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| **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” |
| **Performing a Chi-Squared Goodness-of-Fit Test (One Categorical Variable)**  chisq\_test(x = NAME OF DATASET,  response = NAME OF VARIABLE,  p = c(“CATEGORY 1” = EXPECTED PROP 1,  “CATEGORY 2” = EXPECTED PROP 2,  “CATEGORY LAST” = EXPECTED PROP LAST  )  )  \*Make sure to check conditions first! |
| **Plotting a Two Categorical Variable Bar Plot**  ggplot(data = NAME OF DATASET,  mapping = aes(x = EXPLANATORY VARIABLE,  fill = RESPONSE VARIABLE)  ) +  geom\_bar(stat = “count”,  position = “fill”) +  labs(title = “TITLE FOR GRAPH”,  x = “TITLE FOR THE X-AXIS”,  y = “TITLE FOR THE Y-AXIS”)  ***Note:*** If you want a side-by-side bar plot you need to change position to “dodge”. If you want a stacked bar plot, you need change position to “stack”. |
| **Creating a Summary Table of Observations from Two Categorical Variables**  NAME OF DATASET |>  count(NAME OF VARIABLE 1, NAME OF VARIABLE 2) |
| **Creating a Contingency Table of Observed Counts from Two Categorical Variables**  NAME OF DATASET |>  count(EXPLANATORY VARIABLE, RESPONSE VARIABLE) |>  pivot\_wider(names\_from = RESPONSE VARIABLE,  values\_from = n) |>  adorn\_totals(where = c(“row”, “col”))  ***Note:*** Your explanatory variable should be in the rows and your response variable should be in the columns. So, the variable you insert into names\_from should be the response variable you are interested in. |
| **Creating a Contingency Table of Observed Proportions from Two Categorical Variables**  NAME OF DATASET |>  count(EXPLANATORY VARIABLE, RESPONSE VARIABLE) |>  pivot\_wider(names\_from = RESPONSE VARIABLE,  values\_from = n) |>  adorn\_totals(where = c(“row”, “col”)) |>  adorn\_percentages(denominator = “row”)  ***Note:*** Since your explanatory variable (groups) should be in your rows from above, we want to calculate our proportions in respect to the group totals. |
| **Performing a Chi-Square Test (Two Categorical Variables)**  chisq\_test(x = NAME OF DATASET,  response = RESPONSE VARIABLE,  explanatory = EXPLANATORY VARIABLE)  \*Make sure to check conditions first! |
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| **Calculating Summary Statistics for One Numeric Variable**  favstats(~ NAME OF VARIABLE, data = NAME OF DATASET)  ***Note:*** The ~ (top left keyboard) **must** be included *before* the variable's name! |
| **Histogram for One Numeric Variable**  ggplot(data = NAME OF DATASET,  mapping = aes(x = NAME OF VARIABLE)) +  geom\_histogram(binwidth = WIDTH OF BINS, color = “white”) +  labs(title = “TITLE FOR GRAPH”,  x = “TITLE FOR THE X-AXIS”,  y = “TITLE FOR THE Y-AXIS”)  ***Note:*** A histogram **must** have a numeric variable on the x-axis! If your variable has a space in it, you will need to use tick marks. |
| **Dotplot for One Numeric Variable**  ggplot(data = NAME OF DATASET,  mapping = aes(x = NAME OF VARIABLE)) +  geom\_dotplot() +  labs(title = “TITLE FOR GRAPH”,  x = “TITLE FOR THE X-AXIS”,  y = “TITLE FOR THE Y-AXIS”)  ***Note:*** A dotplot **must** have the variable on the x-axis! |
| **Boxplot for One Numeric Variable**  ggplot(data = NAME OF DATASET,  mapping = aes(x = NAME OF VARIABLE)) +  geom\_boxplot() +  labs(title = “TITLE FOR GRAPH”,  x = “TITLE FOR THE X-AXIS”,  y = “”)  ***Note:*** This boxplot is horizontal. If you want for your boxplot to be vertical, in the mapping aes(), you use **y =** instead of **x =** . Keep in mind you will need to change the location of you axis label, too! |
| **Performing a t-test for One Mean (and Confidence Interval)**  t\_test(x = NAME OF DATASET,  response = NAME OF VARIABLE,  mu = VALUE FROM NULL HYPOTHESIS FOR Mu,  alternative = "two-sided",  conf\_level = 0.95)  ***Note:*** If you want a 90% confidence interval, you change conf\_level to 0.90. If you want a 99% confidence interval, you change conf\_level to 0.99  ***Note:*** If you are doing a one-sided hypothesis test, you change alternative to either “greater” or “less” |