



S-Plus workshop

7-9 and 14-16 January

students.washington.edu/arnima/s

Statistical software

User-friendly

Excel, SPSS, Statistica

Limited statistical and graphical functionality

Can't automate tasks

Fast and programmable

Gauss, Maple, Mathematica, Matlab, S, SAS

Small user group

Limited statistical functionality

Not the fastest

Expensive but not better

Visual Basic

Similar speed but limited statistical and graphical functionality

Function optimization

ADMB

Sheer speed

C++, Fortran

Limited statistical and graphical functionality



Arni Magnusson

7 January 2003

What S offers

Large collection of tools for statistical analysis, constantly updated by a large user community, including leading authorities in statistical fields

Graphics for exploratory analysis and publications

Language for expressing statistical models, object oriented and extensible by users



The S family

- S** Programming language, first version 1976, now 4.0
Maintained by John Chambers et al., AT&T Bell Laboratories
- S-Plus** Statistical software that uses S, first version in 1988, now 6.1
Maintained by Insightful, academic price \$115 (1 yr trial is free)
Choice between GUI and command line interface
- R** Statistical software that uses S, first version in 2000, now 1.6.1
Maintained by R Development Team, free download for anyone
Command line interface



Syllabus

- Tue 7** **Introduction**
Import data, summarize, regression, plots, export graphs
- Wed 8** **Basic statistics**
Descriptive statistics, significance tests, linear models
- Thu 9** **Linear models**
Anova, LM, GLM, loess
- Tue 14** **Graphics**
Types, multipanel, export graphs
- Wed 15** **Data manipulation**
Data objects, describe, extract, sort, manipulate
- Thu 16** **Programming**
Functions, import/export, project management, packages



Today: Introduction

- 1 Import data**
- 2 Summarize data**
- 3 Fit regression model**
- 4 Graph model fit to data**
- 5 Export graph to Word**



GUI - Import data

Open Excel

File - Open - mammals.xls

File - Save as - Save as type [CSV]

Close Excel

Open S-Plus

File - Import data - From file - Browse [mammals.csv]

Close data editor

Unselect mammals by clicking on the white space



GUI - Summarize

Statistics - Data summaries - Summary statistics
Data set [mammals] - Variables [body and brain]
Close report window

Graph - 2D plot - Linear scatter plot
Data set [mammals] - x columns [body] - y columns [brain]

Graph - 2D plot - Log log scatter plot - Graph sheet [GS1]
Data set [mammals] - x columns [body] - y columns [brain]



GUI - Fit model

Statistics - Regression - Linear

Data set [mammals]

Create formula - Transformation

Select both body and brain - Log - Add

Select log(brain) - Response

Select log(body) - Main effect

Plots - Residuals vs. fit - Untick the “include smooth” option

Switch to the report window

Close the report window



GUI - Show fitted line

Graph - 2D plot - Log log fit power - Graph sheet [GS1]
Data set [mammals] - x columns [body] - y columns [brain]



GUI - Export graph

Switch to the graph window, Edit - Copy

Open Word and paste special as picture, to keep the Word file small

Close Word



Arni Magnusson

7 January 2003

First encounter with objects in S

```
1+8
```

```
x <- 1+8
```

```
x
```

```
sqrt(x)
```

```
ls()
```

```
mammals
```

```
mammals.lm
```

```
x
```

```
ls()
```

```
rm(x)
```

```
lm
```

```
sqrt
```

```
sqrt(2)
```

```
lm()
```

```
?sqrt
```

```
?lm
```

```
args(lm)
```



Import data

```
mammals <- read.table("c:/projects/day1/mammals.csv",  
                      header=T, sep="," , row.names=1)
```



Summarize

```
summary(mammals)
```

```
plot(mammals$body, mammals$brain)
```

```
plot(log(mammals$body), log(mammals$brain))
```



Fit model

```
mammals.lm <- lm(log(brain)~log(body), data=mammals)  
summary(mammals.lm)
```



Show fitted line

```
abline(mammals.lm)
```



Export graph

Switch to one of the graphs, Edit - Copy
(R: File - Copy - Metafile)
Open Word and paste special as picture
Close Word

