Day 3 Cheatsheet

Subsetting Data in R

Functions

Library/Package	Piece of code	Example of usage	What it doe
Base `R`	`nrow(x)` ; `ncol(x)`	`nrow(x)` ; `ncol(x)`	Get the numbe rows and the number of columns in an object `x` , respectively.
Base `R`	`dim(x)`	`dim(x)`	Get the numbe rows *and* numb of columns in a object `x`
`dplyr`	`glimpse(x)`	`glimpse(mtcars)`	Get an overvie of data frame
`dplyr`	`slice_sample(x)`	`slice_sample(mtcars)`	See a random subset of the r of `x`
Base `R`	`data.frame()`	`df <- data.frame(1:3)`	Creates a data frame where th named argume will be the sam length.
Base `R`	`tibble()`	`tibble(mtcars)`	Creates a tibbl from a data.fra or matrix.
`tibble`	`column_to_rownames()`	`df <- df %>% column_to_rownames('existing_variable_name')`	Transforms an existing colum called by a stri into the rownames.
`tibble`	`rownames_to_column()`	`df <- df %>% column_to_rownames('new_variable_name')`	Transforms the rownames of a data frame into column (which added to the st of the data fra The string supplied as an argument will b the name of the new column.

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`dplyr`	`rename()`	`df <- dplyr::rename(df, MPG = mpg)`	Renames designated columns while keeping all variables of the data.frame
`dplyr`	`pull()`	`pull(df, 'existing_variable_name')`	Extract a colum as a vector
`dplyr`	`select()`	`select(df, 'existing_variable_name')`	Selects columr that match the specified argument
`dplyr`	`filter()`	`filter(df, mpg > 20)`	Returns a subs of rows matchi the conditions the specified logical argume
Base `R`	`==, <=, >=, !=`	`filter(df, mpg > 20)`	These are bina operators whic allow for the comparison of values in an object. They ar handy for use v `dplyr::filte`
Base `R`	`%in%`	`filter(df, mpg %in% c(20,21,22))`	Checks if the given value(s) c the left side of operator are in vector or other object defined the right side o the operator. It returns a logica `TRUE` or `FALS` statement.
`dplyr`	`%>%`	`df <- df %>% select('new_variable_name')`	Funnels a data.frame through tidyver operations
`dplyr`	`mutate()`	`df <- mutate(df, newcol = wt/2.2)`	Adds a new column that is function of existing colum
`dplyr`	`relocate()`	`df_carb <- relocate(.data = df, wt, .before = mpg)`	Reorder colum in a data frame tibble

Library/Package	Piece of code	Example of usage	What it doe
`dplyr`	`arrange()`	`df <- arrange(df, mpg)`	Reorders rows ascending orde `arrange(desc` would reorder rows in descending orc
`dplyr`	`case_when()`	`df <- arrange(df, mpg)`	This function allows you to vectorise multi `if_else()` statements. If r cases match, N is returned.
Base `R`	`colnames()`	`colnames(df)`	Gets or sets th column names a matrix or data frame.

- See tidyselect helpers for handy things to use with `select()`.

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