

Packages

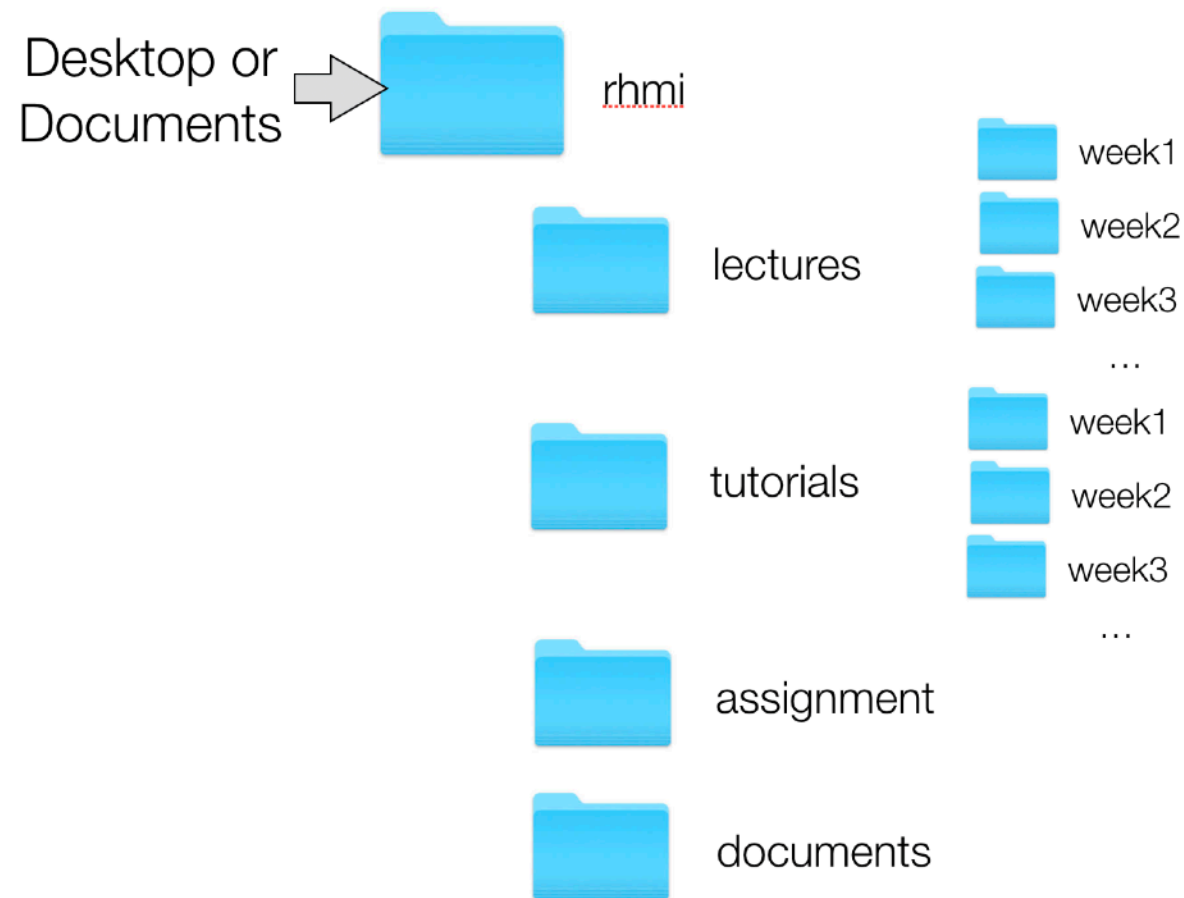
Packages: 5000+ available online

install	load
put on computer	make available to R
<code>install.packages("lsr")</code>	<code>library(lsr)</code>

Environment panel

Environment					
History					
Connections					
Global Environment					
<input type="checkbox"/> Name	Type	Length	Size	Value	
<input type="checkbox"/> ages	numeric	3	80 B	num [1:3] 6 7 1	
<input type="checkbox"/> animal	character	1	112 B	"bunny"	

Loading and saving data



“here” package lets you specify a file path easily

`read_csv()` loads up a csv file

`write_csv()` saves a csv file

```
loc <- here("folders/filename.csv")  
data <- read_csv(file = loc)
```

Data manipulation

```
> data
  name colour height bunnyrank bearrank doggyrank
1  bunny   grey    20         1         3         2
2  gladly purple    18         3         1         2
3  flopsy  black    20         1         2         3
4  shadow   red    20         1         3         2
5     lfb  purple    24         1         2         3
6 cuddly paws  <NA>    24        NA        NA        NA
7  doggie  blue    17         2         3         1
```

`data$height`

selects the variable `height` from the tibble called `data`

`data[1,]`

selects the first entire row from the tibble

`data$height[1]`

selects the first case (row) of `height` from the tibble

`data[c(1,4,7), c("age","gender")]`

selects rows 1,4,7 and age/gender columns

`data[1:3, 2:4]`

selects rows 1,2, and 3 and columns 2, 3, and 4

`data$tall <- data$height > 19`

creates a new variable called `tall` which is true if `height` is over 19

`data$tall <- NULL`

removes the variable `tall`

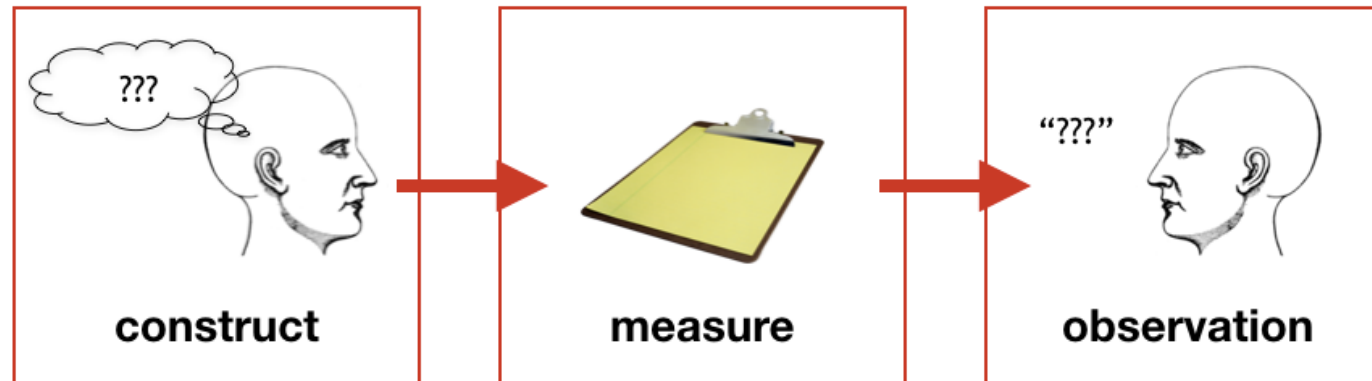
`data[data$height>19,]`

selects the rows from data for which the height is over 19

Measurement

1

operationalisation measurement



Ex) intelligence

WAIS

IQ score

2

kinds of variables: matter for what tests you do!

	categorical	non-categorical			
	nominal	ordinal	interval	ratio	
continuous?			✓	✓	
discrete?	✓	✓	✓	✓	
natural ordering?		✓	✓	✓	
differences meaningful?			✓	✓	
zero means zero?				✓	
ratios meaningful?				✓	

reliability: measuring the same thing twice

3

	test-retest	inter-rater	internal consistency
	time 1 ↓ time 2		"eat this?" "like this?" "breakfast?" "dinner?"
what's different?	time	people	version

4

variable types

explains	needs explaining
predictor	outcome
independent variable	dependent variable
treatment	response

Projects and Markdown

1 R Markdown lets you embed code chunks

You can also embed plots, for example:

```
{r pressure, echo=FALSE}  
plot(pressure)
```

Tells it there is
R code here

R code

Optional
arguments

Name of code chunk

2

Format	Description	Example
<i>*Italic*</i>	Italicised text in between the *	<i>Italic</i>
Bold	Bolds text in between the **	Bold
Pi rounded is `round(3.14)`	Lets you run the R code inline in between the 1	Pi rounded is 3
# Header 1	Makes a really big header	Header 1
## Header 2 (down to 4)	Makes progressively smaller headers	etc.
[Link](https://google.com)	Lets you embed links	Link

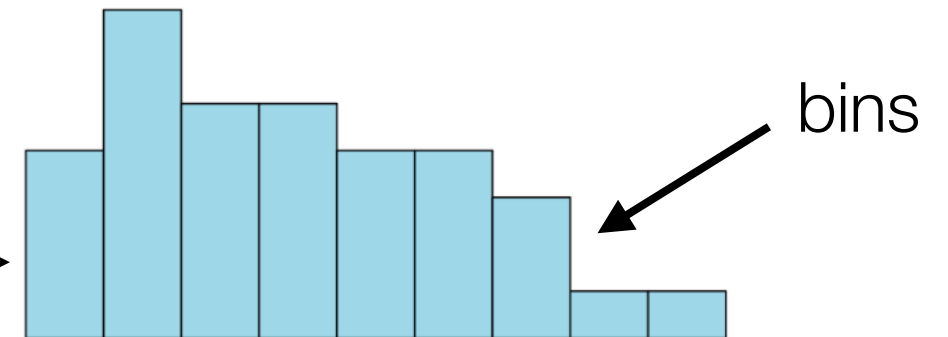
Descriptive statistics

1

Histograms

```
hist(x=data,breaks=12,
     main="title",col="blue")
```

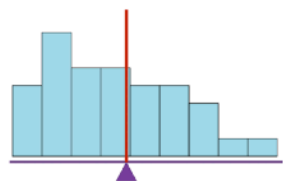
frequency
in each
bin →



2

Central tendency: where is it?

mean



$$\bar{X} = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_{N-1} + X_N}{N}$$

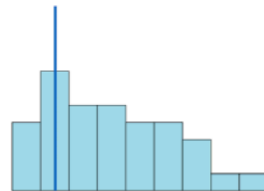
mean(data)
or
sum(data)/N

median

0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5
5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7
8	9						

median(data)
or
quantile(data,0.5)

mode

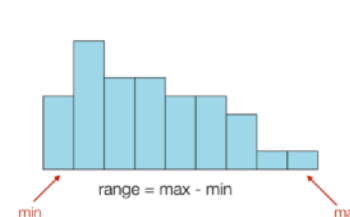


library(lsr)
modeOf(data)
maxFreq(data)

3

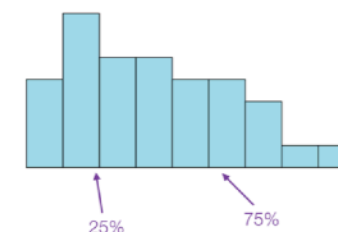
Spread: how wide is it?

range



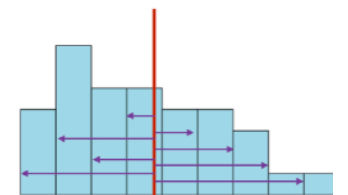
max - min
range(data)

interquartile
range



IQR(data)
quantile(data,c(0.25,0.75))

standard
deviation



sd(data)

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (X_i - \bar{X})^2}$$

4

Summary
functions

Shows part of tibble

head(data)
glimpse(data)

Lots of descriptive statistics

summary(data)