

Base R

Cheatsheet

Getting Help

Accessing the help files

?mean

Get help of a particular function.

help.search('weighted mean')

Search the help files for a word or phrase.

help(package = 'dplyr')

Find help for a package.

More about an object

str(iris)

Get a summary of an object's structure.

class(iris)

Find the class an object belongs to.

Using Packages

install.packages('dplyr')

Download and install a package from CRAN.

library(dplyr)

Load the package into the session, making all its functions available to use.

dplyr::select

Use a particular function from a package.

data(iris)

Working Directory

getwd()

Find the current working directory (where inputs are found and outputs are sent).

setwd('C://file/path')

Change the current working directory.

Use projects in RStudio to set the working directory to the folder you are working in.

Vectors

Creating Vectors

c(2, 4, 6)	2 4 6	Join elements into a vector
2:6	2 3 4 5 6	An integer sequence
seq(2, 3, by=0.5)	2.0 2.5 3.0	A complex sequence
rep(1:2, times=3)	1 2 1 2 1 2	Repeat a vector
rep(1:2, each=3)	1 1 1 2 2 2	Repeat elements of a vector

Vectors Functions

sort(x)	rev(x)
Return x sorted.	Return x reversed.
table(x)	unique(x)
See counts of values.	See unique values.

Selecting Vector Elements

By Position

x[4]	The fourth element.
x[-4]	All but the fourth.
x[2:4]	Elements two to four.
x[-(2:4)]	All elements except two to four.
x[c(1, 5)]	Elements one and five.
head(x, 3)	The first three elements.
tail(x, 3)	The last three elements.

By Value

x[x == 10]	Element which are equal to 10.
x[which(x == 10)]	Element which are equal to 10.
x[x < 0]	All elements less than zero.
x[x %in% c(1, 2, 5)]	Elements in the set {1, 2, 5}.

Named Vectors

x['apple']	Element with name 'apple'.
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Testing Vector Elements

all(x == 5)	All elements are equal to 5?
any(x < 10)	An element is less than 10?

Programming

While Loop

```
while (condition) {
  Do something
}
```

Example

```
while (i < 5) {
  print(i)
  i <- i + 1
}
```

For Loop

```
for (variable in sequence) {
  Do something
}
```

Example

```
for (i in 1:4) {
  j <- i + 10
  print(j)
}
```

If Statement

```
if (condition) {
  Do something
} else {
  Do something
}
```

Example

```
if (i > 3) {
  print('Yes')
} else {
  print('No')
}
```

Functions

```
function_name <- function(var) {
  Do something

  return(new_variable)
}
```

Example

```
square <- function(x) {
  squared <- x*x

  return(squared)
}
```

Reading and Writing Data

Also see the **readr** package.

Input	Output	Description
df <- read.table('file.txt')	write.table(df, 'file.txt')	Read and write a delimited text file.
df <- read.csv('file.csv')	write.csv(df, 'file.csv')	Read and write a comma separated value file. This is a special case of <code>read.table</code> / <code>write.table</code> .
load('file.RData')	save(df, file = 'file.RData')	Read and write a n R data file, a file type special for R.

Conditions	a == b	Are equal	a > b	Greater than	a >= b	Greater than or equal to
	a != b	Not equal	a < b	Less than	a <= b	Less than or equal to
	is.na(a)	Is missing	is.null(a)	Is null	c and y	
	c e	c or e	c & y	c and y		

Types

Converting between common data types in R.
Can always go from a higher value in the table
to a lower value.

as.logical	TRUE, FALSE, TRUE	Boolean values (TRUE or FALSE)
as.numeric	1, 0, 1	Integer or floating point numbers
as.integer	1, 0, 1	Integers
as.character	'1', '0', '1'	Character strings. Generally preferred to factors
as.factor	'1', '0', '1' levels: '1', '0'	Character strings with preset levels. Needed for some statistical models

Maths Functions

log(x)	Natural log.	sum(x)	Sum.
exp(x)	Exponential.	mean(x)	Mean.
max(x)	Largest element.	median(x)	Median.
min(x)	Smallest element.	quantile(x)	Percentage quantiles.
ceiling(x)	Round to the next integer.	sd(x)	The standard deviation.
floor(x)	Round to the previous integer.	var(x)	The variance.
round(x, n)	Round to n decimal places.	rank(x)	Rank of elements.
signif(x, n)	Round to n significant figures.	cor(x, y)	Correlation.

Variable Assignment

```
> a <- 'apple'  
> a  
[1] 'apple'
```

The Environment

ls()	List all variables in the environment.
rm(x)	Remove x from the environment.
rm(list = ls())	Remove all variables from the environment.

You can use the environment panel in RStudio to browse variables in your environment.

Lists

`l <- list(x = 1:5, y = c('a', 'b'))`
A list is a collection of elements which can be of different types.

<code>l[[2]]</code>	<code>l[1]</code>	<code>l\$x</code>	<code>l['y']</code>
Second element of l.	New list with only the first element.	Element named x.	New list with only element named y.

Miscellaneous

Arithmetics

`16 = 3 * 5 + 1`
`16 %/ %3` Quotient (result 5).
`16 %% 3` Remainder (result 1).

Permutations

`sample(x, size, replace = F)` Give a sample of the specified size from the elements of x.
`sample(c(1:5), 10, replace = TRUE)`
`sort(x, decreasing = F)` Sort a vector or factor.
`sort(c(5, 1, 7, 3))` (Result 1 3 5 7)
`order(x, decreasing = F)` Returns a permutation rearranging x.
`order(c(5, 1, 7, 3))` (Result 3 1 4 2)

Function tests

`replicate(n, f(x))` Execute n times the function f(x).
`replicate(10, exp(1000000))`
`system.time(f(x))` Return the CPU times used to compute f(x).
`system.time(exp(1000000))`

Memo

Strings

Also see the [stringr](#) package.

<code>cat(x, y, sep = '')</code>	Join and print multiple vectors together.
<code>cat(x, collapse = '')</code>	Join and print elements of a vector together.
<code>grep(pattern, x)</code>	Find regular expression matches in x.
<code>gsub(pattern, replace, x)</code>	Replace matches in x with a string.
<code>toupper(x)</code>	Convert to uppercase.
<code>tolower(x)</code>	Convert to lowercase.
<code>nchar(x)</code>	Number of characters in a string.
<code>utf8ToInt(x)</code>	ASCII code of character x.
<code>intToUtf8(x)</code>	Character with ASCII code x.

Factors

<code>factor(x)</code>	Turn a vector into a factor. Can set the levels of the factor and the order.
<code>cut(x, breaks = 4)</code>	Turn a numeric vector into a factor by 'cutting' into sections.

Statistics

<code>lm(y ~ x, data=df)</code>	Linear model.
<code>glm(y ~ x, data=df)</code>	Generalized linear model.
<code>summary or fivenum</code>	Get more detailed information out a model.
<code>pairwise.t.test</code>	Perform a t-test for paired data.
<code>aov</code>	Analysis of variance.

Distributions

	Random Variates	Density Function	Cumulative Distribution	Quantile
Normal	<code>rnorm</code>	<code>dnorm</code>	<code>pnorm</code>	<code>qnorm</code>
Poisson	<code>rpois</code>	<code>dpois</code>	<code>ppois</code>	<code>qpois</code>
Binomial	<code>rbinom</code>	<code>dbinom</code>	<code>pbinom</code>	<code>qbinom</code>
Uniform	<code>runif</code>	<code>dunif</code>	<code>punif</code>	<code>qunif</code>

Plotting

Also see the [ggplot2](#) package.

<code>plot(x)</code>	Values of x in order.
<code>plot(x, y)</code>	Values of x against y.
<code>hist(x)</code>	Histogram of x.