

Notes: Tab from the lower right corner of the table makes a new row

For those familiar with Slack, we have an SMU MSDS organization on Ryver (Great way to meet your cohorts and collaborate on assignments): [smudatasience.ryver.com](https://smudatasience.ryver.com)

## R Commands:

Command	Explanation	Example
args	identify the arguments to a function	args(mean)
mean	Average value of arguments	mean(c(1,2,3,4,5))
sd	Standard deviation of arguments	sd(c(4,5,6,7,8))
quantile	Divisions (quantiles) of first argument	quantile(x, probs = c(.05, .95))
rnorm	Generate random nums from norm dist	rnorm(100, sd = 2)
summary	Get summary statistics	summary(df)
tail	Last 6 rows of Dataframe	tail(df)
str	Structure of an object. Shows you the class of variables, # of objects, and # of variables.	str(x)
head	First 6 rows of Dataframe	head(df)
dim	# of rows and columns in Dataframe	dim(df)
read.table and read.csv	Read in a csv file into a variable from your current working directory	<code>ao &lt;- read.csv("appleorange.csv", stringsAsFactors = False, header=FALSE)</code>
class	Returns attribute of the variable	class(df)
setwd	Set current working directory	setwd("C:\\Sandbox")
dir.create()	Create dir in cwd	dir.create("temp")
getwd	Get current working directory	
ls	List files in cwd	
dir	List files in cwd	
file.create	Create a file	
list.files	List the files in your current working directory	list.files()
file.exists		
file.info("test.R")\$mode		

<code>file.rename("test.R", "test2.R")</code>		
<code>file.copy()</code>		
<code>file.path()</code>		
<code>seq</code>	generate a sequence	<code>seq(1:10)</code>
<code>length</code>	get length of element	<code>length(df)</code>
<code>seq_along</code>		
<code>rep</code>		
<code>paste</code>		<code>paste(1:3 c("X", "Y", "Z"), sep = ""), (my_char, collapse = " ")</code>
<code>LETTERS</code>		
<code>is.na</code>	Logical indicator for missing elements	<code>missing &lt;- df[is.na(df\$var) , ]</code> #subset obs with missing var in df
<code>names</code>	Get or set character vector names for an object	<code>names(df) &lt;- c('v1', 'v2', 'v3')</code>
<code>identical</code>	Test two objects for being exactly equal	
<code>dim</code>	Retrieve or set the dimension of an object.	
<code>class</code>	Find or set the class of an object (i.e. list, vector, etc)	
<code>cbind</code>	Take a sequence of vector, matrix or data-frame arguments and combine by columns or rows	
<code>colnames</code>	get column names	<code>colnames(df)</code>
<code>abline</code>	adds one or more straight lines through the current plot.	
<code>min</code>	Returns the smallest of any numbers	<code>min(2, 550, 8, 95, 65) ## returns 2</code>
<code>median</code>	Returns the median of any numbers	<code>median(2, 550, 8, 95, 65) ## returns 65</code>
<code>rm(list=ls())</code>	Clear your workspace	
<code>quantile</code>	produces sample quantiles corresponding to the given probabilities	
<code>max</code>	Returns the largest of any numbers	<code>max(2, 550, 8, 95, 65) ## returns 550</code>

submit		
Sys.Date()	returns the system's idea of the current date with and without time.	
%%	Modulus (remainders)	5%%2 (returns 1)
barplot	Creates a bar plot with vertical or horizontal bars	barplot(height)
hist	computes a histogram of the given data values	hist(x)
fivethirtyeight	Website & R-package with datasets to play with	
sqldf	Package that allows you to write sql for a data frame	sqldf("select dataframe\$column from dataframe")
sample	takes a sample of the specified size from the elements of x using either with or without replacement	sample(df, floor(length(df)*.7), replace = FALSE)
foo <- function(x) { return (x) }	A Basic function definition	
Library (Rserve)	Package to link Tableau & R	
subset	Return subsets of vectors, matrices or data frames which meet conditions	> vec <- c(1,3,5,6,7,9,25) > subset(vec, vec < 6) [1] 1 3 5
sum	returns the sum of all the values present in its arguments	sum(1,2,3,4,5) #returns 15 sum(1:2, 3:5) # also returns 15

unique	returns a vector, data frame or array like x but with duplicate elements/rows removed	unique(x)
tabulate	takes the integer-valued vector bin and counts the number of times each integer occurs in it	tabulate(bin, nbins = 5)
which.max	Determines the location, i.e., index of the (first) minimum or maximum of a numeric (or logical) vector.	which.min(x)
match	match returns a vector of the positions of (first) matches of its first argument in its second.	match(x, table, nomatch = NA_integer_, incomparables = NULL)
%in%	Better version of match	x %in% table
replicate	is a wrapper for the common use of supply for repeated evaluation of an expression	

## Git

Command	Explanation	Example
git clone <i>repo-loc</i>		
git add <i>file-name</i>		
git pull	Fetch data from a remote repository and try to merge it with your commits	
git commit -m " <i>message</i> "		
git push	Add committed changes to a remote Git repository such as GitHub	

git status	Show the status of a Git repository including uncommitted changes made to files	
git del		
git checkout	Checkout a brach	
git commit -am "message"	Add any files and commit them to your local repository with "message" for tracking reason for changes.	git commit -am "Fixed Bug #23"
git branch	Create and delete branch	
git fetch	Download objects from the remote (or another) repository	
git config --global user.name "Your Name"		
git config --global user.email "your_email@whatever.com"		
git init	To set the directory as a repository	
git add .	To add a file to the Git repository	
git log	Show a repo's commit history	
git log --pretty=oneline		--max-count=2 git log --pretty=oneline --since='5 minutes ago' git log --pretty=oneline --until='5 minutes ago' git log --pretty=oneline --author=<your name> git log --pretty=oneline --all
		git log --pretty=format:"%h %ad   %s%d [%an]" --graph --date=short
git checkout master	Go back to master	
git tag	Bookmark particularly significant commits	
git config --global alias	Create alias / shortcut	<b>git config --global alias.st</b>

		<b>“status”</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- git st - Shortcut for git status</li> </ul> <b>git config --global alias.logg “log --graph --decorate --oneline --abbrev-commit --all”</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- git logg would display the log files in a decorated graphical style.</li> </ul>
	Commonly used alias	<b>[alias]</b> co = checkout ci = commit br = branch df = diff st = status dfs = diff --staged logg = log --graph --decorate --oneline --abbrev-commit --all
.gitignore	Not a Git command, but a file we can add to the repository to specify which files/file types Git should ignore	
git merge	Mege two or more commits/branches together	
git remote add	Add a new remote repository to an existing project	

#### Git:

To read: <https://githowto.com/setup>

To Practice CMD: <https://try.github.io/levels/1/challenges/1>

To Set up R-studio: <https://www.r-bloggers.com/rstudio-and-github/>

#### Regular Expressions:

<http://regexlib.com/CheatSheet.aspx?AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1>

More advanced:

<http://www.rexegg.com/regex-quickstart.html#ref>

## Regular Expressions:

Quantifiers:		
+: matches at least 1 times.		

?: matches at most 1 times.		
{n}: matches exactly n times.		
{n,}: matches at least n times.		
{n,m}: matches between n and m times.		
value = True returns matches instead of indices		
^: matches the start of the string.		
\$: matches the end of the string.		
. : matches any single character,		
[...] : a character list, matches any one of the characters inside the square brackets.		
[^...] : an inverted character list, similar to [...], but matches any characters except those inside the square brackets.		
\ : suppress the special meaning of metacharacters		
: an “or” operator, matches patterns on either side of the		

Grepish things: grep, grepl, regexpr, gregexpr and regexec

\*\*\*\*\* NOTES \*\*\*\*\*

<https://aadrake.com/command-line-tools-can-be-235x-faster-than-your-hadoop-cluster.html>

Git error message “please enter a commit message to explain why this merge is necessary”

1. press "i"
2. write your merge message
3. press "esc"
4. write ":wq"
5. then press enter