

Tutorial 5

Research Methods for Political Science A

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Outline

1. Assignment One
2. Exercise on Describing Data
3. Group Projects

Exercise: Describe Data

```
# Loading Data
```

```
esm <- read.csv("esm.csv")
```

For DAX:

1. What type of variables are presented?

It's a continuous variable and is time-series data

Exercise: Describe Data

2. What variables would you calculate to describe this data?
Why? Calculate them?

```
summary(esm$DAX)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##      1402    1744    2141    2531    2722    6186
```

```
mean(esm$DAX); median(esm$DAX)
```

```
## [1] 2530.657
```

```
## [1] 2140.565
```

```
sd(esm$DAX); var(esm$DAX)
```

```
## [1] 1084.793
```

```
## [1] 1176775
```

Exercise: Describe Data

```
quantile(esm$DAX, probs = c(.25,.75))
```

```
##          25%          75%
```

```
## 1744.102 2722.367
```

```
IQR <- quantile(esm$DAX, probs = .75) -
```

```
  quantile(esm$DAX, probs = .25)
```

```
IQR
```

```
##          75%
```

```
## 978.265
```

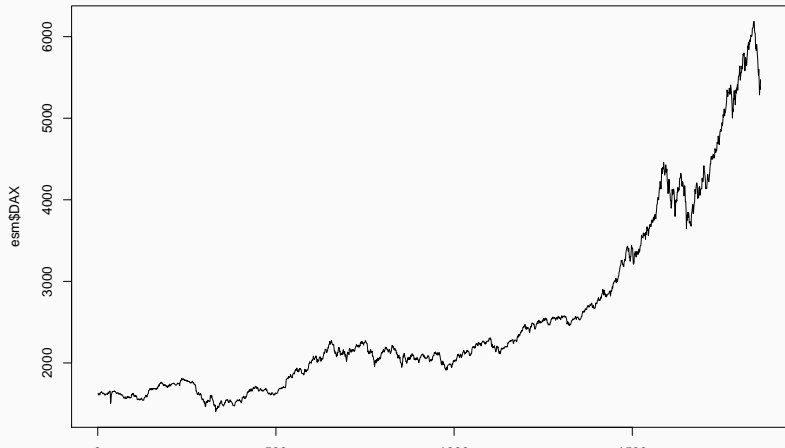
```
IQR(esm$DAX)
```

```
## [1] 978.265
```

Exercise: Describe Data

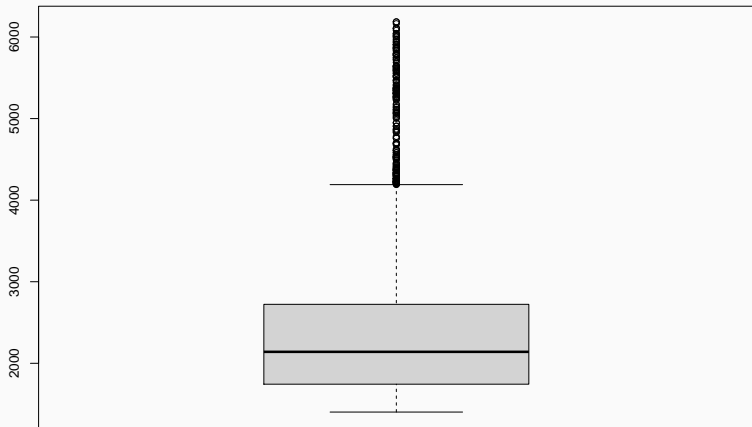
4. How would you plot this data?

```
plot(esm$DAX, type = "l") # line plot
```



Exercise: Describe Data

```
boxplot(esm$DAX) # boxplot
```



Exercise: Describe Data

This shows us the distribution of the individual values. A density plot has the advantages that R does not construct bins as in the histogram.

Although the boxplot wouldn't be the go to graph in this case, it is useful here as it shows us the large number of outliers.

Group Projects:

How are your Group Projects coming?

Has everybody selected on a Research Question?

Any Questions on your research questions