Chicken soap

HUST Bioinformatics course series for undergraduates

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Section 1: outline

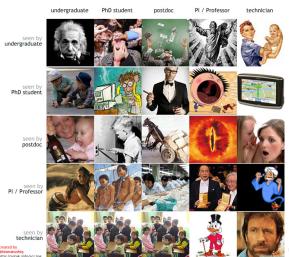
Outline

- the two most important figures in science
- think in English
- think creative
- find your own truth

section 2: contents

how people in science see each other

How people in science see each other



5/19

the most important Scientific virtue

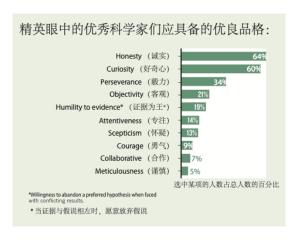


Figure 2: most important core values selected by elite scientists

think in English

怎么练习口语和语感?

- Find a short article that you know every word
- Read it aloud at a quiet place so that you can hear it
- O this everyday for three years

think creative

How?

- Read a research paper
 - Find three limitations of the research
- 4 Address these issues with your own ideas
- O bo this once a week for three years

try find your own truth

未经调研,不要轻易相信别人结论,特别是科普文章。

There is a reproducibility crisis in scientific community:

- 70% of researchers failed to reproduce others' experiments
- 50% failed to reproduce their own

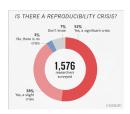
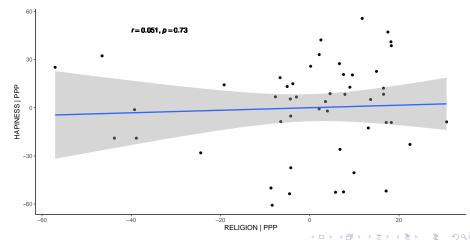


Figure 3: reproducibility crisis (Nature 2015 survey)

Religious and happiness

Are religious people happier? (Pew research 2019)

Religion, GDP and happiness.



The data

```
data/talk00/data.xlsx
```

head(rhp);

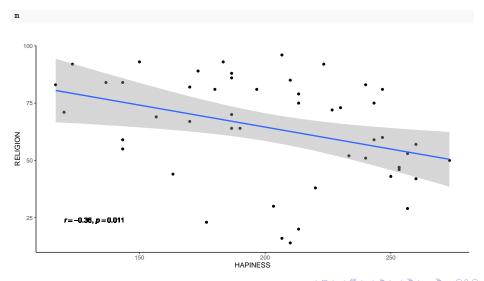
```
##
               happiness rel
                               ppp
## Switzerland
                  273.33
                          50 58551
## Austria
                  260.00 42 47250
## Tceland
                  260.00 57 46097
## Finland
                  256.67 53 41120
## Sweden
                  256.67 29 47922
                  253.33 46 45553
## Canada
```

Single factor analysis

Happiness vs. Religion

```
c = cor.test( rhp$happiness, rhp$rel);
ea <- substitute(
  italic(r)~"="~r2*","~italic(p)==pvalue,
 list(
   r2 = as.vector(format(c$estimate, digits = 2)),
   pvalue = as.vector( format( c$p.value , digits = 2) )
 )):
eq <- as.character(as.expression(eq));
m<-ggplot(rhp, aes(x=happiness, y=rel)) +
    geom point() +
    labs(y="RELIGION", x = "HAPINESS")+
    theme classic() +
    geom smooth(method=lm) +
    geom_text( data = NULL,
               aes(x = 120, y = 25, label = eq, hjust = 0, vjust = 1),
               size = 4, parse = TRUE, inherit.aes=FALSE);
```

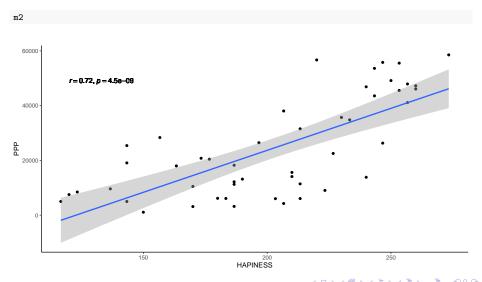
Plot



Happiness vs. ppp

```
c = cor.test( rhp$happiness, rhp$ppp);
ea <- substitute(
  italic(r)~"="~r2*","~italic(p)==pvalue,
  list(
    r2 = as.vector(format(c$estimate, digits = 2)),
    pvalue = as.vector( format( c$p.value , digits = 2) )
  )):
eq <- as.character(as.expression(eq));
m2<-ggplot(rhp, aes(x=happiness, y=ppp)) +
    geom point() +
    labs(v="PPP", x = "HAPINESS")+
    theme_classic() +
    geom smooth(method=lm) +
    geom_text( data = NULL,
               aes( x = 120, y = 50000, label= eq, hjust = 0, vjust = 1),
               size = 4, parse = TRUE, inherit.aes=FALSE);
```

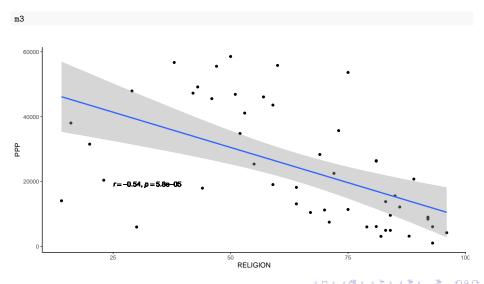
Plot



Religion vs. ppp

```
c = cor.test( rhp$rel, rhp$ppp);
ea <- substitute(
  italic(r)~"="~r2*","~italic(p)==pvalue,
  list(
    r2 = as.vector(format(c$estimate, digits = 2)),
    pvalue = as.vector( format( c$p.value , digits = 2) )
  )):
eq <- as.character(as.expression(eq));
m3<-ggplot(rhp, aes(x=rel, y=ppp)) +
    geom point() +
    labs(v="PPP", x = "RELIGION")+
    theme_classic() +
    geom smooth(method=lm) +
    geom_text( data = NULL,
               aes(x = 25, y = 20000, label = eq, hjust = 0, vjust = 1),
               size = 4, parse = TRUE, inherit.aes=FALSE);
```

Plot



Happiness vs. PPP vs. Religion

summary(glm(happiness ~ ppp + rel, data = rhp));

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = happiness ~ ppp + rel, data = rhp)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
      Min
               10 Median
                           30
                                        Max
## -60.080 -15.469 5.794 19.668
                                   54.697
##
## Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
##
## (Intercept) 1.544e+02 1.979e+01 7.801 5.83e-10 ***
## ppp 1.757e-03 2.853e-04 6.159 1.67e-07 ***
            7.911e-02 2.286e-01 0.346 0.731
## rel
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for gaussian family taken to be 888.8269)
##
      Null deviance: 85866 on 48 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 40886 on 46 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 476.67
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 2
```

Concluding remarks

- 不轻信
- 有创新性
- 有用