



BASE R CHEAT SHEET



INTRODUCTION TO R

R/Rstudio Installation

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Strings

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```
> course<-"Data science with R"
> class(course)
[1] "character"
```

Creating a Vector

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c(1,3,5)	1 3 5	Joint elements into a vector
2:5	2 3 4 5	An integer sequence
seq(1,2,by=0.5)	1.0 1.5 2.0	Complex Sequence
rep(1:2,times=2)	1 2 1 2	Repeat a Vector
rep(1:2,each=2)	1 1 2 2	Repeat elements for a vector

Class and Class Conversion

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class()	"numeric"	Returns type of a vector
as.integer()	1,2,3	convert a vector to class integer
as.character()	"Jigsaw"	convert a vector to class character
as.factor()	"Gender" levels: "Male" "Female"	convert a vector to class factor
as.numeric()	1.1,2.1,3.1	convert a vector to class numeric
as.logical()	1,0,TRUE,FALSE	convert 1/0 as boolean vector

Arithmetic Operations

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a+b	Sum of two vectors
a-b	Subtraction of two vectors
a*b	Multiplication of two vectors
a**2/a^2	Exponentiation of a vector
a/2	Division of a vector
a%%2	Reminder of a vector

Data Frame

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data.frame() A list of variables with same length

```
> df=data.frame(x=1:4,y=c('a','b','c','d'))
> df
  x y
1 1 a
2 2 b
3 3 c
4 4 d
> dim(df)
[1] 4 2
```

The data frame has 4 rows and 2 columns

Matrices and Arrays

matrix()

A two-way generalization of a vector, one representing a row and the second representing a column

array()

An array in R can have one, two or more dimensions. Most of the times the elements of an array are matrices

```
> x<-1:9
> m <- matrix(x, nrow = 3, ncol = 3)
> m
     [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,]    1    4    7
[2,]    2    5    8
[3,]    3    6    9

> class(iris3)
[1] "array"
> dim(iris3)
[1] 50  4  3
```

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Lists

list() – Includes elements of any class and dimension.

```
> n<-1:5
> class(n)
[1] "integer"
> chr<-c(1,2,3,'a','b','c')
> class(chr)
[1] "character"
> class(iris)
[1] "data.frame"
> class(iris3)
[1] "array"
> list=list(n,chr,iris,iris3)
> class(list)
[1] "list"
```

Index: By Value

int=rep(1:2,each=2)	
int[int==2]	Elements which are equal to 2
int[int<2]	All elements less than 2
int[int %in% c(0,1,2,3)]	Elements in the set 0,1,2,3
int[int!=1]	Elements not equal to 1

More about an object

str() Get a summary of an object's structure

```
> str(iris)
'data.frame': 150 obs. of 5 variables:
 $ Sepal.Length: num 5.1 4.9 4.7 4.6 5.4 4.6 5.4 4.9 ...
 $ Sepal.Width : num 3.5 3.3 3.1 3.6 3.9 3.4 3.4 2.9 3.1 ...
 $ Petal.Length: num 1.4 1.4 1.3 1.5 1.4 1.7 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 ...
 $ Petal.Width : num 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.1 ...
 $ Species : Factor w/ 3 levels "setosa","versicolor",...: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
```

Index: By Position

In R index starts at 1

n[1]	Extract first element from vector
iris[1]	Extract first column from data frame
iris[,1:2]	Extract first two columns
iris[1:3,]	Extract first three rows and all the columns
iris[2,3]	Select the element in 2nd row and 3rd column
iris3[,1]	Extract first element from an array
list[1]	Returns a list of selected elements
list[[1]]	To select any single element of any class
iris\$Species	Extract a column by column name
list\$n	To extract the element with label 'n'
list[["n"]]	[[allows character indices

Using Packages

install.packages("lubridate")	Download and install a package from CRAN
library(lubridate)	Load the package into the session, making all its functions and data available to use
dplyr::filter	Use a particular function from a package
lakers	Load a built-in dataset from 'lubridate' package into the environment

Working Directory

getwd()	Returns current working directory where inputs are found and outputs are sent
setwd("C://Path")	Change the current working directory to the desired path



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Data Import and Export

read.csv("file.csv")	To import csv files into R, returns a data frame
read.table("file.txt")	To import files of type csv, tab separated, tsv etc into R, returns a data frame
loadWorkbook("data.xlsx")	To import excel workbooks into R, requires XLConnect library to be installed
readWorksheet()	Reads data from worksheets of a workbook, requires XLConnect library
load("file.Rdata")	Read an R data file
readHTMLTable()	To scrap data from html files, requires XML library to be installed
write.csv()	Write data frames or matrices in a csv format
save(df, file = "file.Rdata")	Write an R data file

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The Environment

ls()	List all variables in the environment
rm(x)	Remove x from the environment
rm(list=ls())	Remove all the variables from the environment
Note: Use the environment panel in Rstudio to browse variables in your environment	

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Getting Help

?mean	Get help of a particular function
help.search('weighted mean')	Search the help files for a word
help(package='dplyr')	Find help for a package

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Maths Functions

log(x)	Natural log
exp(x)	Exponential
round(x,n)	Round to n decimal places
quantile(x)	Percentage quantiles
cor()	Correlation
rank(x)	Rank of elements
median(x)	Median
sqrt(x)	Square root

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More about Data Structures

Dimension	Homogeneous	Heterogeneous
1d	Atomic vector	List
2d	Matrix	Data Frame
nd	Array	

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Note: R has no 0-dimensional or scalar types. Individual numbers or strings, are actually vectors of length one, NOT scalars.

Logic in R - ?Comparison, ?base::Logic

<	Less than	!=	Not equal to
>	Greater than	%in%	Group membership
==	Equal to	is.na	Is NA
<=	Less than or equal to	!is.na	Is not NA
>=	Greater than or equal to	&, , !, xor, any, all	Boolean operators

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