to print colorful output to the R terminal.The color functions (red, green, etc.) from {crayon} make this really easy (via ANSI escape codes)! https://t.co/RGvmzBQR7B#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/X7jGXxHb9h

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 18, 2021

June 19

Population pyramids help visualize the overall age distribution of a population and are useful across many fields (e.g., ecology).The {pyramid_chart} function from {ggcharts} provides an easy syntax to create them https://t.co/vvhumXF3s5#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/O7RB54NLnX

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 19, 2021

June 20

Sometimes you'd wish to download and install the needed softwares from the comfort of your R console itself. The {install.} function family from {installr} can do exactly this *only on Windows* OS https://t.co/MdlaWRGskO#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/RQOgFGyJYS

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 20, 2021

June 21

Pie charts are a popular way to visualize categorical data, but making a well-labeled pie chart can be time-consuming.The {ggpiestats} function from {ggstatsplot} produces them easily (with additional statistical details) https://t.co/8RAAjLUP7H#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/Eqbsd7ACLN

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 21, 2021

June 22

If you have experience with object-oriented programming (OOP) languages, you may wish to learn its implementation in R. The first step would be to know object types in R, and the {otype} function from {sloop} makes this easy!https://t.co/cfl3iD4n9m#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/avIaOGvlHC

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 22, 2021

June 23

Even if you know HTML, sometimes you may wish to generate the HTML code/tags using R itself.The tag builder function family from {htmltools} makes this straightforward!https://t.co/X0cN4XB0WCPotentially also helpful for self-teaching HTML via R. #rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/Tv8jES7TYt

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 23, 2021

June 24

Significance-testing for ANOVAs assumes that all comparison groups have the same variance.The validity of this assumption can be statistically and visually checked using the {check_homogeneity} function from {performance} ! https://t.co/YVlloAfSdo#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/advuxCgV6t

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 24, 2021

June 25

While writing in RMarkdown, we may be required to embed local or remote assets to enrich the document.The {include_} function family from {knitr} makes this easy and also provides many advantages over Markdown syntax https://t.co/3ffCSIRvCw#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/gbOUCChpXX

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 25, 2021

June 26

While deciding to use a color palette, not only do we wish to know the hex color codes but also how the color *looks*.The {paletteer_d} function from {paletteer} does exactly this! https://t.co/zNlTlQtytBP.S. For continuous palettes: {paletteer_c}#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/gASyRT94mg

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 26, 2021

June 27

For multivariate data, a radar chart helps visualize multiple quantitative variables on a two-dimensional chart. The {ggRadar} function from {ggiraphExtra} makes it really easy to create static or interactive radar charts! https://t.co/JXXAQbNOyE#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/cHbCKDd8Ig

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 27, 2021

June 28

Sometimes R objects need to be compared (e.g. while implementing a caching strategy), and this can be done by creating unique hash digests for them. The {digest} function from the eponymous does exactly this! 3 2 https://t.co/dFy9o3RpbC#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/GJNB48TXGc

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 28, 2021

June 29

If data has grouped/clustered structure, we may wish to highlight this in a visualization. The {geom_mark_hull} function from {ggforce} provides a geometric layer to achieve this by annotating sets of points via hulls https://t.co/fnjCPTf2Ki#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/wbvFiHaEyt

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 29, 2021

June 30

Clustering algorithms can often disagree on the number of clusters present in the data.To address this, the {n_clusters} function from {parameters} runs

28 different algorithms and suggests a number based on maximum consensus https://t.co/DIxPXIhhLg#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/gMIT5jd1QO

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) June 30, 2021

July 2021

July 1

If you share code plus data, it's a good idea to adopt a few defensive techniques to ensure that the data are what the code expects.The {assert_that} function from {assertthat} provides just the tool! https://t.co/kQT74S0AQX#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/ScTmUxQxnr

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 1, 2021

July 2

Either for aesthetic or for highlighting purposes, you may sometimes wish to draw borders around legend keys in {ggplot2} plots. The {keybox} from {ggfun} does exactly this, easily and flexibly https://t.co/dBAjEqKzY2#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/mvFxIeInyj

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 2, 2021

July 3

If you don't use RMarkdown and copy-paste software output to report statistics, you'd want to check that no errors were made in the process.The {statcheck} function from eponymous does this (for single or multiple files)! https://t.co/HdW6CKKPO8#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/tgC5ysvz6T

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 3, 2021

July 4

Correctly specifying a distribution family for regression model can improve estimate accuracy. But what if we're unsure?The {check_distribution} function from {performance} uses Random Forest to help you reconsider the choice https://t.co/qD7cQvNLLz#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/MLhkCT2cwh

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 4, 2021

July 5

While scraping web data in R, sometimes we may wish that the extracted text layout mimics its browser/HTML behavior (e.g. ignore whitespace).The {html_text2} function from {rvest} helps with exactly this! https://t.co/QJwe3nXx43#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/T7NU9MYKqL

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 5, 2021

July 6

Simple slopes analyses can help understand interaction effects in linear regression.The {sim_slopes} function from {interactions} provides an easy way to both run and visualize this analysis for 2-way or 3-way interactions! https://t.co/4Xvc4FMrEr#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/70AFS2QQcF

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 6, 2021

July 7

A histogram is a good visualization to represent the distribution of numeric data. The {gghistostats} function from {ggstatsplot} provides ready-made histograms (with additional descriptive and inferential statistics) https://t.co/zSmT4MBGjX#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/xMFwXedQSO

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 7, 2021

July 8

If you want to use non-standard fonts or characters, getting graphics devices to work with them can be a pain.The {showtext_auto} function from

{showtext} supports a large collection of font formats and graphics devices! https://t.co/bt3SzZfyhI#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/bYmyfZEfhL

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 8, 2021

July 9

Sometimes we may wish to provide descriptive labels for colors we are using, but may not know how to label them.The {name} function from {ColorNameR} produces color labels in multiple languages and colorspaces! https://t.co/RVkqjq7Ksz#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/MmD1MWPHF3

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 9, 2021

July 10

Sometimes we may wish to check all relevant assumptions for a regression model in one go. The {check_model} function from {performance} does exactly this and also provides elegant visualizations with helpful pointers https://t.co/4SIIL0u9Jn#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/EMmye4qAZk

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 10, 2021

July 11

If you are writing manuscripts in RMarkdown, you may wish to auto-generate citations for all R packages used in the document. The {write_bib} function from {knitr} does exactly this! https://t.co/JYux01tB7h#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/YvOiaPeYfY

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 11, 2021

July 12

While plotting time series data, we may wish to plot several subseries corresponding to the periods of interest (seasons, months, etc.).The {ggfreqplot} function from {ggfortify} makes this task effortless! https://t.co/rRmcQbKv4U#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/Vic17LXkM9

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 12, 2021

July 13

If s being used happen to have a function with an identical name, using that function *may* fail.Aside from :: qualifier, {conflicted_prefer} function from {conflicted} can solve this conflict by prioritizing one function https://t.co/n96Mt8kHx3#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/V9jZwxADoM

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 13, 2021

July 14

Exploratory data analysis often involves specifying and comparing multiple regression models.The {compare_parameters} function from {parameters} provides dot-and-whisker plots to display and compare regression estimates! https://t.co/vmuGta5W9i#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/Xyve8SMk1Q

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 14, 2021

July 15

Either computing environment or good practice recommendations may compel you to check for file paths, character encoding, etc. in your script. The {is_} function family from {xfun} provides tools to run such checks easily https://t.co/LdRTIKXOCA#rstats #DataSciencee pic.twitter.com/YCtgZEufae

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 15, 2021

July 16

Sometimes we may wish to assess the polarity (positive, negative, neutral) of text data.The {sentiment} function from {sentimentr} provides a convenient and flexible way to approximate the sentiment of the text by sentence https://t.co/mMpxUxXyVP#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/9oXGUwVTnf

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 16, 2021

July 17

During exploratory phase, we may wish to visualize and model data quickly and thoroughly. The {ggwithinstats} function from {ggstatsplot} does this for one-way repeated measures designs via plots with statistical details https://t.co/lOT7qa37z8#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/UxoUQr1cvB

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 17, 2021

July 18

To keep related data together, you might sometimes create dataframes with columns that themselves contain dataframes. Since working with them can be a pain, the {unpack} function from {tidyr} helps you "unpack" them! https://t.co/rt0ekSiMUg#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/m2O8OQRDgF

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 18, 2021

July 19

If you use {dplyr} for data analysis, you may sometimes wish to carry out statistical analysis on a grouped data frame.If the statistical function requires the whole dataframe, the {cur_data} function provides just the tool! https://t.co/IemOGQqqrH#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/MzEnBq0tp0

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 19, 2021

July 20

Visualizing variable distribution via violin plot is easy in {ggplot2}, but we may wish to avoid redundant mirroring of the density plot.The {stat_density_ridges} function from {ggridges} provides just the geometric layer! https://t.co/x6yAh0hHW9#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/V3JhOamnFb

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 20, 2021

July 21

During analysis, model selection may involve the specification of multiple models and formally testing if they are different.The {test_performance}

function from {performance} performs and summarizes indices from these tests https://t.co/Qd25p55XPq#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/EvmEOVXNRn

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 21, 2021

July 22

While visualizing data across a combination of variables, {facet_wrap} in {ggplot2} creates small multiples. But what if the variables are nested?The {facet_nested_wrap} function from {ggh4x} handles exactly such designs! https://t.co/WVp154GvPA#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/P6ZjOUF9eV

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 22, 2021

July 23

Sometimes you may wish to do something in R and can't think of any package that might be helpful.In such cases, the {findPackage} function from {packagefinder} can search and return relevant CRAN packages given the keywords https://t.co/0IiwJtafTq#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/n946xE4cAS

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 23, 2021

July 24

Sometimes you may wish to write SQL queries (for practice?) without access to a database. In such cases, you can use the {dbwritetable} function from {DBI} to copy a dataframe to a database table, and then write queries! https://t.co/Gu3HwjrR0S#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/z6IZnW0o1o

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 24, 2021

July 25

Simulating parameter draws can sometimes be a (computationally faster) alternative to bootstrapping. The {simulate_parameters} function from {parameters} can run and visualize such simulations for various regression models https://t.co/SHdA3JANeq#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/sRe2BhPKjW

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 25, 2021

July 26

In case you are looking for an alternate, ”operator” way to access object attributes in R, you can use the infix attribute accessor (%@%) from {rlang} !https://t.co/C0T97lOtWV#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/zAYw4JCo5i

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 26, 2021

July 27

Sometimes you need to plot data from different geographical entities into a grid and may wish to preserve the original geographical orientation of the entities.The {facet_geo} function from {geofacet} produces such a grid! https://t.co/IUIQ1B7rUw#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/MamwLytO4F

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 27, 2021

July 28

Operating on multiple columns in a row-wise manner is fairly straightforward in {dplyr} .In this workflow, the {c_across} function allows you to use the tidy selection syntax to select columns to operate on https://t.co/gmFEid0WDK#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/8uMiwmcxtq

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 28, 2021

July 29

Either out of curiosity or to improve its performance, sometimes you may want to time your R code.The {tic}/{toc} function from {tictoc} provides just the tool https://t.co/yCu9ArIdBd#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/PyHJCSm2NG

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 29, 2021

July 30

To ensure reproducibility of R script, you may wish it to download needed package versions on a certain date.The {groundhog.library} function from

{groundhog} creates a local library with the needed package versions https://t.co/bOhOXRzfMZ#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/1pLfn8uU4q

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 30, 2021

July 31

ROC curves provide a convenient way to compare responses and predictions of a binomial model.The {performance_roc} function from {performance} computes AUC metric and visualizes ROC curves for a collection of models https://t.co/ZKty2kA5Br#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/LYJgfvZHIF

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) July 31, 2021

August 2021

August 1

Sometimes you may wish to insert a textual table in a {ggplot2} plot the same way you insert text labels at a specified position.The {geom_table} function from {ggpp} offers just the geometric layer! https://t.co/bQdaxiMffR#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/6raba4JIDV

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 1, 2021

August 2

If you are used to {dplyr}'s pipeable syntax (using `%>%`) and wish to continue using it when you switch to {data.table}, the {dt} helper function from {tidytable} can help! https://t.co/YzFfw2meLF#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/3SQqnjj3Bz

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 2, 2021

August 3

If you are used to reading code with syntax highlighting, you may wish the same when code is printed in the terminal/console.The {prettycode} function from the eponymous does exactly this! https://t.co/dF1WYPJSSc#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/4fK9FjnTOu

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 3, 2021

August 4

Compared to CSS, Sass is a more flexible HTML styling framework. As it becomes ubiquitous, you may wish to learn how Sass code you

are reading translates to familiar CSS.The {sass} function from the eponymous does this https://t.co/FR8UlmQyTY#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/3ZgYl0E6j3

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 4, 2021

August 5

A dot plot is a good visualization to represent the distribution of labeled numeric data.The {ggdotplotstats} function from {ggstatsplot} easily produces these charts (with additional descriptive and inferential statistics) https://t.co/OLcqX643Vx#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/GZ3huWi9qU

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 5, 2021

August 6

If you know C and wish to understand the implementation of R data structures at C-level as S-expressions or SEXPs (https://t.co/pCGK6tlgNB), the {sxp} function from {lobstr} can be helpful! https://t.co/pb7um2e1RR#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/NYrdqEJqJW

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 6, 2021

August 7

For teaching or for quality assessment, we may sometimes wish to visualize residuals of a model to check the goodness of fit.The {stat_fit_deviations} function from {ggpmisc} makes this easy in {ggplot2} https://t.co/YezhmuyXgP#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/M6o4MAcnIH

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 7, 2021

August 8

If we need to write an ”impure” function that modifies R landscape (e.g. changes working directory), we'd do it so that behavior of other R functions doesn't change.The {local_} function family in {withr} can help to do so! https://t.co/CgklVPJp7n#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/rrpbojxoev

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 8, 2021

August 9

Gelman and Hill (2007) propose a binned residual plot to check the under-or over-fitting of binomial logistic regression models. 0 1 The {binned_residuals} function from {performance} easily produces such visualization https://t.co/gAAjFNIf92#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/cKw8CxpJfC

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 9, 2021

August 10

Even after doing everything you can in R, sometimes you may want to further improve the performance of your code by rewriting it in C++.The {cpp_function} from {cpp11} provides a convenient way to do so https://t.co/5fdrx9KPc6#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/IbKeeuZdjb

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 10, 2021

August 11

For common statistical tests, we may wish to extract not only the details of inferential statistics but also effect size estimates.Functions, like {two_sample_test}, from {statsExpressions} provide a tidy way to do so https://t.co/MJ1avaR6WJ#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/zKFUetTeXR

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 11, 2021

August 12

Sometimes data analysis may require finding the first non-missing value (to replace it with another value, to create a new variable, etc.) across vectors or columns.The {coalesce} function from {dplyr} comes in handy here https://t.co/Q7EPEAmFZC#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/Upqhjd5eJY

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 12, 2021

August 13

Unified Modeling Language provides a way to visualize the design of a system, and nomnoml (https://t.co/X9yAhs166L) is online tool to draw UML diagrams.The {nomnoml} function from eponymous renders UML

diagrams from R itself! https://t.co/CBZgudgltr#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/KmksKDgQPz

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 13, 2021

August 14

Sometimes you might need to analyze the scanned text data present in a PDF.The {pdf_ocr_text} function from {pdftools} can extract such text https://t.co/cnoqBhZ0Ys#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/1LMVHfGgsL

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 14, 2021

August 15

Although {rmarkdown} makes writing reports easy, it lacks automatic numbering of and cross-referencing (for figures, tables, sections, etc) features.The 2nd variant of function family in {bookdown} provides these features https://t.co/EKFeVqQJb1#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/RcIAtscT0K

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 15, 2021

August 16

The {tmap} provides API to create (static and interactive) thematic maps with a syntax resembling that of {ggplot2}.The {qtm} function provides a convenient short-hand to draw such maps quickly! https://t.co/WDYN5ofasw#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/PZk4thnd4q

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 16, 2021

August 17

Sometimes we need to convert a deeply nested list into a rectangular dataframe. But in doing so, we may not wish to bring to the top all list elements.The {hoist} function from {tidyr} can help with such transformations https://t.co/yrhHtF2YVl#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/m5TvEse0bm

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 17, 2021

August 18

Sometimes we want to draw text in a {ggplot2} plot so that it fits inside a defined area without manually fiddling around with font size.The {geom_fit_text} function from {ggfittext} resizes text to fit inside a defined box https://t.co/GiaXx9QEgb#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/krnvdRqIWz

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 18, 2021

August 19

Posterior predictive check for a regression model uses simulated data under the fitted model to check for any discrepancies from observed data.The {pp_check} function from {performance} carries out and visualizes this check https://t.co/qk7dnlHyP5#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/R95Evuhhdp

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 19, 2021

August 20

If you use {dplyr} , you may wish to avoid the {group_by} + {ungroup} workflow for grouped analysis if you just need to carry out a single operation.The {with_groups} function provides an alternative for such contexts https://t.co/FiEeP2loxm#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/XANjLS22ki

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 20, 2021

August 21

Sometimes you may wish to display results from a statistical test in a graphics you have prepared.The {statsExpressions} functions, like {corr_test}, provide the necessary expressions https://t.co/ERUsOJKliZ#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/4T3awwOSFQ

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 21, 2021

August 22

For some reason, you may need to prepare a calendar in R and you might prefer to do so in the {ggplot2} framework.The {calendR} function

from the eponymous provides customizable monthly or yearly calendars https://t.co/KPx4ozhjrV#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/C1dM0FSllv

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 22, 2021

August 23

The {mlr3} project is a modern and powerful object-oriented framework for doing machine learning (ML) in R.The {autoplot} function from {mlr3viz} provides a model-agnostic general-purpose tool for visualizing ML algorithms! https://t.co/ky8yhLtYyG#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/YBu2rLz44K

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 23, 2021

August 24

Instead of using third-party softwares, you may sometimes wish to edit (join, convert, etc.) images from within R itself.The {image_} function family from {magick} provide such helpers https://t.co/ald6jelSWG#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/y4H67cTPnY

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 24, 2021

August 25

For correlation hypotheses, in addition to the joint distribution in a scatterplot, one may also wish to visualize the marginal distributions for each variable.This is easy to do using the {_side} function family from {ggside} !https://t.co/vQYV4ELEaG#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/VSBpVqtO6K

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 25, 2021

August 26

The UpSet plot is an efficient alternative to the Venn Diagram for visualizing a complex intersections of multiple sets.The {scale_x_upset} function from {ggupset} provides a {ggplot2} scale to create UpSet plots easily https://t.co/5rwIgAhzxa#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/wk352FtXb0

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 26, 2021

August 27

Sometimes (e.g. for meta-analysis) we may need to either extract effect size from a test statistic or convert the available effect size to a more suitable one.The {*to*} function family from {effectsize} can do such conversions https://t.co/EO6hb9NkER#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/2ItAfBPwps

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 27, 2021

August 28

A correlation matrix is a nifty visualization for displaying relationships between multiple variables.The {ggcorrmat} function from {ggstatsplot} creates such matrices with significance testing and other descriptive details https://t.co/rbwEs6qVON#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/EDPanyNE0x

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 28, 2021

August 29

For a given generic or class, sometimes we may be interested to systematically list and investigate the available S3/S4 methods.The {*methods*} function family in {sloop} provides the needed helpers https://t.co/EV7AVaSHPF#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/XxFb3Es3pB

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 29, 2021

August 30

When we are interested in studying group differences, sometimes we may wish to annotate our visualizations with results from significance testing.The {geom_signif} from {ggsignif} provides just the geometric layer! https://t.co/O9XM5nHdgf#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/iZhilHeGO3

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 30, 2021

August 31

YAML language is ubiquitous, esp. in configuration files, and sometime we may need to convert R object to a YAML object.The {as_yml} function

from {ymlthis} makes this conversion easy https://t.co/GSTD3slB0k#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/YeVunUZoR8

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) August 31, 2021

September 2021

September 1

Sometimes we may wish to estimate density for priors and posteriors of a regression model.The {estimate_density} function from {bayestestR} computes and visualizes these estimates https://t.co/gm8Wf9qr3f#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/SjuoAiuXPo

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 1, 2021

September 2

If you use {dplyr} and {tidyr} s to wrangle data, you may wish to see some feedback about what different operations did, especially in long piped chains.The {tidylog} functions do exactly this https://t.co/MfpoUZoBRQ#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/hOnonyFHzx

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 2, 2021

September 3

A cheatsheet is a helpful resource to have at hand while learning a new R package.The {get_all_cheatsheets} function from {cheatsheet} makes it convenient to download all available cheatsheets on your computer in one go! https://t.co/CxW1EOoaLK#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/CXkPpPWZ5d

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 3, 2021

September 4

Sometimes you may wish to display a collection of images in a {ggplot2} graph.The {geom_point_img} function from {ggimg} provides just the needed geometric layer! https://t.co/YinETxrQdk#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/rhB2jwgsZe

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 4, 2021

September 5

Sometimes you may wish to execute a computation in a clean new R process without affecting other R processes.The {r} function from {callr} does exactly this! https://t.co/CXYdyo3d1P#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/2cBDDRC2nj

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 5, 2021

September 6

Cox regression model is widely used in medical research to assess the effect of several risk factors on survival time of patients.The {ggcoxdiagnostics} function from {survminer} can help visually assess goodness of model fit https://t.co/BzVW6ReYFm#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/3z6D7FQgL9

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 6, 2021

September 7

Sometimes we may need to do high-quality conversion of pdf page(s) to image (png, jpeg, etc.) format.The {pdf_convert} function from {pdftools} provides the needed functionality https://t.co/DgielR9zoQ#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/bHKPNcnPLQ

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 7, 2021

September 8

Sometimes you may want to plot different probability distributions with parameters of interest.The {ggdistribution} function from {ggfortify} provides

a convenient helper to do so! https://t.co/8ue1b7Drh2#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/aOHHeMT5KT

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 8, 2021

September 9

Sometimes we need to perform both addition and subtraction of a quantity (e.g. while computing confidence intervals of an estimate).The plus-minus operator (%+-%) from {dipsaus} can do this conveniently for various data types https://t.co/1Ia5zzsM9L#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/JimL38L0Sl

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 9, 2021

September 10

While visualizing group differences, sometimes you may also wish to include some additional descriptive statistics in the plot itself.The {ggsummarystats} function from {ggpubr} provides a flexible way to do so! https://t.co/DMzyXViicx#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/lIrBWo1Gmz

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 10, 2021

September 11

{purrr} 's {map} and {map2} function families can apply a single- or two-argument functions to a list. But what if you want to apply a function with multiple arguments?The {pmap_} function family addresses exactly this problem https://t.co/FrCzOUFLtJ#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/oSQRgS4ywS

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 11, 2021

September 12

Euler diagram, a way to visualize set relationships, is a generalization of Venn diagram since it relaxes the requirement that all set interactions be present.The {euler} function from {eulerr} easily produces these diagrams https://t.co/7eM2ZqEeVG#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/aEBXBdIdt2

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 12, 2021

September 13

While exploring data, one often needs a quick and easy way to create dot-and-whisker plots of coefficient estimates for regression models.The {ggcoef_model} function from {GGally} produces such plots with elegant defaults https://t.co/atW3RTPWEH#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/j0Zj2fp50Q

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 13, 2021

September 14

Sometimes you may wish to take a snapshot of a webpage, an rmarkdown document, or a Shiny application from R itself.The {*shot} function family from {webshot} provides a convenient way to do so! https://t.co/SR0NPM36Xl#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/2IvYDAB3yo

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 14, 2021

September 15

If you use both R and python, sometimes you may wish to convert your Jupyter notebooks so that you can modify them further with {rmarkdown}.The {convert_ipynb} function from {rmarkdown} can do this conversion https://t.co/6pnduEMAZg#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/IxtlF0faKc

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 15, 2021

September 16

Dropbox is a popular file hosting service and we may sometimes wish to interact with this application from the comfort of R itself.The {drop_*} function family from {rdrop2} provides just the toolbox! https://t.co/THtnR1fqB2#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/AfrKlSlKCB

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 16, 2021

September 17

Sometimes we may need to standardize (z-score) data, i.e. express it in terms of standard deviation.The {standardize} function from {datawizard} easily

computes them, and provides further customizations (e.g. robust variant)! https://t.co/yavQlVXuey#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/mNeyfbohSg

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 17, 2021

September 18

Slope graphs are a handy tool for visualizing trends in paired data with multiple observations.The {newggslopegraph} function from {CGPfunctions} provides a helper to quickly prepare such a graph! https://t.co/Rw9BmRpPPc#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/XCO6SOocTa

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 18, 2021

September 19

Compiling LaTeX to PDF can be troublesome; often due to missing LaTeX packages. We may wish that such packages are automatically installed, making compilation painless.The {pdflatex} function from {tinytex} does exactly this! https://t.co/4Ga94fTm47#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/JX6o9YAi1d

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 19, 2021

September 20

Like in SQL, we may sometimes wish to change rows in one dataset based on rows in another dataset.The {rows_} function family in {dplyr} provides this functionality! https://t.co/uSpmlee90H#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/mLTwGqKMvD

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 20, 2021

September 21

While visualizing distributions, boxplots can hide bimodality & violins can show non-existent data.Sina plots, where points are jittered proportional to density, provide a good solution & {ggforce::geom_sina} supplies the layer! https://t.co/BR5iiCcf6s#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/IrYGYqXUtt

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 21, 2021

September 22

The coefficient of determination (R^2) provides an absolute goodness-of-fit index for a regression model and is used to assess performance.The {r2} function from {performance} computes it for a variety of regression models! https://t.co/y3qQQOXuRv#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/pJCrx4MOP4

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 22, 2021

September 23

A common issue with watching movies with subtitle files is that they can be out of sync with each other.The {srt_shift} function from {srt} can help shift the dialogues to sync with video and write a new subtitle file! https://t.co/j5V6SnCfZ7#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/JE234uj5e7

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 23, 2021

September 24

Hash tables can efficiently look up values irrespective of the size of the table.The {hash} function from the eponymous provides a hash-like data structure and the necessary methods for hash operations in native R style! https://t.co/QrxzzANqFV#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/b75HRHxS1m

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 24, 2021

September 25

The sunset funnel plot includes study-level power info and acts as a diagnostic tool in meta-analysis to examine the power studies had to detect an effect of interest.The {metaviz::viz_sunset} function can easily create them! https://t.co/cqlXpmUh0f#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/lf1Pefk5XH

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 25, 2021

September 26

Although visualizing variable distribution via boxplot is easy, we may wish to avoid redundant vertical mirroring of the distribution.The {geom_half_boxplot}

function from {gghalves} provides exactly such a geometric layer! https://t.co/0kfnVPtUWU#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/2KqVyhOPIA

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 26, 2021

September 27

Item analysis, a psychometric technique, selects few items (from a large pool) to index a psychological construct.The {tab_itemscale} function from {sjPlot} carries out and produces elegant HTML tables for item analysis https://t.co/8Z5DzerVaU#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/uIXZrVsr0Z

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 27, 2021

September 28

XML language is ubiquitous in storing and transporting a wide array of data structures and sometimes we may wish to work with it in R.The {as_list} function from {xml2} converts XML document nodes to a familiar R list! https://t.co/OqvPGvv1Ce#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/fddfsNc0z5

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 28, 2021

September 29

Even if you know markdown syntax well, sometimes you may wish to generate it algorithmically.The {md_} function family from {gluedown} can be of help here https://t.co/VXXO0Ce3Mu#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/EklzKUpHkB

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 29, 2021

September 30

Out of curiosity or while working in a memory-constrained setting, sometimes you may wish to know roughly how much memory is being used by R.The {mem_used} function from {lobstr} provides such an estimate https://t.co/SwebVXHUrx#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/SbEWyUZdPl

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) September 30, 2021

October 2021

October 1

Correspondence analysis extends PCA to summarizes and visualizes multivariate categorical data in two-dimension plots.The {fviz_ca} function from {factoextra} provides elegant ggplot2-based visualizations for this analysis! https://t.co/mtFtXrE0VJ#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/FT2vNH70Vx

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 1, 2021

October 2

Text comes in a variety of encodings, and many functions for reading in text assume UTF-8 encoding. But what if this assumption doesn't hold up?In such cases, the {utf8_valid} function from {utf8} can find the offending text https://t.co/vwL09X0zrq#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/cU8tkACV75

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 2, 2021

October 3

While exploring data, one often needs a quick and easy way to display distributions of coefficient estimates for regression models.The {dwplot} function from {dotwhisker} produces such plots easily and flexibly! https://t.co/aHrGaAG8Kv#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/IwGGnBQN82

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 3, 2021

October 4

In the hypothesis testing framework, sometimes we may wish to generate a distribution corresponding to our null hypothesis.The {generate} function

from {infer} easily resamples observed data to create such a distribution! https://t.co/39GlrUrqsp#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/rt60yA7YFQ

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 4, 2021

October 5

Having stand-out comment lines decorated with bands of characters can make different sections of R scripts easy to identify and navigate.The {xxx_*} function family from {ARTofR} offers a collection of such comments https://t.co/in3KGiwDXs#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/c75VrfhniD

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 5, 2021

October 6

Association rule mining is an unsupervised method to find attributes that frequently occur together in a dataset.The {plot} method from {arulesViz} can visualize found association rules in the ggplot2-framework https://t.co/s4pUQAvqXA#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/dDy9Fstgq1

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 6, 2021

October 7

A calendar-based graphic visualizes daily activities, but getting the data in the needed format can be a challenge.The {frame_calendar} function from {sugrrants} provides convenient syntax to format data in the right format https://t.co/JZHB0oUb7q#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/q5Vv5wcShM

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 7, 2021

October 8

Sometimes you have to present results from a regression model in a well-formatted table.The {as_flextable} function from {flextable} can easily produce such tables with rich details https://t.co/trfvqzqhvp#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/cXx7iyUXh6

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 8, 2021

October 9

Sometimes you may wish to sample only a portion of the data.The {slice} function family from {dplyr} provides helpers to do so https://t.co/4tt17FnvnM#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/9e8pS7KjFn

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 9, 2021

October 10

In order to ensure reproducibility, we may want to include detailed session information in our report.The {session_info} function from {sessioninfo} creates such a log https://t.co/C9RyxMnXNk#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/QH0SkjztL6

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 10, 2021

October 11

If you use a function that outputs content that you often need to copy-paste, you may wish to do this programmatically than manually.The {write_clip} function from {clipr} allows you to do this! https://t.co/LI9QxOqguP#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/CZM86KxLlL

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 11, 2021

October 12

Sometimes you may wish to customize how {ggplot2} axes are drawn (e.g. adding brackets).The {coord_flex_*} function family from {lemon} supports such customizations https://t.co/DNHBbSx5Io#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/SJzVPftyqQ

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 12, 2021

October 13

Often we may wish to compute descriptive and inferential statistics by giving different weights across data points.The {weighted_*} function family from {sjstats} provides familiar syntax to carry out weighted analysis https://t.co/x9Ng6317As#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/mEE7MIlkPE

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 13, 2021

October 14

Treemaps visualize nested proportions for multiple categorical variables by recursively nesting rectangles (area = proportion) inside each other.The {geom_treemap} function from {treemapify} supplies needed geometric layer! https://t.co/i1Pc58pewr#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/9ccyphWC76

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 14, 2021

October 15

Although often you can write data to a single CSV file, sometimes you may need to write several datasets to multiple Excel spreadsheets.The {write_xlsx} function from {writexl} provides an easy syntax to do so! https://t.co/EsBmWyupeB#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/9631CZzFM5

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 15, 2021

October 16

Sometimes we may wish to center variables (subtract from mean, i.e.) in a dataframe (e.g. to interpret interaction terms in regression analysis).The {center} function from {datawizard} does this flexibly 0 https://t.co/2KaDrn47w4#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/KcfRGT1qF5

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 16, 2021

October 17

Sometimes you not only wish to create a visualization with {ggplot2} , but also to add additional filters to it.The {with_*} function family from {ggfx} provides a rich collection of such filters! https://t.co/ekCrUTvFHV#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/nnlVunnFyR

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 17, 2021

October 18

If the data to be wrangled is highly non-rectangular, you may wish to melt it down first and then wrangle it further.The {melt_*} function family from

{meltr} allows you to do this https://t.co/gYmWI1xIQA#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/3nJcnrB9rP

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 18, 2021

October 19

If you work with text data, sometimes you might need to detect the text language.The eponymous function from {franc} can detect text from 310 languages! https://t.co/KOSWDsHQWH#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/0KZbgor1iW

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 19, 2021

October 20

Sometimes you may wish to quickly prepare a frequency table but present it as a visualization.The {ggtable} function from {GGally} provides an easy syntax to do so in {ggplot2}-framework! https://t.co/NqgdhgImbo#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/TqA4mQI06R

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 20, 2021

October 21

In order to speed up, you may want to return cached results if same inputs are provided to a computationally expensive function.The {memoise} function from the eponymous does exactly this! https://t.co/vT2edZhCZo#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/BidZlofr8v

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 21, 2021

October 22

If you have a lot of overlapping data points, you could wish to simultaneously estimate their overlap and individuate them.The {geom_pointdensity} function from {ggpointdensity} provides the perfect geometric layer! https://t.co/OeFMabDKZg#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/tUtP6Jw6pI

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 22, 2021

October 23

Often you need to list all active processes on your system, but instead of using a task manager, you may wish to do it from R itself.The {ps} function from the eponymous creates an informative dataframe of active processes https://t.co/KVrBiD4mUE#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/ORYvnaTGV5

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 23, 2021

October 24

If you are fluent in R and wish to learn SQL, it can be nifty to have a function that can provide a syntax translation between the two.The {translate_sql} function from {dbplyr} provides such translations https://t.co/cS6zPgdFNn#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/Jafa31i673

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 24, 2021

October 25

If the data is stored in Excel spreadsheets and needs to be imported into R, we may sometimes wish to have it in the tidy data format.The {xlsx_cells} function from {tidyxl} makes such import straightforward https://t.co/hcAgiuyCON#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/8VFCVEDaok

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 25, 2021

October 26

Donut charts are a popular way to visualize categorical data, but making a well-labelled donut chart can be time-consuming.The {ggdonutchart} function from {ggpubr} produces them easily! https://t.co/VdLvfSyFZH#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/l1k5na75wL

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 26, 2021

October 27

If you do iterative analysis in list columns using {purrr} , you understand the frustration of figuring out which iteration produces warnings or er-

rors.The {map_peacefully} wrapper function from {collateral} comes to help https://t.co/gqFb0FM8ov#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/CGzrIMSwI6

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 27, 2021

October 28

Sometimes we may need to convert a {ggplot2} image in a vector graphics format to a raster image.The {rasterise} function from {ggrastr} can convert one or many ggplot2 layer(s) into a rasterized output https://t.co/nrLWwoYwEi#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/e3wI9Y5bvk

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 28, 2021

October 29

Google spreadsheets make it easy to create and edit files in real-time while collaborating online, and sometimes we may wish to access them from R.The {read_sheet} function from {googlesheets4} provides a way to do so https://t.co/dj4tkk9My2#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/zHFgcWqNxf

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 29, 2021

October 30

If you work a lot with time-of-day data, the {hms} function from the eponymous provides a convenient way to construct and store them in a dataframe, and has consistent coercion rules https://t.co/0ViYWZrGLX#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/jbwyxuzLiC

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 30, 2021

October 31

If you have a lot of overlapping data points, you could wish to visualize their density by plotting points next to each other.The {geom_beeswarm} function from {ggbeeswarm} provides the perfect geometric layer! https://t.co/YCc94sGUTN#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/rbdaQtqqqB

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) October 31, 2021

November 2021

November 1

If you write documents using R, you may wish to spell check to find possible spelling mistakes.The {spell_check_*} function family from {spelling} makes this easy for selected text, a collection of documents, or a package https://t.co/IxvzK0f9r1#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/9bkSWUjakn

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 1, 2021

November 2

Sometimes we may wish to check all relevant assumptions for a linear regression model in one go. The {gg_diagnose} function from {lindia} does this for lm objects and provides helpful {ggplot2} visualizations https://t.co/12Q5NT3c6P#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/1bMYhDxosT

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 2, 2021

November 3

Sometimes you need to display two plots, not in a grid, but one inside the other (aka "inset" plot).Assuming you are using the grammar of graphics approach, this is easy to do using {inset_element} function from {patchwork} ! https://t.co/H2A9Yh0W6f#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/2diq1akqay

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 3, 2021

November 4

Even after doing everything you can in R, sometimes you may want to further improve the performance of your code by rewriting it in

C++.The {cppFunction} from {Rcpp} provides a convenient way to do so! https://t.co/xL92m6Jlub#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/MIlRxRciMN

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 4, 2021

November 5

A dot plot is a simple yet informative way to visualize the distribution of continuous or quantitative variables.The {geom_dotsinterval} function from {ggdist} provides the needed geometric layer! https://t.co/n67JhkqJfr#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/XuqjlSWBbj

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 5, 2021

November 6

When numerous key-pair values are specified in an environment, R's performance can degrade because of a significant amount of memory leakage.The {fastmap} function from the eponymous provides a more performant alternative! https://t.co/H7dZxlZixI#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/Hxai0xP0KZ

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 6, 2021

November 7

While exploring data, one often needs a quick and easy way to create dot-and-whisker plots of coefficient estimates for regression models.The {plot_model} function from {sjPlot} produces such plots for a wide range models https://t.co/S4iMdhxUbB#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/azkYut7LkL

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 7, 2021

November 8

While analyzing text data, if you filter out stop words, you may wish to have them readily available in R.The {generate_stoplist} function from {tidystopwords} provides them in more than 100 languages! https://t.co/fZK57AClCG#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/R4aYJzr7CF

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 8, 2021

November 9

If you have a complex study design, before simulating it, you may first wish to validate it with a mock dataset.The {check_design} function from {faux} provides a quick and easy visual way to do so! https://t.co/N20EV0caL7#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/dcG5cpLJ3j

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 9, 2021

November 10

Sometimes you may need to operate on video files in R (e.g., change file format, convert to images, etc.).The {av_*} function family from {av} provides numerous helpers to this end! https://t.co/v5mgjqqCQr#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/21DWBeT0gq

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 10, 2021

November 11

If RStudio is your preferred IDE for R, you may wish to list and change your current preferences programmatically, rather than pointing and clicking.The {* _rstudio_prefs} function family in {rstudio.prefs} provides this! https://t.co/IXw9ciTFZ7#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/IwTJHUFjle

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 11, 2021

November 12

Lorenz curves provide a good way to visualize inequality in the distribution of a variable (like wealth). The {stat_lorenz} function from {gglorenz} provides the needed geometric layer to create such a curve easily https://t.co/AJpWz8rHCr#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/4bCGp9mrQq

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 12, 2021

November 13

Sometimes you may wish to quickly prepare a frequency table for categorical variables.The {datasummary_crosstab} function from {modelsummary}

provides output with rich details! https://t.co/ropUkhXb1v#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/plsTArmYA1

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 13, 2021

November 14

If you have a number of rows in your visualization, you may wish to individuate them with the help of different background colours.The {geom_stripped_rows} function from {GGally} provides the perfect geometric layer! https://t.co/S12QxH4r8Y#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/DnEgVri8yc

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 14, 2021

November 15

If you are used to doing string interpolation in R using the {glue} , you may wish to have a similar helper while writing SQL queries.The {glue_sql} function cleverly handles SQL quoting while writing queries https://t.co/3zGFUR1m2e#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/jeAVIRZaYS

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 15, 2021

November 16

Given the diversity of time series classes in the R ecosystem, you may wish to have a universal converter for interchanging classes.The {ts_*} function family in {tsbox} provides just the tools! https://t.co/yqNT5DaLns#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/Yf8vMAMIjt

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 16, 2021

November 17

For correlation hypotheses, one may wish to simultaneously visualize both the joint and the marginal distributions.The {ScatterHist} function from {WVPlots} does this by default (with statistical summary as a plus) https://t.co/DjZxh7OGG5#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/Se1tOBNLR0

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 17, 2021

November 18

If you use project-oriented workflows, instead of changing a working directory, you may wish to construct file paths relative to the top-level directory.The eponymous function from {here} provides this functionality https://t.co/qutCsLDu8e#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/0HYc2zVDu6

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 18, 2021

November 19

Sometimes you need to rank-transform your data, present either in a vector or in a dataframe.The {ranktransform} function from {datawizard} allows you to do this quite flexibly! 1 2 3 https://t.co/S5i3g69jn6#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/ySPWE7VpFe

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 19, 2021

November 20

Pie charts provide an informative but imperfect way to visualize categorical data, but squared pie (or waffle) charts overcome some of these imperfections.The {waffle} function from the eponymous easily produces them https://t.co/OxtCuCMhHF#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/1ui2OqHJ8k

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 20, 2021

November 21

Apache Spark is a popular platform for large-scale data processing, and you may wish to use the familiar dataframe-based workflows with it from R.The {copy_to} function from {sparklyr} can convert dataframes to Spark objects! https://t.co/YpsY9738WF#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/TPWcsNraPK

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 21, 2021

November 22

Sometimes we wish to combine various figures into a single, compound figure to convey an overarching point.The {plot_grid} function from {cowplot} pro-

vides a way to do so flexibly! https://t.co/5cQUrPQpJz#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/VONCYetz1x

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 22, 2021

November 23

If you use {dm} to create data model objects representing tables in a relational database, you may wish to visualise the relations between the tables.The {dm_draw} function does exactly this! https://t.co/OmDHyi8Ig9#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/OHIHpLbdgG

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 23, 2021

November 24

Either while debugging or learning a new function, you may wish to understand its implementation logic.The {flow_view} function from {flow} helps visualizes this logic via a flow diagram! https://t.co/f5ubm3fq7T#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/yR7AS9stSk

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 24, 2021

November 25

During the data-wrangling stage, sometimes you may wish to compare how the dataframe at the current stage differs from the original one.The {rCompare} function from {dataCompareR} provides just the tool! https://t.co/btUd1vK0dj#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/x8xGL4MUqn

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 25, 2021

November 26

Sometimes we may wish to assess the polarity (positive, negative, neutral) of text data.The {get_sentiment} function from {syuzhet} provides a convenient way to approximate the sentiment of the text by sentence! https://t.co/Pv9tCBxzYM#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/us9PiBzRcb

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 26, 2021

November 27

The first important step of a data analysis workflow is to make sure that everything about your data "makes sense".The {diagnose} function from {dlookr} provides a detailed data diagnosis report that makes this step easy! https://t.co/UoUEdrfUTU#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/eVxrpd0rjc

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 27, 2021

November 28

Chloropleth maps provide a convenient way to show variation in a quantitative variable across locations.The {mf_map} function from {mapsf} easily draws such maps with elegant defaults! https://t.co/QitknL32Jh#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/JMCtpdEYnY

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 28, 2021

November 29

If we want to print an HTML document produced by Rmarkdown, we may also wish that it were paginated.The {html_paged} function from {pagedown} provides an HTML document split into multiple pages! https://t.co/wMofeBVYuc#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/L1sXZrh4Xz

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 29, 2021

November 30

A correlation matrix compactly shows relationships between multiple variables. But, for pipe-based workflows, it is often helpful to have them in a dataframe.The {correlate} function from {corrr} makes it easy to extract them!https://t.co/TAMnjQQTAT#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/aLN7k9uvGy

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) November 30, 2021

December 2021

December 1

ROC curves provide a convenient way to compare responses and predictions of a binomial model, and sometimes you may also need to plot multiple curves.The {geom_roc} function {plotROC} can do it all! https://t.co/dbmEIkLfNM#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/H2gejkYnvI

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 1, 2021

December 2

Either while learning or exploring the distribution of our data, we may wish to visualize the shape of various statistical distributions.The {vdist_*} function family from {vistributions} makes this easy! https://t.co/iqSh2nnKWF#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/XDccj6H5Dy

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 2, 2021

December 3

A level plot displays spatial data in two rather than three dimensions, and sometimes we may wish to create such visualisation for `RasterLayer` objects.The {levelplot} function from {rasterVis} does so elegantly and flexibly!https://t.co/TTYvQLpIbZ#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/S5g6fQUAw7

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 3, 2021

December 4

Sometimes you wish to remove only certain rows or columns that are completely empty instead of partly empty.The {remove_empty_*} helper function family from {sjmisc} do exactly this! https://t.co/P6z56VFxPD#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/zKDdFpxscn

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 4, 2021

December 5

Modern OS, devices, etc. offer dark mode, and you may wish to use it also for your visualizations to match this color scheme.The {dark_theme_*} function family from {ggdark} offers dark mode for {ggplot2} visualizations! https://t.co/MAAA7DadAQ#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/foWfo0Hquh

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 5, 2021

December 6

When we are interested in studying group differences, sometimes we may wish to annotate our visualizations with results from significance testing.The {add_pval} from {ggpval} provides a way to do this! https://t.co/X1pKEeFHnG#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/xixLLhcHlE

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 6, 2021

December 7

If you use Qualtrics surveys to collect data on a crowdsourcing website (like MTurk), you may wish to exclude responses based on specified exclusion criteria.The {exclude_*} function family from {excluder} makes this easy! https://t.co/Nhl8MqQEXH#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/CDqpV10RN1

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 7, 2021

December 8

To have a consistent coding style, we need to adopt a naming convention and stick to it in the codebase.The {to_any_case} function from {snakecase} can

help convert strings to any desired case! https://t.co/sHkKj1dLgV#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/MNVuzLIrjF

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 8, 2021

December 9

Although descriptive statistics are helpful, computing them can be tricky, especially for complicated designs.The {suberbPlot} function from {superb} makes this easy for various designs, sampling schemes, population sizes, etc.!https://t.co/5bXZF7pt5x#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/VOEofPuSxn

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 9, 2021

December 10

Sometimes you may wish to encode values to a shape in a visualisation but may find the default shapes to be not distinctive enough. The {geom_star} function from {ggstar} provides just the shapes! https://t.co/ecTTbN44cv#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/icpTqfUK2W

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 10, 2021

December 11

Line charts can represent variation in quantitative values across ordered measurements (e.g. across time).The {gg_line_facet} function from {simplevis} creates such charts with elegant defaults https://t.co/A4k8DMTDUf#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/1p1TqWH4Bz

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 11, 2021

December 12

Sometimes we want to adjust data by regressing out effects of selected variables.The {adjust} function from {datawizard} does so easily and flexibly! https://t.co/lI6JSpnlfb#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/A3No7I2ymW

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 12, 2021

December 13

Bar charts provide a great way to visualize the magnitude of the quantitative values across different categories.The {bar_chart} function from {ggcharts} produces them easily! https://t.co/j4c3C1gVZI#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/ma0Wl1J6cK

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 13, 2021

December 14

You may wish to prepare shareable project analysis docs, with emphasis on reproducibility and efficient project management.The {wflow_*} function family from {workflowr} makes this easy with a version-controlled website! https://t.co/GTMWYeYuEm#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/Rqi5yE6dl8

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 14, 2021

December 15

While annotating plotted data with labels, we may wish to do so in a way that overlap between labels is minimized.The {geom_label_repel} function from {ggrepel} provides a clever and performant way to do so! https://t.co/GU3SQS1YWt#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/1UX56FSeNX

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 15, 2021

December 16

Sometimes we need to operate over a list or vector, either by position or by name, to get both the index and the value of interest.The {imap} function family from {purrr} can be of help here https://t.co/U5IHEt8hpt#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/Fsyahp4tb8

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 16, 2021

December 17

Sometimes the rmarkdown source file alone isn't enough to reproduce the report, and additional files (e.g. data) need to be embedded.The

{embed_*} function family from {xfun} does so by encoding the files to base64 format! https://t.co/oA04uKnV3F#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/NA6jzbr2YN

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 17, 2021

December 18

Often we need to work, not with a specific date, but rather with intervals containing start and end dates.The {int_*} function family from {lubridate} makes it easy to operate on intervals https://t.co/beoBq6Rlr3#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/8mMnL0nJwC

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 18, 2021

December 19

If you inherit a folder with many files, it can be cumbersome to go through them and find missing packages to install.The {show_*} function family from {reinstallr} can list used packages and highlight the ones missing! https://t.co/KrhtH0DT2X#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/nZLLvDN9jP

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 19, 2021

December 20

Sometimes it can be useful to mark the centroid of a group of observations with a point or with a label.The {stat_centroid} function from {ggpp} provides a way to do so! https://t.co/FaAYMnOFW7#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/gwfY7uyrPK

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 20, 2021

December 21

During data wrangling stage, sometimes we may need to rotate the dataframe (such that rows become columns and vice versa).The {rotate_df} function from {sjmisc} provides just the tool! https://t.co/fB1vqf4uqu#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/yw2aO2oLxZ

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 21, 2021

December 22

Sometimes you may wish to quickly build an elegant and sharable website.The {create_postcard} function from {postcards} creates pretty, single-page websites with customizable Rmarkdown template! https://t.co/0eZUTkkd16#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/izucxUyfQ6

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 22, 2021

December 23

If you wish to write functions that save data to a user's computer, you need to find an appropriate directory depending on the OS.The {user_*_dir} function family from {rappdirs} makes this easy! https://t.co/XUPMngVMz9#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/ps2ISHwql6

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 23, 2021

December 24

JSON data representation format is ubiquitous, and sometimes we might need to convert a dataframe in R to a JSON object.The {to_json} function from {jsonify} provides a convenient and fast way to do so! https://t.co/CDUlMuB6fE#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/GHQgTRWYB5

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 24, 2021

December 25

Sometimes you may wish to open files, directories, URLs, etc. programmatically, instead of doing it manually.The {xopen} function from the eponymous provides a way to so from R! https://t.co/5HxeOdvIIK#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/zVpcSHOdXe

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 25, 2021

December 26

If you use {R6}'s implementation of encapsulated OOP in R, and sometimes you may wish to use more idiomatic functional OOP with such objects.The

eponymous function from {R62S3} generate S3 generics/methods for R6 classes https://t.co/s82kX21cKc#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/DCXfB6wpgu

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 26, 2021

December 27

A Tufte handout is a thoughtfully styled document with footnotes, integration of graphics with text, and elegant typography.The {tufte_*} function family from {tufte} helps create them via Rmarkdown https://t.co/Ca2FPorPnW#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/dhyEsyj1l7

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 27, 2021

December 28

Archive files (zip, tar, etc.) collect multiple files in a single file, and you may sometimes need to use them for portability or compression.The {archive_*} function family from {archive} provides relevant operations in R! https://t.co/E97cRlKZrO#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/a1GlbccJfV

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 28, 2021

December 29

YAML language is ubiquitous, especially in configuration files, and sometimes we may wish to convert R object to a YAML string.The {as.yaml} function from {yaml} makes this easy https://t.co/31Iwor6B6N#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/S3YfVZovnD

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 29, 2021

December 30

Cox regression model is widely used in medical research to assess the effect of several risk factors on the survival time of patients.The {ggforest} function from {survminer} easily creates a forest plot of its model estimates https://t.co/YXA8LjVQY5#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/S6F2KdFAUn

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 30, 2021

December 31

While crawling webpages, sometimes you may wish to switch between linking strategies; using either absolute or relative URLs.The {url_*} function family from {xml2} makes these conversions easy in R! https://t.co/x1KW07bqQZ#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/8cZaZ6afiy

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) December 31, 2021

January 2022

January 1

If you use {dplyr} and {tidyr} s to wrangle data, you may wish to see some feedback about what different operations did, especially in long piped chains.The "print and pipe" operator (%P>%) from {ViewPipeSteps} does this https://t.co/izehRpk23g#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/jEev5v27te

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 1, 2022

January 2

Inspired by other popular languages (C++, JavaScript, Python, etc.), you may also wish to use arithmetic operators in R that modify objects in place.The operator family from {infix} provide these! https://t.co/LXJmDRYAfQ#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/e4AKp7a6BF

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 2, 2022

January 3

Bar charts are a good way to visualize categorical data, but making a well-labelled bar chart can be time-consuming.The {PlotXTabs2} function from {CGPfunctions} easily produces this chart (with additional statistical details)! https://t.co/Ig9tgpd9Gu#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/kZBxlLPBZ2

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 3, 2022

January 4

Sometimes you need to check if a remote computer or web server is up and running.You can do so in R using the {ping} function from {pingr} !

https://t.co/ahm9IdRc3y#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/FPZiRwyz0s

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 4, 2022

January 5

Sometimes you wish to remove only certain rows or columns that are completely empty instead of partly empty.The {remove_empty_*} function family from {janitor} do exactly this! https://t.co/j1RAFZv4pY#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/QHb1bDzHzB

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 5, 2022

January 6

Kaplan-Meier estimates of survival curves can help infer differences in survival times between compared groups.The {ggsurvplot} function from {survminer} plots such curves with rich details! https://t.co/n25xxlgZiV#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/H1FbLNSlhv

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 6, 2022

January 7

A Bland-Altman plot helps visually assess agreement between scores of any kind (psychological questionnaires, chemical assays, etc.).The {BAC_plot} function from {ufs} easily creates them with elegant defaults! https://t.co/zl7vSzwe26#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/g73a0A6k11

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 7, 2022

January 8

Sometimes we may need to edit images in R, e.g. changing transparency, spatial anti-aliasing, converting to black and white, etc.The {image_convert} function from {magick} allows many options for doing so! https://t.co/ald6jeDtOe#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/ZV74ynzCtN

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 8, 2022

January 9

To ensure reproducibility of R script, you may wish it to download needed package versions on a certain date.The {create_checkpoint} function from {checkpoint} creates a local library with the needed package versions! https://t.co/L8uArRuRiN #rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/T6R9b5W5yY

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 9, 2022

January 10

PCA is a popular dimensionality reduction technique and sometimes you may wish to reports its results in a report.The {tab_pca} function from {sjPlot} produces publication-ready HTML table for PCA with elegant defaults! https://t.co/mvakHooBSf#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/tULXxnRShU

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 10, 2022

January 11

A list is a non-atomic vector, and sometimes you may wish to convert (or flatten) it to an atomic one.The {flatten} function family from {purrr} provides helpers to do this with type stability! https://t.co/tMAS8S8RcM#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/NA7zvA2Rtb

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 11, 2022

January 12

Across disciplines (physics, engineering, etc.), a quiver plot helps visualize vector fields as arrows, and we may need to create such a plot in R.The {geom_quiver} function from {ggquiver} offers just the geometric layer! https://t.co/DNwPEmLFDe#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/a2RZuXtKX6

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 12, 2022

January 13

Filename extensions (.py, .csv, .pdf, etc.) decide the characteristics and intended usage of files, and we may wish to work with them further in R.The {*_ext} function family in {xfun} provides helpers to do so! https://t.co/Qq8IQsMb6Q#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/l47PKMvzrL

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 13, 2022

January 14

Sometimes you want to quickly compute and visualize frequencies for all categorical variables in the data.The {inspect_cat} function from {inspectdf} does so, while labeling most frequent levels and highlighting missing data! https://t.co/loDxpvrDGP#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/aamrTwLhQh

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 14, 2022

January 15

Although often you can easily read data from a single CSV file, sometimes you have to read a dataset stored in one of the Excel spreadsheets.The {read_xlsx} function from {readxl} provides an easy syntax to do so! https://t.co/TE7GJQVSS8#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/XTqST8rbou

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 15, 2022

January 16

To save space, IP addresses are often stored as integers, and if we receive such data, we may wish to convert them to the familiar human-readable form.The {integer_to_ip} function from {ipaddress} makes this conversion easy! https://t.co/IqK3ihOIjc#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/CvDYbKPuej

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 16, 2022

January 17

A horizon plot is a compact time-series data visualization to plot and compare different moving values.The {geom_horizon} function from {ggHoriPlot}

provides just the geometric layer! https://t.co/NSA3RYIoiE#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/7uqC45DQOf

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 17, 2022

January 18

Sometimes, especially in the context of statistical modeling, there might be infinite or NaN's present in outputs that we may wish to replace with NAs.The {zap_inf} helper function from {sjmisc} does exactly this! https://t.co/mrWehQheOi#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/CL7qiucGd7

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 18, 2022

January 19

Python dictionary is an unordered data type with key-value pairs that allows accessing values, not by indexing, but via unique keys.The {py_dict} function from {reticulate} gives you access to this data type in R! https://t.co/stxGhcedjI#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/C7jiezmfad

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 19, 2022

January 20

Sometimes you may wish to include some patterns or images in plots for enhanced storytelling.The {image*} or {pattern*} function family from {patternplot} provides a way to do so! https://t.co/lRhdnmbQoQ#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/S1ze86OJTk

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 20, 2022

January 21

Serialization changes objects to a byte stream that can be saved to a binary file, while deserializing does the reverse.The {q*} function family from {qs} provides a performant way to serialize or deserialize any R object! https://t.co/i8BNgtAQWw#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/5yTJWk3z5Z

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 21, 2022

January 22

Visualizing data along an Archimedean spiral can efficiently reveal periodic patterns in time series data.The {spiral_*} function family from {spiralize} draws such spiral plots flexibly! https://t.co/5vybsvWv2e#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/c168IWhcXL

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 22, 2022

January 23

While working in a piped workflow, if you need to extract a single column, the syntax to do so can be a bit cumbersome.The {pull} function from {dplyr} provides a more readable syntax to this end! https://t.co/rCT1vcMZzX#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/vEs2cc7Lw8

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 23, 2022

January 24

If we need to bind multiple dataframes by rows, we may first wish to check if this can be done successfully.The {compare_df_cols} function from {janitor} provides a summary of data types to check this! https://t.co/88zYQFdIWa#rstats #DataScience pic.twitter.com/kSCLESOBP9

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 24, 2022

Retirement

Today concludes this 1-year hobby project. There won't be new posts, so feel free to unfollow, but do keep revisiting! With > 22K followers in 365 posts, I guess you enjoyed reading them as I much as I'd preparing them. Best luck with your jouRneys! @patilindrajeets

— R Function A Day (@rfunctionaday) January 24, 2022