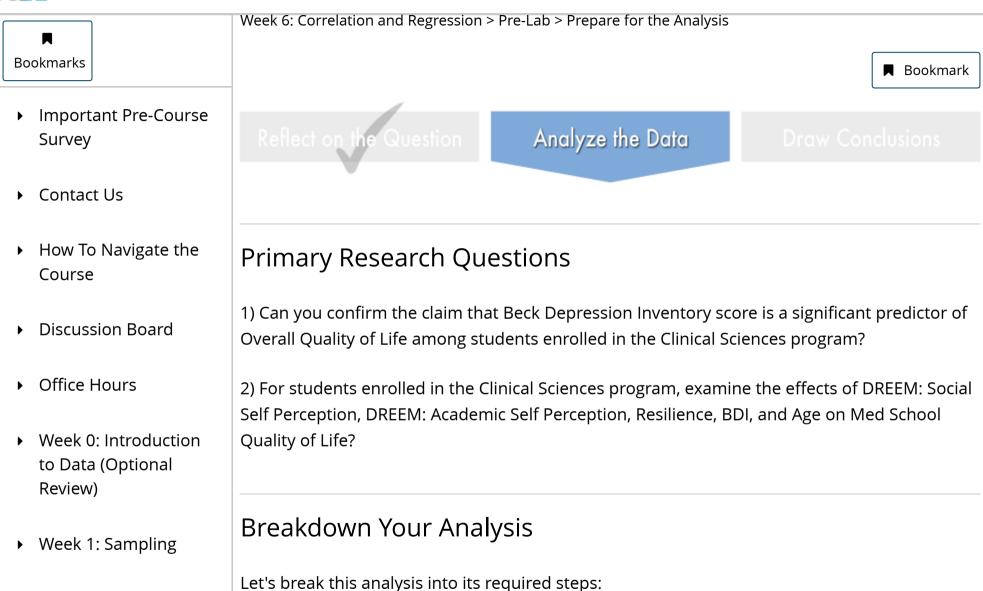


UTAustinX: UT.7.20x Foundations of Data Analysis - Part 2



Week 2: Hypothesis

Testing (One Group Means)

- Week 3: Hypothesis Testing (Two Group Means)
- Week 4: Hypothesis Testing (Categorical Data)
- Week 5: Hypothesis Testing (More Than Two Group Means)
- ▼ Week 6: Correlation and Regression

Readings

Reading Check due May 03, 2016 at 17:00 UTC

Lecture Videos

Comprehension Check due May 03, 2016 at 17:00 UTC

R Tutorial Videos

Pre-Lab

- 1. Subset out just students in the Clinical Sciences program.
- 2. Run a basic correlation matrix for Research Question 1.
- 3. Run the model for Research Question 1 and examine.
- 4. Run a basic correlation matrix for Research Question 2.
- 5. Run the model for Research Question 2 and examine.
- 6. Follow up Research Question 2 with contextual analysis.

Here is the code you will use:

#Subset into the Clinical Sciences clin <- res[res\$Group == "Clinical Sciences",]

Question One

#Intial Correlations
vars <- c("QoL", "BDI")
cor(clin[,vars])</pre>

#RQ1 Model ov_mod <- lm(QoL ~ BDI, data=clin) summary(ov_mod) confint(ov_mod) Pre-Lab due May 03, 2016 at 17:00 UTC

Lab

Lab due May 03, 2016 at 17:00 UTC

Problem Set

Problem Set due May 03, 2016 at 17:00 UTC

```
#Diagnostics
plot(ov_mod, which=1)
cutoff <- 4/(ov_mod$df)
plot(ov_mod, which=4, cook.levels=cutoff)</pre>
```

Question Two

#Initial correlations

vars <- c("MS.QoL", "DREEM.S.SP", "DREEM.A.SP", "Resilience", "BDI", "Age")

cor(clin[,vars], use="pairwise.complete.obs")

#Test the initial correlations
library(psych)
corr.test(clin[,vars], use="pairwise.complete.obs")

#RQ2 Model
ms_mod <- lm(MS.QoL ~ DREEM.S.SP + DREEM.A.SP + Resilience + BDI + Age, data=clin)
summary(ms_mod)
confint(ms_mod)

#Diagnostics
library(car)
vif(ms_mod)
plot(ms_mod, which=1)
cutoff <- 4/(ms_mod\$df)
plot(ms_mod, which=4, cook.levels=cutoff)</pre>

#Put model into context
lmBeta(ms_mod)
round(pCorr(ms_mod), 4)
(1/1 point)
1. What does the summary() function do?
provides the output from the linear model in the console
shows the standardized betas of the model
runs the linear model for the research question
provides summary statistics for the outcome variable
Click here for a video explanation of how to answer this question.
You have used 1 of 1 submissions

(1/1 point) 2. What is the purpose of the following code option in cor()? use="pairwise.complete.obs" It is the option that shows the correlation matrix It shows the p-values associated with each correlation It allows for all complete data to be used in the correlations It calls the "pairwise.complete.obs" data set Click here for a video explanation of how to answer this question. You have used 1 of 1 submissions (1/1 point) 3. What kind of diagnostic plot is provided from the following code?

plot(ov mod, which=1) A Cook's Distance plot A Q-Q plot for normality A scatterplot A Residuals vs. Fitted plot 🗸 Click here for a video explanation of how to answer this question. You have used 1 of 1 submissions (1/1 point) 4. What does the function ImBeta() do? Provides the partial correlation coefficients for the model

- Provides the semi-partial (part) correlation coefficients for the model
- Provides the Standardized Betas for the model
- Runs all diagnostic plots

Click here for a video explanation of how to answer this question.

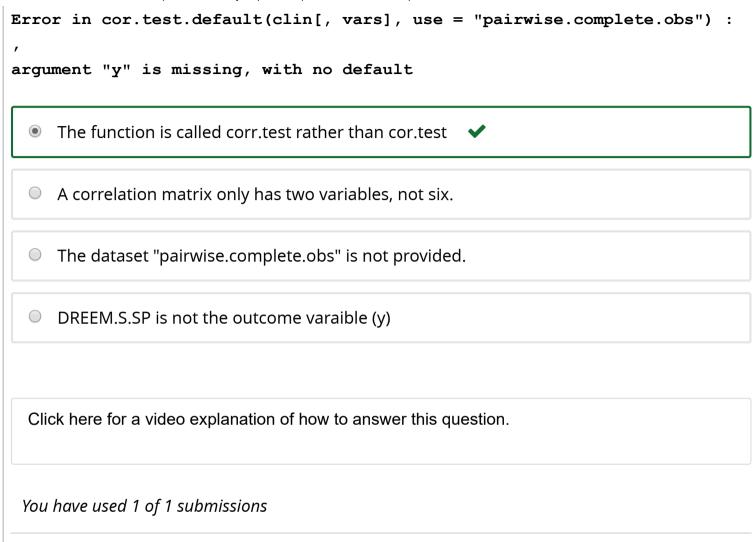
You have used 1 of 1 submissions

(1/1 point)

5. You want to run a correlation matrix, and then get the p-value for each bivariate correlation. You run the following code. What caused the error?

```
vars <- c('MS.QoL', 'DREEM.S.SP', 'DREEM.A.SP', 'Resilience', 'BDI',
   'Age')
cor.test(clin[,vars], use="pairwise.complete.obs")</pre>
```

Warning messages:



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