HW1

2025-09-02

```
## Anything Following the pound sign is a comment in R
# Helpful Hint: you can hit Ctrl-Enter to run the current line of code.
# the first time you install a package, you do so by removing the pound
# sign below and running the line. you'll want both the below.
#install.packages("psych")
#install.packages("lessR")
#While you only install a package once, you must load it each time you run R.
library("psych")
library("lessR")
rm(list=ls()) # clear out old junk, if any.
#read in data. replace the below with the folder on your computer. note the
# slashes are the opposite from windows explorer!!!
hw1Data <- read.csv("Reverse.csv")</pre>
#congrats you created an object that should appear in your R Studio workspace
# in the top left.
# 1. Compute the descriptive statistics for all variables using the 'summary'
# command and specifying the dataframe name
summary(hw1Data)
```

```
##
       Pos1
                      Pos2
                                    Pos3
                                                  Pos4
                                                                 Pos5
## Min. :1.000
                Min. :1.000
                               Min. :1.000
                                              Min. :1.000
                                                            Min. :1.00
## 1st Qu.:2.000
                1st Qu.:2.000
                                1st Qu.:3.000
                                              1st Qu.:2.000
                                                            1st Qu.:3.00
## Median :3.000 Median :3.000
                                Median :4.000
                                              Median :2.000
                                                            Median:4.00
## Mean :3.132
                Mean :3.135
                                Mean :3.459
                                              Mean :2.675
                                                            Mean :3.45
## 3rd Qu.:4.000
                3rd Qu.:4.000
                                3rd Qu.:4.000
                                              3rd Qu.:3.000
                                                            3rd Qu.:4.00
## Max. :5.000
                Max. :5.000
                                Max. :5.000
                                              Max. :5.000
                                                            Max. :5.00
##
       Pos6
## Min. :2.000
## 1st Qu.:3.000
## Median :4.000
## Mean :3.684
## 3rd Qu.:4.000
## Max. :5.000
```

2. Compute the correlations among all variables using the 'cor' command cor(hw1Data) ## Pos1 Pos2 Pos3 Pos4 Pos5 Pos6 ## Pos1 1.0000000 0.1898131 0.3095972 -0.2998237 0.2794837 0.2947621 ## Pos2 0.1898131 1.0000000 0.2881187 -0.5442878 0.4683227 0.3941277 ## Pos3 0.3095972 0.2881187 1.0000000 -0.3475837 0.3279626 0.3866052 ## Pos4 -0.2998237 -0.5442878 -0.3475837 1.0000000 -0.6539404 -0.5118210 ## Pos5 0.2794837 0.4683227 0.3279626 -0.6539404 1.0000000 0.6230545 ## Pos6 0.2947621 0.3941277 0.3866052 -0.5118210 0.6230545 1.0000000 # Pos4 is negatively correlated with other variables indicating that it should be reverse coded # 3. Recode the item that is out of whack with the others. I'll give you # the code to this one. newData <- lessR::recode(c(Pos4), old=1:5, new=5:1, data=hw1Data)</pre> ## ## -----## First four rows of data to recode for data frame: hw1Data ## -----## Pos4 ## 1 ## 2 2 ## 3 2 ## 4 2 ## ## ## Recoding Specification ## -----## 1 --> 5 2 --> 4 ## ## 3 --> 3 4 --> 2 ## ## 5 --> 1 ## ## Number of cases (rows) to recode: 342 ## Replace existing values of each specified variable, no value for option: new.var ## --- Recode: Pos4 -----## Number of unique values of Pos4 in the data: 5 ## Number of values of Pos4 to recode: 5 ## ## ## First four rows of recoded data

3 4 ## 4 4

Pos4

3

4

##

1

2

```
cor(hw1Data)
##
             Pos1
                        Pos2
                                   Pos3
                                              Pos4
                                                         Pos5
                                                                    Pos6
## Pos1 1.0000000 0.1898131 0.3095972 -0.2998237 0.2794837
                                                               0.2947621
## Pos2 0.1898131 1.0000000 0.2881187 -0.5442878 0.4683227
                                                               0.3941277
## Pos3 0.3095972 0.2881187 1.0000000 -0.3475837 0.3279626
                                                               0.3866052
## Pos4 -0.2998237 -0.5442878 -0.3475837 1.0000000 -0.6539404 -0.5118210
## Pos5 0.2794837 0.4683227 0.3279626 -0.6539404 1.0000000
                                                               0.6230545
## Pos6 0.2947621 0.3941277 0.3866052 -0.5118210 0.6230545 1.0000000
# hey, nothing happened!
# problem: used hw1Data instead of the newData
# 5. try it again with the correct object this time.
cor(newData)
##
            Pos1
                      Pos2
                                Pos3
                                          Pos4
                                                    Pos5
                                                              Pos6
## Pos1 1.0000000 0.1898131 0.3095972 0.2998237 0.2794837 0.2947621
## Pos2 0.1898131 1.0000000 0.2881187 0.5442878 0.4683227 0.3941277
## Pos3 0.3095972 0.2881187 1.0000000 0.3475837 0.3279626 0.3866052
## Pos4 0.2998237 0.5442878 0.3475837 1.0000000 0.6539404 0.5118210
## Pos5 0.2794837 0.4683227 0.3279626 0.6539404 1.0000000 0.6230545
## Pos6 0.2947621 0.3941277 0.3866052 0.5118210 0.6230545 1.0000000
# 6. look at the coefficient alpha in both hw1Data and newData.
alpha(newData)$total$raw_alpha
## [1] 0.7919083
alpha(hw1Data)$total$raw alpha
## Some items ( Pos4 ) were negatively correlated with the first principal component and
## probably should be reversed.
## To do this, run the function again with the 'check.keys=TRUE' option
## [1] 0.3441327
# alpha improves dramatically when Pos4 is reverse coded.
```

4. rerun the correlation among all variables. I'll give you the code again.