Primary functions for data analysis:

- **read_csv**() : imports text files in CSV format into the R environment.
- **filter**() : select only certain rows from a dataset.
- **group_by**() : group the rows in a dataset based on the values in one or more columns.
- **summarise**() : apply summary functions (see below) to the whole dataset, or to groups if `group_by()` is used
- **arrange**() : sort results based on one or more columns; ascending is the default, use `desc()` for descending.
- **count**() : group the data based on a column or columns and apply the n() summary function to those groups.
- **mutate**() : create a new column in a dataset

Summary functions for analysis:

- **sum**() : sum a numbers column. If NAs are present will return NA, unless `na.rm=T` is used.
- **mean**() : average a numbers column. If NAs are present will return NA, unless `na.rm=T` is used.
- **median**() : get the median of a numbers column. If NAs are present will return NA, unless `na.rm=T` is used.
- **n**() : count rows or observations.
- **range**() : get the highest and lowest values in a column.

Supplementary functions for manipulating data:

- **clean_names**() : from the `janitor` package, standardizes column names in a dataset to all lowercase, and replaces non-letter characters and spaces to underscores..
- **is.na**() : used within `filter()` to find nulls (NAs).
- **as.numeric**() : converts strings to numbers; will coerce non-numeric values into NA.
- **as.character**() : converts non-string values to strings.