

Some Common R Commands

Command	Explanation
<code>mean()</code>	gives the mean
<code>mfv()</code>	gives the mode (m ost f requent v alue)
<code>min()</code>	gives the minimum value
<code>max()</code>	gives the maximum value
<code>quantile()</code>	gives the specified quantile value
<code>IQR()</code>	gives the inter-quartile range
<code>names()</code>	shows names of the variables in data frame
<code>str()</code>	shows structure of object
<code>subset()</code>	shows a specified subset of the data
<code>skewness()</code>	shows skewness of data
<code>kurtosis()</code>	shows kurtosis of data
<code>hist()</code>	makes histogram of data
<code>pie()</code>	makes a pie chart
<code>barplot()</code>	makes a bar plot
<code>png()</code>	saves graphic as a png; end with <code>dev.off()</code>
<code>table()</code>	gives tabular results of categorical variables
<code>grep()</code>	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 word “Davis” in the `institution` variable.