

R QUICK REFERENCE CARD

Frequently used R commands – Version v1.4 June 2017

A first version of this qrc was created by Tom Short, EPRI PEAC, in 2004-10-21. I modified the document so that it fits my other reference cards; all of its original content has been preserved and, in some cases only, expanded.

Help

Most R functions have online documentation.

`help(topic)`..documentation on `topic`

`?topic`..... id.

`help.search("topic")`
search the help system

`apropos("topic")` the names of all objects in the search
list matching the regular expression "to-
pic"

`help.start()` start the HTML version of help

Input and output

Most of the I/O functions have a `file` argument. This can often be a character string naming a file or a connection. `file=""` means the standard input or output. Connections can include files, pipes, zipped files, and R variables.

Basic Operations

`<-` assign to an object, equivalent to `=(?)`

`<<-` lexical assignment (*NOT* global assignment)

`getwd()` get the working directory

`setwd()` set the working directory

`system()` call the operating system (shell)

`Sys.Date()` ... Retrieve current date, without time

`system.time()` time an evaluation

`Sys.sleep()`..pause

`str(a)` display the internal [str]ucture of an R object `a`

`summary(a)`... gives a “summary” of `a`, usually a statistical summary but it is *generic* meaning it has different operations for different classes of `a`

`ls()` show objects in the search path; specify `pat="pat"` to search on a pattern

`ls.str()` `str()` for each variable in the search path

`dir()` show files in the current directory

`methods(a)`... shows S3 methods of `a`

`methods(class=class(a))`
lists all the methods to handle objects of class `a`

Fundamentals

`load()` load the datasets written with `save`

`data(x)` loads specified data set

`library(x)`... load add-on packages

`save(file,...)` saves the specified objects (...) in the XDR platform-independent binary format

`save.image(file)` saves all objects

`cat(..., file="", sep=" ")`
prints the arguments after coercing to character; `sep` is the character separator between arguments

`print(a, ...)`.. prints its arguments; generic, meaning it can have different methods for different objects

`format(x,...)` format an R object for pretty printing

`sink(file)`... output to file, until `sink()`

Read from File

`read.table(file)` reads a file in table format and creates a data frame from it; the default separator `sep=""` is any whitespace

`read.csv("filename",header=T)`
id. but with defaults set for reading comma-delimited files

`read.csv2("filename",header=T)`
id. but with defaults set for reading semicolon-delimited files and `dec=","`

`read.delim("filename",header=T)`
id. but with defaults set for reading tab-delimited files

`read.fwf(file,widths,header=F,sep="\t",as.is=F)`
read a table of [f]ixed [w]idth [f]ormatted data into a 'data.frame'; `widths` is an integer vector, giving the widths of the fixed-width fields

Read Options

- `as.is=TRUE`
to prevent character vectors from being converted to factors
- `blank.lines.skip=TRUE`
blank lines in the input are ignored.
- `fill=TRUE`
in case the rows have unequal length, blank fields are implicitly added
- `header=TRUE`
to read the first line as a header of column names
- `comment.char=""`
to prevent "#" from being interpreted as a comment
- `skip=n` to skip `n` lines before reading data

Write to file

`write.table(x,file="",row.names=T,col.names=T, sep=" ")`
prints `x` after converting to a data frame; if `quote` is `TRUE`, character or factor columns are surrounded by quotes (""); `sep` is the field separator; `eol` is the end-of-line separator; `na` is the string for missing values; use `col.names=NA` to add a blank column header to get the column headers aligned correctly for spreadsheet input

Clipboard

On windows, the file connection can also be used with `description = "clipboard"`.

⇒ To read a table copied from Excel, use:
`x <- read.delim("clipboard")`

⇒ To write a table to the clipboard for Excel, use:
`write.table(x,"clipboard",sep="\t",col.names=NA)`

Unix users wishing to write to the primary selection may be able to do so via 'xclip', for example by

⇒ writes data 'x' to clipboard:
`pipe('xclip -i', x)`

.
 For database interaction, see packages RODB, DBI, RMySQL, RPostgreSQL, and ROracle. See packages XML, hdf5, netCDF for reading other file formats.

`rbind(...)`...combine arguments by rows for matrices, data frames, and others

`cbind(...)`...id. by columns

⇒ append column named 'colName' to matrix x: `cbind(x, colName=c(1,2,3))`

Dates and Times

The class `Date` has dates without times. `POSIXct` has dates and times, including time zones. Comparisons (e.g. `>`), `seq()`, and `difftime()` are useful. `Date` also allows `+` and `-`. `?DateTimeClasses` gives more information. See also package `chron`.

`as.Date(s)`...and

`as.POSIXct(s)` convert to the respective class; `format(dt)` converts to a string representation. The default string format is "2001-02-21". These accept a second argument to specify a format for conversion. Some common formats are:

%a, %A	Abbreviated and full weekday name.
%b, %B	Abbreviated and full month name.
%d	Day of the month (01–31).
%H	Hours (00–23).
%I	Hours (01–12).
%j	Day of year (001–366).
%m	Month (01–12).
%M	Minute (00–59).

%p	AM/PM indicator.
%S	Second as decimal number (00–61).
%U	Week (00–53); the first Sunday as day 1 of week 1.
%w	Weekday (0–6, Sunday is 0).
%W	Week (00–53); the first Monday as day 1 of week 1.
%X	Same as “%Y-%m-%d”
%y	Year without century (00–99). (Don't use due to ambiguousness!)
%Y	Year with century.
%z	(output only.) Offset from Greenwich; -0800 is 8 hours west of.
%Z	(output only.) Time zone as a character string (empty if not available).

Where leading zeros are shown they will be used on output but are optional on input. See `?strftime`.
`as.POSIXct(strftime(, format=))`
`format()`

Setting the C locale will overcome NA issues which emerge on some systems due to format incongruencies:

```
lct <- Sys.getlocale('LC_TIME')
Sys.setlocale('LC_TIME', 'C')
x <- "1919-01-31"
as.Date(x,...)
...
Sys.setlocale('LC_TIME', lct)
```

Indexing Data

vectors

<code>x[n]</code>	n^{th} element
<code>x[-n]</code>	all <i>but</i> the n^{th} element
<code>x[-length(x)]</code>	all <i>but last</i> element
<code>x[1:n]</code>	first elements
<code>x[-(1:n)]</code>	elements from $n+1$ to the end
<code>x[c(1,4,2)]</code>	specific elements

<code>x["name"]</code>	element named "name"
<code>x[x > 3]</code>	all elements greater than 3
<code>x[x > 3 & x < 5]</code>	all elements between 3 and 5
⇒ <code>elements in the given set:</code> <code>x[x %in% c("a","and","the")]</code>	

lists

<code>x[n]</code>	list with elements n
<code>x[[n]]</code>	n^{th} element of the list
<code>x[["name"]]</code>	element of the list named "name"
<code>x\$name</code>	id.

matrices and data frames

<code>x[i,j]</code>	element at row i , column j
<code>x[i,]</code>	row i
<code>x[,j]</code>	column j
<code>x[,c(1,3)]</code>	columns 1 and 3
<code>x["name",]</code>	row named "name"
<code>x[, "name"]</code>	column named "name"

⇒ `x$name` or `x[["name"]]`: id.

Generating and Extracting Data

Data creation

`c(...)` generic function to concatenate arguments with the default forming a vector; with `recursive=T` descends through lists combining all elements into one vector

`from:to` generates a sequence; “:” has operator priority; `1:4 + 1` is “2,3,4,5”

`seq(from,to)` generates a sequence `by=` specifies increment; `length=` specifies desired length

`seq(along=x)` generates 1, 2, ..., `length(along)`; useful for `for` loops

`rep(x,times)` replicate `x` `times`; use `each=` to repeat “each” element of `x` `each` times;

⇒ `rep(c(1,2,3),2):` 1 2 3 1 2 3

⇒ `rep(c(1,2,3),each=2):` 1 1 2 2 3 3

`data.frame(...)` create a data frame of the named or unnamed arguments

⇒ shorter vectors are being recycled to the length of the longest:
`d...ame(v=1:4,ch=c("a","B","c","d"),n=10)`

`list(...)` create a list of the named or unnamed arguments

⇒ use: `list(a=c(1,2),b="hi",c=3i)`

`array(x,dim=)` array with data `x`; specify dimensions like `dim=c(3,4,2)`; elements of `x` recycle if `x` is not long enough

`matrix(x,nrow=,ncol=)`
matrix; elements of `x` recycle

`factor(x,levels=)`
encodes a vector `x` as a factor

`gl(n,k,length=n*k,labels=1:n)`
generate levels (factors) by specifying the pattern of their levels; `k` is the number of levels, and `n` is the number of replications

`expand.grid()` a data frame from all combinations of the supplied vectors or factors

Variable information

`is.na(x)`, `is.null(x)`, `is.array(x)`, `is.data.frame(x)`, ...

`methods(is)` ..list all available typetests

`methods(as)` ..list of all variable conversions

`any(x)` any TRUE elements of `x`?

`all(x)` all TRUE elements of `x`?

`length(x)` number of elements in `x`

`rle(x)` length of consecutive elements in `x`

`dim(x)` Retrieve or set the dimension of an object; `dim(x) <- c(3,2)`

`dimnames(x)` ..Retrieve or set the dimension names of an object

`nrow(x)` number of rows; `NROW(x)` is the same but treats a vector as a one-row matrix

`ncol(x)` and

`NCOL(x)` id. for columns

`class(x)` get or set the class of `x`; `class(x) <- "myclass"`

`unclass(x)` ...remove the class attribute of `x`

`attr(x,which)` get or set the attribute `which` of `x`

`attributes(x)` get or set the list of attributes of `x`

Characters (Strings)

`paste(...)` ...concatenate vectors after converting to character; `sep=` is the string to separate terms (a single space is the default); `collapse=` is an optional string to separate “collapsed” results

`substr(x,start,stop)`
substrings in a character vector

⇒ can also assign, as:
`substr(x, start, stop) <- value`

`strsplit(x,split)`
split `x` according to the substring `split`

`grep(pttrn,x)` searches for matches to `pattern` within `x`; see `?regex`

`gsub(pttrn,replmt,x)`
replacement of matches determined by regular expression matching `sub()` is the same but only replaces the first occurrence.

`tolower(x)` ...convert to lowercase

`toupper(x)` ...convert to uppercase

`pmatch(x,table)` partial matches for the elements of `x` among `table`

`nchar(x)` number of characters

`assign` assign a value to a name

`get` get a value from a name

`eval(parse(text='1+1'))`
compute on the language!!

`type.convert(x, na.strings, as.is, dec)`
convert object attributes

- `na.strings`
what to do with missing data ("NA")
- `as.is` if TRUE: strings, else: factors
- `dec` decimal specifier: '.' or ','
- `numerals`
"allow.loss", "warn.loss", "no.loss"

⇒ convert from character to numerical vector:
`type.convert(dax, na.strings = "NA", as.is = TRUE, dec = ",")`

Most common commands

`which.max(x)` returns the index of the greatest element of `x`

`which.min(x)` returns the index of the smallest element of `x`

`rev(x)` reverses the elements of `x`

`order(x)`, `sort(x)`
shows numerical order, sorts the elements of `x` in increasing order

⇒ to sort in decreasing order: `rev(sort(x))`

`cut(x,breaks)` divides `x` into intervals (factors); `breaks` is the number of cut intervals or a vector of cut points

`x %in% y` logical vector indicating if there is a match or not for its left operand

`match(x, y)` .. returns a vector of the same length than `x` with the elements of `x` which are in `y` (NA otherwise)

`which(x == a)` returns a vector of the indices of `x` if the comparison operation is true (T), in this example the values of `i` for which `x[i] == a` (the argument of this function must be a variable of mode logical)

`choose(n, k)` computes the combinations of k events among n repetitions = $n! / [(n - k)!k!]$

`combn(n, k)` .. generate all combinations of n elements, taken m at a time.

`na.omit(x)` ... suppresses the observations with missing data (NA) (suppresses the corresponding line if `x` is a matrix or a data frame)

`complete.cases(x[n], x[n])`
allows removal of 'na's by using part of the dataframe

⇒ skip all rows in data frame `x`, where 'na' appears in column 5 or 6:
`x[complete.cases(x[,5:6]),]`

`na.fail(x)` ... returns an error message if `x` contains at least one NA

`unique(x)` if `x` is a vector or a data frame, returns a similar object but with the duplicate elements suppressed

`duplicated(x)` returns a logical vector indicating which elements (rows) of a vector or data frame are duplicates

`table(x)` returns a table with the numbers of the different values of `x` (typically for integers or factors)

`subset(x, subset, select)`
returns a selection of `x` with respect to criteria, typically comparisons: `x$V1 < 10`

⇒ `subset(x, Temp > 80 & Temp < 120, ...)`: combine more than one subset argument with logical operators.

⇒ `select:` if `x` is a data frame, the option `select` gives the variables to be kept (or dropped, using a minus sign).

`sample(x, size)` resample randomly and without replacement `size` elements in the vector `x`, the option `replace = TRUE` allows to resample with replacement

`prop.table(x, margin=)`
table entries as fraction of marginal table

Math

`sin, cos, tan, asin, acos, atan, atan2, log, log10, exp`

Basic Math Operations

`%, %/%` modulo/quotient, remainder

`max(x)` maximum of the elements of `x`

`min(x)` minimum of the elements of `x`

`range(x)` id. then `c(min(x), max(x))`

`sum(x)` sum of the elements of `x`

`Mod(x)` *or* `abs(x)`
absolute value of x

`diff(x)` lagged and iterated differences of vector `x`

`prod(x)` product of the elements of `x`

`mean(x)` mean of the elements of `x`

`median(x)` median of the elements of `x`

`quantile(x, probs=)`
sample quantiles corresponding to given probabilities (default: 0,.25,.5,.75,1)

`weighted.mean(x, w)`
mean of `x` with weights `w`

`rank(x)` ranks of the elements of `x`

`var(x)` *or* `cov(x)` variance of the elements of `x` (calculated on $n - 1$); if `x` is a matrix or a data frame, the variance-covariance matrix is calculated

`sd(x)` standard deviation of `x`

`cor(x)` correlation matrix of `x` if it is a matrix or a data frame (1 if `x` is a vector)

`acf(x)` Computes (and by default plots) estimates of the autocovariance or autocorrelation function

`var(x, y)` *or* `cov(x, y)`
covariance between `x` and `y`, or between the columns of `x` and those of `y` if they are matrices or data frames

`cor(x, y)` linear correlation between `x` and `y`, or correlation matrix if they are matrices or data frames

`round(x, n)` .. rounds the elements of `x` to n decimals

`log(x, base)` computes the logarithm of `x` with base `base`

`scale(x)` if `x` is a matrix, centers and reduces the data; to center only use the option `center=F`, to reduce only `scale=F` (by default `center=T`, `scale=T`)

`pmin(x,y,...)` a vector which *i*th element is the minimum of `x[i]`, `y[i]`, ...

`pmax(x,y,...)` id. for the maximum

`cumsum(x)` a vector which *i*th element is the sum from `x[1]` to `x[i]`

`cumprod(x) ...` id. for the product

`cummin(x)` id. for the minimum

`cummax(x)` id. for the maximum

Arithmetic & Boolean Operators

<code>x + y</code>	addition
<code>x - y</code>	subtraction
<code>x * y</code>	multiplication
<code>x / y</code>	division
<code>x ^ y</code>	exponentiation
<code>x %% y</code>	modular arithmetic
<code>x %/% y</code>	integer division
<code>X %*% Y</code>	matrix multiplication
<code>x == y</code>	test for equality
<code>x != y</code>	test for inequality
<code>x <= y</code>	test for less-than-or-equal
<code>x >= y</code>	test for greater-than-or-equal
<code>x && y</code>	boolean and for scalars
<code>x y</code>	boolean or for scalars
<code>x & y</code>	boolean and for vectors (vector <code>x,y,result</code>)
<code>x y</code>	boolean or for vectors (vector <code>x,y,result</code>)
<code>!x</code>	boolean negation

Complex Numbers

`union(x,y)`, `intersect(x,y)`, `setdiff(x,y)`, `setequal(x,y)`

`is.element(el,set)` “set” functions

`Re(x)` real part of a complex number

`Im(x)` imaginary part

`Arg(x)` angle in radians of the complex number

`Conj(x)` complex conjugate

`convolve(x,y)` compute the several kinds of convolutions of two sequences

`fft(x)` Fast Fourier Transform of an array

`mvfft(x)` FFT of each column of a matrix

Many math functions have a logical parameter `na.rm=F` to specify missing data (NA) removal.

Matrices

`%o%, outer()` outer products on arrays

`A %*% B` multiplication of A and B

`kronecker()..`kronecker products on arrays

⇒ Kronecker product of A with her own inverted matrix: `kronecker(A,solve(A))`

`t(x)` transpose

`diag(x)` diagonal

`det(a)` matrix determinant of a

`solve(a,b)...`solves `a %*% x = b` for `x`

`solve(a)` matrix inverse of a

`rowsum(x)` sum of rows for a matrix-like object;

`rowSums(x) ...` is a faster version

`colsum(x)` sum of columns for a matrix-like object;

`colSums(x) ...` id. for columns

`rowMeans(x) ..` fast version of row means

`colMeans(x) ..` id. for columns

Advanced data processing and HOFs

Apply functions to elements

The following section covers the most common commands: *lapply* as well as *apply* itself. Regarding the

missing functions `[m,r,s,t,v]`*apply* consult the R-help pages. The base apply family of function is standardized and parallelized by the `plyr` package.

`by(data,INDEX,FUN)`
apply FUN to data frame `data` subsetted by `INDEX`

`lapply(X,FUN)` apply FUN to each element of the list `X`

`apply(X,INDEX,FUN=)`
a vector, array or list of values obtained by applying a function `FUN` to margins (`INDEX`) of `X`

Options for INDEX

1	apply FUN to array's rows
2	apply FUN to array's columns

The 6 common higher-order functions

`Reduce(f, x, init, right = F, accumulate = F)`

`Filter(f, x)`

`Find(f, x, right = F, nomatch = NULL)`

`Map(f, ...)`

`Negate(f)`

`Position(f,x,right = F,nomatch = NA_integer_)`

Others

`optimise()` ... One Dimensional Optimization

`merge(a,b) ...` merge two data frames by common columns or row names

`xtabs(a b,data=x)`
a contingency table from cross-classifying factors

aggregate(x,by,FUN)
splits the data frame **x** into subsets, computes summary statistics for each, and returns the result in a convenient form; **by** is a list of grouping elements, each as long as the variables in **x**

stack(x, ...) . transform data available as separate columns in a data frame or list into a single column

unstack(x, ...) inverse of **stack()**

reshape(x, ...) reshapes a data frame between 'wide' format with repeated measurements in separate columns of the same record and 'long' format in separate records

⇒ use: (direction="wide") or (direction="long")

Optimization and model fitting

optim(par, fn, method = c("Nelder-Mead", "BFGS", ...)) general purpose optimization; **par** is initial values, **fn** is function to optimize (normally minimize)

nlm(f,p) minimize function **f** using a Newton-type algorithm with starting values **p**

lm(formula) .. fit linear models; **formula** is typically of the form **response ~ termA + termB + ... + termN**

⇒ for terms made of nonlinear components, use: **I(x*y) + I(x^2)**

glm(formula,family=)
fit generalized linear models, specified by giving a symbolic description of the linear predictor and a description of the error distribution

⇒ see ?family: family is a description of the error distribution and link function to be used in the model

nls(formula) nonlinear least-squares estimates of the nonlinear model parameters

approx(x,y=) linearly interpolate given data points; **x** can be an xy plotting structure

spline(x,y=) cubic spline interpolation

loess(formula) fit a polynomial surface using local fitting

Many of the formula-based modeling functions have several common arguments: **data=** the data frame for the formula variables, **subset=** a subset of variables used in the fit, **na.action=** action for missing values: "**na.fail**", "**na.omit**", or a function.

Statistics

help.search("test") gives you a range of validity tests such as **t.test()**, **binom.test()**, **prop.test()**, **power.t.test()**, **pairwise.t.test()**, ...

Model Analysis

The following generics often apply to model fitting functions

predict(fit,...) predictions from **fit** based on input data

coef(fit) returns the estimated coefficients (sometimes with their standard-errors)

residuals(fit) returns the residuals

df.residual(fit) returns the number of residual degrees of freedom

deviance(fit) returns the deviance

fitted(fit) .. returns the fitted values

logLik(fit) .. computes the logarithm of the likelihood and the number of parameters

AIC(fit) computes the Akaike information criterion or AIC

aov(formula) analysis of variance model

anova(fit,...) analysis of variance (or deviance) tables for one or more fitted model objects

density(x) ... kernel density estimates of **x**

Distribution Functions

All of the following commands can be used by replacing the letter **r** with **d**, **p** or **q** to get the probability function, the cumulative probability function, and the value of quantile, respectively.

dfunc(x, ...) . Cumulative Density Function

pfunc(q, ...) . Probability Distribution Function

qfunc(p, ...) . Quantile Function

⇒ **prob.:** with $0 < p < 1$

rfunc(n, ...) . Random generated Function

Functions (yfunc)

Gaussian	ynorm(n, mean=0, sd=1)
⇒ $\Phi(x)$:	pnorm(x)
⇒ $\Phi^{-1}(x)$:	qnorm(x)
exponential	yexp(n, rate=1)
gamma	ygamma(n, shape, scale=1)
Poisson	ypois(n, lambda)
Weibull	yweibull(n, shape, scale=1)
Cauchy	ycauchy(n, location=0, scale=1)
beta	ybeta(n, shape1, shape2)
'Student'-t	yt(n, df)
Fisher-Snedecor	yf(n, df1, df2)
⇒ $(F)(\chi^2)$:	
Pearson	ychisq(n, df)
geometric	ygeom(n, prob)
hypergeometric	yhyper(nn, m, n, k)
logistic	ylogis(n, location=0, scale=1)
lognormal	ylnorm(n, meanlog=0, sdlog=1)
uniform	yunif(n, min=0, max=1)

Wilcoxon's statistics

ywilcox(nn, m, n) Wilcoxon Statistic

ysignrank(nn, n) Signed Rank Statistic

Binomial Distributed

ybinom(n, size, prob) positive binomial

ynbinom(n, size, prob) negative binomial

Time Series Calculations →library(xts)

`ts(x, start, end, frequency)`
Create a time-series vector

⇒ Time Series Object of 24 random variables over a two years monthly scale, starting from Jan 2010:
`ts(rnorm(24), c(2010, 1), frequency=12)`

`xts(x, order.by=as.POSIXct(...))`
Convert data vector to a timeseries-object

⇒ fit an AR(1) to x via an OLS regression:
`ar(x, order.max = 1, method = "ols")`

`window(x) ...` Extracts the subset of the object x observed between the start and end of a timeseries object. (If a frequency is specified, the series is then re-sampled at the new frequency)

⇒ Resampling a timeseries for the month of November (every 11th month of a year) over the past couple of decades:
`window(x, start=c(2000, 11), frequency=T)`

⇒ Extract data between Jan 2000 and Dec 2015 from x : `window(x, c(2000,1), c(2015,12))`

`time(x) ...` creates the vector of times at which a time series was sampled

`cycle(x) ...` gives the positions in the cycle of each observation

`frequency(x)` returns the number of samples per unit time and deltat the time interval between observations

`filter(x,filter)`
applies linear filtering to a univariate time series or to each series separately of a multivariate time series

`ar(x, order.max, method)`
fit an autoregressive time series model to the data

`Box.test(x, lag = p, type = c())`
Compute the ‘Box–Pierce’ or ‘Ljung–Box’ test statistic for examining the null hypothesis of independence in a given time series.

Box-Pierce $T * \text{sum}(\rho[i]^2)$

Ljung-Box $T(T + 2) * \text{sum}(\rho[i]^2 / (T - j))$

Plotting

`plot(x) ...` plot of the values of x (on the y -axis) ordered on the x -axis

`plot(x, y) ...` bivariate plot of x (on the x -axis) and y (on the y -axis)

`hist(x) ...` histogram of the frequencies of x

`barplot(x) ...` histogram of the values of x ; use `horiz=F` for horizontal bars

`curve(x) ...` draws a curve corresponding to a function over the interval [from, to].

`dotchart(x) ...` if x is a data frame, plots a Cleveland dot plot (stacked plots line-by-line and column-by-column)

`pie(x) ...` circular pie-chart

`boxplot(x) ...` “box-and-whiskers” plot

`sunflowerplot(x, y)`
id. than `plot()` but the points with similar coordinates are drawn as flowers which petal number represents the number of points

`stripplot(x)` plot of the values of x on a line (an alternative to `boxplot()` for small sample sizes)

`coplot(x~| z)` bivariate plot of x and y for each value or interval of values of z

`interaction.plot(f1, f2, y)`
if $f1$ and $f2$ are factors, plots the means of y (on the y -axis) with respect to the values of $f1$ (on the x -axis) and of $f2$ (different curves); the option `fun` allows to choose the summary statistic of y (by default `fun=mean`)

`matplot(x,y)` bivariate plot of the first column of x vs. the first one of y , the second one of x vs. the second one of y , etc.

`fourfoldplot(x)` visualizes, with quarters of circles, the association between two dichotomous variables for different populations (x must be an array with `dim=c(2, 2, k)`, or a matrix with `dim=c(2, 2)` if $k = 1$)

`assocplot(x)` Cohen–Friendly graph showing the deviations from independence of rows and columns in a two dimensional contingency table

`mosaicplot(x)` ‘mosaic’ graph of the residuals from a log-linear regression of a contingency table

`pairs(x) ...` if x is a matrix or a data frame, draws all possible bivariate plots between the columns of x

`plot.ts(x) ...` if x is an object of class “ts”, plot of x with respect to time, x may be multivariate but the series must have the same frequency and dates

`ts.plot(x) ...` id. but if x is multivariate the series may have different dates and must have the same frequency

`qqnorm(x) ...` quantiles of x with respect to the values expected under a normal law

`qqplot(x, y)` quantiles of y with respect to the quantiles of x

`contour(x, y, z)`
contour plot (data are interpolated to draw the curves), x and y must be vectors and z must be a matrix so that `dim(z)=c(length(x), length(y))` (x and y may be omitted)

`filled.contour(x, y, z)`
id. but the areas between the contours are coloured, and a legend of the colours is drawn as well

`image(x, y, z)` id. but with colours (actual data are plotted)

`persp(x, y, z)` id. but in perspective (actual data are plotted)

stars(x) if **x** is a matrix or a data frame, draws a graph with segments or a star where each row of **x** is represented by a star and the columns are the lengths of the segments

symbols(x, y, ...) draws, at the coordinates given by **x** and **y**, symbols (circles, squares, rectangles, stars, thermometres or “box-plots”) which sizes, colours ... are specified by supplementary arguments

termplot(mod.obj) plot of the (partial) effects of a regression model (**mod.obj**)

Plot Modifiers

The following parameters are common to many plotting functions

- **add=F** if TRUE superposes the plot on the previous one (if it exists)
- **axes=T** if FALSE does not draw the axes and the box
- **type=""** specifies the type of plot
 - "p" points
 - "l" lines
 - "b" points connected by lines
 - "o" id. but the lines are over the points
 - "h" vertical lines
 - "s" steps, the data are represented by the top of the vertical lines
 - "S" id. but the data are represented by the bottom of the vertical lines
- **xlim=, ylim=** specifies the lower and upper limits of the axes

⇒ upper and lower limits: **xlim=c(1, 10)**
or **xlim=range(x)**
- **xlab=, ylab=** annotates the axes, must be variables of mode character
- **main=** main title, must be a variable of mode character

- **sub=** sub-title (written in a smaller font)

Low-level plotting commands

dev.new() ... open a new graphics device (typically a window). see similar in help.

graphics.off() closes before opened plot. it is implemented by calling *dev.off()* as many times as necessary.

⇒ equivalent commands for *rgl*, *iplots* packages: **rgl.close()**, **ipplot.off()**

points(x, y) adds points (the option **type=** can be used)

lines(x, y)..id. but with lines

text(x, y, labels...) adds text given by **labels** at coordinates (**x,y**); a typical use is: **plot(x, y, type="n"); text(x, y, names)**

mtext(text, side=3, line=0, ...) adds text given by **text** in the margin specified by **side** (see **axis()** below); **line** specifies the line from the plotting area

segments(x0, y0, x1, y1) draws lines from points (**x0,y0**) to points (**x1,y1**)

arrows(x0, y0, x1, y1, angle= 30, code=2) id. with arrows at points (**x0,y0**) if **code=2**, at points (**x1,y1**) if **code=1**, or both if **code=3**; **angle** controls the angle from the shaft of the arrow to the edge of the arrow head

abline(a,b).. draws a line of slope **b** and intercept **a**

abline(h=y).. draws a horizontal line at ordinate **y**

abline(v=x).. draws a vertical line at abscissa **x**

abline(lm.obj) draws regression line given by **lm.obj**

rect(x1, y1, x2, y2) draws a rectangle which left, right, bottom, and top limits are **x1, x2, y1, and y2**, respectively

polygon(x, y) draws a polygon linking the points with coordinates given by **x** and **y**

legend(x, y, legend) adds the legend at the point (**x,y**) with the symbols given by **legend**. You may as well add "bottom", "topleft" etc. in place of coordinates **x,y** manually

title() adds a title and optionally a sub-title

axis(side, vect) adds an axis at the bottom (**side=1**), on the left (**2**), at the top (**3**), or on the right (**4**); **vect** (optional) gives the abscissa (or ordinates) where tick-marks are drawn

rug(x) draws the data **x** on the *x*-axis as small vertical lines

locator(n, type="n", ...) returns the coordinates (*x,y*) after the user has clicked **n** times on the plot with the mouse; also draws symbols (**type="p"**) or lines (**type="l"**) with respect to optional graphic parameters (...)

⇒ by default nothing is drawn: **type="n"**

Graphical parameters

These can be set globally with **par(...)**; many can be passed as parameters to plotting commands.

adj controls text justification (0 left-justified, 0.5 centred, 1 right-justified)

bg specifies the colour of the background (ex. : **bg="red"**, **bg="blue"**, ... the list of the 657 available colours is displayed with **colors()**)

bty controls the type of box drawn around the plot, allowed values are: "o", "l", "7", "c", "u" or "j" (the box looks like the corresponding character)

⇒ if **bty="n"**: the box is not drawn

cex a value controlling the size of texts and symbols with respect to the default; the following parameters have the same control for...

cex.axis numbers on the axes
cex.lab the axis labels
cex.main the title
cex.sub the sub-title
col..... controls the color of symbols and lines; use color names e.g. "red", "blue" or as "#RRGGBB"
 ⇒ see: `colors()`, `rgb()`, `hsv()`, `gray()` and `rainbow()`
 ⇒ as for `cex` there are: `col.axis`, `col.lab`, `col.main`, `col.sub`
font..... an integer which controls the style of text (1: normal, 2: italics, 3: bold, 4: bold italics)
 ⇒ as for `cex` there are: `font.axis`, `font.lab`, `font.main`, `font.sub`
las..... an integer which controls the orientation of the axis labels (0: parallel to the axes, 1: horizontal, 2: perpendicular to the axes, 3: vertical)
lty..... controls the type of lines, can be an integer or string (1: "solid", 2: "dashed", 3: "dotted", 4: "dotdash", 5: "longdash", 6: "twodash", or a string of up to eight characters (between "0" and "9") which specifies alternatively the length, in points or pixels, of the drawn elements and the blanks, for example `lty="44"` will have the same effect than `lty=2`
lwd..... a numeric which controls the width of lines, default 1
mar..... a vector of 4 numeric values which control the space between the axes and the border of the graph of the form `c(bottom, left, top, right)`, the default values are `c(5.1, 4.1, 4.1, 2.1)`
mfcol..... a vector of the form `c(nr,nc)` which partitions the graphic window as a matrix of `nr` lines and `nc` columns, the plots are then drawn in columns
mfrow..... id. but the plots are drawn by row

pch..... controls the type of symbol, either an integer between 1 and 25, or any single character within ""
ps..... an integer which controls the size in points of texts and symbols
pty..... a character which specifies the type of the plotting region, "s": square, "m": maximal
tck..... a value which specifies the length of tick-marks on the axes as a fraction of the smallest of the width or height of the plot; if `tck=1` a grid is drawn
tcl..... a value which specifies the length of tick-marks on the axes as a fraction of the height of a line of text (by default `tcl=-0.5`)
xaxt..... if `xaxt="n"` the *x*-axis is set but not drawn (useful in conjunction with `axis(side=1, ...)`)
yaxt..... if `yaxt="n"` the *y*-axis is set but not drawn (useful in conjunction with `axis(side=2, ...)`)

Lattice (Trellis) graphics

Use `panel=` to define a custom panel function (see `apropos("panel")` and `?llines`). Lattice functions return an object of class `trellis` and have to be printed to produce the graph. Use `print(xyplot(...))` inside functions where automatic printing doesn't work. Use `lattice.theme` and `lset` to change Lattice defaults.

xyplot(y~x).. bivariate plots (with many functionalities)
barchart(y~x) histogram of the values of *y* with respect to those of *x*
dotplot(y~x) Cleveland dot plot (stacked plots line-by-line and column-by-column)
densityplot(~x) density functions plot
histogram(~x) histogram of the frequencies of *x*
bwplot(y~x).. "box-and-whiskers" plot
qqmath(~x)... quantiles of *x* with respect to the values expected under a theoretical distribution

stripplot(y~x) single dimension plot, *x* must be numeric, *y* may be a factor
qq(y~x)..... quantiles to compare two distributions, *x* must be numeric, *y* may be numeric, character, or factor but must have two 'levels'
splom(~x)... matrix of bivariate plots
parallel(~x) parallel coordinates plot
levelplot(z~x*y|g1*g2)
 coloured plot of the values of *z* at the coordinates given by *x* and *y* (*x*, *y* and *z* are all of the same length)
wireframe(z~x*y|g1*g2)
 3d surface plot
cloud(z~x*y|g1*g2)
 3d scatter plot

In the normal Lattice formula, `y x|g1*g2` has combinations of optional conditioning variables `g1` and `g2` plotted on separate panels. Lattice functions take many of the same arguments as base graphics plus also `data=` the data frame for the formula variables and `subset=` for subsetting.

Programming

Use curly braces `{}` around statements

function(arglist) expr # function definition
return(value) if(*cond*) *expr*
if(cond) *cons.expr* **else** *alt.expr*
for(var in seq) *expr*
while(cond) *expr*
repeat expr
break
next

ifelse(test, yes, no)
 a value with the same shape as *test* filled with elements from either *yes* or *no*
do.call(funname, args)
 executes a function call from the name of the function and a list of arguments to be passed to it

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