Loading a Package

library(PACKAGE NAME)

Reading in Data

NAME OF DATASET <- read_csv("PATH & NAME OF DATASET.csv")

Note: The name of the dataset will change, but it will always need to have the .csv at the end of its name!
Note: Do not put spaces in the name you give the data set.

Preview a Dataset

glimpse(NAME OF DATASET)

head(NAME OF DATASET) – shows first 6 rows

names(NAME OF DATASET) – outputs the names of the columns/variables

Plotting a One Categorical Variable Bar Plot with Counts

```
ggplot(data = NAME OF DATASET,
     mapping = aes(x = NAME OF VARIABLE)) +
 geom_bar(stat = "count") +
 labs(title = "TITLE FOR GRAPH",
       x = "TITLE FOR THE X-AXIS",
       y = "TITLE FOR THE Y-AXIS")
```

Note: This bar plot has the variable names on the x-axis. If the names are squished, then you should use **y =** NAME OF VARIABLE instead of **x =** NAME OF VARIABLE.

Plotting a One Categorical Variable Bar Plot with Proportions

```
ggplot(data = NAME OF DATASET,
     mapping = aes(x = NAME OF VARIABLE)) +
 geom_bar(stat = "count", aes(y = ..prop.., group = 1)) +
 labs(title = "TITLE FOR GRAPH",
       x = "TITLE FOR THE X-AXIS",
       y = "TITLE FOR THE Y-AXIS")
```

Note: This bar plot has the variable names on the x-axis. If the names are squished, then you should use **y =** NAME OF VARIABLE instead of **x =** NAME OF VARIABLE.

Creating a Summary Table of Observations of One Categorical Variable

```
NAME OF DATASET |>
  count(NAME OF VARIABLE)
```

Conducting an Exact Binomial Hypothesis Test for One Proportion

binom.test(x = NUMBER OF SUCCESSES, n = SAMPLE SIZE, p = NULL VALUE, alternative = "DIRECTION")

Note: The alternative direction can be "greater", "less", or "two.sided"