Some Common R Commands

Command	Explanation
mean()	gives the mean
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
names()	shows names of the variables in data frame
str()	shows structure of object
subset()	shows a specified subset of the data
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 `dev.off()`
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.