Base R
Cheat Sheet

Getting Help

Accessing the help files

?mean
Get help of a particular function.

help.search('weighted mean')
Search the help files for a word or phrase.

help(package = 'dplyr')
Find help for a package.

More about an object

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

class(iris)
Find the class an object belongs to.

Using Packages

install.packages('dplyr')
Download and install a package from CRAN.

library(dplyr)
Load the package into the session, making all its functions available to use.

dplyr::select
Use a particular function from a package.

data(iris)
Load a built-in dataset into the environment.

Working Directory

getwd()
Find the current working directory (where inputs are found and outputs are sent).

setwd('C://file/path')
Change the current working directory.

Use projects in RStudio to set the working directory to the folder you are working in.

Vectors

Creating Vectors

`c(2, 4, 6)`	`2 4 6`	Join elements into a vector
`2:6`	`2 3 4 5 6`	An integer sequence
`seq(2, 3, by=0.5)`	`2.0 2.5 3.0`	A complex sequence
`rep(1:2, times=3)`	`1 2 1 2 1 2`	Repeat a vector
`rep(1:2, each=3)`	`1 1 1 2 2 2`	Repeat elements of a vector

Vector Functions

sort(x)
Return x sorted.

rev(x)
Return x reversed.

table(x)
See counts of values.

unique(x)
See unique values.

Selecting Vector Elements

By Position

`x[4]`	The fourth element.
`x[-4]`	All but the fourth.
`x[2:4]`	Elements two to four.
`x[-(2:4)]`	All elements except two to four.
`x[c(1, 5)]`	Elements one and five.

By Value

`x[x == 10]`	Elements which are equal to 10.
`x[x < 0]`	All elements less than zero.
`x[x %in% c(1, 2, 5)]`	Elements in the set 1, 2, 5.

Named Vectors

`x['apple']`	Element with name 'apple'.

Programming

For Loop

```
for (variable in sequence){
   Do something
}
```

Example

```
for (i in 1:4){
   j <- i + 10
   print(j)
}
```

While Loop

```
while (condition){
   Do something
}
```

Example

```
while (i < 5){
   print(i)
   i <- i + 1
}
```

If Statements

```
if (condition){
   Do something
} else {
   Do something different
}
```

Example

```
if (i > 3){
   print('Yes')
} else {
   print('No')
}
```

Functions

```
function_name <- function(var){
   Do something
   return(new_variable)
}
```

Example

```
square <- function(x){
   squared <- x*x
   return(squared)
}
```

Reading and Writing Data

Also see the **readr** package.

Input	Ouput	Description
`df <- read.table('file.txt')`	`write.table(df, 'file.txt')`	Read and write a delimited text file.
`df <- read.csv('file.csv')`	`write.csv(df, 'file.csv')`	Read and write a comma separated value file. This is a special case of read.table/ write.table.
`load('file.RData')`	`save(df, file = 'file.Rdata')`	Read and write an R data file, a file type special for R.

Conditions

`a == b`	Are equal	`a > b`	Greater than	`a >= b`	Greater than or equal to	`is.na(a)`	Is missing
`a != b`	Not equal	`a < b`	Less than	`a <= b`	Less than or equal to	`is.null(a)`	Is null

Types

Converting between common data types in R. Can always go from a higher value in the table to a lower value.

`as.logical`	`TRUE, FALSE, TRUE`	Boolean values (TRUE or FALSE).
`as.numeric`	`1, 0, 1`	Integers or floating point numbers.
`as.character`	`'1', '0', '1'`	Character strings. Generally preferred to factors.
`as.factor`	`'1', '0', '1', levels: '1', '0'`	Character strings with preset levels. Needed for some statistical models.

Maths Functions

`log(x)`	Natural log.	`sum(x)`	Sum.
`exp(x)`	Exponential.	`mean(x)`	Mean.
`max(x)`	Largest element.	`median(x)`	Median.
`min(x)`	Smallest element.	`quantile(x)`	Percentage quantiles.
`round(x, n)`	Round to n decimal places.	`rank(x)`	Rank of elements.
`signif(x, n)`	Round to n significant figures.	`var(x)`	The variance.
`cor(x, y)`	Correlation.	`sd(x)`	The standard deviation.

Variable Assignment

```
> a <- 'apple'
> a
[1] 'apple'
```

The Environment

`ls()`	List all variables in the environment.
`rm(x)`	Remove x from the environment.
`rm(list = ls())`	Remove all variables from the environment.

You can use the environment panel in RStudio to browse variables in your environment.

Matrices

`m <- matrix(x, nrow = 3, ncol = 3)`
Create a matrix from x.

`m[2, ]` - Select a row

`m[ , 1]` - Select a column

`m[2, 3]` - Select an element

`t(m)`
Transpose

`m %*% n`
Matrix Multiplication

`solve(m, n)`
Find x in: m * x = n

Lists

`l <- list(x = 1:5, y = c('a', 'b'))`
A list is a collection of elements which can be of different types.

`l[[2]]`	`l[1]`	`l$x`	`l['y']`
Second element of l.	New list with only the first element.	Element named x.	New list with only element named y.

Also see the **dplyr** package.

Data Frames

`df <- data.frame(x = 1:3, y = c('a', 'b', 'c'))`
A special case of a list where all elements are the same length.

x	y
1	a
2	b
3	c

List subsetting

`df$x`

`df[[2]]`

Understanding a data frame

`View(df)`	See the full data frame.
`head(df)`	See the first 6 rows.

Matrix subsetting

`df[ , 2]`

`df[2, ]`

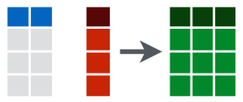
`df[2, 2]`

`nrow(df)`
Number of rows.

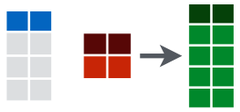
`ncol(df)`
Number of columns.

`dim(df)`
Number of columns and rows.

`cbind` - Bind columns.



`rbind` - Bind rows.



Strings

Also see the **stringr** package.

`paste(x, y, sep = ' ')`	Join multiple vectors together.
`paste(x, collapse = ' ')`	Join elements of a vector together.
`grep(pattern, x)`	Find regular expression matches in x.
`gsub(pattern, replace, x)`	Replace matches in x with a string.
`toupper(x)`	Convert to uppercase.
`tolower(x)`	Convert to lowercase.
`nchar(x)`	Number of characters in a string.

Factors

`factor(x)`
Turn a vector into a factor. Can set the levels of the factor and the order.

`cut(x, breaks = 4)`
Turn a numeric vector into a factor by 'cutting' into sections.

Statistics

`lm(y ~ x, data=df)`
Linear model.

`glm(y ~ x, data=df)`
Generalised linear model.

`summary`
Get more detailed information out a model.

`t.test(x, y)`
Perform a t-test for difference between means.

`pairwise.t.test`
Perform a t-test for paired data.

`prop.test`
Test for a difference between proportions.

`aov`
Analysis of variance.

Distributions

	Random Variates	Density Function	Cumulative Distribution	Quantile
Normal	`rnorm`	`dnorm`	`pnorm`	`qnorm`
Poisson	`rpois`	`dpois`	`ppois`	`qpois`
Binomial	`rbinom`	`dbinom`	`pbinom`	`qbinom`
Uniform	`runif`	`dunif`	`punif`	`qunif`

Plotting

Also see the **ggplot2** package.

`plot(x)`
Values of x in order.

`plot(x, y)`
Values of x against y.

`hist(x)`
Histogram of x.

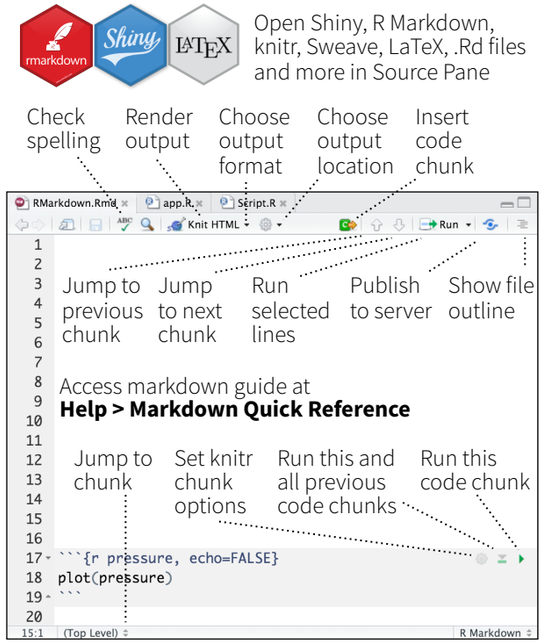
Dates

See the **lubridate** package.

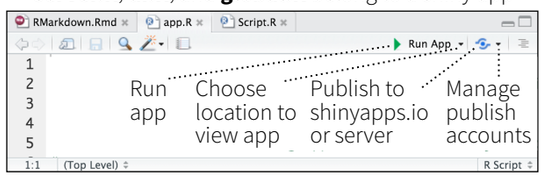
RStudio IDE : : **CHEAT SHEET**

Documents and Apps

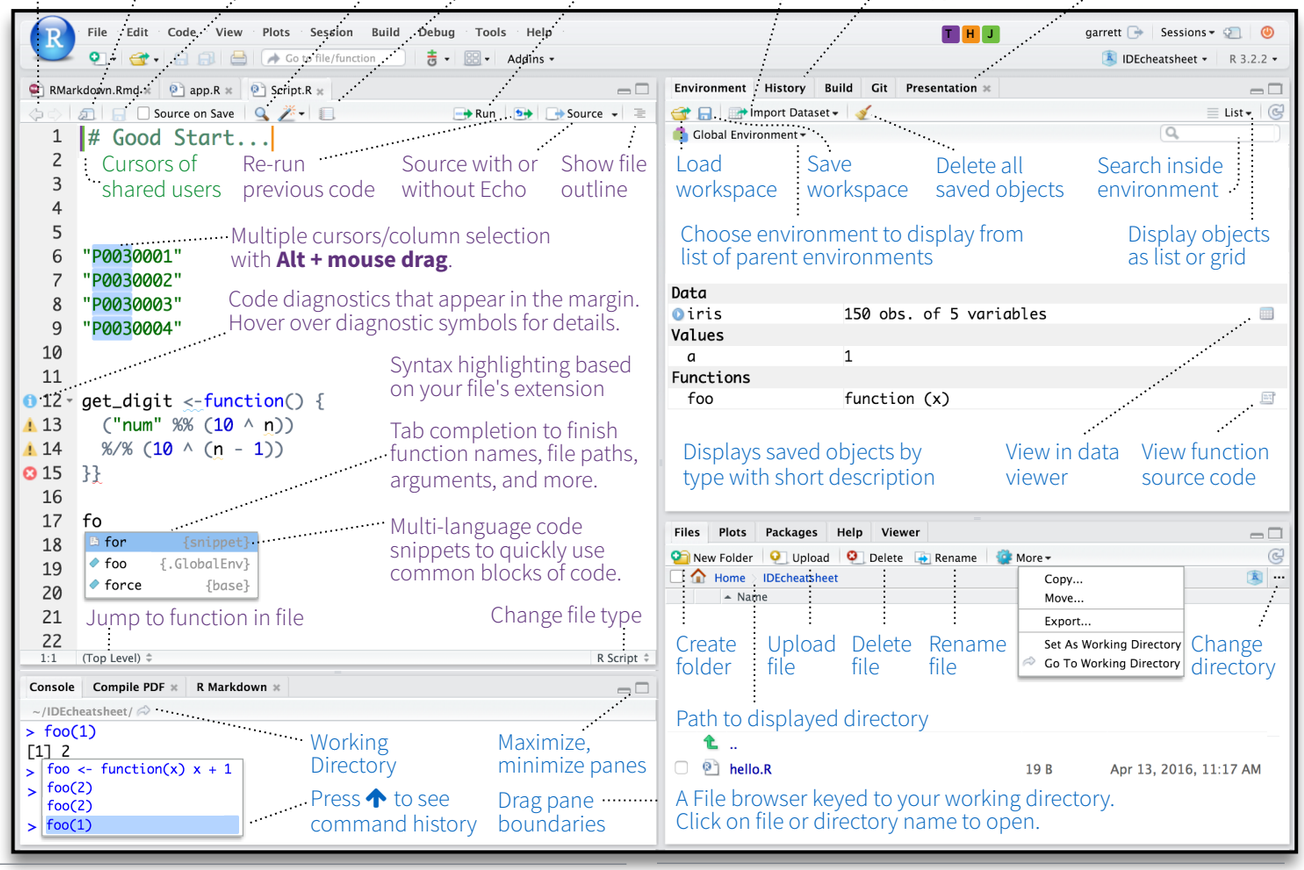
Open Shiny, R Markdown, knitr, Sweave, LaTeX, .Rd files and more in Source Pane



RStudio recognizes that files named **app.R**, **server.R**, **ui.R**, and **global.R** belong to a shiny app

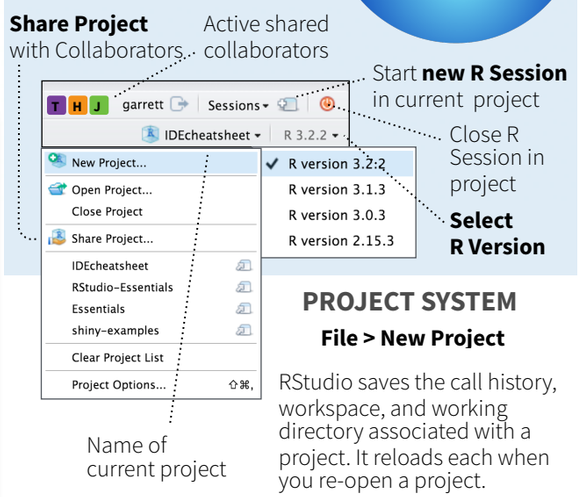


Write Code



R Support

Pro Features

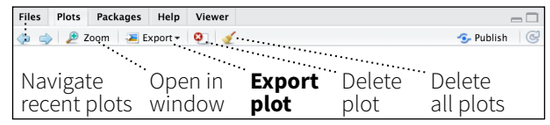


PROJECT SYSTEM

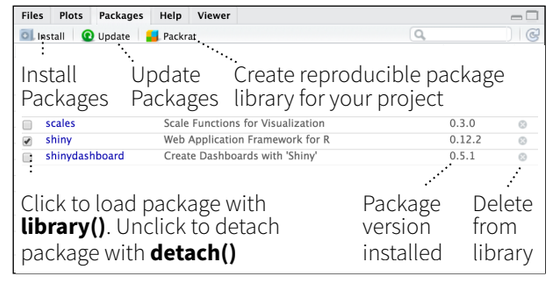
File > New Project

RStudio saves the call history, workspace, and working directory associated with a project. It reloads each when you re-open a project.

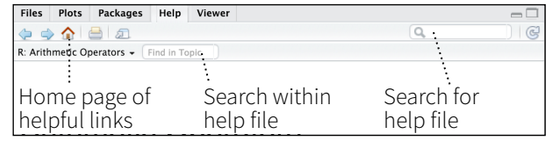
RStudio opens plots in a dedicated Plots pane



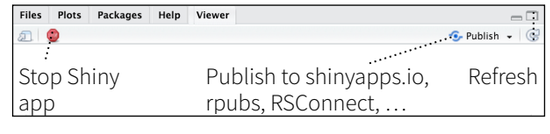
GUI Package manager lists every installed package



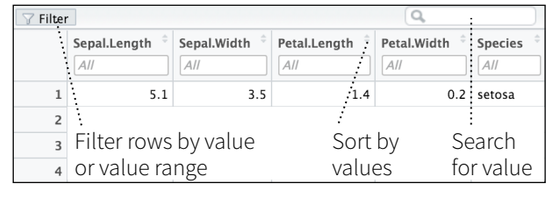
RStudio opens documentation in a dedicated Help pane



Viewer Pane displays HTML content, such as Shiny apps, RMarkdown reports, and interactive visualizations

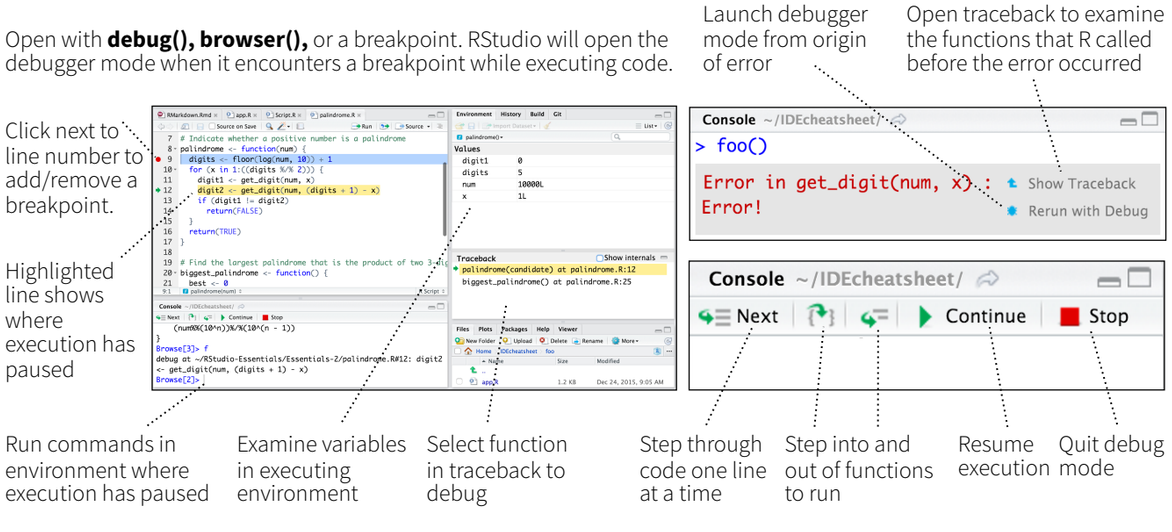


View(<data>) opens spreadsheet like view of data set



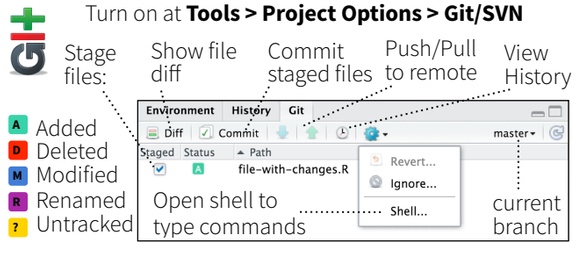
Debug Mode

Open with **debug(), browser(),** or a breakpoint. RStudio will open the debugger mode when it encounters a breakpoint while executing code.

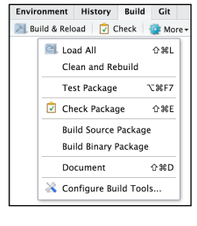


Version Control with Git or SVN

Turn on at **Tools > Project Options > Git/SVN**



Package Writing



File > New Project > New Directory > R Package

Turn project into package,
Enable roxygen documentation with
Tools > Project Options > Build Tools

Roxygen guide at
Help > Roxygen Quick Reference

1 LAYOUT

	Windows/Linux	Mac
Move focus to Source Editor	Ctrl+1	Ctrl+1
Move focus to Console	Ctrl+2	Ctrl+2
Move focus to Help	Ctrl+3	Ctrl+3
Show History	Ctrl+4	Ctrl+4
Show Files	Ctrl+5	Ctrl+5
Show Plots	Ctrl+6	Ctrl+6
Show Packages	Ctrl+7	Ctrl+7
Show Environment	Ctrl+8	Ctrl+8
Show Git/SVN	Ctrl+9	Ctrl+9
Show Build	Ctrl+0	Ctrl+0

2 RUN CODE

	Windows/Linux	Mac
Search command history	**Ctrl+↑**	**Cmd+↑**
Navigate command history	↑/↓	↑/↓
Move cursor to start of line	Home	Cmd+←
Move cursor to end of line	End	Cmd+→
Change working directory	Ctrl+Shift+H	Ctrl+Shift+H
Interrupt current command	**Esc**	**Esc**
Clear console	**Ctrl+L**	**Ctrl+L**
Quit Session (desktop only)	Ctrl+Q	Cmd+Q
Restart R Session	**Ctrl+Shift+F10**	**Cmd+Shift+F10**
Run current line/selection	**Ctrl+Enter**	**Cmd+Enter**
Run current (retain cursor)	Alt+Enter	Option+Enter
Run from current to end	Ctrl+Alt+E	Cmd+Option+E
Run the current function	Ctrl+Alt+F	Cmd+Option+F
Source a file	Ctrl+Alt+G	Cmd+Option+G
Source the current file	**Ctrl+Shift+S**	**Cmd+Shift+S**
Source with echo	Ctrl+Shift+Enter	Cmd+Shift+Enter

3 NAVIGATE CODE

	Windows /Linux	Mac
Goto File/Function	**Ctrl+.**	**Ctrl+.**
Fold Selected	Alt+L	Cmd+Option+L
Unfold Selected	Shift+Alt+L	Cmd+Shift+Option+L
Fold All	Alt+O	Cmd+Option+O
Unfold All	Shift+Alt+O	Cmd+Shift+Option+O
Go to line	Shift+Alt+G	Cmd+Shift+Option+G
Jump to	Shift+Alt+J	Cmd+Shift+Option+J
Switch to tab	Ctrl+Shift+.	Ctrl+Shift+.
Previous tab	Ctrl+F11	Ctrl+F11
Next tab	Ctrl+F12	Ctrl+F12
First tab	Ctrl+Shift+F11	Ctrl+Shift+F11
Last tab	Ctrl+Shift+F12	Ctrl+Shift+F12
Navigate back	Ctrl+F9	Cmd+F9
Navigate forward	Ctrl+F10	Cmd+F10
Jump to Brace	Ctrl+P	Ctrl+P
Select within Braces	Ctrl+Shift+Alt+E	Ctrl+Shift+Option+E
Use Selection for Find	Ctrl+F3	Cmd+E
Find in Files	Ctrl+Shift+F	Cmd+Shift+F
Find Next	Win: F3, Linux: Ctrl+G	Cmd+G
Find Previous	W: Shift+F3, L:	Cmd+Shift+G
Jump to Word	Ctrl+ ←/→	Option+ ←/→
Jump to Start/End	Ctrl+↑/↓	Cmd+↑/↓
Toggle Outline	Ctrl+Shift+O	Cmd+Shift+O

4 WRITE CODE

	Windows /Linux	Mac
Attempt completion	**Tab or Ctrl+Space**	**Tab or Cmd+Space**
Navigate candidates	↑/↓	↑/↓
Accept candidate	Enter, Tab, or →	Enter, Tab, or →
Dismiss candidates	Esc	Esc
Undo	Ctrl+Z	Cmd+Z
Redo	Ctrl+Shift+Z	Cmd+Shift+Z
Cut	Ctrl+X	Cmd+X
Copy	Ctrl+C	Cmd+C
Paste	Ctrl+V	Cmd+V
Select All	Ctrl+A	Cmd+A
Delete Line	Ctrl+D	Cmd+D
Select	Shift+[Arrow]	Shift+[Arrow]
Select Word	Ctrl+Shift+ ←/→	Option+Shift+ ←/→
Select to Line Start	Alt+Shift+←	Cmd+Shift+←
Select to Line End	Alt+Shift+→	Cmd+Shift+→
Select Page Up/Down	Shift+PageUp/Down	Shift+PageUp/Down
Select to Start/End	Shift+Alt+↑/↓	Cmd+Shift+↑/↓
Delete Word Left	Ctrl+Backspace	Ctrl+Opt+Backspace
Delete Word Right		Option+Delete
Delete to Line End		Ctrl+K
Delete to Line Start		Option+Backspace
Indent	Tab (at start of line)	Tab (at start of line)
Outdent	Shift+Tab	Shift+Tab
Yank line up to cursor	Ctrl+U	Ctrl+U
Yank line after cursor	Ctrl+K	Ctrl+K
Insert yanked text	Ctrl+Y	Ctrl+Y
Insert <-	**Alt+-**	**Option+-**
Insert %>%	**Ctrl+Shift+M**	**Cmd+Shift+M**
Show help for function	F1	F1
Show source code	F2	F2
New document	Ctrl+Shift+N	Cmd+Shift+N
New document (Chrome)	Ctrl+Alt+Shift+N	Cmd+Shift+Opt+N
Open document	Ctrl+O	Cmd+O
Save document	Ctrl+S	Cmd+S
Close document	Ctrl+W	Cmd+W
Close document (Chrome)	Ctrl+Alt+W	Cmd+Option+W
Close all documents	Ctrl+Shift+W	Cmd+Shift+W
Extract function	Ctrl+Alt+X	Cmd+Option+X
Extract variable	Ctrl+Alt+V	Cmd+Option+V
Reindent lines	Ctrl+I	Cmd+I
(Un)Comment lines	**Ctrl+Shift+C**	**Cmd+Shift+C**
Reflow Comment	Ctrl+Shift+/	Cmd+Shift+/
Reformat Selection	Ctrl+Shift+A	Cmd+Shift+A
Select within braces	Ctrl+Shift+E	Ctrl+Shift+E
Show Diagnostics	Ctrl+Shift+Alt+P	Cmd+Shift+Opt+P
Transpose Letters		Ctrl+T
Move Lines Up/Down	Alt+↑/↓	Option+↑/↓
Copy Lines Up/Down	Shift+Alt+↑/↓	Cmd+Option+↑/↓
Add New Cursor Above	Ctrl+Alt+Up	Ctrl+Option+Up
Add New Cursor Below	Ctrl+Alt+Down	Ctrl+Option+Down
Move Active Cursor Up	Ctrl+Alt+Shift+Up	Ctrl+Option+Shift+Up
Move Active Cursor Down	Ctrl+Alt+Shift+Down	Ctrl+Opt+Shift+Down
Find and Replace	Ctrl+F	Cmd+F
Use Selection for Find	Ctrl+F3	Cmd+E
Replace and Find	Ctrl+Shift+J	Cmd+Shift+J

WHY RSTUDIO SERVER PRO?

RSP extends the the open source server with a commercial license, support, and more:

- open and run multiple R sessions at once
- tune your resources to improve performance
- edit the same project at the same time as others
- see what you and others are doing on your server
- switch easily from one version of R to a different version
- integrate with your authentication, authorization, and audit practices

Download a free 45 day evaluation at
www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio-server-pro/

5 DEBUG CODE

	Windows/Linux	Mac
Toggle Breakpoint	Shift+F9	Shift+F9
Execute Next Line	F10	F10
Step Into Function	Shift+F4	Shift+F4
Finish Function/Loop	Shift+F6	Shift+F6
Continue	Shift+F5	Shift+F5
Stop Debugging	Shift+F8	Shift+F8

6 VERSION CONTROL

	Windows/Linux	Mac
Show diff	Ctrl+Alt+D	Ctrl+Option+D
Commit changes	Ctrl+Alt+M	Ctrl+Option+M
Scroll diff view	Ctrl+↑/↓	Ctrl+↑/↓
Stage/Unstage (Git)	Spacebar	Spacebar
Stage/Unstage and move to next	Enter	Enter

7 MAKE PACKAGES

	Windows/Linux	Mac
Build and Reload	Ctrl+Shift+B	Cmd+Shift+B
Load All (devtools)	**Ctrl+Shift+L**	**Cmd+Shift+L**
Test Package (Desktop)	**Ctrl+Shift+T**	**Cmd+Shift+T**
Test Package (Web)	Ctrl+Alt+F7	Cmd+Opt+F7
Check Package	Ctrl+Shift+E	Cmd+Shift+E
Document Package	**Ctrl+Shift+D**	**Cmd+Shift+D**

8 DOCUMENTS AND APPS

	Windows/Linux	Mac
Preview HTML (Markdown, etc.)	Ctrl+Shift+K	Cmd+Shift+K
Knit Document (knitr)	**Ctrl+Shift+K**	**Cmd+Shift+K**
Compile Notebook	Ctrl+Shift+K	Cmd+Shift+K
Compile PDF (TeX and Sweave)	Ctrl+Shift+K	Cmd+Shift+K
Insert chunk (Sweave and Knitr)	Ctrl+Alt+I	Cmd+Option+I
Insert code section	Ctrl+Shift+R	Cmd+Shift+R
Re-run previous region	Ctrl+Shift+P	Cmd+Shift+P
Run current document	Ctrl+Alt+R	Cmd+Option+R
Run from start to current line	**Ctrl+Alt+B**	**Cmd+Option+B**
Run the current code section	**Ctrl+Alt+T**	**Cmd+Option+T**
Run previous Sweave/Rmd code	Ctrl+Alt+P	Cmd+Option+P
Run the current chunk	Ctrl+Alt+C	Cmd+Option+C
Run the next chunk	Ctrl+Alt+N	Cmd+Option+N
Sync Editor & PDF Preview	Ctrl+F8	Cmd+F8
Previous plot	Ctrl+Alt+F11	Cmd+Option+F11
Next plot	Ctrl+Alt+F12	Cmd+Option+F12
Show Keyboard Shortcuts	**Alt+Shift+K**	**Option+Shift+K**

RStudio

R Markdown Cheat Sheet

learn more at rmarkdown.rstudio.com

RStudio

.Rmd files

An R Markdown (.Rmd) file is a record of your research. It contains the code that a scientist needs to reproduce your work along with the narration that a reader needs to understand your work.

Reproducible Research

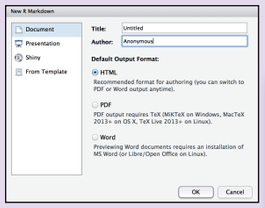
At the click of a button, or the type of a command, you can rerun the code in an R Markdown file to reproduce your work and export the results as a finished report.

Dynamic Documents

You can choose to export the finished report as a html, pdf, MS Word, ODT, RTF, or markdown document; or as a html or pdf based slide show.

Workflow

1 Open a new .Rmd file at File ▸ New File ▸ R Markdown. Use the wizard that opens to pre-populate the file with a template



2 Write document by editing template

3 Knit document to create report Use knit button or **render()** to knit

4 Preview Output in IDE window

5 Publish (optional) to web or server

Synch publish button to accounts at
- rpubs.com,
- shinyapps.io
- RStudio Connect

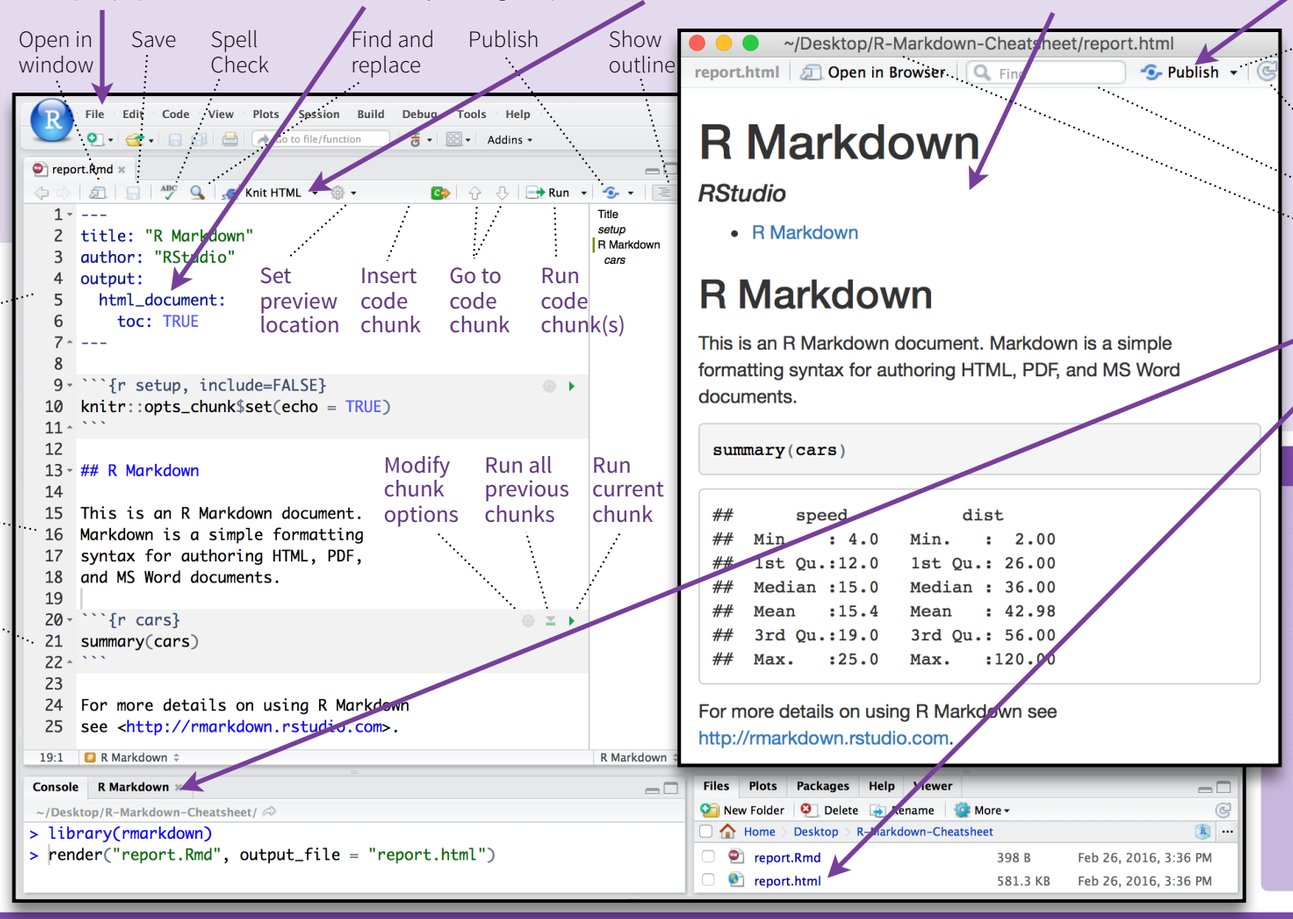
Reload document

Find in document

File path to output document

6 Examine build log in R Markdown console

7 Use output file that is saved alongside .Rmd



.Rmd structure

YAML Header
Optional section of render (e.g. pandoc) options written as key:value pairs (YAML).
- At start of file
- Between lines of ---

Text
Narration formatted with markdown, mixed with:

Code chunks
Chunks of embedded code. Each chunk:
- Begins with ```{r}
- ends with ```

R Markdown will run the code and append the results to the doc.

It will use the location of the .Rmd file as the **working directory**

render()

Use rmarkdown::**render()** to render/knit at cmd line. Important args:

input - file to render

output_format

output_options - List of render options (as in YAML)

output_file

output_dir

params - list of params to use

envir - environment to evaluate code chunks in

encoding - of input file

Interactive Documents

Turn your report into an interactive Shiny document in 4 steps

1 Add **runtime: shiny** to the YAML header.

2 Call Shiny **input** functions to embed input objects.

3 Call Shiny **render** functions to embed reactive output.

4 Render with rmarkdown::**run** or click **Run Document** in RStudio IDE

```
---
output: html_document
runtime: shiny
---

```{r, echo = FALSE}
numericInput("n",
  "How many cars?", 5)

renderTable({
  head(cars, input$n)
})
```
```

How many cars? 5

	speed	dist
1	4.00	2.00
2	4.00	10.00
3	7.00	4.00
4	7.00	22.00
5	8.00	16.00

Embed a complete app into your document with shiny::**shinyAppDir()**

** Your report will rendered as a Shiny app, which means you must choose an html output format, like **html_document,** and serve it with an active R Session.*

Embed code with knitr syntax

Inline code

Insert with `` `r <code>` ``. Results appear as text without code.

```
Built with
`r getRversion()`
```
→ Built with 3.2.3

Code chunks

One or more lines surrounded with ```{r} and ```. Place chunk options within curly braces, after **r**. Insert with

```
```{r echo=TRUE}
getRversion()
```
```
→
```
getRversion()
[1] '3.2.3'
```

Global options

Set with knitr::**opts_chunk$set()**, e.g.

```
```{r include=FALSE}
knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)
```
```

Important chunk options

cache - cache results for future knits (default = FALSE)

cache.path - directory to save cached results in (default = "cache/")

child - file(s) to knit and then include (default = NULL)

collapse - collapse all output into single block (default = FALSE)

comment - prefix for each line of results (default = '##')

dependson - chunk dependencies for caching (default = NULL)

echo - Display code in output document (default = TRUE)

engine - code language used in chunk (default = 'R')

error - Display error messages in doc (TRUE) or stop render when errors occur (FALSE) (default = FALSE)

eval - Run code in chunk (default = TRUE)

fig.align - 'left', 'right', or 'center' (default = 'default')

fig.cap - figure caption as character string (default = NULL)

fig.height, fig.width - Dimensions of plots in inches

highlight - highlight source code (default = TRUE)

include - Include chunk in doc after running (default = TRUE)

message - display code messages in document (default = TRUE)

results (default = 'markup')
'asis' - passthrough results
'hide' - do not display results
'hold' - put all results below all code

tidy - tidy code for display (default = FALSE)

warning - display code warnings in document (default = TRUE)

Options not listed above: R.options, aniopts, autodep, background, cache.comments, cache.lazy, cache.rebuild, cache.vars, dev, dev.args, dpi, engine.opts, engine.path, fig.asp, fig.env, fig.ext, fig.keep, fig.lp, fig.path, fig.pos, fig.process, fig.retina, fig.scap, fig.show, fig.showtext, fig.subcap, interval, out.extra, out.height, out.width, prompt, purl, ref.label, render, size, split, tidy.opts

Parameters

Parameterize your documents to reuse with different inputs (e.g., data sets, values, etc.)

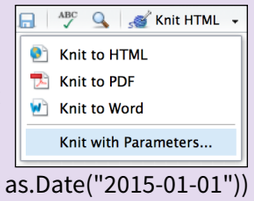
1 Add parameters
Create and set parameters in the header as sub-values of **params**

```
---
params:
  n: 100
  d: !r Sys.Date()
---
```
Indent 2 spaces

2 Call parameters
Call parameter values in code as **params$<name>**

```
Today's date
is `r params$d`
```

3 Set parameters
Set values wth **Knit with parameters** or the params argument of render():



render("doc.Rmd",
params = list(n = 1, d = as.Date("2015-01-01"))

Pandoc's Markdown

Write with syntax on the left to create effect on right (after render)

```
Plain text
End a line with two spaces
to start a new paragraph.
*italics* and **bold**
`verbatim code`
sub/superscript^2^~2~
~~strikethrough~~
escaped: \* \_ \\
endash: --, emdash: ---
equation: $A = \pi*r^{2}$
equation block:

$$E = mc^{2}$$

> block quote

# Header1  {#anchor}

## Header 2  {#css_id}

### Header 3  {.css_class}

#### Header 4

##### Header 5

###### Header 6

<!--Text comment-->

\textbf{Tex ignored in HTML}
<em>HTML ignored in pdfs</em>

<http://www.rstudio.com>
[link](www.rstudio.com)
Jump to [Header 1](#anchor)
image:

![Caption](smallorb.png)

* unordered list
    + sub-item 1
    + sub-item 2
        - sub-sub-item 1

* item 2

    Continued (indent 4 spaces)

1. ordered list
2. item 2
        i) sub-item 1
          A.  sub-sub-item 1

(@)  A list whose numbering
continues after

(@)  an interruption

Term 1

:   Definition 1

| Right | Left | Default | Center |
|------:|:-----|---------|:------:|
|   12  |  12  |    12   |   12   |
|  123  |  123 |   123   |  123   |
|    1  |    1 |     1   |    1   |

- slide bullet 1
- slide bullet 2

(>- to have bullets appear on click)

horizontal rule/slide break:

***

A footnote [^1]

[^1]: Here is the footnote.
```

Plain text
End a line with two spaces to start a new paragraph.
italics and **bold**
`verbatim code`
sub/superscript$^2_2$
~~strikethrough~~
escaped: * _ \
endash: –, emdash: —
equation: $A = \pi * r^2$
equation block:

$$E = mc^2$$

> block quote

Header1

Header 2

Header 3

Header 4

Header 5

Header 6

HTML ignored in pdfs

http://www.rstudio.com
link
Jump to Header 1
image:

Caption

- unordered list
  - sub-item 1
  - sub-item 2
    - sub-sub-item 1
- item 2

  Continued (indent 4 spaces)

1. ordered list
2. item 2
   i. sub-item 1
      A. sub-sub-item 1

1. A list whose numbering

continues after

2. an interruption

Term 1

Definition 1

Right	Left	Default	Center
12	12	12	12
123	123	123	123
1	1	1	1

- slide bullet 1
- slide bullet 2

(>- to have bullets appear on click)

horizontal rule/slide break:

A footnote [1]

1. Here is the footnote.

Set render options with YAML

When you render, R Markdown
1. runs the R code, embeds results and text into .md file with knitr
2. then converts the .md file into the finished format with pandoc

Set a document's default output format in the YAML header:

```
---
output: html_document
---

# Body
```

output value	creates
html_document	html
pdf_document	pdf (requires Tex)
word_document	Microsoft Word (.docx)
odt_document	OpenDocument Text
rtf_document	Rich Text Format
md_document	Markdown
github_document	Github compatible markdown
ioslides_presentation	ioslides HTML slides
slidy_presentation	slidy HTML slides
beamer_presentation	Beamer pdf slides (requires Tex)

Customize output with sub-options (listed at right):

```
---
output:
  html_document:
    code_folding: hide
    toc_float: TRUE
---

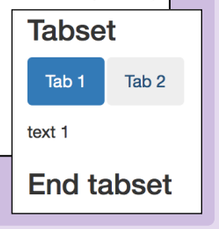
# Body
```

Indent 2 spaces · Indent 4 spaces

html tabsets

Use .tabset css class to place sub-headers into tabs

```
# Tabset {.tabset .tabset-fade .tabset-pills}
## Tab 1
text 1
## Tab 2
text 2
### End tabset
```



sub-option	description	html	pdf	word	odt	rtf	md	github	ioslides	slidy	beamer
citation_package	The LaTeX package to process citations, `natbib`, `biblatex` or none		X				X				X
code_folding	Let readers to toggle the display of R code, `"none"`, `"hide"`, or `"show"`	X									
colortheme	Beamer color theme to use										X
css	CSS file to use to style document	X							X	X	
dev	Graphics device to use for figure output (e.g. `"png"`)	X	X				X	X	X	X	X
duration	Add a countdown timer (in minutes) to footer of slides									X	
fig_caption	Should figures be rendered with captions?	X	X	X	X				X	X	X
fig_height, fig_width	Default figure height and width (in inches) for document	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
highlight	Syntax highlighting: `"tango"`, `"pygments"`, `"kate"`,`"zenburn"`, `"textmate"`	X	X	X						X	X
includes	File of content to place in document (`in_header`, `before_body`, `after_body`)	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X
incremental	Should bullets appear one at a time (on presenter mouse clicks)?								X	X	X
keep_md	Save a copy of .md file that contains knitr output	X		X	X	X			X	X	
keep_tex	Save a copy of .tex file that contains knitr output		X								X
latex_engine	Engine to render latex, `"pdflatex"`, `"xelatex"`, or `"lualatex"`		X								X
lib_dir	Directory of dependency files to use (Bootstrap, MathJax, etc.)	X							X	X	
mathjax	Set to `local` or a URL to use a local/URL version of MathJax to render	X							X	X	
md_extensions	Markdown extensions to add to default definition or R Markdown	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
number_sections	Add section numbering to headers	X	X								
pandoc_args	Additional arguments to pass to Pandoc	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
preserve_yaml	Preserve YAML front matter in final document?						X				
reference_docx	docx file whose styles should be copied when producing docx output			X							
self_contained	Embed dependencies into the doc	X							X	X	
slide_level	The lowest heading level that defines individual slides										X
smaller	Use the smaller font size in the presentation?								X		
smart	Convert straight quotes to curly, dashes to em-dashes, … to ellipses, etc.	X							X	X	
template	Pandoc template to use when rendering file	X	X		X					X	X
theme	Bootswatch or Beamer theme to use for page	X									X
toc	Add a table of contents at start of document	X	X	X		X	X	X			X
toc_depth	The lowest level of headings to add to table of contents	X	X	X		X	X	X			
toc_float	Float the table of contents to the left of the main content	X									

Options not listed: extra_dependencies, fig_crop, fig_retina, font_adjustment, font_theme, footer, logo, html_preview, reference_odt, transition, variant, widescreen

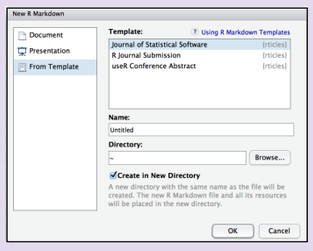
Create a Reusable template

1 **Create a new package** with a inst/rmarkdown/templates directory

2 In the directory, **Place a folder** that contains:
- **template.yaml** (see below)
- **skeleton.Rmd** (contents of the template)
- any supporting files

3 **Install the package**

4 **Access template** in wizard at File ▶ New File ▶ R Markdown



template.yaml

```
---
name: My Template
---
```

Table suggestions

Several functions format R data into tables

Table with kable

eruptions	waiting
3.600	79
1.800	54
3.333	74
2.283	62

	eruptions	waiting
1	3.60	79.00
2	1.80	54.00
3	3.33	74.00
4	2.28	62.00

Table with xtable

Table with stargazer

	eruptions	waiting
1	3.600	79
2	1.800	54
3	3.333	74
4	2.283	62

data <- faithful[1:4,]

```
```{r results = 'asis'}
knitr::kable(data, caption = "Table with kable")
```
```

```
```{r results = "asis"}
print(xtable::xtable(data, caption = "Table with xtable"),
  type = "html", html.table.attributes = "border=0"))
```
```

```
```{r results = "asis"}
stargazer::stargazer(data, type = "html",
  title = "Table with stargazer")
```
```

Learn more in the **stargazer, xtable,** and **knitr** packages.

Citations and Bibliographies

Create citations with .bib, .bibtex, .copac, .enl, .json, .medline, .mods, .ris, .wos, and .xml files

1 **Set bibliography file** and CSL 1.0 Style file (optional) in the YAML header

```
---
bibliography: refs.bib
csl: style.csl
---
```

2 **Use citation keys in text**

```
Smith cited [@smith04].
Smith cited without author [-@smith04].
@smith04 cited in line.
```

3 **Render.** Bibliography will be added to end of document

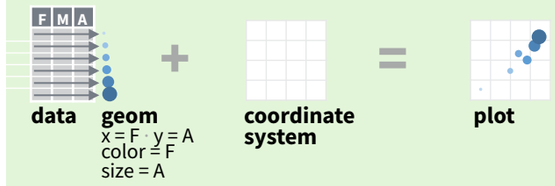
Smith cited (Joe Smith 2004).
Smith cited without author (2004).
Joe Smith (2004) cited in line.

Data Visualization with ggplot2 : : CHEAT SHEET

Basics

ggplot2 is based on the **grammar of graphics**, the idea that you can build every graph from the same components: a **data** set, a **coordinate system**, and geoms—visual marks that represent data points.

To display values, map variables in the data to visual properties of the geom (**aesthetics**) like **size**, **color**, and **x** and **y** locations.



Complete the template below to build a graph.

required

```
ggplot (data = <DATA>) +
<GEOM_FUNCTION>(mapping = aes(<MAPPINGS>),
 stat = <STAT> , position = <POSITION> ) +
<COORDINATE_FUNCTION>+
<FACET_FUNCTION>+
<SCALE_FUNCTION>+
<THEME_FUNCTION>
```

Not required, sensible defaults supplied

ggplot(data = mpg, **aes(**x = cty, y = hwy**))** Begins a plot that you finish by adding layers to. Add one geom function per layer.

aesthetic mappings · data · geom

qplot(x = cty, y = hwy, data = mpg, geom = "point"**)** Creates a complete plot with given data, geom, and mappings. Supplies many useful defaults.

last_plot() Returns the last plot

ggsave("plot.png", width = 5, height = 5) Saves last plot as 5' x 5' file named "plot.png" in working directory. Matches file type to file extension.

Geoms

Use a geom function to represent data points, use the geom's aesthetic properties to represent variables. Each function returns a layer.

GRAPHICAL PRIMITIVES

```
a <- ggplot(economics, aes(date, unemploy))
b <- ggplot(seals, aes(x = long, y = lat))
```

a + geom_blank()
(Useful for expanding limits)

b + geom_curve(aes(yend = lat + 1, xend=long+1,curvature=z)**)** - x, xend, y, yend, alpha, angle, color, curvature, linetype, size

a + geom_path(lineend="butt", linejoin="round", linemitre=1**)**
x, y, alpha, color, group, linetype, size

a + geom_polygon(aes(group = group)**)**
x, y, alpha, color, fill, group, linetype, size

b + geom_rect(aes(xmin = long, ymin=lat, xmax= long + 1, ymax = lat + 1)**)** - xmax, xmin, ymax, ymin, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size

a + geom_ribbon(aes(ymin=unemploy - 900, ymax=unemploy + 900)**)** - x, ymax, ymin, alpha, color, fill, group, linetype, size

LINE SEGMENTS

common aesthetics: x, y, alpha, color, linetype, size

b + geom_abline(aes(intercept=0, slope=1)**)**
b + geom_hline(aes(yintercept = lat)**)**
b + geom_vline(aes(xintercept = long)**)**

b + geom_segment(aes(yend=lat+1, xend=long+1)**)**
b + geom_spoke(aes(angle = 1:1155, radius = 1)**)**

ONE VARIABLE continuous

```
c <- ggplot(mpg, aes(hwy)); c2 <- ggplot(mpg)
```

c + geom_area(stat = "bin")
x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size

c + geom_density(kernel = "gaussian"**)**
x, y, alpha, color, fill, group, linetype, size, weight

c + geom_dotplot()
x, y, alpha, color, fill

c + geom_freqpoly() x, y, alpha, color, group, linetype, size

c + geom_histogram(binwidth = 5**)** x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size, weight

c2 + geom_qq(aes(sample = hwy)**)** x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size, weight

discrete

```
d <- ggplot(mpg, aes(fl))
```

d + geom_bar()
x, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size, weight

TWO VARIABLES

continuous x , continuous y

```
e <- ggplot(mpg, aes(cty, hwy))
```

e + geom_label(aes(label = cty), nudge_x = 1, nudge_y = 1, check_overlap = TRUE**)** x, y, label, alpha, angle, color, family, fontface, hjust, lineheight, size, vjust

e + geom_jitter(height = 2, width = 2**)**
x, y, alpha, color, fill, shape, size

e + geom_point(), x, y, alpha, color, fill, shape, size, stroke

e + geom_quantile(), x, y, alpha, color, group, linetype, size, weight

e + geom_rug(sides = "bl"**)**, x, y, alpha, color, linetype, size

e + geom_smooth(method = lm**)**, x, y, alpha, color, fill, group, linetype, size, weight

e + geom_text(aes(label = cty), nudge_x = 1, nudge_y = 1, check_overlap = TRUE**)**, x, y, label, alpha, angle, color, family, fontface, hjust, lineheight, size, vjust

discrete x , continuous y

```
f <- ggplot(mpg, aes(class, hwy))
```

f + geom_col(), x, y, alpha, color, fill, group, linetype, size

f + geom_boxplot(), x, y, lower, middle, upper, ymax, ymin, alpha, color, fill, group, linetype, shape, size, weight

f + geom_dotplot(binaxis = "y", stackdir = "center"**)**, x, y, alpha, color, fill, group

f + geom_violin(scale = "area"**)**, x, y, alpha, color, fill, group, linetype, size, weight

discrete x , discrete y

```
g <- ggplot(diamonds, aes(cut, color))
```

g + geom_count(), x, y, alpha, color, fill, shape, size, stroke

continuous bivariate distribution

```
h <- ggplot(diamonds, aes(carat, price))
```

h + geom_bin2d(binwidth = c(0.25, 500)**)**
x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size, weight

h + geom_density2d()
x, y, alpha, colour, group, linetype, size

h + geom_hex()
x, y, alpha, colour, fill, size

continuous function

```
i <- ggplot(economics, aes(date, unemploy))
```

i + geom_area()
x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size

i + geom_line()
x, y, alpha, color, group, linetype, size

i + geom_step(direction = "hv")
x, y, alpha, color, group, linetype, size

visualizing error

```
df <- data.frame(grp = c("A", "B"), fit = 4:5, se = 1:2)
j <- ggplot(df, aes(grp, fit, ymin = fit-se, ymax = fit+se))
```

j + geom_crossbar(fatten = 2**)**
x, y, ymax, ymin, alpha, color, fill, group, linetype, size

j + geom_errorbar(), x, ymax, ymin, alpha, color, group, linetype, size, width (also **geom_errorbarh()**)

j + geom_linerange()
x, ymin, ymax, alpha, color, group, linetype, size

j + geom_pointrange()
x, y, ymin, ymax, alpha, color, fill, group, linetype, shape, size

maps

```
data <- data.frame(murder = USArrests$Murder,
state = tolower(rownames(USArrests)))
map <- map_data("state")
k <- ggplot(data, aes(fill = murder))
```

k + geom_map(aes(map_id = state), map = map**)**
+ expand_limits(x = map$long, y = map$lat**)**,
map_id, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size

THREE VARIABLES

```
seals$z <- with(seals, sqrt(delta_long^2 + delta_lat^2))l <- ggplot(seals, aes(long, lat))
```

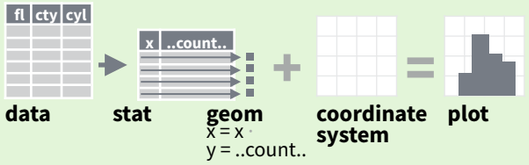
l + geom_contour(aes(z = z))
x, y, z, alpha, colour, group, linetype, size, weight

l + geom_raster(aes(fill = z**)**, hjust=0.5, vjust=0.5, interpolate=FALSE)
x, y, alpha, fill

l + geom_tile(aes(fill = z)), x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size, width

Stats An alternative way to build a layer

A stat builds new variables to plot (e.g., count, prop).



Visualize a stat by changing the default stat of a geom function, **geom_bar(stat="count")** or by using a stat function, **stat_count(geom="bar")**, which calls a default geom to make a layer (equivalent to a geom function). Use **..name..** syntax to map stat variables to aesthetics.

geom to use | stat function | geommappings

i + stat_density2d(aes(fill = ..level..), geom = "polygon")

variable created by stat

c + stat_bin(binwidth = 1, origin = 10)
x, y | ..count.., ..ncount.., ..density.., ..ndensity..

c + stat_count(width = 1) **x, y,** | ..count.., ..prop..

c + stat_density(adjust = 1, kernel = "gaussian")
x, y, | ..count.., ..density.., ..scaled..

e + stat_bin_2d(bins = 30, drop = T)
x, y, fill | ..count.., ..density..

e + stat_bin_hex(bins=30) **x, y, fill** | ..count.., ..density..

e + stat_density_2d(contour = TRUE, n = 100)
x, y, color, size | ..level..

e + stat_ellipse(level = 0.95, segments = 51, type = "t")

l + stat_contour(aes(z = z)) **x, y, z, order** | ..level..

l + stat_summary_hex(aes(z = z), bins = 30, fun = max)
x, y, z, fill | ..value..

l + stat_summary_2d(aes(z = z), bins = 30, fun = mean)
x, y, z, fill | ..value..

f + stat_boxplot(coef = 1.5) **x, y** | ..lower.., ..middle.., ..upper.., ..width.. , ..ymin.., ..ymax..

f + stat_ydensity(kernel = "gaussian", scale = "area") **x, y** | ..density.., ..scaled.., ..count.., ..n.., ..violinwidth.., ..width..

e + stat_ecdf(n = 40) **x, y** | ..x.., ..y..

e + stat_quantile(quantiles = c(0.1, 0.9), formula = y ~ log(x), method = "rq") **x, y** | ..quantile..

e + stat_smooth(method = "lm", formula = y ~ x, se=T, level=0.95) **x, y** | ..se.., ..x.., ..y.., ..ymin.., ..ymax..

ggplot() + stat_function(aes(x = -3:3), n = 99, fun = dnorm, args = list(sd=0.5)) **x** | ..x.., ..y..

e + stat_identity(na.rm = TRUE)

ggplot() + stat_qq(aes(sample=1:100), dist = qt, dparam=list(df=5)) **sample, x, y** | ..sample.., ..theoretical..

e + stat_sum() x, y, size | ..n.., ..prop..

e + stat_summary(fun.data = "mean_cl_boot")

h + stat_summary_bin(fun.y = "mean", geom = "bar")

e + stat_unique()

Scales

Scales map data values to the visual values of an aesthetic. To change a mapping, add a new scale.

(n <- d + geom_bar(aes(fill = fl)))

scale_ | aesthetic to adjust | prepackaged scale to use | scale-specific arguments

n + scale_fill_manual(
values = c("skyblue", "royalblue", "blue", "navy"),
limits = c("d", "e", "p", "r"), breaks =c("d", "e", "p", "r"),
name = "fuel", labels = c("D", "E", "P", "R"))

range of values to include in mapping | title to use in legend/axis | labels to use in legend/axis | breaks to use in legend/axis

GENERAL PURPOSE SCALES

Use with most aesthetics

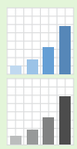
scale_*_continuous() - map cont' values to visual ones
scale_*_discrete() - map discrete values to visual ones
scale_*_identity() - use data values **as** visual ones
scale_*_manual(values = c()) - map discrete values to manually chosen visual ones
scale_*_date(date_labels = "%m/%d"), date_breaks = "2 weeks") - treat data values as dates.
scale_*_datetime() - treat data x values as date times. Use same arguments as scale_x_date(). See ?strptime for label formats.

X & Y LOCATION SCALES

Use with x or y aesthetics (x shown here)

scale_x_log10() - Plot x on log10 scale
scale_x_reverse() - Reverse direction of x axis
scale_x_sqrt() - Plot x on square root scale

COLOR AND FILL SCALES (DISCRETE)

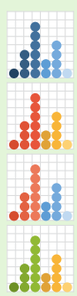


n <- d + geom_bar(aes(fill = fl))

n + scale_fill_brewer(palette = "Blues")
For palette choices:
RColorBrewer::display.brewer.all()

n + scale_fill_grey(start = 0.2, end = 0.8, na.value = "red")

COLOR AND FILL SCALES (CONTINUOUS)



o <- c + geom_dotplot(aes(fill = ..x..))

o + scale_fill_distiller(palette = "Blues")

o + scale_fill_gradient(low="red", high="yellow")

o + scale_fill_gradient2(low="red", high="blue", mid = "white", midpoint = 25)

o + scale_fill_gradientn(colours=topo.colors(6))
Also: rainbow(), heat.colors(), terrain.colors(), cm.colors(), RColorBrewer::brewer.pal()

SHAPE AND SIZE SCALES

p <- e + geom_point(aes(shape = fl, size = cyl))
p + scale_shape() + scale_size()
p + scale_shape_manual(values = c(3:7))

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

p + scale_radius(range = c(1,6))
p + scale_size_area(max_size = 6)

Coordinate Systems

r <- d + geom_bar()

r + coord_cartesian(xlim = c(0, 5))
xlim, ylim
The default cartesian coordinate system

r + coord_fixed(ratio = 1/2)
ratio, xlim, ylim
Cartesian coordinates with fixed aspect ratio between x and y units

r + coord_flip()
xlim, ylim
Flipped Cartesian coordinates

r + coord_polar(theta = "x", direction=1)
theta, start, direction
Polar coordinates

r + coord_trans(xtrans = "sqrt")
xtrans, ytrans, limx, limy
Transformed cartesian coordinates. Set xtrans and ytrans to the name of a window function.

π + coord_quickmap()
π + coord_map(projection = "ortho", orientation=c(41, -74, 0))projection, orienztation, xlim, ylim
Map projections from the mapproj package (mercator (default), azequalarea, lagrange, etc.)

Position Adjustments

Position adjustments determine how to arrange geoms that would otherwise occupy the same space.

s <- ggplot(mpg, aes(fl, fill = drv))

s + geom_bar(position = "dodge")
Arrange elements side by side

s + geom_bar(position = "fill")
Stack elements on top of one another, normalize height

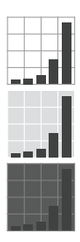
e + geom_point(position = "jitter")
Add random noise to X and Y position of each element to avoid overplotting

e + geom_label(position = "nudge")
Nudge labels away from points

s + geom_bar(position = "stack")
Stack elements on top of one another

Each position adjustment can be recast as a function with manual **width** and **height** arguments
s + geom_bar(position = position_dodge(width = 1))

Themes



r + theme_bw()
White background with grid lines

r + theme_gray()
Grey background (default theme)

r + theme_dark()
dark for contrast

r + theme_classic()

r + theme_light()

r + theme_linedraw()

r + theme_minimal()
Minimal themes

r + theme_void()
Empty theme

Faceting

Facets divide a plot into subplots based on the values of one or more discrete variables.

t <- ggplot(mpg, aes(cty, hwy)) + geom_point()

t + facet_grid(. ~ fl)
facet into columns based on fl

t + facet_grid(year ~ .)
facet into rows based on year

t + facet_grid(year ~ fl)
facet into both rows and columns

t + facet_wrap(~ fl)
wrap facets into a rectangular layout

Set **scales** to let axis limits vary across facets

t + facet_grid(drv ~ fl, scales = "free")
x and y axis limits adjust to individual facets
"free_x" - x axis limits adjust
"free_y" - y axis limits adjust

Set **labeller** to adjust facet labels

t + facet_grid(. ~ fl, labeller = label_both)

fl: c	fl: d	fl: e	fl: p	fl: r

t + facet_grid(fl ~ ., labeller = label_bquote(alpha ^ .(fl)))

α^c	α^d	α^e	α^p	α^r

t + facet_grid(. ~ fl, labeller = label_parsed)

c	d	e	p	r

Labels

t + labs(**x** = "New x axis label", **y** = "New y axis label",
title ="Add a title above the plot",
subtitle = "Add a subtitle below title",
caption = "Add a caption below plot",
<AES> = "New **<AES>** legend title")

Use scale functions to update legend labels

t + annotate(geom = "text", x = 8, y = 9, label = "A")

geom to place | manual values for geom's aesthetics

Legends

n + theme(legend.position = "bottom")
Place legend at "bottom", "top", "left", or "right"

n + guides(fill = "none")
Set legend type for each aesthetic: colorbar, legend, or none (no legend)

n + scale_fill_discrete(name = "Title", labels = c("A", "B", "C", "D", "E"))
Set legend title and labels with a scale function.

Zooming

Without clipping (preferred)

t + coord_cartesian(
xlim = c(0, 100), ylim = c(10, 20))

With clipping (removes unseen data points)

t + xlim(0, 100) **+ ylim**(10, 20)

t + scale_x_continuous(limits = c(0, 100)) **+**
scale_y_continuous(limits = c(0, 100))

Data Transformation with dplyr : : CHEAT SHEET

dplyr functions work with pipes and expect **tidy data**. In tidy data:

Each **variable** is in its own **column**

&

Each **observation**, or **case**, is in its own **row**

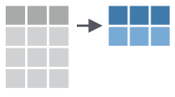
pipes

x %>% f(y) becomes **f(x, y)**

Summarise Cases

These apply **summary functions** to columns to create a new table of summary statistics. Summary functions take vectors as input and return one value (see back).

summary function



summarise(.data, …)
Compute table of summaries.
summarise(mtcars, avg = mean(mpg))

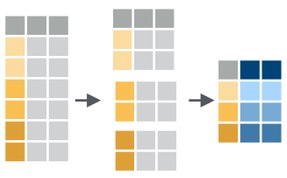
count(x, ..., wt = NULL, sort = FALSE)
Count number of rows in each group defined by the variables in … Also **tally**().
count(iris, Species)

VARIATIONS

summarise_all() - Apply funs to every column.
summarise_at() - Apply funs to specific columns.
summarise_if() - Apply funs to all cols of one type.

Group Cases

Use **group_by()** to create a "grouped" copy of a table. dplyr functions will manipulate each "group" separately and then combine the results.



```
mtcars %>%
group_by(cyl) %>%
summarise(avg = mean(mpg))
```

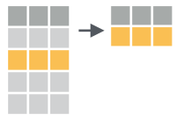
group_by(.data, ..., add = FALSE)
Returns copy of table grouped by …
g_iris <- group_by(iris, Species)

ungroup(x, …)
Returns ungrouped copy of table.
ungroup(g_iris)

Manipulate Cases

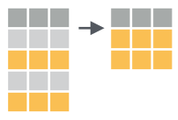
EXTRACT CASES

Row functions return a subset of rows as a new table.



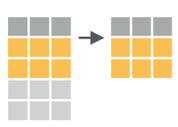
filter(.data, …**)** Extract rows that meet logical criteria. *filter(iris, Sepal.Length > 7)*

distinct(.data, ..., .keep_all = FALSE**)** Remove rows with duplicate values.
distinct(iris, Species)



sample_frac(tbl, size = 1, replace = FALSE, weight = NULL, .env = parent.frame()**)** Randomly select fraction of rows.
sample_frac(iris, 0.5, replace = TRUE)

sample_n(tbl, size, replace = FALSE, weight = NULL, .env = parent.frame()**)** Randomly select size rows. *sample_n(iris, 10, replace = TRUE)*



slice(.data, …**)** Select rows by position.
slice(iris, 10:15)

top_n(x, n, wt**)** Select and order top n entries (by group if grouped data). *top_n(iris, 5, Sepal.Width)*

Logical and boolean operators to use with filter()

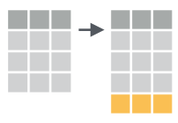
<	<=	is.na()	%in%	|	xor()
>	>=	!is.na()	!	&	

See **?base::logic** and **?Comparison** for help.

ARRANGE CASES

arrange(.data, …**)** Order rows by values of a column or columns (low to high), use with **desc()** to order from high to low.
arrange(mtcars, mpg)
arrange(mtcars, desc(mpg))

ADD CASES



add_row(.data, ..., .before = NULL, .after = NULL**)**
Add one or more rows to a table.
add_row(faithful, eruptions = 1, waiting = 1)

Manipulate Variables

EXTRACT VARIABLES

Column functions return a set of columns as a new vector or table.

pull(.data, var = -1**)** Extract column values as a vector. Choose by name or index.
pull(iris, Sepal.Length)

select(.data, …**)**
Extract columns as a table. Also **select_if()**.
select(iris, Sepal.Length, Species)

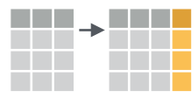
Use these helpers with select (),
e.g. select(iris, starts_with("Sepal"))

contains(match**)**	**num_range(**prefix, range**)**	**:**, e.g. mpg:cyl
ends_with(match**)**	**one_of(**…**)**	**-**, e.g, -Species
matches(match**)**	**starts_with(**match**)**	

MAKE NEW VARIABLES

These apply **vectorized functions** to columns. Vectorized funs take vectors as input and return vectors of the same length as output (see back).

vectorized function

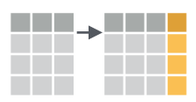


mutate(.data, …**)**
Compute new column(s).
mutate(mtcars, gpm = 1/mpg)

transmute(.data, …**)**
Compute new column(s), drop others.
transmute(mtcars, gpm = 1/mpg)

mutate_all(.tbl, .funs, …**)** Apply funs to every column. Use with **funs()**. Also **mutate_if()**.
mutate_all(faithful, funs(log(.), log2(.)))
mutate_if(iris, is.numeric, funs(log(.)))

mutate_at(.tbl, .cols, .funs, …**)** Apply funs to specific columns. Use with **funs()**, **vars()** and the helper functions for select().
mutate_at(iris, vars(-Species), funs(log(.)))



add_column(.data, ..., .before = NULL, .after = NULL**)** Add new column(s). Also **add_count()**, **add_tally()**. *add_column(mtcars, new = 1:32)*

rename(.data, …**)** Rename columns.
rename(iris, Length = Sepal.Length)

Vector Functions

TO USE WITH MUTATE ()

mutate() and **transmute()** apply vectorized functions to columns to create new columns. Vectorized functions take vectors as input and return vectors of the same length as output.

vectorized function →

OFFSETS

dplyr::**lag()** - Offset elements by 1
dplyr::**lead()** - Offset elements by -1

CUMULATIVE AGGREGATES

dplyr::**cumall()** - Cumulative all()
dplyr::**cumany()** - Cumulative any()
cummax() - Cumulative max()
dplyr::**cummean()** - Cumulative mean()
cummin() - Cumulative min()
cumprod() - Cumulative prod()
cumsum() - Cumulative sum()

RANKINGS

dplyr::**cume_dist()** - Proportion of all values <=
dplyr::**dense_rank()** - rank with ties = min, no gaps
dplyr::**min_rank()** - rank with ties = min
dplyr::**ntile()** - bins into n bins
dplyr::**percent_rank()** - min_rank scaled to [0,1]
dplyr::**row_number()** - rank with ties = "first"

MATH

+, - , *, /, ^, %/%, %% - arithmetic ops
log(), log2(), log10() - logs
<, <=, >, >=, !=, == - logical comparisons
dplyr::**between()** - x >= left & x <= right
dplyr::**near()** - safe == for floating point numbers

MISC

dplyr::**case_when()** - multi-case if_else()
dplyr::**coalesce()** - first non-NA values by element across a set of vectors
dplyr::**if_else()** - element-wise if() + else()
dplyr::**na_if()** - replace specific values with NA
pmax() - element-wise max()
pmin() - element-wise min()
dplyr::**recode()** - Vectorized switch()
dplyr::**recode_factor()** - Vectorized switch() for factors

Summary Functions

TO USE WITH SUMMARISE ()

summarise() applies summary functions to columns to create a new table. Summary functions take vectors as input and return single values as output.

summary function →

COUNTS

dplyr::**n()** - number of values/rows
dplyr::**n_distinct()** - # of uniques
sum(!is.na()) - # of non-NA's

LOCATION

mean() - mean, also **mean(!is.na())**
median() - median

LOGICALS

mean() - Proportion of TRUE's
sum() - # of TRUE's

POSITION/ORDER

dplyr::**first()** - first value
dplyr::**last()** - last value
dplyr::**nth()** - value in nth location of vector

RANK

quantile() - nth quantile
min() - minimum value
max() - maximum value

SPREAD

IQR() - Inter-Quartile Range
mad() - median absolute deviation
sd() - standard deviation
var() - variance

Row Names

Tidy data does not use rownames, which store a variable outside of the columns. To work with the rownames, first move them into a column.

rownames_to_column()
Move row names into col.
a <- rownames_to_column(iris, var = "C")

column_to_rownames()
Move col in row names.
column_to_rownames(a, var = "C")

Also **has_rownames()**, **remove_rownames()**

Combine Tables

COMBINE VARIABLES

x + y =

Use **bind_cols()** to paste tables beside each other as they are.

bind_cols(…) Returns tables placed side by side as a single table.
BE SURE THAT ROWS ALIGN.

Use a "**Mutating Join**" to join one table to columns from another, matching values with the rows that they correspond to. Each join retains a different combination of values from the tables.

left_join(x, y, by = NULL, copy=FALSE, suffix=c(".x",".y"),…**)**
Join matching values from y to x.

right_join(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE, suffix=c(".x",".y"),…**)**
Join matching values from x to y.

inner_join(x, y, by = NULL, copy = FALSE, suffix=c(".x",".y"),…**)**
Join data. Retain only rows with matches.

full_join(x, y, by = NULL, copy=FALSE, suffix=c(".x",".y"),…**)**
Join data. Retain all values, all rows.

Use **by = c("col1", "col2", …)** to specify one or more common columns to match on.
left_join(x, y, by = "A")

Use a named vector, **by = c("col1" = "col2")**, to match on columns that have different names in each table.
left_join(x, y, by = c("C" = "D"))

Use **suffix** to specify the suffix to give to unmatched columns that have the same name in both tables.
left_join(x, y, by = c("C" = "D"), suffix = c("1", "2"))

COMBINE CASES

x + y

Use **bind_rows()** to paste tables below each other as they are.

bind_rows(…, .id = NULL**)**
Returns tables one on top of the other as a single table. Set .id to a column name to add a column of the original table names (as pictured)

intersect(x, y, …)
Rows that appear in both x and y.

setdiff(x, y, …)
Rows that appear in x but not y.

union(x, y, …)
Rows that appear in x or y. (Duplicates removed). union_all() retains duplicates.

Use **setequal()** to test whether two data sets contain the exact same rows (in any order).

EXTRACT ROWS

x + y =

Use a "**Filtering Join**" to filter one table against the rows of another.

semi_join(x, y, by = NULL, …**)**
Return rows of x that have a match in y.
USEFUL TO SEE WHAT WILL BE JOINED.

anti_join(x, y, by = NULL, …**)**
Return rows of x that do not have a match in y.
USEFUL TO SEE WHAT WILL NOT BE JOINED.

Data Import : : CHEAT SHEET

R's **tidyverse** is built around **tidy data** stored in **tibbles**, which are enhanced data frames.

The front side of this sheet shows how to read text files into R with **readr**.

The reverse side shows how to create tibbles with **tibble** and to layout tidy data with **tidyr**.

OTHER TYPES OF DATA

Try one of the following packages to import other types of files

- **haven** - SPSS, Stata, and SAS files
- **readxl** - excel files (.xls and .xlsx)
- **DBI** - databases
- **jsonlite** - json
- **xml2** - XML
- **httr** - Web APIs
- **rvest** - HTML (Web Scraping)

Save Data

Save **x**, an R object, to **path**, a file path, as:

Comma delimited file
write_csv(x, path, na = "NA", append = FALSE, col_names = !append**)**

File with arbitrary delimiter
write_delim(x, path, delim = " ", na = "NA", append = FALSE, col_names = !append**)**

CSV for excel
write_excel_csv(x, path, na = "NA", append = FALSE, col_names = !append**)**

String to file
write_file(x, path, append = FALSE**)**

String vector to file, one element per line
write_lines(x,path, na = "NA", append = FALSE**)**

Object to RDS file
write_rds(x, path, compress = c("none", "gz", "bz2", "xz"), ...**)**

Tab delimited files
write_tsv(x, path, na = "NA", append = FALSE, col_names = !append**)**

Read Tabular Data - These functions share the common arguments:

read_*(file, col_names = TRUE, col_types = NULL, locale = default_locale(), na = c("", "NA"), quoted_na = TRUE, comment = "", trim_ws = TRUE, skip = 0, n_max = Inf, guess_max = min(1000, n_max), progress = interactive()**)**

a,b,c
1,2,3
4,5,NA

A	B	C
1	2	3
4	5	NA

Comma Delimited Files
read_csv("file.csv"**)**
To make file.csv run:
write_file(x = "a,b,c\n1,2,3\n4,5,NA", path = "file.csv")

a;b;c
1;2;3
4;5;NA

A	B	C
1	2	3
4	5	NA

Semi-colon Delimited Files
read_csv2("file2.csv"**)**
write_file(x = "a;b;c\n1;2;3\n4;5;NA", path = "file2.csv")

a|b|c
1|2|3
4|5|NA

A	B	C
1	2	3
4	5	NA

Files with Any Delimiter
read_delim("file.txt", delim = "|"**)**
write_file(x = "a|b|c\n1|2|3\n4|5|NA", path = "file.txt")

Fixed Width Files
read_fwf("file.fwf", col_positions = c(1, 3, 5)**)**
write_file(x = "a b c\n1 2 3\n4 5 NA", path = "file.fwf")

a b c
1 2 3
4 5 NA

A	B	C
1	2	3
4	5	NA

Tab Delimited Files
read_tsv("file.tsv"**)** Also **read_table().**
write_file(x = "a\tb\tc\n1\t2\t3\n4\t5\tNA", path = "file.tsv")

USEFUL ARGUMENTS

a,b,c
1,2,3
4,5,NA

Example file
write_file("a,b,c\n1,2,3\n4,5,NA","file.csv")
f <- "file.csv"

A	B	C
1	2	3
4	5	NA

No header
read_csv(f, **col_names = FALSE**)

x	y	z
A	B	C
1	2	3
4	5	NA

Provide header
read_csv(f, **col_names = c("x", "y", "z")**)

1	2	3
4	5	NA

Skip lines
read_csv(f, **skip = 1**)

A	B	C
1	2	3

Read in a subset
read_csv(f, **n_max = 1**)

A	B	C
NA	2	3
4	5	NA

Missing Values
read_csv(f, **na = c("1", ".")**)

Read Non-Tabular Data

Read a file into a single string
read_file(file, locale = default_locale()**)**

Read each line into its own string
read_lines(file, skip = 0, n_max = -1L, na = character(), locale = default_locale(), progress = interactive()**)**

Read Apache style log files
read_log(file, col_names = FALSE, col_types = NULL, skip = 0, n_max = -1, progress = interactive()**)**

Read a file into a raw vector
read_file_raw(file**)**

Read each line into a raw vector
read_lines_raw(file, skip = 0, n_max = -1L, progress = interactive()**)**

Data types

readr functions guess the types of each column and convert types when appropriate (but will NOT convert strings to factors automatically).

A message shows the type of each column in the result.

```
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   age = col_integer(),
##   sex = col_character(),
##   earn = col_double()
## )
```

age is an integer
sex is a character
earn is a double (numeric)

1. Use **problems()** to diagnose problems.
x <- read_csv("file.csv"); problems(x)

2. Use a col_ function to guide parsing.
- **col_guess()** - the default
- **col_character()**
- **col_double()**, **col_euro_double()**
- **col_datetime(**format = ""**)** Also **col_date(**format = ""**)**, **col_time(**format = ""**)**
- **col_factor(**levels, ordered = FALSE**)**
- **col_integer()**
- **col_logical()**
- **col_number()**, **col_numeric()**
- **col_skip()**

```
x <- read_csv("file.csv", col_types = cols(
  A = col_double(),
  B = col_logical(),
  C = col_factor()))
```

3. Else, read in as character vectors then parse with a parse_ function.
- **parse_guess()**
- **parse_character()**
- **parse_datetime()** Also **parse_date()** and **parse_time()**
- **parse_double()**
- **parse_factor()**
- **parse_integer()**
- **parse_logical()**
- **parse_number()**

```
x$A <- parse_number(x$A)
```

Tibbles - an enhanced data frame

The **tibble** package provides a new S3 class for storing tabular data, the tibble. Tibbles inherit the data frame class, but improve three behaviors:

- **Subsetting** - [always returns a new tibble, [[and $ always return a vector.
- **No partial matching** - You must use full column names when subsetting
- **Display** - When you print a tibble, R provides a concise view of the data that fits on one screen

```
# A tibble: 234 × 6
   manufacturer      model displ
          <chr>      <chr> <dbl>
1          audi         a4   1.8
2          audi         a4   1.8
3          audi         a4   2.0
4          audi         a4   2.0
5          audi         a4   2.8
6          audi         a4   2.8
7          audi         a4   3.1
8          audi a4 quattro   1.8
9          audi a4 quattro   1.8
10         audi a4 quattro   2.0
# ... with 224 more rows, and 3
#   more variables: year <int>,
#   cyl <int>, trans <chr>
```

tibble display

A large table to display

```
156 1999   6   auto(l4)
157 1999   6   auto(l4)
158 2008   6   auto(l4)
159 2008   8   auto(s4)
160 1999   4 manual(m5)
161 1999   4   auto(l4)
162 2008   4 manual(m5)
163 2008   4 manual(m5)
164 2008   4   auto(l4)
165 2008   4   auto(l4)
166 1999   4   auto(l4)
 [ reached getOption("max.print")
-- omitted 68 rows ]
```

data frame display

- Control the default appearance with options:

  options(tibble.print_max = n, tibble.print_min = m, tibble.width = Inf**)**

- View full data set with **View()** or **glimpse()**
- Revert to data frame with **as.data.frame()**

CONSTRUCT A TIBBLE IN TWO WAYS

tibble(…)
Construct by columns.
tibble(x = 1:3, y = c("a", "b", "c"))

tribble(…)
Construct by rows.
tribble(~x, ~y, 1, "a", 2, "b", 3, "c")

Both make this tibble

```
A tibble: 3 × 2
      x     y
  <int> <chr>
1     1     a
2     2     b
3     3     c
```

as_tibble(x, …) Convert data frame to tibble.

enframe(x, name = "name", value = "value")
Convert named vector to a tibble

is_tibble(x) Test whether x is a tibble.

Tidy Data with tidyr

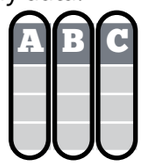
Tidy data is a way to organize tabular data. It provides a consistent data structure across packages.

A table is tidy if:

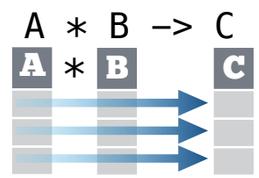
Each **variable** is in its own **column**

Each **observation**, or **case**, is in its own **row**

Tidy data:



Makes variables easy to access as vectors



Preserves cases during vectorized operations

Reshape Data - change the layout of values in a table

Use **gather()** and **spread()** to reorganize the values of a table into a new layout.

gather(data, key, value, ..., na.rm = FALSE, convert = FALSE, factor_key = FALSE**)**

gather() moves column names into a **key** column, gathering the column values into a single **value** column.

table4a

country	1999	2000
A	0.7K	2K
B	37K	80K
C	212K	213K

→

country	year	cases
A	1999	0.7K
B	1999	37K
C	1999	212K
A	2000	2K
B	2000	80K
C	2000	213K

key value

gather(table4a, `1999`, `2000`, key = "year", value = "cases")

spread(data, key, value, fill = NA, convert = FALSE, drop = TRUE, sep = NULL**)**

spread() moves the unique values of a **key** column into the column names, spreading the values of a **value** column across the new columns.

table2

country	year	type	count
A	1999	cases	0.7K
A	1999	pop	19M
A	2000	cases	2K
A	2000	pop	20M
B	1999	cases	37K
B	1999	pop	172M
B	2000	cases	80K
B	2000	pop	174M
C	1999	cases	212K
C	1999	pop	1T
C	2000	cases	213K
C	2000	pop	1T

key value

→

country	year	cases	pop
A	1999	0.7K	19M
A	2000	2K	20M
B	1999	37K	172M
B	2000	80K	174M
C	1999	212K	1T
C	2000	213K	1T

spread(table2, type, count)

Handle Missing Values

drop_na(data, ...**)**
Drop rows containing NA's in … columns.

x

x1	x2
A	1
B	NA
C	NA
D	3
E	NA

→

x1	x2
A	1
D	3

drop_na(x, x2)

fill(data, ..., .direction = c("down", "up")**)**
Fill in NA's in … columns with most recent non-NA values.

x

x1	x2
A	1
B	NA
C	NA
D	3
E	NA

→

x1	x2
A	1
B	1
C	1
D	3
E	3

fill(x, x2)

replace_na(data, replace = list(), ...**)**
Replace NA's by column.

x

x1	x2
A	1
B	NA
C	NA
D	3
E	NA

→

x1	x2
A	1
B	2
C	2
D	3
E	2

replace_na(x, list(x2 = 2))

Expand Tables - quickly create tables with combinations of values

complete(data, ..., fill = list()**)**
Adds to the data missing combinations of the values of the variables listed in …
complete(mtcars, cyl, gear, carb)

expand(data, ...**)**
Create new tibble with all possible combinations of the values of the variables listed in …
expand(mtcars, cyl, gear, carb)

Split Cells

Use these functions to split or combine cells into individual, isolated values.

separate(data, col, into, sep = "[^[:alnum:]]+", remove = TRUE, convert = FALSE, extra = "warn", fill = "warn", ...**)**

Separate each cell in a column to make several columns.

table3

country	year	rate
A	1999	0.7K/19M
A	2000	2K/20M
B	1999	37K/172M
B	2000	80K/174M
C	1999	212K/1T
C	2000	213K/1T

→

country	year	cases	pop
A	1999	0.7K	19M
A	2000	2K	20M
B	1999	37K	172
B	2000	80K	174
C	1999	212K	1T
C	2000	213K	1T

separate(table3, rate, into = c("cases", "pop"))

separate_rows(data, ..., sep = "[^[:alnum:].]+", convert = FALSE**)**

Separate each cell in a column to make several rows. Also **separate_rows_()**.

table3

country	year	rate
A	1999	0.7K/19M
A	2000	2K/20M
B	1999	37K/172M
B	2000	80K/174M
C	1999	212K/1T
C	2000	213K/1T

→

country	year	rate
A	1999	0.7K
A	1999	19M
A	2000	2K
A	2000	20M
B	1999	37K
B	1999	172M
B	2000	80K
B	2000	174M
C	1999	212K
C	1999	1T
C	2000	213K
C	2000	1T

separate_rows(table3, rate)

unite(data, col, ..., sep = "_", remove = TRUE**)**

Collapse cells across several columns to make a single column.

table5

country	century	year
Afghan	19	99
Afghan	20	0
Brazil	19	99
Brazil	20	0
China	19	99
China	20	0

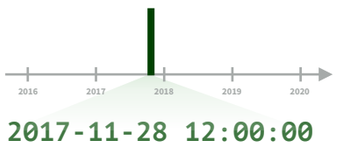
→

country	year
Afghan	1999
Afghan	2000
Brazil	1999
Brazil	2000
China	1999
China	2000

unite(table5, century, year, col = "year", sep = "")

Dates and times with lubridate : : CHEAT SHEET

Date-times



`2017-11-28 12:00:00`

`2017-11-28 12:00:00`
A **date-time** is a point on the timeline, stored as the number of seconds since 1970-01-01 00:00:00 UTC

dt <- ***as_datetime****(1511870400)*
"2017-11-28 12:00:00 UTC"

`2017-11-28`
A **date** is a day stored as the number of days since 1970-01-01

d <- ***as_date****(17498)*
"2017-11-28"

`12:00:00`
An hms is a **time** stored as the number of seconds since 00:00:00

*t <- hms::****as.hms****(85)*
00:01:25

PARSE DATE-TIMES (Convert strings or numbers to date-times)

1. Identify the order of the year (**y**), month (**m**), day (**d**), hour (**h**), minute (**m**) and second (**s**) elements in your data.
2. Use the function below whose name replicates the order. Each accepts a wide variety of input formats.

`2017-11-28T14:02:00` **ymd_hms**(), **ymd_hm**(), **ymd_h**(). *ymd_hms("2017-11-28T14:02:00")*

`2017-22-12 10:00:00` **ydm_hms**(), **ydm_hm**(), **ydm_h**(). *ydm_hms("2017-22-12 10:00:00")*

`11/28/2017 1:02:03` **mdy_hms**(), **mdy_hm**(), **mdy_h**(). *mdy_hms("11/28/2017 1:02:03")*

`1 Jan 2017 23:59:59` **dmy_hms**(), **dmy_hm**(), **dmy_h**(). *dmy_hms("1 Jan 2017 23:59:59")*

`20170131` **ymd**(), **ydm**(). *ymd(20170131)*

`July 4th, 2000` **mdy**(), **myd**(). *mdy("July 4th, 2000")*

`4th of July '99` **dmy**(), **dym**(). *dmy("4th of July '99")*

`2001: Q3` **yq**() Q for quarter. *yq("2001: Q3")*

`2:01` hms::**hms**() Also lubridate::**hms**(), **hm**() and **ms**(), which return periods.* *hms::hms(sec = 0, min= 1, hours = 2)*

`2017.5` **date_decimal**(decimal, tz = "UTC") *date_decimal(2017.5)*

now(tzone = "") Current time in tz (defaults to system tz). *now()*

today(tzone = "") Current date in a tz (defaults to system tz). *today()*

fast_strptime() Faster strptime. *fast_strptime('9/1/01', '%y/%m/%d')*

parse_date_time() Easier strptime. *parse_date_time("9/1/01", "ymd")*

GET AND SET COMPONENTS

Use an accessor function to get a component.

d ## "2017-11-28"
day(d) ## 28

Assign into an accessor function to change a component in place.

day(d) <- 1
d ## "2017-11-01"

`2018-01-31 11:59:59` **date**(x) Date component. *date(dt)*

`2018-01-31 11:59:59` **year**(x) Year. *year(dt)*
isoyear(x) The ISO 8601 year.
epiyear(x) Epidemiological year.

`2018-01-31 11:59:59` **month**(x, label, abbr) Month. *month(dt)*

`2018-01-31 11:59:59` **day**(x) Day of month. *day(dt)*
wday(x,label,abbr) Day of week.
qday(x) Day of quarter.

`2018-01-31 11:59:59` **hour**(x) Hour. *hour(dt)*

`2018-01-31 11:59:59` **minute**(x) Minutes. *minute(dt)*

`2018-01-31 11:59:59` **second**(x) Seconds. *second(dt)*

week(x) Week of the year. *week(dt)*
isoweek() ISO 8601 week.
epiweek() Epidemiological week.

quarter(x, with_year = FALSE) Quarter. *quarter(dt)*

semester(x, with_year = FALSE) Semester. *semester(dt)*

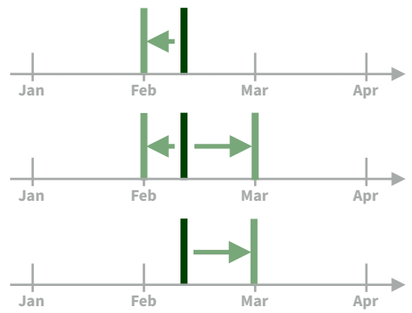
am(x) Is it in the am? *am(dt)*
pm(x) Is it in the pm? *pm(dt)*

dst(x) Is it daylight savings? *dst(d)*

leap_year(x) Is it a leap year? *leap_year(d)*

update(object, ..., simple = FALSE) *update(dt, mday = 2, hour = 1)*

Round Date-times



floor_date(x, unit = "second") Round down to nearest unit. *floor_date(dt, unit = "month")*

round_date(x, unit = "second") Round to nearest unit. *round_date(dt, unit = "month")*

ceiling_date(x, unit = "second", change_on_boundary = NULL) Round up to nearest unit. *ceiling_date(dt, unit = "month")*

rollback(dates, roll_to_first = FALSE, preserve_hms = TRUE) Roll back to last day of previous month. *rollback(dt)*

Stamp Date-times

stamp() Derive a template from an example string and return a new function that will apply the template to date-times. Also **stamp_date**() and **stamp_time**().

1. Derive a template, create a function
   sf <- stamp("Created Sunday, Jan 17, 1999 3:34")
2. Apply the template to dates
   sf(ymd("2010-04-05"))
   ## [1] "Created Monday, Apr 05, 2010 00:00"

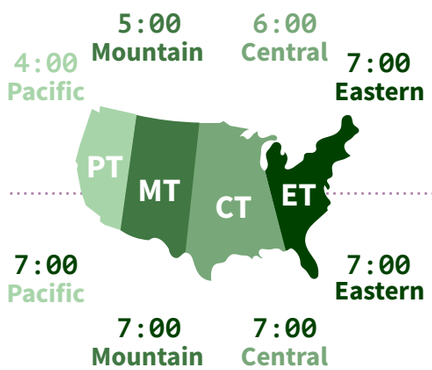
Tip: use a date with day > 12

Time Zones

R recognizes ~600 time zones. Each encodes the time zone, Daylight Savings Time, and historical calendar variations for an area. R assigns *one* time zone per vector.

Use the **UTC** time zone to avoid Daylight Savings.

OlsonNames() Returns a list of valid time zone names. *OlsonNames()*



with_tz(time, tzone = "") Get the **same date-time** in a new time zone (a new clock time). *with_tz(dt, "US/Pacific")*

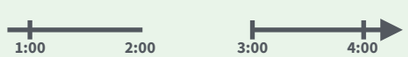
force_tz(time, tzone = "") Get the **same clock time** in a new time zone (a new date-time). *force_tz(dt, "US/Pacific")*

Math with Date-times — Lubridate provides three classes of timespans to facilitate math with dates and date-times

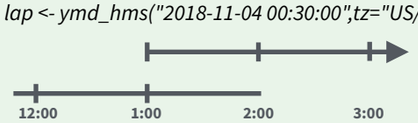
Math with date-times relies on the **timeline**, which behaves inconsistently. Consider how the timeline behaves during:

A normal day
nor <- ymd_hms("2018-01-01 01:30:00",tz="US/Eastern")

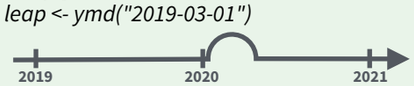
The start of daylight savings (spring forward)
gap <- ymd_hms("2018-03-11 01:30:00",tz="US/Eastern")



The end of daylight savings (fall back)
lap <- ymd_hms("2018-11-04 00:30:00",tz="US/Eastern")

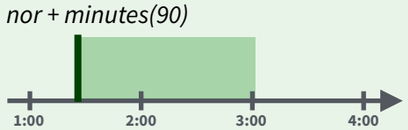


Leap years and leap seconds
leap <- ymd("2019-03-01")

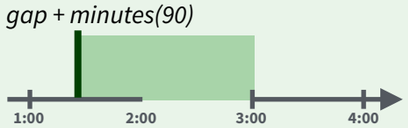


Periods track changes in clock times, which ignore time line irregularities.

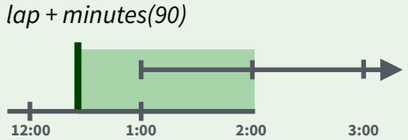
nor + minutes(90)



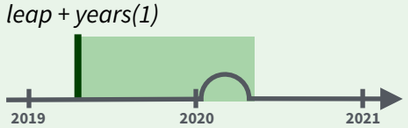
gap + minutes(90)



lap + minutes(90)

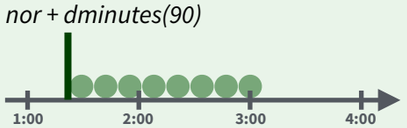


leap + years(1)

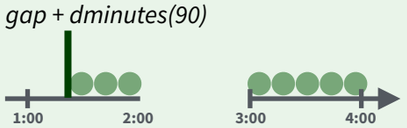


Durations track the passage of physical time, which deviates from clock time when irregularities occur.

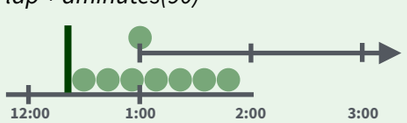
nor + dminutes(90)



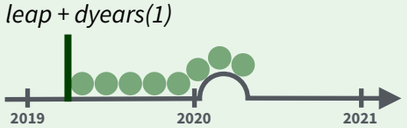
gap + dminutes(90)



lap + dminutes(90)

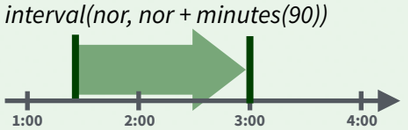


leap + dyears(1)

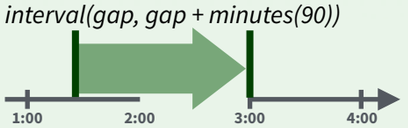


Intervals represent specific intervals of the timeline, bounded by start and end date-times.

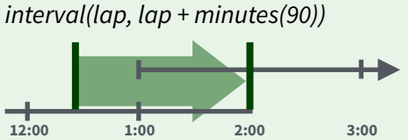
interval(nor, nor + minutes(90))



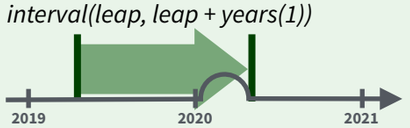
interval(gap, gap + minutes(90))



interval(lap, lap + minutes(90))



interval(leap, leap + years(1))



Not all years are 365 days due to **leap days**.

Not all minutes are 60 seconds due to **leap seconds**.

It is possible to create an imaginary date by adding **months**, e.g. February 31st

```
jan31 <- ymd(20180131)
jan31 + months(1)
## NA
```

%m+% and **%m-%** will roll imaginary dates to the last day of the previous month.

```
jan31 %m+% months(1)
## "2018-02-28"
```

add_with_rollback(e1, e2, roll_to_first = TRUE) will roll imaginary dates to the first day of the new month.

```
add_with_rollback(jan31, months(1),
roll_to_first = TRUE)
## "2018-03-01"
```

PERIODS

Add or subtract periods to model events that happen at specific clock times, like the NYSE opening bell.

Make a period with the name of a time unit ***pluralized***, e.g.

```
p <- months(3) + days(12)
p
"3m 12d 0H 0M 0S"
```

Number of months · Number of days · etc.

years(x = 1) x years.
months(x) x months.
weeks(x = 1) x weeks.
days(x = 1) x days.
hours(x = 1) x hours.
minutes(x = 1) x minutes.
seconds(x = 1) x seconds.
milliseconds(x = 1) x milliseconds.
microseconds(x = 1) x microseconds
nanoseconds(x = 1) x nanoseconds.
picoseconds(x = 1) x picoseconds.

period(num = NULL, units = "second", ...) An automation friendly period constructor. *period(5, unit = "years")*

as.period(x, unit) Coerce a timespan to a period, optionally in the specified units. Also **is.period**(). *as.period(i)*

period_to_seconds(x) Convert a period to the "standard" number of seconds implied by the period. Also **seconds_to_period**(). *period_to_seconds(p)*

DURATIONS

Add or subtract durations to model physical processes, like battery life. Durations are stored as seconds, the only time unit with a consistent length. **Difftimes** are a class of durations found in base R.

Make a duration with the name of a period prefixed with a ***d***, e.g.

```
dd <- ddays(14)
dd
"1209600s (~2 weeks)"
```

Exact length in seconds · Equivalent in common units

dyears(x = 1) 31536000x seconds.
dweeks(x = 1) 604800x seconds.
ddays(x = 1) 86400x seconds.
dhours(x = 1) 3600x seconds.
dminutes(x = 1) 60x seconds.
dseconds(x = 1) x seconds.
dmilliseconds(x = 1) x $\times 10^{-3}$ seconds.
dmicroseconds(x = 1) x $\times 10^{-6}$ seconds.
dnanoseconds(x = 1) x $\times 10^{-9}$ seconds.
dpicoseconds(x = 1) x $\times 10^{-12}$ seconds.

duration(num = NULL, units = "second", ...) An automation friendly duration constructor. *duration(5, unit = "years")*

as.duration(x, …) Coerce a timespan to a duration. Also **is.duration**(), **is.difftime**(). *as.duration(i)*

make_difftime(x) Make difftime with the specified number of units. *make_difftime(99999)*

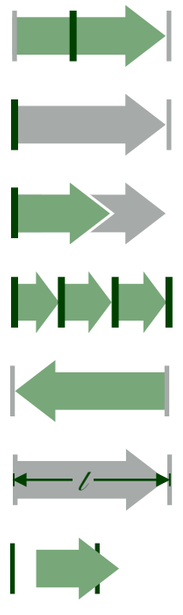
INTERVALS

Divide an interval by a duration to determine its physical length, divide an interval by a period to determine its implied length in clock time.

Make an interval with **interval**() or **%--%**, e.g.

Start Date · End Date

```
i <- interval(ymd("2017-01-01"), d)      ## 2017-01-01 UTC--2017-11-28 UTC
j <- d %--% ymd("2017-12-31")            ## 2017-11-28 UTC--2017-12-31 UTC
```



a **%within%** b Does interval or date-time *a* fall within interval *b*? *now() %within% i*

int_start(int) Access/set the start date-time of an interval. Also **int_end**(). *int_start(i) <- now(); int_start(i)*

int_aligns(int1, int2) Do two intervals share a boundary? Also **int_overlaps**(). *int_aligns(i, j)*

int_diff(times) Make the intervals that occur between the date-times in a vector. *v <-c(dt, dt + 100, dt + 1000); int_diff(v)*

int_flip(int) Reverse the direction of an interval. Also **int_standardize**(). *int_flip(i)*

int_length(int) Length in seconds. *int_length(i)*

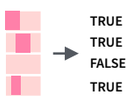
int_shift(int, by) Shifts an interval up or down the timeline by a timespan. *int_shift(i, days(-1))*

as.interval(x, start, …) Coerce a timespans to an interval with the start date-time. Also **is.interval**(). *as.interval(days(1), start = now())*

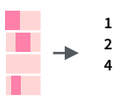
String manipulation with stringr : : **CHEAT SHEET**

The **stringr** package provides a set of internally consistent tools for working with character strings, i.e. sequences of characters surrounded by quotation marks.

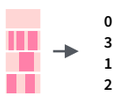
Detect Matches



str_detect(string, **pattern**) Detect the presence of a pattern match in a string. *str_detect(fruit, "a")*



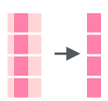
str_which(string, **pattern**) Find the indexes of strings that contain a pattern match. *str_which(fruit, "a")*



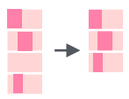
str_count(string, **pattern**) Count the number of matches in a string. *str_count(fruit, "a")*

str_locate(string, **pattern**) Locate the positions of pattern matches in a string. Also **str_locate_all**. *str_locate(fruit, "a")*

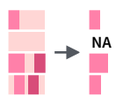
Subset Strings



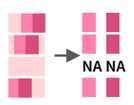
str_sub(string, start = 1L, end = -1L) Extract substrings from a character vector. *str_sub(fruit, 1, 3); str_sub(fruit, -2)*



str_subset(string, **pattern**) Return only the strings that contain a pattern match. *str_subset(fruit, "b")*

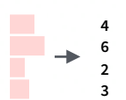


str_extract(string, **pattern**) Return the first pattern match found in each string, as a vector. Also **str_extract_all** to return every pattern match. *str_extract(fruit, "[aeiou]")*

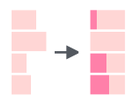


str_match(string, **pattern**) Return the first pattern match found in each string, as a matrix with a column for each ( ) group in pattern. Also **str_match_all**. *str_match(sentences, "(a|the) ([^]+)")*

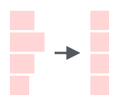
Manage Lengths



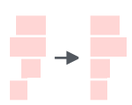
str_length(string) The width of strings (i.e. number of code points, which generally equals the number of characters). *str_length(fruit)*



str_pad(string, width, side = c("left", "right", "both"), pad = " ") Pad strings to constant width. *str_pad(fruit, 17)*

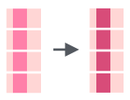


str_trunc(string, width, side = c("right", "left", "center"), ellipsis = "...") Truncate the width of strings, replacing content with ellipsis. *str_trunc(fruit, 3)*

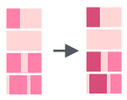


str_trim(string, side = c("both", "left", "right")) Trim whitespace from the start and/or end of a string. *str_trim(fruit)*

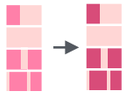
Mutate Strings



str_sub() **<-** value. Replace substrings by identifying the substrings with str_sub() and assigning into the results. *str_sub(fruit, 1, 3) <- "str"*



str_replace(string, **pattern**, replacement) Replace the first matched pattern in each string. *str_replace(fruit, "a", "-")*



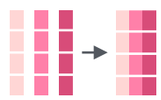
str_replace_all(string, **pattern**, replacement) Replace all matched patterns in each string. *str_replace_all(fruit, "a", "-")*

str_to_lower(string, locale = "en")[1] Convert strings to lower case. *str_to_lower(sentences)*

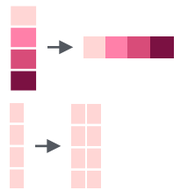
str_to_upper(string, locale = "en")[1] Convert strings to upper case. *str_to_upper(sentences)*

str_to_title(string, locale = "en")[1] Convert strings to title case. *str_to_title(sentences)*

Join and Split



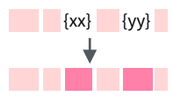
str_c(..., sep = "", collapse = NULL) Join multiple strings into a single string. *str_c(letters, LETTERS)*



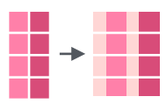
str_c(..., sep = "", **collapse = NULL**) Collapse a vector of strings into a single string. *str_c(letters, collapse = "")*

str_dup(string, times) Repeat strings times times. *str_dup(fruit, times = 2)*

str_split_fixed(string, **pattern**, n) Split a vector of strings into a matrix of substrings (splitting at occurrences of a pattern match). Also **str_split** to return a list of substrings. *str_split_fixed(fruit, " ", n=2)*

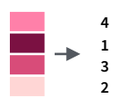


str_glue(…, .sep = "", .envir = parent.frame()) Create a string from strings and {expressions} to evaluate. *str_glue("Pi is {pi}")*



str_glue_data(.x, ..., .sep = "", .envir = parent.frame(), .na = "NA") Use a data frame, list, or environment to create a string from strings and {expressions} to evaluate. *str_glue_data(mtcars, "{rownames(mtcars)} has {hp} hp")*

Order Strings



str_order(x, decreasing = FALSE, na_last = TRUE, locale = "en", numeric = FALSE, ...)[1] Return the vector of indexes that sorts a character vector. *x[str_order(x)]*

str_sort(x, decreasing = FALSE, na_last = TRUE, locale = "en", numeric = FALSE, ...)[1] Sort a character vector. *str_sort(x)*

Helpers

str_conv(string, encoding) Override the encoding of a string. *str_conv(fruit,"ISO-8859-1")*

str_view(string, **pattern**, match = NA) View HTML rendering of first regex match in each string. *str_view(fruit, "[aeiou]")*

str_view_all(string, **pattern**, match = NA) View HTML rendering of all regex matches. *str_view_all(fruit, "[aeiou]")*

str_wrap(string, width = 80, indent = 0, exdent = 0) Wrap strings into nicely formatted paragraphs. *str_wrap(sentences, 20)*

[1] See **bit.ly/ISO639-1** for a complete list of locales.

Need to Know

Pattern arguments in stringr are interpreted as regular expressions *after any special characters have been parsed.*

In R, you write regular expressions as *strings*, sequences of characters surrounded by quotes (**""**) or single quotes(**''**).

Some characters cannot be represented directly in an R string . These must be represented as **special characters**, sequences of characters that have a specific meaning., e.g.

Special Character	Represents
\\	\
\"	"
\n	new line

Run **?"'"** to see a complete list

Because of this, whenever a \ appears in a regular expression, you must write it as \\ in the string that represents the regular expression.

Use **writeLines**() to see how R views your string after all special characters have been parsed.

writeLines("\\.")
 # \.

writeLines("\\ is a backslash")
 # \ is a backslash

INTERPRETATION

Patterns in stringr are interpreted as regexs To change this default, wrap the pattern in one of:

regex(pattern, ignore_case = FALSE, multiline = FALSE, comments = FALSE, dotall = FALSE, ...)
Modifies a regex to ignore cases, match end of lines as well of end of strings, allow R comments within regex's , and/or to have . match everything including \n.
str_detect("I", regex("i", TRUE))

fixed() Matches raw bytes but will miss some characters that can be represented in multiple ways (fast). *str_detect("\u0130", fixed("i"))*

coll() Matches raw bytes and will use locale specific collation rules to recognize characters that can be represented in multiple ways (slow).
str_detect("\u0130", coll("i", TRUE, locale = "tr"))

boundary() Matches boundaries between characters, line_breaks, sentences, or words.
str_split(sentences, boundary("word"))

Regular Expressions -

Regular expressions, or *regexps*, are a concise language for describing patterns in strings.

MATCH CHARACTERS

see <- function(rx) str_view_all("abc ABC 123\t.!?\\(){}\n", rx)

string (type this)	**regexp** (to mean this)	**matches** (which matches this)	**example**	
	a (etc.)	a (etc.)	see("a")	abc ABC 123 .!?\(){}
\\.	**\.**	.	see("\\.")	abc ABC 123 .!?\(){}
\\!	**\!**	!	see("\\!")	abc ABC 123 .!?\(){}
\\?	**\?**	?	see("\\?")	abc ABC 123 .!?\(){}
\\\\	****	\	see("\\\\")	abc ABC 123 .!?\(){}
\\(	**\(**	(	see("\\(")	abc ABC 123 .!?\(){}
\\)	**\)**	)	see("\\)")	abc ABC 123 .!?\(){}
\\{	**\{**	{	see("\\{")	abc ABC 123 .!?\(){}
\\}	**\}**	}	see("\\}")	abc ABC 123 .!?\(){}
\\n	**\n**	new line (return)	see("\\n")	abc ABC 123 .!?\(){}
\\t	**\t**	tab	see("\\t")	abc ABC 123 .!?\(){}
\\s	**\s**	any whitespace (**\S** *for non-whitespaces*)	see("\\s")	abc ABC 123 .!?\(){}
\\d	**\d**	any digit (**\D** *for non-digits*)	see("\\d")	abc ABC 123 .!?\(){}
\\w	**\w**	any word character (**\W** *for non-word chars*)	see("\\w")	abc ABC 123 .!?\(){}
\\b	**\b**	word boundaries	see("\\b")	abc ABC 123 .!?\(){}
	[:digit:] [1]	digits	see("[:digit:]")	abc ABC 123 .!?\(){}
	[:alpha:] [1]	letters	see("[:alpha:]")	abc ABC 123 .!?\(){}
	[:lower:] [1]	lowercase letters	see("[:lower:]")	abc ABC 123 .!?\(){}
	[:upper:] [1]	uppercase letters	see("[:upper:]")	abc ABC 123 .!?\(){}
	[:alnum:] [1]	letters and numbers	see("[:alnum:]")	abc ABC 123 .!?\(){}
	[:punct:] [1]	punctuation	see("[:punct:]")	abc ABC 123 .!?\(){}
	[:graph:] [1]	letters, numbers, and punctuation	see("[:graph:]")	abc ABC 123 .!?\(){}
	[:space:] [1]	space characters (i.e. \s)	see("[:space:]")	abc ABC 123 .!?\(){}
	[:blank:] [1]	space and tab (but not new line)	see("[:blank:]")	abc ABC 123 .!?\(){}
	.	every character except a new line	see(".")	abc ABC 123 .!?\(){}

[1] Many base R functions require classes to be wrapped in a second set of **[ ]**, e.g. **[[:digit:]]**

[:space:]
↵ new line

[:blank:]
space
tab

.

[:graph:]

[:punct:]

. , : ; ? ! \ | / ` = * + - ^
_ ~ " ' [ ] { } ( ) < > @ # $

[:alnum:]

[:digit:]

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

[:alpha:]

[:lower:]

a b c d e f
g h i j k l
m n o p q r
s t u v w x
z

[:upper:]

A B C D E F
G H I J K L
M N O P Q R
S T U V W X
Z

ALTERNATES

alt <- function(rx) str_view_all("abcde", rx)

regexp	**matches**	**example**	
ab|d	or	alt("ab|d")	abcde
[abe]	one of	alt("[abe]")	abcde
[^abe]	anything but	alt("[^abe]")	abcde
[a-c]	range	alt("[a-c]")	abcde

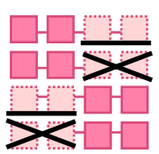
ANCHORS

anchor <- function(rx) str_view_all("aaa", rx)

regexp	**matches**	**example**	
^a	start of string	anchor("^a")	aaa
a$	end of string	anchor("a$")	aaa

LOOK AROUNDS

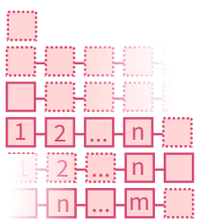
look <- function(rx) str_view_all("bacad", rx)



regexp	**matches**	**example**	
a(?=c)	followed by	look("a(?=c)")	bacad
a(?!c)	not followed by	look("a(?!c)")	bacad
(?<=b)a	preceded by	look("(?<=b)a")	bacad
(?<!b)a	not preceded by	look("(?<!b)a")	bacad

QUANTIFIERS

quant <- function(rx) str_view_all(".a.aa.aaa", rx)



regexp	**matches**	**example**	
a?	zero or one	quant("a?")	.a.aa.aaa
a*	zero or more	quant("a*")	.a.aa.aaa
a+	one or more	quant("a+")	.a.aa.aaa
a{n}	exactly **n**	quant("a{2}")	.a.aa.aaa
a{n,}	**n** or more	quant("a{2,}")	.a.aa.aaa
a{n, m}	between **n** and **m**	quant("a{2,4}")	.a.aa.aaa

GROUPS

ref <- function(rx) str_view_all("abbaab", rx)

Use parentheses to set precedent (order of evaluation) and create groups

regexp	**matches**	**example**	
(ab|d)e	sets precedence	alt("(ab|d)e")	abcde

Use an escaped number to refer to and duplicate parentheses groups that occur earlier in a pattern. Refer to each group by its order of appearance

string (type this)	**regexp** (to mean this)	**matches** (which matches this)	**example** (the result is the same as ref("abba"))	
\\1	**\1** (etc.)	first () group, etc.	ref("(a)(b)\\2\\1")	abbaab