

Package ‘DAAG’

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Title Data Analysis and Graphics Data and Functions

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Description Functions and data sets used in examples and exercises in the text Maindonald, J.H. and Braun, W.J. (2003, 2007, 2010) “Data Analysis and Graphics Using R”, and in an upcoming Maindonald, Braun, Andrews, and Narayan text that builds on this earlier text.

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LazyData true

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RdMacros Rdpack

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DAAG-package	<i>The R DAAG Package</i>
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Description

Various data sets and functions used or referred to in the book Maindonald, J.H. and Braun, W.J. (3rd edn 2010) "Data Analysis and Graphics Using R", plus other selected datasets and functions.

Details

For a list of , use `library(help="DAAG")`.

Author(s)

Author: John H Maindonald

Maintainer: W John Braun <braun@stats.uwo.ca>

ACF1	<i>Aberrant Crypt Foci in Rat Colons</i>
------	--

Description

Numbers of aberrant crypt foci (ACF) in the section 1 of the colons of 22 rats subjected to a single dose of the carcinogen azoxymethane (AOM), sacrificed at 3 different times.

Usage

ACF1

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

count Observed number of ACF in section 1 of each rat colon

endtime Time of sacrifice, in weeks following injection of AOM

Source

Ranjana P. Bird, Faculty of Human Ecology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada.

References

E.A. McLellan, A. Medline and R.P. Bird. Dose response and proliferative characteristics of aberrant crypt foci: putative preneoplastic lesions in rat colon. *Carcinogenesis*, 12(11): 2093-2098, 1991.

Examples

```
sapply(split(ACF1$count,ACF1$endtime),var)
plot(count ~ endtime, data=ACF1, pch=16)
pause()
print("Poisson Regression - Example 8.3")
ACF.glm0 <- glm(formula = count ~ endtime, family = poisson, data = ACF1)
summary(ACF.glm0)

# Is there a quadratic effect?
pause()

ACF.glm <- glm(formula = count ~ endtime + I(endtime^2),
  family = poisson, data = ACF1)
summary(ACF.glm)

# But is the data really Poisson? If not, try quasipoisson:
pause()

ACF.glm <- glm(formula = count ~ endtime + I(endtime^2),
  family = quasipoisson, data = ACF1)
summary(ACF.glm)
```

ais

Australian athletes data set

Description

These data were collected in a study of how data on various characteristics of the blood varied with sport, body size, and sex of the athlete.

Usage

```
data(ais)
```

Format

A data frame with 202 observations on the following 13 variables.

rcc red blood cell count, in $10^{12}l^{-1}$

wcc while blood cell count, in 10^{12} per liter

hc hematocrit, percent

hg hemaglobin concentration, in g per decaliter

ferr plasma ferritins, ng dl^{-1}

bmi Body mass index, kg $cm^{-2}10^2$

ssf sum of skin folds

pcBfat percent Body fat

lbm lean body mass, kg

ht height, cm

wt weight, kg

sex a factor with levels f m

sport a factor with levels B_Ball Field Gym Netball Row Swim T_400m T_Sprnt Tennis W_Polo

Details

Do blood hemoglobin concentrations of athletes in endurance-related events differ from those in power-related events?

Source

These data were the basis for the analyses that are reported in Telford and Cunningham (1991).

References

Telford, R.D. and Cunningham, R.B. 1991. Sex, sport and body-size dependency of hematology in highly trained athletes. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise* 23: 788-794.

align2D

Function to align points from ordination with known locations

Description

Find the linear transformation which, applied to one set of points in the (x , y) plane, gives the best match in a least squares sense to a second set of points.

Usage

```
align2D(lat, long, x1, x2, wts=NULL)
```

Arguments

lat	Latitude or other co-ordinate of point to align to
long	Longitude or other co-ordinate of point to align to
x1	First coordinate of point to align
x2	First coordinate of point to align
wts	If non-NULL, specifies weights for the points.

Details

Achieves the best match, in a least squares sense, between an ordination and known locations in two-dimensional space.

Value

fitlat	Fitted values of lat
fitlong	Fitted values of long
lat	Input values of lat
long	Input values of long

Note

An ordination that is designed to reproduce distances between points is specified only to within an arbitrary rotation about the centroid. What linear transformation of the points (x_1 , x_2) given by the ordination gives the best match to the known co-ordinates?

Author(s)

John H Maindonald

Examples

```
if(require(DAAG)&require(oz)){
  aupts <- cmdscale(audists)
  xy <- align2D(lat = aulatlong$latitude, long = aulatlong$longitude,
               x1 = aupts[, 1], x2 = aupts[, 2], wts = NULL)
  oz()
  fitcoords <- align2D(lat=aulatlong$latitude,
                      long=aulatlong$longitude,
                      x1=aupts[,1], x2 = aupts[,2],
                      wts=NULL)
  x <-with(fitcoords,
          as.vector(rbind(lat, fitlat, rep(NA,length(lat)))))
  y <-with(fitcoords,
          as.vector(rbind(long, fitlong, rep(NA,length(long)))))
  points(aulatlong, col="red", pch=16, cex=1.5)
  lines(x, y, col="gray40", lwd=3)
}
```

```
## The function is currently defined as
function(lat, long, x1, x2, wts=NULL){
  ## Get best fit in space of (latitude, longitude)
  if(is.null(wts))wts <- rep(1,length(x1))
  fitlat <- predict(lm(lat ~ x1+x2, weights=wts))
  fitlong <- predict(lm(long ~ x1+x2, weights=wts))
  list(fitlat = fitlat, fitlong=fitlong, lat=lat, long=long)
}
```

allbacks

Measurements on a Selection of Books

Description

The allbacks data frame gives measurements on the volume and weight of 15 books, some of which are softback (pb) and some of which are hardback (hb). Area of the hardback covers is also included.

Usage

```
allbacks
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

volume book volumes in cubic centimeters

area hard board cover areas in square centimeters

weight book weights in grams

cover a factor with levels hb hardback, pb paperback

Source

The bookshelf of J. H. Maindonald.

Examples

```
print("Multiple Regression - Example 6.1")
attach(allbacks)
volume.split <- split(volume, cover)
weight.split <- split(weight, cover)
plot(weight.split$hb ~ volume.split$hb, pch=16, xlim=range(volume), ylim=range(weight),
      ylab="Weight (g)", xlab="Volume (cc)")
points(weight.split$pb ~ volume.split$pb, pch=16, col=2)
pause()

allbacks.lm <- lm(weight ~ volume+area)
summary(allbacks.lm)
detach(allbacks)
```

```

pause()

anova(allbacks.lm)
pause()

model.matrix(allbacks.lm)
pause()

print("Example 6.1.1")
allbacks.lm0 <- lm(weight ~ -1+volume+area, data=allbacks)
summary(allbacks.lm0)
pause()

print("Example 6.1.2")
oldpar <- par(mfrow=c(2,2))
plot(allbacks.lm0)
par(oldpar)
allbacks.lm13 <- lm(weight ~ -1+volume+area, data=allbacks[-13,])
summary(allbacks.lm13)
pause()

print("Example 6.1.3")
round(coef(allbacks.lm0),2) # Baseline for changes
round(lm.influence(allbacks.lm0)$coef,2)

```

anesthetic

Anesthetic Effectiveness

Description

Thirty patients were given an anesthetic agent maintained at a predetermined level (conc) for 15 minutes before making an incision. It was then noted whether the patient moved, i.e. jerked or twisted.

Usage

```
anesthetic
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

move a binary numeric vector coded for patient movement (0 = no movement, 1 = movement)

conc anesthetic concentration

logconc logarithm of concentration

nomove the complement of move

Details

The interest is in estimating how the probability of jerking or twisting varies with increasing concentration of the anesthetic agent.

Source

unknown

Examples

```
print("Logistic Regression - Example 8.1.4")

z <- table(anesthetic$nomove, anesthetic$conc)
tot <- apply(z, 2, sum)      # totals at each concentration
prop <- z[, 2]/(tot)       # proportions at each concentration
oprop <- sum(z[, 2])/sum(tot) # expected proportion moving if concentration had no effect
conc <- as.numeric(dimnames(z)[[2]])
plot(conc, prop, xlab = "Concentration", ylab = "Proportion", xlim = c(.5,2.5),
      ylim = c(0, 1), pch = 16)
chw <- par()$cxy[1]
text(conc - 0.75 * chw, prop, paste(tot), adj = 1)
abline(h = oprop, lty = 2)

pause()

anes.logit <- glm(nomove ~ conc, family = binomial(link = logit),
  data = anesthetic)
anova(anes.logit)
summary(anes.logit)
```

antigua

Averages by block of yields for the Antigua Corn data

Description

These data frames have yield averages by blocks (parcels). The ant111bdataset is a subset that has block averages of corn yields for treatment 111 only

Usage

```
data(antigua)
data(ant111b)
```

Format

A data frame with 324 observations on 7 variables.

id a numeric vector

site a factor with 8 levels.

block a factor with levels I II III IV

plot a numeric vector

trt a factor consisting of 12 levels

ears a numeric vector; note that -9999 is used as a missing value code.

harvwt a numeric vector; the average yield

Source

Andrews DF; Herzberg AM, 1985. Data. A Collection of Problems from Many Fields for the Student and Research Worker. Springer-Verlag. (pp. 339-353)

appletaste

Tasting experiment that compared four apple varieties

Description

Each of 20 tasters each assessed three out of the four varieties. The experiment was conducted according to a balanced incomplete block design.

Usage

```
data(appletaste)
```

Format

A data frame with 60 observations on the following 3 variables.

aftertaste a numeric vector Apple samples were rated for aftertaste, by making a mark on a continuous scale that ranged from 0 (extreme dislike) to 150 (like very much).

panelist a factor with levels a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t

product a factor with levels 298 493 649 937

Examples

```
data(appletaste)
appletaste.aov <- aov(aftertaste ~ panelist + product, data=appletaste)
termplot(appletaste.aov)
```

`audists`*Road distances between 10 Australian cities*

Description

Distances between the Australian cities of Adelaide, Alice, Brisbane, Broome, Cairns, Canberra, Darwin, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney

Usage`audists`**Format**

The format is: Class 'dist', i.e., a distance matrix.

Source

Australian road map

Examples

```
data(audists)
## Not run:
audists.cmd <- cmdscale(audists)
library(lattice)
xyplot(audists.cmd[,2] ~ audists.cmd[,1],
       groups=row.names(audists.cmd),
       panel = function(x, y, subscripts, groups)
         ltext(x = x, y = y, label = groups[subscripts],
              cex=1, fontfamily = "HersheySans"))

## End(Not run)
```

`aulatlong`*Latitudes and longitudes for ten Australian cities*

Description

Latitudes and longitudes for Adelaide, Alice, Brisbane, Broome, Cairns, Canberra, Darwin, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney; i.e., for the cities to which the road distances in `audists` relate.

Usage`aulatlong`

Format

A data frame with 10 observations on the following 2 variables.

`latitude` Latitude, as a decimal number

`longitude` Longitude, as a decimal number

Source

Map of Australia showing latitude and longitude information.

Examples

```
data(aulatlong)
## maybe str(aulatlong) ; plot(aulatlong) ...
```

austpop

Population figures for Australian States and Territories

Description

Population figures for Australian states and territories for 1917, 1927, ..., 1997.

Usage

```
austpop
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

year a numeric vector

NSW New South Wales population counts

Vic Victoria population counts

Qld Queensland population counts

SA South Australia population counts

WA Western Australia population counts

Tas Tasmania population counts

NT Northern Territory population counts

ACT Australian Capital Territory population counts

Aust Population counts for the whole country

Source

Australian Bureau of Statistics

Examples

```

print("Looping - Example 1.7")

growth.rates <- numeric(8)
for (j in seq(2,9)) {
  growth.rates[j-1] <- (austpop[9, j]-austpop[1, j])/austpop[1, j] }
growth.rates <- data.frame(growth.rates)
row.names(growth.rates) <- names(austpop[c(-1,-10)])
# Note the use of row.names() to name the rows of the data frame
growth.rates

pause()
print("Avoiding Loops - Example 1.7b")

sapply(austpop[, -c(1,10)], function(x){(x[9]-x[1])/x[1]})

pause()
print("Plot - Example 1.8a")
attach(austpop)
plot(year, ACT, type="l") # Join the points ("l" = "line")
detach(austpop)

pause()
print("Exerice 1.12.9")
attach(austpop)
oldpar <- par(mfrow=c(2,4))
for (i in 2:9){
  plot(austpop[,1], log(austpop[, i]), xlab="Year",
       ylab=names(austpop)[i], pch=16, ylim=c(0,10))}
par(oldpar)
detach(austpop)

```

bestsetNoise

Best Subset Selection Applied to Noise

Description

Best subset selection applied to completely random noise. This function demonstrates how variable selection techniques in regression can often err in including explanatory variables that are indistinguishable from noise.

Usage

```

bestsetNoise(m = 100, n = 40, method = "exhaustive", nvmax = 3,
            X = NULL, y=NULL, intercept=TRUE,
            print.summary = TRUE, really.big = FALSE, ...)

bestset.noise(m = 100, n = 40, method = "exhaustive", nvmax = 3,

```

```

X = NULL, y=NULL, intercept=TRUE,
print.summary = TRUE, really.big = FALSE, ...)

bsnCV(m = 100, n = 40, method = "exhaustive", nvmax = 3,
X = NULL, y=NULL, intercept=TRUE, nfolds = 2,
print.summary = TRUE, really.big = FALSE)

bsnOpt(X = matrix(rnorm(25 * 10), ncol = 10), y = NULL, method = "exhaustive",
nvmax = NULL, nbest = 1, intercept = TRUE, criterion = "cp",
tcrit = NULL, print.summary = TRUE, really.big = FALSE,
...))

bsnVaryNvar(m = 100, nvar = nvmax:50, nvmax = 3, method = "exhaustive",
intercept=TRUE,
plotit = TRUE, xlab = "# of variables from which to select",
ylab = "p-values for t-statistics", main = paste("Select 'best'",
nvmax, "variables"),
details = FALSE, really.big = TRUE, smooth = TRUE, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>m</code>	the number of observations to be simulated, ignored if X is supplied.
<code>n</code>	the number of predictor variables in the simulated model, ignored if X is supplied.
<code>method</code>	Use exhaustive search, or backward selection, or forward selection, or sequential replacement.
<code>nvmax</code>	Number of explanatory variables in model.
<code>X</code>	Use columns from this matrix. Alternatively, X may be a data frame, in which case a model matrix will be formed from it. If not NULL, m and n are ignored.
<code>y</code>	If not supplied, random normal noise will be generated.
<code>nbest</code>	Number of models, for each choice of number of columns of explanatory variables, to return (bsnOpt). If tcrit is non-NULL, it may be important to set this greater than one, in order to have a good chance of finding models with minimum absolute <i>t</i> -statistic greater than tcrit.
<code>intercept</code>	Should an intercept be added?
<code>nvar</code>	range of number of candidate variables (bsnVaryVvar).
<code>nfolds</code>	For splitting the data into training and test sets, the number of folds.
<code>criterion</code>	Criterion to use in choosing between models with different numbers of explanatory variables (bsnOpt). Alternatives are "bic", or "cip" or "adjr2".
<code>tcrit</code>	Consider only those models for which the minimum absolute <i>t</i> -statistic is greater than tcrit.
<code>print.summary</code>	Should summary information be printed.
<code>plotit</code>	Plot a graph? (bsnVaryVvar)
<code>xlab</code>	x-label for graph (bsnVaryVvar)

ylab	y-label for graph (bsnVaryVvar.)
main	main title for graph (bsnVaryVvar.)
details	Return detailed output list (bsnVaryVvar)
really.big	Set to TRUE to allow (currently) for more than 50 explanatory variables.
smooth	Fit smooth to graph? (bsnVaryVvar).
...	Additional arguments, to be passed through to regsubsets().

Details

If X is not supplied, and in any case for `bsnVaryNvar`, a set of n predictor variables are simulated as independent standard normal, i.e. $N(0,1)$, variates. Additionally a $N(0,1)$ response variable is simulated. The function `bsnOpt` selects the ‘best’ model with `nvmax` or fewer explanatory variables, where the argument `criterion` specifies the criterion that will be used to choose between models with different numbers of explanatory columns. Other functions select the ‘best’ model with `nvmax` explanatory columns. In any case, the selection is made using the `regsubsets()` function from the `leaps` package. (The `leaps` package must be installed for this function to work.)

The function `bsnCV` splits the data (randomly) into `nfol`s (2 or more) parts. It puts each part aside in turn for use to fit the model (effectively, test data), with the remaining data used for selecting the variables that will be used for fitting. One model fit is returned for each of the `nfol`s parts.

The function `bsnVaryVvar` makes repeated calls to `bestsetNoise`

Value

`bestsetNoise` returns the `lm` model object for the "best" model with `nvmax` explanatory columns.

`bsnCV` returns as many models as there are folds.

`bsnVaryVvar` silently returns either (`details=FALSE`) a matrix that has p -values of the coefficients for the ‘best’ choice of model for each different number of candidate variables, or (`details=TRUE`) a list with elements:

<code>coef</code>	A matrix of sets of regression coefficients
<code>SE</code>	A matrix of standard errors
<code>pval</code>	A matrix of p -values

Matrices have one row for each choice of `nvar`. The statistics returned are for the ‘best’ model with `nvmax` explanatory variables.

`bsnOpt` silently returns a list with elements:

<code>u1</code>	‘best’ model (<code>lm</code> object) with <code>nvmax</code> or fewer columns of predictors. If <code>tcrit</code> is non-NULL, and there is no model for which all coefficients have t -statistics less than <code>tcrit</code> in absolute value, <code>u1</code> will be NULL.
-----------------	---

`tcrit` For each model, the minimum of the absolute values of the t -statistics. `regsubsets_obj` The object returned by the call to `regsubsets`.

Note

These functions are primarily designed to demonstrate the biases that can be expected, relative to theoretical estimates of standard errors of parameters and other fitted model statistics, when there is prior selection of the columns that are to be included in the model. With the exception of `bsnVaryNvar`, they can also be used with an X and y for actual data. In that case, the p -values should be compared with those obtained from repeated use of the function where y is random noise, as a check on the extent of selection effects.

Author(s)

J.H. Maindonald

See Also

[lm](#)

Examples

```
leaps.out <- try(require(leaps, quietly=TRUE))
leaps.out.log <- is.logical(leaps.out)
if ((leaps.out.log==TRUE)&(leaps.out==TRUE)){
  bestsetNoise(20,6) # `best' 3-variable regression for 20 simulated observations
                    # on 7 unrelated variables (including the response)
  bsnCV(20,6) # `best' 3-variable regressions (one for each fold) for 20
              # simulated observations on 7 unrelated variables
              # (including the response)
  bsnVaryNvar(m = 50, nvar = 3:6, nvmax = 3, method = "exhaustive",
              plotit=FALSE, details=TRUE)
  bsnOpt()
}
```

biomass

Biomass Data

Description

The biomass data frame has 135 rows and 8 columns. The rainforest data frame is a subset of this one.

Usage

biomass

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

dbh a numeric vector

wood a numeric vector

bark a numeric vector

fac26 a factor with 3 levels

root a numeric vector

rootsk a numeric vector

branch a numeric vector

species a factor with levels *Acacia mabellae*, *C. fraseri*, *Acmena smithii*, *B. myrtifolia*

Source

J. Ash, Australian National University

References

Ash, J. and Helman, C. (1990) Floristics and vegetation biomass of a forest catchment, Kioloa, south coastal N.S.W. *Cunninghamia*, 2: 167-182.

bomregions2021

Australian and Related Historical Annual Climate Data, by Region

Description

Australian regional temperature data, Australian regional rainfall data, and Annual SOI, are given for the years 1900-2021. The regional rainfall and temperature data are area-weighted averages for the respective regions. The Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) is the difference in barometric pressure at sea level between Tahiti and Darwin.

Usage

```
data("bomregions2021")
```

Format

These data frames contains the following columns:

Year Year

seAVt Southeastern region average temperature (degrees C)

southAVt Southern temperature

eastAVt Eastern temperature

northAVt Northern temperature

swAVt Southwestern temperature
qldAVt temperature
nswAVt temperature
ntAVt temperature
saAVt temperature
tasAVt temperature
vicAVt temperature
waAVt temperature
mdbAVt Murray-Darling basin temperature
ausAVt Australian average temperature, area-weighted mean
seRain Southeast Australian annual rainfall (mm)
southRain Southern rainfall
eastRain Eastern rainfall
northRain Northern rainfall
swRain Southwest rainfall
qldRain Queensland rainfall
nswRain NSW rainfall
ntRain Northern Territory rainfall
saRain South Australian rainfall
tasRain Tasmanian rainfall
vicRain Victorian rainfall
waRain West Australian rainfall
mdbRain Murray-Darling basin rainfall
ausRain Australian average rainfall, area weighted
SOI Annual average Southern Oscillation Index
sunspot Yearly mean sunspot number
co2mlo Moana Loa CO2 concentrations, from 1959
co2law Moana Loa CO2 concentrations, 1900 to 1978
CO2 CO2 concentrations, composite series
avDMI Annual average Dipole Mode Index, for the Indian Ocean Dipole, from 1950

Source

Australian Bureau of Meteorology web pages:

<http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/change/index.shtml>

Go to website, choose timeseries to display, then click "Download data"

The SOI data are from http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/enso/soi_monthly.txt.

The CO2 series co2law, for Law Dome ice core data. is from <https://cdiac.ess-dive.lbl.gov/trends/co2/lawdome-data.html>.

The Moana Loa CO2 series co2mlo is from Dr. Pieter Tans, NOAA/ESRL (<https://gml.noaa.gov/ccgg/trends/>)

The series CO2 is a composite series, obtained by adding 0.46 to the Law data for 1900 to 1958, then following this with the Moana Loa data that is available from 1959. The addition of 0.46 brings the average of the Law data into agreement with that for the Moana Loa data for the period 1959 to 1968.

The yearly mean sunspot number is a subset of one of several sunspot series that are available from WDC-SILSO, Royal Observatory of Belgium, Brussels. <https://www.sidc.be/silso/datafiles>

The dipole mode index data are from https://ds.data.jma.go.jp/tcc/tcc/products/el_nino/index/Readme_iod.txt. Note also <https://stateoftheocean.osmc.noaa.gov/sur/ind/dmi.php>, which has details of several other such series.

References

D.M. Etheridge, L.P. Steele, R.L. Langenfelds, R.J. Francey, J.-M. Barnola and V.I. Morgan, 1998, *Historical CO2 records from the Law Dome DE08, DE08-2, and DSS ice cores*, in Trends: A Compendium of Data on Global Change, on line at Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, U.S. Department of Energy, Oak Ridge, Tenn., U.S.A.

Lavery, B., Joung, G. and Nicholls, N. 1997. An extended high-quality historical rainfall dataset for Australia. Australian Meteorological Magazine, 46, 27-38.

Nicholls, N., Lavery, B., Frederiksen, C. and Drosowsky, W. 1996. Recent apparent changes in relationships between the El Nino – southern oscillation and Australian rainfall and temperature. Geophysical Research Letters 23: 3357-3360.

SIDC-team, World Data Center for the Sunspot Index, Royal Observatory of Belgium, Monthly Report on the International Sunspot Number, online catalogue of the sunspot index: <https://www.sidc.be/silso/datafiles>

Examples

```
plot(ts(bomregions2021[, c("mdbRain", "SOI")], start=1900),
     panel=function(y,...)panel.smooth(bomregions2021$Year, y,...))
avrain <- bomregions2021[, "mdbRain"]
xbomsoi <- with(bomregions2021, data.frame(Year=Year, SOI=SOI,
     cuberootRain=avrain^0.33))
xbomsoi$trendSOI <- lowess(xbomsoi$SOI, f=0.1)$y
xbomsoi$trendRain <- lowess(xbomsoi$cuberootRain, f=0.1)$y
xbomsoi$detrain <-
  with(xbomsoi, cuberootRain - trendRain + mean(trendRain))
xbomsoi$detrainSOI <-
  with(xbomsoi, SOI - trendSOI + mean(trendSOI))
## Plot time series avrain and SOI: ts object xbomsoi
plot(ts(xbomsoi[, c("cuberootRain", "SOI")], start=1900),
     panel=function(y,...)panel.smooth(xbomsoi$Year, y,...),
     xlab = "Year", main="", ylim=list(c(250, 800), c(-20, 25)))
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
rainpos <- pretty(xbomsoi$cuberootRain^3, 6)
plot(cuberootRain ~ SOI, data = xbomsoi,
     ylab = "Rainfall (cube root scale)", yaxt="n")
```

```

axis(2, at = rainpos^0.33, labels=paste(rainpos))
mtext(side = 3, line = 0.8, "A", adj = -0.025)
with(xbomsoi, lines(lowess(cuberootRain ~ SOI, f=0.75)))
plot(detrendRain ~ detrendSOI, data = xbomsoi,
      xlab="Detrended SOI", ylab = "Detrended rainfall", yaxt="n")
axis(2, at = rainpos^0.33, labels=paste(rainpos))
with(xbomsoi, lines(lowess(detrendRain ~ detrendSOI, f=0.75)))
mtext(side = 3, line = 0.8, "B", adj = -0.025)
par(mfrow=c(1,1))

```

bomsoi

Southern Oscillation Index Data

Description

The Southern Oscillation Index (SOI) is the difference in barometric pressure at sea level between Tahiti and Darwin. Annual SOI and Australian rainfall data, for the years 1900-2005, are given. Australia's annual mean rainfall is an area-weighted average of the total annual precipitation at approximately 370 rainfall stations around the country.

Usage

```
bomsoi
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

Year a numeric vector

Jan average January SOI values for each year

Feb average February SOI values for each year

Mar average March SOI values for each year

Apr average April SOI values for each year

May average May SOI values for each year

Jun average June SOI values for each year

Jul average July SOI values for each year

Aug average August SOI values for each year

Sep average September SOI values for each year

Oct average October SOI values for each year

Nov average November SOI values for each year

Dec average December SOI values for each year

SOI a numeric vector consisting of average annual SOI values

avrain a numeric vector consisting of a weighted average annual rainfall at a large number of Australian sites

NTrain Northern Territory rain

northRain north rain

seRain southeast rain

eastRain east rain

southRain south rain

swRain southwest rain

Source

Australian Bureau of Meteorology web pages:

<http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/change/rain02.txt> and <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/current/soihtml1.shtml>

References

Nicholls, N., Lavery, B., Frederiksen, C. and Drosowsky, W. 1996. Recent apparent changes in relationships between the El Nino – southern oscillation and Australian rainfall and temperature. *Geophysical Research Letters* 23: 3357-3360.

Examples

```
plot(ts(bomsoi[, 15:14], start=1900),
     panel=function(y,...)panel.smooth(1900:2005, y,...))
pause()

# Check for skewness by comparing the normal probability plots for
# different a, e.g.
par(mfrow = c(2,3))
for (a in c(50, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300))
  qqnorm(log(bomsoi[, "avrain"] - a))
  # a = 250 leads to a nearly linear plot

pause()

par(mfrow = c(1,1))
plot(bomsoi$SOI, log(bomsoi$avrain - 250), xlab = "SOI",
     ylab = "log(avrain = 250)")
lines(lowess(bomsoi$SOI)$y, lowess(log(bomsoi$avrain - 250))$y, lwd=2)
# NB: separate lowess fits against time
lines(lowess(bomsoi$SOI, log(bomsoi$avrain - 250)))
pause()

xbomsoi <-
  with(bomsoi, data.frame(SOI=SOI, cuberootRain=avrain^0.33))
xbomsoi$trendSOI <- lowess(xbomsoi$SOI)$y
xbomsoi$trendRain <- lowess(xbomsoi$cuberootRain)$y
rainpos <- pretty(bomsoi$avrain, 5)
with(xbomsoi,
     {plot(cuberootRain ~ SOI, xlab = "SOI",
          ylab = "Rainfall (cube root scale)", yaxt="n")
```

```

    axis(2, at = rainpos^0.33, labels=paste(rainpos))
## Relative changes in the two trend curves
    lines(lowess(cuberootRain ~ SOI))
    lines(lowess(trendRain ~ trendSOI), lwd=2)
  })
pause()

xbomsoi$detrendRain <-
  with(xbomsoi, cuberootRain - trendRain + mean(trendRain))
xbomsoi$detrendSOI <-
  with(xbomsoi, SOI - trendSOI + mean(trendSOI))
oldpar <- par(mfrow=c(1,2), pty="s")
plot(cuberootRain ~ SOI, data = xbomsoi,
     ylab = "Rainfall (cube root scale)", yaxt="n")
axis(2, at = rainpos^0.33, labels=paste(rainpos))
with(xbomsoi, lines(lowess(cuberootRain ~ SOI)))
plot(detrendRain ~ detrendSOI, data = xbomsoi,
     xlab="Detrended SOI", ylab = "Detrended rainfall", yaxt="n")
axis(2, at = rainpos^0.33, labels=paste(rainpos))
with(xbomsoi, lines(lowess(detrendRain ~ detrendSOI)))
pause()

par(oldpar)
attach(xbomsoi)
xbomsoi.ma0 <- arima(detrendRain, xreg=detrendSOI, order=c(0,0,0))
# ordinary regression model

xbomsoi.ma12 <- arima(detrendRain, xreg=detrendSOI,
                    order=c(0,0,12))
# regression with MA(12) errors -- all 12 MA parameters are estimated
xbomsoi.ma12
pause()

xbomsoi.ma12s <- arima(detrendRain, xreg=detrendSOI,
                    seasonal=list(order=c(0,0,1), period=12))
# regression with seasonal MA(1) (lag 12) errors -- only 1 MA parameter
# is estimated
xbomsoi.ma12s
pause()

xbomsoi.maSel <- arima(x = detrendRain, order = c(0, 0, 12),
                    xreg = detrendSOI, fixed = c(0, 0, 0,
                    NA, rep(0, 4), NA, 0, NA, NA, NA, NA),
                    transform.pars=FALSE)
# error term is MA(12) with fixed 0's at lags 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10
# NA's are used to designate coefficients that still need to be estimated
# transform.pars is set to FALSE, so that MA coefficients are not
# transformed (see help(arima))

detach(xbomsoi)
pause()

Box.test(resid(lm(detrendRain ~ detrendSOI, data = xbomsoi)),

```

```

      type="Ljung-Box", lag=20)

pause()

attach(xbomsoi)
xbomsoi2.maSel <- arima(x = detrendRain, order = c(0, 0, 12),
                      xreg = poly(detrendSOI,2), fixed = c(0,
0, 0, NA, rep(0, 4), NA, 0, rep(NA,5)),
                      transform.pars=FALSE)

xbomsoi2.maSel
qqnorm(resid(xbomsoi.maSel, type="normalized"))
detach(xbomsoi)

```

bostonc

Boston Housing Data – Corrected

Description

The corrected Boston housing data (from <http://lib.stat.cmu.edu/datasets/>).

Usage

```
bostonc
```

Format

A single vector containing the contents of "boston_corrected.txt".

Source

Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L. 'Hedonic prices and the demand for clean air', J. Environ. Economics & Management, vol.5, 81-102, 1978. corrected by Kelley Pace (kpace@unix1.sncc.lsu.edu)

bounce

Separate plotting positions for labels, to avoid overlap

Description

Return univariate plotting positions in which neighboring points are separated, if and as necessary, so that they are the specified minimum distance apart.

Usage

```
bounce(y, d, log = FALSE)
```

Arguments

y	A numeric vector of plotting positions
d	Minimum required distance between neighboring positions
log	TRUE if values are will be plotted on a logarithmic scale.

Details

The centroid(s) of groups of points that are moved relative to each other remain the same.

Value

A vector of values such that, when plotted along a line, neighboring points are the required minimum distance apart.

Note

If values are plotted on a logarithmic scale, d is the required distance apart on that scale. If a base other than 10 is required, set log equal to that base. (Note that base 10 is the default for plot with log=TRUE.)

Author(s)

John Maindonald

See Also

See also [onewayPlot](#)

Examples

```
bounce(c(4, 1.8, 2, 6), d=.4)
bounce(c(4, 1.8, 2, 6), d=.1, log=TRUE)
```

capstring

Converts initial character of a string to upper case

Description

This function is useful for use before plotting, if one wants capitalized axis labels or factor levels.

Usage

```
capstring(names)
```

Arguments

names	a character vector
-------	--------------------

Value

A character vector with upper case initial values.

Author(s)

W.J. Braun

Examples

```
capstring(names(tinting)[c(3,4)])

library(lattice)
levels(tinting$agegp) <- capstring(levels(tinting$agegp))
xyplot(csoa ~ it | sex * agegp, data=tinting)
```

carprice

US Car Price Data

Description

U.S. data extracted from Cars93, a data frame in the MASS package.

Usage

```
carprice
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

Type Type of car, e.g. Sporty, Van, Compact

Min.Price Price for a basic model

Price Price for a mid-range model

Max.Price Price for a 'premium' model

Range.Price Difference between Max.Price and Min.Price

RoughRange Rough.Range plus some $N(0, .0001)$ noise

gpm100 The number of gallons required to travel 100 miles

MPG.city Average number of miles per gallon for city driving

MPG.highway Average number of miles per gallon for highway driving

Source

MASS package

References

Venables, W.N. and Ripley, B.D., 4th edn 2002. Modern Applied Statistics with S. Springer, New York.

See also 'R' Complements to Modern Applied Statistics with S-Plus, available from <http://www.stats.ox.ac.uk/pub/MASS3/>

Examples

```
print("Multicollinearity - Example 6.8")
pairs(carprice[, -c(1,8,9)])

carprice1.lm <- lm(gpm100 ~ Type+Min.Price+Price+Max.Price+Range.Price,
  data=carprice)
round(summary(carprice1.lm)$coef, 3)
pause()

alias(carprice1.lm)
pause()

carprice2.lm <- lm(gpm100 ~ Type+Min.Price+Price+Max.Price+RoughRange, data=carprice)
round(summary(carprice2.lm)$coef, 2)
pause()

carprice.lm <- lm(gpm100 ~ Type + Price, data = carprice)
round(summary(carprice.lm)$coef, 4)
pause()

summary(carprice1.lm)$sigma # residual standard error when fitting all 3 price variables
pause()

summary(carprice.lm)$sigma # residual standard error when only price is used
pause()

vif(lm(gpm100 ~ Price, data=carprice)) # Baseline Price
pause()

vif(carprice1.lm) # includes Min.Price, Price & Max.Price
pause()

vif(carprice2.lm) # includes Min.Price, Price, Max.Price & RoughRange
pause()

vif(carprice.lm) # Price alone
```

Description

The Cars93.summary data frame has 6 rows and 4 columns created from information in the Cars93 data set in the Venables and Ripley MASS package. Each row corresponds to a different class of car (e.g. Compact, Large, etc.).

Usage

```
Cars93.summary
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

Min.passengers minimum passenger capacity for each class of car

Max.passengers maximum passenger capacity for each class of car

No.of.cars number of cars in each class

abbrev a factor with levels C Compact, L Large, M Mid-Size, Sm Small, Sp Sporty, V Van

Source

Lock, R. H. (1993) 1993 New Car Data. Journal of Statistics Education 1(1)

References

MASS library

Examples

```
type <- Cars93.summary$abbrev
type <- Cars93.summary[,4]
type <- Cars93.summary[,"abbrev"]
type <- Cars93.summary[[4]] # Take the object that is stored
                           # in the fourth list element.

type
pause()

attach(Cars93.summary)
# R can now access the columns of Cars93.summary directly
abbrev
detach("Cars93.summary")
pause()

# To change the name of the \verb!abbrev! variable (the fourth column)
names(Cars93.summary)[4] <- "code"
pause()

# To change all of the names, try
names(Cars93.summary) <- c("minpass", "maxpass", "number", "code")
```

cerealsugar	<i>Percentage of Sugar in Breakfast Cereal</i>
-------------	--

Description

Measurements of sugar content in frosted flakes breakfast cereal.

Usage

cerealsugar

Format

A vector of 100 measurements.

cfseal	<i>Cape Fur Seal Data</i>
--------	---------------------------

Description

The cfseal data frame has 30 rows and 11 columns consisting of weight measurements for various organs taken from 30 Cape Fur Seals that died as an unintended consequence of commercial fishing.

Usage

cfseal

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

age a numeric vector

weight a numeric vector

heart a numeric vector

lung a numeric vector

liver a numeric vector

spleen a numeric vector

stomach a numeric vector

leftkid a numeric vector

rightkid a numeric vector

kidney a numeric vector

intestines a numeric vector

Source

Stewardson, C.L., Hemsley, S., Meyer, M.A., Canfield, P.J. and Maindonald, J.H. 1999. Gross and microscopic visceral anatomy of the male Cape fur seal, *Arctocephalus pusillus pusillus* (Pinnepedia: Otariidae), with reference to organ size and growth. *Journal of Anatomy* (Cambridge) 195: 235-255. (WWF project ZA-348)

Examples

```
print("Allometric Growth - Example 5.7")

cfseal.lm <- lm(log(heart) ~ log(weight), data=cfseal); summary(cfseal.lm)
plot(log(heart) ~ log(weight), data = cfseal, pch=16, xlab = "Heart Weight (g, log scale)",
ylab = "Body weight (kg, log scale)", axes=FALSE)
heartaxis <- 100*(2^seq(0,3))
bodyaxis <- c(20,40,60,100,180)
axis(1, at = log(bodyaxis), lab = bodyaxis)
axis(2, at = log(heartaxis), lab = heartaxis)
box()
abline(cfseal.lm)
```

cities

Populations of Major Canadian Cities (1992-96)

Description

Population estimates for several Canadian cities.

Usage

```
cities
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

CITY a factor, consisting of the city names

REGION a factor with 5 levels (ATL=Atlantic, ON=Ontario, QC=Quebec, PR=Prairies, WEST=Alberta and British Columbia) representing the location of the cities

POP1992 a numeric vector giving population in 1000's for 1992

POP1993 a numeric vector giving population in 1000's for 1993

POP1994 a numeric vector giving population in 1000's for 1994

POP1995 a numeric vector giving population in 1000's for 1995

POP1996 a numeric vector giving population in 1000's for 1996

Source

Statistics Canada

Examples

```
cities$have <- factor((cities$REGION=="ON")|(cities$REGION=="WEST"))
plot(POP1996~POP1992, data=cities, col=as.integer(cities$have))
```

codling	<i>Dose-mortality data, for fumigation of codling moth with methyl bromide</i>
---------	--

Description

Data are from trials that studied the mortality response of codling moth to fumigation with methyl bromide.

Usage

```
data(codling)
```

Format

A data frame with 99 observations on the following 10 variables.

dose Injected dose of methyl bromide, in gm per cubic meter

tot Number of insects in chamber

dead Number of insects dying

pobs Proportion dying

cm Control mortality, i.e., at dose 0

ct Concentration-time sum

Cultivar a factor with levels BRAEBURN FUJI GRANNY Gala ROYAL Red Delicious Splendour

gp a factor which has a different level for each different combination of Cultivar, year and rep (replicate).

year a factor with levels 1988 1989

numcm a numeric vector: total number of control insects

Details

The research that generated these data was in part funded by New Zealand pipfruit growers. The published analysis was funded by New Zealand pipfruit growers. See also sorption.

Source

Maindonald, J.H.; Waddell, B.C.; Petry, R.J. 2001. Apple cultivar effects on codling moth (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) egg mortality following fumigation with methyl bromide. *Postharvest Biology and Technology* 22: 99-110.

compareTreecalcs	<i>Error rate comparisons for tree-based classification</i>
------------------	---

Description

Compare error rates, between different functions and different selection rules, for an approximately equal random division of the data into a training and test set.

Usage

```
compareTreecalcs(x = yesno ~ ., data = DAAG::spam7, cp = 0.00025, fun = c("rpart",
"randomForest"))
```

Arguments

x	model formula
data	an data frame in which to interpret the variables named in the formula
cp	setting for the cost complexity parameter cp, used by rpart()
fun	one or both of "rpart" and "randomForest"

Details

Data are randomly divided into two subsets, I and II. The function(s) are used in the standard way for calculations on subset I, and error rates returned that come from the calculations carried out by the function(s). Predictions are made for subset II, allowing the calculation of a completely independent set of error rates.

Value

If rpart is specified in fun, the following:

rpSEcvI	the estimated cross-validation error rate when rpart() is run on the training data (I), and the one-standard error rule is used
rpcvI	the estimated cross-validation error rate when rpart() is run on subset I, and the model used that gives the minimum cross-validated error rate
rpSEtest	the error rate when the model that leads to rpSEcvI is used to make predictions for subset II
rptest	the error rate when the model that leads to rpcvI is used to make predictions for subset II
nSErule	number of splits required by the one standard error rule
nREmin	number of splits to give the minimum error

If rpart is specified in fun, the following:

rfcvI	the out-of-bag (OOB) error rate when randomForest() is run on subset I
rfctest	the error rate when the model that leads to rfcvI is used to make predictions for subset II

Author(s)

John Maindonald

`component.residual` *Component + Residual Plot*

Description

Component + Residual plot for a term in a lm model.

Usage

```
component.residual(lm.obj, which = 1, xlab = "Component",
  ylab = "C+R")
```

Arguments

<code>lm.obj</code>	A lm object
<code>which</code>	numeric code for the term in the lm formula to be plotted
<code>xlab</code>	label for the x-axis
<code>ylab</code>	label for the y-axis

Value

A scatterplot with a smooth curve overlaid.

Author(s)

J.H. Maindonald

See Also[lm](#)**Examples**

```
mice12.lm <- lm(brainwt ~ bodywt + lsize, data=litters)
oldpar <- par(mfrow = c(1,2))
component.residual(mice12.lm, 1, xlab = "Body weight", ylab= "t(Body weight) + e")
component.residual(mice12.lm, 2, xlab = "Litter size", ylab= "t(Litter size) + e")
par(oldpar)
```

confusion	<i>Given actual and predicted group assignments, give the confusion matrix</i>
-----------	--

Description

Given actual and predicted group assignments, give the confusion matrix

Usage

```
confusion(actual, predicted, gnames = NULL, rowcol=c("actual", "predicted"),
printit = c("overall", "confusion"), prior = NULL, digits=3)
```

Arguments

actual	Actual (prior) group assignments
predicted	Predicted group assignments.
gnames	Names for groups, if different from levels(actual)
rowcol	For predicted categories to appear as rows, specify rowcol="predicted"
printit	Character vector. Print "overall", or "confusion" matrix, or both.
prior	Prior probabilities for groups, if different from the relative group frequencies
digits	Number of decimal digits to display in printed output

Details

Predicted group assignments should be estimated from cross-validation or from bootstrap out-of-bag data. Better still, work with assignments for test data that are completely separate from the data used to derive the model.

Value

A list with elements overall (overall accuracy), confusion (confusion matrix) and prior (prior used for calculation of overall accuracy)

Author(s)

John H Maindonald

References

Maindonald and Braun: 'Data Analysis and Graphics Using R', 3rd edition 2010, Section 12.2.2

Examples

```

library(MASS)
library(DAAG)
cl <- lda(species ~ length+breadth, data=cuckoos, CV=TRUE)$class
confusion(cl, cuckoos$species)

## The function is currently defined as
function (actual, predicted, gpnames = NULL,
         rowcol = c("actual", "predicted"),
         printit = c("overall", "confusion"),
         prior = NULL, digits = 3)
{
  if (is.null(gpnames))
    gpnames <- levels(actual)
  if (is.logical(printit)){
    if(printit)printit <- c("overall", "confusion")
    else printit <- ""
  }
  tab <- table(actual, predicted)
  acctab <- t(apply(tab, 1, function(x) x/sum(x)))
  dimnames(acctab) <- list(Actual = gpnames, `Predicted (cv)` = gpnames)
  if (is.null(prior)) {
    relnum <- table(actual)
    prior <- relnum/sum(relnum)
    acc <- sum(tab[row(tab) == col(tab)]/sum(tab)
  }
  else {
    acc <- sum(prior * diag(acctab))
  }
  names(prior) <- gpnames
  if ("overall"%in%printit) {
    cat("Overall accuracy =", round(acc, digits), "\n")
    if(is.null(prior)){
      cat("This assumes the following prior frequencies:",
          "\n")
      print(round(prior, digits))
    }
  }
  if ("confusion"%in%printit) {
    cat("\nConfusion matrix", "\n")
    print(round(acctab, digits))
  }
  invisible(list(overall=acc, confusion=acctab, prior=prior))
}

```

Description

P-values were calculated for each of 3072 genes, for data that compared expression values between post-settlement coral larvae and pre-settlement coral larvae.

Usage

```
data("coralPval")
```

Format

The format is: num [1:3072, 1] 8.60e-01 3.35e-08 3.96e-01 2.79e-01 6.36e-01 ...

Details

t-statistics, and hence p-values, were derived from five replicate two-colour micro-array slides. Details are in a vignette that accompanies the **DAAGbio** package.

Source

See the `?DAAGbio::coralRG`

References

Grasso, L. C.; Maindonald, J.; Rudd, S.; Hayward, D. C.; Saint, R.; Miller, D. J.; and Ball, E. E., 2008. Microarray analysis identifies candidate genes for key roles in coral development. *BMC Genomics*, 9:540.

Examples

```
## From p-values, calculate Benjamini-Hochberg false discrimination rates
fdr <- p.adjust(DAAG::coralPval, method='BH')
## Number of genes identified as differentially expressed for FDR = 0.01
sum(fdr<=0.01)
```

cottonworkers

Occupation and wage profiles of British cotton workers

Description

Numbers are given in different categories of worker, in each of two investigations. The first source of information is the Board of Trade Census that was conducted on 1886. The second is a relatively informal survey conducted by US Bureau of Labor representatives in 1889, for use in official reports.

Usage

```
data(cottonworkers)
```

Format

A data frame with 14 observations on the following 3 variables.

census1886 Numbers of workers in each of 14 different categories, according to the Board of Trade wage census that was conducted in 1886

survey1889 Numbers of workers in each of 14 different categories, according to data collected in 1889 by the US Bureau of Labor, for use in a report to the US Congress and House of Representatives

avwage Average wage, in pence, as estimated in the US Bureau of Labor survey

Details

The data in survey1889 were collected in a relatively informal manner, by approaching individuals on the street. Biases might therefore be expected.

Source

United States congress, House of Representatives, Sixth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1890, Part III, Cost of Living (Washington D.C. 1891); idem., Seventh Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, 1891, Part III, Cost of Living (Washington D.C. 1892)

Return of wages in the principal textile trades of the United Kingdom, with report therein. (P.P. 1889, LXX). United Kingdom Official Publication.

References

Boot, H. M. and Maindonald, J. H. 2007. New estimates of age- and sex- specific earnings and the male-female earnings gap in the British cotton industry, 1833-1906. *Economic History Review*. Published online 28-Aug-2007 doi: 10.1111/j.1468-0289.2007.00398.x

Examples

```
data(cottonworkers)
str(cottonworkers)
plot(survey1889 ~ census1886, data=cottonworkers)
plot(I(avwage*survey1889) ~ I(avwage*census1886), data=cottonworkers)
```

cricketer

Lifespans of UK 1st class cricketers born 1840-1960

Description

Year and birth, lifespan, etc, of British first class cricketers, born 1840-1960, whose handedness could be determined from information in the Who's who of cricketers. The status (alive=0, dead=1), and lifetime or lifespan, is for 1992.

Usage

```
data(cricketer)
```

Format

A data frame with 5960 observations on the following 8 variables.

`left` a factor with levels `right left`

`year` numeric, year of birth

`life` numeric, lifetime or lifespan to 1992

`dead` numeric (0 = alive (censored), 1 = dead, in 1992)

`acd` numeric (0 = not accidental or not dead, 1 = accidental death)

`kia` numeric (0 = not killed in action, 1 = killed in action)

`inbed` numeric (0 = did not die in bed, 1 = died in bed)

`cause` a factor with levels `alive acd` (accidental death) `inbed` (died in bed)

Details

Note that those 'killed in action' (mostly during World Wars I and II) form a subset of those who died by accident.

Source

John Aggleton, Martin Bland. Data were collated as described in Aggleton et al.

References

Aggleton JP, Bland JM, Kentridge RW, Neave NJ 1994. Handedness and longevity: an archival study of cricketers. *British Medical Journal* 309, 1681-1684.

Bailey P, Thorne P, Wynne-Thomas P. 1993. *Who's Who of Cricketers*. 2nd ed, London, Hamlyn.

Bland M and Altman D. 2005. Do the left-handed die young? *Significance* 2, 166-170.

See Also

`earlycrcktr`.

Examples

```
data(cricketer)
numLH <- xtabs(~ left+year, data=cricketer)
propLH <- prop.table(numLH, margin=2)[2,]
yr <- as.numeric(colnames(numLH))
plot(propLH ~ yr)
cricketer$lh <- unclass(cricketer$left)-1
left2.hat <- fitted(lm(lh ~ poly(year,2), data=cricketer))
ord <- order(cricketer$year)
lines(left2.hat[ord] ~ cricketer$year[ord])
library(splines)
ns3.hat <- fitted(lm(lh ~ ns(year,3), data=cricketer))
lines(ns3.hat[ord] ~ cricketer$year[ord], col="red")
require(survival)
summary(coxph(Surv(life, kia) ~ bs(year,3) +left, data=cricketer))
```

```
cricketer$notacdDead <- with(cricketer, {dead[acd==1]<-0; dead})
summary(coxph(Surv(life, notacdDead) ~ ns(year,2) +left, data=cricketer))
```

cuckoohosts

Comparison of cuckoo eggs with host eggs

Description

These data compare mean length, mean breadth, and egg color, between cuckoos and their hosts.

Usage

```
cuckoohosts
```

Format

A data frame with 10 observations on the following 12 variables.

length mean length of cuckoo eggs in given host's nest

cl.sd standard deviation of cuckoo egg lengths

cbreadth mean breadth of cuckoo eggs in given host's nest

cb.sd standard deviation of cuckoo egg breadths

cnum number of cuckoo eggs

hlength length of host eggs

hl.sd standard deviation of host egg lengths

hbreadth breadth of host eggs

hb.sd standard deviation of host egg breadths

hnum number of host eggs

match number of eggs where color matched

nomatch number where color did not match

Details

Although from the same study that generated data in the data frame cuckoos, the data do not match precisely. The cuckoo egg lengths and breadths are from the tables on page 168, the host egg lengths and breadths from Appendix IV on page 176, and the color match counts from the table on page 171.

Source

Latter, O.H., 1902. The egg of *cuculus canorus*. an inquiry into the dimensions of the cuckoo's egg and the relation of the variations to the size of the eggs of the foster-parent, with notes on coloration, &c. *Biometrika*, 1:164–176.

Examples

```
cuckoohosts
str(cuckoohosts)
plot(cuckoohosts)
with(cuckoohosts,
      plot(c(clength,hlength),c(cbreadth,hbreadth),col=rep(1:2,c(6,6))))
```

cuckoos

*Cuckoo Eggs Data***Description**

Length and breadth measurements of 120 eggs lain in the nests of six different species of host bird.

Usage

```
cuckoos
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

length the egg lengths in millimeters

breadth the egg breadths in millimeters

species a factor with levels hedge.sparrow, meadow.pipit, pied.wagtail, robin, tree.pipit, wren

id a numeric vector

Source

Latter, O.H. (1902). The eggs of *Cuculus canorus*. An Inquiry into the dimensions of the cuckoo's egg and the relation of the variations to the size of the eggs of the foster-parent, with notes on coloration, &c. *Biometrika* i, 164. Tippett (1931) gives summary details of the data.

References

Tippett, L.H.C. 1931: "The Methods of Statistics". Williams & Norgate, London.

Examples

```
print("Strip and Boxplots - Example 2.1.2")

attach(cuckoos)
oldpar <- par(las = 2) # labels at right angle to axis.
stripchart(length ~ species)
boxplot(split(cuckoos$length, cuckoos$species),
         xlab="Length of egg", horizontal=TRUE)
```

```
detach(cuckoos)
par(oldpar)
pause()

print("Summaries - Example 2.2.2")
sapply(split(cuckoos$length, cuckoos$species), sd)
pause()

print("Example 4.1.4")
wren <- split(cuckoos$length, cuckoos$species)$wren
median(wren)
n <- length(wren)
sqrt(pi/2)*sd(wren)/sqrt(n) # this s.e. computation assumes normality
```

CVbinary

Cross-Validation for Regression with a Binary Response

Description

These functions give training (internal) and cross-validation measures of predictive accuracy for regression with a binary response. The data are randomly divided between a number of ‘folds’. Each fold is removed, in turn, while the remaining data are used to re-fit the regression model and to predict at the omitted observations.

Usage

```
CVbinary(obj, rand=NULL, nfolds=10, print.details=TRUE)
```

```
cv.binary(obj, rand=NULL, nfolds=10, print.details=TRUE)
```

Arguments

obj	a glm object
rand	a vector which assigns each observation to a fold
nfolds	the number of folds
print.details	logical variable (TRUE = print detailed output, the default)

Value

cvhat	predicted values from cross-validation
internal	internal or (better) training predicted values
training	training predicted values
acc.cv	cross-validation estimate of accuracy
acc.internal	internal or (better) training estimate of accuracy
acc.training	training estimate of accuracy

Note

The term ‘training’ seems preferable to the term ‘internal’ in connection with predicted values, and the accuracy measure, that are based on the observations used to derive the model.

Author(s)

J.H. Maindonald

See Also

[glm](#)

Examples

```
frogs.glm <- glm(pres.abs ~ log(distance) + log(NoOfPools),
                family=binomial,data=frogs)
CVbinary(frogs.glm)
mifem.glm <- glm(outcome ~ ., family=binomial, data=mifem)
CVbinary(mifem.glm)
```

 CVlm

Cross-Validation for Linear Regression

Description

This function gives internal and cross-validation measures of predictive accuracy for multiple linear regression. (For binary logistic regression, use the `CVbinary` function.) The data are randomly assigned to a number of ‘folds’. Each fold is removed, in turn, while the remaining data is used to re-fit the regression model and to predict at the deleted observations.

Usage

```
CVlm(data = DAAG::houseprices, form.lm = formula(sale.price ~ area),
      m = 3, dots = FALSE, seed = 29, plotit = c("Observed", "Residual"),
      col.folds=NULL,
      main="Small symbols show cross-validation predicted values",
      legend.pos="topleft",
      printit = TRUE, ...)
cv.lm(data = DAAG::houseprices, form.lm = formula(sale.price ~ area),
       m = 3, dots = FALSE, seed = 29, plotit = c("Observed", "Residual"),
       col.folds=NULL,
       main="Small symbols show cross-validation predicted values",
       legend.pos="topleft", printit = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

data	a data frame
form.lm	a formula or lm call or lm object
m	the number of folds
dots	uses pch=16 for the plotting character
seed	random number generator seed
plotit	This can be one of the text strings "Observed", "Residual", or a logical value. The logical TRUE is equivalent to "Observed", while FALSE is equivalent to "" (no plot)
col.folds	Per fold color settings
main	main title for graph
legend.pos	position of legend: one of "bottomright", "bottom", "bottomleft", "left", "topleft", "top", "topright", "right", "center".
printit	if TRUE, output is printed to the screen
...	Other arguments, to be passed through to the function legend()

Details

When plotit="Residual" and there is more than one explanatory variable, the fitted lines that are shown for the individual folds are approximations.

Value

The input data frame is returned, with additional columns Predicted (Predicted values using all observations) and cvpred (cross-validation predictions). The cross-validation residual sum of squares (ss) and degrees of freedom (df) are returned as attributes of the data frame.

Author(s)

J.H. Maindonald

See Also

[lm](#), [CVbinary](#)

Examples

```
CVlm()
## Not run:
CVlm(data=nihills, form.lm=formula(log(time)~log(climb)+log(dist)),
      plotit="Observed")
CVlm(data=nihills, form.lm=formula(log(time)~log(climb)+log(dist)),
      plotit="Residual")
out <- CVlm(data=nihills, form.lm=formula(log(time)~log(climb)+log(dist)),
            plotit="Observed")
out[c("ms", "df")]

## End(Not run)
```

`DAAGtheme`*Function to generate lattice themes for graphs.*

Description

This generates themes for use in a planned 4th edition of "Data Analysis and Graphics Using R".

Usage

```
DAAGtheme(fontsize = list(text = 10, points = 6), box = "gray40",
           sides = list(tck = 0.6, pad1 = 0.75, pad2 = 0.75),...)
```

Arguments

<code>fontsize</code>	Fontize for text and points. Specify as, e.g., <code>list(text = 10, points = 6)</code> .
<code>box</code>	Color for the panel and strip borders.
<code>sides</code>	List, with elements <code>tck</code> (Tick length, as fraction of lattice default), and margin paddings <code>pad1</code> , <code>pad2</code> , <code>pad3</code> , and <code>pad4</code> . Margin paddings set the distance, in lines, from the tick marks to the tick labels.
<code>...</code>	Settings that will be passed to <code>simpleTheme()</code> .

Details

Setting the color of the bounding box and of the strip boxes set gray, which is the default, reduces the focus on them.

Value

A list which can be used as the `par.settings` argument to lattice graphics functions, or as the `theme` argument to `trellis.par.set()`.

Note

The code provides an example of the creation of a functions that generates themes that are tuned to specific user requirements. In this connection, see also [theEconomist.theme](#).

Author(s)

John Maindonald.

See Also

[standard.theme](#), [simpleTheme](#), [theEconomist.theme](#), [custom.theme](#)

Examples

```
bwtheme <- DAAGtheme(pch=2:4)
lattice::xyplot(csoa ~ age | target, groups=sex,
               data=DAAG::tinting, par.settings=bwtheme)
```

DAAGxdb

List, each of whose elements hold rows of a file, in character format

Description

This is the default database for use with the function `datafile`, which uses elements of this list to place files in the working directory.

Usage

```
data(DAAGxdb)
```

Format

Successive elements in this list hold character vectors from which the corresponding files can be generated. The names of the list elements are `fuel`, `fuel.csv`, `oneBadRow`, `scan-demo`, `molclock1`, `molclock2`, and `travelbooks`.

Details

The files `fuel.txt` and `fuel.csv` are used in Chapter 1 of DAAGUR, while the files `oneBadRow.txt` and `scan-demo.txt` are used in Chapter 14 of DAAGUR.

References

Maindonald, J.H. and Braun, W.J. 2007. *Data Analysis and Graphics Using R: An Example-Based Approach*. 2nd edn, Cambridge University Press (DAAGUR).

Examples

```
data(DAAGxdb)
names(DAAGxdb)
```

datafile	<i>Write an ASCII data file to the working directory.</i>
----------	---

Description

Invoking this function writes one or more nominated files to the working directory. In particular, it may be used to write the files 'fuel.txt' and 'fuel.csv' that are used in Chapter 1 of DAAGUR, and the files 'oneBadRow.txt' and 'scan-demo.txt' that are used in Chapter 14 of DAAGUR.

Usage

```
datafile(file = c("fuel", "travelbooks"), datastore =  
          DAAG::DAAGxdb, altstore = DAAG::zzDAAGxdb, showNames =  
          FALSE)
```

Arguments

file	character; with the defaults for datastore and altstore the options are "fuel", for fuel.txt; "fuel.csv", for fuel.csv; "oneBadRow", for oneBadRow.txt; "scan-demo", for scan-demo.txt; "molclock1", for molclock1.txt; "molclock2", for molclock2.txt; "travelbooks", for travelbooks.txt; "bestTimes", for bestTimes.txt; "bostonc", for bostonc.txt
datastore	Each element of this list is a character vector that holds the rows of a file.
altstore	An alternative list. The default alternative list is used for the two files that are more than a few lines.
showNames	if TRUE, returns the names of available datasets.

Value

An ASCII file is output to the current working directory. The names of all available datasets are returned invisibly.

Author(s)

J.H. Maindonald

Examples

```
datafile(file="", showNames=TRUE)
```

dengue

*Dengue prevalence, by administrative region***Description**

Data record, for each of 2000 administrative regions, whether or not dengue was recorded at any time between 1961 and 1990.

Usage

```
data(dengue)
```

Format

A data frame with 2000 observations on the following 13 variables.

humid Average vapour density: 1961-1990

humid90 90th percentile of humid

temp Average temperature: 1961-1990

temp90 90th percentile of temp

h10pix maximum of humid, within a 10 pixel radius

h10pix90 maximum of humid90, within a 10 pixel radius

trees Percent tree cover, from satellite data

trees90 90th percentile of trees

NoYes Was dengue observed? (1=yes)

Xmin minimum longitude

Xmax maximum longitude

Ymin minimum latitude

Ymax maximum latitude

Details

This is derived from a data set in which the climate and tree cover information were given for each half degree of latitude by half degree of longitude pixel. The variable NoYes was given by administrative region. The climate data and tree cover data given here are 50th or 90th percentiles, where percentiles were calculated across pixels for an administrative region.

Source

Simon Hales, Environmental Research New Zealand Ltd.

References

Hales, S., de Wet, N., Maindonald, J. and Woodward, A. 2002. Potential effect of population and climate change global distribution of dengue fever: an empirical model. *The Lancet* 2002; 360: 830-34.

Examples

```
str(dengue)
glm(NoYes ~ humid, data=dengue, family=binomial)
glm(NoYes ~ humid90, data=dengue, family=binomial)
```

dewpoint

Dewpoint Data

Description

The dewpoint data frame has 72 rows and 3 columns. Monthly data were obtained for a number of sites (in Australia) and a number of months.

Usage

```
dewpoint
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

maxtemp monthly minimum temperatures

mintemp monthly maximum temperatures

dewpt monthly average dewpoint for each combination of minimum and maximum temperature readings (formerly dewpoint)

Source

Dr Edward Linacre, visiting fellow in the Australian National University Department of Geography.

Examples

```
print("Additive Model - Example 7.5")
require(splines)
attach(dewpoint)
ds.lm <- lm(dewpt ~ bs(maxtemp,5) + bs(mintemp,5), data=dewpoint)
ds.fit <- predict(ds.lm, type="terms", se=TRUE)
oldpar <- par(mfrow=c(1,2))
plot(maxtemp, ds.fit$fit[,1], xlab="Maximum temperature",
      ylab="Change from dewpoint mean", type="n")
lines(maxtemp, ds.fit$fit[,1])
lines(maxtemp, ds.fit$fit[,1]-2*ds.fit$se[,1], lty=2)
lines(maxtemp, ds.fit$fit[,1]+2*ds.fit$se[,1], lty=2)
plot(mintemp, ds.fit$fit[,2], xlab="Minimum temperature",
      ylab="Change from dewpoint mean", type="n")
ord <- order(mintemp)
lines(mintemp[ord], ds.fit$fit[ord,2])
lines(mintemp[ord], ds.fit$fit[ord,2]-2*ds.fit$se[ord,2], lty=2)
```

```
lines(mintemp[ord],ds.fit$fit[ord,2]+2*ds.fit$se[ord,2],lty=2)
detach(dewpoint)
par(oldpar)
```

droughts

Periods Between Rain Events

Description

Data collected at Winnipeg International Airport (Canada) on periods (in days) between rain events.

Usage

```
droughts
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

length the length of time from the completion of the last rain event to the beginning of the next rain event.

year the calendar year.

Examples

```
boxplot(length ~ year, data=droughts)
boxplot(log(length) ~ year, data=droughts)
hist(droughts$length, main="Winnipeg Droughts", xlab="length (in days)")
hist(log(droughts$length), main="Winnipeg Droughts", xlab="length (in days, log scale)")
```

edcCO2

EPICA Dome C Ice Core 800KYr Carbon Dioxide Data

Description

Carbon dioxide record from the EPICA (European Project for Ice Coring in Antarctica) Dome C ice core covering 0 to 800 kyr BP.

Usage

```
data(edcCO2)
```

Format

A data frame with 1096 observations on the following 2 variables.

age Age in years before present (BP)

co2 CO2 level (ppmv)

Details

Data are a composite series.

Source

<https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/products/paleoclimatology/ice-core>

References

Luthi, D., M. et al. 2008. High-resolution carbon dioxide concentration record 650,000-800,000 years before present. *Nature*, Vol. 453, pp. 379-382, 15 May 2008. doi:10.1038/nature06949

Indermuhle, A., E. et al, 1999, Atmospheric CO2 concentration from 60 to 20 kyr BP from the Taylor Dome ice core, Antarctica. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 27, 735-738.

Monnin, E., A. et al. 2001. Atmospheric CO2 concentrations over the last glacial termination. *Science*, Vol. 291, pp. 112-114.

Petit, J.R. et al. 1999. Climate and atmospheric history of the past 420,000 years from the Vostok ice core, Antarctica. *Nature* 399: 429-436.

Siegenthaler, U. et al. 2005. Stable Carbon Cycle-Climate Relationship During the Late Pleistocene. *Science*, v. 310 , pp. 1313-1317, 25 November 2005.

Examples

```
data(edcC02)
```

edcT

EPICA Dome C Ice Core 800KYr Temperature Estimates

Description

Temperature record, using Deuterium as a proxy, from the EPICA (European Project for Ice Coring in Antarctica) Dome C ice core covering 0 to 800 kyr BP.

Usage

```
data(edcT)
```

Format

A data frame with 5788 observations on the following 5 variables.

Bag Bag number

ztop Top depth (m)

Age Years before 1950

Deuterium Deuterium dD data

dT Temperature difference from the average of the last 1000 years ~ -54.5degC

Details

Temperature was estimated from the deuterium data, after making various corrections.

Source

<https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/products/paleoclimatology/ice-core>

References

Jouzel, J., et al. 2007. EPICA Dome C Ice Core 800KYr Deuterium Data and Temperature Estimates. IGBP PAGES/World Data Center for Paleoclimatology Data Contribution Series No. 2007-091. NOAA/NCDC Paleoclimatology Program, Boulder CO, USA.

Jouzel, J., et al. 2007. Orbital and Millennial Antarctic Climate Variability over the Past 800,000 Years. Science, Vol. 317, No. 5839, pp.793-797, 10 August 2007.

Examples

```
data(edcT)
```

elastic1

Elastic Band Data Replicated

Description

Both datasets give, for each amount by which an elastic band is stretched over the end of a ruler, the distance that the band traveled when released. The `elastic1` data frame has 7 rows. The `elastic2` data frame, whose data span a wider range of stretches and distances, has 9 rows.

Usage

```
data(elastic1)
data(elastic2)
```

Format

These data frames contains the following columns:

stretch the amount by which the elastic band was stretched

distance the distance traveled

Source

J. H. Maindonald

Examples

```
plot(elastic1)
sapply(elastic1, mean)
pause()
sapply(elastic1, function(x)mean(x))
pause()
sapply(elastic1, function(x)sum(log(x)))
pause()
yrange <- range(c(elastic1$distance, elastic2$distance))
xrange <- range(c(elastic1$stretch, elastic2$stretch))
plot(distance ~ stretch, data = elastic1, pch = 16, ylim = yrange, xlim =
xrange)
points(distance ~ stretch, data = elastic2, pch = 15, col = 2)
legend(xrange[1], yrange[2], legend = c("Data set 1", "Data set 2"), pch =
c(16, 15), col = c(1, 2))
elastic1.lm <- lm(distance ~ stretch, data = elastic1)
elastic2.lm <- lm(distance ~ stretch, data = elastic2)
abline(elastic1.lm)
abline(elastic2.lm, col = 2)
summary(elastic1.lm)
summary(elastic2.lm)
pause()
predict(elastic1.lm, se.fit=TRUE)
predict(elastic2.lm, se.fit=TRUE)
```

elasticband

Elastic Band Data

Description

The elasticband data frame has 7 rows and 2 columns giving, for each amount by which an elastic band is stretched over the end of a ruler, the distance that the band traveled when released.

Usage

elasticband

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

stretch the amount by which the elastic band was stretched

distance the distance traveled

Source

J. H. Maindonald

Examples

```
print("Example 1.8.1")

attach(elasticband) # R now knows where to find stretch and distance
plot(stretch, distance) # Alternative: plot(distance ~ stretch)
detach(elasticband)

print("Lists - Example 12.7")

elastic.lm <- lm(distance ~ stretch, data=elasticband)
names(elastic.lm)
elastic.lm$coefficients
elastic.lm[["coefficients"]]
pause()

elastic.lm[[1]]
pause()

elastic.lm[1]
pause()

options(digits=3)
elastic.lm$residuals
pause()

elastic.lm$call
pause()

mode(elastic.lm$call)
```

errorsINseveral

Simulation of classical errors in x model, with multiple explanatory variables.

Description

Simulates y - x and x - x values for a classical “errors in x ” linear regression model. One or more x - x values are subject to random measurement error, independently of the corresponding covariate values that are measured without error.

Usage

```
errorsINseveral(n = 1000, a0 = 2.5, beta = c(1.5, 0), mu = 12.5, SDyerr = 0.5,
  default.Vpar = list(SDx = 2, rho = -0.5, timesSDx = 1.5),
  V = with(default.Vpar, matrix(c(1, rho, rho, 1), ncol = 2) * SDx^2),
  xerrV = with(default.Vpar, matrix(c(1, 0, 0, 0), ncol = 2) * (SDx * timesSDx)^2),
  parset = NULL, print.summary = TRUE, plotit = TRUE)
```

Arguments

n	Number of observations
a0	Intercept in linear regression model
beta	Regression coefficients. If one coefficient only is given, this will be repeated as many times as necessary
mu	Vector of covariate means.
SDyerr	SD of y , conditional on the covariates measured without error
default.Vpar	Parameters for the default model with two explanatory variables,
V	Variance-covariance matrix for the z 's, measured without error. (These are generated from a multivariate normal distribution, mainly as a matter of convenience)
xerrV	Variance-covariance matrix for the added "errors in x "
parset	Parameter list (theme) in a form suitable for supplying to <code>trellis.par.set()</code> .
print.summary	If TRUE, print summary details of the regression results from the simulation.
plotit	If TRUE, plot the fitted values for the model with covariates with error, against the fitted values for covariates without error.

Details

With default arguments, simulates a model in which two covariates are in contention, the first measured without error, and the second with coefficient 0 in the model that includes both covariates measured without error.

Value

ERRfree	Data frame holding covariates without error, plus y
addedERR	Data frame holding covariates with error, plus y

Author(s)

John Maindonald

References

Data Analysis and Graphics Using R, 3rd edn, Section 6.8.1

See Also

[errorsINx](#)

Examples

```

library(lattice)
function(n=1000, a0=2.5, beta=c(1.5,0), mu=12.5, SDyerr=0.5,
        default.Vpar=list(SDx=2, rho=-0.5, timesSDx=1.5),
        V=with(default.Vpar, matrix(c(1,rho,rho,1), ncol=2)*SDx^2),
        xerrV=with(default.Vpar, matrix(c(1,0,0,0), ncol=2)*(SDx*timesSDx)^2),
        parset=NULL, print.summary=TRUE, plotit=TRUE){
  m <- dim(V)[1]
  if(length(mu)==1)mu <- rep(mu,m)
  ow <- options(warn=-1)
  xxmat <- sweep(matrix(rnorm(m*n, 0, 1), ncol=m) %>% chol(V), 2, mu, "+")
  errxx <- matrix(rnorm(m*n, 0, 1), ncol=m) %>% chol(xerrV, pivot=TRUE)
  options(ow)
  dimnames(xxmat)[[2]] <- paste("z", 1:m, sep="")
  xxWITHerr <- xxmat+errxx
  xxWITHerr <- data.frame(xxWITHerr)
  names(xxWITHerr) <- paste("xWITHerr", 1:m, sep="")
  xxWITHerr[, "y"] <- a0 + xxmat %>% matrix(beta,ncol=1) + rnorm(n, sd=SDyerr)
  err.lm <- lm(y ~ ., data=xxWITHerr)
  xx <- data.frame(xxmat)
  names(xx) <- paste("z", 1:m, sep="")
  xx$y <- xxWITHerr$y
  xx.lm <- lm(y ~ ., data=xx)
  B <- coef(err.lm)
  b <- coef(xx.lm)
  SE <- summary(err.lm)$coef[,2]
  se <- summary(xx.lm)$coef[,2]
  if(print.summary){
    beta0 <- c(mean(xx$y)-sum(beta*apply(xx[,1:m],2,mean)), beta)
    tab <- rbind(beta0, b, B)
    dimnames(tab) <- list(c("Values for simulation",
                          "Estimates: no error in x1",
                          "LS Estimates: error in x1"),
                        c("Intercept", paste("b", 1:m, sep="")))
    tabSE <- rbind(rep(NA,m+1),se,SE)
    rownames(tabSE) <- rownames(tab)
    colnames(tabSE) <- c("SE(Int)", paste("SE(", colnames(tab)[-1],")", sep=""))
    tab <- cbind(tab,tabSE)
    print(round(tab,3))
  }
  if(m==2 & print.summary){
    tau <- default.Vpar$timesSDx
    s1 <- sqrt(V[1,1])
    s2 <- sqrt(V[2,2])
    rho <- default.Vpar$rho
    s12 <- s1*sqrt(1-rho^2)
    lambda <- (1-rho^2)/(1-rho^2+tau^2)
    gam12 <- rho*sqrt(V[1,1]/V[2,2])
    expB2 <- beta[2]+beta[1]*(1-lambda)*gam12
    print(c("Theoretical attenuation of b1" = lambda, "Theoretical b2" = expB2))
  }
  if(is.null(parset))parset <- simpleTheme(col=c("gray40", "gray40"),

```

```

col.line=c("black","black"))
if(plotit){
  library(lattice)
  zhat <- fitted(xx.lm)
  xhat <- fitted(err.lm)
  plt <- xyplot(xhat ~ zhat, aspect=1, scales=list(tck=0.5),
    panel=function(x,y,...){
      panel.xyplot(x,y,type="p",...)
      panel.abline(lm(y ~ x), lty=2)
      panel.abline(0,1)
    },
    xlab="Fitted values; regress on exact z",
    ylab="Fitted values; regress on x = xWITHerr",
    key=list(space="top", columns=2,
      text=list(lab=c("Line y=x", "Regression fit to points")),
      lines=list(lty=1:2)),
    par.settings=parset
  )
  print(plt)
invisible(list(ERRfree=xx, addedERR=xxWITHerr))
}

```

errorsINx

Simulate data for straight line regression, with "errors in x".

Description

Simulates y - x and x - z values for the straight line regression model, but with x - z values subject to random measurement error, following the classical "errors in x " model. Optionally, the x -values can be split into two groups, with one group shifted relative to the other

Usage

```

errorsINx(mu = 12.5, n = 200, a = 15, b = 1.5, SDx=2, SDyerr = 1.5,
  timesSDx=(1:5)/2.5, gpfactor=if(missing(gpdiff))FALSE else TRUE,
  gpdiff=if(gpfactor) 1.5 else 0, layout=NULL,
  parset = simpleTheme(alpha = 0.75, col = c("black","gray45"),
    col.line = c("black","gray45"), lwd=c(1,1.5), pch=c(1,2),
    lty=c(1,2)), print.summary=TRUE, plotit=TRUE, xrelation="same")

```

Arguments

mu	Mean of z
n	Number of points
a	Intercept in model where z is measured without error
b	Slope in model where z is measured without error
SDx	SD of z -values, measured without error

SDyerr	SD of error term in y where z is measured without error
timesSDx	SD of measurement error is timesSDx, as a multiple of SDx
gpfactor	Should x-values be split into two groups, with one shifted relative to the other?
gpdiff	Amount of shift of one group of z-values relative to the other
layout	Layout for lattice graph, if requested
parset	Parameters to be supplied to the lattice plot, if any
print.summary	Print summary information on fits?
plotit	logical: plot the data?
xrelation	character: sets the x-axis relation component of scales to "same" or "free" or (though this does not make sense here) "sliced".

Details

The argument timesSDx can be a numeric vector. One set of x -values that are contaminated with measurement error is simulated for each element of timesSDx.

Value

gph	the trellis graphics object
mat	A matrix, with $\text{length}(\text{timesSDx})+2$ columns. Values of z are in the first column. There is one further column (x with error) for each element of timesSDx, followed by a column for y . If there is a grouping variable, a further column identifies the groups.

Author(s)

John Maindonald

References

Data Analysis and Graphics Using R, 3rd edn, Section 6.7

Examples

```
library(lattice)
errorsINx()
errorsINx(gpdiff=2, timesSDx=1.25, SDyerr=2.5, n=80)
```

 excessRisk

Create and analyze multiway frequency or weighted frequency table

Description

This function creates a multi-way table of counts for the response given a set of classifying factors. Output facilitates a check on how the factor specified as `margin` may, after accounting for other classifying factors, affect the response.

Usage

```
excessRisk(form = weight ~ seatbelt + airbag, response = "dead", margin = "airbag",
  data = DAAG::nassCDS, decpl = 4, printResults = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>form</code>	<code>form</code> is a formula in which classifying factors appear on the right, with an optional weight variable on the left.
<code>response</code>	<code>response</code> is a binary variable or two-level factor such that the response of interest is the relative number in the two levels.
<code>margin</code>	<code>margin</code> is the factor whose effect on the response, after accounting for other classifying factors, is of interest
<code>data</code>	<code>data</code> is a data frame in which variables and factors may be found
<code>decpl</code>	<code>decpl</code> is the number of decimal places in proportions that appear in the output
<code>printResults</code>	if TRUE, a tabular summary is printed.

Details

The best way to understand what this function does may be to run it with the default parameters, and/or with examples that appear below.

Value

The function returns a data frame, with one row for each combination of levels of factors on the right of the formula, but excluding the factor specified as `margin`. The final three columns show the count for level 1 as a fraction of the margin by total, the count for level 2 as a fraction of the margin by total, and the excess count for level 2 of response in the row, under the assumption that, in that row, there is no association between response and `margin`. This is the observed response (for the default arguments, number of dead) for level 2 (airbag deployed), less the number that would have been expected if the proportion had been that for level 1. (Negative values favor airbags.)

Author(s)

John Maindonald

References

See `help(nassCDS)`

See Also

`xtabs`

Examples

```
excessRisk()
excessRisk(weight ~ airbag+seatbelt+dvcat)
UCB <- as.data.frame.table(UCBAdmissions)
excessRisk(Freq~Gender, response="Admit", margin="Gender",data=UCB)
excessRisk(Freq~Gender+Dept, response="Admit", margin="Gender",data=UCB)
```

fossilfuel

Fossil Fuel Data

Description

Estimates of total worldwide carbon emissions from fossil fuel use.

Usage

```
fossilfuel
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

year a numeric vector giving the year the measurement was taken.

carbon a numeric vector giving the total worldwide carbon emissions from fossil fuel use, in millions of tonnes.

Details

Data for the years 1751 through to 2014 is available from Data for the years 2014 https://cdiac.ess-dive.lbl.gov/ftp/ndp030/global.1751_2014.ems

Source

Boden TA, Marland G, Andres RJ (2017). "Global, Regional, and National Fossil-Fuel CO2 Emissions." https://cdiac.ess-dive.lbl.gov/trends/emis/meth_reg.html.

Examples

```
plot(fossilfuel)
```

 frogs

Frogs Data

Description

The frogs data frame has 212 rows and 11 columns. The data are on the distribution of the Southern Corroboree frog, which occurs in the Snowy Mountains area of New South Wales, Australia.

Usage

```
frogs
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

pres.abs 0 = frogs were absent, 1 = frogs were present

northing reference point

easting reference point

altitude altitude , in meters

distance distance in meters to nearest extant population

NoOfPools number of potential breeding pools

NoOfSites (number of potential breeding sites within a 2 km radius

avrain mean rainfall for Spring period

meanmin mean minimum Spring temperature

meanmax mean maximum Spring temperature

Source

Hunter, D. (2000) The conservation and demography of the southern corroboree frog (*Pseudophryne corroboree*). M.Sc. thesis, University of Canberra, Canberra.

Examples

```
print("Multiple Logistic Regression - Example 8.2")

plot(northing ~ easting, data=frogs, pch=c(1,16)[frogs$pres.abs+1],
     xlab="Meters east of reference point", ylab="Meters north")
pairs(frogs[,4:10])
attach(frogs)
pairs(cbind(altitude,log(distance),log(NoOfPools),NoOfSites),
     panel=panel.smooth, labels=c("altitude","log(distance)",
     "log(NoOfPools)","NoOfSites"))
detach(frogs)

frogs.glm0 <- glm(formula = pres.abs ~ altitude + log(distance) +
```

```

log(NoOfPools) + NoOfSites + avrain + meanmin + meanmax,
family = binomial, data = frogs)
summary(frogs.glm0)

frogs.glm <- glm(formula = pres.abs ~ log(distance) + log(NoOfPools) +
meanmin +
meanmax, family = binomial, data = frogs)
oldpar <- par(mfrow=c(2,2))
termplot(frogs.glm, data=frogs)

termplot(frogs.glm, data=frogs, partial.resid=TRUE)

cv.binary(frogs.glm0) # All explanatory variables
pause()

cv.binary(frogs.glm) # Reduced set of explanatory variables

for (j in 1:4){
rand <- sample(1:10, 212, replace=TRUE)
all.acc <- cv.binary(frogs.glm0, rand=rand, print.details=FALSE)$acc.cv
reduced.acc <- cv.binary(frogs.glm, rand=rand, print.details=FALSE)$acc.cv
cat("\nAll:", round(all.acc,3), " Reduced:", round(reduced.acc,3))
}

```

frostedflakes

Frosted Flakes data

Description

The frosted flakes data frame has 101 rows and 2 columns giving the sugar concentration (in percent) for 25 g samples of a cereal as measured by 2 methods – high performance liquid chromatography (a slow accurate lab method) and a quick method using the infra-analyzer 400.

Usage

```
elastic1
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

Lab careful laboratory analysis measurements using high performance liquid chromatography

IA400 measurements based on the infra-analyzer 400

Source

W. J. Braun

fruitohms

*Electrical Resistance of Kiwi Fruit***Description**

Data are from a study that examined how the electrical resistance of a slab of kiwifruit changed with the apparent juice content.

Usage

```
fruitohms
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

juice apparent juice content (percent)

ohms electrical resistance (in ohms)

Source

Harker, F. R. and Maindonald J.H. 1994. Ripening of nectarine fruit. *Plant Physiology* 106: 165 - 171.

Examples

```
plot(ohms ~ juice, xlab="Apparent juice content (%)", ylab="Resistance (ohms)", data=fruitohms)
lines(lowess(fruitohms$juice, fruitohms$ohms), lwd=2)
pause()

require(splines)
attach(fruitohms)
plot(ohms ~ juice, cex=0.8, xlab="Apparent juice content (%)",
     ylab="Resistance (ohms)", type="n")
fruit.lmb4 <- lm(ohms ~ bs(juice,4))
ord <- order(juice)
lines(juice[ord], fitted(fruit.lmb4)[ord], lwd=2)
ci <- predict(fruit.lmb4, interval="confidence")
lines(juice[ord], ci[ord,"lwr"])
lines(juice[ord], ci[ord,"upr"])
```

gaba

*Effect of pentazocine on post-operative pain (average VAS scores)***Description**

The table shows, separately for males and females, the effect of pentazocine on post-operative pain profiles (average VAS scores), with (mbac and fbac) and without (mpl and fpl) preoperatively administered baclofen. Pain scores are recorded every 20 minutes, from 10 minutes to 170 minutes.

Usage

gaba

Format

A data frame with 9 observations on the following 7 variables.

min a numeric vector

mbac a numeric vector

mpl a numeric vector

fbac a numeric vector

fpl a numeric vector

avbac a numeric vector

avplac a numeric vector

Details

15 females were given baclofen, as against 3 males. 7 females received the placebo, as against 16 males. Averages for the two treatments (baclofen/placebo), taken over all trial participants and ignoring sex, are misleading.

Source

Gordon, N. C. et al.(1995): 'Enhancement of Morphine Analgesia by the GABA_B against Baclofen'. *Neuroscience* 69: 345-349.

Examples

```
data(gaba)
mr <- range(gaba$min)
tran <- range(gaba[, c("mbac", "mpl", "fbac", "fpl")])
## Means by treatment and sex
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
plot(mr, tran, xlab = "Time post pentazocine (min)",
      ylab = "Reduction in VAS pain rating",
      type = "n", xlim = c(0, 170), ylim = tran)
points(gaba$min, gaba$fbac, pch = 1, col = 8, lwd = 2, lty = 2,
```

```

      type = "b")
points(gaba$min, gaba$fpl, pch = 0, col = 8, lwd = 2, lty = 2,
      type = "b")
points(gaba$min, gaba$mbac, pch = 16, col = 8, lty = 2, type = "b")
points(gaba$min, gaba$mpl, pch = 15, col = 8, lty = 2, type = "b")
box()
## Now plot means, by treatment, averaged over all participants
plot(mr, tran, xlab = "Time post pentazocine (min)",
      ylab = "Reduction in VAS pain rating",
      type = "n", xlim = c(0, 170), ylim = tran)
bac <- (15 * gaba$fbac + 3 * gaba$mbac)/18
plac <- (7 * gaba$fpl + 9 * gaba$mpl)/16
points(gaba$min, plac, pch = 15, lty = 1, col=1, type = "b")
points(gaba$min, bac, pch = 16, lty = 1, col=1, type = "b")
box()
par(mfrow=c(1,1))

```

geophones

Seismic Timing Data

Description

The geophones data frame has 56 rows and 2 columns. Thickness of a layer of Alberta substratum as measured by a line of geophones.

Usage

```
geophones
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

distance location of geophone.

thickness time for signal to pass through substratum.

Examples

```
plot(geophones)
lines(lowess(geophones, f=.25))
```

 greatLakes

Yearly averages of Great Lake heights: 1918 - 2009

Description

Heights, stored as a multivariate time series, are for the lakes Erie, Michigan/Huron, Ontario and St Clair

Usage

```
data(greatLakes)
```

Format

The format is: mts [1:92, 1:4] 174 174 174 174 174 ... - attr(*, "dimnames")=List of 2 ..\$: NULL ..\$: chr [1:4] "Erie" "michHuron" "Ontario" "StClair" - attr(*, "tsp")= num [1:3] 1918 2009 1 - attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "mts" "ts"

Details

For more details, go to the website that is the source of the data.

Source

<https://www.lre.usace.army.mil/Missions/Great-Lakes-Information/Great-Lakes-Information-2/Water-Level-Data/>

Examples

```
data(greatLakes)
plot(greatLakes)
## maybe str(greatLakes)
```

 grog

Alcohol consumption in Australia and New Zealand

Description

Data are annual apparent alcohol consumption in Australia and New Zealand, in liters of pure alcohol content per annum, separately for beer, wine, and spirits (including spirit-based products).

Usage

```
data(grog)
```

Format

A data frame with 18 observations on the following 5 variables.

Beer liters per annum

Wine liters per annum

Spirit liters per annum

Country a factor with levels Australia NewZealand

Year Year ending in June of the given year

Details

Data are total available pure alcohol content, for the three categories, divided by numbers of persons aged 15 years or more. The source data for New Zealand included quarterly figures from December 1997, and annual data to December for all years. The annual New Zealand figure to June 1998 required an estimate for September 1997 that was obtained by extrapolating back the third quarter trend line from later years.

Source

Australian data are from <https://www.abs.gov.au>. For New Zealand data, go to <https://infoshare.stats.govt.nz/> Click on 'Industry sectors' and then on 'Alcohol Available for Consumption - ALC'.

Examples

```
data(grog)
library(lattice)
xyplot(Beer+Wine+Spirit ~ Year | Country, data=grog)
xyplot(Beer+Wine+Spirit ~ Year, groups=Country, data=grog, outer=TRUE)
```

hardcopy

Graphical Output for Hardcopy

Description

This function streamlines graphical output to the screen, pdf or ps files. File names for hard copy devices can be generated automatically from function names of the form g3.2 or fig3.2 (the choice of alphabetic characters prior to 3.2 is immaterial).

Usage

```
hardcopy(width = 3.75, height = 3.75, color = FALSE, trellis = FALSE,
         device = c("", "pdf", "ps"), path = getwd(), file =
         NULL, format = c("nn-nn", "name"), split = "\\.",
         pointsize = c(8, 4), fonts=NULL, horiz = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

width	width of plot in inches (sic!)
height	height of plot in inches (sic!)
color	(lattice plots only) TRUE if plot is not black on white only
trellis	TRUE if plot uses trellis graphics
device	screen "", pdf or ps
path	external path name
file	name of file to hold output, else NULL
format	Alternatives are "nn-nn" and "name".
split	character on which to split function name (file=NULL)
pointsize	Pointsize. For trellis devices a vector of length 2 giving font sizes for text and for points respectively
fonts	For postscript devices, specify families that will be used in addition to the initial device
horiz	FALSE for landscape mode; applies only to postscript files
...	Other arguments for passing to the pdf or postscript

Details

If a file name (`file`, without extension) is not supplied, the `format` argument determines how the name is constructed. With `format="name"`, the function name is used. With `format="nn-nn"` and `dotsplit` unchanged from the default, a function name of the form `g3.1` leads to the name `03-01`. Here `g` can be replaced by any other non-numeric characters; the result is the same. The relevant extension is in any case added.

Value

Graphical output to screen, pdf or ps file.

Author(s)

J.H. Maindonald

See Also

[postscript](#)

headInjury

Minor Head Injury (Simulated) Data

Description

The headInjury data frame has 3121 rows and 11 columns. The data were simulated according to a simple logistic regression model to match roughly the clinical characteristics of a sample of individuals who suffered minor head injuries.

Usage

headInjury

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

age.65 age factor (0 = under 65, 1 = over 65).

amnesia.before amnesia before impact (less than 30 minutes = 0, more than 30 minutes =1).

basal.skull.fracture (0 = no fracture, 1 = fracture).

GCS.decrease Glasgow Coma Scale decrease (0 = no deterioration, 1 = deterioration).

GCS.13 initial Glasgow Coma Scale (0 = not '13', 1 = '13').

GCS.15.2hours Glasgow Coma Scale after 2 hours (0 = not '15', 1 = '15').

high.risk assessed by clinician as high risk for neurological intervention (0 = not high risk, 1 = high risk).

loss.of.consciousness (0 = conscious, 1 = loss of consciousness).

open.skull.fracture (0 = no fracture, 1 = fracture)

vomiting (0 = no vomiting, 1 = vomiting)

clinically.important.brain.injury any acute brain finding revealed on CT (0 = not present, 1 = present).

References

Stiell, I.G., Wells, G.A., Vandemheen, K., Clement, C., Lesiuk, H., Laupacis, A., McKnight, R.D., Verbee, R., Brison, R., Cass, D., Eisenhauer, M., Greenberg, G.H., and Worthington, J. (2001) The Canadian CT Head Rule for Patients with Minor Head Injury, *The Lancet*. 357: 1391-1396.

hills

*Scottish Hill Races Data***Description**

The record times in 1984 (hills) for 35 Scottish hill races, or in 2000 (hills2000) for 56 hill races. The hills2000 dataset is the subset of [races2000](#) for which type is hill.

Usage

```
data(hills)
data(hills2000)
```

Format

dist distance, in miles (on the map)
climb total height gained during the route, in feet
time record time in hours
timef record time in hours for females, in the hills2000 dataset.

Source

A.C. Atkinson (1986) Comment: Aspects of diagnostic regression analysis. *Statistical Science* 1, 397-402.

Also, in MASS library, with time in minutes.

The Scottish Running Resource, <http://www.hillrunning.co.uk>

References

A.C. Atkinson (1988) Transformations unmasked. *Technometrics* 30, 311-318. ["corrects" the time for Knock Hill, in the hills dataset, from 78.65 to 18.65. It is unclear if this based on the original records.]

Examples

```
print("Transformation - Example 6.4.3")
pairs(hills, labels=c("dist\n\n(miles)", "climb\n\n(feet)",
"time\n\n(hours)"))
pause()

pairs(log(hills), labels=c("dist\n\n(log(miles))", "climb\n\n(log(feet))",
"time\n\n(log(hours)"))
pause()

hills0.loglm <- lm(log(time) ~ log(dist) + log(climb), data = hills)
oldpar <- par(mfrow=c(2,2))
```

```

plot(hills0.loglm)
pause()

hills.loglm <- lm(log(time) ~ log(dist) + log(climb), data = hills[-18,])
summary(hills.loglm)
plot(hills.loglm)
pause()

hills2.loglm <- lm(log(time) ~ log(dist)+log(climb)+log(dist):log(climb),
data=hills[-18,])
anova(hills.loglm, hills2.loglm)
pause()

step(hills2.loglm)
pause()

summary(hills.loglm, corr=TRUE)$coef
pause()

summary(hills2.loglm, corr=TRUE)$coef
par(oldpar)
pause()

print("Nonlinear - Example 6.9.4")
hills.nls0 <- nls(time ~ (dist^alpha)*(climb^beta), start =
  c(alpha = .909, beta = .260), data = hills[-18,])
summary(hills.nls0)
plot(residuals(hills.nls0) ~ predict(hills.nls0)) # residual plot
pause()

hills$climb.mi <- hills$climb/5280
hills.nls <- nls(time ~ alpha + beta*dist + gamma*(climb.mi^delta),
  start=c(alpha = 1, beta = 1, gamma = 1, delta = 1), data=hills[-18,])
summary(hills.nls)
plot(residuals(hills.nls) ~ predict(hills.nls)) # residual plot

```

hotspots

Hawaiian island chain hotspot Potassium-Argon ages

Description

K-Ar Ages (millions of years) and distances (km) from Kilauea along the trend of the chain of Hawaiian volcanic islands and other seamounts that are believed to have been created by a moving "hot spot". The age of Kilauea is given as 0-0.4 Ma.

Usage

```
data(hotspots)
```

Format

A data frame with 36 observations on the following 6 variables.

ID Volcano identifier
 name Name
 distance Distance in kilometers
 age K-Ar age in millions of years
 error Standard error of estimate?
 source Data source; see information on web site below.

Details

For details of the way that errors were calculated, refer to the original papers. See also the comments under `hotspots2006`. In general, errors do not account for geological uncertainty.

Source

http://www.soest.hawaii.edu/GG/HCV/haw_formation.html

Examples

```
data(hotspots)
plot(age ~ distance, data=hotspots)
abline(lm(age ~ distance, data=hotspots))
```

hotspots2006

Hawaiian island chain hotspot Argon-Argon ages

Description

Ar-Ar Ages (millions of years) and distances (km) from Kilauea along the trend of the chain of Hawaiian volcanic islands and other seamounts that are believed to have been created by a moving "hot spot".

Usage

```
data(hotspots2006)
```

Format

A data frame with 10 observations on the following 6 variables.

age Ar-Ar age
 CI95lim Measurement error; 95% CI
 geoErr Geological Uncertainty
 totplus Total uncertainty (+)
 totminus Total uncertainty (-)
 distance Distance in kilometers

Details

Note that measurement error is small relative to geological uncertainty. Geological uncertainty arises because lavas are likely to have erupted, over a period of up to 2 million years, somewhat after passage over the hot spot's centre. Dredging or drilling will in general have accessed lavas from the younger half of this interval. Hence the asymmetry in the geological uncertainty.

Source

Warren D. Sharp and David A. Clague, 50-Ma initiation of Hawaiian-Emperor bend records major change in Pacific Plate motion. *Science* 313: 1281-1284 (2006).

Examples

```
data(hotspots2006)
```

houseprices

Aranda House Prices

Description

The houseprices data frame consists of the floor area, price, and the number of bedrooms for a sample of houses sold in Aranda in 1999. Aranda is a suburb of Canberra, Australia.

Usage

```
houseprices
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

area a numeric vector giving the floor area

bedrooms a numeric vector giving the number of bedrooms

sale.price a numeric vector giving the sale price in thousands of Australian dollars

Source

J.H. Maindonald

Examples

```
plot(sale.price~area, data=houseprices)
pause()
```

```
coplot(sale.price~area|bedrooms, data=houseprices)
pause()
```

```
print("Cross-Validation - Example 5.5.2")
```

```

houseprices.lm <- lm(sale.price ~ area, data=houseprices)
summary(houseprices.lm)$sigma^2
pause()

CVlm()
pause()

print("Bootstrapping - Example 5.5.3")
houseprices.fn <- function (houseprices, index){
house.resample <- houseprices[index,]
house.lm <- lm(sale.price ~ area, data=house.resample)
coef(house.lm)[2] # slope estimate for resampled data
}
require(boot) # ensure that the boot package is loaded
houseprices.boot <- boot(houseprices, R=999, statistic=houseprices.fn)

houseprices1.fn <- function (houseprices, index){
house.resample <- houseprices[index,]
house.lm <- lm(sale.price ~ area, data=house.resample)
predict(house.lm, newdata=data.frame(area=1200))
}

houseprices1.boot <- boot(houseprices, R=999, statistic=houseprices1.fn)
boot.ci(houseprices1.boot, type="perc") # "basic" is an alternative to "perc"
houseprices2.fn <- function (houseprices, index){
house.resample <- houseprices[index,]
house.lm <- lm(sale.price ~ area, data=house.resample)
houseprices$sale.price-predict(house.lm, houseprices) # resampled prediction errors
}

n <- length(houseprices$area)
R <- 200
houseprices2.boot <- boot(houseprices, R=R, statistic=houseprices2.fn)
house.fac <- factor(rep(1:n, rep(R, n)))
plot(house.fac, as.vector(houseprices2.boot$t), ylab="Prediction Errors",
xlab="House")
pause()

plot(apply(houseprices2.boot$t,2, sd)/predict.lm(houseprices.lm, se.fit=TRUE)$se.fit,
ylab="Ratio of Bootstrap SE's to Model-Based SE's", xlab="House", pch=16)
abline(1,0)

```

Description

Data are from Daedalus project; see the reference below.

Usage

```
data(humanpower1)
```

Format

A data frame with 28 observations on the following 3 variables.

wattsPerKg a numeric vector: watts per kilogram of body weight

o2 a numeric vector: ml/min/kg

id a factor with levels 1 - 5 (humanpower1) or 1 - 4 (humanpower2), identifying the different athletes

Details

Data in humanpower1 are from investigations (Bussolari 1987) designed to assess the feasibility of a proposed 119 kilometer human powered flight from the island of Crete – in the initial phase of the Daedalus project. Data are for five athletes – a female hockey player, a male amateur tri-athlete, a female amateur triathlete, a male wrestler and a male cyclist – who were selected from volunteers who were recruited through the news media, Data in humanpower2) are for four out of the 25 applicants who were selected for further testing, in the lead-up to the eventual selection of a pilot for the Daedalus project (Nadel and Bussolari 1988).

Source

Bussolari, S.R.(1987). Human factors of long-distance human-powered aircraft flights. *Human Power* 5: 8-12.

Nadel and Bussolari, S.R.(1988). The Daedalus project: physiological problems and solutions. *American Scientist* 76: 351-360.

References

Nadel and Bussolari, S.R.(1989). The physiological limits of long-duration human-power production – lessons learned from the Daedalus project. *Human Power* 7: 7-10.

Examples

```
str(humanpower1)
plot(humanpower1)
lm(o2 ~ id + wattsPerKg:id, data=humanpower1)
lm(o2 ~ id + wattsPerKg:id, data=humanpower2)
```

hurricNamed	<i>Named US Atlantic Hurricanes</i>
-------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Details are given of atmospheric pressure at landfall, estimated damage in millions of dollars, and deaths, for named hurricanes that made landfall in the US mainland from 1950 through to 2012.

Usage

```
data("hurricNamed")
```

Format

A data frame with 94 observations on the following 11 variables.

Name Hurricane name

Year Numeric

LF.WindsMPH Maximum sustained windspeed (≥ 1 minute) to occur along the US coast. Prior to 1980, this is estimated from the maximum windspeed associated with the Saffir-Simpson index at landfall. If 2 or more landfalls, the maximum is taken

LF.PressureMB Atmospheric pressure at landfall in millibars. If 2 or more landfalls, the minimum is taken

LF.times Date of first landfall

BaseDam2014 Property damage (millions of 2014 US dollars)

BaseDamage Property damage (in millions of dollars for that year)

NDAM2014 Damage, had hurricane appeared in 2014

AffectedStates Affected states (2-digit abbreviations), pasted together

firstLF Date of first landfall

deaths Number of continental US direct and indirect deaths

mf Gender of name; a factor with levels f m

Details

An earlier version of these data was the subject of a controversial paper that claimed to have found that hurricanes with female names, presumably because taken less seriously, did more human damage after adjusting for the severity of the storm than those with male names.

Source

<https://www.icas.com/storms/catastrophe-resources> Deaths except for Audrey and Katrina, are in the Excel file that is available from <https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.1402786111>

NOAA Monthly Weather Reports (MWRs) supplied the numbers of deaths for all except Donna, Celia, Audrey and Katrina. The figure for Celia is from <https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/pdf/NWS-TPC-5.pdf>. For the other three hurricanes, it is from the Atlantic hurricane list in Wikipedia (see the references.)

References

https://www.aoml.noaa.gov/hrd/hurdat/mwr_pdf/ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Atlantic_hurricanes <https://www.nhtsa.gov/file-downloads>

Jung, Kiju, et al. "Female hurricanes are deadlier than male hurricanes." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 111.24 (2014): 8782-8787.

Examples

```
data(hurricNamed)
str(hurricNamed)
plot(log(deaths+0.5) ~ log(NDAM2014), data=hurricNamed)
with(hurricNamed, lines(lowess(log(deaths+0.5) ~ log(NDAM2014))))
plot(log(deaths+0.5) ~ I(NDAM2014^0.14), data=hurricNamed)
with(hurricNamed, lines(lowess(log(deaths+0.1) ~ I(NDAM2014^0.14))))
```

intersalt

Blood pressure versus Salt; inter-population data

Description

Median blood pressure, as a function of salt intake, for each of 52 human populations.

Usage

```
intersalt
```

Format

A data frame with 52 observations on the following 4 variables.

b a numeric vector

bp mean diastolic blood pressure (mm Hg)

na mean sodium excretion (mmol/24h)

country a character vector

Details

For each population took a sample of 25 males and 25 females from each decade in the age range 20 - 50, i.e. 200 individuals in all.

Source

Intersalt Cooperative Research Group. 1988. Intersalt: an international study of electrolyte excretion and blood pressure: results for 24 hour urinary sodium and potassium excretion. *British Medical Journal* 297: 319-328.

References

Maindonald, J.H. *The Design of Research Studies ? A Statistical Perspective*, viii + 109pp. Graduate School Occasional Paper 00/2, Australian National University 2000.

Examples

```
data(intersalt)
plot(bp ~ na, data=intersalt, xlab="Median sodium excretion (mmol/24h)",
     ylab="Median diatoluc blood pressure (mm Hg)")
```

ironslag

Iron Content Measurements

Description

The ironslag data frame has 53 rows and 2 columns. Two methods for measuring the iron content in samples of slag were compared, a chemical and a magnetic method. The chemical method requires greater effort than the magnetic method.

Usage

```
ironslag
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

chemical a numeric vector containing the measurements coming from the chemical method

magnetic a numeric vector containing the measurements coming from the magnetic method

Source

Hand, D.J., Daly, F., McConway, K., Lunn, D., and Ostrowski, E. eds (1993) *A Handbook of Small Data Sets*. London: Chapman & Hall.

Examples

```
iron.lm <- lm(chemical ~ magnetic, data = ironslag)
oldpar <- par(mfrow = c(2,2))
plot(iron.lm)
par(oldpar)
```

jobs

Canadian Labour Force Summary Data (1995-96)

Description

The number of workers in the Canadian labour force broken down by region (BC, Alberta, Prairies, Ontario, Quebec, Atlantic) for the 24-month period from January, 1995 to December, 1996 (a time when Canada was emerging from a deep economic recession).

Usage

jobs

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

BC monthly labour force counts in British Columbia

Alberta monthly labour force counts in Alberta

Prairies monthly labour force counts in Saskatchewan and Manitoba

Ontario monthly labour force counts in Ontario

Quebec monthly labour force counts in Quebec

Atlantic monthly labour force counts in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick

Date year (in decimal form)

Details

These data have been seasonally adjusted.

Source

Statistics Canada

Examples

```
print("Multiple Variables and Times - Example 2.1.4")
sapply(jobs, range)
pause()

matplot(jobs[,7], jobs[,-7], type="l", xlim=c(95,97.1))
# Notice that we have been able to use a data frame as the second argument to matplot().
# For more information on matplot(), type help(matplot)
text(rep(jobs[24,7], 6), jobs[24,1:6], names(jobs)[1:6], adj=0)
pause()

sapply(log(jobs[,-7]), range)
```

```

apply(sapply(log(jobs[,-7]), range), 2, diff)
pause()

oldpar <- par(mfrow=c(2,3))
range.log <- sapply(log(jobs[,-7], 2), range)
maxdiff <- max(apply(range.log, 2, diff))
range.log[2,] <- range.log[1,] + maxdiff
titles <- c("BC Jobs", "Alberta Jobs", "Prairie Jobs",
           "Ontario Jobs", "Quebec Jobs", "Atlantic Jobs")
for (i in 1:6){
plot(jobs$Date, log(jobs[,i], 2), type = "l", ylim = range.log[,i],
     xlab = "Time", ylab = "Number of jobs", main = titles[i])
}
par(oldpar)

```

kiwishade

Kiwi Shading Data

Description

The kiwishade data frame has 48 rows and 4 columns. The data are from a designed experiment that compared different kiwifruit shading treatments. There are four vines in each plot, and four plots (one for each of four treatments: none, Aug2Dec, Dec2Feb, and Feb2May) in each of three blocks (locations: west, north, east). Each plot has the same number of vines, each block has the same number of plots, with each treatment occurring the same number of times.

Usage

```
kiwishade
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

yield Total yield (in kg)

plot a factor with levels east.Aug2Dec, east.Dec2Feb, east.Feb2May, east.none, north.Aug2Dec, north.Dec2Feb, north.Feb2May, north.none, west.Aug2Dec, west.Dec2Feb, west.Feb2May, west.none

block a factor indicating the location of the plot with levels east, north, west

shade a factor representing the period for which the experimenter placed shading over the vines; with levels: none no shading, Aug2Dec August - December, Dec2Feb December - February, Feb2May February - May

Details

The northernmost plots were grouped together because they were similarly affected by shading from the sun in the north. For the remaining two blocks shelter effects, whether from the west or from the east, were thought more important.

Source

Snelgar, W.P., Manson, P.J., Martin, P.J. 1992. Influence of time of shading on flowering and yield of kiwifruit vines. *Journal of Horticultural Science* 67: 481-487.

References

Maindonald J H 1992. Statistical design, analysis and presentation issues. *New Zealand Journal of Agricultural Research* 35: 121-141.

Examples

```
print("Data Summary - Example 2.2.1")
attach(kiwishade)
kiwimeans <- aggregate(yield, by=list(block, shade), mean)
names(kiwimeans) <- c("block", "shade", "meanyield")

kiwimeans[1:4,]
pause()

print("Multilevel Design - Example 9.3")
kiwishade.aov <- aov(yield ~ shade+Error(block/shade), data=kiwishade)
summary(kiwishade.aov)
pause()

sapply(split(yield, shade), mean)

pause()

kiwi.table <- t(sapply(split(yield, plot), as.vector))
kiwi.means <- sapply(split(yield, plot), mean)
kiwi.means.table <- matrix(rep(kiwi.means,4), nrow=12, ncol=4)
kiwi.summary <- data.frame(kiwi.means, kiwi.table-kiwi.means.table)
names(kiwi.summary)<- c("Mean", "Vine 1", "Vine 2", "Vine 3", "Vine 4")
kiwi.summary
mean(kiwi.means) # the grand mean (only for balanced design)

if(require(lme4, quietly=TRUE)) {
kiwishade.lmer <- lmer(yield ~ shade + (1|block) + (1|block:plot),
                      data=kiwishade)
## block:shade is an alternative to block:plot

kiwishade.lmer

## Residuals and estimated effects
library(lattice)
xyplot(residuals(kiwishade.lmer) ~ fitted(kiwishade.lmer)|block,
       data=kiwishade, groups=shade,
       layout=c(3,1), par.strip.text=list(cex=1.0),
       xlab="Fitted values (Treatment + block + plot effects)",
       ylab="Residuals", pch=1:4, grid=TRUE,
```

```

scales=list(x=list(alternating=FALSE), tck=0.5),
key=list(space="top", points=list(pch=1:4),
          text=list(labels=levels(kiwishade$shade)), columns=4))
ploteff <- ranef(kiwishade.lmer, drop=TRUE)[[1]]
qqmath(ploteff, xlab="Normal quantiles", ylab="Plot effect estimates",
        scales=list(tck=0.5))
}

```

leafshape

Full Leaf Shape Data Set

Description

Leaf length, width and petiole measurements taken at various sites worldwide. The leafshape17 data frame is the subset that has data for North Queensland sites.

Usage

```

data(leafshape)
data(leafshape17)

```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

bladelen leaf length (in mm)

petiole a numeric vector

bladewid leaf width (in mm)

latitude latitude

logwid natural logarithm of width

logpet logarithm of petiole

loglen logarithm of length

arch leaf architecture (0 = plagiotropic, 1 = orthotropic)

location a factor with levels Sabah, Panama, Costa Rica, N Queensland, S Queensland, Tasmania

Source

King, D.A. and Maindonald, J.H. 1999. Tree architecture in relation to leaf dimensions and tree stature in temperate and tropical rain forests. *Journal of Ecology* 87: 1012-1024.

Examples

```

library(MASS)
leaf17.lda <- lda(arch ~ logwid+loglen, data=leafshape17)
leaf17.hat <- predict(leaf17.lda)
leaf17.lda
  table(leafshape17$arch, leaf17.hat$class)
pause()

tab <- table(leafshape17$arch, leaf17.hat$class)
  sum(tab[row(tab)==col(tab)]/sum(tab)
leaf17cv.lda <- lda(arch ~ logwid+loglen, data=leafshape17, CV=TRUE)
tab <- table(leafshape17$arch, leaf17cv.lda$class)
pause()

leaf17.glm <- glm(arch ~ logwid + loglen, family=binomial, data=leafshape17)
  options(digits=3)
summary(leaf17.glm)$coef
pause()

leaf17.one <- cv.binary(leaf17.glm)
table(leafshape17$arch, round(leaf17.one$internal))      # Resubstitution
pause()

table(leafshape17$arch, round(leaf17.one$cv))           # Cross-validation

```

leaftemp

Leaf and Air Temperature Data

Description

Data are measurements of vapour pressure and of the difference between leaf and air temperature.

Usage

```
leaftemp
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

CO2level Carbon Dioxide level low, medium, high

vapPress Vapour pressure

tempDiff Difference between leaf and air temperature

BtempDiff a numeric vector

Source

Katharina Siebke and Susan von Cammerer, Australian National University.

Examples

```
print("Fitting Multiple Lines - Example 7.3")

leaf.lm1 <- lm(tempDiff ~ 1 , data = leaftemp)
leaf.lm2 <- lm(tempDiff ~ vapPress, data = leaftemp)
leaf.lm3 <- lm(tempDiff ~ CO2level + vapPress, data = leaftemp)
leaf.lm4 <- lm(tempDiff ~ CO2level + vapPress + vapPress:CO2level,
  data = leaftemp)

anova(leaf.lm1, leaf.lm2, leaf.lm3, leaf.lm4)

summary(leaf.lm2)
plot(leaf.lm2)
```

leaftemp.all

Full Leaf and Air Temperature Data Set

Description

The leaftemp.all data frame has 62 rows and 9 columns.

Usage

```
leaftemp.all
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

glasshouse a factor with levels A, B, C

CO2level a factor with Carbon Dioxide Levels: high, low, medium

day a factor

light a numeric vector

CO2 a numeric vector

tempDiff Difference between Leaf and Air Temperature

BtempDiff a numeric vector

airTemp Air Temperature

vapPress Vapour Pressure

Source

J.H. Maindonald

litters

*Mouse Litters***Description**

Data on the body and brain weights of 20 mice, together with the size of the litter. Two mice were taken from each litter size.

Usage

```
litters
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

lsize litter size

bodywt body weight

brainwt brain weight

Source

Wainright P, Pelkman C and Wahlsten D 1989. The quantitative relationship between nutritional effects on preweaning growth and behavioral development in mice. *Developmental Psychobiology* 22: 183-193.

Examples

```
print("Multiple Regression - Example 6.2")

pairs(litters, labels=c("lsize\n\n(litter size)", "bodywt\n\n(Body Weight)",
                      "brainwt\n\n(Brain Weight)"))
# pairs(litters) gives a scatterplot matrix with less adequate labeling

mice1.lm <- lm(brainwt ~ lsize, data = litters) # Regress on lsize
mice2.lm <- lm(brainwt ~ bodywt, data = litters) #Regress on bodywt
mice12.lm <- lm(brainwt ~ lsize + bodywt, data = litters) # Regress on lsize & bodywt

summary(mice1.lm)$coef # Similarly for other coefficients.
# results are consistent with the biological concept of brain sparing

pause()

hat(model.matrix(mice12.lm)) # hat diagonal
pause()

plot(lm.influence(mice12.lm)$hat, residuals(mice12.lm))

print("Diagnostics - Example 6.3")
```

```

mice12.lm <- lm(brainwt ~ bodywt+lsize, data=litters)
oldpar <-par(mfrow = c(1,2))
bx <- mice12.lm$coef[2]; bz <- mice12.lm$coef[3]
res <- residuals(mice12.lm)
plot(litters$bodywt, bx*litters$bodywt+res, xlab="Body weight",
     ylab="Component + Residual")
panel.smooth(litters$bodywt, bx*litters$bodywt+res) # Overlay
plot(litters$lsize, bz*litters$lsize+res, xlab="Litter size",
     ylab="Component + Residual")
panel.smooth(litters$lsize, bz*litters$lsize+res)
par(oldpar)

```

lmdiags

Return data required for diagnostic plots

Description

This extracts the code that provides the major part of the statistical information used by `plot.lm`, leaving out the code used to provide the graphs

Usage

```
lmdiags(x, which = c(1L:3L, 5L), cook.levels = c(0.5, 1), hii=NULL)
```

Arguments

x	This must be an object of class <code>lm</code> object, or that inherits from an object of class <code>lm</code> .
which	a subset of the numbers '1:6', indicating the plots for which statistical information is required
cook.levels	Levels for contours of <code>cook.levels</code> , by default <code>c(0.5, 1)</code>
hii	Diagonal elements for the hat matrix. If not supplied (<code>hii=NULL</code>), they will be calculated from the argument <code>x</code> .

Details

See [plot.lm](#) for additional information.

Value

yh	fitted values
rs	standardized residuals (for <code>glm</code> models standardized deviance residuals)
yh0	As <code>yh</code> , but omitting observations with zero weight
cook	Cook's statistics
rsp	standardized residuals (for <code>glm</code> models standardized Pearson residuals)

Note

This function is designed, in the first place, for use in connection with [plotSimDiags](#), used to give simulations of diagnostic plots for `lm` objects.

Author(s)

John Maindonald, using code that John Maindonald, Martin Maechler and others had contributed to [plot.lm](#)

References

See references for [plot.lm](#)

See Also

[plotSimDiags](#), [plot.lm](#)

Examples

```
women.lm <- lm(weight ~ height, data=women)
veclist <- lmdiags(x=women.lm)
## Returns the statistics that are required for graphs 1, 2, 3, and 5
```

logisticsim

Simple Logistic Regression Data Simulator

Description

This function simulates simple regression data from a logistic model.

Usage

```
logisticsim(x = seq(0, 1, length=101), a = 2, b = -4, seed=NULL)
```

Arguments

x	a numeric vector representing the explanatory variable
a	the regression function intercept
b	the regression function slope
seed	numeric constant

Value

a list consisting of

x	the explanatory variable vector
y	the Poisson response vector

Examples

```
logisticsim()
```

Lottario	<i>Ontario Lottery Data</i>
----------	-----------------------------

Description

The data frame `Lottario` is a summary of 122 weekly draws of an Ontario lottery, beginning in November, 1978. Each draw consists of 7 numbered balls, drawn without replacement from an urn consisting of balls numbered from 1 through 39.

Usage

```
Lottario
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

Number the integers from 1 to 39, representing the numbered balls

Frequency the number of occurrences of each numbered ball

Source

The Ontario Lottery Corporation

References

Bellhouse, D.R. (1982). Fair is fair: new rules for Canadian lotteries. *Canadian Public Policy - Analyse de Politiques* 8: 311-320.

Examples

```
order(Lottario$Frequency)[33:39] # the 7 most frequently chosen numbers
```

lung	<i>Cape Fur Seal Lung Measurements</i>
------	--

Description

The `lung` vector consists of weight measurements of lungs taken from 30 Cape Fur Seals that died as an unintended consequence of commercial fishing.

Usage

```
lung
```

`Manitoba.lakes`*The Nine Largest Lakes in Manitoba*

Description

The `Manitoba.lakes` data frame has 9 rows and 2 columns. The areas and elevations of the nine largest lakes in Manitoba, Canada. The geography of Manitoba (a relatively flat province) can be divided crudely into three main areas: a very flat prairie in the south which is at a relatively high elevation, a middle region consisting of mainly of forest and Precambrian rock, and a northern region which drains more rapidly into Hudson Bay. All water in Manitoba, which does not evaporate, eventually drains into Hudson Bay.

Usage`Manitoba.lakes`**Format**

This data frame contains the following columns:

elevation a numeric vector consisting of the elevations of the lakes (in meters)

area a numeric vector consisting of the areas of the lakes (in square kilometers)

Source

The CANSIM data base at Statistics Canada.

Examples

```
plot(Manitoba.lakes)
plot(Manitoba.lakes[-1,])
```

`mdbAVtJtoD`*Murray-Darling basin monthly temperatures*

Description

Australian Murray-Darling basin monthly temperatures

Usage`data("mdbAVtJtoD")`**Format**

The format is: Time-Series [1:867] from 1950 to 2022: 27.44 26.84 24.4 22.27 8.41 ...

Source

Australian Bureau of Meteorology web pages:

<http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/change/index.shtml>

Go to website, choose timeseries to display, then click "Download data"

The website gives anomalies from 1961-1990 averages. The monthly means have been added, in order to obtain a series. The monthly means are shown along with plots for the individual months.

Examples

```
data(mdbAVtJtoD)
plot(window(mdbAVtJtoD, start=c(2000,1)), ylab="Mean monthly data")
```

measles

Deaths in London from measles

Description

Deaths in London from measles: 1629 – 1939, with gaps.

Usage

```
data(measles)
```

Format

The format is: Time-Series [1:311] from 1629 to 1939: 42 2 3 80 21 33 27 12 NA NA ...

Source

Guy, W. A. 1882. Two hundred and fifty years of small pox in London. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* 399-443.

Stocks, P. 1942. Measles and whooping cough during the dispersal of 1939-1940. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* 105:259-291.

References

Lancaster, H. O. 1990. *Expectations of Life*. Springer.

medExpenses	<i>Family Medical Expenses</i>
-------------	--------------------------------

Description

The medExpenses data frame contains average weekly medical expenses including drugs for 33 families randomly sampled from a community of 600 families which contained 2700 individuals. These data were collected in the 1970's at an unknown location.

Usage

```
medExpenses
```

Format

familysize number of individuals in a family

expenses average weekly cost for medical expenses per family member

Examples

```
with(medExpenses, weighted.mean(expenses, familysize))
```

mignonette	<i>Darwin's Wild Mignonette Data</i>
------------	--------------------------------------

Description

Data compare the heights of crossed plants with self-fertilized plants of the wild mignonette *reseda lutea*. Plants were paired within the pots in which they were grown, with one on one side and one on the other.

Usage

```
mignonette
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

cross heights of the crossed plants

self heights of the self-fertilized plants

Source

Darwin, Charles. 1877. The Effects of Cross and Self Fertilisation in the Vegetable Kingdom. Appleton and Company, New York, page 118.

Examples

```
print("Is Pairing Helpful? - Example 4.3.1")

attach(mignonette)
plot(cross ~ self, pch=rep(c(4,1), c(3,12))); abline(0,1)
abline(mean(cross-self), 1, lty=2)
detach(mignonette)
```

milk

Milk Sweetness Study

Description

The milk data frame has 17 rows and 2 columns. Each of 17 panelists compared two milk samples for sweetness.

Usage

```
milk
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

four a numeric vector consisting of the assessments for four units of additive

one a numeric vector while the is the assessment for one unit of additive

Source

J.H. Maindonald

Examples

```
print("Rug Plot - Example 1.8.1")
xyrange <- range(milk)
plot(four ~ one, data = milk, xlim = xyrange, ylim = xyrange, pch = 16)
rug(milk$one)
rug(milk$four, side = 2)
abline(0, 1)
```

modelcars

Model Car Data

Description

The modelcars data frame has 12 rows and 2 columns. The data are for an experiment in which a model car was released three times at each of four different distances up a 20 degree ramp. The experimenter recorded distances traveled from the bottom of the ramp across a concrete floor.

Usage

```
modelcars
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

distance.traveled a numeric vector consisting of the lengths traveled (in cm)

starting.point a numeric vector consisting of the distance of the starting point from the top of the ramp (in cm)

Source

W.J. Braun

Examples

```
plot(modelcars)
modelcars.lm <- lm(distance.traveled ~ starting.point, data=modelcars)
aov(modelcars.lm)
pause()

print("Response Curves - Example 4.6")
attach(modelcars)
stripchart(distance.traveled ~ starting.point, vertical=TRUE, pch=15,
           xlab = "Distance up ramp", ylab="Distance traveled")
detach(modelcars)
```

monica

WHO Monica Data

Description

The monica data frame has 6357 rows and 12 columns. The dataset mi fem (1295 rows) is the subset that has data for females.

Usage

```
data(monica)
data(mifem)
```

Format

Columns are:

outcome mortality outcome, a factor with levels live, dead

age age at onset

sex m = male, f = female

hosp y = hospitalized, n = not hospitalized

yronset year of onset

premi previous myocardial infarction event, a factor with levels y, n, nk not known

smstat smoking status, a factor with levels c current, x ex-smoker, n non-smoker, nk not known

diabetes a factor with levels y, n, nk not known

highbp high blood pressure, a factor with levels y, n, nk not known

hichol high cholesterol, a factor with levels y, n nk not known

angina a factor with levels y, n, nk not known

stroke a factor with levels y, n, nk not known

Source

Newcastle (Australia) centre of the Monica project; see the web site <http://www.ktl.fi/monica>

Examples

```
print("CART - Example 10.7")
summary(monica)
pause()

library(rpart)
monica.rpart <- rpart(outcome ~ ., data = monica, cp = 0.0025)
plotcp(monica.rpart)
printcp(monica.rpart)
```

```

pause()
monicab.rpart <- prune(monica.rpart, cp=0.006)
print(monicab.rpart)
summary(mifem)
pause()
mifem.rpart <- rpart(outcome ~ ., data = mifem, cp = 0.0025)
plotcp(mifem.rpart)
printcp(mifem.rpart)
pause()

mifemb.rpart <- prune(mifem.rpart, cp=0.006)
print(mifemb.rpart)

```

moths

Moths Data

Description

The moths data frame has 41 rows and 4 columns. These data are from a study of the effect of habitat on the densities of two species of moth (A and P). Transects were set across the search area. Within transects, sections were identified according to habitat type.

Usage

```
moths
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

meters length of transect

A number of type A moths found

P number of type P moths found

habitat a factor with levels Bank, Disturbed, Lowerside, NEsoak, NWsoak, SEsoak, SWsoak, Upperside

Source

Sharyn Wragg, formerly of Australian National University

Examples

```

print("Quasi Poisson Regression - Example 8.3")
rbind(table(moths[,4]), sapply(split(moths[,-4], moths$habitat), apply,2,
sum))
A.glm <- glm(formula = A ~ log(meters) + factor(habitat), family =
quasipoisson, data = moths)
summary(A.glm)
# Note the huge standard errors

```

```

moths$habitat <- relevel(moths$habitat, ref="Lowerside")
A.glm <- glm(A ~ habitat + log(meters), family=quasipoisson, data=moths)
summary(A.glm)$coef
## Consider as another possibility
A2.glm <- glm(formula = A ~ sqrt(meters) + factor(habitat), family =
              quasipoisson(link=sqrt), data = moths)
summary(A2.glm)

```

multilap

Data Filtering Function

Description

A subset of data is selected for which the treatment to control ratio of non-binary covariates is never outside a specified range.

Usage

```

multilap(df = DAAG::nsw74psid1, maxf = 20, colnames = c("educ",
              "age", "re74", "re75", "re78"))

```

Arguments

df	a data frame
maxf	filtering parameter
colnames	columns to be compared for filtering

Author(s)

J.H. Maindonald

nassCDS

Airbag and other influences on accident fatalities

Description

US data, for 1997-2002, from police-reported car crashes in which there is a harmful event (people or property), and from which at least one vehicle was towed. Data are restricted to front-seat occupants, include only a subset of the variables recorded, and are restricted in other ways also.

Usage

```

nassCDS

```

Format

A data frame with 26217 observations on the following 15 variables.

dvcat ordered factor with levels (estimated impact speeds) 1-9km/h, 10-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55+

weight Observation weights, albeit of uncertain accuracy, designed to account for varying sampling probabilities.

dead factor with levels alive dead

airbag a factor with levels none airbag

seatbelt a factor with levels none belted

frontal a numeric vector; 0 = non-frontal, 1=frontal impact

sex a factor with levels f m

ageOfocc age of occupant in years

yearacc year of accident

yearVeh Year of model of vehicle; a numeric vector

abcats Did one or more (driver or passenger) airbag(s) deploy? This factor has levels deploy nodeploy unavail

occRole a factor with levels driver pass

deploy a numeric vector: 0 if an airbag was unavailable or did not deploy; 1 if one or more bags deployed.

injSeverity a numeric vector; 0:none, 1:possible injury, 2:no incapacity, 3:incapacity, 4:killed; 5:unknown, 6:prior death

caseid character, created by pasting together the populations sampling unit, the case number, and the vehicle number. Within each year, use this to uniquely identify the vehicle.

Details

Data collection used a multi-stage probabilistic sampling scheme. The observation weight, called national inflation factor (*national*) in the data from NASS, is the inverse of an estimate of the selection probability. These data include a subset of the variables from the NASS dataset. Variables that are coded here as factors are coded as numeric values in that dataset.

Source

<https://www.stat.colostate.edu/~meyer/airbags.htm> \ <https://www.nhtsa.gov/file-downloads>

See also \ <https://maths-people.anu.edu.au/~johnm/datasets/airbags/>

References

Meyer, M.C. and Finney, T. (2005): *Who wants airbags?*. *Chance* 18:3-16.

Farmer, C.H. 2006. *Another look at Meyer and Finney's 'Who wants airbags?'*. *Chance* 19:15-22.

Meyer, M.C. 2006. *Commentary on "Another look at Meyer and Finney's 'Who wants airbags?'*. *Chance* 19:23-24.

For analyses based on the alternative FARS (Fatal Accident Recording System) data, and associated commentary, see:

Cummings, P; McKnight, B, 2010. *Accounting for vehicle, crash, and occupant characteristics in traffic crash studies*. Injury Prevention 16: 363-366. [The relatively definitive analyses in this paper use a matched cohort design,

Olson, CM; Cummings, P, Rivara, FP, 2006. *Association of first- and second-generation air bags with front occupant death in car crashes: a matched cohort study*. Am J Epidemiol 164:161-169. [The relatively definitive analyses in this paper use a matched cohort design, using data taken from the FARS (Fatal Accident Recording System) database.]

Braver, ER; Shardell, M; Teoh, ER, 2010. *How have changes in air bag designs affected frontal crash mortality?* Ann Epidemiol 20:499-510.

The web page <http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/Main/index.aspx> has a menu-based interface into the FARS (Fatality Analysis Recording System) data. The FARS database aims to include every accident in which there was at least one fatality.

Examples

```
data(nassCDS)
xtabs(weight ~ dead + airbag, data=nassCDS)
xtabs(weight ~ dead + airbag + seatbelt + dvcats, data=nassCDS)
tab <- xtabs(weight ~ dead + abcat, data=nassCDS,
             subset=dvcats=="25-39"&frontal==0)[, c(3,1,2)]
round(tab[2, ]/apply(tab,2,sum)*100,2)
```

nasshead

Documentation of names of columns in nass9702cor

Description

SASname and longname are from the SAS XPT file nass9702cor.XPT that is available from the website noted below. The name shortname is the name used in the data frame nass9702cor, not included in this package, but available from my website that is noted below. It is also used in nassCDS, for columns that nassCDS includes.

Usage

```
data(nasshead)
```

Format

A data frame with 56 observations on the following 3 variables.

shortname a character vector

SASname a character vector

longname a character vector

Details

For full details of the coding of values in columns of nass9702cor, consult one of the SAS format files that can be obtained by following the instructions on Dr Meyer's web site that is noted below.

Source

<https://www.stat.colostate.edu/~meyer/airbags.htm> \ <https://www.nhtsa.gov/file-downloads/>
 See also <https://maths-people.anu.edu.au/~johnm/datasets/airbags/>

References

Meyer, M.C. and Finney, T. (2005): *Who wants airbags?*. Chance 18:3-16.
 Farmer, C.H. 2006. *Another look at Meyer and Finney's 'Who wants airbags?'*. Chance 19:15-22.
 Meyer, M.C. 2006. *Commentary on "Another look at Meyer and Finney's 'Who wants airbags?'"*. Chance 19:23-24.

Examples

```
data(nasshead)
```

nihills	<i>Record times for Northern Ireland mountain running events</i>
---------	--

Description

Data were from the 2007 calendar for the Northern Ireland Mountain Running Association.

Usage

```
data(nihills)
data(lognihills)
```

Format

A data frame with 23 observations on the following 4 variables.

```
dist  distances in miles
climb  amount of climb in feet
time  record time in hours for males
timef  record time in hours for females
logdist  distances, log(miles)
logclimb  climb, log(feet)
logtime  record time for males, log(hours)
logtimef  record time for females, log(hours)
```

Details

These data make an interesting comparison with the dataset `hills2000` in the DAAG package.

Source

For more recent information, see <https://www.nimra.org.uk/index.php/fixtures/>

Examples

```
data(nihills)
lm(formula = log(time) ~ log(dist) + log(climb), data = nihills)
lm(formula = log(time) ~ log(dist) + log(climb/dist), data = nihills)
lm(formula = logtime ~ logdist + I(logclimb-logdist), data = lognihills)
```

nsw74demo

Labour Training Evaluation Data

Description

This nsw74demo data frame, with 445 rows and 10 columns, is the subset of the [nswdemo](#) dataset for which 1974 earnings are available. Data are for the male experimental control and treatment groups, in an investigation of the effect of training on changes, between 1974-1975 and 1978, in the earnings of individuals who had experienced employment difficulties.

Likewise, nsw74psid1 (2675 rows) is the subset of the nswpsid1 data, and nsw74psid3 (313 rows) is the subset of the nswpsid3 data, for which 1974 income is available. NB, also, the nsw74psidA data set.

Usage

```
data(nsw74demo)
data(nsw74psid1)
data(nsw74psid3)
data(nsw74psidA)
```

Format

Columns are:

trt a numeric vector identifying the study in which the subjects were enrolled (0 = PSID, 1 = NSW).

age age (in years).

educ years of education.

black (0 = not black, 1 = black).

hispanic (0 = not hispanic, 1 = hispanic).

marr (0 = not married, 1 = married).

nodeg (0 = completed high school, 1 = dropout).

re74 real earnings in 1974.

re75 real earnings in 1975.

re78 real earnings in 1978.

Details

The nsw74psidA data set (252 rows) was obtained from nsw74psid1 using:

```
here <- age <= 40 & re74<=5000 & re75 <= 5000 & re78 < 30000
```

```
nsw74psidA <- nsw74psid1[here, ]
```

Source

<http://www.columbia.edu/~rd247/nswdata.html>

References

Dehejia, R.H. and Wahba, S. 1999. Causal effects in non-experimental studies: re-evaluating the evaluation of training programs. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 94: 1053-1062.

Lalonde, R. 1986. Evaluating the economic evaluations of training programs. *American Economic Review* 76: 604-620.

nswdemo

Labour Training Evaluation Data

Description

The nswdemo data frame contains 722 rows and 10 columns. These data are pertinent to an investigation of the way that earnings changed, between 1974-1975 and 1978, for an experimental treatment who were given job training as compared with a control group who did not receive such training.

The psid1 data set is an alternative non-experimental "control" group. psid2 and psid3 are subsets of psid1, designed to be better matched to the experimental data than psid1. Note also the cps1, cps2 and cps3 datasets (**DAAGxtras**) that have been proposed as non-experimental controls.

Usage

```
data(nswdemo)
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

trt a numeric vector identifying the study in which the subjects were enrolled (0 = Control, 1 = treated).

age age (in years).

educ years of education.

black (0 = not black, 1 = black).

hispanic (0 = not hispanic, 1 = hispanic).

marr (0 = not married, 1 = married).

nodeg (0 = completed high school, 1 = dropout).

re74 real earnings in 1974.

re75 real earnings in 1975.

re78 real earnings in 1978.

Source

<https://users.nber.org/~rdehejia/nswdata.html>

References

Dehejia, R.H. and Wahba, S. 1999. Causal effects in non-experimental studies: re-evaluating the evaluation of training programs. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 94: 1053-1062.

Lalonde, R. 1986. Evaluating the economic evaluations of training programs. *American Economic Review* 76: 604-620.

Smith, J. A. and Todd, P.E. 2005, "Does Matching overcome. LaLonde's critique of nonexperimental estimators", *Journal of Econometrics* 125: 305-353.

Dehejia, R.H. 2005. Practical propensity score matching: a reply to Smith and Todd. *Journal of Econometrics* 125: 355-364.

See Also

[psid1](#), [psid2](#), [psid3](#)

nswpsid1

Labour Training Evaluation Data

Description

The cps1 (15992 rows) and psid1 (2490 rows) datasets are from non-experimental "control" groups, used in various studies of the effect of a labor training program, alternative to the experimental control group in [nswdemo](#). The cps2 (2369 rows) and cps3 (429 rows) subsets of cps1 are designed to be better matched to the experimental data than cps1. Likewise, psid2 (253 rows) and psid3 (128 rows) are subsets of psid1 that are designed to be better matched to the experimental data than psid1. The nswpsid1 dataset (2675 rows) combines the experimental treatment group in [nswdemo](#) with the psid1 control data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) study.

Usage

```
data(psid1)
data(nswpsid1)
```

Format

Columns are:

trt a numeric vector identifying the study in which the subjects were enrolled (0 = Control, 1 = treated).

age age (in years).

educ years of education.

black (0 = not black, 1 = black).

hisp (0 = not hispanic, 1 = hispanic).

marr (0 = not married, 1 = married).

nodeg (0 = completed high school, 1 = dropout).

re74 real earnings in 1974.

re75 real earnings in 1975.

re78 real earnings in 1978.

Details

The cps1 and psid1 data sets are two non-experimental "control" groups, alternative to that in nswdemo, used in investigating whether use of such a non-experimental control group can be satisfactory. cps2 and cps3 are subsets of cps1, designed to be better matched to the experimental data than cps1. Similarly psid2 and psid3 are subsets of psid1, designed to be better matched to the experimental data than psid1. nswpsid1 combines data for the experimental treatment group in nswdemo with the psid1 control data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) study.

Source

<https://users.nber.org/~rdehejia/nswdata.html>

References

Dehejia, R.H. and Wahba, S. 1999. Causal effects in non-experimental studies: re-evaluating the evaluation of training programs. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 94: 1053-1062.

Lalonde, R. 1986. Evaluating the economic evaluations of training programs. *American Economic Review* 76: 604-620.

Smith, J. A. and Todd, P.E. "Does Matching overcome. LaLonde's critique of nonexperimental estimators", *Journal of Econometrics* 125: 305-353.

Dehejia, R.H. 2005. Practical propensity score matching: a reply to Smith and Todd. *Journal of Econometrics* 125: 355-364.

obounce

Bounce - obsolete

Description

A utility function for oneway.plot

Author(s)

J.H. Maindonald

oddbooks

Measurements on 12 books

Description

Data giving thickness (mm), height (cm), width (cm) and weight (g), of 12 books. Books were selected so that thickness decreased as page area increased

Usage

```
data(oddbooks)
```

Format

A data frame with 12 observations on the following 4 variables.

thick a numeric vector

height a numeric vector

breadth a numeric vector

weight a numeric vector

Source

JM took books from his library.

Examples

```
data(oddbooks)
str(oddbooks)
plot(oddbooks)
```

onesamp *Paired Sample t-test*

Description

This function performs a t-test for the mean difference for paired data, and produces a scatterplot of one column against the other column, showing whether there was any benefit to using the paired design.

Usage

```
onesamp(dset, x="unsprayed", y="sprayed", xlab=NULL, ylab=NULL,
        dubious=NULL, conv=NULL, dig=2, ...)
```

Arguments

dset	a matrix or dataframe having two columns
x	name of column to play the role of the ‘predictor’
y	name of column to play the role of the ‘response’
xlab	horizontal axis label
ylab	vertical axis label
dubious	vector of logical (FALSE/TRUE) values, specifying points that are to be omitted
conv	scaling factor that should be applied to data
dig	round SE to this number of digits for display on graph
...	Further arguments, to be passed to plot()

Value

A scatterplot of y against x together with estimates of standard errors and standard errors of the difference (y-x).

Also produced is a confidence interval and p-value for the test.

Author(s)

J.H. Maindonald

Examples

```
onesamp(dset = pair65, x = "ambient", y = "heated", xlab =
        "Amount of stretch (ambient)", ylab =
        "Amount of stretch (heated)")
```

onet.permutation	<i>One Sample Permutation t-test</i>
------------------	--------------------------------------

Description

This function computes the p-value for the one sample t-test using a permutation test. The permutation density can also be plotted.

Usage

```
onet.permutation(x = DAAG::pair65$heated - DAAG::pair65$ambient, nsim = 2000,  
plotit = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	a numeric vector containing the sample values (centered at the null hypothesis value)
nsim	the number of permutations (randomly selected)
plotit	if TRUE, the permutation density is plotted

Value

The p-value for the test of the hypothesis that the mean of x differs from 0

Author(s)

J.H. Maindonald

References

Good, P. 2000. Permutation Tests. Springer, New York.

Examples

```
onet.permutation()
```

onetPermutation	<i>One Sample Permutation t-test</i>
-----------------	--------------------------------------

Description

This function computes the p-value for the one sample t-test using a permutation test. The permutation density can also be plotted.

Usage

```
onetPermutation(x = DAAG::pair65$heated - DAAG::pair65$ambient, nsim = 2000,  
plotit = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	a numeric vector containing the sample values (centered at the null hypothesis value)
nsim	the number of permutations (randomly selected)
plotit	if TRUE, the permutation density is plotted

Value

The p-value for the test of the hypothesis that the mean of x differs from 0

Author(s)

J.H. Maindonald

References

Good, P. 2000. Permutation Tests. Springer, New York.

Examples

```
onetPermutation()
```

onewayPlot

Display of One Way Analysis Results

Description

A line plot of estimates for unstructured comparison of factor levels

Usage

```
onewayPlot(obj, trtnam = "trt", axisht = 4.5, xlim = NULL,
           xlab = NULL, lsdht = 1.5, hsdht = 0.5, textht = axisht -
             2.5, oma = rep(1, 4), angle = 80, alpha = 0.05)
oneway.plot(obj, trtnam = "trt", axisht = 4.5, xlim = NULL,
            xlab = NULL, lsdht = 1.5, hsdht = 0.5, textht = axisht -
              2.5, oma = rep(1, 4), angle = 80, alpha = 0.05)
```

Arguments

obj	One way analysis of variance object (from aov)
trtnam	name of factor for which line plot is required
axisht	Axis height
xlim	Range on horizontal axis
xlab	Horizontal axis label
lsdht	Height adjustment parameter for display of LSD
hsdht	Height adjustment parameter for display of Tukey's HSD
textht	Height of text
oma	Outer margin area
angle	Text angle (in degrees)
alpha	Test size

Value

Estimates, labeled with level names, are set out along a line

Author(s)

J.H. Maindonald

Examples

```
rice.aov <- aov(ShootDryMass ~ trt, data=rice)
onewayPlot(obj=rice.aov)
```

orings *Challenger O-rings Data*

Description

Record of the number and type of O-ring failures prior to the tragic Challenger mission in January, 1986.

Usage

orings

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

Temperature O-ring temperature for each test firing or actual launch of the shuttle rocket engine

Erosion Number of erosion incidents

Blowby Number of blowby incidents

Total Total number of incidents

Source

Presidential Commission on the Space Shuttle Challenger Accident, Vol. 1, 1986: 129-131.

References

Tufte, E. R. 1997. Visual Explanations. Graphics Press, Cheshire, Connecticut, U.S.A.

Examples

```
oldpar <- par(mfrow=c(1,2))
plot(Total~Temperature, data = orings[c(1,2,4,11,13,18),]) # the
# observations included in the pre-launch charts
plot(Total~Temperature, data = orings)
par(oldpar)
```

overlapDensity *Overlapping Density Plots*

Description

Densities for two distinct samples are estimated and plotted.

Usage

```
overlapDensity(x0, x1, ratio = c(0.05, 20), ratio.number = FALSE,
  plotvalues = c("Density", "Numbers"), gpnames = c("Control", "Treatment"),
  cutoffs = c(lower = TRUE, upper = TRUE), bw = FALSE,
  xlab = "Score", ylab = NULL,
  col = 1:2, lty = 1:2, lwd = c(1, 1), ...)
```

```
overlap.density(x0, x1, ratio = c(0.05, 20), ratio.number = FALSE,
  plotvalues = c("Density", "Numbers"), gpnames = c("Control", "Treatment"),
  cutoffs = c(lower = TRUE, upper = TRUE), bw = FALSE,
  xlab = "Score", ylab = NULL,
  col = 1:2, lty = 1:2, lwd = c(1, 1), ...)
```

Arguments

x0	control group measurements
x1	treatment group measurements
ratio	if not NULL, the range within which the relative number per unit interval (ratio.number=TRUE) or relative probability density (ratio.number=FALSE) of observations from the two groups are required to lie will be used to determine lower and upper bounds on the values of x0 and x1. [The relative numbers at any point are estimated from (density1*n1)/(density0*x0)]
ratio.number	If TRUE (default), then ratio is taken as the ratio of number of points per unit interval
plotvalues	If set to Number then the y-axis scale is chosen so that total area under the curve is equal to the sample size; otherwise (plotvalues="Density") total area under each curve is 1. Any other setting does not give a plot.
gpnames	Names of the two samples
cutoffs	logical vector, indicating whether density estimates should be truncated below (lower=TRUE) or above (upper=TRUE)
bw	logical, indicates whether to overwrite with a gray scale plot
xlab	Label for x-axis
ylab	Label for y-axis
col	standard color parameter
lty	standard line type preference
lwd	standard line width preference
...	Other parameters to be passed to plot()

Author(s)

J.H. Maindonald

See Also

t.test

Examples

```
attach(two65)
overlapDensity(ambient,heated)
t.test(ambient,heated)
```

ozone

Ozone Data

Description

Monthly provisional mean total ozone (in Dobson units) at Halley Bay (approximately corrected to Bass-Paur).

Usage

ozone

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

Year the year

Aug August mean total ozone

Sep September mean total ozone

Oct October mean total ozone

Nov November mean total ozone

Dec December mean total ozone

Jan January mean total ozone

Feb February mean total ozone

Mar March mean total ozone

Apr April mean total ozone

Annual Yearly mean total ozone

Source

Shanklin, J. (2001) Ozone at Halley, Rothera and Vernadsky/Faraday.
<http://www.antarctica.ac.uk/met/jds/ozone/data/zoz5699.dat>

References

Christie, M. (2000) *The Ozone Layer: a Philosophy of Science Perspective*. Cambridge University Press.

Examples

```
AnnualOzone <- ts(ozone$Annual, start=1956)
plot(AnnualOzone)
```

pair65

Heated Elastic Bands

Description

The pair65 data frame has 9 rows and 2 columns. Eighteen elastic bands were divided into nine pairs, with bands of similar stretchiness placed in the same pair. One member of each pair was placed in hot water (60-65 degrees C) for four minutes, while the other was left at ambient temperature. After a wait of about ten minutes, the amounts of stretch, under a 1.35 kg weight, were recorded.

Usage

```
pair65
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

heated a numeric vector giving the stretch lengths for the heated bands

ambient a numeric vector giving the stretch lengths for the unheated bands

Source

J.H. Maindonald

Examples

```
mean(pair65$heated - pair65$ambient)
sd(pair65$heated - pair65$ambient)
```

`panel.corr`*Scatterplot Panel*

Description

This function produces a bivariate scatterplot with the Pearson correlation. This is for use with the function `panelplot`.

Usage

```
panel.corr(data, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	A data frame with columns x and y
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments

Author(s)

J.H. Maindonald

Examples

```
# correlation between body and brain weights for 20 mice:  
  
weights <- litters[,-1]  
names(weights) <- c("x","y")  
weights <- list(weights)  
weights[[1]]$xlim <- range(litters[,2])  
weights[[1]]$ylim <- range(litters[,3])  
panelplot(weights, panel.corr, totrows=1, totcols=1)
```

`panelCorr`*Scatterplot Panel*

Description

This function produces a bivariate scatterplot with the Pearson correlation. This is for use with the function `panelplot`.

Usage

```
panelCorr(data, ...)
```

Arguments

data A data frame with columns x and y
 ... Additional arguments

Author(s)

J.H. Maindonald

Examples

```
# correlation between body and brain weights for 20 mice:

weights <- litters[,-1]
names(weights) <- c("x","y")
weights <- list(weights)
weights[[1]]$xlim <- range(litters[,2])
weights[[1]]$ylim <- range(litters[,3])
panelplot(weights, panelCorr, totrows=1, totcols=1)
```

panelplot

Panel Plot

Description

Panel plots of various types.

Usage

```
panelplot(data, panel=points, totrows=3, totcols=2, oma=rep(2.5, 4),
  par.strip.text=NULL, ...)
```

Arguments

data A list consisting of elements, each of which consists of x, y, xlim and ylim vectors

panel The panel function to be plotted

totrows The number of rows in the plot layout

totcols The number of columns in the plot layout

oma Outer margin area

par.strip.text A data frame with column cex

... Other parameters to be passed to plotting functions

Author(s)

J.H. Maindonald

Examples

```

x1 <- x2 <- x3 <- (11:30)/5
y1 <- x1 + rnorm(20)/2
y2 <- 2 - 0.05 * x1 + 0.1 * ((x1 - 1.75))^4 + 1.25 * rnorm(20)
r <- round(cor(x1, y2), 3)
rho <- round(cor(rank(x1), rank(y2)), 3)
y3 <- (x1 - 3.85)^2 + 0.015 + rnorm(20)/4
theta <- ((2 * pi) * (1:20))/20
x4 <- 10 + 4 * cos(theta)
y4 <- 10 + 4 * sin(theta) + (0.5 * rnorm(20))
r1 <- cor(x1, y1)
xy <- data.frame(x = c(rep(x1, 3), x4), y = c(y1, y2, y3, y4),
               gp = rep(1:4, rep(20, 4)))

xy <- split(xy,xy$gp)
xlimdf <- lapply(list(x1,x2,x3,x4), range)
ylimdf <- lapply(list(y1,y2,y3,y4), range)
xy <- lapply(1:4, function(i,u,v,w){list(xlim=v[[i]],ylim=w[[i]],
               x=u[[i]]$x, y=u[[i]]$y)},
            u=xy, v=xlimdf, w=ylimdf)

panel.corr <- function (data, ...)
{
  x <- data$x
  y <- data$y
  points(x, y, pch = 16)
  chh <- par()$cxy[2]
  x1 <- min(x)
  y1 <- max(y) - chh/4
  r1 <- cor(x, y)
  text(x1, y1, paste(round(r1, 3)), cex = 0.8, adj = 0)
}

panelplot(xy, panel=panel.corr, totrows=2, totcols=2,oma=rep(1,4))

```

pause

Pause before continuing execution

Description

If a program produces several plots, insertion of `pause()` between two plots suspends execution until the <Enter> key is pressed, to allow inspection of the current plot.

Usage

```
pause()
```

Author(s)

From the 'sm' package of Bowman and Azzalini (1997)

`plotSampDist`*Plot(s) of simulated sampling distributions*

Description

Plots are based on the output from `simulateSampDist()`. By default, both density plots and normal probability plots are given, for a sample from the specified population and for samples of the relevant size(s)

Usage

```
plotSampDist(sampvalues, graph = c("density", "qq"), cex = 0.925,
             titletext = "Empirical sampling distributions of the",
             popsample=TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>sampvalues</code>	Object output from <code>simulateSampDist()</code>
<code>graph</code>	Either or both of "density" and "qq"
<code>cex</code>	Character size parameter, relative to default
<code>titletext</code>	Title for graph
<code>popsample</code>	If TRUE show distribution of random sample from population
<code>...</code>	Other graphics parameters

Value

Plots `graph(s)`, as described above.

Author(s)

John Maindonald

References

Maindonald, J.H. and Braun, W.J. (3rd edn, 2010) "Data Analysis and Graphics Using R", Sections 3.3 and 3.4.

See Also

See Also `help(simulateSampDist)`

Examples

```

## By default, sample from normal population
simAvs <- simulateSampDist()
par(pty="s")
plotSampDist(simAvs)
## Sample from empirical distribution
simAvs <- simulateSampDist(rpop=rivers)
plotSampDist(simAvs)

## The function is currently defined as
function(sampvalues, graph=c("density", "qq"), cex=0.925,
        titletext="Empirical sampling distributions of the",
        popsample=TRUE, ...){
  if(length(graph)==2)oldpar <- par(mfrow=c(1,2), mar=c(3.1,4.1,1.6,0.6),
    mgp=c(2.5, 0.75, 0), oma=c(0,0,1.5,0), cex=cex)
  values <- sampvalues$values
  numINSamp <- sampvalues$numINSamp
  funtxt <- sampvalues$FUN
  nDists <- length(numINSamp)+1
  nfirst <- 2
  legitems <- paste("Size", numINSamp)
  if(popsample){nfirst <- 1
    legitems <- c("Size 1", legitems)
  }
  if(match("density", graph)){
    popdens <- density(values[,1], ...)
    avdens <- vector("list", length=nDists)
    maxht <- max(popdens$y)
    ## For each sample size specified in numINSamp, calculate mean
    ## (or other statistic specified by FUN) for numsamp samples
    for(j in nfirst:nDists){
      av <- values[, j]
      avdens[[j]] <- density(av, ...)
      maxht <- max(maxht, avdens[[j]]$y)
    }
  }
  if(length(graph)>0)
  for(graphtype in graph){
    if(graphtype=="density"){
      if(popsample)
        plot(popdens, ylim=c(0, 1.2*maxht), type="l", yaxs="i",
          main="")
      else plot(avdens[[2]], type="n", ylim=c(0, 1.2*maxht),
        yaxs="i", main="")
      for(j in 2:nDists)lines(avdens[[j]], col=j)
      legend("topleft",
        legend=legitem,
        col=nfirst:nDists, lty=rep(1,nDists-nfirst+1), cex=cex)
    }
    if(graphtype=="qq"){
      if(popsample) qqnorm(values[,1], main="")
      else qqnorm(values[,2], type="n")
    }
  }
}

```

```

    for(j in 2:nDists){
      qqav <- qqnorm(values[, j], plot.it=FALSE)
      points(qqav, col=j, pch=j)
    }
    legend("topleft", legend=legitems,
          col=nfirst:nDists, pch=nfirst:nDists, cex=cex)
  }
}
if(par()$oma[3]>0){
  outer <- TRUE
  line=0
} else
{
  outer <- FALSE
  line <- 1.25
}
if(!is.null(titletext))
  mtext(side=3, line=line,
        paste(titletext, funtxt),
        cex=1.1, outer=outer)
if(length(graph)>1)par(oldpar)
}

```

plotSimDiags

Diagnostic plots for simulated data

Description

This provides diagnostic plots, closely equivalent to those provided by `plot.lm`, for simulated data. By default, simulated data are for the fitted model. Alternatively, simulated data can be supplied, making it possible to check the effect of fitting, e.g., an AR1 model.

Usage

```

plotSimDiags(obj, simvalues = NULL, seed = NULL,
types = NULL, which = c(1:3, 5), layout = c(4, 1), qqline=TRUE,
cook.levels = c(0.5, 1), caption = list("Residuals vs Fitted",
"Normal Q-Q", "Scale-Location", "Cook's distance", "Residuals vs Leverage",
expression("Cook's dist vs Leverage " * h[ii]/(1 - h[ii]))),
...)

```

Arguments

obj	Fitted model object - <code>lm</code> or an object inheriting from <code>lm</code>
simvalues	Optional matrix of simulated data.
seed	Random number seed - set this to make results repeatable.
types	If set, this should be a list with six elements, ordinarily with each list element either "p" or c("p", "smooth") or (which=2, which=6) NULL or (which=4) "h"

which	Set to be a subset of the numbers 1 to 6, as for plot.lm
layout	Controls the number of simulations and the layout of the plots. For example <code>layout=c(3,4)</code> will give 12 plots in a 3 by 4 layout.
qqline	logical: add line to normal Q-Q plot
cook.levels	Levels of Cook's statistics for which contours are to be plotted.
caption	list: Captions for the six graphs
...	Other parameters to be passed to plotting functions

Details

Diagnostic plots from repeated simulations from the fitted model provide a useful indication of the range of variation in the model diagnostics that are consistent with the fitted model.

Value

A list of lattice graphics objects is returned, one for each value of `which`. List elements for which a graphics object is not returned are set to `NULL`. Or if `which` is of length 1, a lattice graphics object.

<code>residVSfitted</code>	Residuals vs fitted
<code>normalQQ</code>	Normal quantile-quantile plot
<code>scaleVSloc</code>	Scale versus location
<code>CookDist</code>	Cook's distance vs observation number
<code>residVSlev</code>	Standardized residuals (for GLMs, standardized Pearson residuals) vs leverage
<code>CookVSlev</code>	Cook's distance vs leverage

For the default `which=c(1:3,5)`, list items 1, 2, 3 and 5 above contain graphics objects, with list elements 4 and 6 set to `NULL`.

Note

The graphics objects contained in individual list elements can be extracted for printing, or updating and printing, as required. If the value is returned to the command line, list elements that are not `NULL` will be printed in turn.

Author(s)

John Maindonald, with some code chunks adapted from [plot.lm](#)

References

See [plot.lm](#)

See Also

[plot.lm](#), [lmdiags](#)

Examples

```
women.lm <- lm(height ~ weight, data=women)
gphlist <- plotSimDiags(obj=women.lm, which=c(1:3,5))
```

plotSimScat	<i>Simulate scatterplots, from lm object with a single explanatory variable.</i>
-------------	--

Description

This plots simulated y-values, or residuals from such simulations, against x-values .

Usage

```
plotSimScat(obj, sigma = NULL, layout = c(4, 1), type = c("p", "r"),
show = c("points", "residuals"), ...)
```

Arguments

obj	An lm object with a single explanatory variable.
sigma	Standard deviation, if different from that for the supplied lm object.
layout	Columns by Rows layout for plots from the simulations.
type	See type as in plot.lm .
show	Specify points or residuals.
...	Other parameters to be passed to plotting functions

Value

A lattice graphics object is returned.

Author(s)

J H Maindonald

See Also

[plotSimDiags](#)

Examples

```
nihills.lm <- lm(timef~time, data=nihills)
plotSimDiags(nihills.lm)

## The function is currently defined as
function (obj, sigma = NULL, layout = c(4, 1), type = c("p",
  "r"), show = c("points", "residuals"))
{
  nsim <- prod(layout)
  if (is.null(sigma))
    sigma <- summary(obj)[["sigma"]]
  hat <- fitted(obj)
  xnam <- all.vars(formula(obj))[2]
  ynam <- all.vars(formula(obj))[1]
  df <- data.frame(sapply(1:nsim, function(x) rnorm(length(hat),
    sd = sigma)))
  if (show[1] == "points")
    df <- df + hat
  simnam <- names(df) <- paste("Simulation", 1:nsim, sep = "")
  df[, c(xnam, ynam)] <- model.frame(obj)[, c(xnam, ynam)]
  if (show[1] != "points") {
    df[, "Residuals"] <- df[, ynam] - hat
    ynam <- "Residuals"
    legadd <- "residuals"
  }
  else legadd <- "data"
  leg <- list(text = paste(c("Simulated", "Actual"), legadd),
    columns = 2)
  formula <- formula(paste(paste(simnam, collapse = "+"), "~",
    xnam))
  parset <- simpleTheme(pch = c(16, 16), lty = 2, col = c("black",
    "gray"))
  gph <- xyplot(formula, data = df, outer = TRUE, par.settings = parset,
    auto.key = leg, lty = 2, layout = layout, type = type)
  formxy <- formula(paste(ynam, "~", xnam))
  addgph <- xyplot(formxy, data = df, pch = 16, col = "gray")
  gph + as.layer(addgph, under = TRUE)
}
```

poissonsim

*Simple Poisson Regression Data Simulator***Description**

This function simulates simple regression data from a Poisson model. It also has the option to create over-dispersed data of a particular type.

Usage

```
poissonsim(x = seq(0, 1, length=101), a = 2, b = -4, intcp.sd=NULL,
  slope.sd=NULL, seed=NULL)
```

Arguments

x	a numeric vector representing the explanatory variable
a	the regression function intercept
b	the regression function slope
intcp.sd	standard deviation of the (random) intercept
slope.sd	standard deviation of the (random) slope
seed	numeric constant

Value

	a list consisting of
x	the explanatory variable vector
y	the Poisson response vector

Examples

```
poissonsimsim()
```

```
possum
```

```
Possum Measurements
```

Description

The possum data frame consists of nine morphometric measurements on each of 104 mountain brushtail possums, trapped at seven Australian sites from Southern Victoria to central Queensland. See [possumsites](#) for further details. The fossum data frame is the subset of possum that has measurements for the 43 females.

Usage

```
data(possum)
data(fossum)
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

case observation number

site one of seven locations where possums were trapped. The sites were, in order, Cambarville, Bellbird, Whian Whian, Byrangery, Conondale, Allyn River and Bulburin

Pop a factor which classifies the sites as Vic Victoria, other New South Wales or Queensland

sex a factor with levels f female, m male

age age

hdlngth head length
skullw skull width
totlngth total length
taill tail length
footlght foot length
earconch ear conch length
eye distance from medial canthus to lateral canthus of right eye
chest chest girth (in cm)
belly belly girth (in cm)

Source

Lindenmayer, D. B., Viggers, K. L., Cunningham, R. B., and Donnelly, C. F. 1995. Morphological variation among columns of the mountain brushtail possum, *Trichosurus caninus* Ogilby (Phalangeridae: Marsupiala). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 43: 449-458.

Examples

```
boxplot(earconch~sex, data=possum)
pause()

sex <- as.integer(possum$sex)
oldpar <- par(oma=c(2,4,5,4))
pairs(possum[, c(9:11)], pch=c(0,2:7), col=c("red","blue"),
      labels=c("tail\nlength", "foot\nlength", "ear conch\nlength"))
chh <- par()$cxy[2]; xleg <- 0.05; yleg <- 1.04
oldpar <- par(xpd=TRUE)
legend(xleg, yleg, c("Cambarville", "Bellbird", "Whian Whian ",
  "Byrangerly", "Conondale ", "Allyn River", "Bulburin"), pch=c(0,2:7),
      x.intersp=1, y.intersp=0.75, cex=0.8, xjust=0, bty="n", ncol=4)
text(x=0.2, y=yleg - 2.25*chh, "female", col="red", cex=0.8, bty="n")
text(x=0.75, y=yleg - 2.25*chh, "male", col="blue", cex=0.8, bty="n")
par(oldpar)
pause()

sapply(possum[,6:14], function(x)max(x,na.rm=TRUE)/min(x,na.rm=TRUE))
pause()

here <- na.omit(possum$footlght)
possum.prc <- princomp(possum[here, 6:14])
pause()

plot(possum.prc$scores[,1] ~ possum.prc$scores[,2],
      col=c("red", "blue")[as.numeric(possum$sex[here])],
      pch=c(0,2:7)[possum$site[here]], xlab = "PC1", ylab = "PC2")
# NB: We have abbreviated the axis titles
chh <- par()$cxy[2]; xleg <- -15; yleg <- 20.5
oldpar <- par(xpd=TRUE)
legend(xleg, yleg, c("Cambarville", "Bellbird", "Whian Whian ",
```

```

    "Byrangery", "Conondale ", "Allyn River", "Bulburin"), pch=c(0,2:7),
    x.intersp=1, y.intersp=0.75, cex=0.8, xjust=0, bty="n", ncol=4)
text(x=-9, y=yleg - 2.25*chh, "female", col="red", cex=0.8, bty="n")
summary(possum.prc, loadings=TRUE, digits=2)
par(oldpar)
pause()

require(MASS)
here <- !is.na(possum$footlgth)
possum.lda <- lda(site ~ hdlngth+skullw+totlngth+ taill+footlgth+
  earconch+eye+chest+belly, data=possum, subset=here)
options(digits=4)
possum.lda$svd # Examine the singular values
plot(possum.lda, dimen=3)
  # Scatterplot matrix - scores on 1st 3 canonical variates (Figure 11.4)
possum.lda
pause()
boxplot(possum$totlngth)

```

 possumsites

Possum Sites

Description

The `possumsites` data frame consists of Longitudes, Latitudes, and altitudes for the seven sites from Southern Victoria to central Queensland where the `possum` observations were made.

Usage

```
possumsites
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

Longitude a numeric vector

Latitude a numeric vector

altitude in meters

Source

Lindenmayer, D. B., Viggers, K. L., Cunningham, R. B., and Donnelly, C. F. 1995. Morphological variation among columns of the mountain brushtail possum, *Trichosurus caninus* Ogilby (Phalangeridae: Marsupiala). *Australian Journal of Zoology* 43: 449-458.

Examples

```
require(oz)
oz(sections=c(3:5, 11:16))
attach(possumsites)
points(Longitude, Latitude, pch=16, col=2)
chw <- par()$cxy[1]
chh <- par()$cxy[2]
posval <- c(2,4,2,2,4,2,2)
text(Longitude+(3-posval)*chw/4, Latitude, row.names(possumsites), pos=posval)
```

powerplot

Plot of Power Functions

Description

This function plots powers of a variable on the interval [0,10].

Usage

```
powerplot(expr="x^2", xlab="x", ylab="y", ...)
```

Arguments

expr	Functional form to be plotted
xlab	x-axis label
ylab	y-axis label
...	Further arguments, to be passed to plot()

Details

Other expressions such as "sin(x)" and "cos(x)", etc. could also be plotted with this function, but results are not guaranteed.

Value

A plot of the given expression on the interval [0,10].

Author(s)

J.H. Maindonald

Examples

```

oldpar <- par(mfrow = c(2, 3), mar = par()$mar - c(
  1, 1, 1.0, 1), mgp = c(1.5, 0.5, 0), oma=c(0,1,0,1))
# on.exit(par(oldpar))
powerplot(expr="sqrt(x)", xlab="")
powerplot(expr="x^0.25", xlab="", ylab="")
powerplot(expr="log(x)", xlab="", ylab="")
powerplot(expr="x^2")
powerplot(expr="x^4", ylab="")
powerplot(expr="exp(x)", ylab="")
par(oldpar)

```

poxetc

Deaths from various causes, in London from 1629 till 1881, with gaps

Description

Deaths from "flux" or smallpox, measles, all causes, and ratios of the the first two categories to total deaths.

Usage

```
data(poxetc)
```

Format

This is a multiple time series consisting of 5 series: fpox, measles, all, fpox2all, measles2all.

Source

Guy, W. A. 1882. Two hundred and fifty years of small pox in London. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* 399-443.

References

Lancaster, H. O. 1990. *Expectations of Life*. Springer.

Examples

```

data(poxetc)
str(poxetc)
plot(poxetc)

```

press	<i>Predictive Error Sum of Squares</i>
-------	--

Description

Allen's PRESS statistic is computed for a fitted model.

Usage

```
press(obj)
```

Arguments

obj A lm object

Value

A single numeric value.

Author(s)

W.J. Braun

See Also

lm

Examples

```
litters.lm <- lm(brainwt ~ bodywt + lsize, data = litters)
press(litters.lm)
litters.lm0 <- lm(brainwt ~ bodywt + lsize -1, data=litters)
press(litters.lm0) # no intercept
litters.lm1 <- lm(brainwt ~ bodywt, data=litters)
press(litters.lm1) # bodywt only
litters.lm2 <- lm(brainwt ~ bodywt + lsize + lsize:bodywt, data=litters)
press(litters.lm2) # include an interaction term
```

 primates

Primate Body and Brain Weights

Description

A subset of Animals data frame from the MASS library. It contains the average body and brain measurements of five primates.

Usage

```
primates
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

Bodywt a numeric vector consisting of the body weights (in kg) of five different primates

Brainwt a numeric vector consisting of the corresponding brain weights (in g)

Source

P. J. Rousseeuw and A. M. Leroy (1987) Robust Regression and Outlier Detection. Wiley, p. 57.

Examples

```
attach(primates)
plot(x=Bodywt, y=Brainwt, pch=16,
      xlab="Body weight (kg)", ylab="Brain weight (g)",
      xlim=c(5,300), ylim=c(0,1500))
chw <- par()$cxy[1]
chh <- par()$cxy[2]
text(x=Bodywt+chw, y=Brainwt+c(-.1,0,0,.1,0)*chh,
      labels=row.names(primates), adj=0)
detach(primates)
```

 progression

Progression of Record times for track races, 1912 - 2008

Description

Progression in world record times for track and road races.

Usage

```
data(progression)
```

Format

A data frame with 227 observations on the following 4 columns.

year Year that time was first recorded

Distance distance in kilometers

Time time in minutes

race character; descriptor for event (100m, mile, ...)

Details

Record times for men's track events, from 1912 onwards. The series starts with times that were recognized as record times in 1912, where available.

Source

Links to sources for the data are at

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Athletics_world_record

Examples

```
data(progression)
plot(log(Time) ~ log(Distance), data=progression)
res <- resid(lm(log(Time) ~ log(Distance), data=progression))
plot(res ~ log(Distance), data=progression,
      ylab="Residuals from regression line on log scales")
library(lattice)
xyplot(log(Time) ~ log(Distance), data=progression, type=c("p","r"))
xyplot(log(Time) ~ log(Distance), data=progression,
      type=c("p","smooth"))
```

qreference

Normal QQ Reference Plot

Description

This function computes the normal QQ plot for given data and allows for comparison with normal QQ plots of simulated data.

Usage

```
qreference(test = NULL, m = 50, nrep = 6, distribution = function(x) qnorm(x,
  mean = ifelse(is.null(test), 0, mean(test)), sd = ifelse(is.null(test),
  1, sd(test))), seed = NULL, nrows = NULL, cex.strip = 0.75,
  xlab = NULL, ylab = NULL)
```

Arguments

test	a vector containing a sample to be tested; if not supplied, all qq-plots are of the reference distribution
m	the sample size for the reference samples; default is test sample size if test sample is supplied
nrep	the total number of samples, including reference samples and test sample if any
distribution	reference distribution; default is standard normal
seed	the random number generator seed
nrows	number of rows in the plot layout
cex.strip	character expansion factor for labels
xlab	label for x-axis
ylab	label for y-axis

Value

QQ plots of the sample (if test is non-null) and all reference samples

Author(s)

J.H. Maindonald

Examples

```
# qreference(rt(180,1))

# qreference(rt(180,1), distribution=function(x) qt(x, df=1))

# qreference(rexp(180), nrep = 4)

# toycars.lm <- lm(distance ~ angle + factor(car), data = toycars)
# qreference(residuals(toycars.lm), nrep = 9)
```

races2000

Scottish Hill Races Data - 2000

Description

The record times in 2000 for 77 Scottish long distance races. We believe the data are, for the most part, trustworthy. However, the `dist` variable for Caerketton (record 58) seems to have been variously recorded as 1.5 mi and 2.5 mi.

Usage

races2000

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

dist distance, in miles (on the map)

climb total height gained during the route, in feet

time record time in hours

timef record time in hours for females

type a factor, with levels indicating type of race, i.e. hill, marathon, relay, uphill or other

Source

The Scottish Running Resource, <http://www.hillrunning.co.uk>

Examples

```
pairs(races2000[, -5])
```

rainforest

Rainforest Data

Description

The rainforest data frame has 65 rows and 7 columns.

Usage

```
rainforest
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

dbh a numeric vector

wood a numeric vector

bark a numeric vector

root a numeric vector

rootsk a numeric vector

branch a numeric vector

species a factor with levels *Acacia mabellae*, *C. fraseri*, *Acmena smithii*, *B. myrtifolia*

Source

J. Ash, Australian National University

References

Ash, J. and Helman, C. (1990) Floristics and vegetation biomass of a forest catchment, Kioloa, south coastal N.S.W. *Cunninghamia*, 2: 167-182.

Examples

```
table(rainforest$species)
```

rareplants	<i>Rare and Endangered Plant Species</i>
------------	--

Description

These data were taken from species lists for South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania. Species were classified as CC, CR, RC and RR, with C denoting common and R denoting rare. The first code relates to South Australia and Victoria, and the second to Tasmania. They were further classified by habitat according to the Victorian register, where D = dry only, W = wet only, and WD = wet or dry.

Usage

```
rareplants
```

Format

The format is: chr "rareplants"

Source

Jasmyn Lynch, Department of Botany and Zoology at Australian National University

Examples

```
chisq.test(rareplants)
```

rice	<i>Genetically Modified and Wild Type Rice Data</i>
------	---

Description

The rice data frame has 72 rows and 7 columns. The data are from an experiment that compared wild type (wt) and genetically modified rice plants (ANU843), each with three different chemical treatments (F10, NH₄Cl, and NH₄NO₃).

Usage

```
rice
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

PlantNo a numeric vector

Block a numeric vector

RootDryMass a numeric vector

ShootDryMass a numeric vector

trt a factor with levels F10, NH4Cl, NH4NO3, F10 +ANU843, NH4Cl +ANU843, NH4NO3 +ANU843

fert a factor with levels F10 NH4Cl NH4NO3

variety a factor with levels wt ANU843

Source

Perrine, F.M., Prayitno, J., Weinman, J.J., Dazzo, F.B. and Rolfe, B. 2001. Rhizobium plasmids are involved in the inhibition or stimulation of rice growth and development. Australian Journal of Plant Physiology 28: 923-927.

Examples

```
print("One and Two-Way Comparisons - Example 4.5")
attach(rice)
oldpar <- par(las = 2)
stripchart(ShootDryMass ~ trt, pch=1, cex=1, xlab="Level of factor 1")
detach(rice)
pause()

rice.aov <- aov(ShootDryMass ~ trt, data=rice); anova(rice.aov)
anova(rice.aov)
pause()

summary.lm(rice.aov)$coef
pause()

rice$trt <- relevel(rice$trt, ref="NH4Cl")
# Set NH4Cl as the baseline

fac1 <- factor(sapply(strsplit(as.character(rice$trt), "\\+"), function(x)x[1]))
anu843 <- sapply(strsplit(as.character(rice$trt), "\\+"),
function(x)c("wt", "ANU843")[length(x)])
anu843 <- factor(anu843, levels=c("wt", "ANU843"))
attach(rice)
interaction.plot(fac1, anu843, ShootDryMass)
detach(rice)
par(oldpar)
```

rockArt	<i>Pacific Rock Art features</i>
---------	----------------------------------

Description

Data characterise rock art at 103 sites in the Pacific.

Usage

rockArt

Format

A data frame with 103 observations on the following 641 variables.

Site.No. a numeric vector
Site.Name a character vector
Site.Code a character vector
District a character vector
Island a character vector
Country a character vector
Technique a character vector
Engtech a character vector
red a numeric vector
black a numeric vector
yellow a numeric vector
white a numeric vector
green a numeric vector
red.blk a numeric vector
red.wh a numeric vector
red.yell a numeric vector
r.w.y a numeric vector
black.white a numeric vector
blue a numeric vector
Geology a character vector
Topography a character vector
Location a character vector
Proxhab.km. a character vector
Proxcoast.km. a numeric vector
Maxheight.m. a numeric vector

Language a character vector
No.motif a character vector
Ca1 a numeric vector
Ca2 a numeric vector
Ca3 a numeric vector
Ca4 a numeric vector
Cb5 a numeric vector
Cb6 a numeric vector
Cc7 a numeric vector
Cc8 a numeric vector
Cc9 a numeric vector
Cc10 a numeric vector
Cc11 a numeric vector
Cc12 a numeric vector
Cc13 a numeric vector
Cc14 a numeric vector
Cc15 a numeric vector
Cc16 a numeric vector
Cc17 a numeric vector
Cc18 a numeric vector
Cc19 a numeric vector
Cc20 a numeric vector
Cd21 a numeric vector
Cd22 a numeric vector
Cd23 a numeric vector
Cd24 a numeric vector
Cd25 a numeric vector
Cd26 a numeric vector
Cd27 a numeric vector
Ce28 a numeric vector
Ce29 a numeric vector
Cf30 a numeric vector
Cf31 a numeric vector
Cf32 a numeric vector
Cf33 a numeric vector
Cf34 a numeric vector
Cf35 a numeric vector

Cf36 a numeric vector
Cf37 a numeric vector
Cf38 a numeric vector
Cg39 a numeric vector
Cg40 a numeric vector
Ch41 a numeric vector
Ch42 a numeric vector
Ci43 a numeric vector
Ci44 a numeric vector
Cj45 a numeric vector
Ck46 a numeric vector
Ck47 a numeric vector
Cl48 a numeric vector
Cm49 a numeric vector
Cm50 a numeric vector
Cm51 a numeric vector
Cm52 a numeric vector
Cm53 a numeric vector
Cm54 a numeric vector
Cm55 a numeric vector
Cm56 a numeric vector
Cm57 a numeric vector
Cm58 a numeric vector
Cn59 a numeric vector
Cn60 a numeric vector
Cn61 a numeric vector
Cn62 a numeric vector
Cn63 a numeric vector
Cn64 a numeric vector
Cn65 a numeric vector
Cn66 a numeric vector
Cn67 a numeric vector
Cn68 a numeric vector
Cn69 a numeric vector
Cn70 a numeric vector
Cn71 a numeric vector
Co72 a numeric vector

Co73 a numeric vector
Co74 a numeric vector
Co75 a numeric vector
Co76 a numeric vector
Co77 a numeric vector
Co78 a numeric vector
Co79 a numeric vector
Cp80 a numeric vector
Cq81 a numeric vector
Cq82 a numeric vector
Cq83 a numeric vector
Cq84 a numeric vector
Cq85 a numeric vector
Cq86 a numeric vector
Cq87 a numeric vector
Cq88 a numeric vector
Cq89 a numeric vector
Cq90 a numeric vector
Cq91 a numeric vector
Cq92 a numeric vector
Cq93 a numeric vector
Cq94 a numeric vector
Cq95 a numeric vector
Cq96 a numeric vector
Cq97 a numeric vector
Cr98 a numeric vector
Cr99 a numeric vector
Cr100 a numeric vector
Cr101 a numeric vector
Cs102 a numeric vector
Cs103 a numeric vector
Cs104 a numeric vector
Cs105 a numeric vector
Cs106 a numeric vector
Ct107 a numeric vector
C108 a numeric vector
C109 a numeric vector

C110 a numeric vector
C111 a numeric vector
SSa1 a numeric vector
SSd2 a numeric vector
SSd3 a numeric vector
SSd4 a numeric vector
SSd5 a numeric vector
SSd6 a numeric vector
SSd7 a numeric vector
SSd8 a numeric vector
SSf9 a numeric vector
SSg10 a numeric vector
SSj11 a numeric vector
SSj12 a numeric vector
SSj13 a numeric vector
SSl14 a numeric vector
SSm15 a numeric vector
SSm16 a numeric vector
SSn17 a numeric vector
SSn18 a numeric vector
SSn19 a numeric vector
SSn20 a numeric vector
SSn21 a numeric vector
SSn22 a numeric vector
SSn23 a numeric vector
SSn24 a numeric vector
SSn25 a numeric vector
SSn26 a numeric vector
SSn27 a numeric vector
SSn28 a numeric vector
SSn29 a numeric vector
SSn30 a numeric vector
SSn31 a numeric vector
SSn32 a numeric vector
SSn33 a numeric vector
SSn34 a numeric vector
SSn35 a numeric vector

SSo36 a numeric vector
SSo37 a numeric vector
SSp38 a numeric vector
SSq39 a numeric vector
SSq40 a numeric vector
SSt41 a numeric vector
SSu42 a numeric vector
Oa1 a numeric vector
Oc2 a numeric vector
Od3 a numeric vector
Od4 a numeric vector
Oe5 a numeric vector
Of6 a numeric vector
Of7 a numeric vector
Of8 a numeric vector
Of9 a numeric vector
Og10 a numeric vector
Og11 a numeric vector
Og12 a numeric vector
Og13 a numeric vector
Og14 a numeric vector
Og15 a numeric vector
Oi16 a numeric vector
Om17 a numeric vector
Om18 a numeric vector
Om19 a numeric vector
Om20 a numeric vector
Om21 a numeric vector
On22 a numeric vector
On23 a numeric vector
On24 a numeric vector
Oq25 a numeric vector
Oq26 a numeric vector
Oq27 a numeric vector
.u28 a numeric vector
Ov29 a numeric vector
Ov30 a numeric vector

031 a numeric vector
032 a numeric vector
033 a numeric vector
Sa1 a numeric vector
Sb2 a numeric vector
Sb3 a numeric vector
Sd4 a numeric vector
Sd5 a numeric vector
Sd6 a numeric vector
Sd7 a numeric vector
Se8 a numeric vector
Si9 a numeric vector
Sm10 a numeric vector
Sm11 a numeric vector
S12 a numeric vector
S13 a numeric vector
Sx14 a numeric vector
Sx15 a numeric vector
Sx16 a numeric vector
Sx17 a numeric vector
Sy18 a numeric vector
Sz19 a numeric vector
S20 a numeric vector
S21 a numeric vector
S22 a numeric vector
S23 a numeric vector
S24 a numeric vector
S25 a numeric vector
SCd1 a numeric vector
SCd2 a numeric vector
SCd3 a numeric vector
SCd4 a numeric vector
SCd5 a numeric vector
SCd6 a numeric vector
SCd7 a numeric vector
SCm8 a numeric vector
SCn9 a numeric vector

SCn10 a numeric vector
SCw11 a numeric vector
SCx12 a numeric vector
SCx13 a numeric vector
SCx14 a numeric vector
SCx15 a numeric vector
SCx16 a numeric vector
SCy17 a numeric vector
SCy18 a numeric vector
SC19 a numeric vector
SC20 a numeric vector
SC21 a numeric vector
SC22 a numeric vector
SC23 a numeric vector
SC24 a numeric vector
SC25 a numeric vector
SC26 a numeric vector
SRd1 a numeric vector
SRd2 a numeric vector
SRd3 a numeric vector
SRd4 a numeric vector
SRf5 a numeric vector
SRf6 a numeric vector
SRf7 a numeric vector
SRj8 a numeric vector
SR9 a numeric vector
SR10 a numeric vector
Bd1 a numeric vector
Bn2 a numeric vector
Bn3 a numeric vector
Bn4 a numeric vector
Bt5 a numeric vector
Bx6 a numeric vector
Ha1 a numeric vector
Hg2 a numeric vector
Hn3 a numeric vector
Hq4 a numeric vector

Hq5 a numeric vector
TDd1 a numeric vector
TDf2 a numeric vector
TDj3 a numeric vector
TDn4 a numeric vector
TDq5 a numeric vector
TD6 a numeric vector
TD7 a numeric vector
TD8 a numeric vector
TD9 a numeric vector
Dc1 a numeric vector
Dg2 a numeric vector
Dh3 a numeric vector
Dk4 a numeric vector
Dm5 a numeric vector
Dm6 a numeric vector
D7 a numeric vector
D8 a numeric vector
D9 a numeric vector
D10 a numeric vector
D11 a numeric vector
D12 a numeric vector
D13 a numeric vector
Ta1 a numeric vector
Tc2 a numeric vector
Tc3 a numeric vector
Tc4 a numeric vector
Td5 a numeric vector
Tf6 a numeric vector
Tf7 a numeric vector
Tg8 a numeric vector
Th9 a numeric vector
To10 a numeric vector
T11 a numeric vector
T12 a numeric vector
T13 a numeric vector
T14 a numeric vector

T15 a numeric vector
T16 a numeric vector
CNg1 a numeric vector
CN2 a numeric vector
CN3 a numeric vector
CN4 a numeric vector
CN5 a numeric vector
CN6 a numeric vector
CN7 a numeric vector
CN8 a numeric vector
Ld1 a numeric vector
Lf2 a numeric vector
Lg3 a numeric vector
Lp4 a numeric vector
L5 a numeric vector
L6 a numeric vector
L7 a numeric vector
L8 a numeric vector
L9 a numeric vector
L10 a numeric vector
L11 a numeric vector
LS1 a numeric vector
LS2 a numeric vector
LL1 a numeric vector
LL2 a numeric vector
LL3 a numeric vector
LL4 a numeric vector
LL5 a numeric vector
EGd1 a numeric vector
EGf2 a numeric vector
CCd1 a numeric vector
CCn2 a numeric vector
CCn3 a numeric vector
EMc1 a numeric vector
EMd2 a numeric vector
EMd3 a numeric vector
EMf4 a numeric vector

EMf5 a numeric vector
EMn6 a numeric vector
EMx7 a numeric vector
EM8 a numeric vector
EM9 a numeric vector
EM10 a numeric vector
EM11 a numeric vector
EM12 a numeric vector
TE1 a numeric vector
TE2 a numeric vector
TE3 a numeric vector
TE4 a numeric vector
TE5 a numeric vector
BWe1 a numeric vector
Bwn2 a numeric vector
Bwn3 a numeric vector
TS1 a numeric vector
TS2 a numeric vector
TS3 a numeric vector
TS4 a numeric vector
TS5 a numeric vector
TS6 a numeric vector
TS7 a numeric vector
TS8 a numeric vector
TS9 a numeric vector
Pg1 a numeric vector
Pg2 a numeric vector
Pg3 a numeric vector
DUaa1 a numeric vector
DUw2 a numeric vector
DU3 a numeric vector
CP1 a numeric vector
CP2 a numeric vector
CP3 a numeric vector
CP4 a numeric vector
CP5 a numeric vector
CP6 a numeric vector

CP7 a numeric vector
CP8 a numeric vector
CP9 a numeric vector
CP10 a numeric vector
CP11 a numeric vector
CP12 a numeric vector
STd1 a numeric vector
STd2 a numeric vector
STd3 a numeric vector
STg4 a numeric vector
STaa5 a numeric vector
STaa6 a numeric vector
STaa7 a numeric vector
STaa8 a numeric vector
ST9 a numeric vector
ST10 a numeric vector
ST11 a numeric vector
ST12 a numeric vector
Wd1 a numeric vector
Wd2 a numeric vector
Wd3 a numeric vector
Wd4 a numeric vector
Wn5 a numeric vector
Waa6 a numeric vector
Waa7 a numeric vector
W8 a numeric vector
W9 a numeric vector
W10 a numeric vector
W11 a numeric vector
W12 a numeric vector
W13 a numeric vector
Zd1 a numeric vector
Zd2 a numeric vector
Zn3 a numeric vector
Zw4 a numeric vector
Zw5 a numeric vector
Zaa6 a numeric vector

Z7 a numeric vector
Z8 a numeric vector
Z9 a numeric vector
Z10 a numeric vector
Z11 a numeric vector
Z12 a numeric vector
CLd1 a numeric vector
CLd2 a numeric vector
CLd3 a numeric vector
CLd4 a numeric vector
CLd5 a numeric vector
CLd6 a numeric vector
CLd7 a numeric vector
CLd8 a numeric vector
CLd9 a numeric vector
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CLd32 a numeric vector
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CLd38 a numeric vector
CLn39 a numeric vector
CLn40 a numeric vector
CLn41 a numeric vector
CLn42 a numeric vector
CLn43 a numeric vector
CLn44 a numeric vector
CLn45 a numeric vector
CLn46 a numeric vector
CLn47 a numeric vector
CLn48 a numeric vector
CLw49 a numeric vector
CL50 a numeric vector
CL51 a numeric vector
CL52 a numeric vector
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CL54 a numeric vector
CL55 a numeric vector
CL56 a numeric vector
CL57 a numeric vector
CL58 a numeric vector
CL59 a numeric vector
Xd1 a numeric vector
Xd2 a numeric vector
Xd3 a numeric vector
Xd4 a numeric vector
Xd5 a numeric vector
Xd6 a numeric vector
Xd7 a numeric vector
Xd8 a numeric vector
Xd9 a numeric vector

Xd10 a numeric vector
Xd11 a numeric vector
Xd12 a numeric vector
Xd13 a numeric vector
Xf14 a numeric vector
Xk15 a numeric vector
Xn16 a numeric vector
Xn17 a numeric vector
Xn18 a numeric vector
Xn19 a numeric vector
Xn20 a numeric vector
Xn21 a numeric vector
Xn22 a numeric vector
Xn23 a numeric vector
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Xn25 a numeric vector
Xn26 a numeric vector
Xn27 a numeric vector
Xn28 a numeric vector
Xn29 a numeric vector
Xn30 a numeric vector
Xn31 a numeric vector
Xn32 a numeric vector
Xp33 a numeric vector
Xp34 a numeric vector
Xp35 a numeric vector
Xq36 a numeric vector
Xq37 a numeric vector
Xq38 a numeric vector
X39 a numeric vector
X40 a numeric vector
X41 a numeric vector
X42 a numeric vector
X43 a numeric vector
X44 a numeric vector
X45 a numeric vector
X46 a numeric vector

X47 a numeric vector
X48 a numeric vector
X49 a numeric vector
X50 a numeric vector
Qd1 a numeric vector
Qe2 a numeric vector
Qe3 a numeric vector
Qh4 a numeric vector
Qh5 a numeric vector
Qh6 a numeric vector
Qh7 a numeric vector
Qh8 a numeric vector
Qh9 a numeric vector
Qn10 a numeric vector
Qn11 a numeric vector
Qt12 a numeric vector
Q13 a numeric vector
Q14 a numeric vector
Q15 a numeric vector
Q16 a numeric vector
Q17 a numeric vector
Q18 a numeric vector
Q19 a numeric vector
Q20 a numeric vector
Q21 a numeric vector
Q22 a numeric vector
TZd1 a numeric vector
TZf2 a numeric vector
TZh3 a numeric vector
TZ4 a numeric vector
CRd1 a numeric vector
CR2 a numeric vector
CR3 a numeric vector
EUd1 a numeric vector
EUd2 a numeric vector
EUg3 a numeric vector
EUm4 a numeric vector

EUw5 a numeric vector
EU6 a numeric vector
Ud1 a numeric vector
Ud2 a numeric vector
Ud3 a numeric vector
Uaa4 a numeric vector
U5 a numeric vector
Vd1 a numeric vector
V2 a numeric vector
V3 a numeric vector
V4 a numeric vector
V5 a numeric vector
LWE1 a numeric vector
LWE2 a numeric vector
Ad1 a numeric vector
A12 a numeric vector
Am3 a numeric vector
An4 a numeric vector
Aw5 a numeric vector
Aaa6 a numeric vector
A7 a numeric vector
A8 a numeric vector
A9 a numeric vector
EVd1 a numeric vector
EVg2 a numeric vector
TK1 a numeric vector
ECL1 a numeric vector
EFe1 a numeric vector
EFm2 a numeric vector
EFm3 a numeric vector
EF4 a numeric vector
LPo1 a numeric vector
LPq2 a numeric vector
LP3 a numeric vector
LP4 a numeric vector
LP5 a numeric vector
PT1 a numeric vector

CSC a numeric vector
CSR a numeric vector
CCRC a numeric vector
SA a numeric vector
Anthrop a numeric vector
Turtle a numeric vector
Boat a numeric vector
Canoe a numeric vector
Hand a numeric vector
Foot a numeric vector
Lizard a numeric vector
Crocodile a numeric vector
Jellyfish a numeric vector
Bird a numeric vector
Anthrobird a numeric vector
Axe a numeric vector
Marine a numeric vector
Face a numeric vector
Zoo1 a numeric vector
Zoo2 a numeric vector
Zoo3 a numeric vector
Zoo4 a numeric vector
Zoo5 a numeric vector
Zoo6 a numeric vector

Details

Note the vignette **rockArt**.

Source

Meredith Wilson: *Picturing Pacific Pre-History* (PhD thesis), 2002, Australian National University.

References

Meredith Wilson: Rethinking regional analyses of Western Pacific rock-art. *Records of the Australian Museum*, Supplement 29: 173-186.

Examples

```

data(rockArt)
rockart.dist <- dist(x = as.matrix(rockArt[, 28:641]), method = "binary")
sum(rockart.dist==1)/length(rockart.dist)
plot(density(rockart.dist, to = 1))
rockart.cmd <- cmdscale(rockart.dist)
tab <- table(rockArt$District)
district <- as.character(rockArt$District)
district[!(rockArt$District %in% names(tab)[tab>5])] <- "other"
## Not run:
xyplot(rockart.cmd[,2] ~ rockart.cmd[,1], groups=district,
       auto.key=list(columns=5),
       par.settings=list(superpose.symbol=list(pch=16)))
library(MASS)
## For sammon, need to avoid zero distances
omit <- c(47, 54, 60, 63, 92)
rockart.dist <- dist(x = as.matrix(rockArt[-omit, 28:641]), method = "binary")
rockart.cmd <- cmdscale(rockart.dist)
rockart.sam <- sammon(rockart.dist, rockart.cmd)
xyplot(rockart.sam$points[,2] ~ rockart.sam$points[,1],
       groups=district[-omit], auto.key=list(columns=5),
       par.settings=list(superpose.symbol=list(pch=16)))
## Notice the very different appearance of the Sammon plot

## End(Not run)

```

roller

Lawn Roller Data

Description

The roller data frame has 10 rows and 2 columns. Different weights of roller were rolled over different parts of a lawn, and the depression was recorded.

Usage

```
roller
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

weight a numeric vector consisting of the roller weights

depression the depth of the depression made in the grass under the roller

Source

Stewart, K.M., Van Toor, R.F., Crosbie, S.F. 1988. Control of grass grub (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae) with rollers of different design. N.Z. Journal of Experimental Agriculture 16: 141-150.

Examples

```
plot(roller)
roller.lm <- lm(depression ~ weight, data = roller)
plot(roller.lm, which = 4)
```

sampdist

*Plot sampling distribution of mean or other sample statistic.***Description**

The function `sampvals` generates the data. A density plot of a normal probability plot is provided, for one or more sample sizes. For a density plot, the density estimate for the population is superimposed in gray. For the normal probability plot, the population plot is a dashed gray line. Default arguments give the sampling distribution of the mean, for a distribution that is mildly positively skewed.

Usage

```
sampdist(sampsize = c(3, 9, 30), seed = NULL, nsamp = 1000, FUN = mean,
         sampvals = function(n) exp(rnorm(n, mean = 0.5, sd = 0.3)),
         tck = NULL, plot.type = c("density", "qq"), layout = c(3, 1))
```

Arguments

<code>sampvals</code>	Function that generates the data. For sampling from existing data values, this might be function that generates bootstrap samples.
<code>sampsize</code>	One or more sample sizes. A plot will be provided for each different sample size.
<code>seed</code>	Specify a seed if it is required to make the exact set(s) of sample values reproducible.
<code>nsamp</code>	Number of samples.
<code>FUN</code>	Function that calculates the sample statistic.
<code>plot.type</code>	Specify density, or qq. Or if no plot is required, specify "".
<code>tck</code>	Tick size on lattice plots, by default 1, but 0.5 may be suitable for plots that are, for example, 50% of the default dimensions in each direction.
<code>layout</code>	Layout on page, e.g. <code>c(3, 1)</code> for a 3 columns by one row layout.

Value

Data frame

Author(s)

John Maindonald.

Examples

```

sampdist(plot.type="density")
sampdist(plot.type="qq")

## The function is currently defined as
function (sampsizes = c(3, 9, 30), seed = NULL, nsamp = 1000, FUN = mean,
          sampvals = function(n) exp(rnorm(n, mean = 0.5, sd = 0.3)),
          tck = NULL, plot.type = c("density", "qq"), layout = c(3,
                                                                    1))
{
  if (!is.null(seed))
    set.seed(seed)
  ncases <- length(sampsizes)
  y <- sampvals(nsamp)
  xlim = quantile(y, c(0.01, 0.99))
  xlim <- xlim + c(-1, 1) * diff(xlim) * 0.1
  samplingDist <- function(sampsizes=3, nsamp=1000, FUN=mean)
    apply(matrix(sampvals(sampsizes*nsamp), ncol=sampsizes), 1, FUN)
  df <- data.frame(sapply(sampsizes, function(x)samplingDist(x, nsamp=nsamp)))
  names(df) <- paste("y", sampsizes, sep="")
  form <- formula(paste("~", paste(names(df), collapse="+")))
  lab <- lapply(sampsizes, function(x) substitute(A, list(A = paste(x))))
  if (plot.type[1] == "density")
    gph <- densityplot(form, data=df, layout = layout, outer=TRUE,
                       plot.points = FALSE, panel = function(x, ...) {
                         panel.densityplot(x, ..., col = "black")
                         panel.densityplot(y, col = "gray40", lty = 2,
                                             ...)
                       }, xlim = xlim, xlab = "", scales = list(tck = tck),
                       between = list(x = 0.5), strip = strip.custom(strip.names = TRUE,
                               factor.levels = as.expression(lab), var.name = "Sample size",
                               sep = expression(" = ")))
  else if (plot.type[1] == "qq")
    gph <- qqmath(form, data = df, layout = layout, plot.points = FALSE,
                  outer=TRUE,
                  panel = function(x, ...) {
                    panel.qqmath(x, ..., col = "black", alpha=0.5)
                    panel.qqmath(y, col = "gray40", lty = 2, type = "l",
                                  ...)
                  }, xlab = "", xlim = c(-3, 3), ylab = "", scales = list(tck = tck),
                  between = list(x = 0.5), strip = strip.custom(strip.names = TRUE,
                          factor.levels = as.expression(lab), var.name = "Sample size",
                          sep = expression(" = ")))
  if (plot.type[1] %in% c("density", "qq"))
    print(gph)
  invisible(df)
}

```

Description

The science data frame has 1385 rows and 7 columns.

The data are on attitudes to science, from a survey where there were results from 20 classes in private schools and 46 classes in public schools.

Usage

```
science
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

State a factor with levels ACT Australian Capital Territory, NSW New South Wales

PrivPub a factor with levels private school, public school

school a factor, coded to identify the school

class a factor, coded to identify the class

sex a factor with levels f, m

like a summary score based on two of the questions, on a scale from 1 (dislike) to 12 (like)

Class a factor with levels corresponding to each class

Source

Francine Adams, Rosemary Martin and Murali Nayadu, Australian National University

Examples

```
classmeans <- with(science, aggregate(like, by=list(PrivPub, Class), mean))
names(classmeans) <- c("PrivPub", "Class", "like")
dim(classmeans)

attach(classmeans)
boxplot(split(like, PrivPub), ylab = "Class average of attitude to science score", boxwex = 0.4)
rug(like[PrivPub == "private"], side = 2)
rug(like[PrivPub == "public"], side = 4)
detach(classmeans)
if(require(lme4, quietly=TRUE)) {
  science.lmer <- lmer(like ~ sex + PrivPub + (1 | school) +
    (1 | school:class), data = science,
    na.action=na.exclude)
  summary(science.lmer)
  science1.lmer <- lmer(like ~ sex + PrivPub + (1 | school:class),
    data = science, na.action=na.exclude)
  summary(science1.lmer)
  ranf <- ranef(obj = science1.lmer, drop=TRUE)[["school:class"]]
  flist <- science1.lmer@flist[["school:class"]]
  privpub <- science[match(names(ranf), flist), "PrivPub"]
  num <- unclass(table(flist)); numlabs <- pretty(num)
  ## Plot effect estimates vs numbers
```

```

plot(sqrt(num), ranf, xaxt="n", pch=c(1,3)[as.numeric(privpub)],
      xlab="# in class (square root scale)",
      ylab="Estimate of class effect")
lines(lowess(sqrt(num[privpub=="private"]),
             ranf[privpub=="private"], f=1.1), lty=2)
lines(lowess(sqrt(num[privpub=="public"]),
             ranf[privpub=="public"], f=1.1), lty=3)
axis(1, at=sqrt(numlabs), labels=paste(numlabs))
}

```

seedrates

Barley Seeding Rate Data

Description

The seedrates data frame has 5 rows and 2 columns on the effect of seeding rate of barley on yield.

Usage

```
seedrates
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

rate the seeding rate

grain the number of grain per head of barley

Source

McLeod, C.C. 1982. Effect of rates of seeding on barley grown for grain. *New Zealand Journal of Agriculture* 10: 133-136.

References

Maindonald J H 1992. Statistical design, analysis and presentation issues. *New Zealand Journal of Agricultural Research* 35: 121-141.

Examples

```

plot(grain~rate,data=seedrates,xlim=c(50,180),ylim=c(15.5,22),axes=FALSE)
new.df<-data.frame(rate=(2:8)*25)
seedrates.lm1<-lm(grain~rate,data=seedrates)
seedrates.lm2<-lm(grain~rate+I(rate^2),data=seedrates)
hat1<-predict(seedrates.lm1,newdata=new.df,interval="confidence")
hat2<-predict(seedrates.lm2,newdata=new.df,interval="confidence")
axis(1,at=new.df$rate); axis(2); box()
z1<-spline(new.df$rate, hat1[,"fit"]); z2<-spline(new.df$rate,

```

```
hat2[, "fit"]
rate<-new.df$rate; lines(z1$x, z1$y)
lines(spline(rate, hat1[, "lwr"]), lty=1, col=3)
lines(spline(rate, hat1[, "upr"]), lty=1, col=3)
lines(z2$x, z2$y, lty=4)
lines(spline(rate, hat2[, "lwr"]), lty=4, col=3)
lines(spline(rate, hat2[, "upr"]), lty=4, col=3)
```

show.colors

Show R's Colors

Description

This function displays the built-in colors.

Usage

```
show.colors(type=c("singles", "shades", "gray"), order.cols=TRUE)
```

Arguments

type	type of display - single, multiple or gray shades
order.cols	Arrange colors in order

Value

A plot of colors for which there is a single shade (type = "single"), multiple shades (type = "multiple"), or gray shades (type = "gray")

Author(s)

J.H. Maindonald

Examples

```
require(MASS)
show.colors()
```

simulateLinear	<i>Simulation of Linear Models for ANOVA vs. Regression Comparison</i>
----------------	--

Description

This function simulates a number of bivariate data sets in which there are replicates at each level of the predictor. The p-values for ANOVA and for the regression slope are compared, and a lattice graphics object returned.

Usage

```
simulateLinear(sd=2, npoints=5, nrep=4, nsets=200, graphtype="xy",  
seed=21, ...)
```

Arguments

sd	The error standard deviation
npoints	Number of distinct predictor levels
nrep	Number of replications at each level
nsets	Number of simulation runs
graphtype	Type of graph; x-y plot (graphtype="xy"), overlaid density plots (graphtype="density"), or density plot for x-y difference (graphtype="density-diff")
seed	Random Number generator seed
...	Additional arguments, to be passed through to the lattice function that is called

Value

A lattice graphics object.

Author(s)

J.H. Maindonald

Examples

```
simulateLinear()
```

simulateSampDist	<i>Simulated sampling distribution of mean or other statistic</i>
------------------	---

Description

Simulates the sample distribution of the specified statistic, for samples of the size(s) specified in numINSamp. Additionally a with replacement) sample is drawn from the specified population.

Usage

```
simulateSampDist(rpop = rnorm, numsamp = 100, numINSamp = c(4, 16),
                 FUN = mean, seed=NULL
                )
```

Arguments

rpop	Either a function that generates random samples from the specified distribution, or a vector of values that define the population (i.e., an empirical distribution)
numsamp	Number of samples that should be taken. For close approximation of the asymptotic distribution (e.g., for the mean) this number should be large
numINSamp	Size(s) of each of the numsamp sample(s)
FUN	Function to calculate the statistic whose sampling distribution is to be simulated
seed	Optional seed for random number generation

Value

List, with elements values, numINSamp and FUN

values	Matrix, with dimensions numsamp by numINSamp + 1. The first column has a random with replacement sample from the population, while the remaining length(numINSamp) columns hold simulated values from sampling distributions with samples of the specified size(s)
numINSamp	Input value of numINSamp
numsamp	Input value of numsamp

Author(s)

John Maindonald

References

Maindonald, J.H. and Braun, W.J. (3rd edn, 2010) *Data Analysis and Graphics Using R*, 3rd edn, Sections 3.3 and 3.4

See Also

help(plotSampDist)

Examples

```
## By default, sample from normal population
simAvs <- simulateSampDist()
par(pty="s")
plotSampDist(simAvs)
## Sample from empirical distribution
simAvs <- simulateSampDist(rpop=rivers)
plotSampDist(simAvs)

## The function is currently defined as
function(rpop=rnorm, numsamp=100, numINSamp=c(4,16), FUN=mean,
seed=NULL){
  if(!is.null(seed))set.seed(seed)
  funtxt <- deparse(substitute(FUN))
  nDists <- length(numINSamp)+1
  values <- matrix(0, nrow=numsamp, ncol=nDists)
  if(!is.function(rpop)) {
    x <- rpop
    rpop <- function(n)sample(x, n, replace=TRUE)
  }
  values[,1] <- rpop(numsamp)
  for(j in 2:nDists){
    n <- numINSamp[j-1]
    for(i in 1:numsamp)values[i, j] <- FUN(rpop(n))
  }
  colnames(values) <- paste("Size", c(1, numINSamp))
  invisible(list(values=values, numINSamp=numINSamp, FUN=funtxt))
}
```

socsupport

Social Support Data

Description

Data from a survey on social and other kinds of support.

Usage

```
socsupport
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

gender a factor with levels female, male

age age, in years, with levels 18-20, 21-24, 25-30, 31-40,40+

country a factor with levels australia, other

marital a factor with levels married, other, single
livewith a factor with levels alone, friends, other, parents, partner, residences
employment a factor with levels employed fulltime, employed part-time, govt assistance, other, parental support
firstyr a factor with levels first year, other
enrolment a factor with levels full-time, part-time, <NA>
emotional summary of 5 questions on emotional support availability
emotionalsat summary of 5 questions on emotional support satisfaction
tangible summary of 4 questions on availability of tangible support
tangiblesat summary of 4 questions on satisfaction with tangible support
affect summary of 3 questions on availability of affectionate support sources
affectsat summary of 3 questions on satisfaction with affectionate support sources
psi summary of 3 questions on availability of positive social interaction
psisat summary of 3 questions on satisfaction with positive social interaction
esupport summary of 4 questions on extent of emotional support sources
psupport summary of 4 questions on extent of practical support sources
supsources summary of 4 questions on extent of social support sources (formerly, socsupport)
BDI Score on the Beck depression index (summary of 21 questions)

Source

Melissa Manning, Psychology, Australian National University

Examples

```
attach(socsupport)

not.na <- apply(socsupport[,9:19], 1, function(x)!any(is.na(x)))
ss.pr1 <- princomp(as.matrix(socsupport[not.na, 9:19]), cor=TRUE)
pairs(ss.pr1$scores[,1:3])
sort(-ss.pr1$scores[,1])      # Minus the largest value appears first
pause()

not.na[36] <- FALSE
ss.pr <- princomp(as.matrix(socsupport[not.na, 9:19]), cor=TRUE)
summary(ss.pr)              # Examine the contribution of the components
pause()

# We now regress BDI on the first six principal components:
ss.lm <- lm(BDI[not.na] ~ ss.pr$scores[, 1:6], data=socsupport)
summary(ss.lm)$coef
pause()

ss.pr$loadings[,1]
plot(BDI[not.na] ~ ss.pr$scores[, 1], col=as.numeric(gender),
     pch=as.numeric(gender), xlab="1st principal component", ylab="BDI")
topleft <- par()$usr[c(1,4)]
legend(topleft[1], topleft[2], col=1:2, pch=1:2, legend=levels(gender))
```

softbacks

Measurements on a Selection of Paperback Books

Description

This is a subset of the `allbacks` data frame which gives measurements on the volume and weight of 8 paperback books.

Usage

```
softbacks
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

volume a numeric vector giving the book volumes in cubic centimeters

weight a numeric vector giving the weights in grams

Source

The bookshelf of J. H. Maindonald.

Examples

```
print("Outliers in Simple Regression - Example 5.2")
paperback.lm <- lm(weight ~ volume, data=softbacks)
summary(paperback.lm)
plot(paperback.lm)
```

sorption

sorption data set

Description

Concentration-time measurements on different varieties of apples under methyl bromide injection.

Usage

```
data(sorption)
```

Format

A data frame with 192 observations on the following 14 variables.

m5 a numeric vector

m10 a numeric vector

m30 a numeric vector

m60 a numeric vector

m90 a numeric vector

m120 a numeric vector

ct concentration-time

Cultivar a factor with levels Pacific Rose BRAEBURN Fuji GRANNY Gala ROYAL Red Delicious Splendour

Dose injected dose of methyl bromide

rep replicate number, within Cultivar and year

year a factor with levels 1988 1989 1998 1999

year.rep a factor with levels 1988:1 1988:2 1988:3 1989:1 1989:2 1998:1 1998:2 1998:3 1999:1 1999:2

gp a factor with levels BRAEBURN1 BRAEBURN2 Fuji1 Fuji10 Fuji2 Fuji6 Fuji7 Fuji8 Fuji9 GRANNY1 GRANNY2 Gala4 Gala5 Pacific Rose10 Pacific Rose6 Pacific Rose7 Pacific Rose8 Pacific Rose9 ROYAL1 ROYAL2 Red Del10 Red Del19 Red Delicious1 Red Delicious2 Red Delicious3 Red Delicious4 Red Delicious5 Red Delicious6 Red Delicious7 Red Delicious8 Splendour4 Splendour5

inyear a factor with levels 1 2 3 4 5 6

SP500close

Closing Numbers for S and P 500 Index

Description

Closing numbers for S and P 500 Index, Jan. 1, 1990 through early 2000.

Usage

SP500close

Source

Derived from SP500 in the MASS library.

Examples

```
ts.plot(SP500close)
```

 SP500W90

Closing Numbers for S and P 500 Index - First 100 Days of 1990

Description

Closing numbers for S and P 500 Index, Jan. 1, 1990 through early 2000.

Usage

SP500W90

Source

Derived from SP500 in the MASS library.

Examples

```
ts.plot(SP500W90)
```

spam7

Spam E-mail Data

Description

The data consist of 4601 email items, of which 1813 items were identified as spam. This is a subset of the full dataset, with six only of the 57 explanatory variables in the complete dataset.

Usage

spam7

Format

Columns included are:

crl.tot total length of uninterrupted sequences of capitals

dollar Occurrences of the dollar sign, as percent of total number of characters

bang Occurrences of '!', as percent of total number of characters

money Occurrences of 'money', as percent of total number of words

n000 Occurrences of the string '000', as percent of total number of words

make Occurrences of 'make', as a percent of total number of words

yesno outcome variable, a factor with levels n not spam, y spam

Source

George Forman, Hewlett-Packard Laboratories

The complete dataset, and documentation, are available from [Spam database](#)

Examples

```
require(rpart)
spam.rpart <- rpart(formula = yesno ~ crl.tot + dollar + bang +
  money + n000 + make, data=spam7)
plot(spam.rpart)
text(spam.rpart)
```

stVincent

Averages by block of yields for the St. Vincent Corn data

Description

These data frames have yield averages by blocks (parcels).

Usage

```
stVincent
```

Format

A data frame with 324 observations on 8 variables.

code a numeric vector

island a numeric vector

id a numeric vector

site a factor with 8 levels.

block a factor with levels I II III IV

plot a numeric vector

trt a factor consisting of 12 levels

harvwt a numeric vector; the average yield

Source

Andrews DF; Herzberg AM, 1985. Data. A Collection of Problems from Many Fields for the Student and Research Worker. Springer-Verlag. (pp. 339-353)

sugar

Sugar Data

Description

The sugar data frame has 12 rows and 2 columns. They are from an experiment that compared an unmodified wild type plant with three different genetically modified forms. The measurements are weights of sugar that were obtained by breaking down the cellulose.

Usage

sugar

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

weight weight, in mg

trt a factor with levels Control i.e. unmodified Wild form, A Modified 1, B Modified 2, C Modified 3

Source

Anonymous

Examples

```
sugar.aov <- aov(weight ~ trt, data=sugar)
fitted.values(sugar.aov)
summary.lm(sugar.aov)
sugar.aov <- aov(formula = weight ~ trt, data = sugar)
summary.lm(sugar.aov)
```

sumry*A more flexible alternatives to summary.*

Description

At present this has a method only for glm objects. The function `print.sumry.glm` allows greater control over what is printed.

Usage`sumry(object, ...)`

Arguments

object An object for with a summary is required. At present, this must be a glm object.
 ... additional arguments affecting the summary produced.

Value

Returns summary information.

Author(s)

John Maindonald

See Also

[print.sumry.glm](#), [sumry.glm](#)

sumry.glm

Summarizing Generalized Linear Model Fits

Description

These functions are [methods](#) for class glm or sumry.glm objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'glm'
sumry(object, dispersion = NULL, correlation = FALSE,
       symbolic.cor = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'sumry.glm'
print(x, digits = max(3L, getOption("digits") - 3L),
      symbolic.cor = FALSE,
      signif.stars = getOption("show.signif.stars"),
      call=FALSE, deviance.residuals=FALSE,
      show.iter=10, ...)
```

Arguments

object an object of class "glm", usually, a result of a call to [glm](#).
 x an object of class "summary.glm", usually, a result of a call to [summary.glm](#).
 dispersion the dispersion parameter for the family used. Either a single numerical value or NULL (the default), when it is inferred from object (see 'Details').
 correlation logical; if TRUE, the correlation matrix of the estimated parameters is returned and printed.
 digits the number of significant digits to use when printing.

<code>symbolic.cor</code>	logical. If TRUE, print the correlations in a symbolic form (see symnum) rather than as numbers.
<code>signif.stars</code>	logical. If TRUE, ‘significance stars’ are printed for each coefficient.
<code>call</code>	logical. If TRUE, details of the function call are printed.
<code>deviance.residuals</code>	logical. If TRUE, deviance residuals are printed.
<code>show.iter</code>	NULL or integer. If NULL, or if the number of iterations is greater than the specified integer, then the number of iterations will be printed.
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

The function `print.summary.glm` allows, relative to `print.summary.glm`, some greater flexibility in what is printed. By default, details of the call to `glm` are omitted, and details of the number of iterations only in the unusual case where this number is greater than 10. See the help page for [summary.glm](#) for further details.

Value

`sumry.glm` returns an object of class "`sumry.glm`", a list with the same components as `summary.glm`.

See Also

[glm](#), [summary](#).

Examples

```
## For examples see example(glm)
```

tinting

Car Window Tinting Experiment Data

Description

These data are from an experiment that aimed to model the effects of the tinting of car windows on visual performance. The authors were mainly interested in effects on side window vision, and hence in visual recognition tasks that would be performed when looking through side windows.

Usage

```
tinting
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

case observation number

id subject identifier code (1-26)

age age (in years)

sex a factor with levels f female, m male

tint an ordered factor with levels representing degree of tinting: no < lo < hi

target a factor with levels locon: low contrast, hicon: high contrast

it the inspection time, the time required to perform a simple discrimination task (in milliseconds)

csoa critical stimulus onset asynchrony, the time to recognize an alphanumeric target (in milliseconds)

agegp a factor with levels younger, 21-27, older, 70-78

Details

Visual light transmittance (VLT) levels were 100% (tint=none), 81.3% (tint=lo), and 35.1% (tint=hi). Based on these and other data, Burns et al. argue that road safety may be compromised if the front side windows of cars are tinted to 35

Source

Burns, N.R., Nettlebeck, T., White, M. and Willson, J., 1999. Effects of car window tinting on visual performance: a comparison of younger and older drivers. *Ergonomics* 42: 428-443.

Examples

```
library(lattice)
levels(tinting$agegp) <- capstring(levels(tinting$agegp))
xyplot(csoa ~ it | sex * agegp, data=tinting) # Simple use of xyplot()
pause()

xyplot(csoa ~ it|sex*agegp, data=tinting, panel=panel.superpose, groups=target)
pause()

xyplot(csoa ~ it|sex*agegp, data=tinting, panel=panel.superpose, col=1:2,
       groups=target, key=list(x=0.14, y=0.84, points=list(pch=rep(1,2),
       col=1:2), text=list(levels(tinting$target), col=1:2), border=TRUE))
## Not run:
xyplot(csoa ~ it|sex*agegp, data=tinting, panel=panel.superpose,
       groups=tint, type=c("p","smooth"), span=0.8, col=1:3,
       key=list(x=0.14, y=0.84, points=list(pch=rep(1,2), col=1:3),
       text=list(levels(tinting$tint), col=1:3), border=TRUE))

## End(Not run)
```

tomato

Root weights of tomato plants exposed to 4 different treatments

Description

The tomato data frame has 24 rows and 2 columns. They are from an experiment that exposed tomato plants to four different 'nutrients'.

Usage

```
data(tomato)
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

weight weight, in g

trt a factor with levels water only, conc nutrient, 2-4-D + conc nutrient, 3x conc nutrient

Source

Dr Ron Balham, Victoria University of Wellington NZ, sometime in 1971 - 1976.

Examples

```
tomato.aov <- aov(log(weight) ~ trt, data=tomato)
fitted.values(tomato.aov)
summary.lm(tomato.aov)
tomato.aov <- aov(formula = weight ~ trt, data = tomato)
summary.lm(tomato.aov)
```

toycars

Toy Cars Data

Description

The toycars data frame has 27 rows and 3 columns. Observations are on the distance traveled by one of three different toy cars on a smooth surface, starting from rest at the top of a 16 inch long ramp tilted at varying angles.

Usage

```
toycars
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

angle tilt of ramp, in degrees

distance distance traveled, in meters

car a numeric code (1 = first car, 2 = second car, 3 = third car)

Examples

```
toycars.lm <- lm(distance ~ angle + factor(car), data=toycars)
summary(toycars.lm)
```

two65

Unpaired Heated Elastic Bands

Description

Twenty-one elastic bands were divided into two groups.

One of the sets was placed in hot water (60-65 degrees C) for four minutes, while the other was left at ambient temperature. After a wait of about ten minutes, the amounts of stretch, under a 1.35 kg weight, were recorded.

Usage

```
pair65
```

Format

This list contains the following elements:

heated a numeric vector giving the stretch lengths for the heated bands

ambient a numeric vector giving the stretch lengths for the unheated bands

Source

J.H. Maindonald

Examples

```
twot.permutation(two65$ambient,two65$heated) # two sample permutation test
```

twot.permutation *Two Sample Permutation Test - Obsolete*

Description

This function computes the p-value for the two sample t-test using a permutation test. The permutation density can also be plotted.

Usage

```
twot.permutation(x1 = DAAG::two65$ambient, x2 = DAAG::two65$heated, nsim = 2000,  
plotit = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x1	Sample 1
x2	Sample 2
nsim	Number of simulations
plotit	If TRUE, the permutation density will be plotted

Details

Suppose we have n_1 values in one group and n_2 in a second, with $n = n_1 + n_2$. The permutation distribution results from taking all possible samples of n_2 values from the total of n values.

Value

The p-value for the test of the hypothesis that the mean of x_1 differs from x_2

Author(s)

J.H. Maindonald

References

Good, P. 2000. Permutation Tests. Springer, New York.

Examples

```
twot.permutation()
```

twotPermutation	<i>Two Sample Permutation Test</i>
-----------------	------------------------------------

Description

This function computes the p-value for the two sample t-test using a permutation test. The permutation density can also be plotted.

Usage

```
twotPermutation(x1 = DAAG::two65$ambient, x2 = DAAG::two65$heated, nsim = 2000,  
plotit = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x1	Sample 1
x2	Sample 2
nsim	Number of simulations
plotit	If TRUE, the permutation density will be plotted

Details

Suppose we have n_1 values in one group and n_2 in a second, with $n = n_1 + n_2$. The permutation distribution results from taking all possible samples of n_2 values from the total of n values.

Value

The p-value for the test of the hypothesis that the mean of x_1 differs from x_2

Author(s)

J.H. Maindonald

References

Good, P. 2000. Permutation Tests. Springer, New York.

Examples

```
twotPermutation()
```

vif*Variance Inflation Factors*

Description

Variance inflation factors are computed for the standard errors of linear model coefficient estimates.

Usage

```
vif(obj, digits=5)
```

Arguments

<code>obj</code>	A <code>lm</code> object
<code>digits</code>	Number of digits

Value

A vector of variance inflation factors corresponding to the coefficient estimates given in the `lm` object.

Author(s)

J.H. Maindonald

See Also

`lm`

Examples

```
litters.lm <- lm(brainwt ~ bodywt + lsize, data = litters)
vif(litters.lm)

carprice1.lm <- lm(gpm100 ~ Type+Min.Price+Price+Max.Price+Range.Price,
  data=carprice)
vif(carprice1.lm)

carprice.lm <- lm(gpm100 ~ Type + Price, data = carprice)
vif(carprice.lm)
```

vince111b	<i>Averages by block of corn yields, for treatment 111 only</i>
-----------	---

Description

These data frames have averages by blocks (parcels) for the treatment 111.

Usage

vince111b

Format

A data frame with 36 observations on 8 variables.

site a factor with levels AGSV CASV CPSV LPSV MPSV OOSV OTSV SSSV UISV

parcel a factor with levels I II III IV

code a numeric vector

island a numeric vector

id a numeric vector

plot a numeric vector

trt a numeric vector

harvwt a numeric vector

Source

Andrews DF; Herzberg AM, 1985. Data. A Collection of Problems from Many Fields for the Student and Research Worker. Springer-Verlag. (pp. 339-353)

vlt	<i>Video Lottery Terminal Data</i>
-----	------------------------------------

Description

Data on objects appearing in three windows on a video lottery terminal, together with the prize payout (usually 0). Observations were taken on two successive days in late 1994 at a hotel lounge north of Winnipeg, Manitoba. Each observation cost 25 cents (Canadian). The game played was 'Double Diamond'.

Usage

vlt

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

window1 object appearing in the first window.

window2 object appearing in the second window.

window3 object appearing in the third window.

prize cash prize awarded (in Canadian dollars).

night 1, if observation was taken on day 1; 2, if observation was taken on day 2.

Details

At each play, each of three windows shows one of 7 possible objects. Apparently, the three windows are independent of each other, and the objects should appear with equal probability across the three windows. The objects are coded as follows: blank (0), single bar (1), double bar (2), triple bar (3), double diamond (5), cherries (6), and the numeral "7" (7).

Prizes (in quarters) are awarded according to the following scheme: 800 (5-5-5), 80 (7-7-7), 40 (3-3-3), 25 (2-2-2), 10 (1-1-1), 10 (6-6-6), 5 (2 "6"'s), 2 (1 "6") and 5 (any combination of "1", "2" and "3"). In addition, a "5" doubles any winning combination, e.g. (5-3-3) pays 80 and (5-3-5) pays 160.

Source

Braun, W. J. (1995) An illustration of bootstrapping using video lottery terminal data. *Journal of Statistics Education* <http://www.amstat.org/publications/jse/v3n2/datasets.braun.html>

Examples

```
vlt.stk <- stack(vlt[,1:3])  
table(vlt.stk)
```

wages1833

Wages of Lancashire Cotton Factory Workers in 1833

Description

The wages1833 data frame gives the wages of Lancashire cotton factory workers in 1833.

Usage

```
wages1833
```

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

age age in years
mnum number of male workers
mwage average wage of male workers
fnum number of female workers
fwage average wage of female workers

Source

Boot, H.M. 1995. How Skilled Were the Lancashire Cotton Factory Workers in 1833? *Economic History Review* 48: 283-303.

Examples

```
attach(wages1833)
plot(mwage~age,ylim=range(c(mwage, fwage[fwage>0])))
points(fwage[fwage>0]~age[fwage>0],pch=15,col="red")
lines(lowess(age,mwage))
lines(lowess(age[fwage>0], fwage[fwage>0]),col="red")
```

 whoops

Deaths from whooping cough, in London

Description

Deaths from whooping cough, in London from 1740 to 1881.

Usage

```
data(whoops)
```

Format

This is a multiple time series consisting of 3 series: `wcough`, `ratio`, and `alldaths`.

Source

Guy, W. A. 1882. Two hundred and fifty years of small pox in London. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* 399-443.

References

Lancaster, H. O. 1990. *Expectations of Life*. Springer.

Examples

```
data(whoops)
str(whoops)
plot(whoops)
```

worldRecords

Record times for track and road races, at August 9th 2006

Description

Record times for track and road races, at August 9th 2006

Usage

```
data(worldRecords)
```

Format

A data frame with 40 observations on the following 9 variables.

Distance distance in kilometers

roadORtrack a factor with levels road track

Place place; a character vector

Time time in minutes

Date a Date

Details

For further details, and some additional details, see the web site that is the source of the data.

Source

<http://www.gbrathletics.com/wrec.htm>

Examples

```
data(worldRecords)
library(lattice)
xyplot(log(Time) ~ log(Distance), groups=roadORtrack, data=worldRecords)
xyplot(log(Time) ~ log(Distance), groups=roadORtrack, data=worldRecords,
       type=c("p", "r"))
xyplot(log(Time) ~ log(Distance), groups=roadORtrack, data=worldRecords,
       type=c("p", "smooth"))
```

`zzDAAGxdb`*List, each of whose elements hold rows of a file, in character format*

Description

This is the default alternative database for use with the function `datafile`, which uses elements of this list to place files in the working directory. The names of the list elements are `bestTimes` and `bostonc`.

Usage

```
data(zzDAAGxdb)
```

Format

Successive elements in this list hold character vectors from which the corresponding files can be readily generated.

Details

The web site given as the source of the data has additional information on the `bestTimes` data. Records are as at August 7 2006.

Source

<http://www.gbrathletics.com/wrec.htm> (`bestTimes`)

<http://lib.stat.cmu.edu/datasets/> (`bostonc`)

References

Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D.L. 'Hedonic prices and the demand for clean air', *J. Environ. Economics & Management*, vol.5, 81-102, 1978. corrected by Kelley Pace (kpace@unix1.sncc.lsu.edu)

Examples

```
data(zzDAAGxdb)
names(zzDAAGxdb)
```

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