

R Programming Cheat Sheet by Ann Santhosh via cheatography.com/67113/cs/16795/

Utility Functions	
getwd()	Find the working dir.
setwd("C:/file/path")	Set the working dir.
ls()	List variables
rm(object)	Delete object
str(object)	Displays internal structure of R object
help.start()	Launch help console
install.packages("pac kage_name")	Install package
library(package_nam e)	Load package
detach(package:pack age_name)	Remove package
scan()	Read data values
Lists	
liet/v 1.5 v e/'e' 'b'\\	One ster liet

Lists		
list(x=1:5, y=c('a', 'b'))	Create list	
is.list()	as.list()	
Check if the arg is a list	Force the arg to list	
lapply(list_name, function) Apply function over a list and return as list		
sapply(list_name, function) Return as suitable data structure(vector)		

Strings	
c("String1","String2")	Create a string vector
toString(x)	Convert to string
noqutoe(string)	Print string w/o quote
sprintf()	Print text & var values
cat()	Concatenate & print
toupper(string)	Convert to uppercase
tolower(string)	Convert to lowercase
substr(string,n,m)	Extract substrings in a string from n to m
strsplit(string," ")	Split elements of string
paste(c("a","b"),"c") Concatenate vectors	paste0(c("a","b"),"c") Concat w/o separator

Probability Distributions	
rbinom(n, size, prob)	Binomial
rpois(n, lambda)	Poisson
runif(n, min=0, max=1)	Uniform
rnorm(n, mean=0, sd=1)	Normal
rexp(n, rate=1)	Exponential

Vectors	
c(2, 4, 6)	Numeric vector
c("one","two","thr")	Character vector
c(TRUE,FALSE)	Logical vector
rep(1:2,times=3)	Repeat a vector
rep(1:2,each=3)	Repeat the elements
which.min()	which.max()
Index of the min	Index of the max

Data Frames	
data.frame(x=1:2, y=c('a', 'b'))	Create data frame
View(df_name)	See full dataframe
head(df_name)	See first 6 rows
tail(df_name)	See last 6 rows
df_name[cond,]	Row filter
df_name[c("column")]	Column filter
df_name[cond1,][,cond2] Row and Column filter	

Functions		
<pre>function_name <- function(var) {</pre>		
Do something		
return(new_variable)}		
args(function_name) - Arguments of func body(function_name) - Body of func		



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Flow Control

If Statement -

if (condition) {

Do something

} else {

Do something different}

Ifelse Statement -

ifelse(condition, Do something, Do
something different)

Switch Statement -

switch("beta","alpha=1,beta=2,gamm
a=3,4)

Loops

For Loop -	While Loop -	
for (var in	while	
sequence) {Do	(condition) { Do	
something}	something}	

Visualizations		
barplot()	plot()	qqnorm()
pie()	plot(density())	qplot()
mosaicplot()	pairs()	boxplot()
hist()	matplot()	ggplot()

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Arrays

array(1:24, dim=c(4,3,2), dimnames=.....)

Create array with 4 rows, 3 cols and 2 groups

Matrices

m1 <- matrix(1:12, now=4, ncol=3, dimnames=....)

Create a matrix with 4 rows and 3 columns

t(m)	Transpose of matrix
rbind(m1,m2) Combine by row	cbind(m1,m2) Combine by column

The following applies to arrays also:

dimnames(m)	dim(m)	colnames(m)
rownames(m)	nrow(m)	ncol(m)

Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive ottatistics	
summary(object)	Summary of object
class(object)	Find class of an R object
length(object)	Get length of an object
quantile(x)	Find quantiles
rowMeans(x)/	rowSums(x)/
colMeans(x)	colSums(x)
table(x)	Build a contingency table
describe(object)	Description of object

Create subsets

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subset(x,cond)

Hypothesis Testing

t.test(data, mu=3)

One sample two-sided t-test

t.test(data, mu=3, alternative='greater')

One sample one-sided t-test

t.test(data1, data2, mu=0.5)

Two sample two-sided t-test

t.test(data1, data2, mu=0.5, alternative='less')

Two sample one-sided t-test

t.test(post_data, pre_data, paired=TRUE)

Paired test

wilcox.test(data, mu=8, alt='less')

Wilcoxen test

cor.test(data1, data2)	chisq.test(data)
Correlation test	Chi-square test
ks.test(data1, data2)	shapiro.test(data)
If both are frm same distn	Normality test
aov(data1~ data2)	Im(data1~ data2)
ANOVA	Regression

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