## Basic R commands

## To input data:

## your_variable_name=c(list of values separated by commas)

Example
St eer s=c( 174, 142, 131, 145, 175, 150, 176, 151, 110, 162, 133, 163, 135, 178, 178, 154, 166, $146,156,167)$

For preloaded datasets make sure MosaicData is checked in the packages list.


If you do not see MoasaicData in your packages list then you need to install this package.

1. Click on "Install" in the Packages window.



2. Another window pops up and you want to type in mosaic, MosaicData in the blank line.

3. Click on "Install." This will install some of the data set we will use in this course. This installation may take a couple of minutes.

Once we have the MosaicData Checkmarked we can calculate a couple of things
For basic statistics:
mean(dataset_name\$variable_name) for mean
median(dataset_name\$variable_name) for median
sd(dataset_name\$variable_name) for standard deviation
quantile(dataset_name\$variable_name,type=2) for quartiles
IF there is no dataset name just you will not need the dollar symbol.
Example:
To find the mean, median, standard deviation, $Q_{1}$, and $Q_{3}$ for the variable verbal in the SAT data set.
> mean(SAT\$ver bal)
[ 1] 457. 14
$>$ medi an(SAT\$ver bal)
[1] 448
$>$ sd(SAT\$ver bal )
[1] 35.17595
$>$ fi venum SAT\$ver bal)
[1] 401427448491516

Mean $=457.14$, Median $=Q_{2}=448, Q_{1}=427, Q_{3}=491$

For graphs:
hist(dataset_name\$variable_name) for histogram
boxplot(data_name\$variable_name) for boxpot
stem(data_name\$variable_name) for stemplot

Example: Creating histogram, boxplot and stemplot for the variable verbal from the data set SAT.
> hi st (SAT\$ver bal)
Histogram of SAT\$verbal

> boxpl ot (SAT\$ver bal )

> stem(SAT\$ver bal)
The deci mal point is 1 digit(s) to the right of the |

| 40 | 167157999 |
| :--- | :--- |
| 42 | 00578990014 |
| 44 | 345888 |
| 46 | 028367 |
| 48 | 24568114567 |
| 50 | 1356356 |

