# Package 'Rmisc'

August 29, 2016

group.CI

Index 11

CI Confidence Interval

# Description

Calculates the confidence interval of a vector of data.

### Usage

```
CI(x, ci = 0.95)
```

# Arguments

x a vector of data

ci the confidence interval to be calculated

#### Value

upper Upper bound of interval.

mean Mean of data.

lower Lower bound of interval.

# **Examples**

CI(rnorm(100))

group.CI Group Confidence Interval

# Description

Calculates the confidence interval of grouped data

# Usage

```
group.CI(x, data, ci = 0.95)
```

### **Arguments**

x an 'aggregate' compatible formula

data a data frame (or list) from which the variables in formula should be taken

ci the confidence interval to be calculated

group.STDERR 3

#### Value

A data frame consisting of one column for each grouping factor plus three columns for the upper bound, mean and lower bound of the confidence interval for each level of the grouping factor

#### **Examples**

```
require(latticeExtra)
with(group.CI(weight~feed,chickwts),
    segplot(feed~weight.lower+weight.upper,center=weight.mean)
)

require(Hmisc)
with(group.CI(Temp~Month,airquality),
    xYplot(Cbind(Temp.mean,Temp.lower,Temp.upper)~numericScale(Month),type="b",ylim=c(60,90))
)
```

group.STDERR

Group Standard Error Interval

#### **Description**

Calculates the standard error interval of grouped data.

#### Usage

```
group.STDERR(x, data)
```

### Arguments

x an 'aggregate' compatible formula data a data frame (or list) from which the variables in formula should be taken.

#### Value

A data frame consisting of one column for each grouping factor plus three columns for the upper bound, mean and lower bound of the standard error interval for each level of the grouping factor.

# Examples

```
require(latticeExtra)
with(group.STDERR(weight~feed,chickwts),
    segplot(feed~weight.lower+weight.upper,center=weight.mean)
)

require(Hmisc)
with(group.STDERR(Temp~Month,airquality),
    xYplot(Cbind(Temp.mean,Temp.lower,Temp.upper)~numericScale(Month),type="b",ylim=c(60,90))
)
```

lr.glover

group.UCL

Group Upper-Center-Lower

# Description

Applies a function which calculates a parameter with lower/uper bounds to groups of data.

#### Usage

```
group.UCL(x, data, FUN, ...)
```

### **Arguments**

x an 'aggregate' compatible formula
data a data frame (or list) from which the variables in formula should be taken.
FUN the function to apply to each group
... extra params passed on to aggregate

#### Value

A data frame consisting of one column for each grouping factor plus three columns for the upper bound, mean and lower bound of the standard error interval for each level of the grouping factor.

#### **Examples**

```
require(latticeExtra)
with(group.UCL(weight~feed,chickwts,FUN=CI),
    segplot(feed~weight.lower+weight.upper,center=weight.mean)
)

require(Hmisc)
with(group.UCL(Temp~Month,airquality,FUN=STDERR),
    xYplot(Cbind(Temp.mean,Temp.lower,Temp.upper)~numericScale(Month),type="b",ylim=c(60,90))
)
```

lr.glover

Likelihood Ratio Test

### **Description**

Computes a likelihood ratio statistic which reflects the relative likelihood of the data given two competing models.

#### Usage

```
lr.glover(object, ..., name = NULL)
```

multiplot 5

### **Arguments**

object an object. See below for details.

... further object specifications passed to methods. See below for details.

name a function for extracting a suitable name/description from a fitted model object.

By default the name is queried by calling formula.

#### Value

An object of class "anova" which contains the log-likelihood, degrees of freedom, the difference in degrees of freedom, likelihood ratio, and AIC/BIC corrected likelihood ratios.

#### **Details**

lr.glover performs comparisons of models via likelihood ratio tests. The default method consecutively compares the fitted model object object with the models passed in .... Subsequently, a likelihood ratio test for each two consecutive models is carried out.

#### References

Glover, S. & Dixon, P. (2004). Likelihood ratios: A simple and flexible statistic for empirical psychologists. Psychonomic Bulletin & Review, 11(5), 791-806.

### **Examples**

```
m1 <- lm(mpg~.,mtcars)
m2 <- step(m1,~.,trace=0)
m3 <- step(m1,~.+.^2,trace=0)
lr.glover(m1,m2,m3)</pre>
```

multiplot

Multiple plot function

# Description

Renders multiple ggplot plots in one image

#### **Usage**

```
multiplot(..., plotlist = NULL, cols = 1, layout = NULL)
```

#### **Arguments**

... ggplot objects

plotlist a list of ggplot objects

cols Number of columns in layout

layout A matrix specifying the layout. If present, 'cols' is ignored

6 normDataWithin

### Note

If the layout is something like matrix(c(1,2,3,3), nrow=2, byrow=TRUE), then plot 1 will go in the upper left, 2 will go in the upper right, and 3 will go all the way across the bottom.

#### References

http://www.cookbook-r.com/Graphs/Multiple\_graphs\_on\_one\_page\_(ggplot2)

# Description

Norms the data within specified groups in a data frame; it normalizes each subject (identified by idvar) so that they have the same mean, within each group specified by betweenvars.

# Usage

```
normDataWithin(data = NULL, idvar, measurevar,
betweenvars = NULL, na.rm = FALSE, .drop = TRUE)
```

### **Arguments**

data	a data frame.
idvar	the name of a column that identifies each subject (or matched subjects)
measurevar	the name of a column that contains the variable to be summariezed
betweenvars	a vector containing names of columns that are between-subjects variables
na.rm	a boolean that indicates whether to ignore NA's
.drop	should combinations of variables that do not appear in the input data be preserved (FALSE) or dropped (TRUE, default)

### Value

a data frame with normalized data

#### References

http://www.cookbook-r.com/Graphs/Plotting\_means\_and\_error\_bars\_(ggplot2)

panel.circle 7

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Circle Drawing

### **Description**

A panel function for drawing circles.

# Usage

```
panel.circle(x, y, r, segments = 50L, groups = NULL, ...)
```

# Arguments

X	The x coordinate of the circle center
у	The y coordinate of the circle center

r The radius of the circle

segments The number of polygon segments used to create the circle

groups A factor defining groups

... Additional arguments passed to panel.polygon

### **Examples**

```
panel.circle(0, 0, 10)
```

rounder

Round to Increment

# Description

Rounds a value to nearest increment

# Usage

```
rounder(x, inc, fun = "round")
```

# Arguments

X	The value to be rounded
inc	The increment to round to

fun The rounding function. Valid options are 'floor', 'round' and 'ceiling'.

### Value

an object of class numeric

8 STDERR

# **Examples**

```
rounder(.92, .05)
rounder(.93, .05)
rounder(.93, .05, "floor")
rounder(.93, .05, "ceiling")
```

rsi

Run Start Indices

# Description

Find the starting indices of runs in a vector.

# Usage

```
rsi(x)
```

# Arguments

Χ

a vector of data.

# Value

a vector of indices indicating starting points for runs

# **Examples**

```
rsi(c(0,0,0,1,2,2,3,3,3,3,3,4))
```

STDERR

Standard Error

# Description

Calculates the standard error interval of a vector of data

# Usage

```
STDERR(x)
```

# Arguments

Х

a vector of data.

summarySE 9

#### Value

upper Upper bound of interval.

mean Mean of data.

lower Lower bound of interval.

#### **Examples**

```
STDERR(rnorm(100))
```

summarySE

Summarizes data

### **Description**

Gives count, mean, standard deviation, standard error of the mean, and confidence interval (default 95%).

### Usage

```
summarySE(data = NULL, measurevar, groupvars = NULL,
na.rm = FALSE, conf.interval = 0.95, .drop = TRUE)
```

# **Arguments**

data a data frame

measurevar the name of a column that contains the variable to be summariezed groupvars a vector containing names of columns that contain grouping variables

na.rm a boolean that indicates whether to ignore NA's

conf. interval the percent range of the confidence interval (default is 95%)

.drop should combinations of variables that do not appear in the input data be pre-

served (FALSE) or dropped (TRUE, default)

#### Value

a data frame with count, mean, standard deviation, standard error of the mean, and confidence interval (default 95%).

#### References

http://www.cookbook-r.com/Graphs/Plotting\_means\_and\_error\_bars\_(ggplot2)

10 summarySEwithin

summarySEwithin	Summarize within-subjects data	

### **Description**

Summarizes data, handling within-subjects variables by removing inter-subject variability. It will still work if there are no within-S variables. Gives count, mean, standard deviation, standard error of the mean, and confidence interval (default 95%). If there are within-subject variables, calculate adjusted values using method from Morey (2008).

# Usage

```
summarySEwithin(data = NULL, measurevar,
  betweenvars = NULL, withinvars = NULL, idvar = NULL,
  na.rm = FALSE, conf.interval = 0.95, .drop = TRUE)
```

### **Arguments**

data	a data frame
measurevar	the name of a column that contains the variable to be summariezed
betweenvars	a vector containing names of columns that are between-subjects variables
withinvars	a vector containing names of columns that are within-subjects variables
idvar	the name of a column that identifies each subject (or matched subjects)
na.rm	a boolean that indicates whether to ignore NA's
conf.interval	the percent range of the confidence interval (default is 95%)
.drop	should combinations of variables that do not appear in the input data be preserved (FALSE) or dropped (TRUE, default)

### Value

a data frame with count, mean, standard deviation, standard error of the mean, and confidence interval (default 95%).

#### References

http://www.cookbook-r.com/Graphs/Plotting\_means\_and\_error\_bars\_(ggplot2)

# **Index**

```
*Topic multivariate
    group.CI, 2
    group.STDERR, 3
    group.UCL, 4
*Topic univar
    CI, 2
    STDERR, 8
CI, 2
group.CI, 2
group.STDERR, 3
group.UCL, 4
lr.glover, 4
multiplot, 5
\verb"normDataWithin", 6
panel.circle, 7
rounder, 7
rsi,8
STDERR, 8
\operatorname{summarySE}, 9
\verb|summarySEwithin|, 10|\\
```