USING VARIABLES

- Variables can hold many things, allowing you to organize your work:
  ▶text, vectors, data-frames, arrays, matrices, lists, ...
  ▶fit results
  ▶plot characteristics
- Suggestion: Make use of this wherever possible
  ▶Create data-frames to hold data for plots.
  ▶Include new variables in the relevant data-frames.
  ▶When fitting, save the results in unique variables.

R input and response:

```
fit1 <- lm (GGALTB ~ GGALT, data=Data)
names(fit1)
##  [1] "coefficients"  "residuals"     "effects"
##  [5] "fitted.values" "assign"        "qr"
##  [9] "xlevels"       "call"          "terms"
summary(fit1)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = GGALTB ~ GGALT, data = Data)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -1.77737 -0.00101 -0.00004  0.00094  0.37749
##
## Coefficients:
##               Estimate Std. Error    t value Pr(>|t|
## (Intercept) -1.936e-03  4.312e-04 -4.491e+00 7.14e-0
## GGALT        1.000e+00  3.539e-08  2.826e+07  < 2e-1
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.'
##
## Residual standard error: 0.01321 on 21359 degrees of
## Multiple R-squared:      1,Adjusted R-squared:
## F-statistic: 7.986e+14 on 1 and 21359 DF,  p-value:
coefficients(fit1)    #or summary(fit1)$coefficients
## (Intercept)       GGALT
## -0.00193629  1.00000016
```