
Monday, September 13th 2021

Wk 3, Mo

Topic:: R Markdown

Due:: Quiz Ch. 1 ends at 10 pm

population

- like taking a census
- for many quantitative vars
 - does not have the choppiness imposed by histograms
 - has a symmetric bell-shaped (normal, Gaussian) distribution
 - `gf_dhistogram(~ TotChol, data=NHANES, color="black")` with
 - `gf_density(~ TotChol, data=NHANES)`
- std deviation
 - same units as that of quantitative variable
 - notation: σ vs. s
 - visualizing
 - σ as a "unit" of measure
 - visualizing
 - standardizing a score
 - $$Z = ((\text{unstandardized score}) - \text{mean}) / (\text{standard deviation})$$

Q4: Who performed better?

Millie with score of 1410 on the SAT (mean = 1026, sd = 209), or
Michal with score of 27 on the ACT (mean = 20.8, sd = 4.8), or

R Markdown

- getting started with a template
- initialization cell
- compiling
 - document options
 - .pdf preferred for hw? must download file to local computer
 - commands and their results are displayed
- formatting
 - blank line starts a new paragraph
 - `*word*` italicizes
 - `**word**` emboldens

```
### Heading    after blank line gives section heading
## Heading     after blank line gives subsection heading
```

In class we used `read.csv()`

- In console or an `.Rmd` file, load some non-Lock 5 datasets
`<nameYouChoose> <- read.csv(<full url, in quotation marks>)`

EXAMPLE:

```
ssurv <- read.csv("http://scofield.site/teaching/data/csv/ssurv.csv")
```

Other data files available at

```
http://scofield.site/teaching/data/csv/index.html
```

- Added commands that tell things about the data set

```
head(ssurv)
```

```
dim(ssurv)
```

```
names(ssurv)
```