

### Non-Parametric Tests

One	Goodness of Fit	<code>chisq.test(x, y = NULL, p)</code>
	Independence Test	<code>chisq.test(table)</code> <code>cramer.v(table)</code>
	Binomial Test	<code>binom.test(x, n, p = 0.5)</code>
	Runs Test	<code>RunsTest(vector)</code>
	KS Test	<code>ks.test(x, dist)</code>
Two Dep	Kendall's Tau	<code>cor.test(x, y, method = 'kendall')</code>
	Kendall's W	<code>kendall(df)</code>
	Wilcoxon Signed Ranks	<code>wilcox.test(x, y, paired=T)</code>
	McNemar Test	<code>mcnemar.test(matrix)</code>
	Sign Test	<code>binom.test(condition, n, p)</code>
Two Indep	Mann-Whitney U	<code>wilcox.test(x, y, paired=F)</code>
	KS Z Test	<code>ks.test(x, y)</code>
	Moses Extreme Reaction	<code>MosesTest(x, y)</code>
K Dep	Wald-Wolfowitz Runs	<code>RunsTest(x, y)</code>
	Friedman Test	<code>kendall(df)</code>
	Cochran's Q Test	<code>cochran.qtest(data, DV~Group Subj)</code>
K Indep	Kruskal-Wallis	<code>kruskal.test(x, g)</code>
	Jonckheere-Terpstra Trend Test	<code>JonckheereTerpstraTest(x, g)</code>
	Median Test	<code>Median.test(x, g)</code>

Non-parametric tests: distribution-free, less powerful  
 Data: skewness, outliers, tiny samples, nominal & ordinal  
 Chi-square:  $df = \text{category} - 1$ , cell sample  $> 5$   
 Kendall's W: concordance-W, difference- $\chi^2$   
 Wilcoxon: **less** than critical, **swap** and **smaller**

### ANCOVA

Equal Variance	<code>levene.test(y~g)</code>
Independence	<code>anova(aov(Cov~IV, data))</code>
Equal Slope	<code>anova(aov(DV~Cov*IV, data))</code>
ANCOVA	<code>aov(DV~Cov+IV, data); Anova(model, type = '3')</code>
Effect Size	<code>partial_eta_squared(model)</code>
Post-Hoc	<code>summary(glht(cfit, linfct=mcp(time='Tukey')))</code>

If more grouping variable, say a & b

- equal variance: `levene.test(y~a*b)`
- independence: `anova(aov(cov~a*b))`
- equal slope: `anova(aov(y~c*a*b))`
- ANCOVA: `anova(aov(y~c+a+b+a*b))`

Covariate: continuous, not manipulated  
 Latin Square: less error; more power; major & minor with same level & one-time cross; no need for interaction check

### Nested ANOVA

Fit Model	<code>aov(DV~group/subgroup, data)</code> <code>aov(DV~group+Error(group:subgroup), data)</code>
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Subgroup's effect isn't care-worthy.

### MANOVA

Normality	<code>select(DV)  &gt; mshapiro.test()</code>
Var & Cov	<code>select(DV)  &gt; box.m(group)+leveneTests(group)</code>
Correlation	<code>Corr(DV)</code>
MANOVA	<code>manova(DV~group), summary(model)</code>
Effect Size	<code>rstatix::eta_squared(model)</code>

Univariate ANOVA	<code>summary.aov(model)</code>
Post-Hoc	<code>gather(key='var', value='value', DVs)  &gt; group_by(var)  &gt; games_howell_test(value~group)</code>

Report:

- ANOVA table: F, p, eta-squared
- Post-Hoc test: MD, p

Wilk's Lambda: residuals' proportion in variance  
 MANOVA: less powerful, contain inflation of  $\alpha$

### Logistic Regression

Fit Model	<code>lm(DV~IV+IV, data, family = binomial('logit'))</code>
Effect Size	<code>exp(cbind(coef(fit), confint(fit)))</code>
Predictor Test	<code>wald.test(Sigma = vcov(fit), b = coef(fit), Terms = i:j)</code>
Forward Test	<code>anova(fit, test='Chisq')</code>
Null Test	<code>anova(fit, null, test='Chisq'), null-DV~1</code>
Model Fitting	<code>hoslem.test(x = actual, y=fitted, g)</code>
R Square	<code>pscl::pR2(fit), `r2CU`-Nagelkerke R2</code>
Model Comparison	<code>anova(fit1, fit2, test='Chisq')</code>
Classification Table	<code>confusionMatrix(round(fitted), actual)</code>

Rate the Model:

- Nagelkerke  $R^2$ : variation accounted for
- HL test: goodness of fit

Report:

- Analysis method + brief model intro.
- Comparison against null
- R squared
- Classification table
- Wald test of coefficients
- Effect size (odds ratio)

Predicted	Actual	
	1	0
	1 True positive	False positive
0	False negative	True negative

$$Acc = \frac{TP + TN}{ALL}, Prec = \frac{TP}{pred P}, Sen = \frac{TP}{real P}, Spe = \frac{TN}{actual N}$$

### MLR

Linear Correlation	<code>Corr(), vif(model)</code>
Fit Model	<code>lm(DV~IV+IV, data)</code>
Standardized	<code>lm(DV~scale(IV1)+scale(IV2), data)</code>
Part & Partial Corr.	<code>select(DV, IV)  &gt; pcor()/spcor()</code>
Model's info:	coefficients, confint, residuals, fitted, deviance

Rate the Model:

- $R^2_{adj}$
- $F$  &  $p$ : predicted & actual

Hypothesis Testing:

- Null and Alternative hypothesis
- Statistics (comparison if necessary)
- Conclusion (whether or not to reject)

Attention:  
**matrix**(data, nrow, byrow, dimnames = list(row, column))

**Range** for continuous variables  
**Factor**: Grouping variables

**Library**: tidyverse, rstatix, Desc, l00is, car, effectsize, irr, bruceR, aod, ggplot2, ResourceSelection, heplots, pscl, ppcor, HH, agricolae, multcomp, caret