

Hello R!

An Introduction to R



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Programma

1. Intro R
2. Practicum
3. Confirmatory factor analysis

Open:
<https://witusj.github.io/hellor/hellor.html#2>

Hello R!

This presentation can be found online:

witusj.github.io/hellor/hellor.html

press F for fullscreen

For the Workshop R (Dutch) go to:

witusj.github.io/WorkshopSI/

Workshop documents can be found here (docs folder):

<https://github.com/witusj/hellor>

Who R we?

Eghe Osagie

- Assistant Professor at HAN University of AS
- Lecturer Bachelor HRM & Master HRM
- **Interests:** Employability, Sustainability, HRA, Research methodology

Witek ten Hove

- Instructor at HAN University of AS
- Coördinator of MSI
- **Interests:** Business Economics, Data Engineering, Data Mining, AI, Web Dev.

Intro R

- **Created in:** 1995 by Ross Ihaka & Robert Gentleman at the University of Auckland
- Free
- Computer language
- Windows, Mac, Linux
- and object oriented

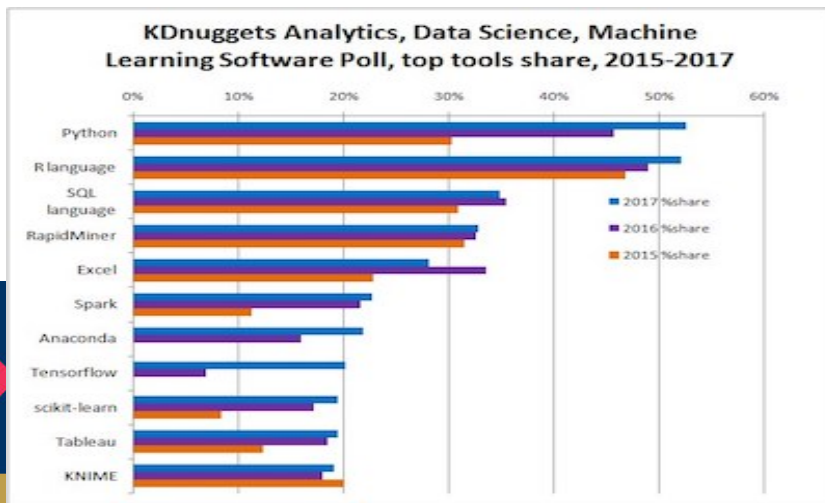
- Extending software via '*packages*'
- Each package is maintained and supported by the author, but not warranted
- CRAN checks report any potential notes, warnings, and errors associated with a package
- Numerous Output options

Copy paste command in R

```
library(leaflet)
m <- leaflet() %>% addTiles() %>% #
Add default OpenStreetMap map tiles
addMarkers(lng=174.768, lat=-36.852,
label= "The birthplace of R",
labelOptions = labelOptions(noHide =
T))
m # Print the map
```

- Ranking second as tool for data science (after Python)
- Upcoming tool in Social sciences

ORule of Thumb: Play with the R program before you work on anything professional and know your data



Exemplary Packages

Package	description
LAVAAN	Latent Variable Analysis (SEM,CFA)
AcousticNDLCodeR	Coding Sound Files for Use with NDL
abd	The Analysis of Biological Data
RQDA	R-Based Qualitative Data Analysis
RSmartlyIO	Loading Facebook and Instagram Advertising Data from 'Smartly.io'
qdap	Bridging the Gap Between Qualitative Data and Quantitative Analysis
gha	Qualitative Harmonic Analysis
quanteda	Quantitative Analysis of Textual Data

See for more packages:

https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/available_packages_by_name.html

Replace red.....

```
library(leaflet)
m <- leaflet() %>% addTiles() %>% #
Add default OpenStreetMap map tiles
addMarkers(Ing=174.768, lat=-36.852,
label= "The birthplace of R",
labelOptions = labelOptions(noHide =
T))
m # Print the map
```

....with green.

```
m <- leaflet() %>%
addTiles() %>% # Add default
OpenStreetMap map tiles
addMarkers(Ing= 5.949481,
lat=51.989683, label= "An introduction
to R", labelOptions =
labelOptions(noHide = T))
m # Print the map
```

Exemplary output

Copy paste command in R

```
pie(c(a=78, b=17, c=5), init.angle =  
315, col = c("deepskyblue", "yellow",  
"yellow3"), border = FALSE, radius =  
1.0)
```

Copy paste command in R

```
install.packages("threejs")  
library(threejs)  
data(ego)  
graphjs(ego, bg="black")
```



More examples:

<https://github.com/witusj/hellor/blob/master/hellor.Rmd>

Practicum R

Practicum

Go to: witusj.github.io/WorkshopSI/

Perform the following exercises:

- Basis R
- Sessie 1 Inlezen/ Bekijken (***Alleen 'lokaal bestand'***)
- Sessie 2 Muteren/ Analyseren (***Alleen 'muteren'***)

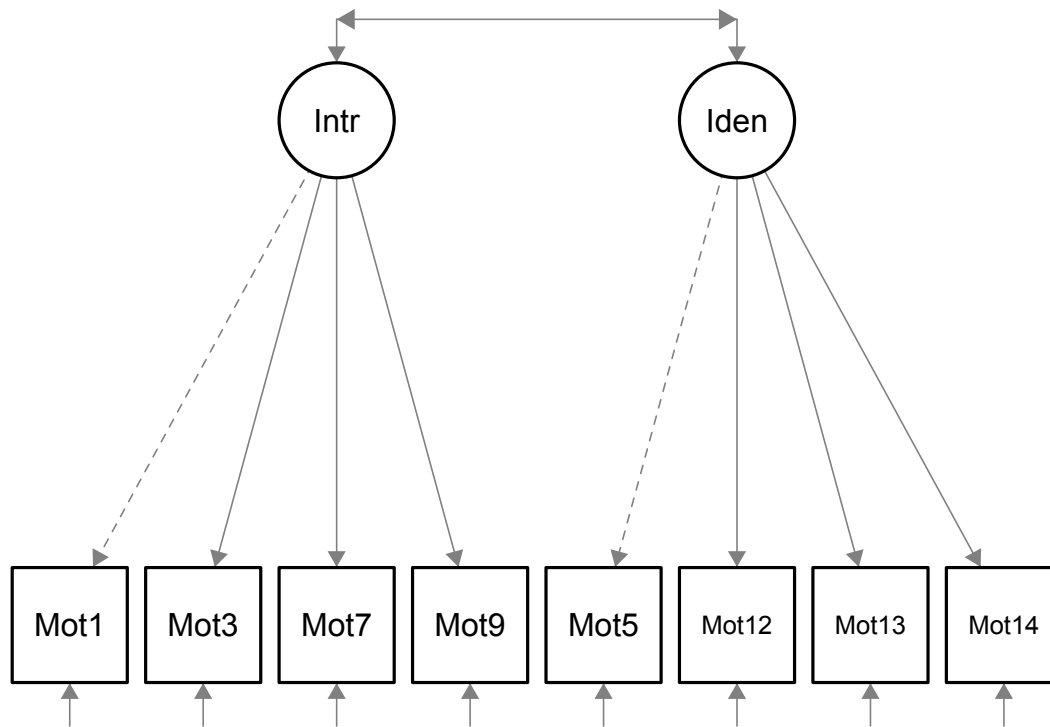
Remaining exercises can be performed at home

Confirmatory Factor Analysis (Dutch)

CFA

Doel confirmatory factor analysis:
bevestiging krijgen voor van te voren bepaald
model/structuur

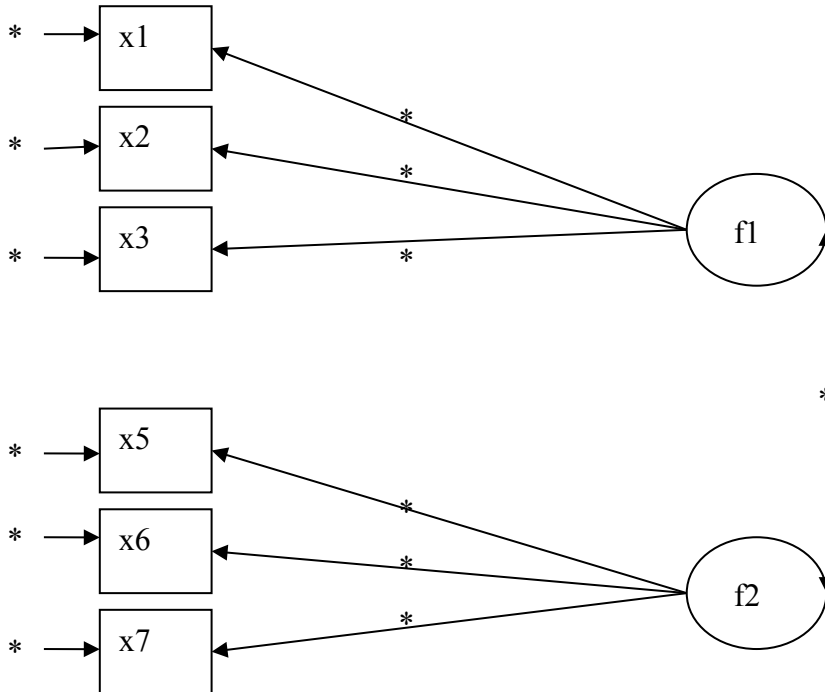
CFA model:



Kenmerken:

- **NIET** elke manifeste variabele een lading op elke factor
- **WEL** relatie tussen de componenten
- **WEL** meetfouten

CFA model:



De asterixen verwijzen naar de te schatten parameters

Parameters = die delen van het model die nog onbekend zijn voor de onderzoeker, en dus berekend moeten worden

Hier:

- meetfouten,
- factorladingen,
- correlaties tussen factoren,
- variantie van factoren,

...

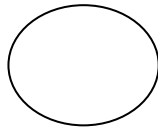
Belangrijke bergippen in CFA

- **Rondje** = niet direct gemeten (latente var. [f])
- **Vierkant** = direct gemeten (manifeste var./indicator/item [x])
- ***ind.*** = indicator[x]
- **→** = impact van 1 variabele/factor op een andere variabele/factor
- **↔** = covariantie of correlatie tussen variabelen/factoren.
- ***Meetmodel*** = relatie tussen latente variabelen en indicatoren
- ***Structuurmodel*** = relaties tussen latente variabelen
- ***EXO*** = Exogene construct/factor (pijlje exit)
- **e** = meetfout

Notatie voor tekenen van modellen



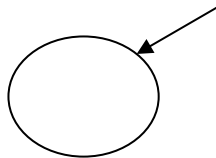
Een manifeste variabele



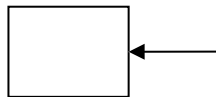
Een latente variabele



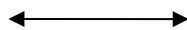
Een causale relatie



Meetfouten bij latente variabelen

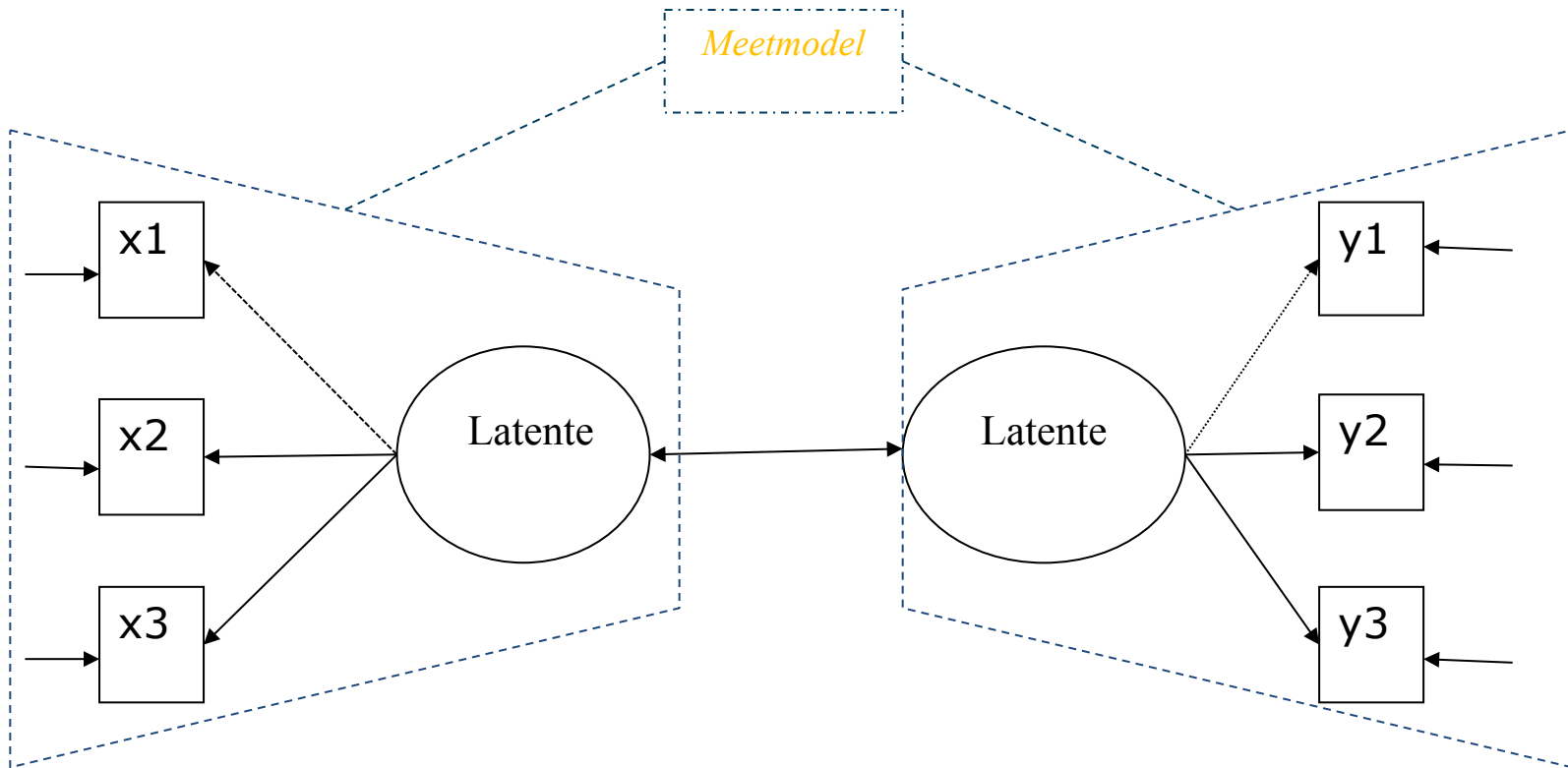


Meetfouten bij manifeste variabelen



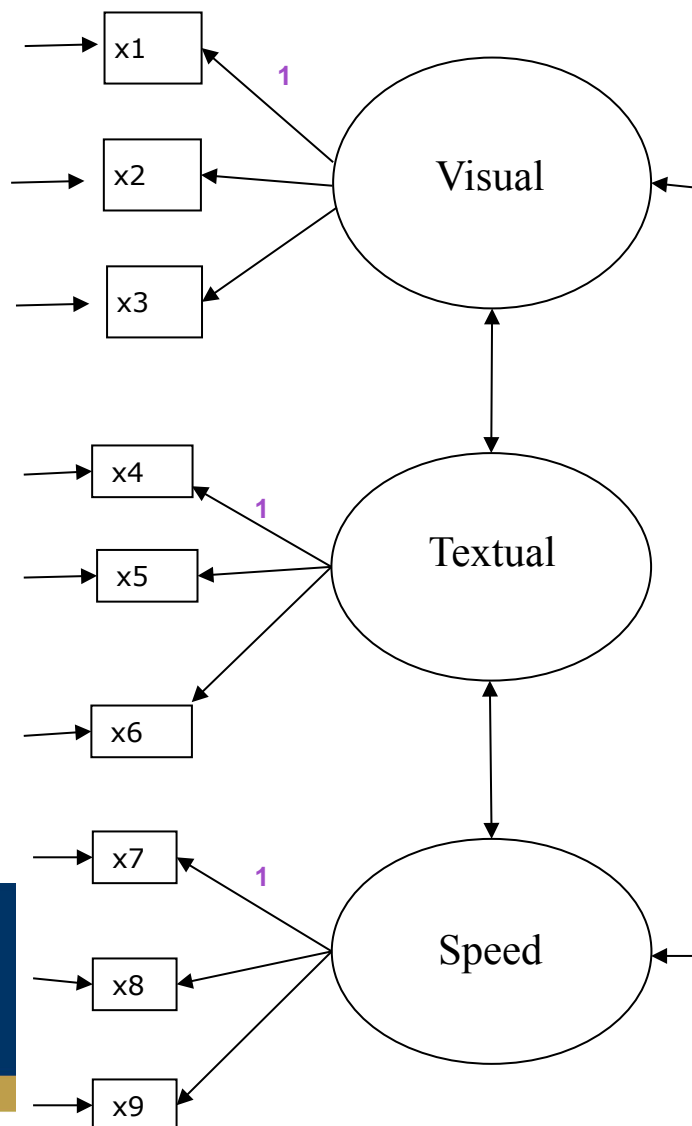
Correlatie/ covariantie tussen variabelen

Voorbeeld model CFA



Belangerijke Commands LAVAAN

Formule type	Operator	Betekenis
• Definitie van latente variabele	=~	Is measured by/ Is gemeten door
• regressie	~	Is regressed on
• (residu) (co)variantie	~~	Is correlated with/ gecorrooleerd met
• intercept	~1	intercept
	f	Latente variabele
	y	Afhankelijke var
	x	Onafhank. Var/observed variable/indicator
	cfa()	Voer een CFA analyse uit. Met help("cfa"), krijg je uitleg over de functie
	sem()	Voer een SEM analyse uit. Met help("sem"), krijg je uitleg over de functie
	Growth()	Voer een Growth curve analyse uit. Met help("growth"), krijg je uitleg over de functie



1. Bepaal model(len)

Visual $\sim x1 + x2 + x3$

Textual $\sim x4 + x5 + x6$

Speed $\sim x7 + x8 + x9$

Latent variable $\sim \text{indicator1} + \text{indicator2} + \text{indicator3}$

2. Specificeer model(len) in R

```
HS.model <- ' visual  $\sim x1 + x2 + x3$ 
  textual  $\sim x4 + x5 + x6$ 
  speed  $\sim x7 + x8 + x9$  '
```

3. Fit model(len) in R

```
fit <- cfa (HS.model, data = HolzingerSwineford1939)
```

4. Lees Fit indices af/vergelijk ze

```
summary (fit, fit.measures = TRUE )
```

5. Bepaal beste model

Fit indices

Fit indices	Tresholds (cut-offs)
• Relative Chi square (Chi-square-df; cmin/df)	< 2 ^a of <3= good ^b (soms is <5 ook toegelaten ^c)
• p value of the model	> .05
• RMSEA	< .05=good; .05-.10=moderate; > .10=bad ^b
• CFI	> .95=great; > .90 traditional; > .80 sommige gevallen toelaatbaar ^bstreven > .93 ^d
• GFI	> .90 ^d ...liefst > .95 ^b
• (N)NFI	> .90 ^d ...of > .95 ^c
• AGFI	> .80 ^b

a = Ullman(2001). b = Hu & Bentler (1999). c = Schumacker & Lomax (2004). d = Byrne (1994)

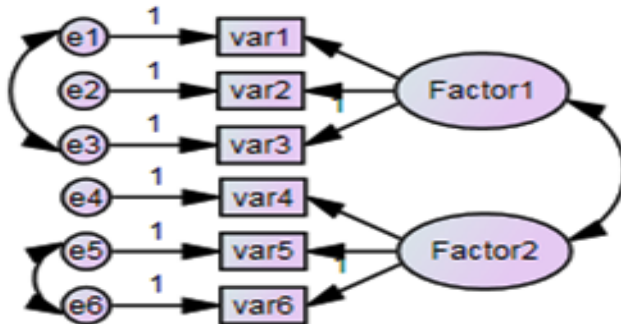
Modification indices (MI) & Standardized residuals covar (SRC)

Aanpassen model : doe je bij geen goede fit. Theoretische onderbouwing belangrijk!!

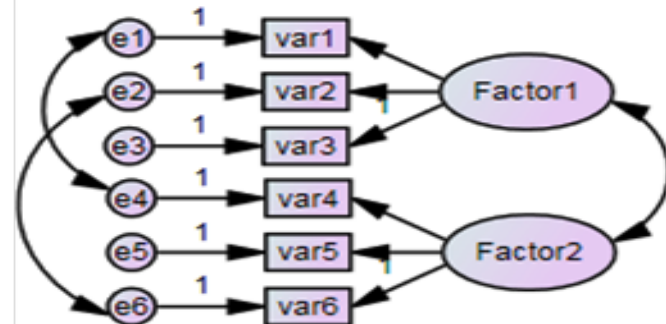
- ***Theorie***
- ***MI***
 - Error van verschillende constructen mogen niet correleren
 - Error mag niet correleren met latente of observerd constructen
- ***SRC***
 - Error van verschillende constructen mogen niet correleren
 - Error mag niet correleren met latente of observerd constructen

MI rules

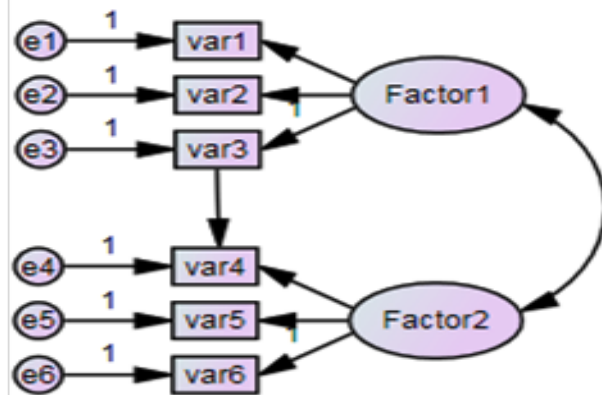
Acceptable



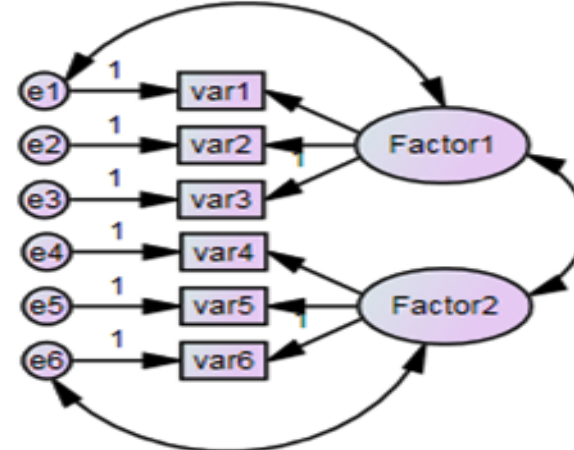
Inacceptable



Inacceptable



Inacceptable



CFA samengevat

- *CFA om model-fit te schatten: past model bij de data?*
=> fit indices: χ^2 , GFI, AGFI, NNFI, CFI, RMSEA
- *CFA om modellen onderling te vergelijken: kijk naar AIC waarde, lagere waarde dan past model beter bij data*
- *En hoe het model interpreteren? => interpreteren van parameterschattingen*

Practicum

- **CFA** → open Tutorial LAVAAN, perform excises on p. 4-8

Remaining exercises can be performed at home

Questions?