Advanced Psychological Statistics
PSYCH-UA.11
Department of Psychology
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Cor
A command that completes a correlation on a set of x and y data

To use "cor"
cor(y~x) – where y is the dependent variable and x is the independent variable

Data frame
A data frame is a table of varied data types in R

To create a data frame –
df = data.frame(x,y,z…)

Install()
Installing a package (and set of functions/commands that exist outside of the installed R software) allows R to complete processes that are built-in to the package.

To install a package
Install(package name)

This simply makes the package available to R, but doesn't make it active for the current session (see the "library() command)

Library()
This command installs a downloaded package (see "install()) into the current session of R. (If an external package is only installed its functions won't be available in R.)

To use library() (to activate a downloaded package)
library(package name)

Multiple regression
Completing a multiple regression in R is similar to that of simple linear regression in that it uses the "lm" command –

lm(y~x+z+z1…)

Generally the above command is redirected into a variable

Pcor()
This is a function of the package "ppcor". This function is used to run a partial correlation.

To use pcor
pcor(data frame)

Ppcor

This is a package available to R. When downloaded (with install()) and loaded into R with (library()), the function pcor can be run. This function completes a partial correlation

Summary

Prints out the values from different analyses and data structures. Using "summary" with

Summary(lm-variable) – where "lm-variable" is the stored output of the lm () command – displays on screen the results of a regression analysis