# Statistical tests

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#### How to use the crib sheet

The crib sheets contain R code for running analyses. There is no accompanying text to explain the output nor advice on why to use the method. You should consult the course material for that.

In order to use the cribsheets you **must** first become completely familiar with the process of loading data into R memory using either read.csv for comma separated variable files or read\_excel for importing data directly from an excel spreadsheet file. You need to know how to put together your own annotated markdown files, with embedded code chunks.

For each analysis an example data set is provided that is loaded from the /home/aqm/data folder on the server. The file is converted into a data table in the cribsheet that can be exported and used as the template for your own analysis.

To use the cribsheet, first look at the format of the example data. Download this file and modify it in Excel by changing it to include your own data. Then build your own markdown file using your own data as the input. Providing you paste in chunks from the crib sheet in the right order you can then build an analysis for your data that will reporoduce the results. Order is important as some code chnuks are precursors to others. If you understand the logic of the analysis this will not be a proablem.

#### Chi squared contingency tables

#### Data formats

#### Long format

The data will originally have been collected though classifying each observation. So, if the data consists of mud cores that have been classified into two categories of substrate, mud or sand, and two categories depending whether ragworm are present or absent you will produces a csv file with the format as shown.

d<-read.csv("/home/aqm/data/HedisteCat.csv")
dt(d)</pre>



#### Tablular format

You might already have tabulated the data in Excel. Providing that the table is in the top cells of the first sheet of an Excel spreadsheet, this code will load the data.



#### Table of counts

## Table of counts using the ct format

```
ct<-as.data.frame(ct)
row.names(ct) <- ct[,1]
ct<-ct[,-1]
ct<-as.table(as.matrix(ct))
ct

## Absent Present
## Mud 23 27
## Sand 44 16</pre>
```

```
ct %>% kable() %>% kable_styling(bootstrap_options = "striped", full_width = F, position = "left")
```

	Absent	Present
Mud	23	27
Sand	44	16

#### Table of counts using the data frame format

```
ct<-table(d)
ct
##
            Cat
## Substrate Absent Present
                 23
##
        Mud
        Sand
##
                 44
                         16
ct %>% kable() %>% kable_styling(bootstrap_options = "striped", full_width = F, position = "left")
        Absent
                Present
 Mud
            23
                     27
 Sand
            44
                     16
```

#### Table of Proportions

## Table of proportions

```
pt<-round(prop.table(ct) *100,1)</pre>
pt
##
             Cat
## Substrate Absent Present
##
        Mud
                20.9
                        24.5
##
        Sand
                40.0
                        14.5
pt %>% kable() %>% kable_styling(bootstrap_options = "striped", full_width = F, position = "left")
        Absent
                Present
 Mud
           20.9
                    24.5
 Sand
           40.0
                    14.5
```

#### Table of proportions for rows

```
ptr<-round(prop.table(ct,margin=1) *100,1)
ptr

## Cat
## Substrate Absent Present
## Mud 46.0 54.0
## Sand 73.3 26.7
ptr %>% kable() %>% kable_styling(bootstrap_options = "striped", full_width = F, position = "left")
```

	Absent	Present
Mud	46.0	54.0
Sand	73.3	26.7

# Table of proportions for columns

	Absent	Present
Mud	34.3	62.8
Sand	65.7	37.2