

Some Common R Commands

Command	Explanation	Package
mean()	gives the mean	modeest
sd()	gives the standard deviation	
mfv()	gives the mode (m ost f requent v alue)	
min()	gives the minimum value	
max()	gives the maximum value	
quantile()	gives the specified quantile value	
IQR()	gives the inter-quartile range	
str()	shows structure of object	
subset()	shows a specified subset of the data	moments
skewness()	shows skewness of data	
kurtosis()	shows kurtosis of data	
hist()	makes histogram of data	
pie()	makes a pie chart	
barplot()	makes a bar plot	
png()	saves graphic as a png; end with <code>dev.off()</code>	
table()	gives tabular results of categorical variables	
grep()	used for pattern matching	

Examples

```
quantile(donuts, .50, type = 2)
```

Gives the 50% quantile (aka the median) of vector `donuts`. Our definition of quantile is different from the R default, so we need to include the `type = 2` option. Same with `IQR()`.

```
str(perkins, vec.len = 1)
```

Shows names, types of data in `perkins` dataframe; shows one observation.

```
subset(perkins, default_rate == 100)
```

Shows the subset of schools with a 100% default rate of Perkins loans.

```
png(file = "default_density.png")
plot(density(perkins$default_rate),
     xlab = "Default Rate",
     main = "Perkins Loan Default Rate Density"
)
```

```
dev.off()
```

Saves kernel density graph the `default_rate` variable of `perkins` dataframe as a png file.

```
table(nytoilets$Borough)
```

Tabulates number of observations for each category in `nytoilets` variable `Borough`.

```
grep("Davis", perkins$institution))
```

Returns observation numbers with the pattern “Davis” in the `institution` variable.