```
- Start the html full doc.
- Returns doc about <function>. or help()
help.start( )
?<function>
example( <function> ) - Returns an example of the function.
                       - Help with regex.
?regex
______
----- Objects
foo_boo <- TRUE - Logical.
cow_int <- 2L
                             - Integer.
                  - Numeric.
bar_num <- 10.0
foo_cplx <- 3+2i
                          - Complex.
cow_raw <- "Hello"
                          - String.
foo_vec <- c(1,5,7) - Vector.
c(), nrow=2, ncol=3 )
                       - Array.
foo_array <- array(
   c(1:2), dim=c(4,2,3)
bar_fct \leftarrow factor(c(1,3,2,3)) - Factor, store elem vec with counts.
uid=c(12, 29,15),
    weight=c(81, 93, 78),
    age=c(42,38,26))
Var Handeling:
                     - Print obj type.
    class( cow )
    str( cow ) - Print obj structures.
summary( cow ) - Show everything, EVERYTHING!
   cow$uid or cow[[2]] - Print df->uid sub set .
ls() or objects() - Show all variables.
rm( list=ls( ) ) - Delete all variables.
gc() - Calls garbage collector.
                               - Delete all variables.
______
----- Operators
All purpose Op: - Works with all obj types.
+ - Add. - - Sub.
* - Mult. / - Div (float).
%% - Remainder. %/% - Div (int).
** - Exp. ! - NOT, Op values.
    & - Bitwise AND. | - bitwise OR. %in% - Value Match. : - Seq creator.
    %*% - Matrix Mult. %x% - Kronecker products
Logical Op:
   && - Logical and. || - Logical or.
> - Bigger. < - Smaller.
== - Equal. <= - Smaller or E
>= - Bigger or Eq. != - Not Eq.
                                      - Smaller or Eq.
----- Conditional ------ Loop ------
----- Function
if ( condition) { while ( condition ) { name <- function(</pre>
\ldots \hspace{0.1cm} \mathsf{code\_a} \hspace{1.5cm} \ldots \hspace{0.1cm} \mathsf{code\_a} \hspace{1.5cm} \ldots \hspace{0.1cm} \mathsf{arg\_1}, \backslash
} else if( condition) {
                                                ... arg_2=default ) {
... code_b
                                                  code_a
} else { for ( vector ) { } ... code_c ... code_a
                     }
```

```
    R has optimize switch conditional.

---- Build-in Functions
String:
    paste( ..., sep="" )
    strsplit( x, split )
    names( foo_vec ) <- c("Age", "Taxes")</pre>
    substr( x, start=n1, stop=n2 )
    grep( pattern, x , ignore.case=FALSE, fixed=FALSE )
    sub( pattern, repl, x, ignore.case =FALSE, fixed=FALSE )
    format( x, digits, nsmall, scientific, width, justify )
Vector:
    foo \leftarrow seq(5, 9, by = 0.4) - Creates a num vec, or 5:9
    bar <- c('Mon','Tue') - Creates a misc elem.</pre>
    \operatorname{rep}(x, \text{ ntimes}) - \operatorname{Rep} x \text{ n times}.
    cut(x, n)

    Cut vec at index=n.

    sort( foo )
                          - Sort vec.
Math:
    abs(x) sqrt(x) ceiling(x) floor(x) trunc(x) exp(x)
    cos(x) acos(x) cosh(x) acosh(x) tan(x) atanh()
    sin(x) asin(x) sinh(x) asinh(x) atan(x) tanh(x)
    log(x) log10(x) signif(x, digits=n) round(x, digits=n)
Matrix
    dim(a_vec) <- c(2,4)

    Converts a_vec to a matrix.

    ----- Statistics
mean( a_vec )

    Mean of a_vec values.

median( a_vec ) - Median value of a_vec sd( a_vec ) - Standard deviation.
factor( a_vec ) - Make sense of a_vec.
                           - Median value of a_vec.
as.interger( a_factor) - Show factors as int n
levels( a_factor ) - Show all factor as inter
cor.test( a_df ) - Correlation Test.
                              - Show factors as int no summarize...
               ----- Data Manipulation
colnames( a_df ) <- c("cow") - Give a_df cols names.
rownames( a_df ) <-("foo") - Give a_df rows names.
merge( a\_df, b\_df ) - Merge two data frames.
----- In-Output
print("Hello Wolrd",a_df) - Print msg, or cat("str") [ do not use write() ]
                  - List all .R files in dir.
list.files()
file.show( 'cow' )
                          - Show contents of cow.
source("foo.R") - Load foo.R code.
read.table("cow") - Load data from cow. [ read.de
write.table( "cow" ) - Write a obj in table format.
- Saves Rs obj outside R env.
                          - Load data from cow. [ read.delim( ), read.csv() ]
sink( "cow" )
                           - Save all subseq R output to a file, sink() to end.
                          - Flush and close the output file.
dev.off()
----- Plot
image( a_mtx )
                          - Create a heatmap.
abline()
                   - Adds straight lines through the current plot.
```

```
legend() - Create a legend to the plot.
                   ~~~~~~ Regression
lm( y_vec ~ x_vec ) - Linear.
predict( lm(), new_data )

    Simulate new data using lm().

nls( y_vec ~ b1*x_vec^2+b2 ) - Non-linear functions.
           ----- Reserved Words
if else repeat while function NA_integer_ ...
     next break TRUE NA_real_ NA_character_ NA
for
in FALSE NULL Inf NaN NA_complex_
----- System
system( cmd ) - Exec system [ GNU/Linux ] cmd.
dir()
                   - Reads content of current working directory.
getwd()
                   - Returns current working directory.
setwd( "/home/cow" ) - Changes current working directory.
 ----- Flags
R [ Flag ]:
  --slave
                - Makes R run as quietly.
                    ~~~~~~ LIBRARIES
install.pa•ckages( "cow" )

    Show all available libs.

----- GGPLOT2
qplot( )
----- RSQLite
----- RMYSQL
----- XLSX
----- FOREIGN
----- DPLYR
----- data.table
----- XML
----- RColorBrewer
----- HMISC
----- READXL
----- READR
----- ggvis
----- lattice
----- stringr
----- HTMLWIDGETS
..... LEAFTLET
..... DIAGRAMMER
----- GGMAP
----- MAPTOOLS
----- PARALLEL
----- RCPP
- Use <- as assigment operator.
  - Dont start var names w/ . , they are hiden var.
              Who are you who are so wise in the ways of science?
                               - Contesini [Apr/2016]
```