# using easystats notes

January 1, 2023

#### To run:

- quarto preview –to pdf # (opens in a viewer)
- quarto render % ; zathura # not quite right cli
- math mode latex, seems to work if outside R chunk

 $x^2$ 

#### Air Quality

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Etiam lobortis facilisis sem. Nullam nec mi et neque pharetra sollicitudin. Praesent imperdiet mi nec ante. Donec ullamcorper, felis non sodales commodo, lectus velit ultrices augue, a dignissim nibh lectus placerat pede. Vivamus nunc nunc, molestie ut, ultricies vel, semper in, velit. Ut porttitor. Praesent in sapien. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Duis fringilla tristique neque. Sed interdum libero ut metus. Pellentesque placerat. Nam rutrum augue a leo. Morbi sed elit sit amet ante lobortis sollicitudin. Praesent blandit blandit mauris. Praesent lectus tellus, aliquet aliquam, luctus a, egestas a, turpis. Mauris lacinia lorem sit amet ipsum. Nunc quis urna dictum turpis accumsan semper.

## minipage 1

Here is a bulleted list (singlespace environment).

- One
- Two
- Three

The list has ended.

%

### Symbol and minipage 2

See R Lang Ref: 2.1.3.1 Symbol (aka name), usually name of R object. Use `as.name() to coerce to symbol or quote() or atoms of parse()

In order to manipulate symbols we need a new element in our language: the ability to quote a data object. Suppose we want to construct the list (a b). We can't accomplish this with (list a b), because this expression constructs a list of the values of a and b rather than the symbols themselves. This issue is well known in the context of natural languages, where words and sentences may be regarded either as semantic entities or as character strings (syntactic entities). The common practice in natural languages is to use quotation marks to indicate that a word or a sentence is to be treated literally as a string of characters. For instance, the first letter of "John" is clearly "J." If we tell somebody "say your name aloud," we expect to hear that person's name. However, if we tell somebody "say 'your name' aloud," we expect to hear the words "your name." Note that we are forced to nest quotation marks to describe what somebody else might say. We can follow this same practice to identify lists and symbols that are to be treated as data objects rather than as expressions to be evaluated. However, our format for quoting differs from that of natural languages in that we place a quotation mark (traditionally, the single quote symbol') only at the beginning of the object to be quoted. We can get away with this in Scheme syntax because we rely on blanks and parentheses to delimit objects. Thus, the meaning of the single quote character is to quote the next object. Now we can distinguish between symbols and their values:

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/8846628/what-exactly-is-a-symbol-in-lisp-scheme The list has ended.