Reading Guide

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Section Notes for *R in Action*

6.1.1 Simple bar plots
As Kabacoff does not discuss the `table()` function here, you'll want to read about it in section 7.2.1 (pages 145 & 146).

6.5.1 Using parallel box plots to compare groups
The `~` in the formula `mpg ~ cyl` separates the *dependent* or *response* variable on the left from the *independent* (*explanatory* or *predictor*) variable on the right. Please note: statistics textbookss are inconsistent in the names they use for these two variables.

Here's a definition of these two kinds of variables, provided by Gravetter & Wellnau (2016). "The *dependent variable* is the one that is observed to assess the effect of the treatment . . . while the *independent variable* is the one manipulated by the researcher" (p. 15).

In Listing 6.9, Kabacoff introduces the `*` operator. What does that mean? To answer this question, see table 8.2 (p. 172) for a list of symbols used in R formulas and their respective definitions.

Gravetter, F. J. (2015). *Statistics for the behavioral sciences* (10th ed.). Boston, MA: Cengage Learning.