



R with Rcmdr: BASIC INSTRUCTIONS

By Murray Logan

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1. RUNNING & INSTALLATION R UNDER WINDOWS

1.1. Running R and Rcmdr from CD

1.1.1. To load up R

1. Goto the directory `rw2000/bin/`

2. Run the executable file `Rgui.exe`

This will start R. Note that R itself is a command driven program, the menus are provided by an add-in package called `Rcmdr` (see section 2).

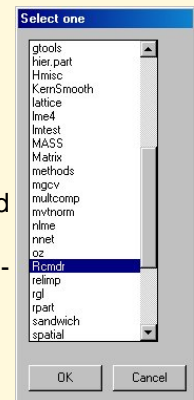
1.1.2. To load up Rcmdr

1. Select the **Packages** menu (from the **Rgui** window)

2. Select the **Load packages..** submenu

The *Select one* window will appear from which you need to select **Rcmdr** and click the **OK** button

This will load up the `Rcmdr` package and a new window will appear (see figure 2)



1.2. Installing from CD

To install R and all the packages used on the CD (including `Rcmdr`) onto your own computer:

1. Run the file called **install.bat** that is in the top(root) directory of the CD
2. Follow the prompts and allow it to install in the default position
3. Once it has installed, a menu and desktop icon will be included
4. The **install.bat** will then automatically install all the packages into their correct locations
5. R and `Rcmdr` can then be run locally (without the CD) by the same instructions as in sections 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 respectively.



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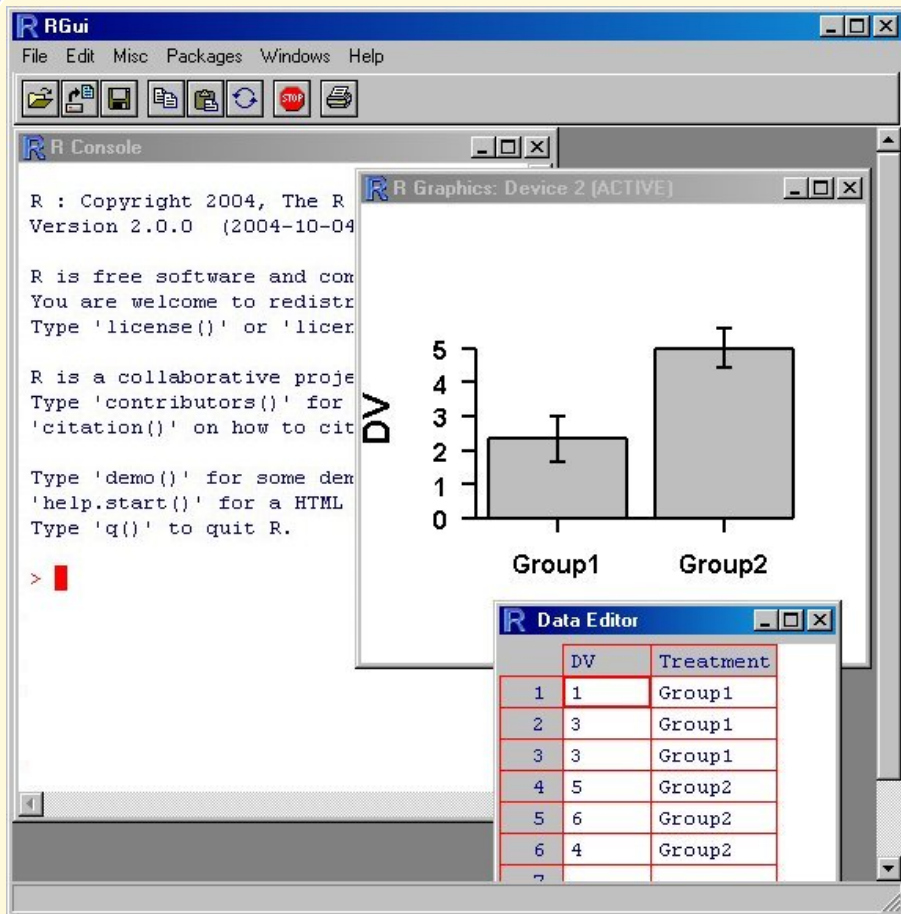


Figure 1: RGui - R 2.0.0 for windows. When running Rcmdr, the **R Console** window is rarely examined. All graphs produced by Rcmdr will appear in a **R Graphics** window within RGui. The **Data Editor** window is a spreadsheet called from Rcmdr that can be used to create and modify data sets. Note, that both the **R Graphics** and **Data Editor** windows are not initially present - they only appear as required.



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1.3. Downloading from R web page

- <http://cran.r-project.org/bin/windows>.

Whilst R, Rcmdr and all of the other packages required can be downloaded from the above site, some menus and dialog boxes of the official Rcmdr package have been added and/or modified by Murray Logan to better suit Bio3011 students. As a result, some of the procedures documented in this manual are not available with the standard Rcmdr download.



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2. Rcmdr

Although R itself is a command driven statistical package, in recognition of the difficulty most students experience while learning to use command driven software, a package (Rcmdr) has recently been included that enables most basic statistical procedures to be performed using a graphical user interface (menus, buttons, boxes, etc).

To enable easy use of R (and Rcmdr), some additional procedures have been developed for Rcmdr by Murray Logan. These procedures extend the capacity and coverage of Rcmdr to include all topics and procedures relevant to Bio3011.

Hereafter, all procedures will relate to Rcmdr (the Rgui window) unless otherwise specified.

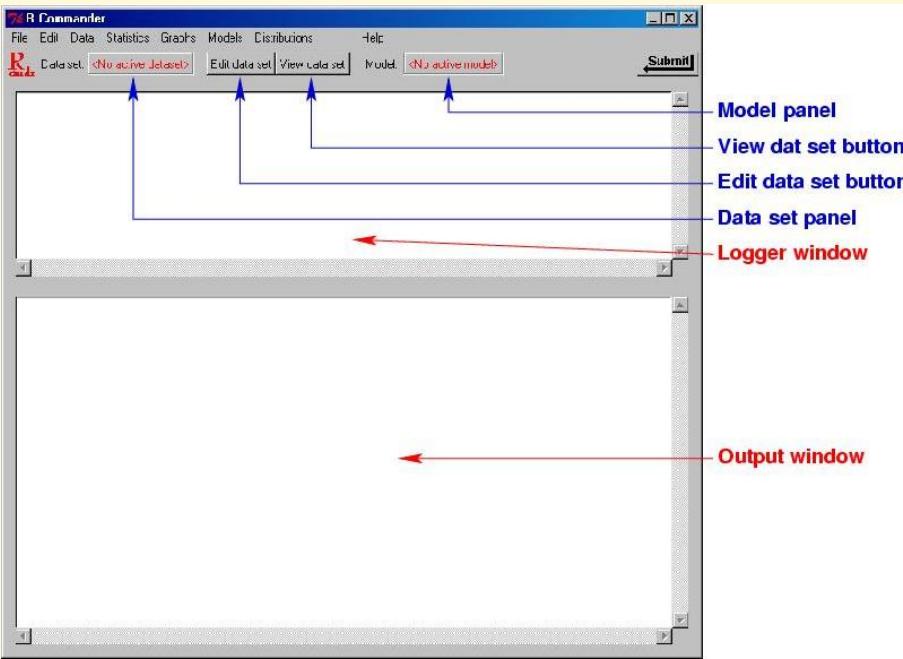


Figure 2: Rcmdr GUI



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3. Data files

It is possible to have multiple data sets open at any time. As a result, each data set must be given a unique name by which it can be referred to and identified with.

3.1. Generating a new dataset using the R spreadsheet

Note that the spreadsheet offered by R is at this stage very rudimentary and offers only very limited editing facilities. R users usually use command-line procedures for data entry and dataset creation. Consequently, it is generally recommended that for serious data entry, a package such as excel should be used. The data can then be imported into R (see section 3.2.3).

1. Select the **Data** menu
2. Select the **New data set...** submenu
*The **New Data Set** dialog box will appear.*
3. Enter a name for the data set
4. Click the **OK** button
*The **R DataEntryWindow** (R's graphical spreadsheet) window will appear within **RGui**. Switch control to **Rgui** using either **Alt-tab** or the Windows navigation buttons.*
5. Clicking on a column heading and selecting **Change Name** from the resulting pop-up menu enables variable names to be customized.
6. Data are added by entering values in the cells
7. Close the **R DataEntryWindow** window and the dataset will be created. You will notice that the **Data set panel** now displays the name of the newly generated dataset.



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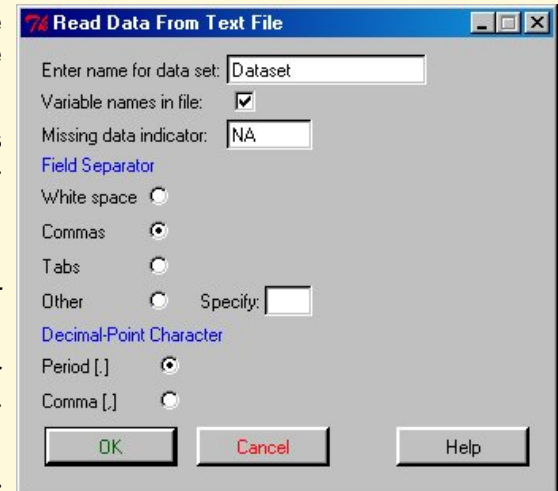
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3.2. Opening an existing data file

3.2.1. Comma delimited text files - CSV

1. Select the **Data** menu
2. Select the **Import data..** submenu
3. Select the **from text file..** submenu
*The **Read Data from text file** dialog box will appear.*
4. Provide a name for the imported data set (can be any name does not have to match the name of the file being imported). This is the name used to access the data once imported.
5. Select **Commas** as the **Field Separator**. This specifies how the columns are delimited (separated).
6. Click the **OK** button.
*The **Read Data from text file** dialog box will appear.*
7. Locate and select the file you wish to import (for Bio3011 these will always have the *.csv file extension). The data should now be ready to use.
8. To view the data set, click on the **View data set** button from the main R commander window.



The data are arranged in rows and columns - each row contains the data for one replicate unit. The top line of the file consists of variable names (i.e. names of each column). Each column represents a variable, and column names can consist of any number of characters (e.g. WEIGHT or LENGTH or NUMBER), however they must each begin with a letter rather than a number and cannot contain the following characters (_ , \$ % ^ & # *). Missing data are represented by a full stop (.). R will ignore these in the analysis. Make sure you distinguish missing values, where you have no data, from zeros, where you have data but the value was zero.



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3.2.2. SYSTAT or SPSS files

1. Select the **Data** menu
2. Select the **Import data..** submenu
3. Select the **from SYSTAT data set..** or **from SPSS data set..** submenu
*The **Import SYSTAT data set** or **Import SPSS data set** dialog box will appear.*
4. Enter a unique name to be assigned to the imported data set. Remember that while this can be any name (and doesn't necessarily need to be the same as the name of the imported file), a name that describes the data set is recommended.
5. Keep any other default options and click the **OK** button
6. Locate the file you wish to import and click the OK button.
The data should now be ready to use.
7. To view the data set, click on the **View data set** button from the main **Rgui** window.

3.2.3. Excel files

At this stage, R does not support the native excel format. However, an excel sheet can be saved (in excel) as a comma delimited text file (*.csv). This can then be imported directly into R (see section 3.2.1)



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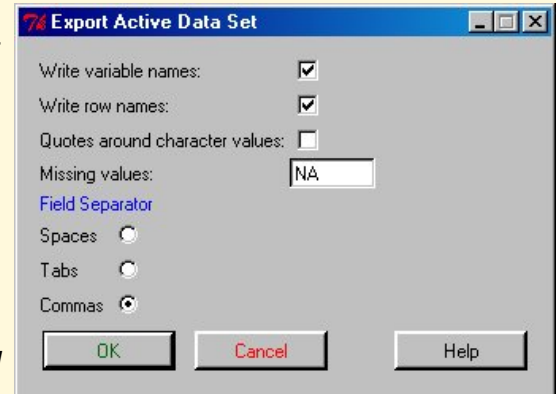
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3.3. Saving a data file

1. Select the **Data** menu
2. Select the **Active data set..** submenu
3. Select the **Export active data set..** submenu
*The **Export Active Data Set** dialog box will appear.*
4. UN-check the **Quotes around character values**.
5. Select **Commas** as the **Field Separator**. This specifies how the columns are delimited (separated).
6. Click the **OK** button.
*The **Export Data from text file** dialog box will appear.*
7. Supply a filename and path for the output file (for Bio3011 always use a ***.csv** file extension). The data should now be saved.





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3.4. Examining and editing data files

Viewing

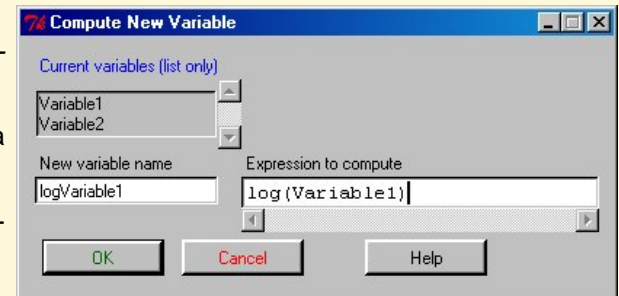
1. Click the **View data set** to view a data set
A window containing the data set will appear.
Note that the data in this window cannot be edited, only viewed.

Editing

1. Click the **Edit data set**
*The **R DataEntryWindow** dialog box will appear.*
2. Make any alterations to the spreadsheet (note that it is a fairly primitive spreadsheet)
3. Click the **Quit** button. The changes are now made. Note that this only alters the data in memory, not in the original file. To apply the changes to the file, save the data set using the instructions in section 3.3.

3.5. Data Transforms

1. Select the **Data** menu
2. Select the **Manage variables in active data set..** submenu
3. Select the **Compute new variable..** submenu
*The **Compute New Variable** dialog box will appear.*
4. Enter the name of a new variable (should be a unique name) in the **New variable name** box
5. Enter an transformation expression (see Table 1) in the **Expression to compute** box
6. Click the **OK** button
A new variable (containing the transformed data) should now have been added to the data set. Confirm this by viewing the data set (see section 3.4).





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Table 1 Common data transformations

Nature of data	Transformation	R Expression
Measurements (lengths, weights, etc)	\log_e	<code>log(VAR)</code>
Measurements (lengths, weights, etc)	\log_{10}	<code>log(VAR,10)</code>
Counts (number of individuals, etc)	$\sqrt{}$	<code>sqrt(VAR)</code>
Percentages (data must be proportions)	\arcsin	<code>asin(sqrt(VAR))</code>
	scale (mean=0,unit variance)	<code>scale(VAR)</code>

where **VAR** is the name of the vector (variable) whose values are to be transformed.



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3.6. Selecting subsets or subgroups of data

1. Select the **Data** menu
2. Select the **Active data set..** submenu
3. Select the **Subset active data set..** submenu
*The **Subset Data Set** dialog box will appear.*
4. If all the variables are to be retained, ensure that the **Include all variables** check-box is checked. Otherwise, select the variables to retain from the **Variables** box.
5. Enter a subset expression (see Table 2) in the **Subset Expression** box
6. Enter a name for the subset data set into the **Name for new data set** box (for example, subsetDataSet). This should be a unique name that enables the data set and its contents to be easily recognized for future use.
7. Click the **OK** button
A new data set (containing only the defined subset of the data) should now have been created. Confirm this by viewing the data set (see section 3.4).

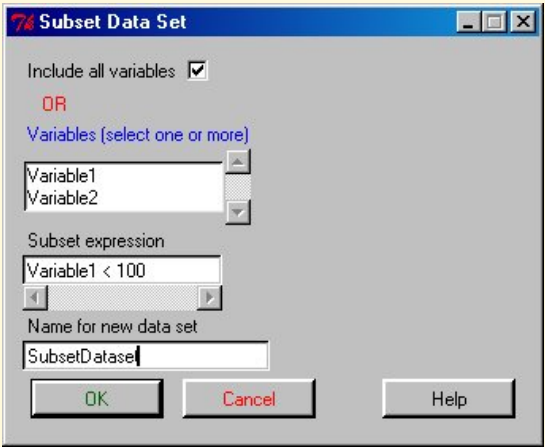


Table 2 Listing or referencing subsets of the data

Selection	Command
Values of Var less than 50	Var <50
The first 10 values in Var	Var [1 : 10]
The 20th to the 50th value of Var	Var [20 : 50]
Only those entries whose values of Var are High	Var =='High'

3.7. Reordering factor levels

Consider the following data set. There are three levels of the categorical variable (Factor) and they appear in alphabetical order. In fact even if they were entered in an alternative order, when R (or any other statistical software) compiles the list of the levels of the categorical variable in memory, by default the levels are placed in alphabetical order. While the order of factor levels is not important for statistical analyses, sometimes when generating graphs it is more preferable to have the levels ordered differently. For example, it is more preferable for a graph that summarizes the data in table 3 to order the levels of Factor as Low, Medium, High rather than alphabetically (High, Low, Medium). Table 3 Listing or



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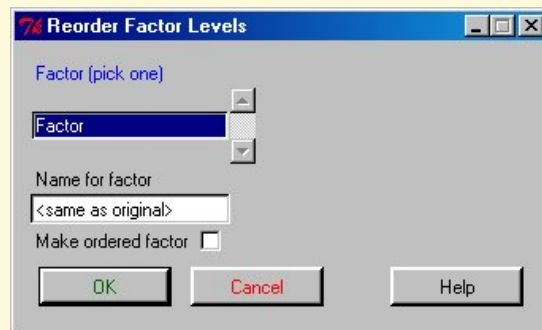
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referencing subsets of the data

DV	Factor
16	High
12	High
1	Low
3	Low
5	Medium
7	Medium

1. Select the **Data** menu
2. Select the **Manage variables in active data set..** submenu
3. Select the **Reorder factor levels..** submenu
*The **Reorder Factor Levels** dialog box will appear.*
4. Select the categorical (factor) variable whose levels you wish to reorder from the **Factor** box.
5. Click the **OK** button
You will be warned that the variable already exists, this is OK, press the **Yes** button
The Reorder Levels dialog box will appear.
6. The current order of the levels in the factor will be presented. Using the entry boxes, provide a new order. A 1 indicates the first in the order.
7. Click the **OK** button
The factor will be reordered. Note that this only affects how R internally considers the ordering of factor levels. It will not visibly alter the data set or file in any way.





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3.8. Converting numeric variable to a factor

Generally, factors (categories) are entered as words. When this is the case R automatically recognizes the variable as a factor and therefore a categorical (rather than continuous) variable. However, occasionally the levels of a categorical variable may be numbers. For example, you might have a categorical variable to depict the water depth at which samples were collected. Samples may have been collected at 0, 5, 10 and 15 meters below sea level. In this case, your factor levels are 0, 5, 10, and 15. However, as these are numbers (rather than words), R will not automatically consider the variable as a category. It is possible, however, to convert such a numeric variable into a factor variable.

Table 4 Listing or referencing subsets of the data

DV	Depth
16	0
12	0
1	5
3	5
5	10
7	10



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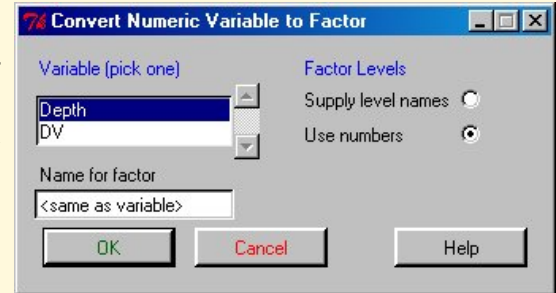
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1. Select the **Data** menu
2. Select the **Manage variables in active data set...** submenu
3. Select the **Convert numeric variable to factor...** submenu
*The **Convert Numeric Variable to Factor** dialog box will appear.*
4. Select the variable to be converted into a factor from the **Variable** box.
5. Select the **Use numbers** option
6. Click the **OK** button

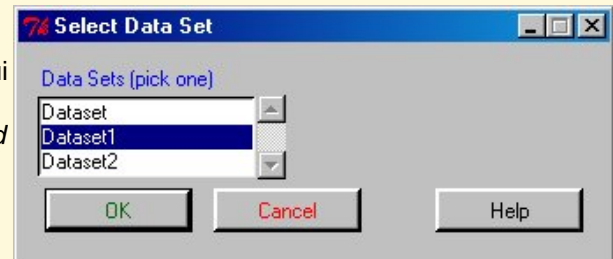
You will be warned that the variable already exists, this is OK, press the **Yes** button

The variable will be converted into a factor. Note that this only affects how R internally perceives the variable type. It will not visibly alter the data set or file in any way.



3.9. Switching between different loaded data sets

1. Click on the **Data set** display panel in the RGui window
*The **Select Data Set** dialog box will be displayed*
2. Select the required data set
3. Click **OK**





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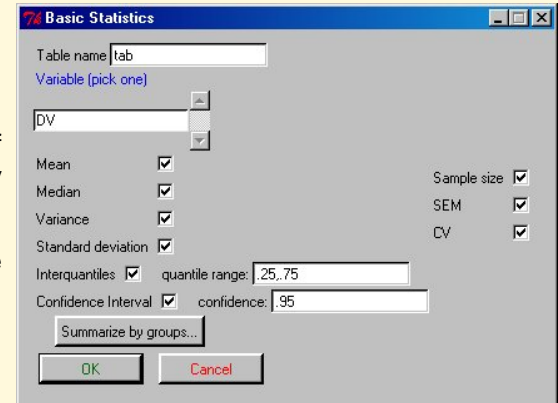
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4. Summary Statistics

4.1. Univariate

1. Select the **Statistics** menu
2. Select the **Summaries..** submenu
3. Select the **Basic statistics..** submenu
*The **Basic Statistics** dialog box will appear.*
4. Enter a name for to call the resulting table of summary statistics - the default name is usually fine.
5. Select the variable(s) to summarize from the **Variable** box
6. Select the required statistics
7. Click the **OK** button
A table containing the statistics will appear in the output window.



4.2. Bivariate

Follow the steps outlined in section 4.1 above. In addition, click the **Summarize by groups..** button and select a grouping variable. A table containing the statistics will appear in the output window. Note, it is not possible at this stage to summarize the statistics by groups for multiple variables at a time!



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5. Two sample tests

Table 5 Example of the general format of data for two sample tests

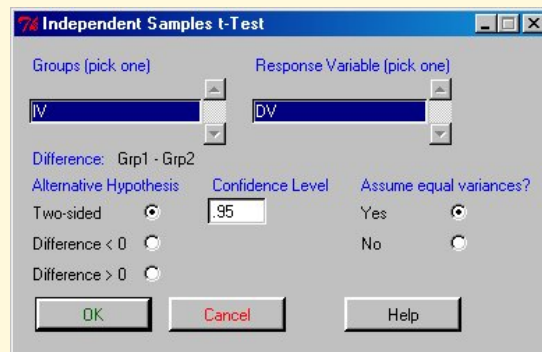
DV	IV
1	Exp
2	Exp
3	Exp
3	Control
5	Control
8	Control

5.1. Independent t-tests

1. Select the **Statistics** menu
2. Select the **Means..** submenu
3. Select the **Independent samples t-test..** submenu

The **Independent Samples t-Test** dialog box will appear.

4. Select the grouping (categorical) variable from the box. Note, this variable must contain two groups. Once selected, a label will appear to inform you of which groups are being compared (and the direction of the comparison).
5. Select the response (dependent) variable from the **Response** box.
6. For pooled variance t-test select the **Yes** option for **Assume equal variances?**, otherwise select **No**
7. Click the **OK** button
The results will appear in the output window.





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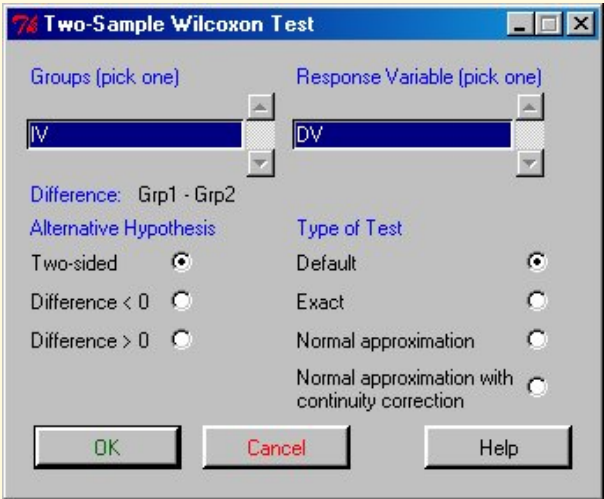
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5.2. Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon test

1. Select the **Statistics** menu
2. Select the **Non-parametric tests..** submenu
3. Select the **Two sample Wilcoxon test..** submenu
The *Two-Samples Wilcoxon Test* dialog box will appear.
4. Select the grouping (categorical) variable from the **Groups** box. Note, this variable must contain two groups. Once selected, a label will appear to inform you of which groups are being compared (and the direction of the comparison).
5. Select the response (dependent) variable from the **Response Variable** box.
6. Click the **OK** button
The results will appear in the output window.



5.3. Paired t-test

Table 6 Example of the general format of data for paired t-test

Variable1	Variable2
1	2
2	4
3	3
3	4
5	7
8	10



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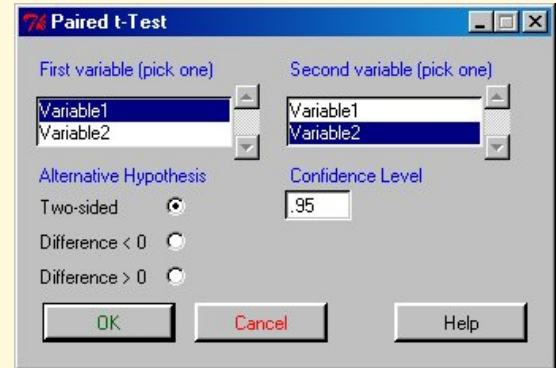
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1. Select the **Statistics** menu
2. Select the **Means..** submenu
3. Select the **Paired t-test..** submenu
*The **Paired t-Test** dialog box will appear.*
4. Select one of the paired variables from the **First variable** box.
5. Select the other of the paired variables from the **Second variable** box.
6. Click the **OK** button
The results will appear in the output window.





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6. Correlations and Regression

Table 7 Example of the general format of data for paired t-test

a) Correlation

Variable1	Variable2
1	2
2	4
3	3
3	4
5	7
8	10

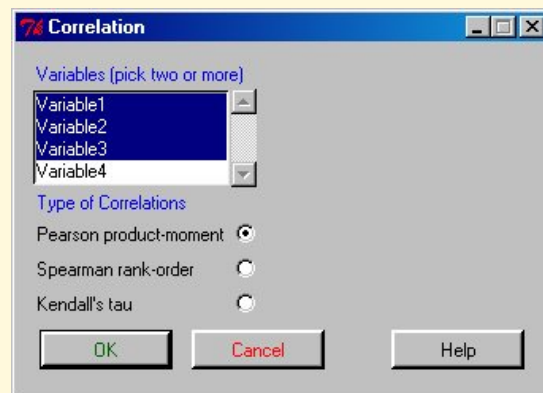
b) Regression

DV	IV
1	2
2	4
3	3
3	4
5	7
8	10

6.1. Correlation

1. Select the **Statistics** menu
2. Select the **Summaries..** submenu
3. Select the **Correlation..** submenu
*The **Correlation** dialog box will appear.*
4. Select the variables to be correlated from the **Variables** box. To select multiple variables, hold the CNTRL key while making selection.
5. Select the appropriate correlation type (Pearson is default).
6. Click the **OK** button

The results will appear in the output window. If two variables were selected, the full correlation output (including t-test and confidence intervals) is generated. If more than two variables are selected, a matrix of correlation coefficients and a matrix of associated probabilities (uncorrected) are generated.





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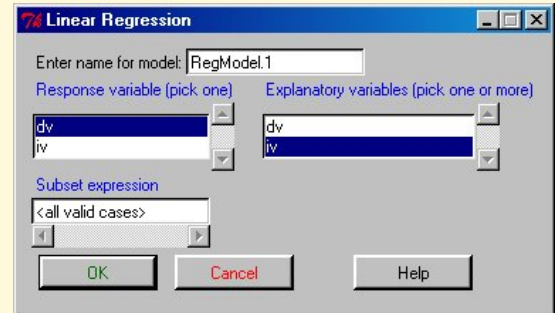
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6.2. Simple linear Regression

Note that it is also possible to follow the steps for ANOVA in section 7.1

1. Select the **Statistics** menu
2. Select the **Fit models..** submenu
3. Select the **Linear Regression..** submenu
*The **Linear Regression** dialog box will appear.*
4. Enter a name for the model output. This can be any name but should be informative enough to remind you of what statistic was performed
5. Select the response (dependent) variable from the **Response variable** box.
6. Select the predictor (independent or explanatory) variable from the **Explanatory variable** box.
7. Click the **OK** button

The summary of the results will appear in the output window.





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6.2.1. Regression ANOVA table

1. Select the **Models** menu
2. Select the **Hypothesis tests..** submenu
3. Select the **ANOVA table..** submenu
*The **Anova table** dialog box will appear.*
4. Select the model for which the ANOVA table is to be generated - this is the name you provided when you performed the Regression analysis
5. Click the **OK** button
The regression ANOVA table will appear in the R Commander output window.

6.2.2. Regression diagnostics

1. Select the **Models** menu
2. Select the **Graphs..** submenu
3. Select the **Basic diagnostic plots..** submenu
A set of four diagnostic plots will appear in a graphical window.



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7. ANOVA

See table 5 for an example of the data format for single factor ANOVA.

7.1. Single factor ANOVA

1. Select the **Statistics** menu
2. Select the **Fit models..** submenu
3. Select the **Linear model..** submenu
*The **Linear Model** dialog box will appear.*

4. Enter a name for the model output in the **Name for model** box. This should be a unique name that enables the resulting model and its contents to be easily recognized for future use.
5. Double click on the dependent variable in the **Variables** box. This will add the dependent variable to the text box on the left hand side of the ~ under **Model formula**
6. Double click on the categorical variable (the factor variable) in the **Variables** box. This will add the categorical variable to the text box on the right hand side of the ~ under **Model formula**

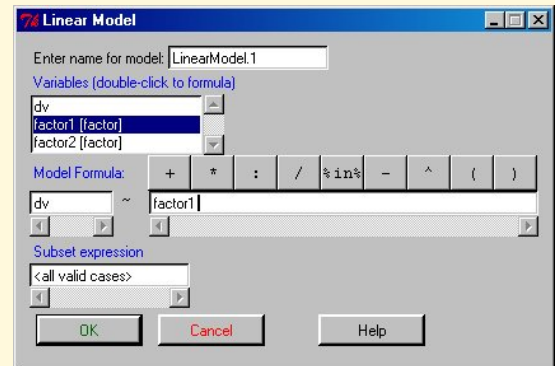
7. Click **OK**
A summary of the ANOVA results will appear in the output window.

7.1.1. ANOVA table

Follow the steps outlined in section 6.2.1.

7.1.2. ANOVA diagnostics

Follow the steps outlined in section 6.2.2





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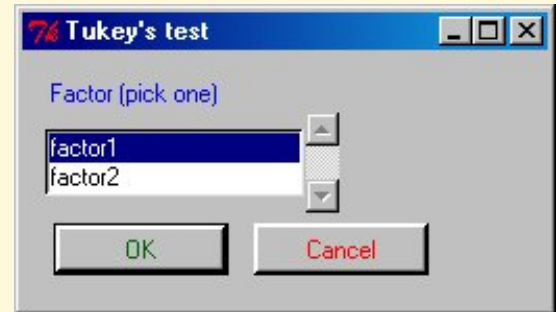
Close

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7.2. Post-Hoc Tukey's test

1. Select the **Models** menu
2. Select the **Hypothesis tests..** submenu
3. Select the **Tukeys test..** submenu
*The **Tukey's test** dialog box will appear.*
4. Select the categorical (factorial) variable from the **Factor** list.
5. Click the **OK** button

The Tukey's tests will appear in the output window. The tests are labeled a little strangely. Each test (row name) gives the factor name and level minus a different level of that factor name. For example, if the factorial variable was called `TREAT` and there were three levels of this factor (`High`, `Low`, & `Medium`) then one of the tests (rows) might be labeled as `TREATHigh-TREATLow`.





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7.3. Planned Comparisons

1. Select the **Models** menu
2. Select the **Hypothesis tests..** submenu
3. Select the **Planned Comparisons..** submenu
*The **Planned Comparisons** dialog box will appear.*
4. Select the categorical (factorial) variable from the **Factor** list. A matrix will be initiated with the levels of the categorical variable used as the row names. There will be n-1 columns (where n is the number of levels in the categorical variable), reflecting the maximum number of planned comparisons allowable. It is possible to define (n-1) planned comparisons, although, it is not necessary to define this maximum number of comparisons. For example, you can decide to define only a single comparison.
5. Enter a name for each comparison you intend to define in the **Contrast Name:** box(es)
6. Enter the contrast coefficients in each column.
7. Click the **OK** button
The planned comparisons (as t-tests) will be displayed in the output window.

The dialog box titled "Planned Comparisons" has a blue header bar with a red "7" icon. Below the header, it says "Factor (pick one)". There is a list box containing "factor1" and "factor2", with "factor1" selected. Below the list box is a table for defining contrasts. The first row is for "GrpA vs GrpB" with a coefficient of ".2". The second row is for "a" with a coefficient of "1". The third row is for "b" with a coefficient of "-1". The fourth row is for "c" with a coefficient of "d". At the bottom of the dialog are "OK" and "Cancel" buttons.

Contrast Name:	GrpA vs GrpB	.2
a	1	
b	-1	
c	d	



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7.4. Factorial ANOVA

1. Select the **Statistics** menu
2. Select the **Fit models..** submenu
3. Select the **Linear model..** submenu
*The **Linear Model** dialog box will appear.*
4. Enter a name for the model output in the **Name for model** box. This should be a unique name that enables the resulting model and its contents to be easily recognized for future use.
5. Double click on the dependent variable in the **Variables** box. This will add the dependent variable to the text box on the left hand side of the ~ under **Model formula**
6. Double click on a categorical variable (the factor variable) in the **Variables** box. This will add the categorical variable to the text box on the right hand side of the ~ under **Model formula**
7. Click on the * button. This symbol means 'crossed' and is an abbreviated way of meaning include the two terms either side of this symbol plus their interaction.
8. Double click on the other categorical variable (factor variable) in the **Variables** box. This will add the categorical variable to the **Model formula**
9. Click **OK**
A summary of the ANOVA results will appear in the output window.

Table 8 Example of the general format of factorial data

DV	Factor1	Factor2
10	Big	High
5	Medium	High
3	Small	High
11	Big	High
7	Medium	High
1	Small	High
7	Big	Low
5	Medium	Low
4	Small	Low
5	Big	Low
8	Medium	Low
6	Small	Low



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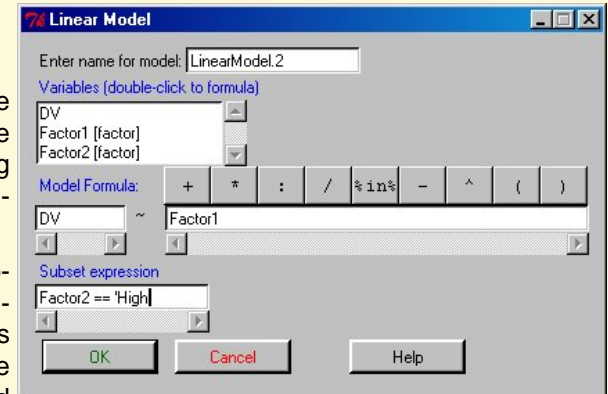
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7.5. Simple main effects

Following a factorial ANOVA with a significant interaction, it is usual to attempt to examine the simple main effects. That is explore the effect of one of the factors for each level of the other factor(s). There are a number of steps involved in this procedure.

1. **Perform global ANOVA** - the fully factorial ANOVA (see section 7.4)
2. **Analyze the effect of one factor for each level of the other factor(s)** - for example, for the data set in table 8 we might decide to analyze the effects of `Factor1` separately for each level of `Factor2`
 - (a) Select the **Statistics** menu
 - (b) Select the **Fit models..** submenu
 - (c) Select the **Linear model..** submenu
*The **Linear Model** dialog box will appear.*
 - (d) Enter a name for the model output in the **Name for model** box. This should be a unique name that enables the resulting model and its contents to be easily recognized for future use.
 - (e) If you have just performed the fully factorial ANOVA prior to this step, then the previous model will already be setup. Retain this model the main factor you wish to explore (`Factor1` in the example in table 8) and remove the other factor(s) from the model (just delete the words including the * sign).
 - (f) Use the **Subset Expression** box to indicate one level of the other factor (in this case `Factor2`) in a similar way to described in section 2. In our example, to analyze the effects of `Factor1` on DV for just the High level of `Factor2`, the statement in the **Subset Expression** box would be: `Factor2 == 'High'`
 - (g) Click **OK**
A summary of the ANOVA results will appear in the output window.





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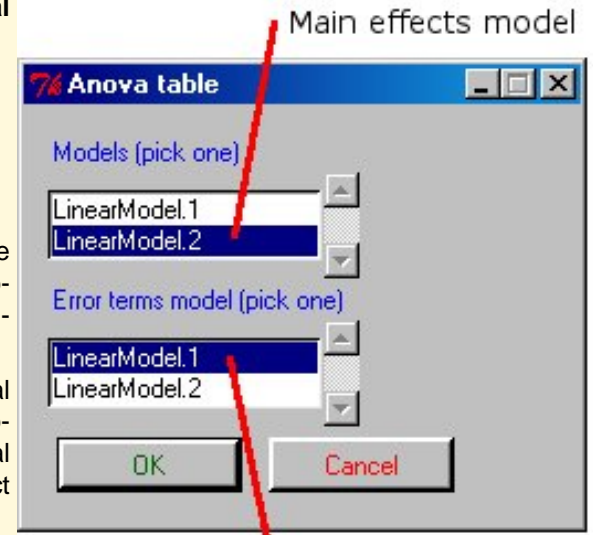
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3. View the ANOVA with the correct residual term

- Select the **Models** menu
- Select the **Hypothesis tests..** submenu
- Select the **ANOVA table..** submenu
*The **Anova table** dialog box will appear.*
- Select the model for which the ANOVA table is to be generated - this is the name you provided when you performed the above analysis
- Select the model for which the fully factorial ANOVA (Global) - this is the name you provided when you performed the fully factorial analysis and is used to provide the correct error term for the simple main effects.
- Click the **OK** button
The simple main effects ANOVA table will appear in the R Commander output window.



Main effects model

Global ANOVA model
(for residual terms)



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8. Analysis of frequencies

8.1. Goodness of fit test

1. Select the **Statistics** menu
2. Select the **Summaries..** submenu
3. Select the **Frequency distribution** submenu
*The **Frequency distribution** dialog box will appear.*
4. If you are working from a data file in which the counts have not been compiled, select the categorical variable from the **Variable** list. Alternatively, if the counts have already been compiled, specify the number of categories with the **Number of columns** slider and enter the counts manually in the **Enter counts** table. Note, that the column titles by default are 1, 2... These can be changed to more meaningful names by editing the entries (e.g Male & Female).
5. Enter the expected frequencies or frequency ratio in the **Enter expected ratio** table
6. Click **OK**

A table of observed and expected values as well as a goodness-of-fit test (Chisq) will appear in the output window.

The dialog box is titled "Frequency Distribution". It contains a "Variable (pick one)" section with a list box showing "factor1" and "factor2". Below this is a "Number of Columns:" section with a slider set to 2. The "Enter counts:" section contains a table with two columns labeled "CategoryA" and "CategoryB", and one row labeled "obs" with values 28 and 36. The "Enter expected ratio:" section contains a similar table with two columns labeled "CategoryA" and "CategoryB", and one row labeled "exp" with values .5 and .5. At the bottom are "OK" and "Cancel" buttons.

	CategoryA	CategoryB
obs	28	36

	CategoryA	CategoryB
exp	.5	.5



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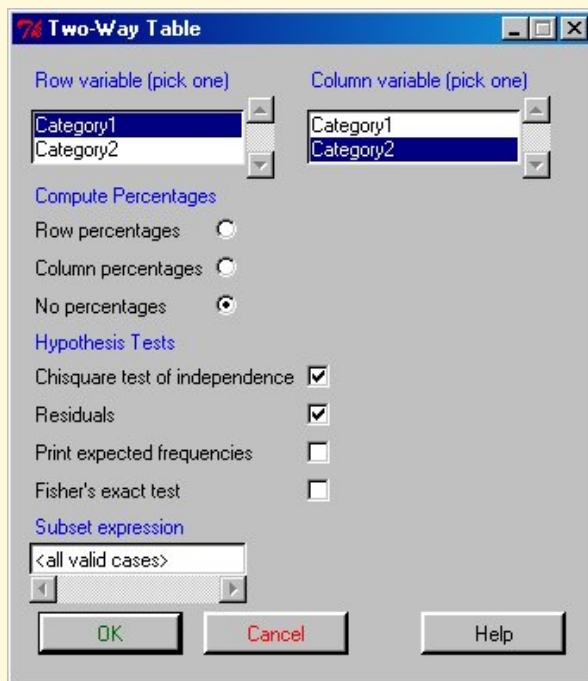
8.2. Contingency tables - un-compiled counts

Table 9 Example of the general format of un-compiled frequency data

Category1	Category2
Male	Dead
Female	Dead
Male	Dead
Female	Alive
..	..

1. Select the **Statistics** menu
2. Select the **Contingency Tables..** submenu
3. Select the **Two-way table** submenu *The **Two-way table** dialog box will appear.*
4. Select the row and column variables (it doesn't matter which variable is row and which is column) from the list boxes
5. Select the **Chisquare test of independence** and **Residuals** options under **Hypothesis Tests**
6. Click **OK**

A table of observed values, the Pearson's Chi-squared test output and a table of residuals will appear in the output window.





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8.3. Contingency tables - pre-compiled counts

1. Select the **Statistics** menu
2. Select the **Contingency Tables..** submenu
3. Select the **Enter and analyze two-way table** submenu *The **Enter and analyze two-way table** dialog box will appear.*
4. Specify the number of rows and columns with the corresponding sliders. Note, it does not matter which of the two categorical variables you use as the row and which as the column variable
5. Enter the counts and the variable categories manually in the **Enter counts** table.
6. Select the **Chisquare test of independence** and **Residuals** options under **Hypothesis Tests**
7. Click **OK**

A table of observed values, the Pearson's Chi-squared test output and a table of residuals will appear in the output window.

74 Enter and Analyze Two-Way Table

Number of Rows: 2

Number of Columns: 2

Enter counts:

	Male	Female
Dead	20	15
Alive	40	35

Compute Percentages

Row percentages ☒

Column percentages ☐

No percentages ☐

Hypothesis Tests

Chisquare test of independence ☒

Residuals ☒

Print expected frequencies ☐

Fisher's exact test ☐

OK **Cancel** **Help**



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9. Multivariate analysis

Table 10 Example of the general format of data for multivariate analysis in R

	Variable1	Variable2	Variable3	Variable4
Site1	1	0	5	34
Site2	0	0	8	21
Site3	7	9	3	17
Site4	9	12	5	6
Site5	9	12	5	6



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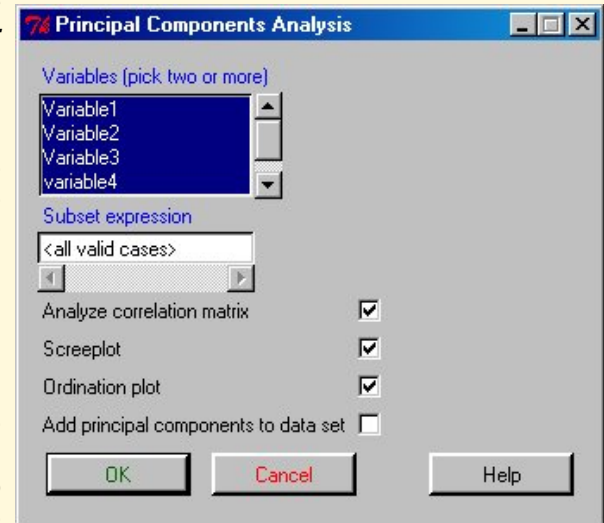
Quit

9.1. PCA - Principal components analysis

Need to have variables (e.g. species) in columns and samples (e.g. sites) in rows

1. Select the **Statistics** menu
2. Select the **Dimensional analysis..** submenu
3. Select the **Principal-components analysis** submenu *The **Principal-components analysis** dialog box will appear.*
4. Select the variables from the **Variables** list
5. Select **Analyze correlation matrix** to base calculations on a correlation matrix, otherwise covariance matrix is used
6. Select **Screepplot**
7. Select **Ordination**
8. Click **OK**

The component loadings and component variances will appear in the output window. In the **R Console** window of **RGui** will be prompt you to hit the <Return> key to cycle through two figures to be drawn on the newly created **Graph** window within (**RGui**). The first of these figures is a screepplot, and the second is the ordination plot.





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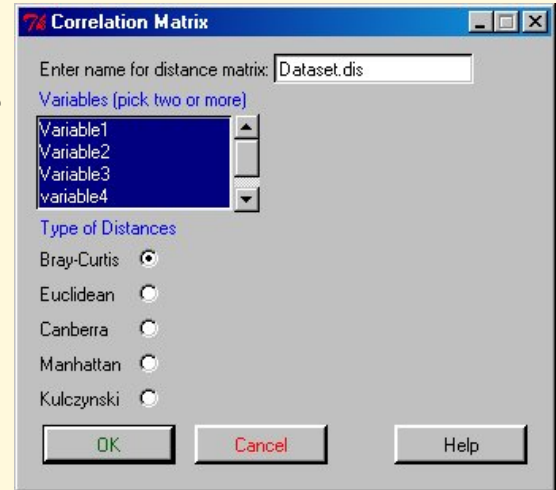
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9.2. Distance measures

Need to have variables (e.g. species) in columns and samples (e.g. sites) in rows (as **row names**)

1. Select the **Statistics** menu
2. Select the **Dimensional analysis..** submenu
3. Select the **Distance measures** submenu *The **Distance measures** dialog box will appear.*
4. Enter a name for the resulting distance matrix. By default, Rcmdr will append the suffix `.dis` to the name of the currently active data set.
5. Select the variables from the **Variables** list
6. Select the type of distance measure from the **Type of Distance** list of options
7. Click **OK**
The distance matrix (rectangular) will appear in the output window.



9.3. MDS - Multidimensional Scaling

Need to provide a rectangular dissimilarity matrix (in `dist` format - the format output from the `Distance()` procedure, see section 9.2)



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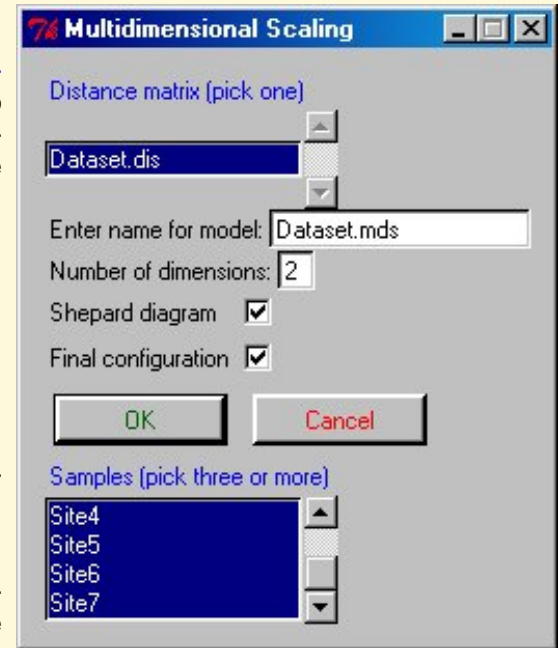
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1. Select the **Statistics** menu
2. Select the **Dimensional analysis..** submenu
3. Select the **Multidimensional scaling** submenu
*The **Multidimensional scaling** dialog box will appear.*
4. Select a distance matrix from the **Distance matrix** listbox//An additional listbox will be added to the bottom of the *Multidimensional scaling* dialog box. This lists the variables in the distance matrix. Select 3 or more to include in the MDS.
5. Enter a name for the resulting output (scores, and stress value) in the **Enter name for model:** box
6. Select the samples from the **Samples** list
7. Select **Shepard** to include a Shepard diagram
8. Select **Configuration** to include the final configuration plot
9. Click **OK**
The final coordinates and stress value (as a percentage) will appear in the output window. In the **R Console** window of **RGui** will be prompt you to hit the <Return> key to cycle through two figures to be drawn on the newly created **Graph** window within (**RGui**. The first of these figures is a Shepard diagram, and the second is the configuration plot.





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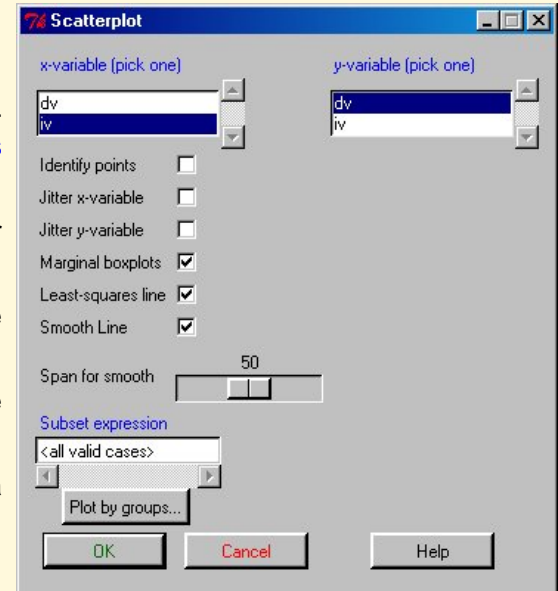
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10. Graphs

10.1. Scatterplots

1. Select the **Graphs** menu
2. Select the **Scatterplot..** submenu
*The **Scatterplot** dialog box will appear.*
3. Select one of the variables (usually a independent or predictor variable) from the **x-variables** list box
4. Select another variable (usually a dependent or response variable) from the **y-variable** list box
5. Select the **Marginal boxplots** option to include boxplots in the margins
6. Select the **Least-squares line** option to include a regression line of best fit through the data
7. Select the **Smooth line** option to include a lowess smoother through the data
8. Click **OK**

A scatterplot will appear in a graphical window of **RGui**.





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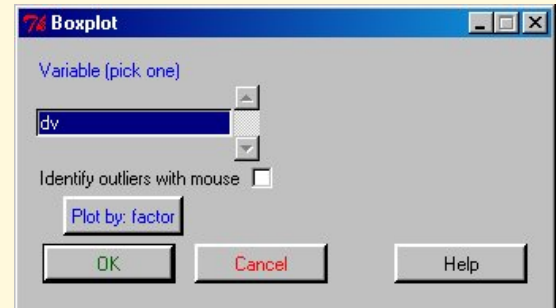
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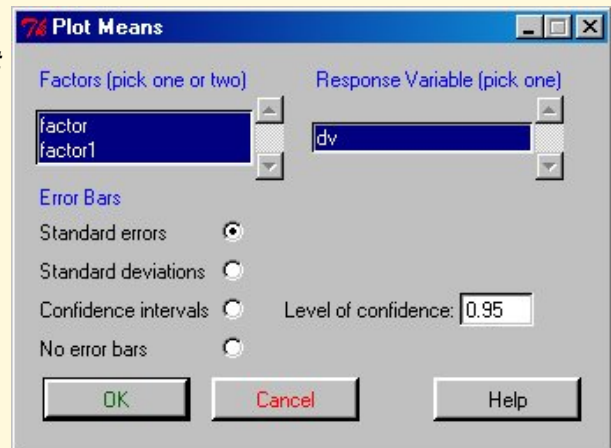
10.2. Boxplots

1. Select the **Graphs** menu
2. Select the **Boxplot..** submenu
*The **Boxplot** dialog box will appear.*
3. Select the dependent variable from the **Variable** list
4. To generate separate boxplots according to the levels of a categorical variable, click the **Plot by groups..** button, select a categorical variable (factor) from the list of **Groups variable** and click the **OK** button
5. Click **OK**
A boxplot will appear in a graphical window of **RGui**.



10.3. Interaction plots

1. Select the **Graphs** menu
2. Select the **Plot of means..** submenu
*The **Plot Means** dialog box will appear.*
3. Select the categorical (factorial) variable(s) from the **Factors** list
4. Select the dependent variable from the **Response** list
5. Select the type of error bars from the **Error Bars** options
6. Click **OK**
An interaction plot will appear in a graphical window of **RGui**.





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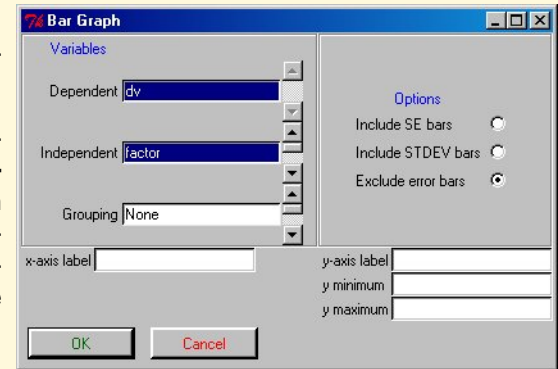
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10.4. Bargraphs

1. Select the **Graphs** menu
2. Select the **Bargraph..** submenu
*The **Bar Graph** dialog box will appear.*
3. Select one of the dependent variable from the **Dependent** list box
4. Select one of the categorical (independent) variable from the **Independent** list box
5. For a two-factor bargraph, select another categorical (independent) variable from the **Grouping** list box. To avoid clutter and confusion, in a two-factor bargraph it is best to have the categorical variable with the greater number of levels as the independent (x-axis) variable and the other variable as the grouping variable.
6. Select the type of error bars from the **Options**
7. It is also possible to set the x and y labels as well as the upper and lower limits of the y axis.
8. Click **OK**
A bargraph will appear in a graphical window.





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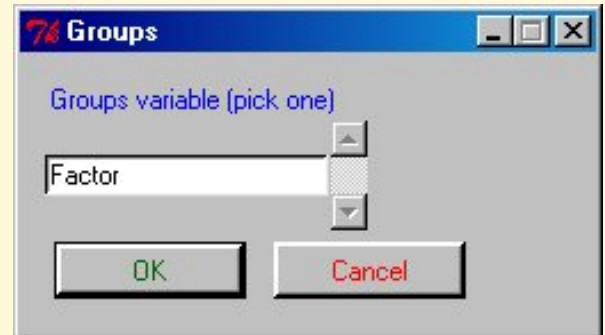
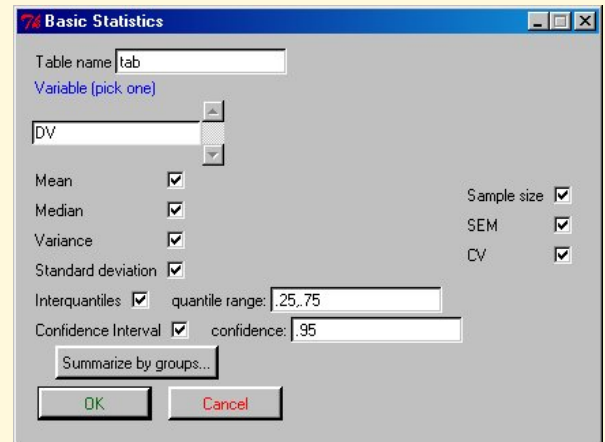
Quit

10.5. Plot of mean versus variance

1. First calculate the mean and variance separately for each level of the categorical variable

- Select the **Statistics** menu
- Select the **Summaries..** submenu
- Select the **Basic statistics..** submenu
*The **Basic Statistics** dialog box will appear.*
- Note the default name that is entered in the **Table name** box. This can be changed to any name not already in use if you feel the need to make a more informative name
- Select a dependent variable from the **Dependent** list box
- Select the only the Mean and Variance options
- Click **Summarize by groups**
*The **Groups** dialog box will be displayed*
- Select the categorical variable from the **Groups variable** list
- Click **OK** in the *Groups dialog box*
- Click **OK**

A table of statistics (Mean and variance) will appear in the R Commander output window.





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2. Next select the table to used to as a data set for plotting mean against variance.

(a) Click on the **Data set** display panel in the RGui window

The Select Data Set dialog box will be displayed

(b) Select **tab** (or whatever you named the table of statistics in the steps above)

(c) Click **OK**

3. Plot the table of statistics data set

(a) Select the **Graphs** menu..

(b) Select the **Scatterplot..** submenu..

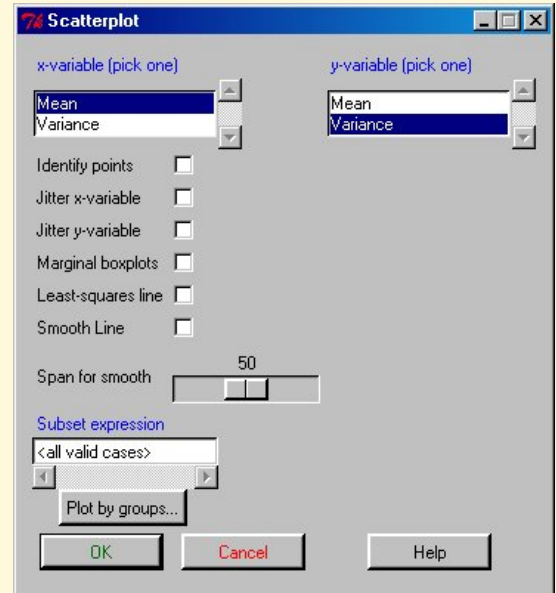
The Scatterplot dialog box will be displayed

(c) Select **Mean** as the x-variable and **Variance** as the y-variable

(d) Click **OK**

The plot of Mean vs Variance will appear in the RGui graphics window.

4. Don't forget then to revert the active data set back to your original data set (rather than the data set that just contains mean and variance summaries) by clicking on the **Data set** display panel in the RGui window





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11. Saving results

11.1. Graphs

11.1.1. Copying

1. Right-click on the graph
2. Select either **copy as metafile** (if intending to modify/edit the graph after it is pasted into another program) or **copy as bitmap** (if don't intend to modify the graph after it is pasted into another program)
3. Switch control to the other program using either **Alt-tab** or the Windows navigation buttons and paste the graph

11.1.2. Saving

1. Click on the graph to be saved. This will alter the **RGui** menus and buttons
2. From the **RGui** menus, select the **File** menu
3. Select the **Save as..** submenu
4. Select either the **JPEG 100% quality** submenu (if not intending to modify the graph after it is pasted into another program) or the **METAFILE** submenu (if intending to modify/edit the graph after it is pasted into another program)
5. Use the Save As dialog box to provide a filename and path for the graph.
6. Click the **OK** button. The graph will then be saved.

11.2. Results

11.2.1. Copying

To copy and paste results from the **Rcmdr** output window

1. Highlight the results that you are interested in copying
2. From the **Rcmdr** menus, select the **Edit** menu



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3. Select the **Copy** submenu

4. Switch control to the other program using either **Alt-tab** or the Windows navigation buttons and paste the graph

Note that you can also copy highlighted text by pressing the **Alt-c** key combination.

11.2.2. Saving

To save all of the results in the **Rcmdr** output window to a file

1. Select the **File** menu

2. Select the **Save output as...** submenu

3. Use the Save As dialog box to provide a filename and path for the graph.

4. Click the **OK** button. The results will then be saved.

Note, that when you save the output results to file, all of the results in the output window are saved, not just the highlighted text. if you are only interested in a small section of the output results you just need to cut the unwanted sections (either before saving, or later in a word processing program - like Word).



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12. Common problems encountered

12.0.3. I requested a graph, but I haven't been given one

- Usually this is because graphs appear as windows of **RGui**. You need to switch to **RGui** to see the graph.

12.0.4. I asked to create a new data set or clicked on Edit data set and nothing happened

- Usually this is because the spreadsheet for creating/editing data sets appears as a window of **RGui**. You need to switch to **RGui** to see the spreadsheet.

12.0.5. The window or dialog box disappeared

- Under some circumstances (such as moving a dialog box) under windows, a dialog box or window losses focus (that is it gets pushed behind another window). You just need to switch to this window or dialog box using either the **Alt-c** key combination or using the windows navigation bar.

12.0.6. Error message - 'There is no active data set'

- Import (see section 3.2) or manually create (see section) a data set
- Click on **Data set** panel (which probably says **No active data set**) in the main R Commander window

12.0.7. Working on the incorrect data set

- R has the capacity to have multiple data sets open simultaneously - this is one of its great strengths. However, with multiple data sets open at a time, it is necessary to be organized to prevent confusion. Each data set has a unique name and this helps to manage the different data sets, however it is still easy to lose track of which data set contains which data. It is therefore highly recommended that the names you give to each data set are highly descriptive. In Rcmdr, only one data set is considered to be the active data set. It is from this data set that it retrieves variables. To ensure that Rcmdr is operating on the correct data set, check that the **Data set** panel is displaying the name of the correct data set.

R is free software distributed by the R core development team under a GNU-style copyleft

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