R Studio commands for EDLF 5330

# General Information

## Basic Grammar

<- this allows you to specify the name of an object and what that object is going to be, e.g. a file

The format is **name<-object** or **name <- object**

K<-7

This specifies that whenever I use the letter K, the program will input the number 7.

You can specify within objects, such as if I would like to specify a certain column in my data set.

Say I want my “score” column contained within “mydata,” to now be called “w”

**w<-mydata$score** works, as long as I have previously imported “mydata.” (see step two under “beginning your script”

### commands:

Many things in R take the form command(……)

For example, to create a histogram, you type **hist(x)**, where x is your data set.

Within the parentheses your first “argument” is your data set, in this case x. After that, separate by commas any addition information that goes with this command. In the case of a histogram, for example, you could specify x and y axis labels.

### Questions

To learn more about the commands you are working with, you can type a ? before the command you are interested in to learn about the syntax that goes with it.

e.g.

**?plot** would tell you all about the syntax of the plot command.

## Beginning your script

Step one: specify which folder within your computer the program should search to find your file.

setwd("C:/Users/Andrew/Desktop/Statistics and Data Analysis/example data 1")

this “sets the working directory” and takes the form:

**setwd(“your directory”)**

do **not** include the filename here; just the folder name.

For Mac users, you may need to change the / to \ to make it work correctly.

Step Two: specify your data file.

eclsk <- read.csv(file=".\\eclsk-data.csv", header=TRUE)

this names “eclsk” as the name of a set of data—all the things contained within that .csv file. The argument “header=TRUE” means that when it reads that data file, it should treat the first row of data as headers for the columns rather than as points of data in and of themselves. If that’s not the case, you would obviously say “FALSE” instead.

# Descriptive statistics

## Charts, Graphs, Representations

# Inferential statistics