Day 4 Cheatsheet

Data Summarization

Functions

Library/Package	Piece of code	Example of usage	What it does
Base R	`min(x)`	`min(x)`	Returns the minimum value of all values in an object `x`.
Base R	`sum(x)`	`sum(x)`	Returns the sum of all values (values must be integer, numeric, or logical) in object `x`.
Base R	`mean(x)`	`mean(x)`	Returns the arithmetic mean of all values (values must be integer or numeric) in object `x` or logical vector `x`.
Base R	`log(x)`	`log(x)`	Gives the natural logarithm of object `x`. `log2(x)` can be used to give the logarithm of the object in base 2. Or the base can be specified as an argument.
Base R	`range(x)`	`range(x)`	Gives the min and max for object `x`.
Base R	`sd(x)`	`sd(x)`	Gives the standard deviation for object `x`.
Base R	`sqrt(x)`	`sqrt(x)`	Gives the square root for object `x`.
Base R	`quantile(x)`	`quantile(x, probs = .5)`	Produces sample quantiles corresponding to the given probabilities `x`.
Base R	`summary(x)`	`summary(x)`	Returns a summary of the values in object `x`.
Base R	`rowSums()`	`rowSums(df)`	Calculates sums for each row
Base R	`colSums()`	`colSums(df)`	Calculates sums for each column
Base R	`rowMeans()`	`rowMeans(df)`	Calculates means for each row
Base R	`colMeans()`	`colMeans(df)`	Calculates means for each column

Library/Package	Piece of code	Example of usage	What it does
dplyr	summarize()	df <- df %>% summarize(mean_x = mean(x))	Summarizes multiple values in an object into a single value. This function can be used with other functions to retrieve a single output value for the grouped values. summarize and summarise are synonyms in this package. However, note that this function does not work in the same manner as the base R summary function.
dplyr	across()	df %>% summarize(across(c('col_a', 'col_b'), ~ sum(.x)))	Use the across function with summarize to summarize across multiple columns of your data.
Base R	unique()	unique(df)	Returns a vector, data frame or array like x but with duplicate elements/rows removed.
Base R	table()	table(x)	Builds a contingency table of the counts at each combination of factor levels.
dplyr	count()	df %>% count(factor_name)	Count the number of groups in a factor variable of a data frame or tibble
dplyr	group_by()	df %>% count(factor_name)	Groups data into rows that contain the same specified value(s)
dplyr	ungroup()	df %>% count(factor_name)	Undo a grouping that was done by group_by()
Base R	plot()	plot(x, y)	Creates a scatterplot of x and y vector data
Base R	boxplot()	boxplot(x, y)	Creates a boxplot of y against levels of x
Base R	hist()	hist(x)	Creates a histogram of x
Base R	density()	plot(density(x))	Creates a kernel density plot of x when used with plot()

Data Classes

Major concepts

- **Character** - strings or individual characters, quoted
- **Numeric** - any real number(s)
- **Double** - a special subset of numeric that contains fractional values.
- **Integer** - any integer(s)/whole numbers
- **Factor** - categorical/qualitative variables
- **Logical** - variables composed of TRUE or FALSE
- **Date/POSIXct** - represents calendar dates and times
- **matrix** - Two-dimensional class of data where all rows and columns consist of the same data type.
- **data frame** - Two-dimensional class of data where all columns can be of different data types.
- **list** - Can be of varying dimensions and can hold any kind of data type. Can hold vectors, strings, matrices, models, list of other lists.

Functions

Library/Package	Piece of code	Example of usage	What it does
Base `R`	`factor(x)` or `as.factor(x)`	Factor	Coerces object x into a factor (which is used to represent categorical data). This function can be used to coerce object `x` into other data types, i.e., `as.character`, `as.numeric`, `as.data.frame`, `as.matrix`, `as.Date` etc.
Base `R`	`levels(x)`	`levels(factor_obj)`	Returns or sets the value of the levels in an object `x`.
Base `R`	`rep()`	`rep(1:3)`	Replicates the values in x to make a vector.
Base `R`	`seq()`	`seq(from = 0, to = 1, by = 0.2)`	Creates a vector of a sequence of numbers based on the specified arguments.

- `lubridate` is a powerful, widely used R package from "tidyverse" family to work with Date / POSIXct class objects

* This format was adapted from the cheatsheet format from AlexsLemonade.