

Day 2 Cheatsheet

Reproducibility

Major concepts

- **Reproducibility** - A different analyst re-performs the analysis with the same code and the same data and obtains the same result.
- **Repeatable** - keeping everything the same but repeating the analysis - do we get the same results
- **Reproducible** - using the same data and analysis but in the hands of another researcher - do we get the same results?
- **Replicable** - with new data do we obtain the same inferences?

Functions

| Library/Package | Piece of code | Example of usage | What it does |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Base R | <code>sessionInfo()</code> | <code>sessionInfo()</code> | Returns the R version information, the OS, and the attached packages in the current R session. |

More resources

- The RMarkdown book
- Jenny Bryan's organizational strategies.
- Write efficient R code for science.
- Reproducibility in Cancer Informatics course

Data Input/Output

Major concepts

- **Delimited file** - columns within the file have boundaries created with some type of punctuation - for example, a csv file stands for comma separated values, thus the columns are delimited or separated by commas. txt files often use tabs.
- **tibble** - a rectangular data frame, where data are split into rows and columns.
- **File path** - where a file lives on your computer (or on the internet) - File paths can be relative or absolute.
- **Getting help** - For any function, you can write `?FUNCTION_NAME`, or `help("FUNCTION_NAME")` to look at the help file for that function.
- **R Projects** set the working directory where the .Rproj file is.
- **Reading in data (manual)** - *Download the data, Put data in the project folder.* Go to File, Import Dataset, From Text (**readr**), browse for the file, and finally click "Update" and "Import".

Functions

| Library/Package | Piece of code | Example of usage | What it does |
|--------------------------------|---|--|---|
| <code>tidyverse (readr)</code> | <code>read_csv()</code> | <code>df <- read_csv("<url>")</code> | Reads in a CSV file from a specified file path. |
| <code>tidyverse (readr)</code> | <code>read_tsv()</code> | <code>df <- read_tsv("<url>")</code> | Reads in a TSV file from a specified file path. |
| <code>tidyverse (readr)</code> | <code>read_delim()</code> | <code>df <- read_delim("<url>", delim = ":")</code> | Reads in a delimited file from a specified file path. |
| Base R | <code>head()</code> / <code>tail()</code> | <code>head(df)</code> / <code>tail(df)</code> | Returns the first or last part of a dataset (or other object). |
| Base R | <code>getwd()</code> | <code>getwd()</code> | Finds the current working directory. |
| Base R | <code>setwd()</code> | <code>setwd("Desktop")</code> | Changes the current working directory. |
| Base R | <code>View()</code> | <code>View(df)</code> | View a spreadsheet-style data viewer on a matrix-like R object. |
| Base R | <code>str()</code> | <code>str(df)</code> | Display the internal structure of an R object (dimensions, class, etc). |

* This format was adapted from the cheatsheet format from AlexsLemonade.