

My first replicable Paper

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Abstract

This is an example on how to make a reproducible paper. We are using R from Rstudio, creating an RSweave document. This is a nice start to create a nice paper and get an A+. The next sections will show the steps taken.

1 Introduction

This is my intro to my great paper, I will explain the cool things I can do with my new ‘computational thinking’ powers combined with some Latex. This is my intro to my great paper, I will explain the cool things I can do with my new ‘computational thinking’ powers combined with some Latex. This is my intro to my great paper, I will explain the cool things I can do with my new ‘computational thinking’ powers combined with some Latex. This is my intro to my great paper, I will explain the cool things I can do with my new ‘computational thinking’ powers combined with some Latex.

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2 Exploring Data

Sections may use a label¹. This label is needed for referencing. For example the next section has label *datas*, so you can reference it by writing: As we see in section 2.1.

2.1 Exploring Categorical Data

Here, I continue doing this nice work, I hope you like it and read it. It has been a very hard work. Here, I continue doing this nice work, I hope you like it and read it. It has been a very hard work. Here, I continue doing this nice work, I hope you like it and read it. It has been a very hard work. Here, I continue doing this nice work, I hope you like it and read it. It has been a very hard work. Here, I continue doing this nice work, I hope you like it and read it. It has been a very hard work. Here, I continue doing this nice work, I hope you like it and read it. It has been a very hard work.

You can see the statistics of categorical variables in Table 1.

Table 1: Freq Table

Variable	Levels	n	%	\sum %
Region	Africa	11	14.5	14.5
	Asia	35	46.0	60.5
	Eurasia	6	7.9	68.4
	Europe	15	19.7	88.1
	NAmerica	5	6.6	94.7
	Oceania	1	1.3	96.0
	SAmerica	3	4.0	100.0
all		76	100.0	
ONI	nd	2	2.6	2.6
	ne	41	54.0	56.6
	per	8	10.5	67.1
	sel	21	27.6	94.7
	sub	4	5.3	100.0
all		76	100.0	

You can see this variable plotted in Figure 1

¹In fact, you can have a label wherever you think a future reference to that content might be needed.

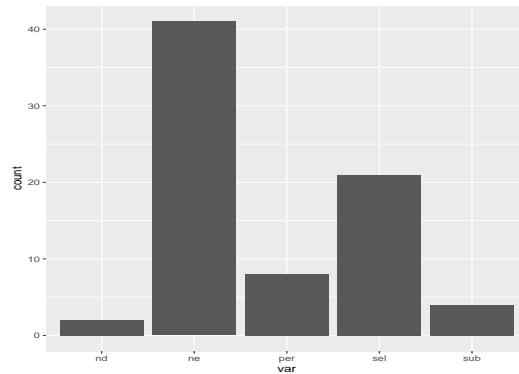


Figure 1: ONI barplot

2.2 Exploring Numerical Data

[illegible]

Table 2: Stat summary for numeric vars

Statistic	Median	Mean	Min	Max	Pctl(25)	Pctl(75)	St. Dev.
FH	61	58.91	10	97	43.5	80	23.79
RWB	37.99	39.67	6.38	83.90	28.22	46.85	18.13

In the Table 2, you realize that the mean of FH is **58.9078947368421**. Boxplots were introduced by Tuckey (?, ?).

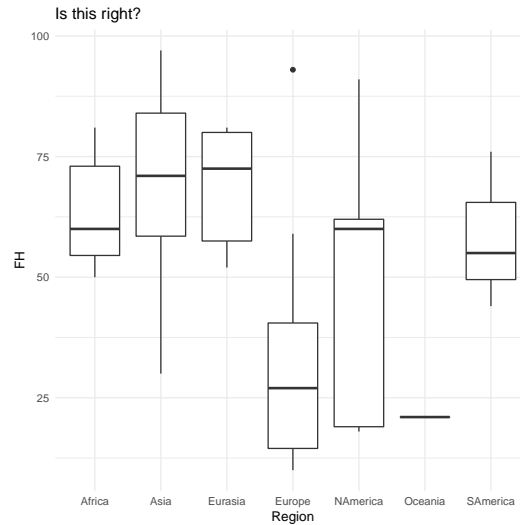


Figure 3: Boxplots: one numerical by a category.

you like it and read it. It has been a very hard work.

3.1 Numerical and Numerical

[illegible]

The scatter plot is thought to be invented by John Frederick W. Herschel
(?, ?)

4 My Regression

This is a Regression in R:

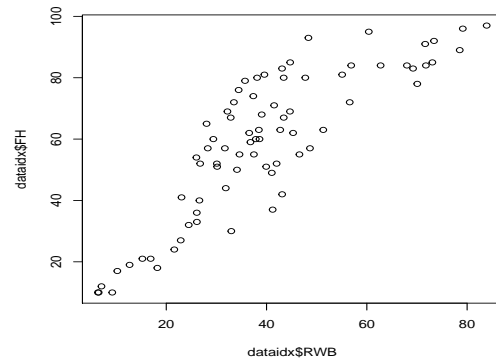


Figure 4: boxplots

```
> regre1=lm(FH~RWB,data=dataidx)
```

This is another:

```
> regre2=lm(FH~RWB+ONI,data=dataidx)
```

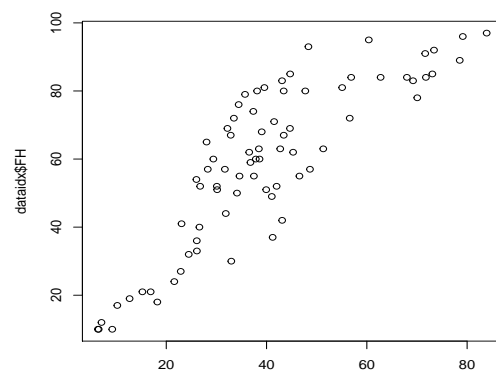


Figure 5: boxplots

These is a better summary, and for both:

Table 3: Regression Models

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	FH	
	(1)	(2)
RWB	1.113*** (0.081)	1.061*** (0.109)
ONIne		1.687 (10.165)
ONIper		5.324 (9.670)
ONIsel		11.111 (9.851)
ONIsub		14.733 (11.045)
Constant	14.760*** (3.522)	11.516 (12.077)
Observations	76	76
R ²	0.719	0.757
Adjusted R ²	0.715	0.739
Residual Std. Error	12.690 (df = 74)	12.146 (df = 70)
F Statistic	189.526*** (df = 1; 74)	43.529*** (df = 5; 70)
<i>Note:</i> *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01		

I hope you like what you see in the Table 3.

References

- Friendly, M., & Denis, D. (2005). The early origins and development of the scatterplot. *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 41(2), 103–130. Retrieved 2018-10-17, from <http://doi.wiley.com/10.1002/jhbs.20078> doi: 10.1002/jhbs.20078
- Tukey, J. W. (1977). *Exploratory data analysis*. Reading, Mass: Addison-Wesley Pub. Co.