

Introduction to R

December Term
November 30, 2018

INTRODUCTION

A note on turning things in: In R, we will be using RMarkdown because it allows (requires!) you to keep an exact record of your steps, and it allows you to incorporate both code and output into your document. You will generate (“knit” in RStudio parlance) **this** document as a PDF. Unless otherwise specified, there is no need to upload data.

<code>library(package)</code>	<code>library(tidyverse)</code>	Loads a package
<code>c(data)</code>	<code>c('wilderness', "of", "this", "world")</code> <code>c(123.2, -45, 16)</code>	Concatenate
<code>seq(from, to [, by])</code> <code>from:to</code> <code>seq_len(length)</code>	<code>seq(1, 10, 2)</code> <code>1:10</code> <code>seq_len(24)</code>	Make a sequence
<code>rep(what, times)</code>	<code>rep(c(1, 2), 10)</code>	Repeat a scalar or vector
<code>dim(what)</code>	<code>dim(c(1, 2))</code>	Reports vector dimensions
<code>cbind(what)</code>	<code>cbind(id=c(1:10), usps=c('WI', 'MN'))</code>	Bind columns of multiple length
<code>rbind(what)</code>	<code>rbind(c(16, 32), c(48, 64))</code>	Bind rows of multiple width
<code>as_data_frame(matrix)</code>	<code>as_data_frame(cbind(id=c(1:10), usps=c('WI', 'MN'))</code>	Make a data_frame object
<code>as.tibble(matrix)</code>	<code>as.tibble(cbind(id=c(1:10), usps=c('WI', 'MN'))</code>	Make a tibble object
<code>df\$variable</code>	<code>cdr\$opeid</code>	Access (or print) a variable
<code>df[row, col]</code>	<code>cdr[1, 6]</code>	Access cell of data frame
<code>df\$variable[row]</code>	<code>cdr\$opeid[3]</code>	Access cell of variable
<code>df[row_condition,]</code>	<code>cdr[cdr\$in_default < 5,]</code>	Access rows by condition