

R Studio - tidyverse package Cheat Sheet by kaylahs via cheatography.com/171665/cs/36034/

Libraries to Import		
library(tidyverse)	library(broom)	
library(mosaic)	library(dplyr)	
Block 2 Quiz 1		
mutually exclusive	two cannot be concurrent	
independent	no relevance/in- fluence between 2 factors	
complement	opposite	
rbinom(# of trials, # of attempts within trial, success rate) mean(results > amt)	returns probab- ility of success that the amt is exceeded	
mean(rbinom(simulatedTrials, #ofAttempts, successRate))		
favstats(results)	finding 3rd quartile of probability	
quantile(results, 0.75)		
qbinom(0.75, size = #ofAttempts, prob = successRate)		
choose(n, k)	n choose k. different ways for result	

Block 1 GR	
Categorical	non-number
Numerical	can be categorized by number
continuous	non-whole #
discrete	whole #
stratified sampling	some of all groups

Block 1 GR (cont)		
cluster sampling	one group, all variables	
simple random sampling	random selection across all groups	
observational study	not experi- menting	
retrospective study	data collected after the fact	
prospective study	data collected during event	
skew	tail is what skew it is	
favstats(colforeachof~th- iscol, data = dataSet)	returns min, max, SD, mean, median	
explanatory variable	Х	
response variable	У	
independence has no trend		
tally(~col1+col2, data = dataSet, format = "percen-t/decimal"	% of the dataset that applies to both	
tally((colforeachof~thiscol, data = dataSet, format = "- percent", margin = TRUE)	of col1, how many also in col2?	
dataSet%>% gf_props(Survived, fill = Pclass, position = "fill")%>% gf_labs(title = "", subtitle = "", x = "", y = "")%>% gf_the- me(theme_bw())		

Categorical non-number Numerical can be categorized by number continuous non-whole # discrete whole # stratified sampling some of all groups cluster sampling one group, all variables simple random sampling random selection across all groups observational study not experimenting retrospective study data collected after the fact prospective study data collected during event skew tail is what skew it is favstats(colforeachof~th-liscol, data = dataSet) mean, median explanatory variable x response variable y independence has no trend tally(~col1+col2, data = dataSet, format = "percenting to both tally((colforeachof~thiscol, data = dataSet, format = "percenting to both tally((colforeachof~thiscol, data = dataSet, format = "percenting to both tally((colforeachof~thiscol, data = dataSet, format = "percenting to both tally((colforeachof~thiscol, data = dataSet, format = "percenting to both tally((colforeachof~thiscol, data = dataSet, format = "percenting to both tally((colforeachof~thiscol, data = dataSet, format = "percenting to both tally((colforeachof~thiscol, dataSet) in col2? dataSet%>%		
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dataSet%>%	data = dataSet, format = "- percent", margin = TRUE)	many also
	dataSet%>%	



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Block 2 Quiz 2	
pnorm(value, mean mu, stdev)	returns CDF of normal distribution
Probability of randomly selecting within a range	upper bound pnorm - lower bound pnorm
qnorm(percentile value, mu, stdev)	returns percentile of dataset
integrate(function(x)- {functionInfo}, lowerBound, upperB- ound)\$value	Integrate
adaptIntegrate(function, lowerLimit = c(lowerBound, lowerBoundY), upperLimit = c(upperBoundX, upperBoundY))\$integral	integrate with 2 variables
Cov(X,Y) = E(XY) - E(X)E(Y)	covariance
Cov(X,Y) = 0	Independence
CDF	cumulative density function. probability that a random variable will take on a value <= given value. integral of PDF
PDF	proability density function. probability that a random variable will take on a given value. derivative of CDF.

Block 2 Quiz 2 (cont)		
rexp(# of trials, mu) + 1 /// mean(results < givenN- umber)	exponential distribution	
pexp(xValueNumber, rate = mu)	exponential distribution	
Block 3		
lm() im not done with this!		
bootstrapping		



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