An intRoduction to R

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Erasmus+ QHelp seminar, Padova, July 2022

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Course material

NB: This material is based on the lessons by Dr. Florian Wickelmaier

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- `R` is an open source software for statistical computing, graphics, and so much more
- `RStudio` is the perfect IDE for `R` $\rightarrow$ allows for a better, easier use of `R`
- `R` runs on Windows, MacOs, Unix

CalculatoR

```
3 + 2   # plus
3 - 2   # minus
3 * 2   # times
3 / 2   # divide
sqrt(4) # square root
log(3)  # natural logarithm
exp(3)  # exponential
```

Use brackets as you would do in a normal equation:

```
(3 * 2)/ sqrt(25 + 4) # Lokk at me!
```

R ignores everything after # (it's a comment)

Assign

The results of the operations can be "stored" into objects with specific names defined by the users.

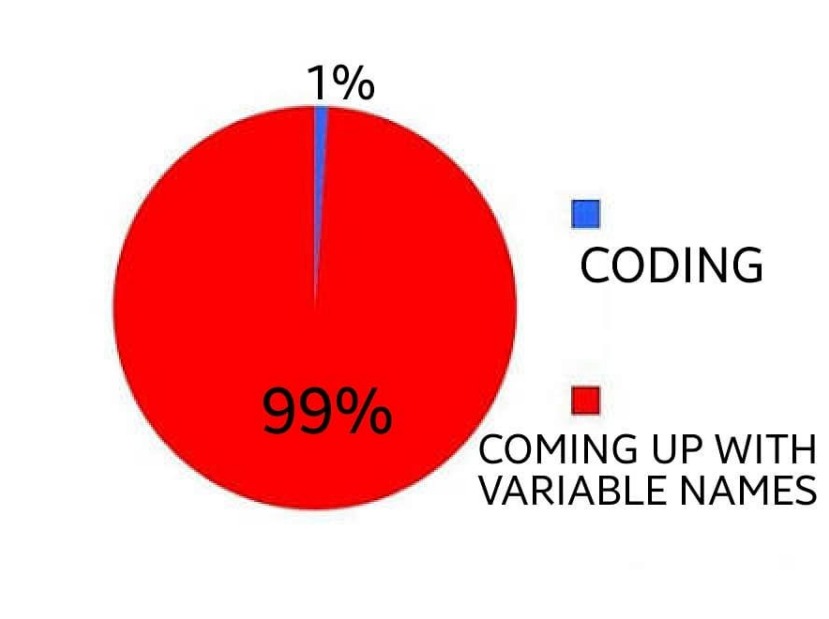
To assign a value to an object, there are two operators:

1. `x = exp(2^2)`
2. `X <- log(2^2)`

The elements on the right are assigned to the object on the left

Careful! `R` is case sensitive: `x` and `X` are two different objects!!!

Variable names



Valid variable names are letters, numbers, dots, underscores (e. g., `variable_name`)

Variable names cannot start with numbers

Again, `R` is case sensitive

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`R` is open source and it used world wide → there's a huge community ready to help you

Just copy & paste any error message or warning in Google or ask Google "how to [**something**] in r"

Ask `R` to help you! Type `?` in your console followed by the name of the function:

```
?mean()
```

Will show you the help page of the `mean()` function

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Organize your files

`R` projects are the best way to organize your files (and your workflow)

They allow you to have all your files in a folder organized in sub folders

You don't have to worry about the wording directories because it's all there!

By creating a new project, you can also initialize a Shiny app

Create a new `R` project

File → New project and choose what is best for you (unless you have already initialized a directory for your project, select a new directory):

- `R` project "basic"
- `R` package
- `Shiny` project

and so much more

Take out the trash

The R environment should be always tidy

If it feels like you're losing it, just clean it up:

```
ls() # list objects in the envrinoment
rm(A) # remove object A from the environment
rm(list=ls()) # remove everything from the environment
```

Save the environment

It might be useful to save all the computations you have done:

```
save.image("my-computations.RData")
```

Then you can upload the environment back:

```
load("my-Computations.RData")
```

When to save the environment

The computations are slow and you need them to be always and easily accessible

The best practice is to save the script and document it in an `RMarkdown` file $\rightarrow$ Reproducibilty!

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If you choose not to use the R projects (what a bad, bad, bad idea), you need to know your directories:

```
getwd() # the working directory in which you are right now
```

```
dir() # list of what's inside the current working directory
```

Change your working directory:

```
setwd("C:/Users/huawei/OneDrive/Documenti/GitHub/RcouRse")
```

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Functions and arguments (pt. I)

Almost everything in `R` is done with functions, consisting of:

- a name: `mean`
- a pair of brackets: `()`
- some arguments: `na.rm = TRUE`

```
mean(1:5, trim = 0, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
[1] 3
```

Arguments may be set to default values; what they are is documented in `?mean`

Functions and arguments (pt. II)

Arguments can be passed

- without name (in the defined order)
- with name (in arbitrary order) $\rightarrow$ *keyword matching*

  mean(x, trim = 0.3, na.rm = TRUE)

No arguments? No problems, just brackets:

```
ls(), dir(), getwd()
```

Want to see the code of a function? Just type its name in the console without brackets:

```
chisq.test
```

Vectors

Vectors are created by **c**ombining together different objects

Vectors are created by using the `c()` function.

All elements inside the `c()` function **must** be separated by a comma

Different types of objects → types of vectors:

- `int`: numeric integers
- `num`: numbers
- `logi`: logical
- `chr`: characters
- `factor`: factor with different levels

int and num

`int`: refers to integer: -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3

```
months = c(5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16)
```

```
[1]  5  6  8 10 12 16
```

`num`: refers to all numbers from $-\infty$ to ∞: 1.0840991, 0.8431089, 0.494389, -0.7730161, 2.9038161, 0.9088839

```
weight = seq(3, 11, by = 1.5)
```

```
[1]  3.0  4.5  6.0  7.5  9.0 10.5
```

logi

Logical values can be `TRUE` (`T`) or `FALSE` (`F`)

```
v_logi = c(TRUE, TRUE, FALSE, FALSE, TRUE)
```

```
[1]  TRUE  TRUE FALSE FALSE  TRUE
```

logical vectors are often obtained from a comparison:

```
months > 12
```

```
[1] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE  TRUE
```

chr and factor

chr: characters: a, b, c, D, E, F

```
v_chr = c(letters[1:3], LETTERS[4:6])
```

```
[1] "a" "b" "c" "D" "E" "F"
```

factor: use numbers or characters to identify the variable levels

```
ses = factor(c(rep(c("low", "medium", "high"), each = 2)))
```

```
[1] low    low    medium medium high   high
Levels: high low medium
```

Change order of the levels:

```
ses1 = factor(ses, levels = c("medium", "high", "low"))
```

```
[1] low    low    medium medium high   high
Levels: medium high low
```

Create vectors

Concatenate elements with `c()`: `vec = c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)`

Sequences:

```
-5:5 # vector of 11 numbers from -5 to 5
```

```
 [1] -5 -4 -3 -2 -1  0  1  2  3  4  5
```

```
seq(-2.5, 2.5, by = 0.5) # sequence in steps of 0.5 from -2.5 to 2.
```

```
 [1] -2.5 -2.0 -1.5 -1.0 -0.5  0.0  0.5  1.0  1.5  2.0  2.5
```

Repeating elements:

```
rep(1:3, 4)
```

```
 [1] 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3
```

Create vectors II

```
rep(c("condA", "condB"), each = 3)
```

```
[1] "condA" "condA" "condA" "condB" "condB" "condB"
```

```
rep(c("on", "off"), c(3, 2))
```

```
[1] "on"  "on"  "on"  "off" "off"
```

```
paste0("item", 1:4)
```

```
[1] "item1" "item2" "item3" "item4"
```

Don't mix them up unless you truly want to

$\texttt{int} + \texttt{num} \rightarrow \texttt{num}$

$\texttt{int/num} + \texttt{logi} \rightarrow \texttt{int/num}$

$\texttt{int/num} + \texttt{factor} \rightarrow \texttt{int/num}$

$\texttt{int/num} + \texttt{chr} \rightarrow \texttt{chr}$

$\texttt{chr} + \texttt{logi} \rightarrow \texttt{chr}$

Vectors and operations

Vectors can be summed/subtracted/divided and multiplied with one another

```
a = c(1:8)
a
```

```
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
```

```
b = c(4:1)
b
```

```
[1] 4 3 2 1
```

```
a - b
```

```
[1] -3 -1  1  3  1  3  5  7
```

If the vectors do not have the same length, you get a warning

Vectors and operations PT. II

The function is applied to each value of the vector:

```
sqrt(a)
```

```
[1] 1.000000 1.414214 1.732051 2.000000 2.236068 2.449490 2.6
```

The same operation can be applied to each element of the vector:

```
(a - mean(a))^2 # squared deviation
```

```
[1] 12.25  6.25  2.25  0.25  0.25  2.25  6.25 12.25
```

Matrices and arrays

Create a 3×4 matrix:

```
A = matrix(1:12, nrow=3, ncol = 4, byrow = TRUE)
```

Label and transpose:

```
rownames(A) = c(paste("a", 1:3))  # colnames()
t(A)  # transpose matrix
```

```
     a 1 a 2 a 3
[1,]   1   5   9
[2,]   2   6  10
[3,]   3   7  11
[4,]   4   8  12
```

Matrices and arrays

Matrix can be created by concatenating columns or rows:

```
cbind(a1 = 1:4, a2 = 5:8, a3 = 9:12) # column bind
rbind(a1 = 1:4, a2 = 5.8, a3 = 9:12) # row bind
```

Matrices and arrays

```
array(data, c(nrow, ncol, ntab))

my_array = array(1:30, c(2, 5, 3)) # 2 x 5 x 3 array

, , 1

     [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
[1,]    1    3    5    7    9
[2,]    2    4    6    8   10

, , 2

     [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
[1,]   11   13   15   17   19
[2,]   12   14   16   18   20

, , 3

....
```

Work with vectors, matrices, arrays

Index elements in vectors: `vector_name[position]`

```
weight[2]          # second element in vector weight
weight[6] = 15.2 # replace sixth element of weight
weight[seq(1, 6, by = 2)] # elements 1, 3, 5
weight[2:6]        # elements 2 to 6
weight[-2]       # without element 2
```

Logic applies as well:

```
weight[weight > 7] # values greater than 7
weight[weight >= 4.5 & weight < 8] # values between 4.5
                                   # and 8
```

String processing

```
substr(x, start, stop)          # extract substring
grep(pattern, x)                # match pattern (poistion)
grep(pattern, x)                # match pattern (TRUE/FALSE)
gsub(pattern, replacement, x) # replace pattern
```

`pattern` = regular expression (`?regex`):

```
foo       # match pattern foo
.*        # match arbitrary character zero or more times
[a-z0-9] # match alphanumeric character
```

Example

Match string that starts with `a` or `b` and replace it by its starting letter.

```
gsub("(^[ab]).*", "\\1", c("aaa", "bbc", "cba"))
```

```
[1] "a"   "b"   "cba"
```

Work with vectors, matrices, arrays II

Index elements in matrices: `matrix_name[row, column]`

```
A[2, 3] # cell in row 2 column 3

A[2, ] # second row

A[, 3] # third column
```

Work with vectors, matrices, arrays III

Index elements in arrays `array_name[row, col, tab]`

```
my_array[2, 1, 3] # cell in 2nd row 1st col of 3rd tab

my_array[, , 3] # 3rd tab

my_array[1, ,2] # 1st row in tab 2
```

Lists

Can store different objects (e.g., vectors, data frames, other lists):

```
my_list = list(w = weight, m = months, s = ses1, a = A)
```

The components of the list can be indexed with `$` or `[[]]` and the name (or position) of the component:

Extract `months`:

```
my_list[["m"]] # my_list$m
```

```
[1]  5  6  8 10 12 16
```

Extract `weight`:

```
my_list[[1]] # my_list$weight or my_list[["w"]]
```

```
[1]  3.0  4.5  6.0  7.5  9.0 10.5
```

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Data frames are lists that consist of vectors and factors of equal length. The rows in a data frame refer to one unit:

```
id = paste0("sbj", 1:6)
babies = data.frame(id, months, weight)

babies
```

```
    id months weight
1 sbj1      5    3.0
2 sbj2      6    4.5
3 sbj3      8    6.0
4 sbj4     10    7.5
5 sbj5     12    9.0
6 sbj6     16   10.5
```

Working with data frames

Index elements in a data frame:

```
babies$months # column months of babies
```

```
babies$months[2] # second element of column months
```

```
babies[, "id"] # column id
```

```
babies[2, ] # second row of babies (obs on baby 2)
```

Logic applies:

```
babies[babies$weight > 7, ] # all obs above 7 kg
babies[babies$id %in% c("sbj1", "sbj6"), ] # obs of sbj1
                                           # and sbj7
```

Working with data frames II

```
dim(babies) # show the dimensions of the data frame

[1] 6 3

names(babies) # variable names (= colnames(babies))

[1] "id"     "months" "weight"

View(babies) # open data viewer

plot(babies) # pariwise plot
```

You can use these commands also on other R objects

Working with data frames III

```
str(babies) # show details on babies

'data.frame':   6 obs. of  3 variables:
 $ id    : chr  "sbj1" "sbj2" "sbj3" "sbj4" ...
 $ months: num  5 6 8 10 12 16
 $ weight: num  3 4.5 6 7.5 9 10.5

summary(babies) # descriptive statistics

      id                 months          weight
 Length:6           Min.   : 5.0   Min.   : 3.000
 Class :character   1st Qu.: 6.5   1st Qu.: 4.875
 Mode  :character   Median : 9.0   Median : 6.750
                    Mean   : 9.5   Mean   : 6.750
                    3rd Qu.:11.5   3rd Qu.: 8.625
                    Max.   :16.0   Max.   :10.500
```

Sorting

`order()`:

```
babies[order(babies$weight), ] # sort by increasing weight
```

```
    id months weight
1 sbj1      5    3.0
2 sbj2      6    4.5
3 sbj3      8    6.0
4 sbj4     10    7.5
5 sbj5     12    9.0
6 sbj6     16   10.5
```

```
babies[order(babies$weight,    # sort by decreasing weight
             decreasing = T), ]
```

Multiple arguments in `order`:

```
babies[order(babies$weight, babies$months, decreasing = TRUE), ]
```

Aggregating

Aggregate a response variable according to grouping variable(s) (e.g., averaging per experimental conditions):

```
# Single response variable, single grouping variable
aggregate(y ~ x, data = data, FUN, ...)

# Multiple response variables, multiple grouping variables
aggregate(cbind(y1, y2) ~ x1 + x2, data = data, FUN, ...)
```

Aggregating: Example

```
ToothGrowth # Vitamin C and tooth growth (Guinea Pigs)
```

```
    len supp dose
1   4.2   VC  0.5
2  11.5   VC  0.5
3   7.3   VC  0.5
....
```

```
aggregate(len ~ supp + dose, data = ToothGrowth, mean)
```

```
  supp dose   len
1   OJ  0.5 13.23
2   VC  0.5  7.98
3   OJ  1.0 22.70
4   VC  1.0 16.77
5   OJ  2.0 26.06
6   VC  2.0 26.14
```

Reshaping: Long to wide

Data can be organized in wide format (i.e., one line for each statistical unit) or in long format (i.e., one line for each observation).

```
Indometh # Long format

   Subject time conc
1        1 0.25 1.50
2        1 0.50 0.94
3        1 0.75 0.78
4        1 1.00 0.48
5        1 1.25 0.37
6        1 2.00 0.19
....
```

Long to wide

```
# From long to wide
df.w <- reshape(Indometh, v.names = "conc", timevar = "time",
    idvar = "Subject", direction = "wide")

   Subject conc.0.25 conc.0.5 conc.0.75 conc.1 conc.1.25 conc.2 con
1        1      1.50     0.94      0.78   0.48       0.37   0.19   0
12       2      2.03     1.63      0.71   0.70       0.64   0.36   0
23       3      2.72     1.49      1.16   0.80       0.80   0.39   0
34       4      1.85     1.39      1.02   0.89       0.59   0.40   0
45       5      2.05     1.04      0.81   0.39       0.30   0.23   0
56       6      2.31     1.44      1.03   0.84       0.64   0.42   0
   conc.5 conc.6 conc.8
....
```

Reshaping: Wide to long

```
# From wide to long
df.l <- reshape(df.w, varying = list(2:12), v.names = "conc",
    idvar = "Subject", direction = "long", times = c(0.25, 0.5,
        0.75, 1, 1.25, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8))

       Subject time conc
1.0.25       1 0.25 1.50
2.0.25       2 0.25 2.03
3.0.25       3 0.25 2.72
....

df.l[order(df.l$Subject), ] # reorder by subject

       Subject time conc
1.0.25       1 0.25 1.50
1.0.5        1 0.50 0.94
1.0.75       1 0.75 0.78
....
```

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Reading tabular txt files:

`ASCII` text files in tabular or spread sheet form (one line per observation, one column per variable) are read using `read.table()`

```
data = read.table("C:/RcouRse/file.txt", header = TRUE)
```

`data` is a data frame where the original numerical variables are converted in numeric vectors and character variables are converted in factors (not always).

Arguments:

- `header`: variable names in the first line? `TRUE/FALSE`
- `sep`: which separator between the columns (e.g., comma, `\t`)
- `dec`: `1.2` or `1,2`?

Reading other files

```
data = read.csv("C:/RcouRse/file.csv",
                header = TRUE, sep = ";",
                dec = ",")
```

From SPSS (file .sav):

```
install.packages("foreign")
library(foreign)
data = read.spss("data.sav", to.data.frame = TRUE)
```

Combine data frames

If they have the same number of columns/rows

```
all_data = rbind(data, data1, data2) # same columns
all_data = cbind(data, data1, data2) # same rows
```

If they have different rows/columns but they share at least one characteristic (e.g., `ID`):

```
all_data = merge(data1, data2,
                 by = "ID")
```

If there are different IDs in the two datasets → added in new rows

`all_data` contains all columns in `data1` and `data2`. The columns of the IDs in `data1` but not in `data2` (and vice versa) will be filled with `NA`s accordingly

Export data

Writing text (or csv) file:

```
write.table(data, # what you want to write
            file = "mydata.txt", # its name + extension
            header = TRUE, # first row with col names?
            sep = "\t",  # column separator
            ....) # other arguments
```

R environment (again):

```
save(dat, file = "exp1_data.rda") # save something specific
save(file = "the_earth.rda")      # save the environment
load("the_earth.rda")             # load it back
```

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Be ready to make mistakes (a lot of mistakes)

Coding is ~~hard~~ art

Think like a computer would think → not one gigantic problem but a series of small problems leading to a big solution

Remember: You're not alone `stackoverflow` (or Google in general) is your best friend

ifelse()

Conditional execution:

Easy: `ifelse(test, if true, if false)`

```
ifelse(weight > 7, "big boy", "small boy")
```

```
[1] "small boy" "small boy" "small boy" "big boy"   "big boy"
```

Pros
- Super easy to use - Can embed multiple `ifelse()` cycles

Cons
- It works fine until you have simple tests

`if () {} else {}`

If you have only one condition:

```
if (test_1) {
  command_1
} else {
  command_2
}
```

`if () {} else {}`

Multiple conditions:

```
if (test_1) {
  command_1
} else if (test_2) {
  command_2
} else {
  command_3
}
```

`test_1` (and `test_2`, if you have it) **must** evaluate in either `TRUE` or `FALSE`

```
if(!is.na(x)) y <- x^2 else stop("x is missing")
```

Loops

`for()` and `while()`

Repeat a command over and over again:

```
# Don't do this at home
x <- rnorm(10)
y <- numeric(10)   # create an empty container
for(i in seq_along(x)) {
y[i] <- x[i] - mean(x)
}
```

The best solution would have been:

```
y = x - mean(x)
```

Avoiding loops

Don't loop, `apply()`!

`apply()`

```
X <- matrix(rnorm(20),
            nrow = 5, ncol = 4)
apply(X, 2, max) # maximum for each column
```

Avoiding loops

Don't loop, `apply()`!

`apply()`

```
X <- matrix(rnorm(20),
            nrow = 5, ncol = 4)
apply(X, 2, max) # maximum for each column
```

`for()`

```
y = NULL
for (i in 1:ncol(X)) {
  y[i] = max(X[, i])
}
```

Avoiding loops

Group-wise calculations: `tapply()`

`tapply()` (`t` for table) may be used to do group-wise calculations on vectors. Frequently it is employed to calculate group-wise means.

```
with(ToothGrowth,
     tapply(len, list(supp, dose), mean))
```

```
     0.5     1     2
OJ 13.23 22.70 26.06
VC  7.98 16.77 26.14
```

(You could have done it with `aggregate()`)

Writing functions

Compute Cohen's d:

```
dcohen = function(group1, group2) { # Arguments
  mean_1 = mean(group1) ; mean_2 = mean(group2)
  var_1 = var(group1) ; var_2 = mean(group2) # body
  d = (mean_1 - mean_2)/sqrt(((var_1 + var_2)/2) )
  return(d) # results
}
```

Use it:

```
dcohen(data$placebo, data$drug)
```

Named arguments

Take this function:

```
fun1 <- function(data, data.frame, graph, limit) { ... }
```

It can be called as:

```
fun1(d, df, TRUE, 20)
fun1(d, df, graph=TRUE, limit=20)
fun1(data=d, limit=20, graph=TRUE, data.frame=df)
```

Positional matching and keyword matching (as in built-in functions)

Defaults

Arguments can be given default values → the arguments can be omitted!

```
fun1 <- function(data, data.frame, graph=TRUE,
                 limit=20) { ... }
```

It can be called as

```
ans <- fun1(d, df)
```

which is now equivalent to the three cases above, but:

```
ans <- fun1(d, df, limit=10)
```

which changes one of the defaults.

Methods and classes

The return value of a function may have a specified `class` → determines how it will be treated by other functions.

For example, many classes have tailored `print` methods.

```
methods(print)
```

```
  [1] print.acf*
  [2] print.AES*
  [3] print.all_vars*
  [4] print.anova*
  [5] print.any_vars*
  [6] print.aov*
  [7] print.aovlist*
....
```

Define a print method!

...as another function:

```
print.cohen <- function(obj){
  cat("\nMy Cohen's d\n\n")
  cat("Effect size: ", obj$d, "\n")
  invisible(obj) # return the object
}
```

We have to change our `dcohen` function a bit:

```
dcohen = function(group1, group2) { # Arguments
  ...
  dvalue = list(d = d)
  class(dvalue) = "cohend"
  return(dvalue) # results
}
```

Example

Compute the Cohen's d between a test group and a control group:

```
set.seed(082022) # results equal for everyone
data <- data.frame(drug = rnorm(6, 10),
                   placebo = rnorm(6, 2))
my_d = dcohen(data$drug, data$placebo)
print.cohen(my_d)
```

```
My Cohen's d


Effect size:  5.477306
```

Debugging

Use the `traceback()` function:

```
foo <- function(x) { print(1); bar(2) }
bar <- function(x) { x + a.variable.which.does.not.exist }
```

Call `foo()` and...

```
foo() #
[1] 1
Error: object 'a.variable.which.does.not.exist' not found
```

Use `traceback()`:

```
traceback() # find out where the error occurred
2: bar(2)
1: foo()
```

Note: `traceback()` appears as default

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- Traditional graphics
- Grid graphics & `ggplot2`

For both:

- High level functions → actually produce the plot
- Low level functions → make it looks better =)

Export graphics file

```
postscript()  # vector graphics
pdf()

png()          # bitmap graphics
tiff()
jpeg()
bmp()
```

Remember to run off the graphic device once you've saved the graph:

```
dev.off()
```

(You can do it also manually)

Traditional graphics I

High level functions

```
plot()          # scatter plot, specialized plot methods
boxplot()
hist()          # histogram
qqnorm()        # quantile-quantile plot
barplot()
pie()           # pie chart
pairs()         # scatter plot matrix
persp()         # 3d plot
contour()       # contour plot
coplot()        # conditional plot
interaction.plot()
```

`demo(graphics)` for a guided tour of base graphics!

Traditional graphics II

Low level functions

```
points()        # add points
lines()         # add lines
rect()
polygon()
abline()        # add line with intercept a, slope b
arrows()
text()          # add text in plotting region
mtext()         # add text in margins region
axis()          # customize axes
box()           # box around plot
legend()
```

Plot layout

Each plot is composed of two regions:

- The plotting regions (contains the actual plot)
- The margins region (contain axes and labels)

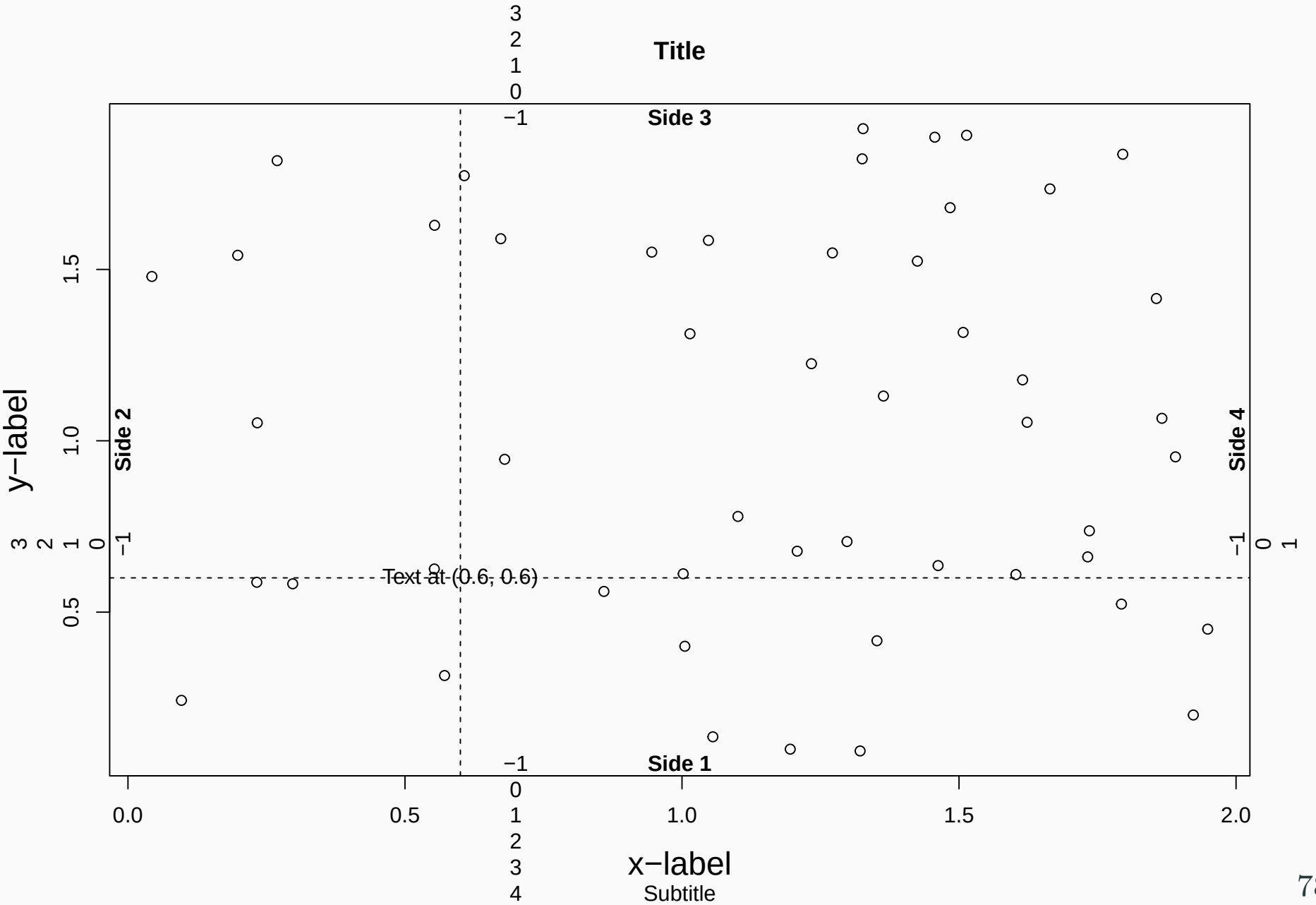
A scatter plot:

```
x <- runif(50, 0, 2) # 50 uniform random numbers
y <- runif(50, 0, 2)
plot(x, y, main="Title",
     sub="Subtitle", xlab="x-label",
     ylab="y-label") # produce plotting window
```

Now add some text:

```
text(0.6, 0.6, "Text at (0.6, 0.6)")
abline(h=.6, v=.6, lty=2) # horizont. and vertic.
                          # lines
```

Margins region



Rome wasn't built in a day

and neither your graph

Display the interaction between the two factors of a two-factorial experiment:

```
dat <- read.table(header=TRUE, text="
A B rt
a1 b1 825
a1 b2 792
a1 b3 840
a2 b1 997
a2 b2 902
a2 b3 786
")
```

Force `A` and `B` to be `factor`:

```
dat[,1:2] = lapply(dat[,1:2], as.factor)
```

First: The plot

```
plot(rt ~ as.numeric(B), dat, type="n", axes=FALSE,
     xlim=c(.8, 3.2), ylim=c(750, 1000),
     xlab="Difficulty", ylab="Mean reaction time (ms)")
```

Difficulty

Populate the content

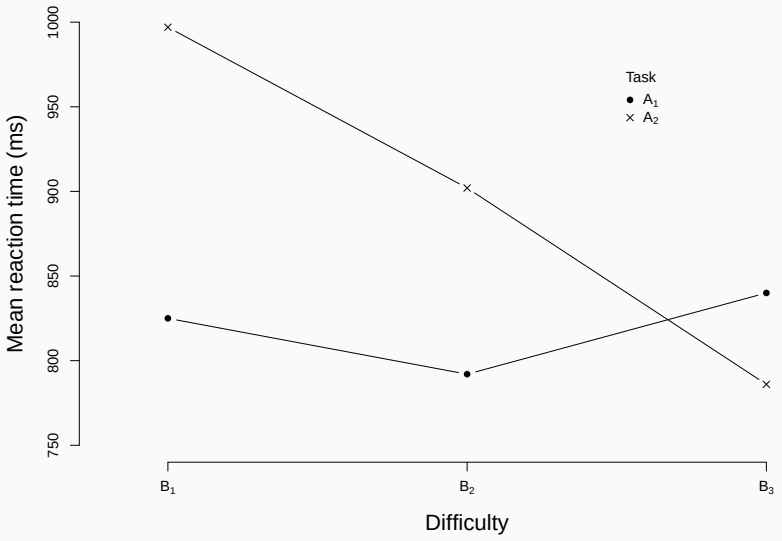
Plot the data points separately for each level of factor `A`.

```
points(rt ~ as.numeric(B), dat[dat$A=="a1",],
       type="b", pch=16)
points(rt ~ as.numeric(B), dat[dat$A=="a2",],
       type="b", pch=4)
```

Add axes and a legend.

```
axis(side=1, at=1:3, expression(B[1], B[2], B[3]))
axis(side=2)
legend(2.5, 975, expression(A[1], A[2]), pch=c(16, 4),
       bty="n", title="Task")
```

Final result



- Error bars may be added using the `arrows()` function.
- Via `par()` many graphical parameters may be set (see `?par`), for example `par(mgp=c(2, .7, 0))` reduces the distance between labels and axes

Graphical parameters I

```
adj # justification of text
bty # box type for legend
cex # size of text or data symbols (multiplier)
col # color, see colors()
las # rotation of text in margins
lty # line type (solid, dashed, dotted, ...)
lwd # line width
mpg # placement of axis ticks and tick labels
pch # data symbol type
tck # length of axis ticks
type # type of plot (points, lines, both, none)
```

Graphical parameters II

```
par()

mai # size of figure margins (inches)
mar # size of figure margins (lines of text)
mfrow # number of sub-figures on a page:
      # par(mfrow=c(1, 2)) creates two sub-figures
oma # size of outer margins (lines of text)
omi # size of outer margins (inches)
pty # aspect ratio of plot region (square, maximal)
```

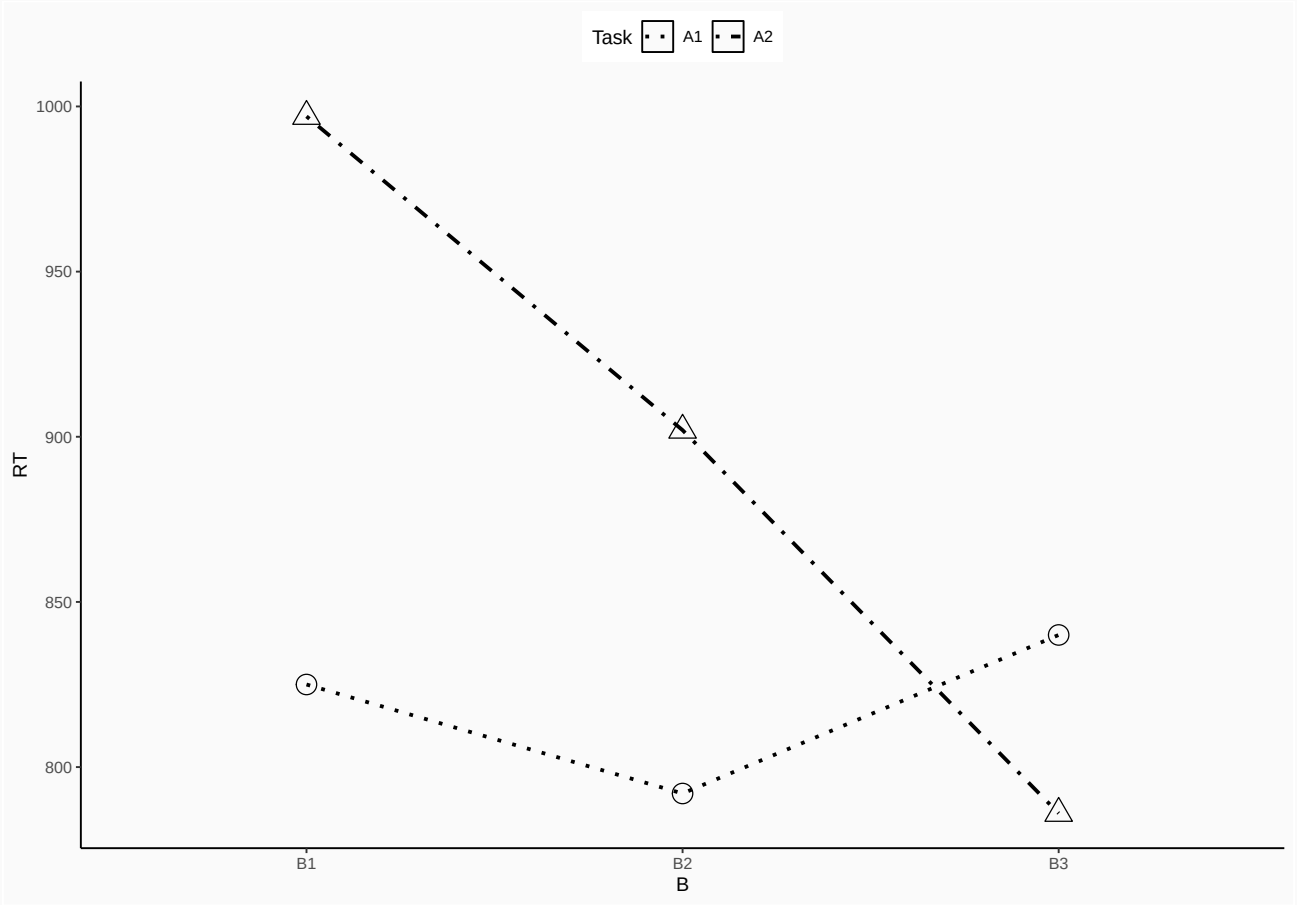
ggplot2

ggplot2 (Grammar of Graphics plot, Wickman, 2016) is one of the best packages for plotting raw data and results:

```
install.packages("ggplot2") ; library(ggplot2)
```

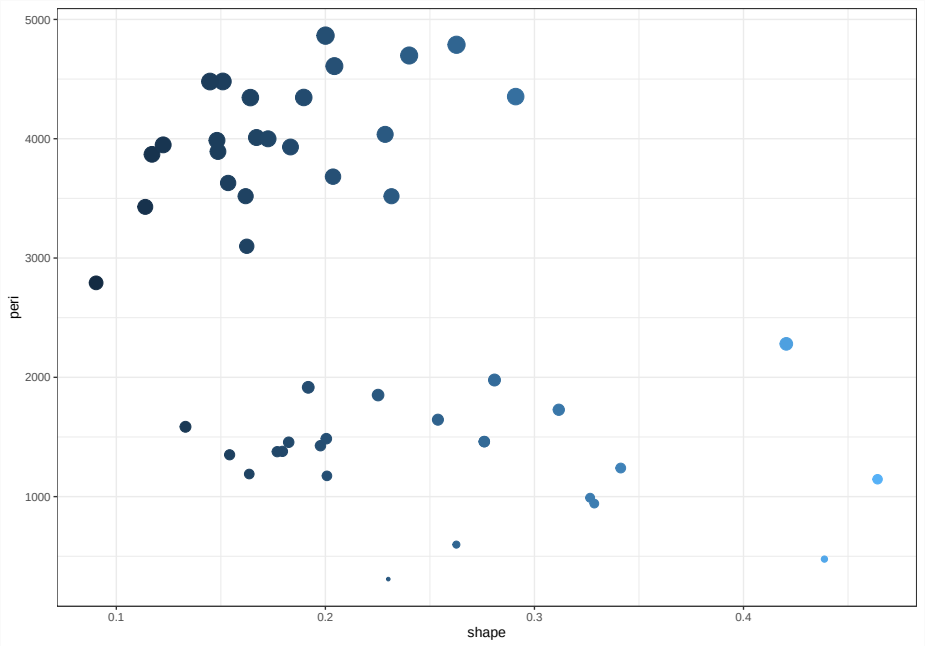
The code for the previous plot:

```
ggplot(dat, aes(x = B, y = rt, group = A)) +
  geom_point(pch=dat$A, size = 5) +
  geom_line(aes(linetype=A), size=1)  + theme_classic() +
  ylab("RT") +  scale_linetype_manual("Task", values =c(3,4),
                                labels = c("A1", "A2")) +
  scale_x_discrete(labels = c("B1", "B2", "B3")) +
  theme(legend.position="top",
        panel.background =  element_rect(fill = "#FAFAFA",
                                         colour = "#FAFAFA"),
        plot.background = element_rect(fill = "#FAFAFA"),
        legend.key = element_rect(fill = "#FAFAFA"))
```


Task
A1
A2
1000
950
900
850
800
RT
B1
B2
B3
B

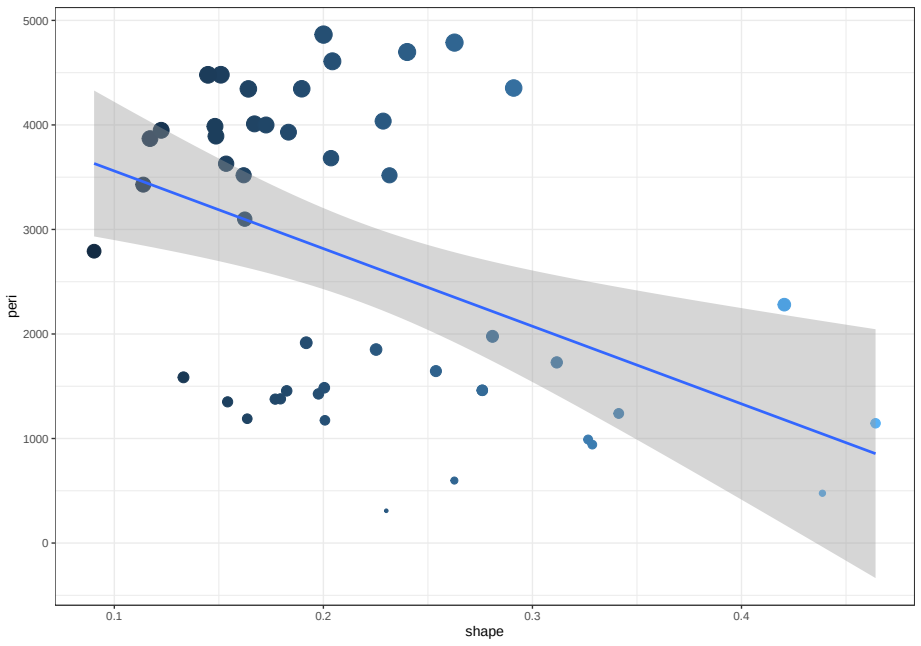
Raw data

```
ggplot(rock,
       aes(y=peri,x=shape, color =shape,
           size = peri)) + geom_point() +
  theme_bw() + theme(legend.position = "none")
```

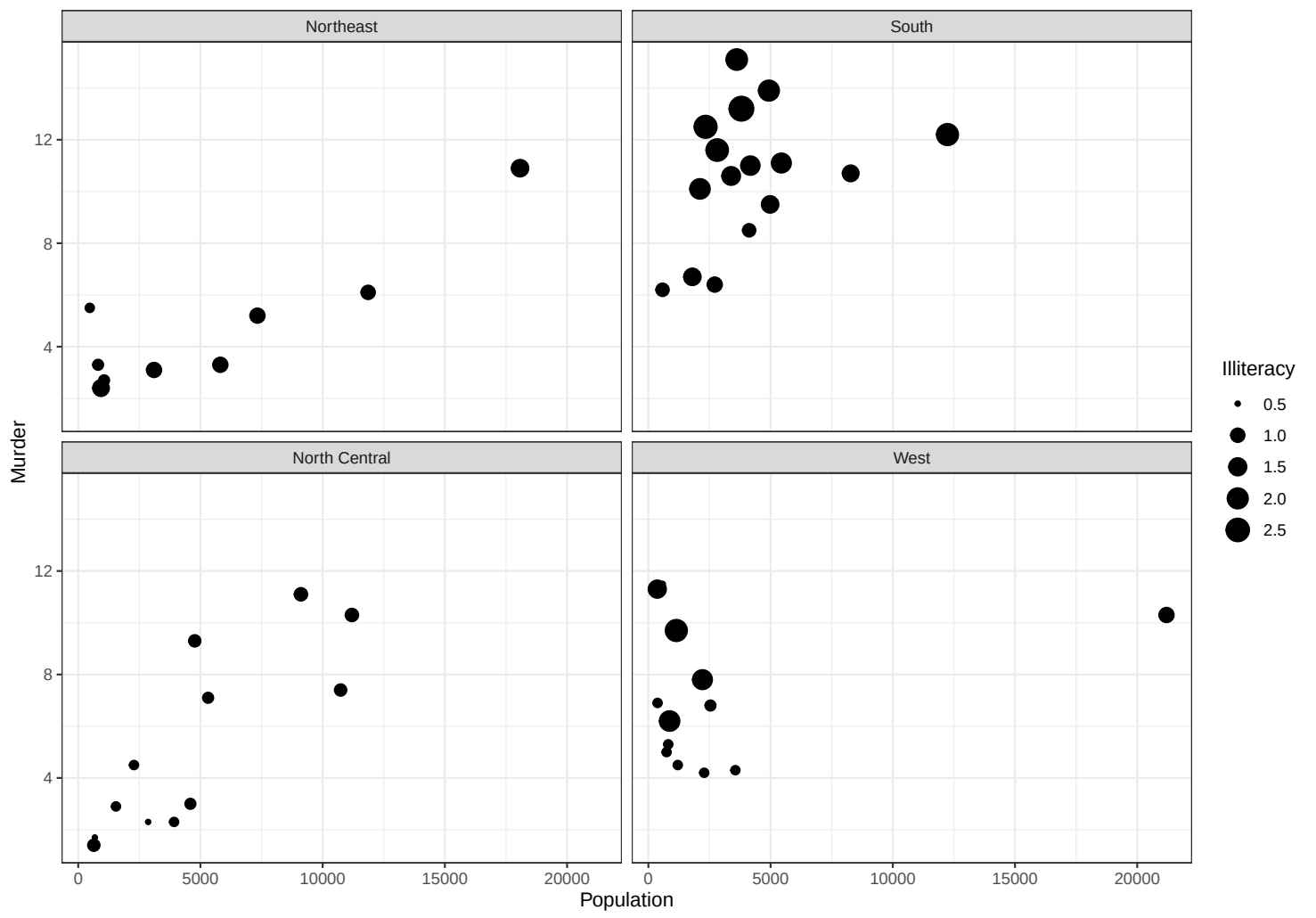


Linear model

```
ggplot(rock,
       aes(y=peri,x=shape, color =shape,
           size = peri)) + geom_point() +
  theme_bw() + theme(legend.position = "none") +
  geom_smooth(method="lm")
```



Multi Panel


Northeast
South
North Central
West
Murder
Population
12
8
4
0
5000
10000
15000
20000
Illiteracy
0.5
1.0
1.5
2.0
2.5

Multi panel code

```
states = data.frame(state.x77, state.name = state.name,
                    state.region = state.region)

ggplot(states,
       aes(x = Population, y = Murder,
           size = Illiteracy)) + geom_point() +
  facet_wrap(~state.region) + theme_bw()
```

Different plots in the same panel

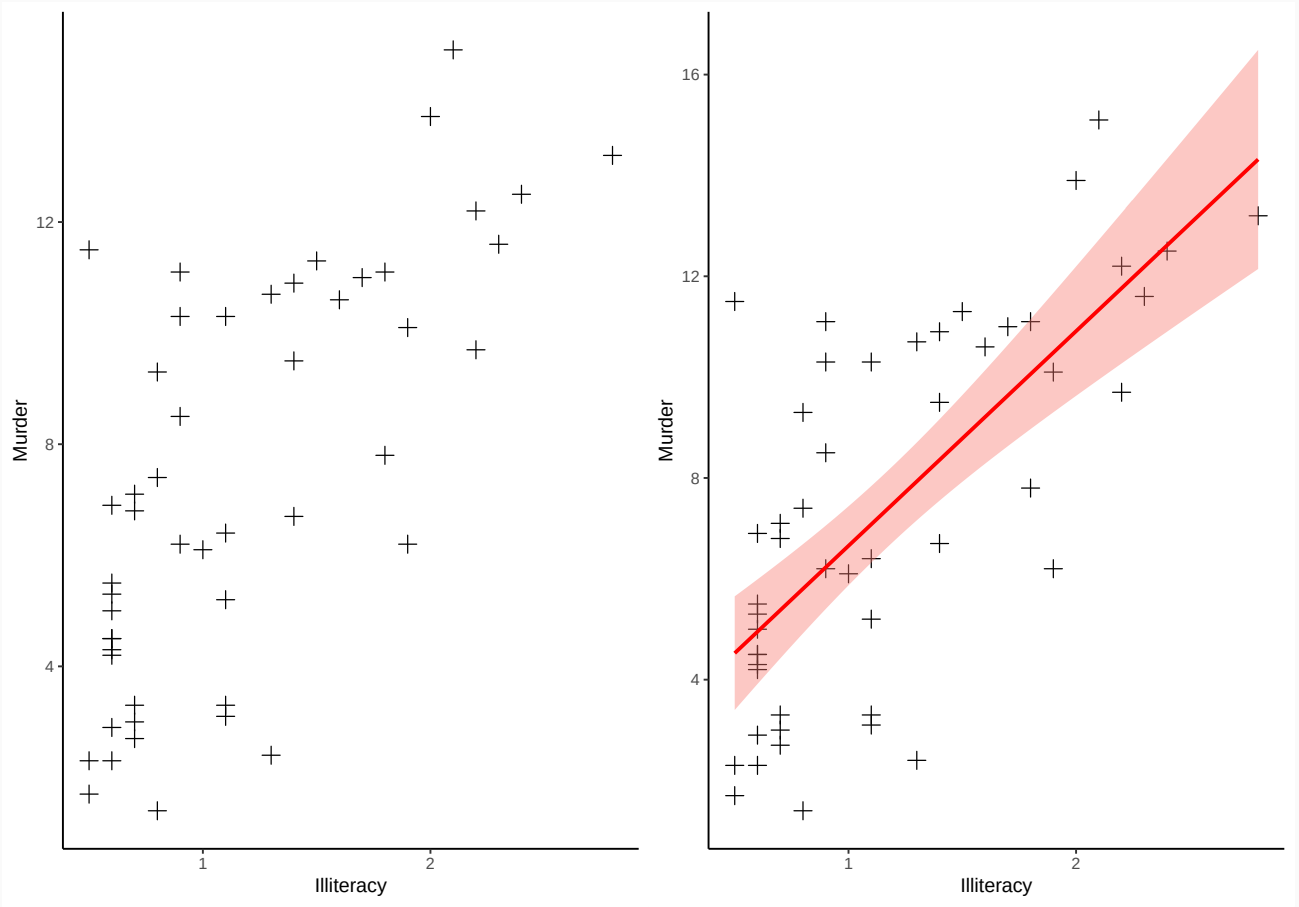
use `grid.arrange()` function from the `gridExtra` package:

```
install.packages("grideExtra")
library(gridExtra)

murder_raw = ggplot(states,  # raw data
                    aes(x = Illiteracy, y = Murder)) +
             .....

murder_lm = ggplot(states,  # lm
                   aes(x = Illiteracy, y = Murder)) +
            .....
```

Combine the plots together:

```
grid.arrange(murder_raw, murder_lm,
             nrow=1) # plots forced to be the same row
```

Combine the plots together



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The `stats` package (built-in package in `R`) contains function for statistical calculations and random number generator

see `library(help=stats)`

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Nominal data:

- `binom.test()`: exact test of a simple null hypothesis about the probability of success in a Bernoulli experiment
- `chisq.test()`: contingency table χ^2 tests

Metric response variable:

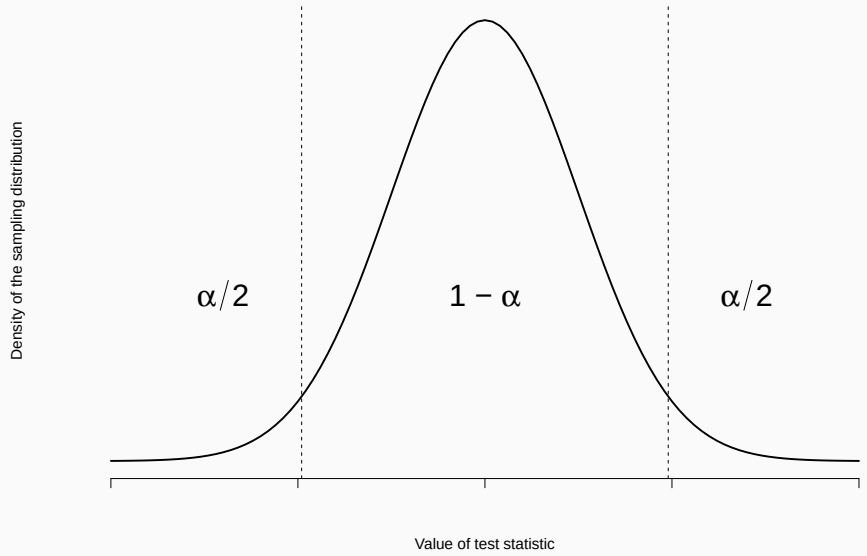
- `cor.test()`: association between paired samples
- `t.test()`: one- and two-sample t tests (also for paired data)
- `var.test()`: F for testing the homogeneity of variances

What is the p-value?

p-value:

> *conditional probability of obtaining a test stastic that is at least as extreme as the one observed, given that the null hyphothesis is*

If $p < \alpha$ (i.e., the probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true) $\rightarrow$ the null hypothesis is rejected



Binomial test

Observations X_i **must** be independent

Hypotheses:

1. H_0: $p = p_0$ $\quad H_1$: $p \neq p_0$
2. H_0: $p = p_0$ $\quad H_1$: $p < p_0$
3. H_0: $p = p_0$ $\quad H_1$: $p > p_0$

Test statistic:

$$T = \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i, \;\; T \sim \mathcal{B}(n, p_0)$$

In R:

```
binom.test(5, 10, p = 0.25)
```

χ^2 test

Independence of observations

Hypothesis:

- H_0: $P(X_{ij} = k) = p_k$ for all $i = 1, \ldots, r$ and $j = 1, \ldots, c$
- H_0: $P(X_{ij} = k) \neq P(X_{i'j} = k)$ for *at least* one $i \in \{1, \ldots, r\}$ and $j \in \{1, \ldots, c\}$

Test statistic:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{(x_{ij} - \hat{x}_{ij})^2}{\hat{x}_{ij}}, \; \chi^2 \sim \chi^2(r-1)$$

In R:

```
tab <- xtabs(~ education + induced, infert)
chisq.test(tab)
```

Correlation test

Hypothesis:

- H_0: $\rho_{XY} = 0$, H_1: $\rho_{xy} \neq 0$
- H_0: $\rho_{XY} = 0$, H_1: $\rho_{xy} < 0$
- H_0: $\rho_{XY} = 0$, H_1: $\rho_{xy} > 0$

Test statistic:

$$T = \frac{r_{xy}}{\sqrt{1 - r_{xy}^2}} \sqrt{n-2}, \; T \sim t(n-2)$$

In R:

```
cor.test(~ speed + dist, cars,
         alternative = "two.sided")
```

Two (indepdent) sample t test

Independent samples from normally distributions where σ^2 are unknown but homogeneous

- H_0: $\mu_{x_1-x_2} = 0$, H_1: $\mu_{x_1-x_2} \neq 0$
- H_0: $\mu_{x_1-x_2} = 0$, H_1: $\mu_{x_1-x_2} < 0$
- H_0: $\mu_{x_1-x_2} = 0$, H_1: $\mu_{x_1-x_2} > 0$

Test statistic:

$$T = \frac{\bar{x_1} - \bar{x_2}}{\sigma_{\bar{x_1}-\bar{y_2}}},\ T \sim t(n_1 + n_2 - 2)$$

R function:

```
t.test(len ~ supp, data = ToothGrowth,
       var.equal = TRUE)
```

Two (depedent) sample t test

Observations on the same sample

Hypothesis:

- H_0: $\mu_D = 0$, H_1: $\mu_D \neq 0$
- H_0: $\mu_D = 0$, H_1: $\mu_D < 0$
- H_0: $\mu_D = 0$, H_1: $\mu_D > 0$

Test statistic:

$$T = \frac{d}{\sigma_d}, \;\; T \sim t(m-1)$$

R function:

```
with(sleep,
     t.test(extra[group == 1],
            extra[group == 2], paired = TRUE))
```

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Formulae

Statistical models are represented by formulae which are extremely close to the actual statistical notation:

Linear models

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \ldots + \beta_k x_k + \varepsilon$$

In R:

```
lm(y ~ x1 + x2 + ... + xk, data)
```

Extractor functions I

```
coef()     # Extract the regression coefficients
summary()  # Print a comprehensive summary of the results of
           # the regression analysis
anova()    # Compare nested models and produce an analysis
resid()    # Extract the (matrix of) residuals
plot()     # Produce four plots, showing residuals, fitted
           # values and some diagnostics
model.matrix()
           # Return the design matrix
```

Extractor functions II

```
vcov()    # Return the variance-covariance matrix of the
          # main parameters of a fitted model object
predict() # A new data frame must be supplied having the
          # same variables specified with the same labels
          # as the original. The value is a vector or
          # matrix of predicted values corresponding to
          # the determining variable values in data frame
step()    # Select a suitable model by adding or dropping
          # terms and preserving hierarchies. The model
          # with the smallest value of AIC (Akaike's
          # Information Criterion) discovered in the
          # stepwise search is returned
```

Generalized linear models

$$g(\mu) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \ldots + \beta_k x_k + \varepsilon$$

$g()$ is the link functions that connects the mean to the linear combination of predictors.

A GLM is composed of three elements: The response distribution, the link function, and the linear combination of predictors

In `R`:

```
glm(y ~ x1 + x2 + ... + xk, family(link),
    data)
```

Families

A special link function to each response variable. In R some different link functions are available by default:

```
## Family name Link functions
binomial logit, probit, log, cloglog
gaussian identity, log, inverse
Gamma identity, inverse, log
inverse.gaussian 1/mu^2, identity, inverse, log
poisson log, identity, sqrt
quasi logit, probit, cloglog, identity,
inverse, log, 1/mu^2, sqrt
```