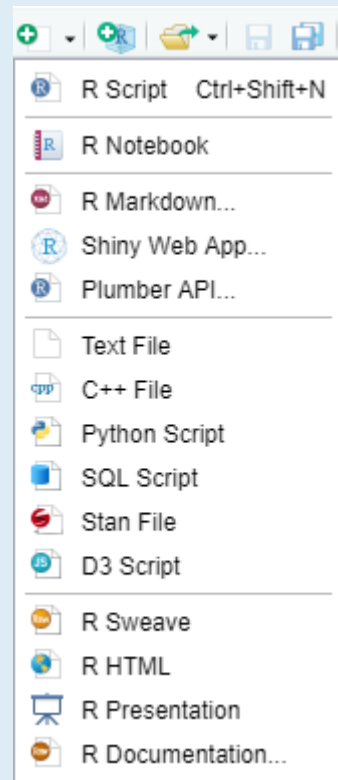


RStudio Basics: : CHEAT SHEET



Starting a Project

There are multiple options to choose from the new file drop down:



Document & Presentation

R Markdown: Document for presentation with R chunks embedded. Can knit to HTML, PDF and Word.

R Notebook: R Markdown with a preview option.

Shiny Web App: Interactive web app for user interaction with data.

Plumber API: Tool for turning R code into API by adding roxygen2-like comments.

R Sweave: Enables integration of R code into LaTeX and LyX documents.

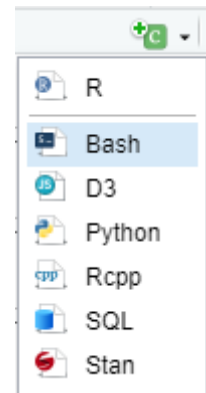
Scripts

You can embed any of the script files in an R Markdown document by referencing them in a chunk.

```
```{r, code = readLines("external.R")}\n```\n
```

## Inserting R Chunks

You can use the "insert a new code chunk" drop down to easily add new chunks of code to an R Markdown document. You can alternatively click **Ctrl + Alt + I**.



### Basic Chunk Options:

```
```{r, include = FALSE,\n      echo = FALSE,\n      message = FALSE,\n      warning = FALSE,\n      fig.cap = "...",\n      fig.height = 5,\n      fig.width = 5}\n```\n
```

Add a caption

Change what is displayed in the markdown output – can be TRUE or FALSE

Set the graph height and width

Global changes

You can also change the global values, which will affect the whole document, with: `knitr::opts_chunk$set(fig.width=6, fig.height=5...)`

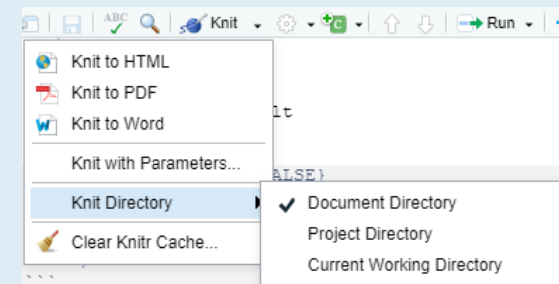
Other chunk options:

There are many other chunk options for displaying code, output, and text in many different formats and styles. An extensive guide can be found at:

<https://yihui.org/knitr/options/>

Knitting

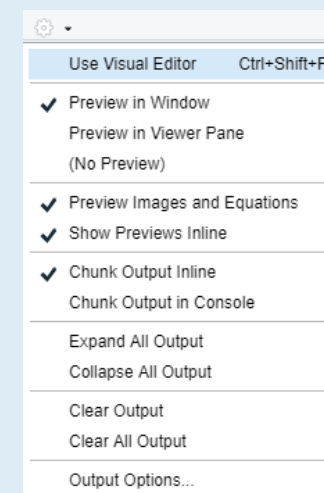
Knitting is a how you can render your R markdown document. Once you click the Knit button the document will render, and a preview will be displayed.



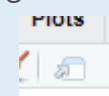
You can knit to HTML, PDF and Word. You can also easily choose the directory of where the rendering happens.

A useful shortcut for knitting is:
Ctrl + Shift + K

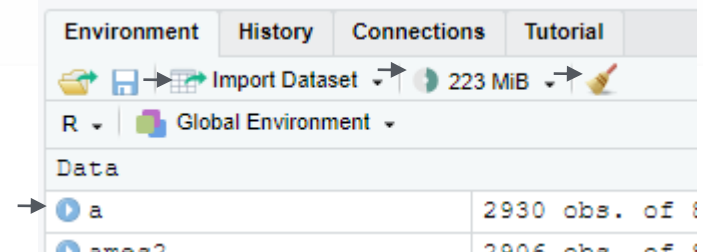
You can choose to have your preview displayed in the RStudio Viewer or in a new window in the settings:



or by clicking the new window button:



Environment



The environment tab is very useful for visualizing and handling the data you are currently dealing with. You can click on any dataset rather than typing `view(x)`. You can also click on the dropdown of each dataset to see a neat breakdown.

It can also be used for changing the data by loading another workspace through the directory button

Importing Data

You can import data by clicking on the **Import Dataset** dropdown.

The import will give a preview of the data being imported which can be useful for verifying that the data is correct.

Import Text Data						
File/URL:						
https://data.ny.gov/api/views/ca8h-8gjq/rows.csv						
Data Preview:						
County (character)	Agency (character)	Year (double)	Months Reported (double)	Index Total (double)	Violent Total (double)	Murder (double)
Albany	Albany City PD	1990	NA	6635	1052	9
Albany	Albany City PD	1991	NA	7569	1201	11
Albany	Albany City PD	1992	NA	7791	1150	8
Albany	Albany City PD	1993	NA	7802	1238	6
Albany	Albany City PD	1994	NA	8648	1360	13
Albany	Albany City PD	1995	NA	8329	1227	7
Albany	Albany City PD	1996	NA	8130	1132	11
Albany	Albany City PD	1997	NA	7354	1035	7
Albany	Albany City PD	1998	NA	7320	995	2
Albany	Albany City PD	1999	NA	7475	897	12

Previewing first 50 entries.

Import Options:

Name: rows	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> First Row as Names	Delimiter: Comma	Escape: None
Skip: 0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trim Spaces	Quotes: Default	Comment: Default
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open Data Viewer	Locale: Configure...	NA: Default

Memory

The environment tab is also useful for clearing up memory. You can click the broom or memory indicator for options of clearing space.

RStudio Basics: : CHEAT SHEET



Libraries

Useful R Libraries:

You can install an R package with:
`install.packages("package name")`

You can then load the library with:
`library(package name)`

Tidyverse:

A collection of R packages including:

- **Ggplot2** – for creating graphs
- **Dplyr** – for data manipulation
- **Tidy** – for tidying data
- **Readr** – for reading data (csv, tsv...)
- **Purrr** – tools for working with functions and vectors
- **Tibble** – dataframes
- **Stringr** – for working with strings
- **Forcats** – handles R factors for variables

You can install the tidyverse package or each package individually.

You can see more about tidyverse packages at:
<https://www.tidyverse.org/>

GG Graphics:

- **Gganimate** – for animating graphics
- **Ggridges** – for ridgeline plots
- **Ggmap** – for map plots
- **Ggrepel** – for adding text labels to graphs
- **Ggally** – many additions to ggplot2

For visual and more elaborate descriptions visit:

<https://mode.com/blog/r-ggplot-extension-packages/>

For a further guide of R packages visit:

<https://support.rstudio.com/hc/en-us/articles/201057987-Quick-list-of-useful-R-packages>

Keyboard Shortcuts

- Redo – Ctrl+Shift+Z
- Knit – Ctrl+Shift+K
- Restart R Session – Ctrl+Shift+H

Console:

- Interrupt Current Command – Esc
- Clear Console – Ctrl+L

Chunks:

- Insert Chunk – Ctrl+Alt+I
- Run Selected Lines – Ctrl+Enter
- Run Current Chunk – Ctrl-Shift-Enter
- Run Next Chunk – Ctrl+Alt+N
- Run All Chunks Above – Ctrl+Alt+Shift+P
- Run All Chunks – Ctrl+Alt+R

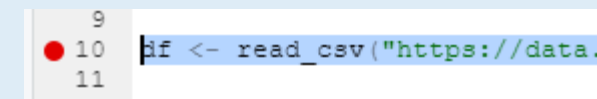
Debugging:

- Execute Next Line – F10
- Step Into Function – Shift+F4
- Continue – Shift+F5
- Stop – Shift+F8
- Toggle Breakpoint – Shift+F9

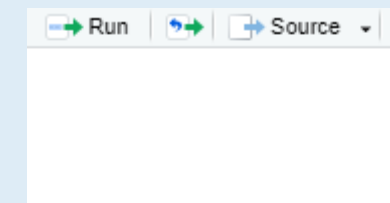
Debugging

In order to debug, you must first create a new script file and save it.

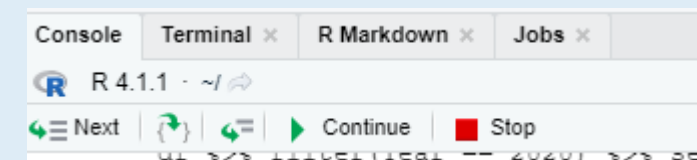
You can then add breakpoints to the code to start debugging. You can click to the left of the line number to add a breakpoint.



After adding breakpoints, click source to debug:



You will then see the debug options appear in the console:



Useful Tip

Add a ? before anything to access its help file:

?ggplot2

