R Shortcuts / Commands

Cntrl + L → Erase everything from Console
Cntr/Command + Enter → to run programme (Execute a progeamme)

Listing & Deleting Object

ls() Cntrl+Enter → gives the list of all variables
rm (variable name) → removes the name of the variable

class (variable) → give data Types

is.numeric(vector) → gives true or false whether it is numeric or not

length (variable) → gives the length of variable.

any(v) →

all(v) →

nchar(x) → No. of characters in a string or number

names (vector variable) → helps create dictionary (See R prog note)

as.factor (vector variable) → Converts nominal into ordinal i.e. levels

as.numeric (vector variable) → only works on factor data give numeric values to character (assign to Alphabetical order)

18. na(vector) →

data.frame(vector a, vector b, vector c ...) →

Creates data frame.

Str(dataframe) → Shows the structure of the dataframe.

nrow(DF) - rows

ncol(DF) - Colums

dim(DF) - RXC - Dimension

names(DF) - variable names → always gives the column name

names(DF)[3] - Access any element / colum

Always use square bracket

rownames(DF) → default row names number 1,2,3 ... n

head(DF) → gives a sneak peak from starting gives first 6 rows

head(DF, n=5) → gives a sneak

tail(DF) → gives a sneak peak from last

gives last 6 rows

gives the numbers rows specific

Can also give idea about total number of rows

Matrix (values, nrow = 5)

for matrix Multiplication

Matrix1 %*% t(B)

Transpose the matrix

using %*% symbol.

Multiplication

Colomnnames (variable) - c(names)
Row names (variable) - c (names)

⇒ names are assigned / changed in a matrix.

read.table (file = variable name, header = TRUE or FALSE
Sep = ",")

read.csv (file = header =
Sep = ";")

Directory path

setwd() → to set your working directory

Save ("file name", file = Directory)
↳ Saved a file

rm (file name) → Removes the file.

load (Directory →) → load file

name of dataset

`data()` → to access built in data set.

`sample(x = 1:100, size = 100, replace = TRUE)`
↳ Generating sample number

`mean(variable name)` → Arithmetic mean.

`weighted.mean(x = variable, w = weights)`
↳ for finding weighted mean.

`var(variable/data set name)` → finding variance

`sd( )` → finding standard deviation

`min( )`
`max( )`
`median( )`
] Minimum value, Maximum value, Median value

`summary(x)` → give the summary of descriptive statistic.

`install.package('name')` → to install package

`library(name)` → to review package

`cor(var1, var2)` → correlation b/w two variable
`cor(dataset[,c(column number)])` → Correlation b/w more than 2 variable.

eigenvalue
$ → column.
Package/dataset