

# Package ‘`inferr`’

May 28, 2021

**Type** Package

**Title** Inferential Statistics

**Version** 0.3.1

**Description**

Select set of parametric and non-parametric statistical tests. ‘`inferr`’ builds upon the solid set of statistical tests provided in ‘`stats`’ package by including additional data types as inputs, expanding and restructuring the test results. The tests included are t tests, variance tests, proportion tests, chi square tests, Levene’s test, McNemar Test, Cochran’s Q test and Runs test.

**Depends** R(>= 3.2)

**License** MIT + file LICENSE

**URL** <https://rsquaredacademy.github.io/inferr/>,  
<https://github.com/rsquaredacademy/inferr>

**BugReports** <https://github.com/rsquaredacademy/inferr/issues>

**Imports** data.table, magrittr, Rcpp, stats, utils

**Suggests** covr, knitr, rmarkdown, testthat, xplorerr

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**NeedsCompilation** yes

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exam	<i>Dummy data set for Cochran's Q test</i>
------	--

---

### Description

A dataset containing information about results of three exams.

### Usage

```
exam
```

### Format

A data frame with 15 rows and 3 variables:

**exam1** result of exam1

**exam2** result of exam2

**exam3** result of exam3

### Source

<https://www.spss-tutorials.com/spss-cochran-q-test/>

---

hsb	<i>High School and Beyond Data Set</i>
-----	--

---

**Description**

A dataset containing demographic information and standardized test scores of high school students.

**Usage**

hsb

**Format**

A data frame with 200 rows and 10 variables:

**id** id of the student

**female** gender of the student

**race** ethnic background of the student

**ses** socio-economic status of the student

**schtyp** school type

**prog** program type

**read** scores from test of reading

**write** scores from test of writing

**math** scores from test of math

**science** scores from test of science

**socst** scores from test of social studies

**Source**

<https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/hsb/>

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inferr	<i>inferr package</i>
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**Description**

Parametric and non parametric statistical tests

**Details**

See the README on [GitHub](#)

---

infer\_binom\_calc      *Binomial Test*


---

### Description

Test whether the proportion of successes on a two-level categorical dependent variable significantly differs from a hypothesized value.

### Usage

```
infer_binom_calc(n, success, prob = 0.5, ...)
```

```
infer_binom_test(data, variable, prob = 0.5)
```

### Arguments

n	number of observations
success	number of successes
prob	assumed probability of success on a trial
...	additional arguments passed to or from other methods
data	a data.frame or a tibble
variable	factor; column in data

### Value

infer\_binom\_test returns an object of class "infer\_binom\_test". An object of class "infer\_binom\_test" is a list containing the following components:

exp_k	expected number of successes
exp_p	expected probability of success
k	number of successes
n	number of observations
obs_p	assumed probability of success
pval_lower	lower one sided p value
pval_upper	upper one sided p value

### Deprecated Functions

binom\_calc() and binom\_test() have been deprecated. Instead use infer\_binom\_cal() and infer\_binom\_test().

### References

Hoel, P. G. 1984. Introduction to Mathematical Statistics. 5th ed. New York: Wiley.

**See Also**[binom.test](#)**Examples**

```
# using calculator
infer_binom_calc(32, 13, prob = 0.5)

# using data set
infer_binom_test(hsb, female, prob = 0.5)
```

---

infer\_chisq\_assoc\_test

*Chi Square Test of Association*


---

**Description**

Chi Square test of association to examine if there is a relationship between two categorical variables.

**Usage**

```
infer_chisq_assoc_test(data, x, y)
```

**Arguments**

data	a data.frame or tibble
x	factor; column in data
y	factor; column in data

**Value**

infer\_chisq\_assoc\_test returns an object of class "infer\_chisq\_assoc\_test". An object of class "infer\_chisq\_assoc\_test" is a list containing the following components:

chisquare	chi square
chisquare_lr	likelihood ratio chi square
chisquare_mantel_haenszel	mantel haenszel chi square
chisquare_adjusted	continuity adjusted chi square
contingency_coefficient	contingency coefficient
cramers_v	cramer's v
df	degrees of freedom
ds	product of dimensions of the table of x and y

phi\_coefficient  
                   phi coefficient

pval\_chisquare p-value of chi square

pval\_chisquare\_adjusted  
                   p-value of continuity adjusted chi square

pval\_chisquare\_lr  
                   p-value of likelihood ratio chi square

pval\_chisquare\_mantel\_haenszel  
                   p-value of mantel haenszel chi square

### Deprecated Function

chisq\_test() has been deprecated. Instead use infer\_chisq\_assoc\_test().

### References

Sheskin, D. J. 2007. Handbook of Parametric and Nonparametric Statistical Procedures, 4th edition.  
 : Chapman & Hall/CRC.

### See Also

[chisq.test](#)

### Examples

```
infer_chisq_assoc_test(hsb, female, schtyp)
```

```
infer_chisq_assoc_test(hsb, female, ses)
```

---

infer\_chisq\_gof\_test    *Chi Square Goodness of Fit Test*

---

### Description

Test whether the observed proportions for a categorical variable differ from hypothesized proportions

### Usage

```
infer_chisq_gof_test(data, x, y, correct = FALSE)
```

### Arguments

data	a data.frame or tibble
x	factor; column in data
y	expected proportions
correct	logical; if TRUE continuity correction is applied

**Value**

infer\_chisq\_gof\_test returns an object of class "infer\_chisq\_gof\_test". An object of class "infer\_chisq\_gof\_test" is a list containing the following components:

categories	levels of x
chisquare	chi square statistic
deviation	deviation of observed from frequency
degrees_of_freedom	chi square degrees of freedom
expected_frequency	expected frequency/proportion
n_levels	number of levels of x
observed_frequency	observed frequency/proportion
pvalue	p-value
sample_size	number of observations
std_residuals	standardized residuals
varname	name of categorical variable

**Deprecated Function**

chisq\_gof() has been deprecated. Instead use infer\_chisq\_gof\_test()

**References**

Sheskin, D. J. 2007. Handbook of Parametric and Nonparametric Statistical Procedures, 4th edition. : Chapman & Hall/CRC.

**See Also**

[chisq.test](#)

**Examples**

```
infer_chisq_gof_test(hsb, race, c(20, 20, 20, 140))

# apply continuity correction
infer_chisq_gof_test(hsb, race, c(20, 20, 20, 140), correct = TRUE)
```

---

infer\_cochran\_qtest    *Cochran Q Test*

---

### Description

Test if the proportions of 3 or more dichotomous variables are equal in the same population.

### Usage

```
infer_cochran_qtest(data, ...)
```

### Arguments

data	a data.frame or tibble
...	columns in data

### Value

infer\_cochran\_qtest returns an object of class "infer\_cochran\_qtest". An object of class "infer\_cochran\_qtest" is a list containing the following components:

df	degrees of freedom
n	number of observations
pvalue	p value
q	cochran's q statistic

### Deprecated Function

cochran\_test() has been deprecated. Instead use infer\_cochran\_qtest().

### References

Sheskin, D. J. 2007. Handbook of Parametric and Nonparametric Statistical Procedures, 4th edition. : Chapman & Hall/CRC.

### Examples

```
infer_cochran_qtest(exam, exam1, exam2, exam3)
```



---

```
infer_launch_shiny_app
```

*Launch Shiny App*

---

**Description**

Launches shiny app

**Usage**

```
infer_launch_shiny_app()
```

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
infer_launch_shiny_app()  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

```
infer_levene_test
```

*Levene's test for equality of variances*

---

**Description**

`infer_levene_test` reports Levene's robust test statistic for the equality of variances and the two statistics proposed by Brown and Forsythe that replace the mean in Levene's formula with alternative location estimators. The first alternative replaces the mean with the median. The second alternative replaces the mean with the 10

**Usage**

```
infer_levene_test(data, ...)  
  
## Default S3 method:  
infer_levene_test(data, ..., group_var = NULL, trim_mean = 0.1)
```

**Arguments**

<code>data</code>	a <code>data.frame</code> or <code>tibble</code>
<code>...</code>	numeric; columns in data
<code>group_var</code>	factor; column in data
<code>trim_mean</code>	trimmed mean

**Value**

`infer_levene_test` returns an object of class "`infer_levene_test`". An object of class "`infer_levene_test`" is a list containing the following components:

<code>bf</code>	Brown and Forsythe f statistic
<code>p_bf</code>	p-value for Brown and Forsythe f statistic
<code>lev</code>	Levene's f statistic
<code>p_lev</code>	p-value for Levene's f statistic
<code>bft</code>	Brown and Forsythe f statistic using trimmed mean
<code>p_bft</code>	p-value for Brown and Forsythe f statistic using trimmed mean
<code>avgs</code>	mean for each level of the grouping variable
<code>sds</code>	standard deviations for each level of the grouping variable
<code>avg</code>	combined mean
<code>sd</code>	combined standard deviation
<code>n</code>	number of observations
<code>n_df</code>	numerator degrees of freedom
<code>d_df</code>	denominator degrees of freedom
<code>levs</code>	levels of the grouping variable
<code>lens</code>	number of observations for each level of the grouping variable
<code>type</code>	alternative hypothesis

**Deprecated Function**

`levene_test()` has been deprecated. Instead use `infer_levene_test()`.

**References**

- Bland, M. 2000. *An Introduction to Medical Statistics*. 3rd ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Brown, M. B., and A. B. Forsythe. 1974. Robust tests for the equality of variances. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 69: 364–367.
- Carroll, R. J., and H. Schneider. 1985. A note on Levene's tests for equality of variances. *Statistics and Probability Letters* 3: 191–194.

**Examples**

```
# using grouping variable
infer_levene_test(hsb, read, group_var = race)

# using variables
infer_levene_test(hsb, read, write, socst)
```

---

infer_mcnemar_test	<i>McNemar Test</i>
--------------------	---------------------

---

### Description

Test if the proportions of two dichotomous variables are equal in the same population.

### Usage

```
infer_mcnemar_test(data, x = NULL, y = NULL)
```

### Arguments

data	a data.frame or tibble
x	factor; column in data
y	factor; column in data

### Value

infer\_mcnemar\_test returns an object of class "infer\_mcnemar\_test". An object of class "infer\_mcnemar\_test" is a list containing the following components:

statistic	chi square statistic
df	degrees of freedom
pvalue	p-value
exactp	exact p-value
cstat	continuity correction chi square statistic
cpvalue	continuity correction p-value
kappa	kappa coefficient; measure of interrater agreement
std_err	asymptotic standard error
kappa_cil	95% kappa lower confidence limit
kappa_ciu	95% kappa upper confidence limit
cases	cases
controls	controls
ratio	ratio of proportion with factor
odratio	odds ratio
tbl	two way table

### Deprecated Function

mcnemar\_test() has been deprecated. Instead use infer\_mcnemar\_test().

## References

Sheskin, D. J. 2007. Handbook of Parametric and Nonparametric Statistical Procedures, 4th edition.  
: Chapman & Hall/CRC.

## See Also

[mcnemar.test](#)

## Examples

```
# using variables from data
hb <- hsb
hb$himath <- ifelse(hsb$math > 60, 1, 0)
hb$hiread <- ifelse(hsb$read > 60, 1, 0)
infer_mcnemar_test(hb, himath, hiread)

# test if the proportion of students in himath and hiread group is same
himath <- ifelse(hsb$math > 60, 1, 0)
hiread <- ifelse(hsb$read > 60, 1, 0)
infer_mcnemar_test(table(himath, hiread))

# using matrix
infer_mcnemar_test(matrix(c(135, 18, 21, 26), nrow = 2))
```

---

infer\_oneway\_anova      *One Way ANOVA*

---

## Description

One way analysis of variance

## Usage

```
infer_oneway_anova(data, x, y, ...)
```

## Arguments

data	a data.frame or a tibble
x	numeric; column in data
y	factor; column in data
...	additional arguments passed to or from other methods

**Value**

`infer_oneway_anova` returns an object of class "infer\_oneway\_anova". An object of class "infer\_oneway\_anova" is a list containing the following components:

<code>adjusted_r2</code>	adjusted r squared value
<code>df_btw</code>	between groups degress of freedom
<code>df_within</code>	within groups degress of freedom
<code>df_total</code>	total degress of freedom
<code>fstat</code>	f value
<code>group_stats</code>	group statistics
<code>ms_btw</code>	between groups mean square
<code>ms_within</code>	within groups mean square
<code>obs</code>	number of observations
<code>pval</code>	p value
<code>r2</code>	r squared value
<code>rmse</code>	root mean squared error
<code>ss_between</code>	between group sum of squares
<code>ss_within</code>	within group sum of squares
<code>ss_total</code>	total sum of squares

**References**

Kutner, M. H., Nachtsheim, C., Neter, J., & Li, W. (2005). Applied linear statistical models. Boston: McGraw-Hill Irwin.

**See Also**

[anova](#)

**Examples**

```
infer_oneway_anova(mtcars, mpg, cyl)
infer_oneway_anova(hsb, write, prog)
```

---

infer\_os\_prop\_test      *One Sample Test of Proportion*


---

**Description**

infer\_os\_prop\_test compares proportion in one group to a specified population proportion.

**Usage**

```
infer_os_prop_test(
  data,
  variable = NULL,
  prob = 0.5,
  phat = 0.5,
  alternative = c("both", "less", "greater", "all")
)
```

## Default S3 method:

```
infer_os_prop_test(
  data,
  variable = NULL,
  prob = 0.5,
  phat = 0.5,
  alternative = c("both", "less", "greater", "all")
)
```

**Arguments**

data	numeric vector of length 1 or a data.frame or tibble
variable	factor; column in data
prob	hypothesised proportion
phat	observed proportion
alternative	a character string specifying the alternative hypothesis, must be one of "both" (default), "greater", "less" or "all". You can specify just the initial letter.

**Value**

infer\_os\_prop\_test returns an object of class "infer\_os\_prop\_test". An object of class "infer\_os\_prop\_test" is a list containing the following components:

n	number of observations
phat	proportion of 1's
p	assumed probability of success
z	z statistic
sig	p-value for z statistic

alt	alternative hypothesis
obs	observed number of 0's and 1's
exp	expected number of 0's and 1's
deviation	deviation of observed from expected
std	standardized residuals

### Deprecated Function

prop\_test() has been deprecated. Instead use infer\_os\_prop\_test().

### References

Sheskin, D. J. 2007. Handbook of Parametric and Nonparametric Statistical Procedures, 4th edition. : Chapman & Hall/CRC.

### See Also

[prop.test](#) [binom.test](#)

### Examples

```
# use as a calculator
infer_os_prop_test(200, prob = 0.5, phat = 0.3)

# using data set
infer_os_prop_test(hsb, female, prob = 0.5)
```

---

infer_os_t_test	<i>One Sample t Test</i>
-----------------	--------------------------

---

### Description

infer\_os\_t\_test performs t tests on the equality of means. It tests the hypothesis that a sample has a mean equal to a hypothesized value.

### Usage

```
infer_os_t_test(
  data,
  x,
  mu = 0,
  alpha = 0.05,
  alternative = c("both", "less", "greater", "all"),
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

data	a data.frame or tibble
x	numeric; column in data
mu	a number indicating the true value of the mean
alpha	acceptable tolerance for type I error
alternative	a character string specifying the alternative hypothesis, must be one of "both" (default), "greater", "less" or "all". You can specify just the initial letter
...	additional arguments passed to or from other methods

**Value**

infer\_os\_t\_test returns an object of class "infer\_os\_t\_test". An object of class "infer\_os\_t\_test" is a list containing the following components:

mu	a number indicating the true value of the mean
n	number of observations
df	degrees of freedom
Mean	observed mean of x
stddev	standard deviation of x
std_err	estimate of standard error
test_stat	t statistic
confint	confidence interval for the mean
mean_diff	mean difference
mean_diff_l	lower confidence limit for mean difference
mean_diff_u	upper confidence limit for mean difference
p_l	lower one-sided p-value
p_u	upper one-sided p-value
p	two sided p-value
conf	confidence level
type	alternative hypothesis
var_name	name of x

**Deprecated Function**

ttest() has been deprecated. Instead use infer\_os\_t\_test().

**References**

Sheskin, D. J. 2007. Handbook of Parametric and Nonparametric Statistical Procedures, 4th edition. : Chapman & Hall/CRC.



**See Also**[t.test](#)**Examples**

```
# lower tail
infer_os_t_test(hsb, write, mu = 50, alternative = 'less')

# upper tail
infer_os_t_test(hsb, write, mu = 50, alternative = 'greater')

# both tails
infer_os_t_test(hsb, write, mu = 50, alternative = 'both')

# all tails
infer_os_t_test(hsb, write, mu = 50, alternative = 'all')
```

---

infer_os_var_test	<i>One Sample Variance Comparison Test</i>
-------------------	--

---

**Description**

infer\_os\_var\_test performs tests on the equality of standard deviations (variances). It tests that the standard deviation of a sample is equal to a hypothesized value.

**Usage**

```
infer_os_var_test(
  data,
  x,
  sd,
  confint = 0.95,
  alternative = c("both", "less", "greater", "all"),
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

data	a data.frame or tibble
x	numeric; column in data
sd	hypothesised standard deviation
confint	confidence level
alternative	a character string specifying the alternative hypothesis, must be one of "both" (default), "greater", "less" or "all". You can specify just the initial letter
...	additional arguments passed to or from other methods

**Value**

infer\_os\_var\_test returns an object of class "infer\_os\_var\_test". An object of class "infer\_os\_var\_test" is a list containing the following components:

n	number of observations
sd	hypothesised standard deviation of x
sigma	observed standard deviation
se	estimated standard error
chi	chi-square statistic
df	degrees of freedom
p_lower	lower one-sided p-value
p_upper	upper one-sided p-value
p_two	two-sided p-value
xbar	mean of x
c_lwr	lower confidence limit of standard deviation
c_upr	upper confidence limit of standard deviation
var_name	name of x
conf	confidence level
type	alternative hypothesis

**Deprecated Function**

os\_vartest() has been deprecated. Instead use infer\_os\_var\_test().

**References**

Sheskin, D. J. 2007. Handbook of Parametric and Nonparametric Statistical Procedures, 4th edition. : Chapman & Hall/CRC.

**See Also**

[var.test](#)

**Examples**

```
# lower tail
infer_os_var_test(mtcars, mpg, 5, alternative = 'less')

# upper tail
infer_os_var_test(mtcars, mpg, 5, alternative = 'greater')

# both tails
infer_os_var_test(mtcars, mpg, 5, alternative = 'both')

# all tails
infer_os_var_test(mtcars, mpg, 5, alternative = 'all')
```

---

infer_runs_test	<i>Test for Random Order</i>
-----------------	------------------------------

---

### Description

runtest tests whether the observations of  $x$  are serially independent i.e. whether they occur in a random order, by counting how many runs there are above and below a threshold. By default, the median is used as the threshold. A small number of runs indicates positive serial correlation; a large number indicates negative serial correlation.

### Usage

```
infer_runs_test(
  data,
  x,
  drop = FALSE,
  split = FALSE,
  mean = FALSE,
  threshold = NA
)
```

### Arguments

data	a data.frame or tibble
x	numeric; column in data
drop	logical; if TRUE, values equal to the threshold will be dropped from x
split	logical; if TRUE, data will be recoded in binary format
mean	logical; if TRUE, mean will be used as threshold
threshold	threshold to be used for counting runs, specify 0 if data is coded as a binary.

### Value

infer\_runs\_test returns an object of class "infer\_runs\_test". An object of class "infer\_runs\_test" is a list containing the following components:

n	number of observations
threshold	within group sum of squares
n_below	number below the threshold
n_above	number above the threshold
mean	expected number of runs
var	variance of the number of runs
n_runs	number of runs
z	z statistic
p	p-value of z

**Deprecated Function**

`runs_test()` has been deprecated. Instead use `infer_runs_test()`.

**References**

- Sheskin, D. J. 2007. Handbook of Parametric and Nonparametric Statistical Procedures, 4th edition. : Chapman & Hall/CRC.
- Edgington, E. S. 1961. Probability table for number of runs of signs of first differences in ordered series. Journal of the American Statistical Association 56: 156–159.
- Madansky, A. 1988. Prescriptions for Working Statisticians. New York: Springer.
- Swed, F. S., and C. Eisenhart. 1943. Tables for testing randomness of grouping in a sequence of alternatives. Annals of Mathematical Statistics 14: 66–87.

**Examples**

```
infer_runs_test(hsb, read)
infer_runs_test(hsb, read, drop = TRUE)
infer_runs_test(hsb, read, split = TRUE)
infer_runs_test(hsb, read, mean = TRUE)
infer_runs_test(hsb, read, threshold = 0)
```

---

`infer_ts_ind_ttest`      *Two Independent Sample t Test*

---

**Description**

`infer_ts_ind_ttest` compares the means of two independent groups in order to determine whether there is statistical evidence that the associated population means are significantly different.

**Usage**

```
infer_ts_ind_ttest(
  data,
  x,
  y,
  confint = 0.95,
  alternative = c("both", "less", "greater", "all"),
  ...
)
```

**Arguments**

data	a data frame
x	factor; a column in data
y	numeric; a column in data
confint	confidence level
alternative	a character string specifying the alternative hypothesis, must be one of "both" (default), "greater", "less" or "all". You can specify just the initial letter
...	additional arguments passed to or from other methods

**Value**

`infer_ts_ind_ttest` returns an object of class "infer\_ts\_ind\_ttest". An object of class "infer\_ts\_ind\_ttest" is a list containing the following components:

levels	levels of x
obs	number of observations of y for each level of x
n	total number of observations
mean	mean of y for each level of x
sd	standard deviation of y for each level of x
se	estimate of standard error of y for each level of x
lower	lower limit for the mean of y for each level of x
upper	upper limit for the mean of y for each level of x
combined	a data frame; mean, standard deviation, standard error and confidence limit of mean of y
mean_diff	difference in mean of y for the two groups of x
se_dif	estimate of the standard error for difference in mean of y for the two groups of x
sd_dif	degrees of freedom
conf_diff	confidence interval for mean_diff
df_pooled	degrees of freedom for the pooled method
df_satterthwaite	degrees of freedom for the Satterthwaite method
t_pooled	t statistic for the pooled method
t_satterthwaite	t statistic for the Satterthwaite method
sig_pooled	two-sided p-value for the pooled method
sig_pooled_l	lower one-sided p-value for the pooled method
sig_pooled_u	upper one-sided p-value for the pooled method
sig	two-sided p-value for the Satterthwaite method
sig_l	lower one-sided p-value for the Satterthwaite method
sig_u	upper one-sided p-value for the Satterthwaite method

num_df	numerator degrees of freedom for folded f test
den_df	denominator degrees of freedom for folded f test
f	f value for the equality of variances test
f_sig	p-value for the folded f test
var_y	name of y
confint	confidence level
alternative	alternative hypothesis

### Deprecated Function

`ind_ttest()` has been deprecated. Instead use `infer_ts_ind_ttest()`.

### References

Sheskin, D. J. 2007. Handbook of Parametric and Nonparametric Statistical Procedures, 4th edition. : Chapman & Hall/CRC.

### See Also

[t.test](#)

### Examples

```
# lower tail
infer_ts_ind_ttest(hsb, female, write, alternative = 'less')

# upper tail
infer_ts_ind_ttest(hsb, female, write, alternative = 'greater')

# both tails
infer_ts_ind_ttest(hsb, female, write, alternative = 'both')

# all tails
infer_ts_ind_ttest(hsb, female, write, alternative = 'all')
```

---

`infer_ts_paired_ttest` *Paired t test*

---

### Description

`infer_ts_paired_ttest` tests that two samples have the same mean, assuming paired data.

**Usage**

```
infer_ts_paired_ttest(
  data,
  x,
  y,
  confint = 0.95,
  alternative = c("both", "less", "greater", "all")
)
```

**Arguments**

data	a data.frame or tibble
x	numeric; column in data
y	numeric; column in data
confint	confidence level
alternative	a character string specifying the alternative hypothesis, must be one of "both" (default), "greater", "less" or "all". You can specify just the initial letter.

**Value**

infer\_ts\_paired\_ttest returns an object of class "infer\_ts\_paired\_ttest". An object of class "infer\_ts\_paired\_ttest" is a list containing the following components:

Obs	number of observations
b	mean, standard deviation and standard error of x, y and their difference
tstat	t statistic
p_lower	lower one-sided p-value
p_upper	upper one-sided p-value
p_two_tail	two sided p-value
corr	Correlation of x and y
corsig	p-value of correlation test
conf_int1	confidence interval for mean of x
conf_int2	confidence interval for mean of y
conf_int_diff	confidence interval for mean of difference of x and y
df	degrees of freedom
confint	confidence level
alternative	alternative hypothesis
var_names	names of x and y
xy	string used in printing results of the test

**Deprecated Function**

paired\_ttest() has been deprecated. Instead use infer\_ts\_paired\_ttest().

## References

Sheskin, D. J. 2007. Handbook of Parametric and Nonparametric Statistical Procedures, 4th edition. : Chapman & Hall/CRC.

## See Also

[t.test](#)

## Examples

```
# lower tail
infer_ts_paired_ttest(hsb, read, write, alternative = 'less')

# upper tail
infer_ts_paired_ttest(hsb, read, write, alternative = 'greater')

# both tails
infer_ts_paired_ttest(hsb, read, write, alternative = 'both')

# all tails
infer_ts_paired_ttest(hsb, read, write, alternative = 'all')
```

---

infer\_ts\_prop\_test      *Two Sample Test of Proportion*

---

## Description

Tests on the equality of proportions using large-sample statistics. It tests that a sample has the same proportion within two independent groups or two samples have the same proportion.

## Usage

```
infer_ts_prop_test(
  data,
  var1,
  var2,
  alternative = c("both", "less", "greater", "all"),
  ...
)

infer_ts_prop_group(
  data,
  var,
  group,
  alternative = c("both", "less", "greater", "all")
)

infer_ts_prop_calc(
```



```

  n1,
  n2,
  p1,
  p2,
  alternative = c("both", "less", "greater", "all"),
  ...
)

```

### Arguments

data	a data.frame or tibble
var1	factor; column in data
var2	factor; column in data
alternative	a character string specifying the alternative hypothesis, must be one of "both" (default), "greater", "less" or "all". You can specify just the initial letter
...	additional arguments passed to or from other methods
n1	sample 1 size
n2	sample 2 size
p1	sample 1 proportion
p2	sample 2 proportion
var	factor; column in data
group	factor; column in data

### Value

an object of class "infer\_ts\_prop\_test". An object of class "infer\_ts\_prop\_test" is a list containing the following components:

n1	sample 1 size
n2	sample 2 size
phat1	sample 1 proportion
phat2	sample 2 proportion
z	z statistic
sig	p-value for z statistic
alt	alternative hypothesis

### Deprecated Functions

infer\_ts\_prop\_test(), infer\_ts\_prop\_grp() and infer\_ts\_prop\_calc() have been deprecated. Instead use infer\_ts\_prop\_test(), infer\_ts\_prop\_group() and infer\_ts\_prop\_calc().

### References

Sheskin, D. J. 2007. Handbook of Parametric and Nonparametric Statistical Procedures, 4th edition. : Chapman & Hall/CRC.

**See Also**

[prop.test](#)

**Examples**

```
# using variables
# lower tail
infer_ts_prop_test(treatment, treatment1, treatment2,
  alternative = 'less')

# using groups
# lower tail
infer_ts_prop_group(treatment2, outcome, female,
  alternative = 'less')

# using sample size and proportions
# lower tail
infer_ts_prop_calc(n1 = 30, n2 = 25, p1 = 0.3, p2 = 0.5, alternative = 'less')
```

---

infer\_ts\_var\_test      *Two Sample Variance Comparison Test*

---

**Description**

infer\_ts\_var\_test performs tests on the equality of standard deviations (variances).

**Usage**

```
infer_ts_var_test(
  data,
  ...,
  group_var = NULL,
  alternative = c("less", "greater", "all")
)
```

**Arguments**

data	a data.frame or tibble
...	numeric; column(s) in data
group_var	factor; column in data
alternative	a character string specifying the alternative hypothesis, must be one of "both" (default), "greater", "less" or "all". You can specify just the initial letter.

**Value**

`infer_ts_var_test` returns an object of class "`infer_ts_var_test`". An object of class "`infer_ts_var_test`" is a list containing the following components:

<code>f</code>	f statistic
<code>lower</code>	lower one-sided p-value
<code>upper</code>	upper one-sided p-value
<code>two_tail</code>	two-sided p-value
<code>vars</code>	variances for each level of the grouping variable
<code>avgs</code>	means for each level of the grouping variable
<code>sds</code>	standard deviations for each level of the grouping variable
<code>ses</code>	standard errors for each level of the grouping variable
<code>avg</code>	combined mean
<code>sd</code>	combined standard deviation
<code>se</code>	estimated combined standard error
<code>n1</code>	numerator degrees of freedom
<code>n2</code>	denominator degrees of freedom
<code>lens</code>	number of observations for each level of grouping variable
<code>len</code>	number of observations
<code>lev</code>	levels of the grouping variable
<code>type</code>	alternative hypothesis

**Deprecated Function**

`var_test()` has been deprecated. Instead use `infer_ts_var_test()`.

**References**

Sheskin, D. J. 2007. Handbook of Parametric and Nonparametric Statistical Procedures, 4th edition. : Chapman & Hall/CRC.

**See Also**

[var.test](#)

**Examples**

```
# using grouping variable
infer_ts_var_test(hsb, read, group_var = female, alternative = 'less')

# using two variables
infer_ts_var_test(hsb, read, write, alternative = 'less')
```

---

treatment	<i>Dummy data set for 2 Sample Proportion test</i>
-----------	--

---

**Description**

A dataset containing information about two treatments

**Usage**

treatment

**Format**

A data frame with 50 rows and 2 variables:

**treatment1** result of treatment type 1

**treatment2** result of treatment type 2

---

treatment2	<i>Dummy data set for 2 Sample Proportion test</i>
------------	--

---

**Description**

A dataset containing information about treatment outcomes

**Usage**

treatment2

**Format**

A data frame with 200 rows and 2 variables:

**outcome** outcome of treatment

**female** gender of patient, 0 for male and 1 for female

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