

Linear regression

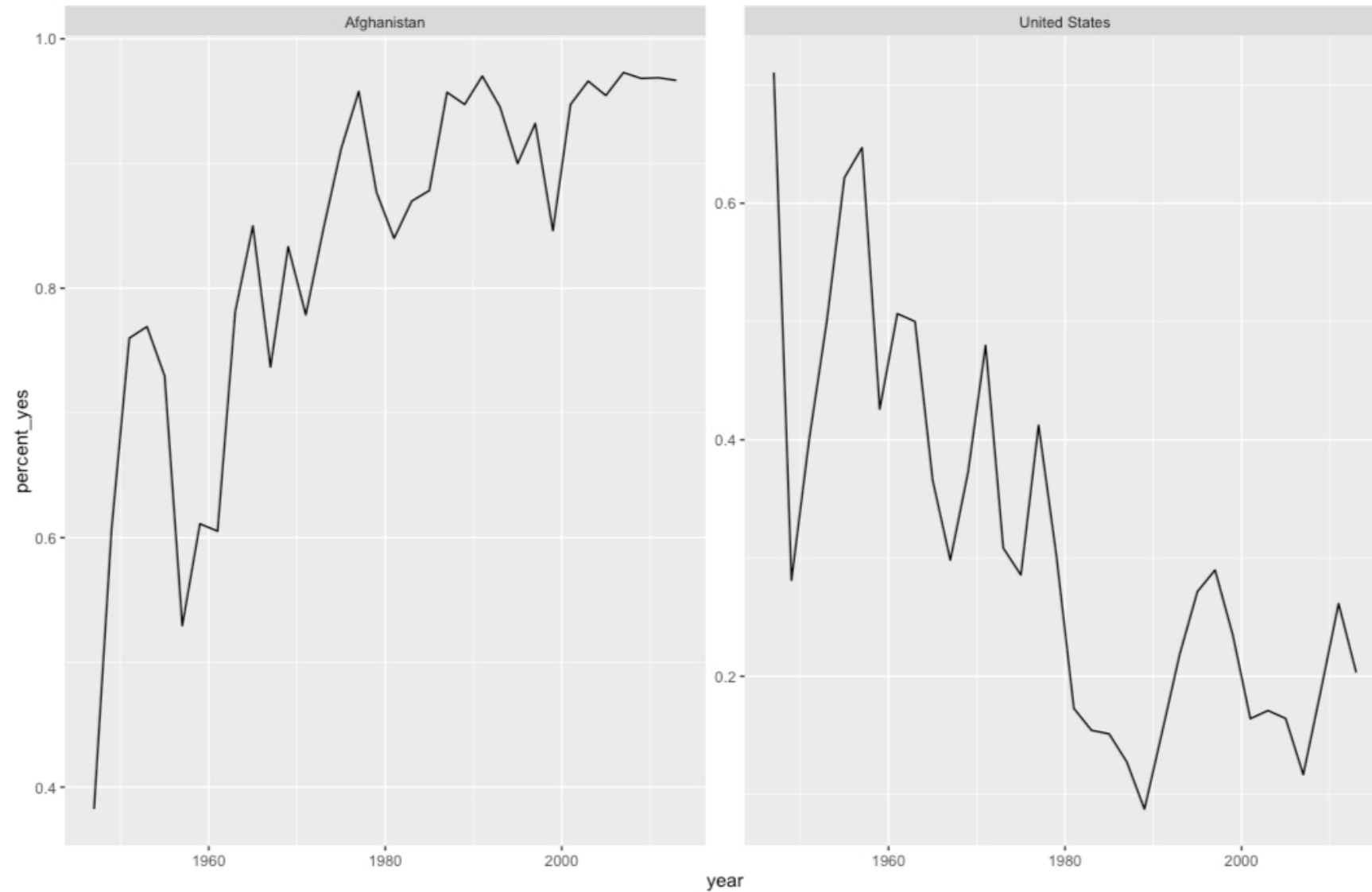
CASE STUDY: EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN R



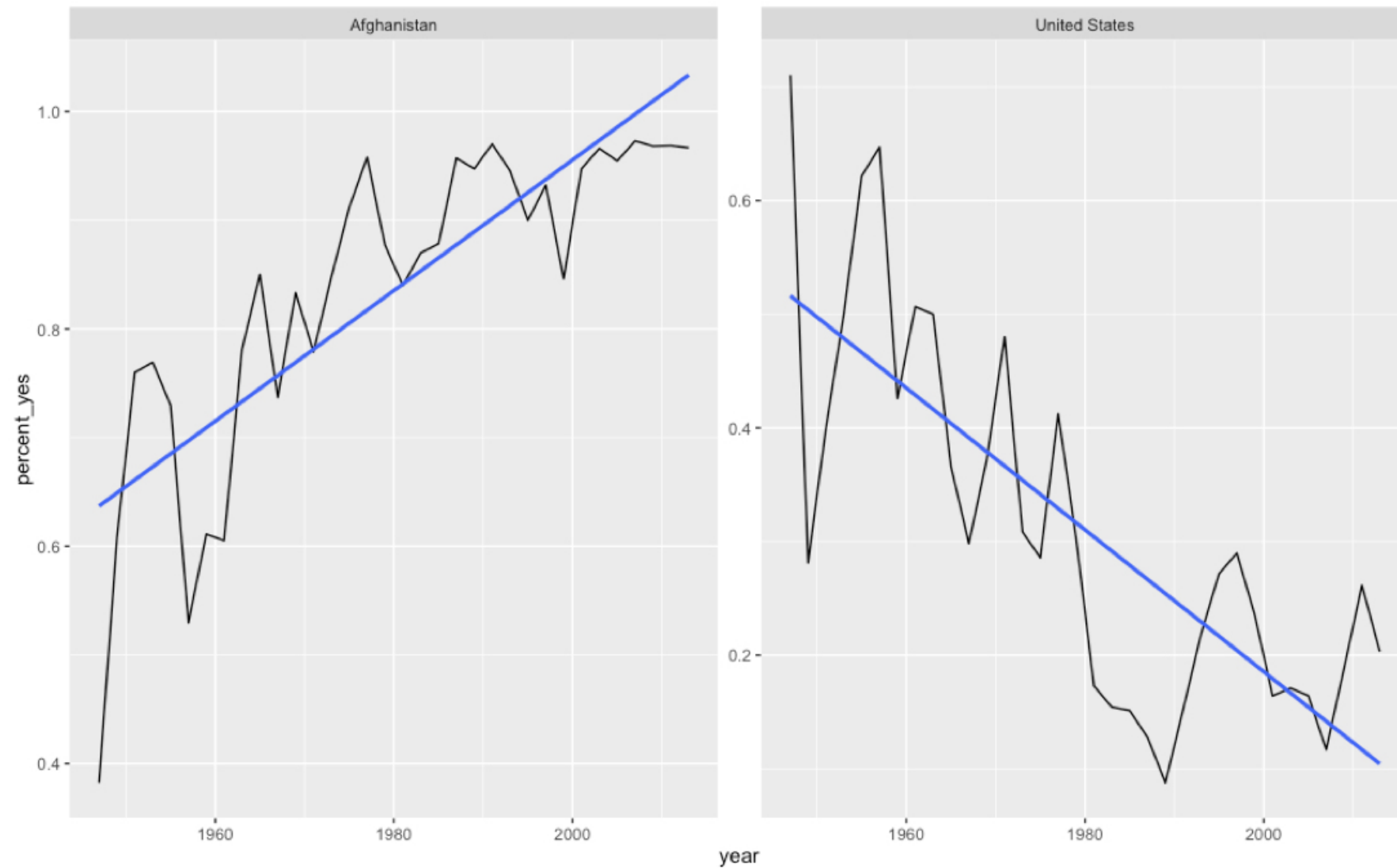
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Chief Data Scientist, DataCamp

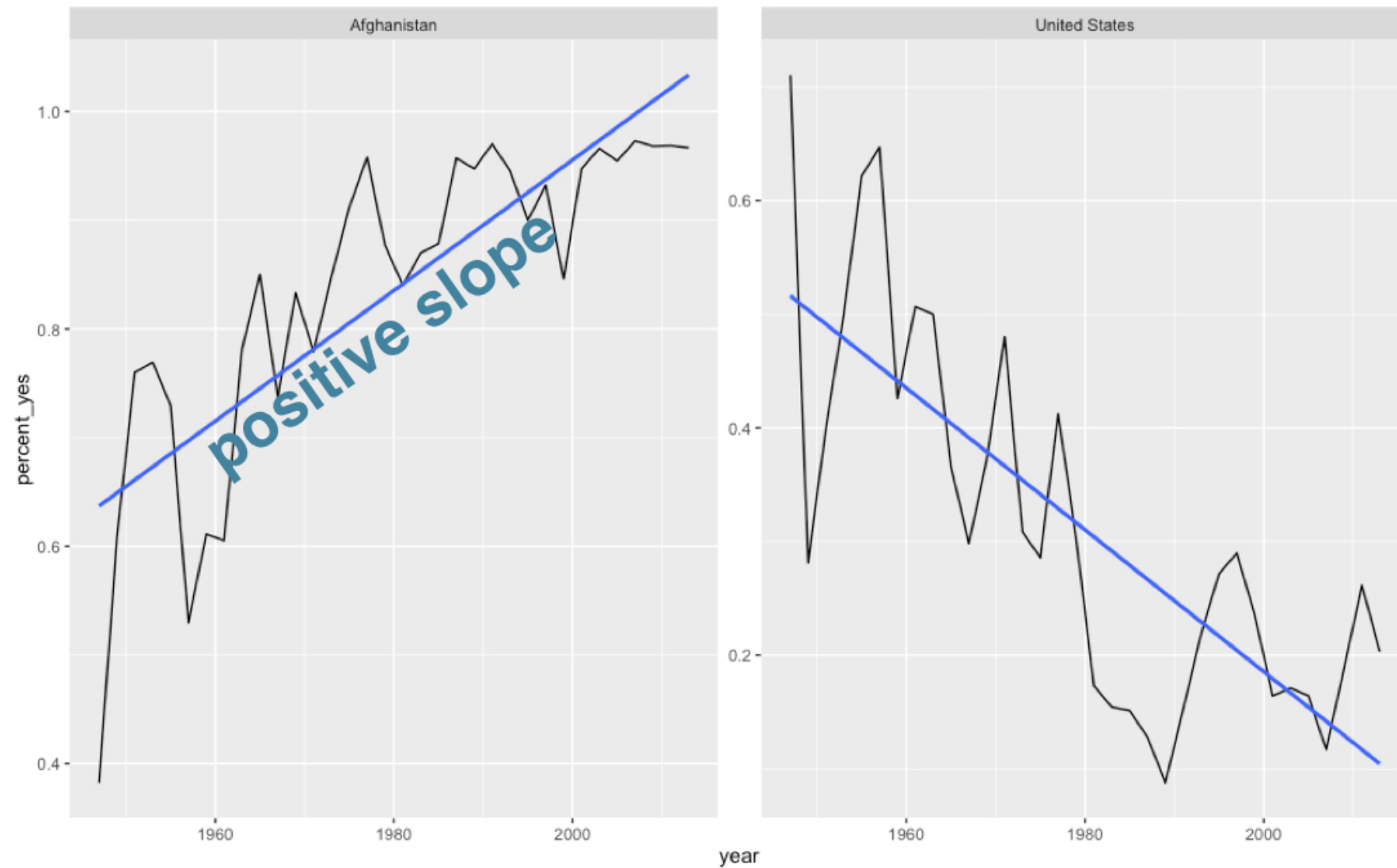
Quantifying trends



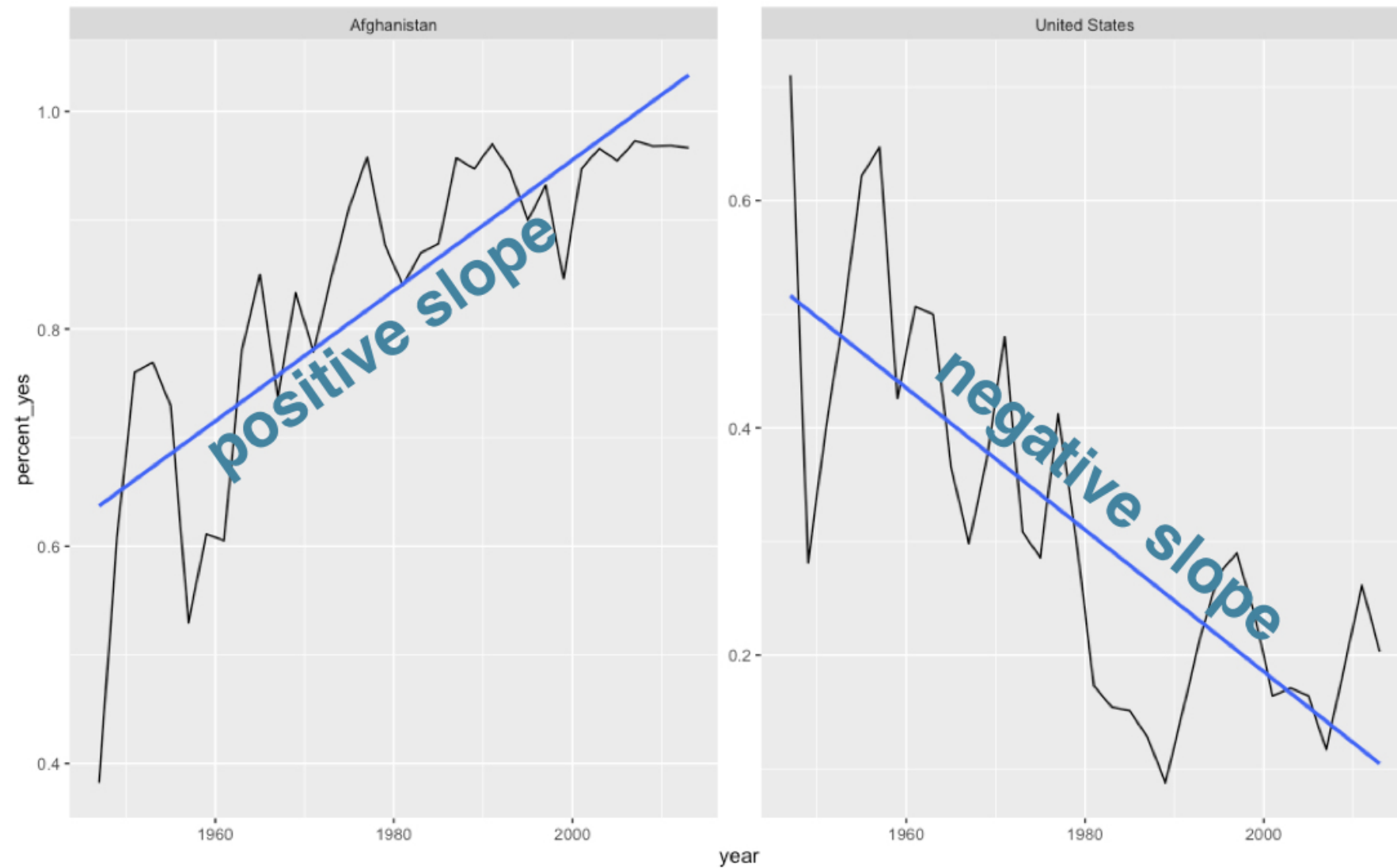
Linear regression



Linear regression



Linear regression



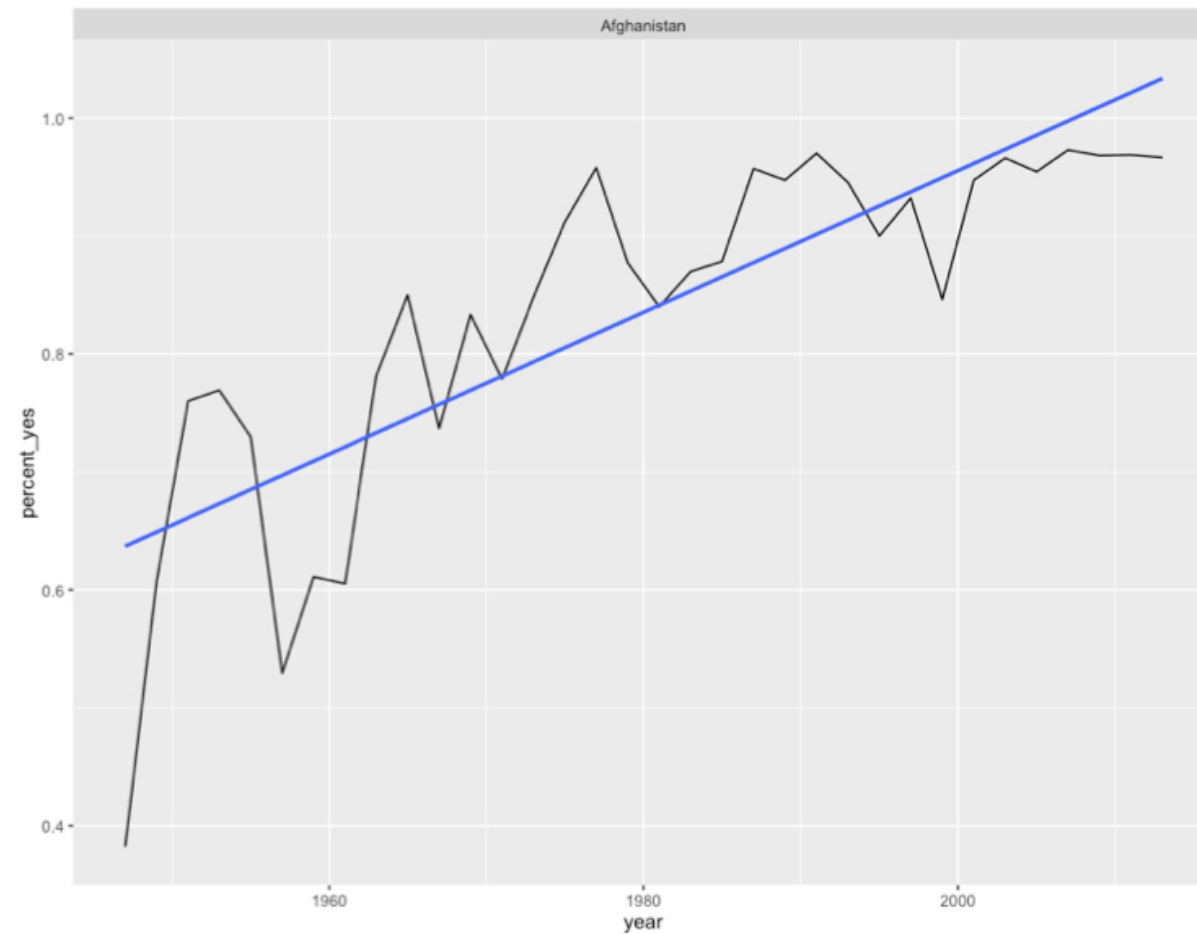
Fitting model to Afghanistan

```
afghanistan <- by_year_country %>%  
  filter(country == "Afghanistan")  
afghanistan
```

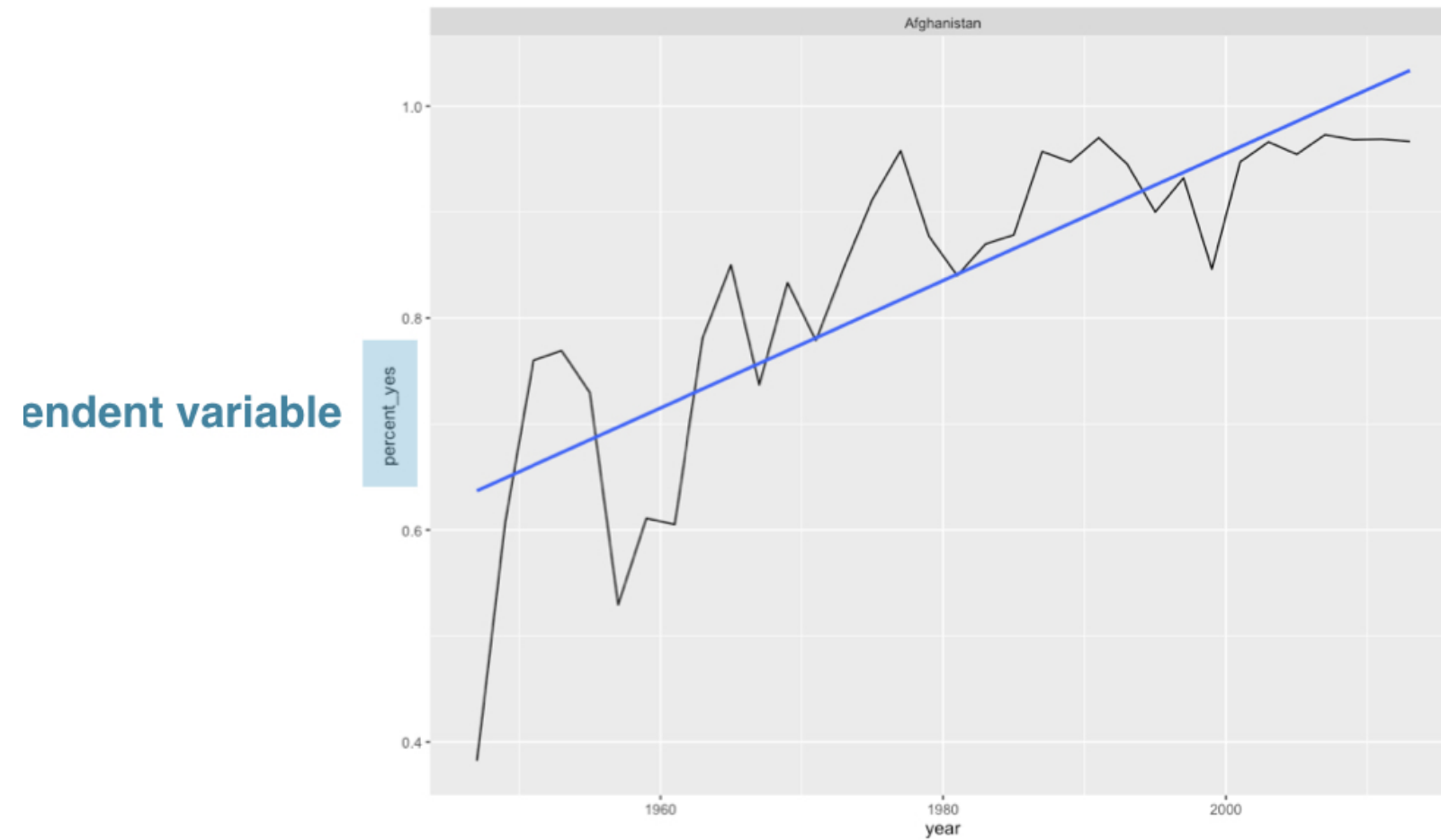
```
# A tibble: 34 × 4  
  year    country total percent_yes  
  <dbl>    <chr> <int>      <dbl>  
1  1947 Afghanistan    34  0.3823529  
2  1949 Afghanistan    51  0.6078431  
3  1951 Afghanistan    25  0.7600000  
4  1953 Afghanistan    26  0.7692308  
5  1955 Afghanistan    37  0.7297297  
6  1957 Afghanistan    34  0.5294118  
7  1959 Afghanistan    54  0.6111111  
8  1961 Afghanistan    76  0.6052632  
9  1963 Afghanistan    32  0.7812500  
10 1965 Afghanistan    40  0.8500000  
# ... with 24 more rows
```

Fitting model to Afghanistan

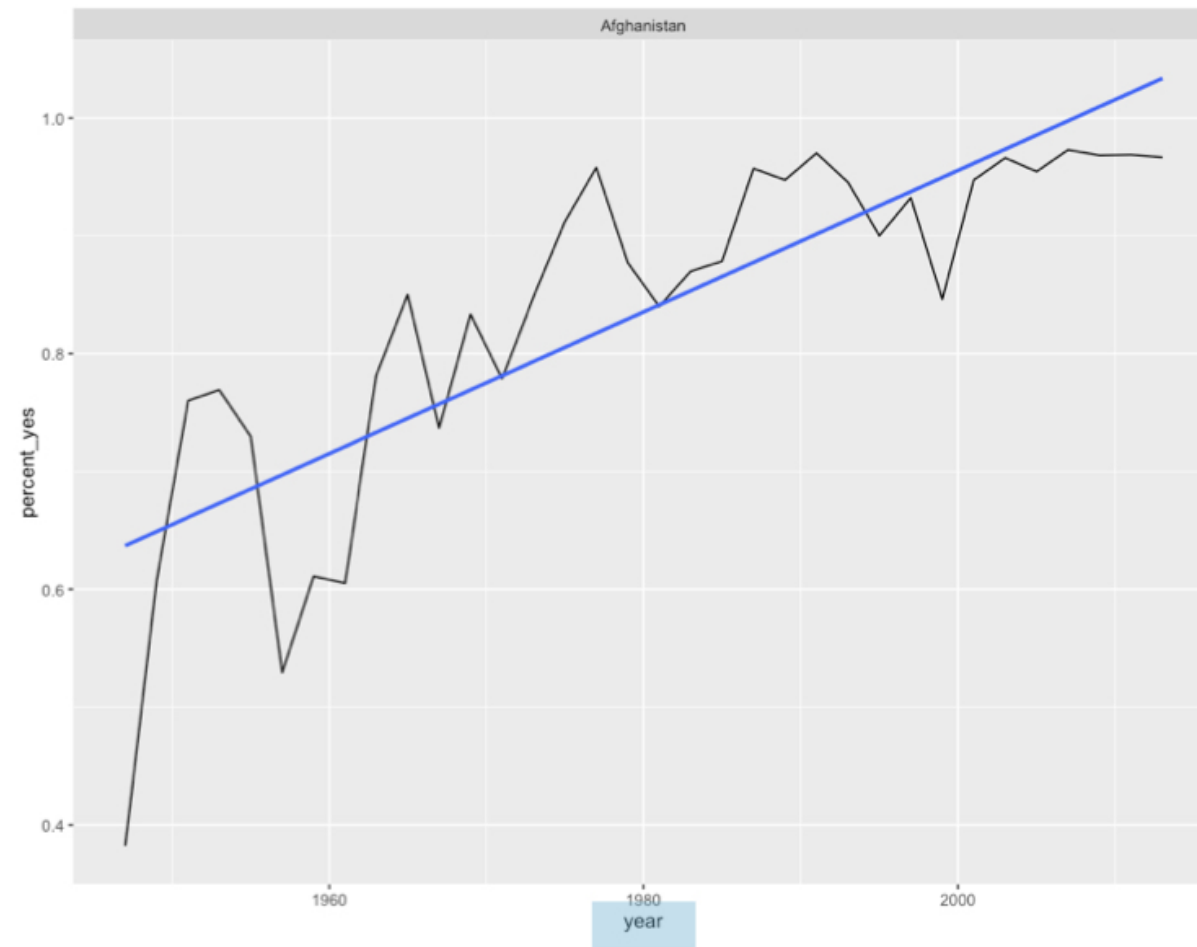
```
model <- lm(percent_yes ~ year, data = afghanistan)
```



Fitting model to Afghanistan



Fitting model to Afghanistan



independent variable

Fitting model to Afghanistan

```
summary(model)
```

```
Call:
lm(formula = percent_yes ~ year, data = afghanistan)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-0.254667 -0.038650 -0.001945  0.057110  0.140596

Coefficients:
            Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) -1.106e+01  1.471e+00  -7.523 1.44e-08 ***
year         6.009e-03  7.426e-04   8.092 3.06e-09 ***
<hr />
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.08497 on 32 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.6717, \tAdjusted R-squared:  0.6615
F-statistic: 65.48 on 1 and 32 DF,  p-value: 3.065e-09
positive slope
3e-09 = .000000003
```

Visualization can surprise you, but it doesn't scale well.

Visualization can surprise you, but it doesn't scale well.
Modeling scales well, but it can't surprise you.

-Hadley Wickham

Let's practice!

CASE STUDY: EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN R

Tidying models with broom

CASE STUDY: EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN R



Dave Robinson
Chief Data Scientist, DataCamp

A model fit is a “messy” object

```
summary(model)
```

```
Call:
lm(formula = percent_yes ~ year, data = afghanistan)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-0.254667 -0.038650 -0.001945  0.057110  0.140596

Coefficients:
            Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) -1.106e+01  1.471e+00  -7.523 1.44e-08 ***
year          6.009e-03  7.426e-04   8.092 3.06e-09 ***
<hr />
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.08497 on 32 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.6717, Adjusted R-squared:  0.6615
F-statistic: 65.48 on 1 and 32 DF,  p-value: 3.065e-09
```

Models are difficult to combine

```
model1 <- lm(percent_yes ~ year, data = afghanistan)
model2 <- lm(percent_yes ~ year, data = united_states)
model3 <- lm(percent_yes ~ year, data = canada)
```

broom turns a model into a data frame

```
library(broom)
tidy(model)
```

	term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
1	(Intercept)	-11.063084650	1.4705189228	-7.523252	1.444892e-08
2	year	0.006009299	0.0007426499	8.091698	3.064797e-09

Tidy models can be combined

```
model1 <- lm(percent_yes ~ year, data = afghanistan)
model2 <- lm(percent_yes ~ year, data = united_states)
tidy(model1)
```

```
      term      estimate  std.error statistic    p.value
1 (Intercept) -11.063084650 1.4705189228 -7.523252 1.444892e-08
2      year      0.006009299 0.0007426499  8.091698 3.064797e-09
```

```
tidy(model2)
```

```
      term      estimate  std.error statistic    p.value
1 (Intercept) 12.664145512 1.8379742715  6.890274 8.477089e-08
2      year  -0.006239305 0.0009282243 -6.721764 1.366904e-07
> bind_rows(tidy(model1), tidy(model2))
      term      estimate  std.error statistic    p.value
1 (Intercept) -11.063084650 1.4705189228 -7.523252 1.444892e-08
2      year      0.006009299 0.0007426499  8.091698 3.064797e-09
3 (Intercept) 12.664145512 1.8379742715  6.890274 8.477089e-08
4      year  -0.006239305 0.0009282243 -6.721764 1.366904e-07
```

Let's practice!

CASE STUDY: EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN R

Nesting for multiple models

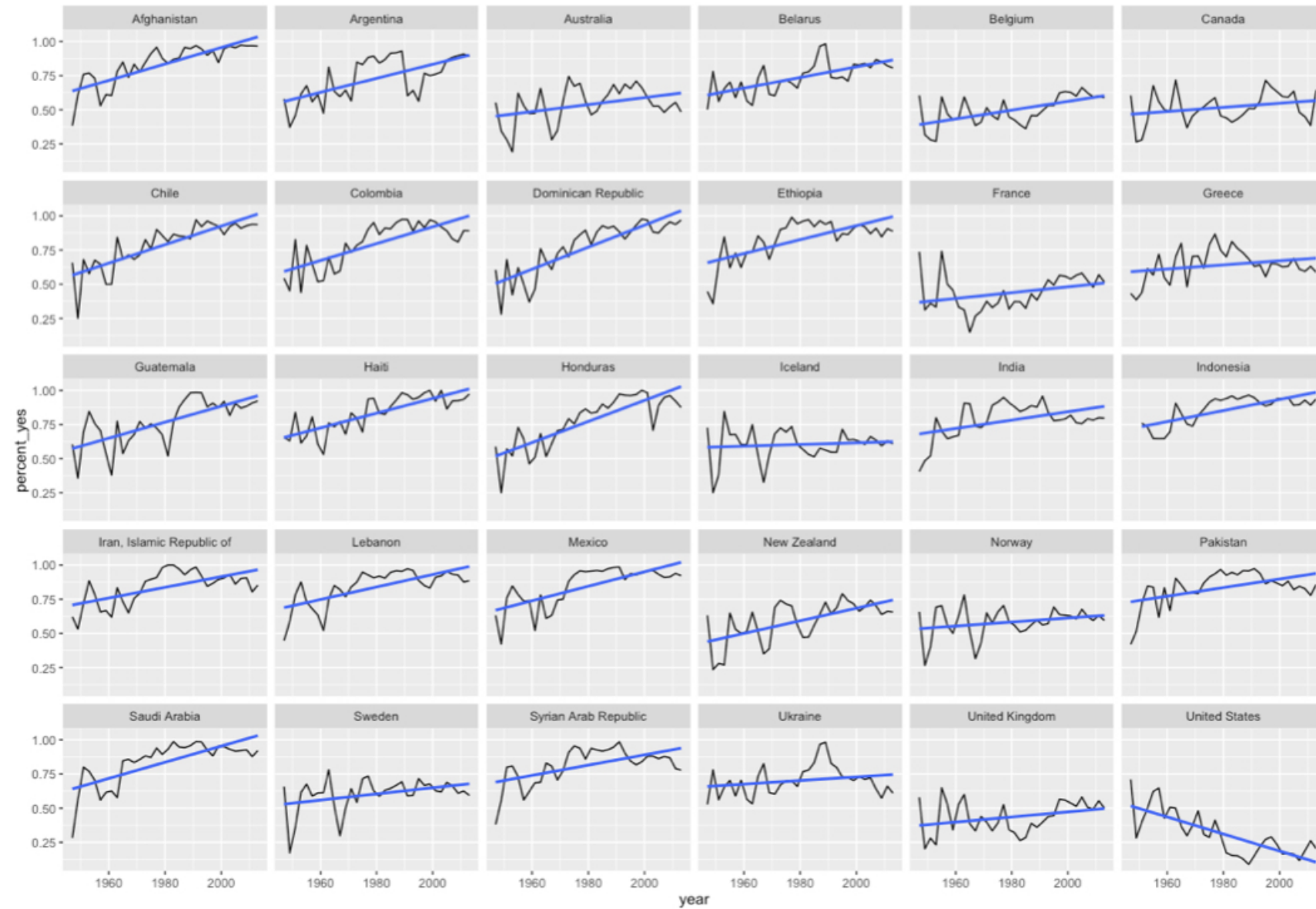
CASE STUDY: EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN R



Dave Robinson

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One model for each country



Start with one row per country

by_year_country

```
# A tibble: 4,744 × 4
  year          country total percent_yes
  <dbl>         <chr>  <int>      <dbl>
1  1947    Afghanistan     34  0.3823529
2  1947     Argentina     38  0.5789474
3  1947     Australia     38  0.5526316
4  1947      Belarus     38  0.5000000
5  1947      Belgium     38  0.6052632
6  1947 Bolivia, Plurinational State of 37  0.5945946
7  1947       Brazil     38  0.6578947
8  1947       Canada     38  0.6052632
9  1947        Chile     38  0.6578947
10 1947     Colombia     35  0.5428571
# ... with 4,734 more rows
```

nest() turns it into one row per country

```
library(tidyr)
by_year_country %>%
  nest(-country)
```

- “nested” year, total, percent_yes data for just Afghanistan

```
# A tibble: 200 × 2
  country data
  <chr> <list>
1 Afghanistan <tibble [34 × 3]>
2 Argentina <tibble [34 × 3]>
3 Australia <tibble [34 × 3]>
4 Belarus <tibble [34 × 3]>
5 Belgium <tibble [34 × 3]>
6 Bolivia, Plurinational State of <tibble [34 × 3]>
7 Brazil <tibble [34 × 3]>
8 Canada <tibble [34 × 3]>
9 Chile <tibble [34 × 3]>
10 Colombia <tibble [34 × 3]>
# ... with 190 more rows
```

```
# A tibble: 34 × 3
  year total percent_yes
  <dbl> <int> <dbl>
1 1947 34 0.3823529
2 1949 51 0.6078431
3 1951 25 0.7600000
4 1953 26 0.7629308
5 1955 37 0.7297297
6 1957 34 0.5294118
7 1959 54 0.6111111
8 1961 76 0.6052632
9 1963 32 0.7812500
10 1965 40 0.8500000
# ... with 24 more rows
```

- `-country` means “nest all except country”

unnest() does the opposite

```
by_year_country %>%  
  nest(-country) %>%  
  unnest(data)
```

```
# A tibble: 4,744 × 4  
  year total percent_yes country  
  <dbl> <int>      <dbl>    <chr>  
1  1947    34  0.3823529 Afghanistan  
2  1947    38  0.5789474 Argentina  
3  1947    38  0.5789474 United Kingdom  
4  1947    38  0.5526316 Australia  
5  1947    38  0.5000000 Belarus  
6  1947    38  0.5000000 Egypt  
7  1947    38  0.5000000 South Africa  
8  1947    38  0.5000000 Yugoslavia  
9  1947    38  0.6052632 Belgium  
10 1947    38  0.6052632 Canada
```

Let's practice!

CASE STUDY: EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN R

Fitting multiple models

CASE STUDY: EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN R



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nest() turns data into one row per country

```
library(tidyr)
by_year_country %>%
  nest(-country)
```

```
# A tibble: 200 × 2
  country data
  <chr> <list>
1 Afghanistan <tibble [34 × 3]>
2 Argentina <tibble [34 × 3]>
3 Australia <tibble [34 × 3]>
4 Belarus <tibble [34 × 3]>
5 Belgium <tibble [34 × 3]>
6 Bolivia, Plurinational State of <tibble [34 × 3]>
7 Brazil <tibble [34 × 3]>
8 Canada <tibble [34 × 3]>
9 Chile <tibble [34 × 3]>
10 Colombia <tibble [34 × 3]>
# ... with 190 more rows
```

```
# A tibble: 34 × 3
  year total percent_yes
  <dbl> <int> <dbl>
1 1947 34 0.3823529
2 1949 51 0.6078431
3 1951 25 0.7600000
4 1953 26 0.7629308
5 1955 37 0.7297297
6 1957 34 0.5294118
7 1959 54 0.6111111
8 1961 76 0.6052632
9 1963 32 0.7812500
10 1965 40 0.8500000
# ... with 24 more rows
```

map() applies an operation to each item in a list

```
v <- list(1, 2, 3)  
map(v, ~ . * 10)
```

```
[[1]]
```

```
[1] 10
```

```
[[2]]
```

```
[1] 20
```

```
[[3]]
```

```
[1] 30
```

map() fits a model to each dataset

```
library(purrr)
by_year_country %>%
  nest(-country) %>%
  mutate(models = map(data, ~ lm(percent_yes ~ year, .)))
```

```
# A tibble: 200 × 3
  country          data  models
  <chr>          <list>  <list>
1 Afghanistan <tibble [34 × 3]> <S3: lm>
2 Argentina   <tibble [34 × 3]> <S3: lm>
3 Australia    <tibble [34 × 3]> <S3: lm>
4 Belarus      <tibble [34 × 3]> <S3: lm>
5 Belgium      <tibble [34 × 3]> <S3: lm>
6 Bolivia, Plurinational State of <tibble [34 × 3]> <S3: lm>
7 Brazil       <tibble [34 × 3]> <S3: lm>
8 Canada       <tibble [34 × 3]> <S3: lm>
9 Chile        <tibble [34 × 3]> <S3: lm>
10 Colombia    <tibble [34 × 3]> <S3: lm>
# ... with 190 more rows
```

tidy turns each model into a data frame

```
by_year_country %>%  
  nest(-country) %>%  
  mutate(models = map(data, ~ lm(percent_yes ~ year, .))) %>%  
  mutate(tidied = map(models, tidy))
```

```
# A tibble: 200 × 4  
  country data models tidied  
  <chr> <list> <list> <list>  
1 Afghanistan <tibble [34 × 3]> <S3: lm> <data.frame [2 × 5]>  
2 Argentina <tibble [34 × 3]> <S3: lm> <data.frame [2 × 5]>  
3 Australia <tibble [34 × 3]> <S3: lm> <data.frame [2 × 5]>  
4 Belarus <tibble [34 × 3]> <S3: lm> <data.frame [2 × 5]>  
5 Belgium <tibble [34 × 3]> <S3: lm> <data.frame [2 × 5]>  
6 Bolivia, Plurinational State of <tibble [34 × 3]> <S3: lm> <data.frame [2 × 5]>  
7 Brazil <tibble [34 × 3]> <S3: lm> <data.frame [2 × 5]>  
8 Canada <tibble [34 × 3]> <S3: lm> <data.frame [2 × 5]>  
9 Chile <tibble [34 × 3]> <S3: lm> <data.frame [2 × 5]>  
10 Colombia <tibble [34 × 3]> <S3: lm> <data.frame [2 × 5]>  
# ... with 190 more rows
```

```
tidy(model1)
```

```
term estimate std.error statistic p.value  
1 (Intercept) -11.063084650 1.4705189228 -7.523252 1.444892e-08  
2 year 0.006000200 0.0007426400 8.091608 3.064797e-09
```

unnest() combines the tidied models

```
by_year_country %>%  
  nest(-country) %>%  
  mutate(models = map(data, ~ lm(percent_yes ~ year, .))) %>%  
  mutate(tidied = map(models, tidy)) %>%  
  unnest(tidied)
```

```
# A tibble: 399 × 6  
  country      term      estimate std.error statistic    p.value  
  <chr>      <chr>      <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>  
1 Afghanistan (Intercept) -11.063084650 1.4705189228 -7.523252 1.444892e-08  
2 Afghanistan      year    0.006009299 0.0007426499  8.091698 3.064797e-09  
3 Argentina (Intercept) -9.464512565 2.1008982371 -4.504984 8.322481e-05  
4 Argentina      year    0.005148829 0.0010610076  4.852773 3.047078e-05  
5 Australia (Intercept) -4.545492536 2.1479916283 -2.116159 4.220387e-02  
6 Australia      year    0.002567161 0.0010847910  2.366503 2.417617e-02  
7 Belarus (Intercept) -7.000692717 1.5024232546 -4.659601 5.329950e-05  
8 Belarus      year    0.003907557 0.0007587624  5.149908 1.284924e-05  
9 Belgium (Intercept) -5.845534016 1.5153390521 -3.857575 5.216573e-04  
10 Belgium      year    0.003203234 0.0007652852  4.185673 2.072981e-04  
# ... with 389 more rows
```

Let's practice!

CASE STUDY: EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN R

Working with many tidy models

CASE STUDY: EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN R



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Chief Data Scientist, DataCamp

We have a model for each country

country_coefficients

```
# A tibble: 399 × 6
  country      term      estimate std.error statistic    p.value
  <chr>      <chr>      <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>
1 Afghanistan (Intercept) -11.063084650 1.4705189228 -7.523252 1.444892e-08
2 Afghanistan      year    0.006009299 0.0007426499  8.091698 3.064797e-09
3 Argentina (Intercept)  -9.464512565 2.1008982371 -4.504984 8.322481e-05
4 Argentina      year    0.005148829 0.0010610076  4.852773 3.047078e-05
5 Australia (Intercept)  -4.545492536 2.1479916283 -2.116159 4.220387e-02
6 Australia      year    0.002567161 0.0010847910  2.366503 2.417617e-02
7 Belarus (Intercept)   -7.000692717 1.5024232546 -4.659601 5.329950e-05
8 Belarus      year    0.003907557 0.0007587624  5.149908 1.284924e-05
9 Belgium (Intercept)   -5.845534016 1.5153390521 -3.857575 5.216573e-04
10 Belgium      year    0.003203234 0.0007652852  4.185673 2.072981e-04
# ... with 389 more rows
```

Filter for the year term (slope)

```
country_coefficients %>%  
  filter(term == "year")
```

```
# A tibble: 199 × 6  
  country term estimate std.error statistic p.value  
  <chr> <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>  
1 Afghanistan year 0.006009299 0.0007426499 8.091698 3.064797e-09  
2 Argentina year 0.005148829 0.0010610076 4.852773 3.047078e-05  
3 Australia year 0.002567161 0.0010847910 2.366503 2.417617e-02  
4 Belarus year 0.003907557 0.0007587624 5.149908 1.284924e-05  
5 Belgium year 0.003203234 0.0007652852 4.185673 2.072981e-04  
6 Bolivia, Plurinational State of year 0.005802864 0.0009657515 6.008651 1.058595e-06  
7 Brazil year 0.006107151 0.0008167736 7.477164 1.641169e-08  
8 Canada year 0.001515867 0.0009552118 1.586943 1.223590e-01  
9 Chile year 0.006775560 0.0008220463 8.242310 2.045608e-09  
10 Colombia year 0.006157755 0.0009645084 6.384346 3.584226e-07  
# ... with 189 more rows
```

- Multiple hypothesis correction because some p-values will be less than .05 by chance

Filtered by adjusted p-value

```
country_coefficients %>%  
  filter(term == "year") %>%  
  filter(p.adjust(p.value) < .05)
```

```
# A tibble: 61 × 6
```

	country	term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1	Afghanistan	year	0.006009299	0.0007426499	8.091698	3.064797e-09
2	Argentina	year	0.005148829	0.0010610076	4.852773	3.047078e-05
3	Belarus	year	0.003907557	0.0007587624	5.149908	1.284924e-05
4	Belgium	year	0.003203234	0.0007652852	4.185673	2.072981e-04
5	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	year	0.005802864	0.0009657515	6.008651	1.058595e-06
6	Brazil	year	0.006107151	0.0008167736	7.477164	1.641169e-08
7	Chile	year	0.006775560	0.0008220463	8.242310	2.045608e-09
8	Colombia	year	0.006157755	0.0009645084	6.384346	3.584226e-07
9	Costa Rica	year	0.006539273	0.0008119113	8.054171	3.391094e-09
10	Cuba	year	0.004610867	0.0007205029	6.399512	3.431579e-07

Let's practice!

CASE STUDY: EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN R