## Day 5 Cheatsheet

## **Data Cleaning**

## Major concepts

- Most important rule of data handling Always be looking at your data!
- NA general missing data
- NaN stands for "Not a Number", happens when you do 0/0.
- Inf and -Inf Infinity, happens when you take a positive number (or negative number) by 0.

## **Functions**

Library/Package	Piece of code	Example of usage	What it does
Base R	is.na(x)	is.na(x)	checks if x is NA.
Base R	is.nan(x)	is.nan(x)	checks if $x$ is NaN.
Base R	<pre>is.infinite(x)</pre>	<pre>is.infinite(x)</pre>	checks if x is Inf or -Inf.
naniar	<pre>pct_complete(x)</pre>	<pre>pct_complete(x)</pre>	Reports the percentage of data that is complete in x.
naniar	gg_miss_var(x)	gg_miss_var(x)	Reports as a plot the percentage of data that is complete in x.
tidyr	drop_na(df)	drop_na(df)	Drops rows of NA from a given data frame/tibble
dplyr	<pre>case_when()</pre>	<pre>df &lt;- arrange(df, mpg)</pre>	This function allows you to vectorize multiple if_else() statements. If no cases match, NA is returned.
dplyr	mutate()	<pre>df &lt;- mutate(df, newcol = wt/2.2)</pre>	Adds a new column that is a function of existing columns
dplyr	separate()	<pre>df %&gt;% separate(x, c("A", "B"))</pre>	Separate a character column into multiple columns with a regular expression or numeric locations
dplyr	unite()	<pre>df %&gt;% unite("z", x:y, remove = FALSE)</pre>	Unite multiple columns together into one column

Library/Package	Piece of code	Example of usage	What it does
stringr	str_detect	<pre>df %&gt;% filter(str_detect(col_name,</pre>	Returns logical vector to indicate if string pattern was
stringr	str_replace	<pre>"string_pattern")) str_replace(vector), "replace_me","with_me")</pre>	detected Replaces all instances of one specified string with another specified string

 $<sup>\ ^{*}</sup>$  This format was adapted from the cheat sheet format from AlexsLemonade.