

>gpa=read.table("D:gpa.txt",header=T) #將你的檔案讀入，請注意幾點，路徑有些須加斜線如：D:\gpa.txt，有些不用，看你電腦情形，然後最好將你的檔案用成 txt 檔，如果要用成 excel 檔，要將其儲存格式變為 csv 檔，然後如果你本身檔案有 title 的話，一定要加 header=T(true)，大小寫注意，在 R 裡有差，判斷句皆為大寫，預設為 header=F(false)

如我的檔案讀出來為

```
> gpa
      ACT major GPA
1  3.90      0  21
2  3.89      1  14
3  3.78      0  28
4  2.54      1  22
5  3.03      0  21
6  3.87      1  31
7  2.96      1  32
8  3.96      1  27
9  0.50      1  29
10 3.18      0  26
11 3.31      0  24
12 3.54      1  30
13 3.08      1  24
14 3.01      1  24
15 3.25      0  33
16 2.96      1  27
17 3.52      1  25
18 3.01      0  31
19 2.95      0  25
20 2.12      1  20
21 2.56      1  24
22 3.36      0  21
23 3.73      1  28
24 3.93      0  27
25 3.56      1  28
26 3.10      0  26
27 2.42      0  28
28 2.58      1  22
29 3.87      1  26
30 3.06      1  21
```

| | | | |
|----|------|---|----|
| 31 | 3.93 | 1 | 25 |
| 32 | 2.38 | 0 | 16 |
| 33 | 2.93 | 0 | 28 |
| 34 | 3.38 | 1 | 26 |
| 35 | 2.86 | 0 | 22 |
| 36 | 3.07 | 0 | 24 |
| 37 | 3.38 | 1 | 21 |
| 38 | 3.29 | 0 | 30 |
| 39 | 3.55 | 1 | 27 |
| 40 | 3.65 | 0 | 26 |
| 41 | 2.98 | 1 | 26 |
| 42 | 2.65 | 1 | 30 |
| 43 | 2.54 | 1 | 24 |
| 44 | 2.25 | 0 | 26 |
| 45 | 2.07 | 1 | 29 |
| 46 | 2.62 | 0 | 24 |
| 47 | 2.18 | 0 | 31 |
| 48 | 2.00 | 1 | 15 |
| 49 | 2.95 | 1 | 19 |
| 50 | 3.81 | 1 | 18 |
| 51 | 2.87 | 1 | 27 |
| 52 | 3.35 | 0 | 16 |
| 53 | 3.31 | 1 | 27 |
| 54 | 2.95 | 1 | 26 |
| 55 | 3.55 | 1 | 24 |
| 56 | 3.69 | 1 | 30 |
| 57 | 3.16 | 1 | 21 |
| 58 | 2.19 | 1 | 20 |
| 59 | 3.32 | 1 | 30 |
| 60 | 3.94 | 0 | 29 |
| 61 | 2.92 | 0 | 25 |
| 62 | 2.72 | 1 | 23 |
| 63 | 3.37 | 0 | 25 |
| 64 | 3.61 | 0 | 23 |
| 65 | 2.64 | 0 | 30 |
| 66 | 2.45 | 1 | 21 |
| 67 | 2.66 | 0 | 24 |
| 68 | 3.71 | 0 | 32 |

| | | | |
|-----|------|---|----|
| 69 | 1.81 | 1 | 18 |
| 70 | 3.52 | 1 | 23 |
| 71 | 3.04 | 0 | 20 |
| 72 | 2.97 | 1 | 23 |
| 73 | 2.48 | 1 | 18 |
| 74 | 2.70 | 1 | 18 |
| 75 | 3.92 | 1 | 29 |
| 76 | 2.83 | 0 | 20 |
| 77 | 3.22 | 1 | 23 |
| 78 | 3.08 | 1 | 26 |
| 79 | 4.00 | 1 | 28 |
| 80 | 3.51 | 1 | 34 |
| 81 | 3.32 | 0 | 20 |
| 82 | 3.07 | 1 | 20 |
| 83 | 2.08 | 1 | 26 |
| 84 | 3.88 | 0 | 32 |
| 85 | 3.21 | 1 | 25 |
| 86 | 2.92 | 0 | 27 |
| 87 | 3.35 | 1 | 27 |
| 88 | 3.96 | 1 | 29 |
| 89 | 3.81 | 0 | 19 |
| 90 | 2.51 | 1 | 21 |
| 91 | 3.89 | 0 | 24 |
| 92 | 2.18 | 1 | 27 |
| 93 | 3.43 | 1 | 25 |
| 94 | 3.02 | 0 | 18 |
| 95 | 3.75 | 1 | 29 |
| 96 | 3.83 | 1 | 24 |
| 97 | 3.11 | 1 | 27 |
| 98 | 2.88 | 1 | 21 |
| 99 | 2.75 | 1 | 19 |
| 100 | 2.31 | 1 | 18 |
| 101 | 1.84 | 1 | 25 |
| 102 | 1.58 | 1 | 18 |
| 103 | 2.88 | 1 | 20 |
| 104 | 3.59 | 1 | 32 |
| 105 | 2.91 | 1 | 24 |
| 106 | 3.72 | 1 | 35 |

```

107 2.80    1  25
108 3.62    1  28
109 3.79    1  28
110 2.87    1  25
111 3.42    0  22
112 3.60    0  30
113 2.39    1  20
114 2.29    1  20
115 1.49    0  31
116 3.89    1  20
117 3.80    0  29
118 3.91    1  28
119 1.86    1  16
120 2.95    0  28

```

這個例子中有三個 variables，ACT, major, GPA, 在 R 中儲存為 gpa\$ACT, gpa\$major, gpa\$GPA. 如果不想每次都這樣每次呼叫 variable，可以改打 >Attach(gpa) #呼叫 gpa, 避免還要再打 variable

```
> ACT
```

```
>major
```

```
>GPA #先看看 data
```

t test 有很多例子，我舉其中一種

```
> x=GPA[major==0]
```

```
> y=GPA[major==1] #indicator variable 分別輸入 2 個 variables x,y
```

```
> t.test(x,y,var.equal=TRUE) #假這 variance 已知 double variables 的 t test
```

t.test 的預設為：

```
t.test(x, y = NULL, alternative = c("two.sided", "less", "greater"), mu = 0, paired
      = FALSE, var.equal = FALSE, conf.level = 0.95)
```

沒有打代表為預設，預設為 single variable, H_1 為 two.sided, mean=0, 不是 paired, variance 是不相等，做出來的為 0.95 的 confidence interval, 跑出結果如下

```
Two Sample t-test
```

```
data:  x and y
```

```
t = 1.0079, df = 118, p-value = 0.3156
```

```
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
```

```
95 percent confidence interval:
```

```
-0.8321791  2.5574538
```

```
sample estimates:
```

```
mean of x mean of y
```

25.28571 24.42308