

# Package ‘nhstplot’

October 13, 2022

**Type** Package

**Title** Plot Null Hypothesis Significance Tests

**Version** 1.1.0

**Description** Illustrate graphically the most common Null Hypothesis Significance Testing procedures. More specifically, this package provides functions to plot Chi-Squared, F, t (one- and two-tailed) and z (one- and two-tailed) tests, by plotting the probability density under the null hypothesis as a function of the different test statistic values. Although highly flexible (color theme, fonts, etc.), only the minimal number of arguments (observed test statistic, degrees of freedom) are necessary for a clear and useful graph to be plotted, with the observed test statistic and the p value, as well as their corresponding value labels. The axes are automatically scaled to present the relevant part and the overall shape of the probability density function. This package is especially intended for education purposes, as it provides a helpful support to help explain the Null Hypothesis Significance Testing process, its use and/or shortcomings.

**License** GPL-3

**LazyData** TRUE

**Depends** R (>= 3.5.0)

**Imports** ggplot2 (>= 3.3.0), stats (>= 3.5.0), grDevices (>= 3.5.0)

**RoxygenNote** 7.1.0

**Suggests** knitr, rmarkdown

**VignetteBuilder** knitr

**Encoding** UTF-8

**NeedsCompilation** no

**Author** Nils Myszkowski [aut, cre] (<<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1322-0777>>)

**Maintainer** Nils Myszkowski <nmyszkowski@pace.edu>

**Repository** CRAN

**Date/Publication** 2020-04-14 19:20:02 UTC

## R topics documented:

plotchisqtest . . . . . 2

plotfctest	4
plotttest	6
plotztest	8

<b>Index</b>	<b>11</b>
--------------	-----------

---

plotchisqtest	<i>Illustrate a <math>\chi^2</math> test graphically.</i>
---------------	---

---

### Description

This function plots the density probability distribution of a  $\chi^2$  statistic, with a vertical cutline at the observed  $\chi^2$  value specified. The p-value and the observed  $\chi^2$  value are plotted. Although largely customizable, only two arguments are required (the observed  $\chi^2$  and the degrees of freedom).

### Usage

```
plotchisqtest(
  chisq,
  df = chisq$parameter,
  blank = FALSE,
  xmax = "auto",
  title = parse(text = expression(chi^2 ~ "Test")),
  xlabel = parse(text = expression(chi^2)),
  ylabel = "Density of probability\under the null hypothesis",
  fontfamily = "serif",
  colorleft = "aliceblue",
  colorright = "firebrick3",
  colorleftcurve = "black",
  colorrightcurve = "black",
  colorcut = "black",
  colorplabel = colorright,
  theme = "default",
  signifdigitschisq = 3,
  curvelinesize = 0.4,
  cutlinesize = curvelinesize
)
```

### Arguments

chisq	A numeric value indicating the observed $\chi^2$ statistic. Alternatively, you can use an object of class <code>htest</code> created by the function <code>chisq.test()</code> .
df	A numeric value indicating the degrees of freedom. This argument is optional if you are using an <code>htest</code> object as the <code>chisq</code> argument.
blank	A logical that indicates whether to hide ( <code>blank = TRUE</code> ) the test statistic value, p value and cutline. The corresponding colors are actually only made transparent when <code>blank = TRUE</code> , so that the output is scaled exactly the same (this is useful and especially intended for step-by-step explanations).

xmax	A numeric including the maximum for the x-axis. Defaults to "auto", which scales the plot automatically (optional).
title	A character or expression indicating a custom title for the plot (optional).
xlabel	A character or expression indicating a custom title for the x axis (optional).
ylabel	A character or expression indicating a custom title for the y axis (optional).
fontfamily	A character indicating the font family of all the titles and labels (e.g. "serif" (default), "sans", "Helvetica", "Palatino", etc.) (optional).
colorleft	A character indicating the color for the "left" area under the curve (optional).
colorright	A character indicating the color for the "right" area under the curve (optional).
colorleftcurve	A character indicating the color for the "left" part of the curve (optional).
colorrightcurve	A character indicating the color for the "right" part of the curve (optional). By default, for color consistency, this color is also passed to the label, but this can be changed by providing an argument for the colorlabel parameter.
colorcut	A character indicating the color for the cut line at the observed test statistic (optional).
colorplabel	A character indicating the color for the label of the p-value (optional). By default, for color consistency, this color is the same as color of colorright.
theme	A character indicating one of the predefined color themes. The themes are "default" (light blue and red), "blackandwhite", "whiteandred", "blueandred", "greenandred" and "goldandblue") (optional). Supersedes colorleft and colorright if another argument than "default" is provided.
signifdigitschisq	A numeric indicating the number of desired significant figures reported for the $\chi^2$ label (optional).
curvelinesize	A numeric indicating the size of the curve line (optional).
cutlinesize	A numeric indicating the size of the cut line (optional). By default, the size of the curve line is used.

**Value**

A plot with the density of probability of  $\chi^2$  under the null hypothesis, annotated with the observed test statistic and the p-value.

**Author(s)**

Nils Myszkowski <nmyszkowski@pace.edu>

**Examples**

```
#Making a chi-squared plot with Chi-squared of 8 and df of 4
plotchisqtest(chisq = 8, df = 4)
```

```
#Note that the same can be obtained even quicker with:
plotchisqtest(8,4)
```

```
#The same plot without the Chi-Squared or p value
plotchisqtest(8,4, blank = TRUE)

#Plot using a chisq.test()
test <- chisq.test(c(A = 37, B = 18, C = 25))
plotchisqtest(test)
```

---

plotftest

*Illustrate an F Test graphically.*


---

### Description

This function plots the density probability distribution of an F statistic, with a vertical cutline at the observed F value specified. A p-value and the observed F value are plotted. Although largely customizable, only three arguments are required (the observed F and the degrees of freedom).

### Usage

```
plotftest(
  f,
  dfnum = f$fstatistic[2],
  dfdenom = f$fstatistic[3],
  blank = FALSE,
  xmax = "auto",
  title = "F Test",
  xlabel = "F",
  ylabel = "Density of probability\nunder the null hypothesis",
  fontfamily = "serif",
  colorleft = "aliceblue",
  colorright = "firebrick3",
  colorleftcurve = "black",
  colorrightcurve = "black",
  colorcut = "black",
  colorplabel = colorright,
  theme = "default",
  signifdigitsf = 3,
  curvelinesize = 0.4,
  cutlinesize = curvelinesize
)
```

### Arguments

f	A numeric value indicating the observed F statistic. Alternatively, you can pass an object of class <code>lm</code> created by the function <code>lm()</code> .
dfnum	A numeric value indicating the degrees of freedom of the numerator. This argument is optional if you are using an <code>lm</code> object as the <code>f</code> argument.

dfdenom	A numeric value indicating the degrees of freedom of the denominator. This argument is optional if you are using an <code>lm</code> object as the <code>f</code> argument.
blank	A logical that indicates whether to hide ( <code>blank = TRUE</code> ) the test statistic value, p value and cutline. The corresponding colors are actually only made transparent when <code>blank = TRUE</code> , so that the output is scaled exactly the same (this is useful and especially intended for step-by-step explanations).
xmax	A numeric including the maximum for the x-axis. Defaults to "auto", which scales the plot automatically (optional).
title	A character or expression indicating a custom title for the plot (optional).
xlabel	A character or expression indicating a custom title for the x axis (optional).
ylabel	A character or expression indicating a custom title for the y axis (optional).
fontfamily	A character indicating the font family of all the titles and labels (e.g. "serif" (default), "sans", "Helvetica", "Palatino", etc.) (optional).
colorleft	A character indicating the color for the "left" area under the curve (optional).
colorright	A character indicating the color for the "right" area under the curve (optional).
colorleftcurve	A character indicating the color for the "left" part of the curve (optional).
colorrightcurve	A character indicating the color for the "right" part of the curve (optional). By default, for color consistency, this color is also passed to the label, but this can be changed by providing an argument for the <code>colorlabel</code> parameter.
colorcut	A character indicating the color for the cut line at the observed test statistic (optional).
colorplabel	A character indicating the color for the label of the p-value (optional). By default, for color consistency, this color is the same as color of <code>colorright</code> .
theme	A character indicating one of the predefined color themes. The themes are "default" (light blue and red), "blackandwhite", "whiteandred", "blueandred", "greenandred" and "goldandblue" (optional). Supersedes <code>colorleft</code> and <code>colorright</code> if another argument than "default" is provided.
signifdigitsf	A numeric indicating the number of desired significant figures reported for the F (optional).
curvelinesize	A numeric indicating the size of the curve line (optional).
cutlinesize	A numeric indicating the size of the cut line (optional). By default, the size of the curve line is used.

**Value**

A plot with the density of probability of F under the null hypothesis, annotated with the observed test statistic and the p-value.

**Author(s)**

Nils Myszkowski <nmyszkowski@pace.edu>

## Examples

```
#Making an F plot with an F of 3, and degrees of freedom of 1 and 5.
plotftest(f = 4, dfnum = 3, dfdenom = 5)

#Note that the same can be obtained even quicker with:
plotftest(4,3,5)

#The same plot without the f or p value
plotftest(4,3,5, blank = TRUE)

#Passing an "lm" object
x <- rnorm(10) ; y <- x + rnorm(10)
fit <- lm(y ~ x)
plotftest(fit)
plotftest(summary(fit)) # also works
```

---

plotttest

*Illustrate a one- or two-tailed t test graphically.*

---

## Description

This function plots the density probability distribution of a Student's (or Welch's) t statistic, with appropriate vertical cutlines at the t value. The p-value and the observed t value are plotted. Although largely customizable, only two arguments are required (the observed t statistic and the degrees of freedom) for a two-tailed t test. The optional argument `tails = "one"` plots a one-tailed test plot (the tail is on the left or right, depending on the sign of the t statistic).

## Usage

```
plotttest(
  t,
  df = t$parameter,
  tails = "two",
  blank = FALSE,
  xmax = "auto",
  title = "t Test",
  xlabel = "t",
  ylabel = "Density of probability\nunder the null hypothesis",
  fontfamily = "serif",
  colormiddle = "aliceblue",
  colorsides = "firebrick3",
  colormiddlecurve = "black",
  colorsidescurve = "black",
  colorcut = "black",
  colorplabel = colorsides,
  theme = "default",
  signifdigitst = 3,
```

```

    curvelinesize = 0.4,
    cutlinesize = curvelinesize
)

```

### Arguments

<code>t</code>	A numeric value indicating the observed t statistic. Alternatively, you can pass an object of class <code>htest</code> created by the function <code>t.test()</code> or <code>cor.test()</code> .
<code>df</code>	A numeric value indicating the degrees of freedom. This argument is optional if you are using an <code>htest</code> object as the <code>t</code> argument.
<code>tails</code>	A character that indicates whether to plot a one ("one") or two ("two") tailed t-test (optional). By default, a two-tailed test is plotted.
<code>blank</code>	A logical that indicates whether to hide ( <code>blank = TRUE</code> ) the test statistic value, p value and cutline. The corresponding colors are actually only made transparent when <code>blank = TRUE</code> , so that the output is scaled exactly the same (this is useful and especially intended for step-by-step explanations).
<code>xmax</code>	A numeric including the maximum for the x-axis. Defaults to "auto", which scales the plot automatically (optional).
<code>title</code>	A character or expression indicating a custom title for the plot (optional).
<code>xlabel</code>	A character or expression indicating a custom title for the x axis (optional).
<code>ylabel</code>	A character or expression indicating a custom title for the y axis (optional).
<code>fontfamily</code>	A character indicating the font family of all the titles and labels (e.g. "serif" (default), "sans", "Helvetica", "Palatino", etc.) (optional).
<code>colormiddle</code>	A character indicating the color for the "middle" area under the curve (optional).
<code>colorsides</code>	A character indicating the color for the "side(s)" area(s) under the curve (optional).
<code>colormiddlecurve</code>	A character indicating the color for the "middle" part of the curve (optional).
<code>colorsidescurve</code>	A character indicating the color for the "side(s)" part of the curve (optional).
<code>colorcut</code>	A character indicating the color for the cut line at the observed test statistic (optional).
<code>colorplabel</code>	A character indicating the color for the label of the p-value (optional). By default, for color consistency, this color is the same as color of <code>colorright</code> .
<code>theme</code>	A character indicating one of the predefined color themes. The themes are "default" (light blue and red), "blackandwhite", "whiteandred", "blueandred", "greenandred" and "goldandblue" (optional). Supersedes <code>colormiddle</code> and <code>colorsides</code> if another argument than "default" is provided.
<code>signifdigitst</code>	A numeric indicating the number of desired significant figures reported for the t label (optional).
<code>curvelinesize</code>	A numeric indicating the size of the curve line (optional).
<code>cutlinesize</code>	A numeric indicating the size of the cut line(s) (optional). By default, the size of the curve line is used.

**Value**

A plot with the density of probability of  $t$  under the null hypothesis, annotated with the observed test statistic and the  $p$ -value.

**Author(s)**

Nils Myszkowski <nmyszkowski@pace.edu>

**Examples**

```
#Making a t test plot with a t value of 2 and df of 10
plottttest(t = 2, df = 10)

#Note that the same can be obtained even quicker with:
plottttest(2,10)

#The same plot without the t or p value
plottttest(2,10, blank = TRUE)

#Plotting a one-tailed test using the "tails" parameter.
plottttest(t = 2, df = 10, tails = "one")

#Using t.test() as an input
test <- t.test(rnorm(10), rnorm(10))
plottttest(test)

#Using cor.test() as an input
test <- cor.test(rnorm(10), rnorm(10))
plottttest(test)
```

---

plotztest

*Illustrate a one- or two-tailed  $z$  test graphically.*

---

**Description**

This function plots the density probability distribution of a  $z$  statistic, with appropriate vertical cut-lines at the  $z$  value. The  $p$ -value and the observed  $z$  value are plotted. Although largely customizable, only one argument is required (the observed  $z$  statistic) for a two-tailed  $z$  test. The optional argument `tails = "one"` plots a one-tailed test plot (the tail is on the left or right, depending on the sign of the  $z$  statistic).

**Usage**

```
plotztest(
  z,
  tails = "two",
  blank = FALSE,
```

```

xmax = "auto",
title = "z Test",
xlabel = "z",
ylabel = "Density of probability\nder the null hypothesis",
fontfamily = "serif",
colormiddle = "aliceblue",
colorsides = "firebrick3",
colormiddlecurve = "black",
colorsidescurve = "black",
colorcut = "black",
colorplabel = colorsides,
theme = "default",
signifdigitsz = 3,
curvelinesize = 0.4,
cutlinesize = curvelinesize
)

```

### Arguments

z	A numeric value indicating the observed t statistic.
tails	A character that indicates whether to plot a one ("one") or two ("two") tailed z-test (optional). By default, a two-tailed test is plotted.
blank	A logical that indicates whether to hide (blank = TRUE) the test statistic value, p value and outline. The corresponding colors are actually only made transparent when blank = TRUE, so that the output is scaled exactly the same (this is useful and especially intended for step-by-step explanations).
xmax	A numeric including the maximum for the x-axis. Defaults to "auto", which scales the plot automatically (optional).
title	A character or expression indicating a custom title for the plot (optional).
xlabel	A character or expression indicating a custom title for the x axis (optional).
ylabel	A character or expression indicating a custom title for the y axis (optional).
fontfamily	A character indicating the font family of all the titles and labels (e.g. "serif" (default), "sans", "Helvetica", "Palatino", etc.) (optional).
colormiddle	A character indicating the color for the "middle" area under the curve (optional).
colorsides	A character indicating the color for the "side(s)" area(s) under the curve (optional).
colormiddlecurve	A character indicating the color for the "middle" part of the curve (optional).
colorsidescurve	A character indicating the color for the "side(s)" part of the curve (optional).
colorcut	A character indicating the color for the cut line at the observed test statistic (optional).
colorplabel	A character indicating the color for the label of the p-value (optional). By default, for color consistency, this color is the same as color of colorright.

theme	A character indicating one of the predefined color themes. The themes are "default" (light blue and red), "blackandwhite", "whiteandred", "blueandred", "greenandred" and "goldandblue") (optional). Supersedes colormiddle and colorsides if another argument than "default" is provided.
signifdigitsz	A numeric indicating the number of desired significant figures reported for the z label (optional).
curvelinesize	A numeric indicating the size of the curve line (optional).
cutlinesize	A numeric indicating the size of the cut line(s) (optional). By default, the size of the curve line is used.

**Value**

Returns a plot with the density of probability of z under the null hypothesis, annotated with the observed z statistic and the p-value.

**Author(s)**

Nils Myszkowski <nmyszkowski@pace.edu>

**Examples**

```
#Making a z test plot with a z value of 2.
plotztest(z = 2)

#Note that the same can be obtained even quicker with:
plotztest(2)

#The same plot without the z or p value
plotztest(2, blank = TRUE)

#Plotting a one-tailed test using the "tails" parameter.
plotztest(z = 2, tails = "one")
```

# Index

plotchisqtest, 2  
plotftest, 4  
plotttest, 6  
plotztest, 8