R QUICK REFERENCE CARD

Frequently used R commands – Version v1.2 August 2014

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.

Basic Operations

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 "topic"

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

Fundamentals

`<-` ..... 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)

`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

Input and output

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

`data(x)` ..... loads specified data set

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

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

use `header=T` to read the first line as a header of column names;

use `as.is=T` to prevent character vectors from being converted to factors;

use `comment.char=""` to prevent `"#"` from being interpreted as a comment;

use `skip=n` to skip `n` lines before reading data;

see the help for options on row naming, NA treatment, and others

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

`read.csv2("filename",header=T,fill=T)`
id. but with defaults set for reading semicolon-delimited files and `dec=","`; if `fill` is `TRUE` then in case the rows have unequal length, blank fields are implicitly added; if `blank.lines.skip` is `T` then blank lines in the input are ignored.

`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

`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

`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

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

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)
```

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

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

`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))`

Slicing and extracting data

Indexing vectors

`x[n]`	n^{th} element
`x[-n]`	all *but* the n^{th} element
`x[-length(x)]`	all *but last* element
`x[1:n]`	first elements
`x[-(1:n)]`	elements from `n+1` to the end
`x[c(1,4,2)]`	specific elements
`x["name"]`	element named `"name"`
`x[x > 3]`	all elements greater than 3
`x[x > 3 & x < 5]`	all elements between 3 and 5

⇒ `elements in the given set:`
`x[x %in% c("a","and","the")]`

Indexing lists

`x[n]`	list with elements `n`
`x[[n]]`	`n`th element of the list
`x[["name"]]`	element of the list named `"name"`
`x$name`	id.

Indexing matrices

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

Indexing data frames

matrix indexing plus the following

`x[["name"]]`	column named `"name"`
`x$name`	id.

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

Data selection and manipulation

`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`

`sort(x)` ..... sorts the elements of `x` in increasing order

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

`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`])`
: suppress lines and/or columns, based on given indices

⇒ `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 differents values of `x` (typically for integers or factors)

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

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

`gsub(pattern,replacement,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

`match(x,table)`
: a vector of the positions of first matches for the elements of `x` among `table`

`x %in% table`
: id. but returns a logical vector

`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!!

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 (!)
%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(strptime(, format=))
format()

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
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)
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 ith element is the minimum of x[i], y[i], ...
pmax(x,y,...) id. for the maximum
cumsum(x) ... a vector which ith 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

x + y	addition
x - y	subtraction
x * y	multiplication
x / y	division
x ^ y	exponentiation
x %% y	modular arithmetic
x %/% y	integer division
x == y	test for equality
x <= y	test for less-than-or-equal
x >= y	test for greater-than-or-equal
x && y	boolean and for scalars
x || y	boolean or for scalars
x & y	boolean and for vectors (vector x,y,result)
x | y	boolean or for vectors (vector x,y,result)
!x	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
Mod(x) ..... modulus; abs(x) is the same
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
filter(x,filter)
applies linear filtering to a univariate time series or to each series separately of a multivariate time series

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

Matrices

%o%, outer() outer products on arrays
kronecker ... kronecker products on arrays
t(x) ..... transpose
diag(x) ..... diagonal
%*% ..... matrix multiplication

`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 base apply family of function is standardized and parallelized by the `plyr` package.

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

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

`tapply(X,INDEX,FUN=)`
: apply `FUN` to each cell of a ragged array given by `X` with indexes `INDEX`

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

Options for INDEX

1	apply FUN to 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 + ...`; use `I(x*y) + I(x^2)` for terms made of nonlinear components

`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

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

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

`residuals(fit)`
: returns the residuals

`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`

Distributions

`rnorm(n, mean=0, sd=1)`
: Gaussian (normal)

`rexp(n, rate=1)`
: exponential

`rgamma(n, shape, scale=1)`
: gamma

`rpois(n, lambda)`
: Poisson

`rweibull(n, shape, scale=1)`
: Weibull

`rcauchy(n, location=0, scale=1)`
: Cauchy

`rbeta(n, shape1, shape2)`
: beta

`rt(n, df)` ... 'Student' (t)

`rf(n, df1, df2)`
: Fisher–Snedecor (F) (χ^2)

`rchisq(n, df)`
: Pearson

`rbinom(n, size, prob)`
: binomial

`rgeom(n, prob)`
: geometric

`rhyper(nn, m, n, k)`
: hypergeometric

`rlogis(n, location=0, scale=1)`
: logistic

`rlnorm(n, meanlog=0, sdlog=1)`
: lognormal

`rnbinom(n, size, prob)`
: negative binomial

`runif(n, min=0, max=1)`
: uniform

`rwilcox(nn, m, n)`
`rsignrank(nn, n)` Wilcoxon's statistics

All these functions can be used by replacing the letter `r` with `d`, `p` or `q` to get, respectively, the probability density (`d`*func*`(x, ...)`), the cumulative probability density (`p`*func*`(x, ...)`), and the value of quantile (`q`*func*`(p, ...)`, with $0 < \texttt{p} < 1$).

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

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

`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 "boxplots") 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="p"	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, for example with `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.

`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 abcissa `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 abcissa (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 `"]"` (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 numbers on the axes, `cex.axis`, the axis labels, `cex.lab`, the title, `cex.main`, and the sub-title, `cex.sub`

`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 conjonction with `axis(side=1, ...)`)

`yaxt` ..... if `yaxt="n"` the y-axis is set but not drawn (useful in conjonction 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 `print`ed 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.

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