Command	Explanation	Package
mean()	gives the mean	
sd()	gives the standard deviation	
mfv()	gives the mode (**m**ost **f**requent **v**alue)	modeest
min()	gives the minimum value	
max()	gives the maximum value	
quantile()	gives the specified quantile value	
IQR()	gives the inter-quartile range	
stargazer()	shows nicely formatted statistics for data frames	stargazer
str()	shows structure of object	
subset()	shows a specified subset of the data	
skewness()	shows skewness of data	moments
kurtosis()	shows kurtosis of data	moments
hist()	makes histogram of data	
pie()	makes a pie chart	
barplot()	makes a bar plot	
boxplot()	makes a box plot	
table()	gives tabular results of categorical variables	
grep()	used for pattern matching	

Examples

`quantile(donuts, .25, type = 6)`
Gives the first quartile of vector `donuts`. Always use `type = 6` option. Same with `IQR()`.

`str(perkins, vec.len = 1)`
Shows names, types of data in `perkins` data frame; shows one observation.

`subset(perkins, default_rate == 100)`
Shows the subset of schools with a 100% default rate of Perkins loans.

```
plot(
     density(perkins$default_rate),
     xlab = "Default Rate",
     main = "Perkins Loan Default Rate Density"
)
```
Displays kernel density graph `default_rate` variable of `perkins` data frame, setting custom labels.

`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.