

# R Reference Card

Business Intelligence

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This table provides a short overview of (most) R commands presented during the exercise sessions. More information on both the commands and their arguments can be retrieved from the R help pages. These are accessed via `?command` or `help(command)`. If you the corresponding package is not loaded, use instead `??command`. A more comprehensive overview is offered by the R reference card, found at <http://cran.r-project.org/doc/contrib/Short-refcard.pdf>.

Command	Syntax/Example	Description
<b>Basic Operations</b>		
<code>library</code>	<code>library(x)</code>	Loads a package with additional functions
<code>setwd</code>	<code>setwd("path")</code>	Changes working directory to a path
<code>c</code>	<code>c(x, y)</code>	Concatenate objects to a vector
<code>seq</code>	<code>seq(from=start, to=end, by=steps)</code>	Generates a sequence with defined steps
<code>:</code>	<code>start:end</code>	Sequence from start to end, possibly descending
<code>length</code>	<code>length(x)</code>	Length of a vector
<code>sum</code>	<code>sum(x)</code>	Sum of all values in $x$
<code>min, max</code>	<code>min(x), max(x)</code>	Minimum/maximum of vector $x$
<code>mean</code>	<code>mean(x)</code>	Average value of vector $x$
<code>sqrt</code>	<code>sqrt(x)</code>	Square root of $x$
<code>round</code>	<code>round(x, digits=0)</code>	Rounds $x$ to the chosen number of significant digits
<code>log10</code>	<code>log10(x)</code>	Logarithm to base 10
<code>sin, cos, tan</code>	<code>sin(x), cos(x), tan(x)</code>	Sine/cosine/tangent of $x$
<code>abs</code>	<code>abs(x)</code>	Absolute value of $x$
<code>rep</code>	<code>rep(x, times=n)</code>	Replicates number/vector $n$ times
<code>"</code>	<code>"text"</code>	Denote a string (i. e. a sequence of characters)
<code>TRUE, FALSE</code>	<code>TRUE, FALSE</code>	Literals denoting boolean values
<b>Data Collection</b>		
<code>names</code>	<code>names(DataFrame)</code>	Column names of a data frame
<code>colnames</code>	<code>colnames(DataFrame)</code>	Column names of a data frame
<code>head</code>	<code>head(DataFrame)</code>	Shows the first 6 rows of a data frame
<code>\$</code>	<code>DataFrame\$ColumnName</code>	Accessing specific columns of a data frame
<code>cbind, rbind</code>	<code>cbind(x), rbind(x)</code>	Binding vectors column-wise or row-wise to form matrix
<code>as.data.frame</code>	<code>as.data.frame(x)</code>	Coerces an object to a data frame
<code>read.csv</code>	<code>read.csv("file.csv", sep=",", header=TRUE)</code>	Reading a csv file as specified
<code>read.csv</code>	<code>read.csv(file.choose(), sep=",", header=TRUE)</code>	Reading a csv file according to manual selection
<code>str</code>	<code>str(x)</code>	Gives the structure of an object
<code>dim</code>	<code>dim(x)</code>	Dimensions of a data frame $x$
<code>ncol, nrow</code>	<code>ncol(DataFrame), nrow(DataFrame)</code>	Number of columns/rows in data frame or matrix
<code>numeric</code>	<code>numeric(n)</code>	Create vector of length $n$ filled with zeros
<code>attributes</code>	<code>attributes(x)</code>	Access an objects attributes

Indexing		
[]	<code>x[n]</code> <code>x[-n]</code> <code>x[1:n]</code> <code>x[c(1,3,4)]</code> <code>x[x&gt;3]</code>  <code>mat[i,j]</code> <code>mat[,j]</code> <code>DataFrame[["Columnname"]]</code>	$n$ -th element of vector $x$ Vector $x$ without the $n$ -th element Elements 1 to $n$ from vector $x$ First, third and fourth element of vector $x$ Selects elements fulfilling condition, i. e. greater than 3  Matrix element in $i$ -th row and $j$ -th column $j$ -th column of matrix Accessing specific columns of a data frame
Data Visualization		
barplot pie hist  plot  text boxplot lines qqnorm qqline abline window ggplot	<code>barplot(x)</code> <code>pie(x)</code> <code>hist(x)</code>  <code>hist(x, freq=FALSE, breaks=b)</code> <code>plot(x,y)</code> <code>plot(x, y, type='l')</code> <code>text(x, y, data, position)</code> <code>boxplot(x)</code> <code>lines(x)</code> <code>qqnorm(x)</code> <code>qqline(x)</code> <code>abline(a=intercept, b=slope)</code> <code>window(x, start=start, end=end)</code> <code>gplot(...)</code>	Barplot, absolute frequencies Draws a pie chart Frequency histogram with fixed ranges Density histogram with variable ranges Two-dimensional point plot Two-dimensional line plot Adding text to the axes Produces box and whisker plots Connecting points of a plot Gives a quantile-quantile plot of the data Adds a qq line of a normal distribution Adds a straight line to a plot Defines a time window from start to end Fancy graphics with additional options
Data Analysis		
var sd table median quantile summary runif  sample  rnorm  dnorm cor cor.test lm lm  bptest acf filter dwtest vif kappa	<code>var(x)</code> <code>sd(x)</code> <code>table(x)</code> <code>median(x)</code> <code>quantile(x)</code> <code>summary(x)</code> <code>runif(x)</code>  <code>sample(from:to, n, replace=TRUE)</code>  <code>rnorm(x)</code>  <code>dnorm(x, mean, sigma)</code> <code>cor(x,y)</code> <code>cor.test(x,y)</code> <code>lm(y ~ x)</code> <code>lm(y ~ ., data=d)</code>  <code>bptest(y ~ x)</code> <code>acf(x)</code> <code>filter(x, filter, method)</code> <code>dwtest(y ~ x)</code> <code>vif(model)</code> <code>kappa(matrix)</code>	Gives variance of $x$ Gives the standard deviation of $x$ Table of absolute frequencies of factor levels Computes sample median Computes sample quantile Gives descriptive statistics Generates random number from a uniform distribution  Takes a sample of the specified size out of an object  Generates random numbers from a normal distribution  Density of standard normal distribution Pearson correlation coefficient of $x$ and $y$ Test for correlation of $x$ and $y$ Linear regression model Linear regression model using all columns as specified in data object  Breusch-Pagan test for homoskedasticity Computes and plots the autocorrelation function Applies a linear filter to a time series Durbin-Watson test for autocorrelation Variance inflation factor of the model Computes condition number of a matrix

AIC, BIC	<code>AIC(model), BIC(model)</code>	Calculates the Akaike/Bayesian Information Criterion
logLik predict	<code>logLik(x)[1]</code> <code>predict(model, newdata=nd)</code>	Extracts a log-likelihood value Predict values with a fitted model
<b>Data Mining</b>		
knn	<code>knn(train, test, response, k=1)</code>	<i>k</i> -Nearest-Neighbor
rpart	<code>rpart(formula, data, method="class")</code>	Building a decision tree
printcp	<code>printcp(tree)</code>	Prints a table of optimal pruning based on a complexity parameter
plotcp	<code>plotcp(tree)</code>	Plots a complexity parameter table of a tree-object
prune	<code>prune(tree, cp=...)</code>	Prune decision tree by complexity parameter
table	<code>table(pred=p, true=c)</code>	Confusion matrix with predicted values <i>p</i> and actual classes <i>c</i>
kmeans	<code>kmeans(d, k, nstart=...)</code>	<i>k</i> -means clustering on a data matrix (with <i>n</i> runs)
svm	<code>svm(formula, data, type)</code>	Train a support vector machine
svm	<code>svm(formula, data, ↵ type="C-classification")</code>	Use support vector machine for classification
svm	<code>svm(formula, data, ↵ type="eps-regression")</code>	Use support vector regression
as.party	<code>as.party(tree)</code>	Coerces fitted tree to the object party, needed for drawing trees nicely
nnet	<code>nnet(formula, data, weights, ↵ size, rang, decay, maxit)</code>	Train a single-hidden-layer neural network
attributes	<code>attributes(pred)\$decision.values</code>	Extract decision values from predicted values
plot.roc	<code>plot.roc(true.classes, ↵ decision.values)</code>	Plots a ROC curve (true classes can't be a factor)
<b>Text Mining</b>		
Corpus	<code>Corpus(source, readerControl)</code>	Creates a corpus of a collection of text documents
inspect	<code>inspect(Corpus)</code>	Display detailed information on a corpus or a term-document matrix
tm_map	<code>tm_map(Corpus, transformation)</code> <code>tm_map(corpus, PlainTextDocument)</code> <code>tm_map(corpus, stripWhitespace)</code> <code>tm_map(corpus, tolower)</code> <code>tm_map(corpus, removeNumbers)</code> <code>tm_map(corpus, removePunctuation)</code> <code>tm_map(corpus, removeWords)</code> <code>tm_map(corpus, stemDocument)</code>	Apply transformation functions to corpora Transform into plain text form Eliminate white-spaces Conversion to lower case Remove numbers Remove punctuation Remove words, e.g. stopwords Stemming the document
stopwords	<code>stopwords("language")</code>	Different kind of stopwords in various languages
tm_filter	<code>tm_filter(corpus, pattern="word")</code>	Full text search
tdm	<code>TermDocumentMatrix(corpus)</code>	Create a term document matrix <i>tdm</i>
findFreqTerms	<code>findFreqTerms(tdm, n)</code>	Retrieve words from a <i>tdm</i> that occurs at least <i>n</i> times
findAssocs	<code>findAssocs(tdm, "term", x)</code>	Find associations with at least <i>x</i> correlation for the term
removeSparseTerms	<code>removeSparseTerms(tdm, x)</code>	Remove terms that occur in less than <i>x</i> % of documents
kmeans	<code>kmeans(t(tdm), k, nstart=n)</code>	<i>k</i> -means clustering on texts (with <i>n</i> runs)
<b>Necessary Packages</b>		
car	<code>library(car)</code>	Companion to applied regression
caret	<code>library(caret)</code>	Machine learning interfaces (including datasets)

class	<code>library(class)</code>	Functions for classification
e1071	<code>library(e1071)</code>	Needed for support vector machine
ggplot2	<code>library(ggplot2)</code>	Fancy plots
ISLR	<code>library(ISLR)</code>	Needed for support vector regression
lmtest	<code>library(lmtest)</code>	Testing linear regression models
MASS	<code>library(MASS)</code>	Datasets
nnet	<code>library(nnet)</code>	Training neural networks
party	<code>library(party)</code>	Recursive partitioning
partykit	<code>library(partykit)</code>	Recursive partitioning
rpart	<code>library(rpart)</code>	Recursive partitioning and regression trees
pROC	<code>library(pROC)</code>	ROC Curve
tm	<code>library(tm)</code>	Text mining