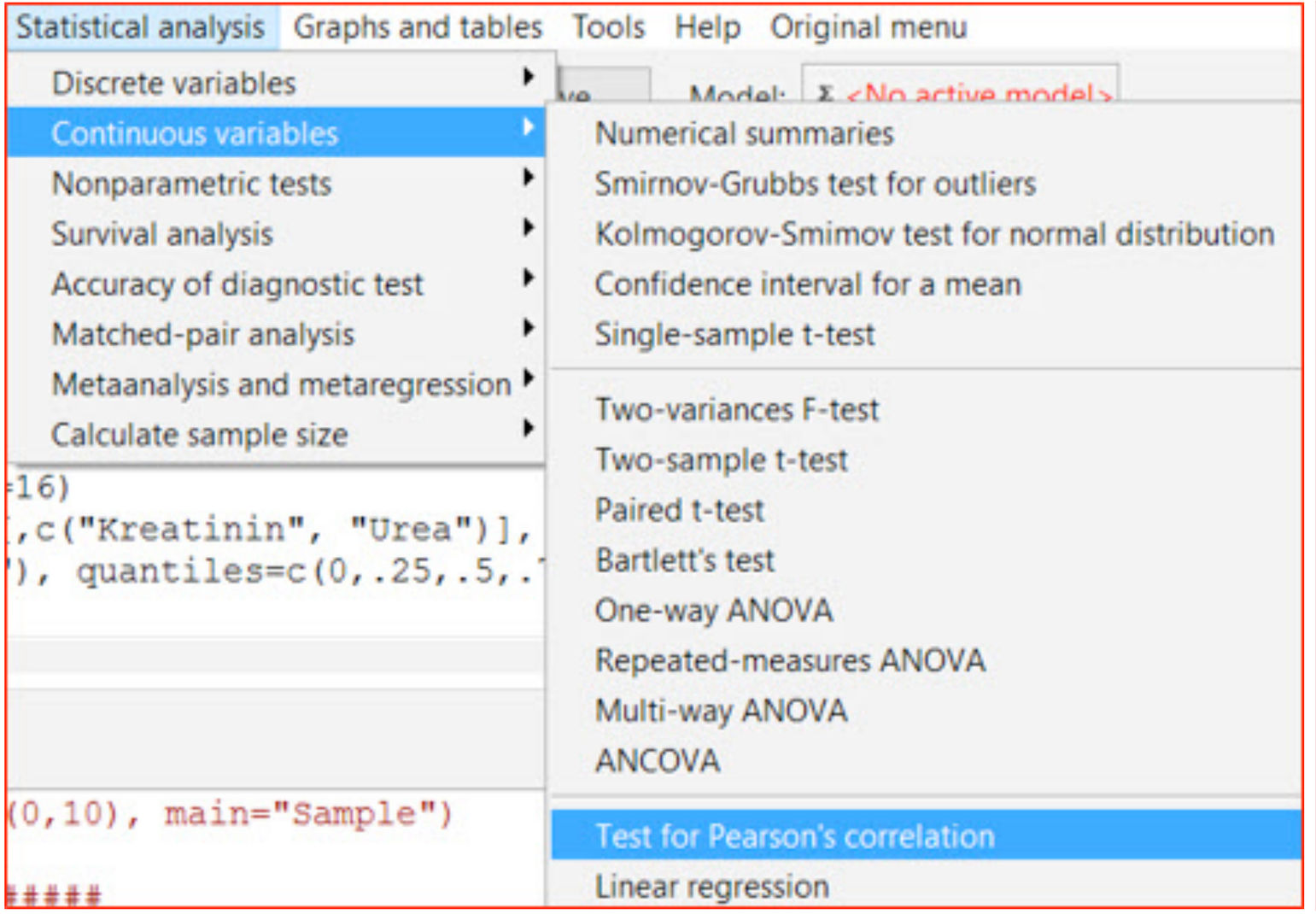
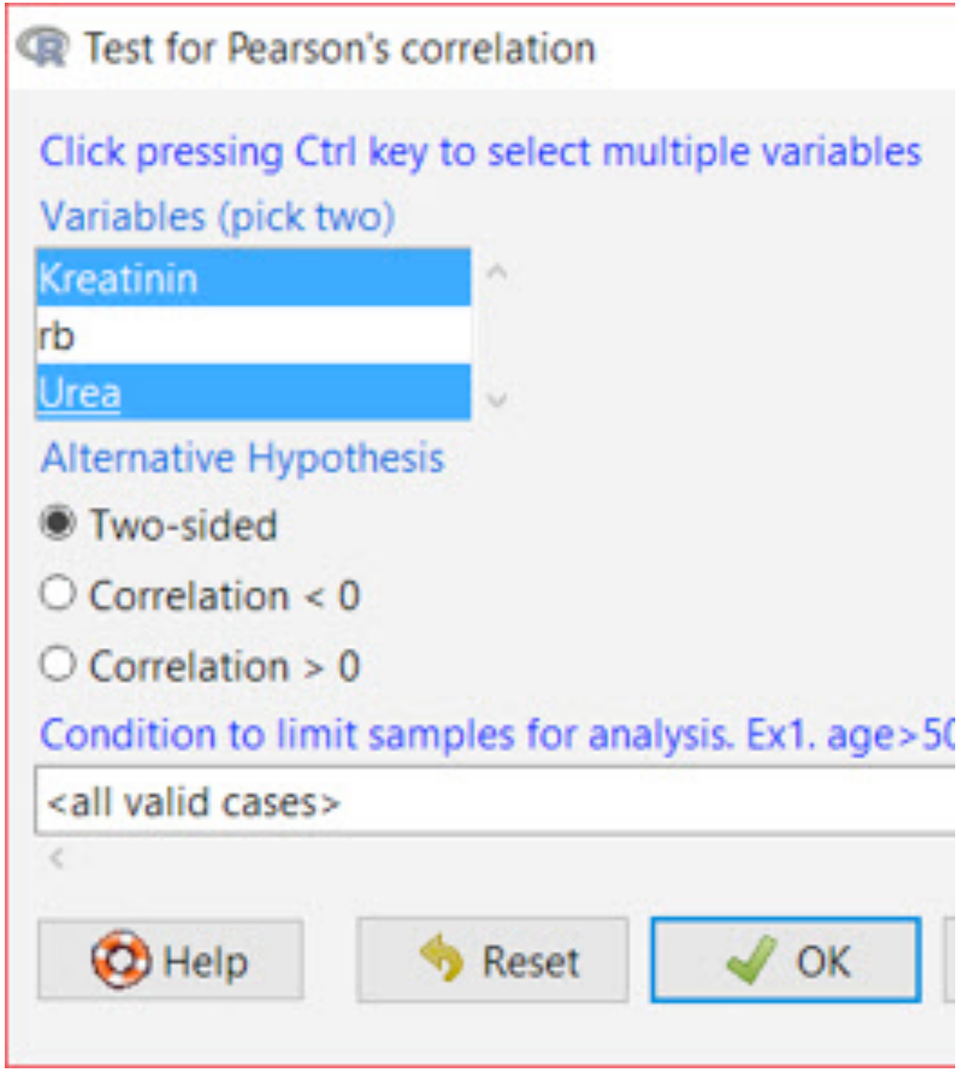
Odrediti koeficijent korelacije između uree i kreatinina.

1. **Proveriti normalnost (nummerical summaries)**
2. **Pearson / Spearman ?**

```
> numSummary(Dataset[,c("Kreatinin", "Urea")], statistics=c("mean", "sd",
+   "quantiles", "cv"), quantiles=c(0,.25,.5,.75,1))
                mean         sd        cv  0% 25% 50% 75% 100% n
Kreatinin 252.14286 47.421615 0.1880744 175 230 260 275  320 7
Urea       22.14286  4.670067 0.2109062  16  19  22  25   29 7
```


Statistical analysis
Graphs and tables
Tools
Help
Original menu
Discrete variables
Continuous variables
Nonparametric tests
Survival analysis
Accuracy of diagnostic test
Matched-pair analysis
Metaanalysis and metaregression
Calculate sample size
Model:
<No active model>
Numerical summaries
Smirnov-Grubbs test for outliers
Kolmogorov-Smimov test for normal distribution
Confidence interval for a mean
Single-sample t-test
Two-variances F-test
Two-sample t-test
Paired t-test
Bartlett's test
One-way ANOVA
Repeated-measures ANOVA
Multi-way ANOVA
ANCOVA
Test for Pearson's correlation
Linear regression
=16)
,c("Kreatinin", "Urea")],
'), quantiles=c(0,.25,.5,.
(0,10), main="Sample")
#####


Test for Pearson's correlation
Click pressing Ctrl key to select multiple variables
Variables (pick two)
Kreatinin
rb
Urea
Alternative Hypothesis
Two-sided
Correlation < 0
Correlation > 0
Condition to limit samples for analysis. Ex1. age>50
<all valid cases>
Help
Reset
OK