Package ‘ds4psy’

August 10, 2019

Type Package
Title Data Science for Psychologists
Version 0.1.0
Date 2019-08-09
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Description All data sets required for the examples and exercises in the book "Data Science for Psychologists" (by Hansjoerg Neth, Konstanz University, 2019), freely available at <https://bookdown.org/hneth/ds4psy/>. The book and course introduce principles and methods of data science to students of psychology and other biological or social sciences. The ‘ds4psy’ package primarily provides datasets, but also functions for graphics and text-manipulation that are used in the book and its exercises.
Depends R (>= 3.4.0)
Imports ggplot2, cowplot, here, readr, stringr, tibble, tidyr, tidyverse, unikn
Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, spelling
Collate 'data.R' 'color_fun.R' 'text_fun.R' 'data_fun.R' 'theme_fun.R'
   'plot_fun.R' 'util_fun.R' 'start.R'
Encoding UTF-8
LazyData true
License CC BY-SA 4.0
URL https://bookdown.org/hneth/ds4psy/,
   https://github.com/hneth/ds4psy/
BugReports https://github.com/hneth/ds4psy/issues
VignetteBuilder knitr
RoxygenNote 6.1.1
Language en-US
NeedsCompilation no
Repository CRAN
Date/Publication 2019-08-10 09:30:10 UTC
\textbf{R topics documented:}

\begin{verbatim}
data_1 data_2 data_tl data_tl_de data_tl_tab data_t2 data_t3 data_t4 ds4psy.guide exp_wide falsePosPsy_all l33t_rul35 outliers pal_ds4psy pal_n_sq pi_100k plot_fn plot_fun plot_n plot_tiles posPsy_AHI_CESD posPsy_long posPsy_p_info posPsy_wide t3 t4 table6 table7 table8 tb theme_ds4psy transl33t
\end{verbatim}

\section*{Description}

data_1 is a fictitious dataset to practice data import (from a DELIMITED file).

\section*{Usage}
data_1
data_2

Format

A tibble with 100 cases (rows) and 4 variables (columns).

Source


See Also

Other datasets: data_2, data_t1_de, data_t1_tab, data_t1, data_t2, data_t3, data_t4, exp_wide, falsePosPsy_all, outliers, pi_100k, posPsy_AHI_CESD, posPsy_long, posPsy_p_info, posPsy_wide, t3, t4, table6, table7, table8, tb

Data import data_2.

Description

data_2 is a fictitious dataset to practice data import (from a FWF file).

Usage

data_2

Format

A tibble with 100 cases (rows) and 4 variables (columns).

Source


See Also

Other datasets: data_1, data_t1_de, data_t1_tab, data_t1, data_t2, data_t3, data_t4, exp_wide, falsePosPsy_all, outliers, pi_100k, posPsy_AHI_CESD, posPsy_long, posPsy_p_info, posPsy_wide, t3, t4, table6, table7, table8, tb
Description

data_t1 is a fictitious dataset to practice importing and joining data (from a CSV file).

Usage

data_t1

Format

A tibble with 20 cases (rows) and 4 variables (columns).

Source

See CSV data at http://rpository.com/ds4psy/data/data_t1.csv.

See Also

Other datasets: data_1, data_2, data_t1_de, data_t1_tab, data_t2, data_t3, data_t4, exp_wide, falsePosPsy_all, outliers, pi_100k, posPsy_AHI_CESD, posPsy_long, posPsy_p_info, posPsy_wide, t3, t4, table6, table7, table8, tb

Description

data_t1_de is a fictitious dataset to practice data import (from a CSV file, de/European style).

Usage

data_t1_de

Format

A tibble with 20 cases (rows) and 4 variables (columns).

Source

See CSV data at http://rpository.com/ds4psy/data/data_t1_de.csv.
**data_t1_tab**

**See Also**

Other datasets: data_1, data_2, data_t1_tab, data_t1, data_t2, data_t3, data_t4, exp_wide, falsePosPsy_all, outliers, pi_100k, posPsy_AHI_CESD, posPsy_long, posPsy_p_info, posPsy_wide, t3, t4, table6, table7, table8, tb

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**Description**

**data_t1_tab** is a fictitious dataset to practice data import (from a TAB file).

**Usage**

data_t1_tab

**Format**

A tibble with 20 cases (rows) and 4 variables (columns).

**Source**

See TAB-delimited data at [http://rpository.com/ds4psy/data/data_t1_tab.csv](http://rpository.com/ds4psy/data/data_t1_tab.csv).

**See Also**

Other datasets: data_1, data_2, data_t1_de, data_t1, data_t2, data_t3, data_t4, exp_wide, falsePosPsy_all, outliers, pi_100k, posPsy_AHI_CESD, posPsy_long, posPsy_p_info, posPsy_wide, t3, t4, table6, table7, table8, tb

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**data_t2**

**Data table data_t2.**

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**Description**

**data_t2** is a fictitious dataset to practice importing and joining data (from a CSV file).

**Usage**

data_t2

**Format**

A tibble with 20 cases (rows) and 4 variables (columns).
Source


See Also

Other datasets: data_1, data_2, data_t1_de, data_t1_tab, data_t1, data_t3, data_t4, exp_wide, falsePosPsy_all, outliers, pi_100k, posPsy_AHI_CESD, posPsy_long, posPsy_p_info, posPsy_wide, t3, t4, table6, table7, table8, tb

data_t3

Data table data_t3.

Description

data_t3 is a fictitious dataset to practice importing and joining data (from a CSV file).

Usage

data_t3

Format

A tibble with 20 cases (rows) and 4 variables (columns).

Source


See Also

Other datasets: data_1, data_2, data_t1_de, data_t1_tab, data_t1, data_t2, data_t4, exp_wide, falsePosPsy_all, outliers, pi_100k, posPsy_AHI_CESD, posPsy_long, posPsy_p_info, posPsy_wide, t3, t4, table6, table7, table8, tb

data_t4

Data table data_t4.

Description

data_t4 is a fictitious dataset to practice importing and joining data (from a CSV file).

Usage

data_t4
Format
A tibble with 20 cases (rows) and 4 variables (columns).

Source

See Also
Other datasets: data_1, data_2, data_t1_de, data_t1_tab, data_t1, data_t2, data_t3, exp_wide, falsePosPsy_all, outliers, pi_100k, posPsy_AHI_CESD, posPsy_long, posPsy_p_info, posPsy_wide, t3, t4, table6, table7, table8, tb

ds4psy.guide
Opens user guide of the ds4psy package.

Description
Opens user guide of the ds4psy package.

Usage
ds4psy.guide()

exp_wide
Data exp_wide.

Description
exp_wide is a fictitious dataset to practice tidying data (here: converting from wide to long format).

Usage
exp_wide

Format
A tibble with 10 cases (rows) and 7 variables (columns).

Source

See Also
Other datasets: data_1, data_2, data_t1_de, data_t1_tab, data_t1, data_t2, data_t3, data_t4, falsePosPsy_all, outliers, pi_100k, posPsy_AHI_CESD, posPsy_long, posPsy_p_info, posPsy_wide, t3, t4, table6, table7, table8, tb
falsePosPsy_all  

False Positive Psychology data.

Description

falsePosPsy_all is a dataset containing the data from 2 studies designed to highlight problematic research practices within psychology.

Usage

falsePosPsy_all

Format

A tibble with 78 cases (rows) and 19 variables (columns):

Details

Simmons, Nelson and Simonsohn (2011) published a controversial article with a necessarily false finding. By conducting simulations and 2 simple behavioral experiments, the authors show that flexibility in data collection, analysis, and reporting dramatically increases the rate of false-positive findings.

study  Study ID.
id  Participant ID.
aged  Days since participant was born (based on their self-reported birthday).
aged365  Age in years.
female  Is participant a woman? 1: yes, 2: no.
dad  Father’s age (in years).
mom  Mother’s age (in years).
potato  Did the participant hear the song 'Hot Potato' by The Wiggles? 1: yes, 2: no.
when64  Did the participant hear the song 'When I am 64' by The Beatles? 1: yes, 2: no.
kalimba  Did the participant hear the song 'Kalimba' by Mr. Scrub? 1: yes, 2: no.
cond  In which condition was the participant? control: Subject heard the song 'Kalimba' by Mr. Scrub; potato: Subject heard the song 'Hot Potato' by The Wiggles; 64: Subject heard the song 'When I am 64' by The Beatles.
root  Could participant report the square root of 100? 1: yes, 2: no.
bird  Imagine a restaurant you really like offered a 30 percent discount for dining between 4pm and 6pm. How likely would you be to take advantage of that offer? Scale from 1: very unlikely, 7: very likely.
political  In the political spectrum, where would you place yourself? Scale: 1: very liberal, 2: liberal, 3: centrist, 4: conservative, 5: very conservative.
quarterback If you had to guess who was chosen the quarterback of the year in Canada last year, which of the following four options would you choose? 1: Dalton Bell, 2: Daryll Clark, 3: Jarious Jackson, 4: Frank Wilczynski.

olddays How often have you referred to some past part of your life as “the good old days”? Scale: 11: never, 12: almost never, 13: sometimes, 14: often, 15: very often.


computer Computers are complicated machines. Scale from 1: strongly disagree, to 5: strongly agree.

diner Imagine you were going to a diner for dinner tonight, how much do you think you would like the food? Scale from 1: dislike extremely, to 9: like extremely.

See https://bookdown.org/hneth/ds4psy/B-2-datasets-false.html for codebook and more information.

Source


See Also
Other datasets: data_1, data_2, data_t1_de, data_t1_tab, data_t2, data_t3, data_t4, exp_wide, outliers, pi_100k, posPsy_AHI_CESD, posPsy_long, posPsy_p_info, posPsy_wide, t3, t4, table6, table7, table8, tb

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133t_rul35

133t_rul35 provides rules for translating into leet/l33t slang.

Description
133t_rul35 specifies rules for translating characters into leet/l33t slang (as a character vector).

Usage
133t_rul35

Format
An object of class character of length 13.
See Also

Other text functions: transl33t

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### outliers

**Description**

outliers is a fictitious dataset containing the sex and height of 1000 people.

**Usage**

outliers

**Format**

A tibble with 100 cases (rows) and 3 variables (columns).

**Source**


**See Also**

Other datasets: data_1, data_2, data_t1_de, data_t1_tab, data_t1, data_t2, data_t3, data_t4, exp_wide, falsePosPsy_all, pi_100k, posPsy_AHI_CESD, posPsy_long, posPsy_p_info, posPsy_wide, t3, t4, table6, table7, table8, tb

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### pal_ds4psy

**Description**

pal_ds4psy provides a dedicated color palette.

**Usage**

pal_ds4psy

**Format**

An object of class data.frame with 1 rows and 11 columns.

**Details**

By default, pal_ds4psy is based on pal_unikn of the unikn package.
pal_n_sq

See Also

Other color objects and functions: pal_n_sq

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**pal_n_sq**

Get n-by-n dedicated colors of a color palette.

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**Description**

cal_n_sq returns \( n^2 \) dedicated colors of a color palette `pal` (up to a maximum of \( n = "all" \) colors).

**Usage**

```r
pal_n_sq(n = "all", pal = pal_ds4psy)
```

**Arguments**

- `n`
  - The desired number colors of `pal` (as a number) or the character string "all" (to get all colors of `pal`). Default: `n = "all"`.
- `pal`
  - A color palette (as a data frame). Default: `pal = pal_ds4psy`.

**Details**

Use the more specialized function `unikn::usecol` for choosing \( n \) dedicated colors of a known color palette.

**See Also**

- `plot_tiles` to plot tile plots.
- Other color objects and functions: `pal_ds4psy`

**Examples**

```r
pal_n_sq(1) # 1 color: seeblau3
pal_n_sq(2) # 4 colors
pal_n_sq(3) # 9 colors (5: white)
pal_n_sq(4) # 11 colors (6: white)
```
pi_100k

Data: 100k digits of pi.

Description

pi_100k is a dataset containing the first 100k digits of pi.

Usage

pi_100k

Format

A character of nchar(pi_100k) = 100001.

Source

See TXT data at http://rpository.com/ds4psy/data/pi_100k.txt.

Original data at http://www.geom.uiuc.edu/~huberty/math5337/groupe/digits.html.

See Also

Other datasets: data_1, data_2, data_t1_de, data_t1_tab, data_t1, data_t2, data_t3, data_t4, exp_wide, falsePosPsy_all, outliers, posPsy_AHB_CE, posPsy_long, posPsy_p_info, posPsy_wide, t3, t4, table6, table7, table8, tb

plot_fn

A function to plot a plot.

Description

plot_fn is a function that uses parameters for plotting a plot.

Usage

plot_fn(x = NA, y = 1, A = TRUE, B = FALSE, C = TRUE, D = FALSE, E = FALSE, F = FALSE, f = c(rev(pal_seeblau), "white", pal_pinky), g = "white")
plot_fun

Arguments

- **x**: A (natural) number. Default: \( x = \text{NA} \).
- **y**: A (decimal) number. Default: \( y = 0 \).
- **A**: A Boolean value. Default: \( A = \text{TRUE} \).
- **B**: A Boolean value. Default: \( B = \text{FALSE} \).
- **C**: A Boolean value. Default: \( C = \text{TRUE} \).
- **D**: A Boolean value. Default: \( D = \text{FALSE} \).
- **E**: A Boolean value. Default: \( E = \text{FALSE} \).
- **F**: A Boolean value. Default: \( F = \text{FALSE} \).
- **f**: A color palette (e.g., as a vector). Default: \( f = \text{c(rev(pal_seeblau)), "white", pal_pinky)} \). Note: Using colors of the unikn package by default.
- **g**: A color (e.g., as a character). Default: \( g = \"white\" \).

Details

plot_fn is deliberately kept cryptic and obscure to illustrate how function parameters can be explored (and why transparent variable names are essential for understanding and using a function).

See Also

plot_fun for a related function; pal_ds4psy for color palette.

Other plot functions: plot_fun, plot_n, plot_tiles, theme_ds4psy

Examples

# Basics:
plot_fn()

# Exploring options:
plot_fn(x = 2, A = TRUE)
plot_fn(x = 3, A = FALSE, E = TRUE)
plot_fn(x = 4, A = TRUE, B = TRUE, D = TRUE)
plot_fn(x = 5, A = FALSE, B = TRUE, E = TRUE, f = c("black", "white", "gold")
plot_fn(x = 7, A = TRUE, B = TRUE, F = TRUE, f = c("steelblue", "white", "forestgreen"))
plot_fun

Usage

plot_fun(a = NA, b = TRUE, c = TRUE, d = 1, e = FALSE, f = FALSE, g = FALSE, c1 = c(rev(pal_seeblau), "white", pal_grau, "black", Bordeaux), c2 = "black")

Arguments

a  A (natural) number. Default: a = NA.
b  A Boolean value. Default: b = TRUE.
c  A Boolean value. Default: c = TRUE.
d  A (decimal) number. Default: d = 1.0.
e  A Boolean value. Default: e = FALSE.
f  A Boolean value. Default: f = FALSE.
g  A Boolean value. Default: g = FALSE.
c1 A color palette (e.g., as a vector). Default: c1 = c(rev(pal_seeblau), "white", pal_grau, "black", Bordeaux).
Note: Using colors of the unikn package by default.
c2 A color (e.g., as a character). Default: c2 = "black".

Details

plot_fun is deliberately kept cryptic and obscure to illustrate how function parameters can be explored (and why transparent variable names are essential for understanding and using a function).

See Also

plot fn for a related function; pal_ds4psy for color palette.

Other plot functions: plot_fn, plot_n, plot_tiles, theme_ds4psy

Examples

# Basics:
plot_fun()

# Exploring options:
plot_fun(a = 3, b = FALSE, e = TRUE)
plot_fun(a = 4, f = TRUE, g = TRUE, c1 = c("steelblue", "white", "firebrick"))
plot_n

Plot n tiles.

Description

plot_n plots a row or column of n tiles on fixed or polar coordinates.

Usage

plot_n(n = NA, row = TRUE, polar = FALSE, pal = pal_ds4psy, 
       sort = TRUE, borders = TRUE, border_col = grey(0, 1), 
       border_size = 0, lbl_tiles = FALSE, lbl_title = FALSE, 
       rseed = NA, save = FALSE, save_path = "images/tiles", 
       prefix = "", suffix = "")

Arguments

n Basic number of tiles (on either side).
row Plot as a row? Default: row = TRUE (else plotted as a column).
polar Plot on polar coordinates? Default: polar = FALSE (i.e., using fixed coordinates).
pal A color palette (automatically extended to n colors). Default: pal = pal_ds4psy.
sort Sort tiles? Default: sort = TRUE (i.e., sorted tiles).
borders Add borders to tiles? Default: borders = TRUE (i.e., use borders).
border_col Color of borders (if borders = TRUE). Default: border_col = grey(0,1) (i.e., black).
border_size Size of borders (if borders = TRUE). Default: border_size = 0 (i.e., invisible).
lbl_tiles Add numeric labels to tiles? Default: lbl_tiles = FALSE (i.e., no labels).
lbl_title Add numeric label (of n) to plot? Default: lbl_title = FALSE (i.e., no title).
rseed Random seed (number). Default: rseed = NA (using random seed).
save Save plot as png file? Default: save = FALSE.
save_path Path to save plot (if save = TRUE). Default: save_path = "images/tiles".
prefix Prefix to plot name (if save = TRUE). Default: prefix = "".
suffix Suffix to plot name (if save = TRUE). Default: suffix = "".

Details

Note that a polar row makes a tasty pie, whereas a polar column makes a target plot.

See Also

pal_ds4psy for default color palette.
Other plot functions: plot_fn, plot_fun, plot_tiles, theme_ds4psy
Examples

# (1) Basics (as ROW or COL):
plot_n() # default plot (random n, row = TRUE, with borders, no labels)
plot_n(row = FALSE) # default plot (random n, with borders, no labels)

plot_n(n = 6, sort = FALSE) # random order
plot_n(n = 8, borders = FALSE) # no borders
plot_n(n = 10, lbl_tiles = TRUE) # with tile labels
plot_n(n = 10, lbl_title = TRUE) # with title label

# Set colors:
plot_n(n = 3, pal = c("forestgreen", "white", "black"),
       lbl_tiles = TRUE, sort = TRUE)
plot_n(n = 5, row = FALSE,
       pal = c("orange", "white", "firebrick"),
       lbl_tiles = TRUE, lbl_title = TRUE, sort = TRUE)
plot_n(n = 10, sort = FALSE, border_col = "white", border_size = 2)

# Fixed rseed:
plot_n(n = 4, sort = FALSE, borders = FALSE,
       lbl_tiles = TRUE, lbl_title = TRUE, rseed = 101)

# (2) polar plot (as PIE or TARGET):
plot_n(polar = TRUE) # PIE plot (with borders, no labels)
plot_n(polar = TRUE, row = FALSE) # TARGET plot (with borders, no labels)

plot_n(n = 4, polar = TRUE, sort = FALSE) # PIE in random order
plot_n(n = 5, polar = TRUE, row = FALSE, borders = FALSE) # TARGET no borders
plot_n(n = 7, polar = TRUE, lbl_tiles = TRUE) # PIE with tile labels
plot_n(n = 7, polar = TRUE, row = FALSE, lbl_title = TRUE) # TARGET with title label

plot_n(n = 4, row = TRUE, sort = FALSE, borders = TRUE,
       border_col = "white", border_size = 2,
       polar = TRUE, rseed = 132)
plot_n(n = 4, row = FALSE, sort = FALSE, borders = TRUE,
       border_col = "white", border_size = 2,
       polar = TRUE, rseed = 134)

plot_tiles

Plot n-by-n tiles.

Description

plot_tiles plots an area of n-by-n tiles on fixed or polar coordinates.

Usage

plot_tiles(n = NA, pal = pal_ds4psy, sort = TRUE, borders = TRUE,
plot_tiles

border_col = grey(0, 1), border_size = 0.2, lbl_tiles = FALSE,
lbl_title = FALSE, polar = FALSE, rseed = NA, save = FALSE,
save_path = "images/tiles", prefix = "", suffix = "")

Arguments

n Basic number of tiles (on either side).
pal A color palette (automatically extended to \( n \times n \) colors). Default: \( \text{pal} = \text{pal_ds4psy} \).
sort Sort tiles? Default: sort = TRUE (i.e., sorted tiles).
borders Add borders to tiles? Default: borders = TRUE (i.e., use borders).
border_col Color of borders (if borders = TRUE). Default: border_col = grey(0, 1) (i.e., black).
border_size Size of borders (if borders = TRUE). Default: border_size = 0.2 (i.e., thin).
lbl_tiles Add numeric labels to tiles? Default: lbl_tiles = FALSE (i.e., no labels).
lbl_title Add numeric label (of \( n \)) to plot? Default: lbl_title = FALSE (i.e., no title).
polar Plot on polar coordinates? Default: polar = FALSE (i.e., using fixed coordinates).
rseed Random seed (number). Default: rseed = NA (using random seed).
save Save plot as png file? Default: save = FALSE.
save_path Path to save plot (if save = TRUE). Default: save_path = "images/tiles".
prefix Prefix to plot name (if save = TRUE). Default: prefix = "".
suffix Suffix to plot name (if save = TRUE). Default: suffix = "".

See Also

\text{pal_ds4psy} for default color palette.

Other plot functions: \text{plot_fn, plot_fun, plot_n, theme_ds4psy}

Examples

# (1) Tile plot:
plot_tiles() # default plot (random n, with borders, no labels)
plot_tiles(n = 6, sort = FALSE) # random order
plot_tiles(n = 8, borders = FALSE) # no borders
plot_tiles(n = 10, lbl_tiles = TRUE) # with tile labels
plot_tiles(n = 10, lbl_title = TRUE) # with title label

# Set colors:
plot_tiles(n = 3, pal = c("steelblue", "white", "black"),
         lbl_tiles = TRUE, sort = TRUE)
plot_tiles(n = 5, pal = c("orange", "white", "firebrick"),
         lbl_tiles = TRUE, lbl_title = TRUE,
         sort = TRUE)
plot_tiles(n = 10, sort = FALSE, border_col = "white", border_size = 2)
# Fixed rseed:
plot_tiles(n = 4, sort = FALSE, borders = FALSE,
        lbl_tiles = TRUE, lbl_title = TRUE,
        rseed = 101)

# (2) polar plot:
plot_tiles(polar = TRUE)  # default polar plot (with borders, no labels)

plot_tiles(n = 6, polar = TRUE, sort = FALSE)  # random order
plot_tiles(n = 8, polar = TRUE, borders = FALSE)  # no borders
plot_tiles(n = 10, polar = TRUE, lbl_tiles = TRUE)  # with tile labels
plot_tiles(n = 10, polar = TRUE, lbl_title = TRUE)  # with title label
plot_tiles(n = 4, sort = FALSE, borders = TRUE,
           border_col = "white", border_size = 2,
           polar = TRUE, rseed = 132)

posPsy_AHI_CESD

**Positive Psychology: AHI CESD data.**

**Description**

posPsy_AHI_CESD is a dataset containing answers to the 24 items of the Authentic Happiness Inventory (AHI) and answers to the 20 items of the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression (CES-D) scale (Radloff, 1977) for multiple (1 to 6) measurement occasions.

**Usage**

posPsy_AHI_CESD

**Format**

A tibble with 992 cases (rows) and 50 variables (columns).

**Details**

**Codebook**

- 1. **id**: Participant ID.
- 2. **occasion**: Measurement occasion: 0: Pretest (i.e., at enrolment), 1: Posttest (i.e., 7 days after pretest), 2: 1-week follow-up, (i.e., 14 days after pretest, 7 days after posttest), 3: 1-month follow-up, (i.e., 38 days after pretest, 31 days after posttest), 4: 3-month follow-up, (i.e., 98 days after pretest, 91 days after posttest), 5: 6-month follow-up, (i.e., 189 days after pretest, 182 days after posttest).
- 3. **elapsed.days**: Time since enrolment measured in fractional days.
- 4. **intervention**: Type of intervention: 3 positive psychology interventions (PPIs), plus 1 control condition: 1: "Using signature strengths", 2: "Three good things", 3: "Gratitude visit", 4: "Recording early memories" (control condition).
**posPsy_long**  

- 5.-28. (from `ahi01` to `ahi24`): Responses on 24 AHI items.
- 29.-48. (from `cesd01` to `cesd20`): Responses on 20 CES-D items.
- 49. `ahiTotal`: Total AHI score.
- 50. `cesdTotal`: Total CES-D score.

See codebook and references at [https://bookdown.org/hneth/ds4psy/B-1-datasets-pos.html](https://bookdown.org/hneth/ds4psy/B-1-datasets-pos.html).

**Source**


Additional references at [https://bookdown.org/hneth/ds4psy/B-1-datasets-pos.html](https://bookdown.org/hneth/ds4psy/B-1-datasets-pos.html).

See [https://openpsychologydata.metajnl.com/articles/10.5334/jopd.35/](https://openpsychologydata.metajnl.com/articles/10.5334/jopd.35/) for details and [https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1577563.v1](https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1577563.v1) for original dataset.

**See Also**

- `posPsy_long` for a corrected version of this file (in long format).

Other datasets: `data_1`, `data_2`, `data_t1_de`, `data_t1_tab`, `data_t1`, `data_t2`, `data_t3`, `data_t4`, `exp_wide`, `falsePosPsy_all`, `outliers`, `pi_100k`, `posPsy_long`, `posPsy_p_info`, `posPsy_wide`, `t3`, `t4`, `table6`, `table7`, `table8`, `tb`

**Description**

`posPsy_long` is a dataset containing answers to the 24 items of the Authentic Happiness Inventory (AHI) and answers to the 20 items of the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression (CES-D) scale (see Radloff, 1977) for multiple (1 to 6) measurement occasions.

**Usage**

- `posPsy_long`

**Format**

A tibble with 990 cases (rows) and 50 variables (columns).

**Details**

This dataset is a corrected version of `posPsy_AHI_CESD` and in long-format.
Source

See Also

- posPsy_AHI_CESD for source of this file and codebook information; posPsy_wide for a version of this file (in wide format).
- Other datasets: data_1, data_2, data_t1_de, data_t1_tab, data_t1, data_t2, data_t3, data_t4, exp_wide, falsePosPsy_all, outliers.pi_100k, posPsy_AHI_CESD, posPsy_p_info, posPsy_wide, t3, t4, table6, table7, table8, tb

posPsy_p_info

*Positive Psychology: Participant data.*

Description
posPsy_p_info is a dataset containing details of 295 participants.

Usage
posPsy_p_info

Format
A tibble with 295 cases (rows) and 6 variables (columns).

Details

- **id**  Participant ID.
- **intervention**  Type of intervention: 3 positive psychology interventions (PPIs), plus 1 control condition: 1: "Using signature strengths", 2: "Three good things", 3: "Gratitude visit", 4: "Recording early memories" (control condition).
- **sex**  Sex: 1 = female, 2 = male.
- **age**  Age (in years).
- **educ**  Education level: Scale from 1: less than 12 years, to 5: postgraduate degree.
- **income**  Income: Scale from 1: below average, to 3: above average.

See codebook and references at https://bookdown.org/hneth/ds4psy/B-1-datasets-pos.html.
**posPsy_wide**

**Source**


**See Also**

Other datasets: data_1, data_2, data_t1_de, data_t1_tab, data_t1, data_t2, data_t3, data_t4, exp_wide, falsePosPsy_all, outliers.pi_100k, posPsy_AHI_CESD, posPsy_long, posPsy_wide, t3, t4, table6, table7, table8, tb

---

**posPsy_wide**

*Positive Psychology: All corrected data (in wide format).*

**Description**

`posPsy_wide` is a dataset containing answers to the 24 items of the Authentic Happiness Inventory (AHI) and answers to the 20 items of the Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression (CES-D) scale (see Radloff, 1977) for multiple (1 to 6) measurement occasions.

**Usage**

`posPsy_wide`

**Format**

An object of class `spec_tbl_df` (inherits from `tbl_df`, `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 295 rows and 294 columns.

**Details**

This dataset is based on `posPsy_AHI_CESD` and `posPsy_long`, but is in wide format.

**Source**


**See Also**

posPsy_AHI_CESD for the source of this file, posPsy_long for a version of this file (in long format).

Other datasets: data_1, data_2, data_t1_de, data_t1_tab, data_t1, data_t2, data_t3, data_t4, exp_wide, falsePosPsy_all, outliers.pi_100k, posPsy_AHI_CESD, posPsy_long, posPsy_p_info, t3, t4, table6, table7, table8, tb

---

**t3**  
*Data table t3.*

**Description**

`t3` is a fictitious dataset to practice importing and joining data (from a CSV file).

**Usage**

`t3`

**Format**

A tibble with 10 cases (rows) and 4 variables (columns).

**Source**


**See Also**

Other datasets: data_1, data_2, data_t1_de, data_t1_tab, data_t1, data_t2, data_t3, data_t4, exp_wide, falsePosPsy_all, outliers.pi_100k, posPsy_AHI_CESD, posPsy_long, posPsy_p_info, posPsy_wide, t4, table6, table7, table8, tb
Data table t4.

Description

t4 is a fictitious dataset to practice importing and joining data (from a CSV file).

Usage

t4

Format

A tibble with 10 cases (rows) and 4 variables (columns).

Source


See Also

Other datasets: data_1, data_2, data_t1_de, data_t1_tab, data_t1, data_t2, data_t3, data_t4, exp_wide, falsePosPsy_all, outliers.pi_100k, posPsy_AHI_CESD, posPsy_long, posPsy_p_info, posPsy_wide, t3, table6, table7, table8, tb

Data table6.

Description

table6 is a fictitious dataset to practice tidying data.

Usage

table6

Format

A tibble with 6 cases (rows) and 2 variables (columns).

Details

This dataset is a variant of the tidyr::table1 to tidyr::table5 dataset.

Source

See Also

Other datasets: data_1, data_2, data_t1_de, data_t1_tab, data_t1, data_t2, data_t3, data_t4, exp_wide, falsePosPsy_all, outliers, pi_100k, posPsy_AHI_CESD, posPsy_long, posPsy_p_info, posPsy_wide, t3, t4, table7, table8, tb

---

Data table7.

Description

*table7* is a fictitious dataset to practice tidying data.

Usage

*table7*

Format

A tibble with 6 cases (rows) and 1 (horrendous) variable (column).

Details

This dataset is a variant of the *tidyr::table1* to *tidyr::table5* dataset.

Source


See Also

Other datasets: data_1, data_2, data_t1_de, data_t1_tab, data_t1, data_t2, data_t3, data_t4, exp_wide, falsePosPsy_all, outliers, pi_100k, posPsy_AHI_CESD, posPsy_long, posPsy_p_info, posPsy_wide, t3, t4, table6, table8, tb

---

Data table8.

Description

*table8* is a fictitious dataset to practice tidying data.

Usage

*table8*
Format
A tibble with 3 cases (rows) and 5 variables (columns).

Details
This dataset is a variant of the tidyr::table1 to tidyr::table5 dataset.

Source

See Also
Other datasets: data_1, data_2, data_t1_de, data_t1_tab, data_t1, data_t2, data_t3, data_t4, exp-wide, falsePosPsy_all, outliers, pi_100k, posPsy_AHI_CESD, posPsy_long, posPsy_p_info, posPsy-wide, t3, t4, table6, table7, tb

Data table tb.

data table

Description
tb is a fictitious dataset to practice loops and iteration (from a CSV file).

Usage
tb

Format
A tibble with 100 cases (rows) and 5 variables (columns).

Source

See Also
Other datasets: data_1, data_2, data_t1_de, data_t1_tab, data_t1, data_t2, data_t3, data_t4, exp-wide, falsePosPsy_all, outliers, pi_100k, posPsy_AHI_CESD, posPsy_long, posPsy_p_info, posPsy-wide, t3, t4, table6, table7, table8
Description

theme_ds4psy provides a basic ds4psy theme to use in ggplot2 commands.

Usage

theme_ds4psy(col_title = "black", base_size = 11, base_family = "", 
base_line_size = base_size/20, base_rect_size = base_size/20)

Arguments

col_title  Color of title (text) elements (optional, numeric). Default: col_title = "black". 
Consider using col_title = unikn::pal_seebau[4] in combination with black or grey data points.
base_size  Base font size (optional, numeric). Default: base_size = 11.
base_family  Base font family (optional, character). Default: base_family = ".
base_line_size  Base line size (optional, numeric). Default: base_line_size = base_size/20.

Details

The theme is lightweight and no-nonsense, but somewhat opinionated (e.g., in using mostly grey scales to allow emphasizing data points with color accents).

See Also

unikn::theme_unikn for the source of the current theme.
Other plot functions: plot_fn, plot_fun, plot_n, plot_tiles

Examples

# Plotting iris dataset (using ggplot2 and theme_ds4psy):
library("ggplot2")  # theme_ds4psy requires loading ggplot2

ggplot(datasets::iris) +
  geom_jitter(aes(x = Petal.Length, y = Petal.Width, color = Species), size = 3, alpha = 2/3) +
  labs(title = "Iris species", 
       caption = "Data from datasets::iris") +
  theme_ds4psy(col_title = "black", base_size = 11)
transl33t  

transl33t text into leet slang (using stringr).

Description

transl33t translates text into leet (or l33t) slang given a set of rules and the stringr package.

Usage

transl33t(txt, rules = l33t_rul35, in_case = "no", out_case = "no")

Arguments

taxt  The text (character string) to translate.

rules  Rules which existing character in txt is to be replaced by which new character (as named character vector). Default: rules = l33t_rul35.

in_case  Change case of input string txt. Default: in_case = "no". Set to "lo" or "up" for lower or uppercase, respectively.

out_case  Change case of output string. Default: out_case = "no". Set to "lo" or "up" for lower or uppercase, respectively.

See Also

l33t_rul35 for default rules.

Other text functions: l33t_rul35

Examples

# Use defaults:
transl33t(txt = "hello world")
transl33t(txt = c(letters))
transl33t(txt = c(LETTERS))

# Specify rules:
transl33t(txt = "hello world",
    rules = c("e" = "3", "l" = "1", "o" = "0"))

# Set input and output case:
transl33t(txt = "hello world", in_case = "up",
    rules = c("e" = "3", "l" = "1", "o" = "0"))
transl33t(txt = "hello world", out_case = "up",
    rules = c("e" = "3", "l" = "1", "o" = "0"))
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