

Mappeeksamen IDR4000

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Table of contents

Introduksjon	3
1 Assignment 1: Reliability and tools for reproducible data science	4
1.1 Elements of the report	4
1.2 Starten av rapport	4
1.2.1 Tabell over o2-tester med utvalgt data	4
1.2.2 Figur fra o2-test	5
2 Assignment 2: Regression models, predicting from data	7
3 Assignment 3: Drawing inference from statistical models, and statistical power	8
4 Assignment 4: Study designs	9
4.1 Overview	9
5 Assignment 5: Analyzing repeated measures experiments	10
5.1 Assignment overview	10
5.2 Introduction	10
5.3 Methods	10
5.3.1 Participants and study overview	10
5.3.2 Muscle strength and hypertrophy	10
5.3.3 Data analysis and statistics	10
5.4 Results	10
5.5 Discussion	14
5.6 Conclusion	14
6 Philosophy of science	15
7 Molecular Laboratory report	16
References	17

Introduksjon

Mappeeksamen består av følgende deler:

- Rapport: “Deskriptiv statistikk, reliabilitet og validitet og verktøy for reproduserbar vitenskap”.
- Laborasjonsrapport fra molekylærlabb
- Arbeidskrav i vitenskapsteori
- Rapport: “Statistisk inferens, statistiske modeller og statistisk styrke”
- Rapport: “Studiedesign”
- Rapport: “Analyse av eksperimenter med repeterte målinger”

I templatet organiseres hver del som et kapittel.

Referanser finner du sist i dokumentet (eks. (Spiegelhalter 2019))

1 Assignment 1: Reliability and tools for reproducible data science

The purpose of this assignment is to present estimates of reliability of measures collected in the physiology lab. A second purpose is to use tools for reproducible data science. The report that you are expected to hand in therefore has some strict requirements in its format (see [assignment description](#)). The assignment is a group assignment and at least three students are expected to contribute to each report.

1.1 Elements of the report

Importantly, the report should contain:

- At least one table (created from your data)
- At least one figure (created from your data), and
- data presented in the text.
- The report should use a bibliography file to manage references.

1.2 Starten av rapport

```
library(readxl)
library(tidyverse)
library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr)
library(magrittr)
library(gt)
df <- read_xlsx("data/o2-test.xlsx")
```

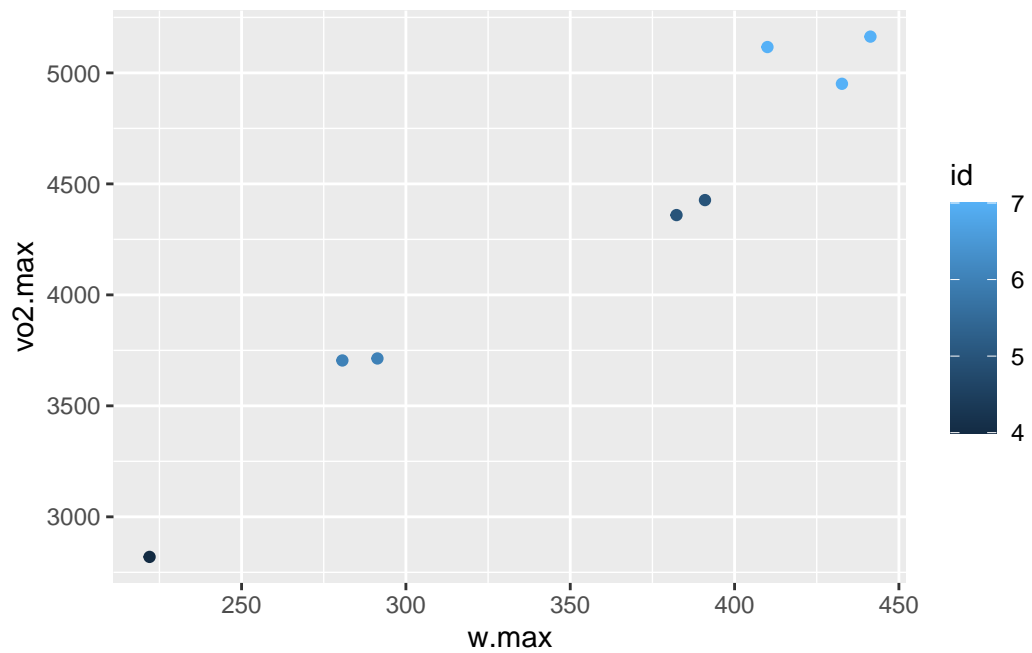
1.2.1 Tabell over o2-tester med utvalgt data

```
df %>%
  select(id,
         age,
         weight,
         w.max,
         vo2.max,
         hr.max,
         la.max,
         borg.max) %>%
  mutate(rel.vo2max = vo2.max / weight) %>%
  mutate(w.max.kg = w.max / weight) %>%
  arrange(w.max) %>%
  gt(auto_align = TRUE) %>%
  fmt_number(decimals = 1)
```

id	age	weight	w.max	vo2.max	hr.max	la.max	borg.max	rel.vo2max	w.max.kg
4.0	28.0	77.6	222.0	2,819.5	na	14.51	19.0	36.3	2.9
6.0	23.4	81.7	280.7	3,704.5	188	12.71	19.0	45.3	3.4
6.0	23.4	81.4	291.3	3,713.5	194	13.43	19.0	45.6	3.6
5.0	23.2	74.6	382.3	4,359.5	200	12.26	19.0	58.4	5.1
5.0	23.2	74.6	391.0	4,427.0	203	13.07	20.0	59.3	5.2
7.0	24.2	82.1	410.0	5,116.5	186	11.7	16.0	62.3	5.0
7.0	24.2	84.0	432.7	4,951.0	178	10.78	16.0	58.9	5.2
7.0	24.2	81.8	441.3	5,163.5	191	na	19.0	63.1	5.4

1.2.2 Figur fra o2-test

```
ggplot(data = df, aes(x = w.max,
                      y = vo2.max,
                      color = id)) +
  geom_point()
```



2 Assignment 2: Regression models, predicting from data

The assignment has three parts:

- Part 1: Lactate thresholds
- Part 2: Predicting sizes of DNA fragments
- Part 3: Interpreting a regression table

3 Assignment 3: Drawing inference from statistical models, and statistical power

This assignment is set up as a statistical laboratory, we will perform simulations and your assignment is to interpret and explain the results. Create a report based on the code used in the lab and make sure you answer the specified questions (1-8). You can be as creative as you want and explore the results further.

4 Assignment 4: Study designs

4.1 Overview

Choose an area of interest (e.g. protein supplementation for muscle hypertrophy or the effect of block periodization on VO2max). Find at least five *original research studies*¹ in your selected area and describe strength and weakness of these studies. The report should focus on the design of the studies and selection of statistical tests to answer study aims. Conclude your report with a recommendation, how should future studies in your area be designed to best answer similar questions?

¹Avoid using review articles or meta-analyses

5 Assignment 5: Analyzing repeated measures experiments

5.1 Assignment overview

In this assignment you will analyse and report on trial investigating the effect of resistance training volume on lean mass and muscle strength. The data are part of the `exscidata` package and can be accessed as `data("strengthvolume")` and `data("dxadata")`. Read the [instructions carefully!](#)

Below you will find a basic outline of the report and example code that we worked on in class.

5.2 Introduction

5.3 Methods

5.3.1 Participants and study overview

5.3.2 Muscle strength and hypertrophy

5.3.3 Data analysis and statistics

5.4 Results

The average difference in lean mass changes between sets were 122.8, 95% CI: [8.6, 237], $p = 0.036$.

```
## Time points in strength data set

strengthvolume %>%
  distinct(exercise)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 1
  exercise
  <chr>
1 legpress
2 legext
3 isok.60
4 isok.120
5 isok.240
6 isom
```

```
## Exploratory plot of strength data
```

```
str <- strengthvolume %>%
  filter(include == "incl") %>%
  mutate(time = factor(time, levels = c("pre", "session1",
                                         "week2", "week5",
                                         "week9", "post"))) %>%
  print()
```

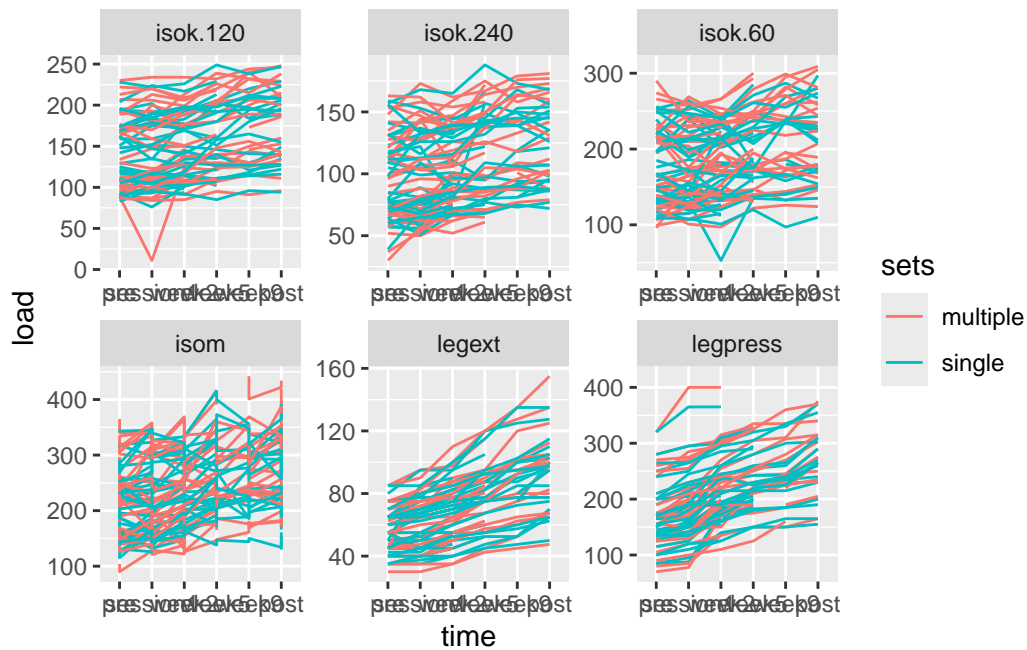
```
# A tibble: 2,856 x 8
```

	participant	sex	include	time	sets	leg	exercise	load
	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<fct>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>
1	FP13	male	incl	pre	single	R	legpress	115
2	FP13	male	incl	pre	multiple	L	legpress	115
3	FP13	male	incl	pre	single	R	legext	55
4	FP13	male	incl	pre	multiple	L	legext	55
5	FP13	male	incl	session1	single	R	legpress	125
6	FP13	male	incl	session1	multiple	L	legpress	125
7	FP13	male	incl	session1	single	R	legext	55
8	FP13	male	incl	session1	multiple	L	legext	55
9	FP13	male	incl	week2	single	R	legpress	185
10	FP13	male	incl	week2	multiple	L	legpress	175

```
# i 2,846 more rows
```

```
str %>%
  ggplot(aes(time,
              load,
              group = paste(participant, sets),
              color = sets)) +
  geom_line() +
  facet_wrap(~ exercise, scales = "free")
```

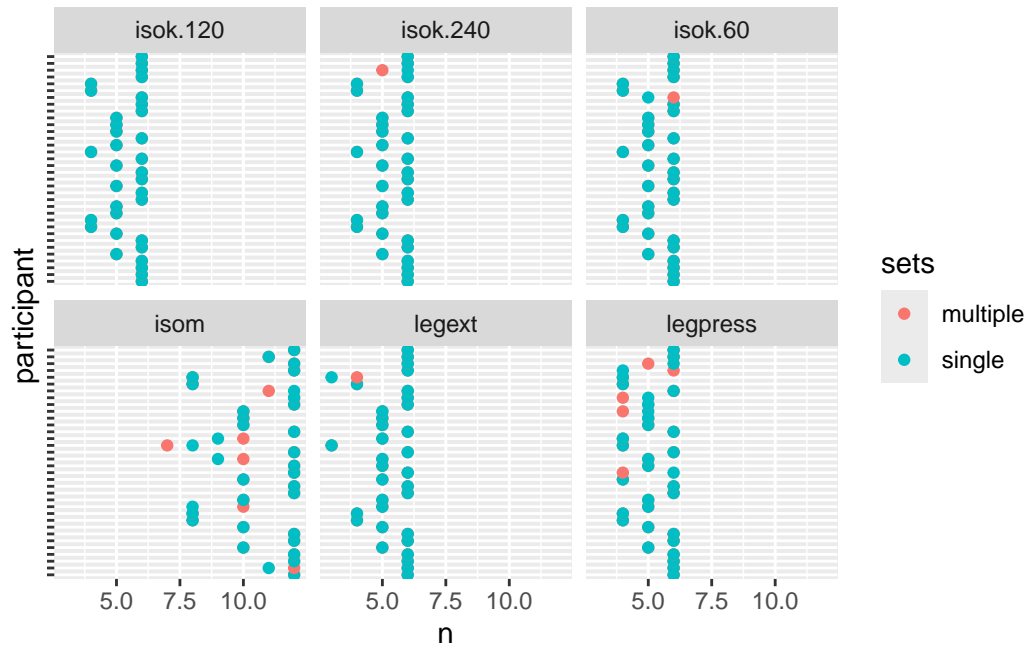
Warning: Removed 5 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range (``geom_line()``).



How many measurements per participant

```
str %>%
  filter(!is.na(load)) %>%
  group_by(participant, exercise, sets) %>%
  summarise(n = n() ) %>%
  ggplot(aes(n, participant, color = sets)) +
  geom_point() +
  facet_wrap(~ exercise) +
  theme(axis.text.y = element_blank())
```

``summarise()`` has grouped output by 'participant', 'exercise'. You can override using the ``.groups`` argument.



```
## Use pre and post data
# Combine pre data prior to data analysis
# per exercise, leg, participant, and sets

str %>%
  mutate(time = if_else(time %in% c("pre", "session1"), "pre", time)) %>%

  filter(time %in% c("pre", "post")) %>%

  summarise(load = max(load, na.rm = TRUE),
            .by = c(participant,
                    sex,
                    time,
                    sets,
                    exercise,
                    leg)) %>%

  print()
```

Warning: There were 7 warnings in `summarise()`.
 The first warning was:
 i In argument: `load = max(load, na.rm = TRUE)`.

```
i In group 62: `participant = "FP6"`, `sex = "female"`, `time = "post"`, `sets
  = "multiple"`, `exercise = "legpress"`, `leg = "L"`.
Caused by warning in `max()``:
! no non-missing arguments to max; returning -Inf
i Run `dplyr::last_dplyr_warnings()` to see the 6 remaining warnings.
```

```
# A tibble: 816 x 7
  participant sex    time sets    exercise leg    load
  <chr>      <chr> <chr> <chr>    <chr>    <chr> <dbl>
1 FP13      male   pre   single  legpress R      125
2 FP13      male   pre   multiple legpress L      125
3 FP13      male   pre   single  legext   R       55
4 FP13      male   pre   multiple legext   L       55
5 FP13      male   post  single  legpress R      230
6 FP13      male   post  multiple legpress L      235
7 FP13      male   post  single  legext   R      97.5
8 FP13      male   post  multiple legext   L      100
9 FP16      female pre   single  legpress R       95
10 FP16     female pre   multiple legpress L       85
# i 806 more rows
```

5.5 Discussion

5.6 Conclusion

6 Philosophy of science

See instructions on canvas.

7 Molecular Laboratory report

Select one laboratory assignment and write a detailed report.

References

Spiegelhalter, D. J. 2019. *The Art of Statistics : How to Learn from Data*. Book. First US edition. New York: Basic Books.