Basics of Statistical Learning

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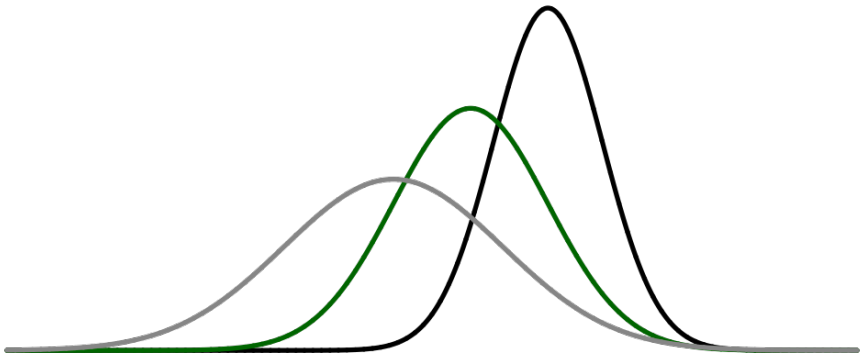
Contents

Preface



Welcome to Basics of Statistical Learning!

- TODO: Warning about development.
- TODO: Warning about PDF version.
- TODO: Transfer acknowledgements.
- TODO: discuss https://daviddalpiaz.github.io/r4sl/
- TODO: course vs book
- TODO: stat432.org
- TODO: https://yihui.name/en/2013/06/fix-typo-in-documentation/
- TODO: http://varianceexplained.org/r/ds-ml-ai/

License

Chapter 1

Introduction

```
library(readr)
library(tibble)
library(dplyr)
library(purrr)
library(ggplot2)
library(ggridges)
library(lubridate)
library(randomForest)
library(rpart)
library(rpart.plot)
library(cluster)
library(caret)
library(factoextra)
library(rsample)
library(janitor)
library(rvest)
library(dendextend)
library(knitr)
library(kableExtra)
library(ggthemes)
```

- TODO: Show package messaging? check conflicts!
- TODO: Should this be split into three analyses with different packages?

1.1 Regression: Powerlifting

1.1.1 Background

- TODO: https://www.openpowerlifting.org/
- TODO: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Powerlifting

1.1.2 Data

- TODO: Why readr::col_factor() and not just col_factor()?
- TODO: Characters should be character and "categories" should be factors.
- TODO: Is `na.omit()` actually a good idea?

```
pl = read_csv("data/pl.csv", col_types = cols(Sex = readr::col_factor()))
```

```
pl
```

```
## # A tibble: 3,604 x 8
##    Name             Sex   Bodyweight   Age Squat Bench Deadlift Total
##    <chr>            <fct>      <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>    <dbl> <dbl>
##  1 Ariel Stier      F             60    32 128.   72.5     150   350
##  2 Nicole Bueno     F             60    26 110    60       135   305
##  3 Lisa Peterson    F             67.5  28 118.   67.5     138.  322.
##  4 Shelby Bandula   F             67.5  26  92.5  67.5     140   300
##  5 Lisa Lindhorst   F             67.5  28  92.5  62.5     132.  288.
##  6 Laura Burnett    F             67.5  30  90    45       108.  242.
##  7 Suzette Bradley  F             75    38 125    75       158.  358.
##  8 Norma Romero     F             75    20  92.5  42.5     125   260
##  9 Georgia Andrews  F             82.5  29 108.   52.5     120   280
## 10 Christal Bundang F             90    30 100    55       125   280
## # ... with 3,594 more rows
```

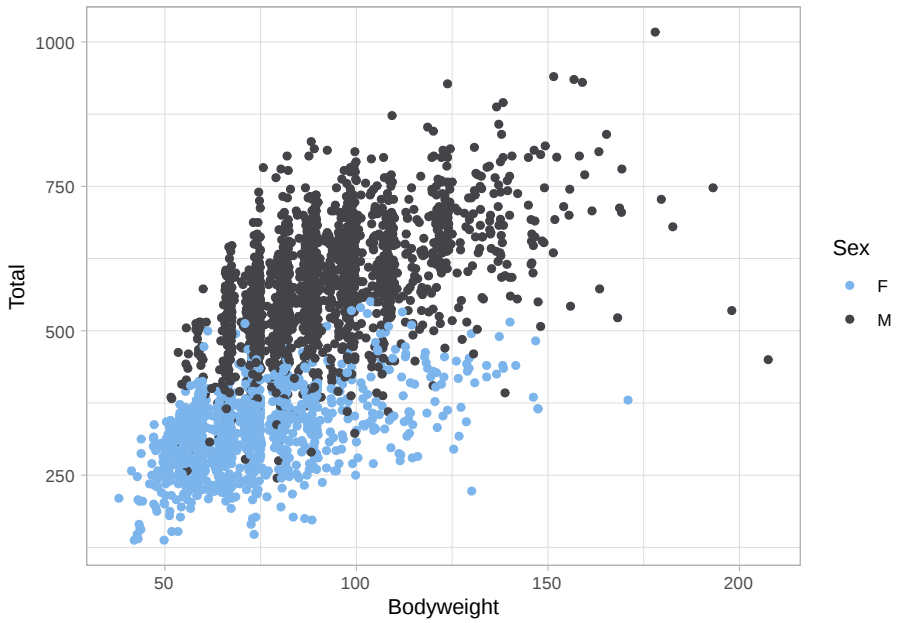
1.1.3 EDA

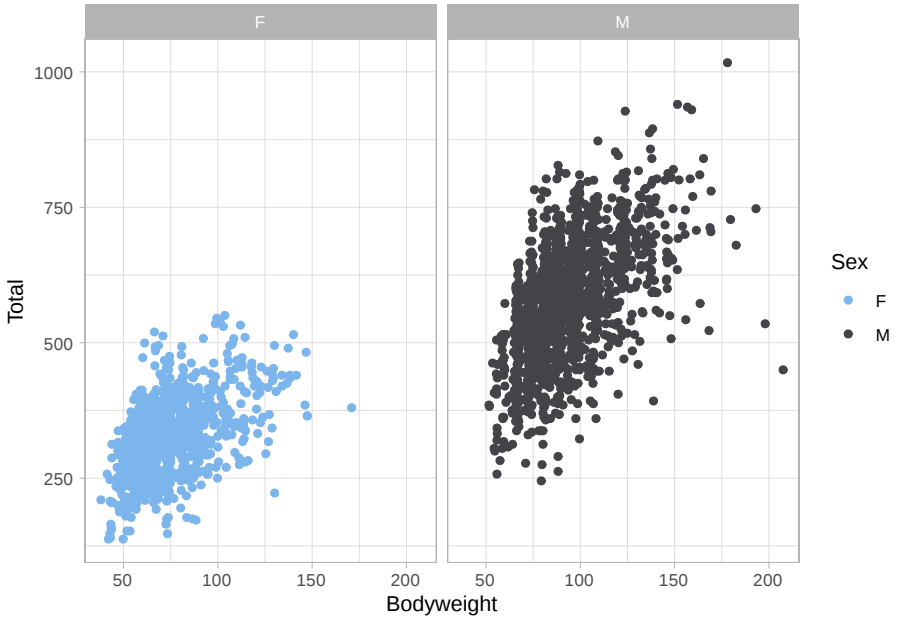
```
set.seed(1)

# test-train split
pl_tst_trn_split = initial_split(pl, prop = 0.80)
pl_trn = training(pl_tst_trn_split)
pl_tst = testing(pl_tst_trn_split)

# estimation-validation split
pl_est_val_split = initial_split(pl_trn, prop = 0.80)
```

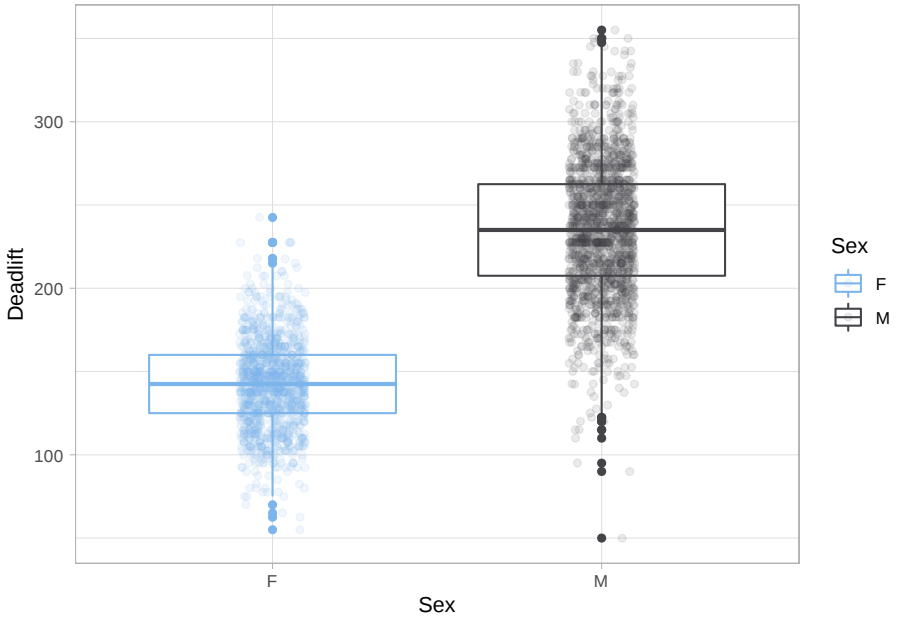
```
pl_est = training(pl_est_val_split)
pl_val = testing(pl_est_val_split)
```

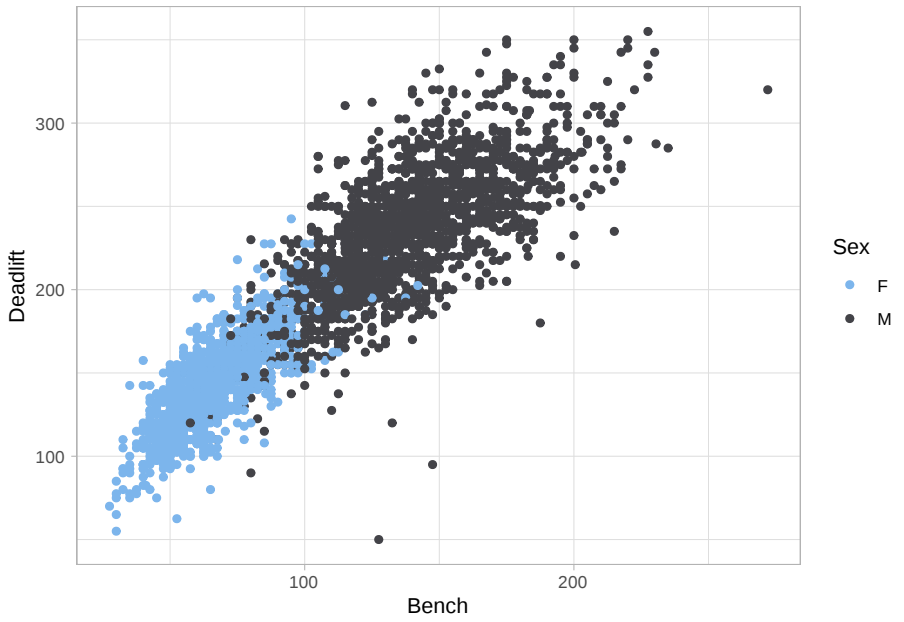
```
rm(pl)
```

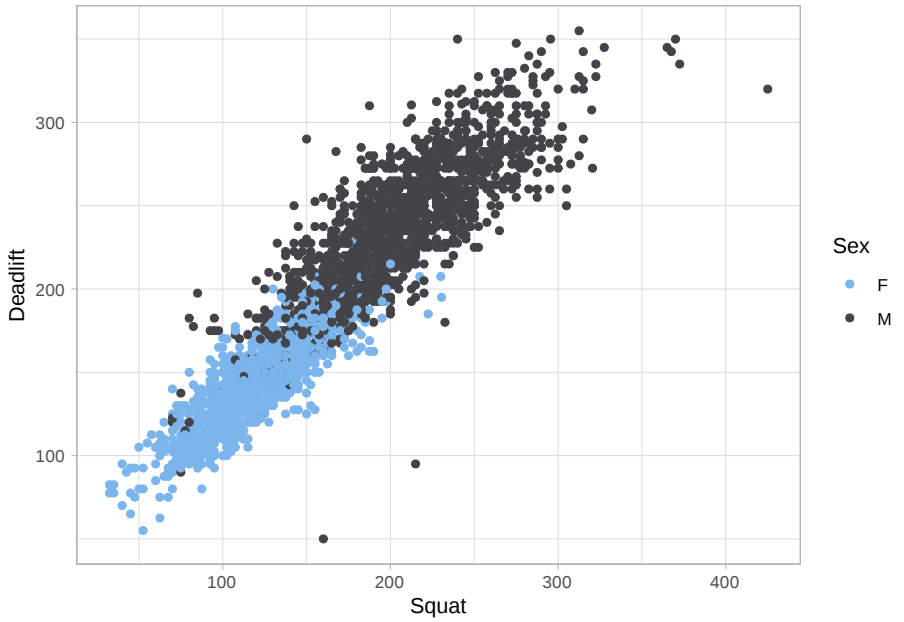
- TODO: Train can be used however you want. (Including EDA.)
- TODO: Test can only be used after all model decisions have been made!




F
M
1000
750
500
250
Total
50
100
150
200
Bodyweight
Sex
F
M


300
200
100
Deadlift
F
M
Sex
Sex
F
M

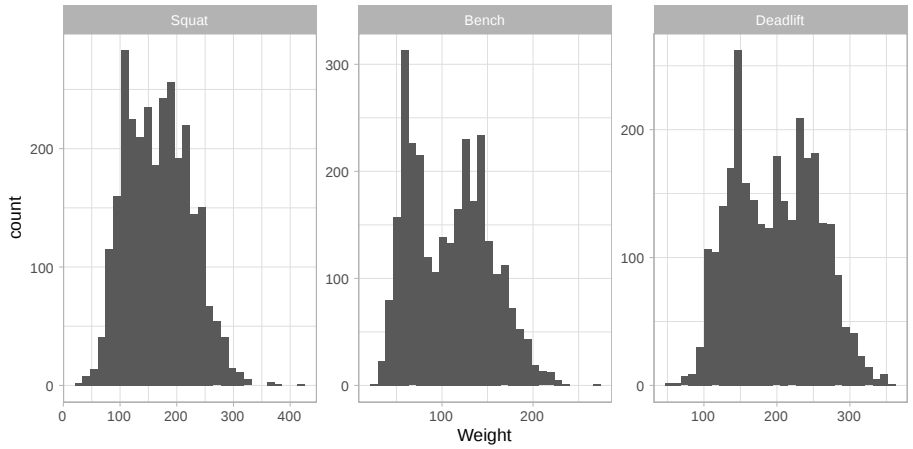


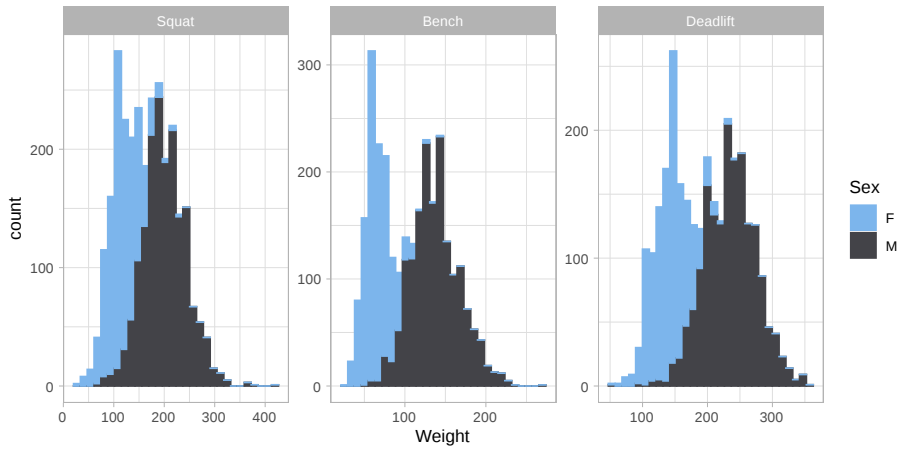


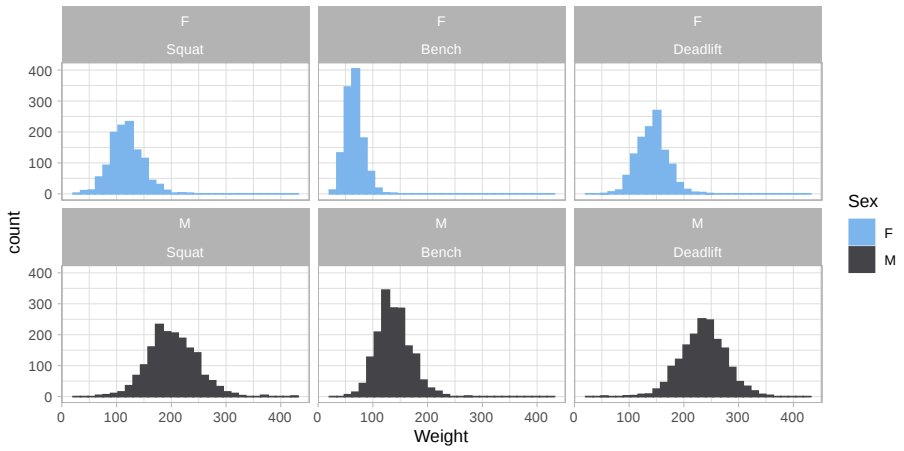

```
pl_trn_tidy = gather(pl_trn, key = "Lift", value = "Weight",
                     Squat, Bench, Deadlift)
```

```
pl_trn_tidy$Lift = factor(pl_trn_tidy$Lift, levels = c("Squat", "Bench", "Deadlift"))
```

- TODO: https://www.tidyverse.org/
- TODO: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tidy_data
- TODO: http://vita.had.co.nz/papers/tidy-data.pdf





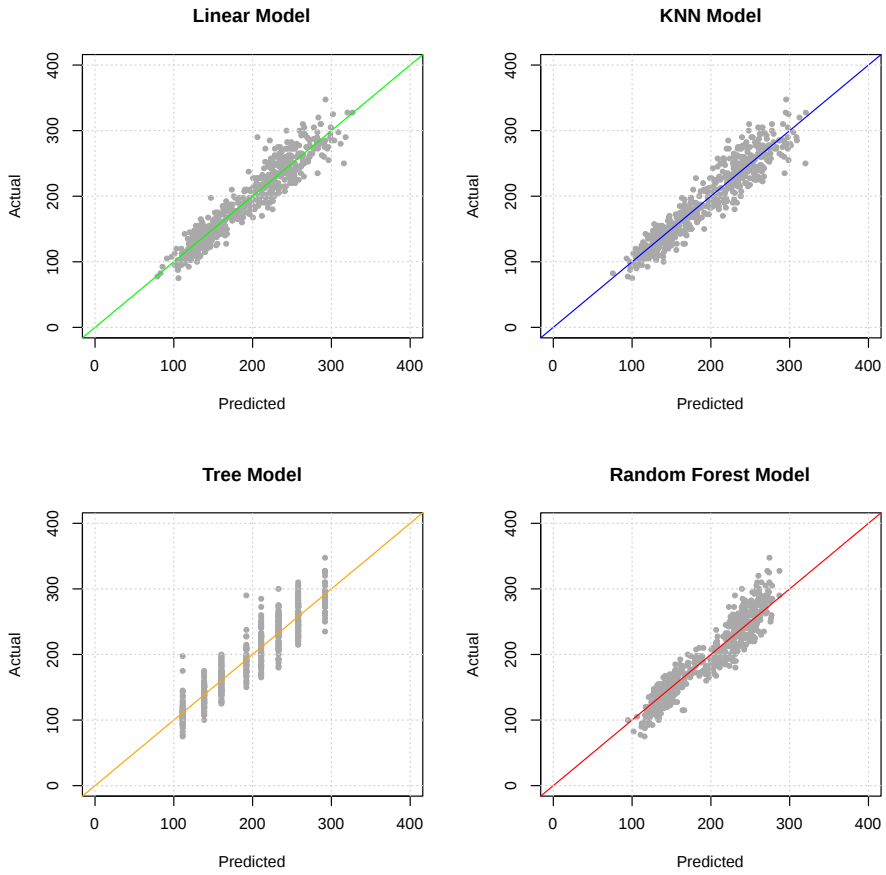


1.1.4 Modeling

```
dl_mod_form = formula(Deadlift ~ Sex + Bodyweight + Age + Squat + Bench)

set.seed(1)
lm_mod  = lm(dl_mod_form, data = pl_est)
knn_mod = caret::knnreg(dl_mod_form, data = pl_est)
rf_mod  = randomForest(dl_mod_form, data = pl_est)
rp_mod = rpart(dl_mod_form, data = pl_est)
```

- TODO: Note: we are not using `Name`. Why? We are not using `Total`. Why?
- TODO: look what happens with `Total`! You'll see it with `lm()`, you'll be optimistic with `randomForest()`.
- TODO: What variables are allowed? (With respect to real world problem.)
- TODO: What variables lead to the best predictions?

1.1.5 Model Evaluation




```
calc_rmse = function(actual, predicted) {
  sqrt(mean((actual - predicted) ^ 2))
}
```

```
c(calc_rmse(actual = pl_val$Deadlift, predicted = predict(lm_mod, pl_val)),
  calc_rmse(actual = pl_val$Deadlift, predicted = predict(knn_mod, pl_val)),
  calc_rmse(actual = pl_val$Deadlift, predicted = predict(rp_mod, pl_val)),
  calc_rmse(actual = pl_val$Deadlift, predicted = predict(rf_mod, pl_val)))
```

```
## [1] 18.26654 19.19625 21.68142 19.23643
```

```
reg_preds = map(list(lm_mod, knn_mod, rp_mod, rf_mod), predict, pl_val)
map_dbl(reg_preds, calc_rmse, actual = pl_val$Deadlift)
```

```
## [1] 18.26654 19.19625 21.68142 19.23643
```

- TODO: **Never** supply `data = df` to `predict()`. You have been warned.

```
knitr::include_graphics("img/sim-city.jpg")
```


```
calc_mae = function(actual, predicted) {
  mean(abs(actual - predicted))
}
```

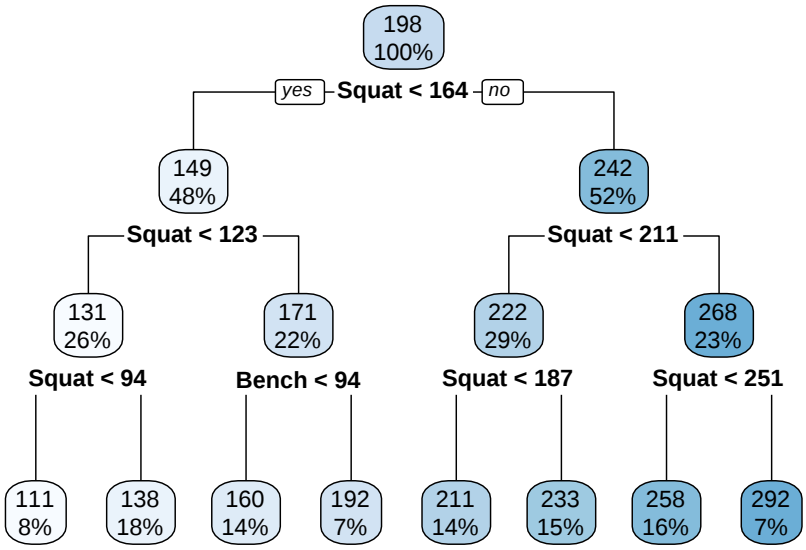
```
map_dbl(reg_preds, calc_mae,  actual = pl_val$Deadlift)
```

```
## [1] 14.38953 14.99748 17.14823 15.28626
```

```
reg_results = tibble(
  Model = c("Linear", "KNN", "Tree", "Forest"),
  RMSE = map_dbl(reg_preds, calc_rmse, actual = pl_val$Deadlift),
  MAE = map_dbl(reg_preds, calc_mae,  actual = pl_val$Deadlift))
```

Model	RMSE	MAE
Linear	18.26654	14.38953
KNN	19.19625	14.99748
Tree	21.68142	17.14823
Forest	19.23643	15.28626

1.1.6 Discussion




```
lm_mod_final = lm(dl_mod_form, data = pl_trn)
```

```
calc_rmse(actual = pl_tst$Deadlift,
          predicted = predict(lm_mod_final, pl_tst))
```

```
## [1] 22.29668
```

- TODO: Is this a good model?
- TODO: Is this model useful?

```
william_biscarri = tibble(
  Name = "William Biscarri",
  Age = 28,
  Sex = "M",
  Bodyweight = 83,
  Squat = 130,
  Bench = 90
)
```

```
predict(lm_mod_final, william_biscarri)
```

```
##       1
## 175.495
```

1.2 Classification: Handwritten Digits

1.2.1 Background

- TODO: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MNIST_database
- TODO: http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/

1.2.2 Data

- TODO: How is this data pre-processed?
- TODO: https://gist.github.com/daviddalpiaz/ae62ae5ccd0bada4b9acd6dbc9008706
- TODO: https://github.com/itsrainingdata/mnistR
- TODO: https://pjreddie.com/projects/mnist-in-csv/
- TODO: http://varianceexplained.org/r/digit-eda/

```
mnist_trn = read_csv(file = "data/mnist_train_subest.csv")
mnist_tst = read_csv(file = "data/mnist_test.csv")
```

```
mnist_trn_y = as.factor(mnist_trn$X1)
mnist_tst_y = as.factor(mnist_tst$X1)

mnist_trn_x = mnist_trn[, -1]
mnist_tst_x = mnist_tst[, -1]
```

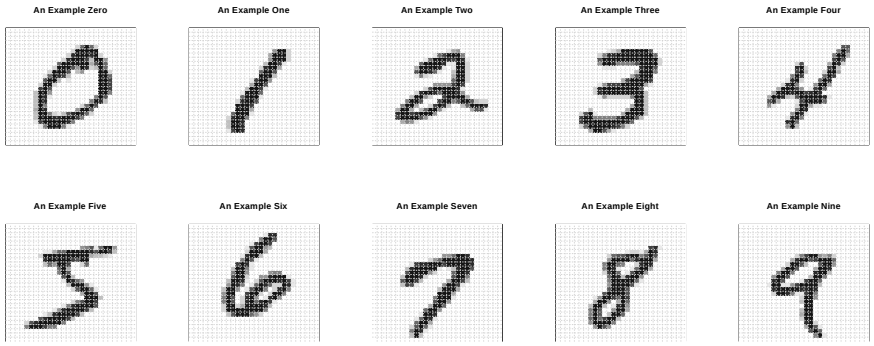
- TODO: If we were going to tune a model, we would need a validation split as well. We're going to be lazy and just fit a single random forest.
- TODO: This is an agreed upon split.

1.2.3 EDA

```
pixel_positions = expand.grid(j = sprintf("%02.0f", 1:28),
                              i = sprintf("%02.0f", 1:28))
pixel_names = paste("pixel", pixel_positions$i, pixel_positions$j, sep = "-")
```

```
colnames(mnist_trn_x) = pixel_names
colnames(mnist_tst_x) = pixel_names
```

```
show_digit = function(arr784, col = gray(12:1 / 12), ...) {
  image(matrix(as.matrix(arr784), nrow = 28)[, 28:1],
        col = col, xaxt = "n", yaxt = "n", ...)
  grid(nx = 28, ny = 28)
}
```



1.2.4 Modeling

```
set.seed(42)
mnist_rf = randomForest(x = mnist_trn_x, y = mnist_trn_y, ntree = 100)
```

1.2.5 Model Evaluation

```
mnist_tst_pred = predict(mnist_rf, mnist_tst_x)
mean(mnist_tst_pred == mnist_tst_y)
```

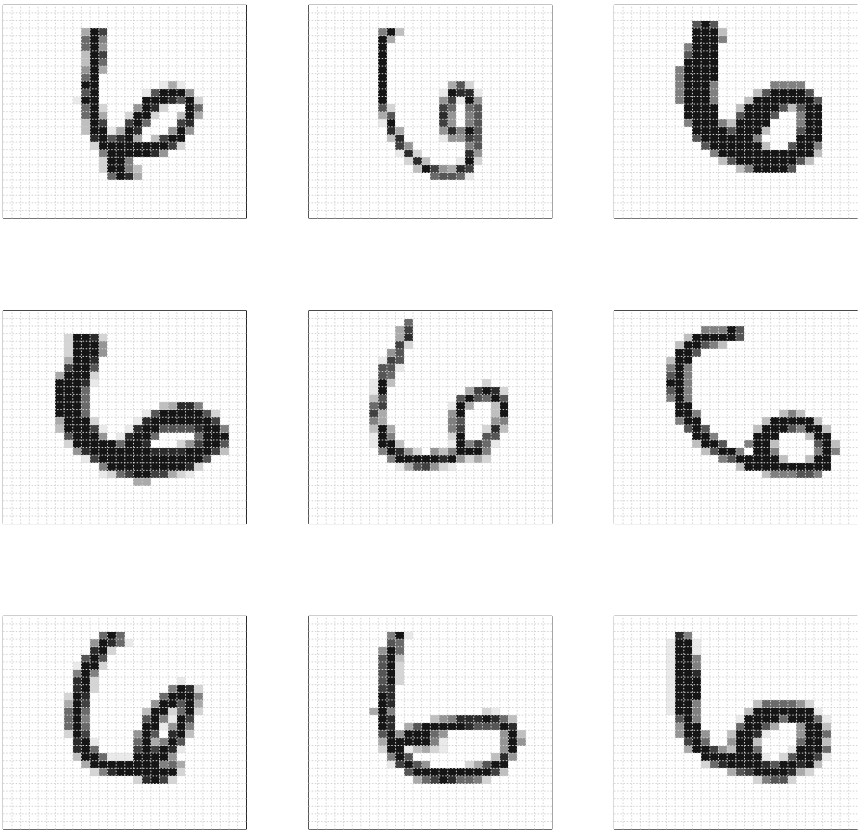
```
## [1] 0.8839
```

```
table(predicted = mnist_tst_pred, actual = mnist_tst_y)
```

```
##           actual
## predicted    0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9
##         0  959    0   14    6    1   15   22    1   10   10
##         1    0 1112    5    5    1   16    5    9    5    6
##         2    1    2  928   31    3    5   19   24   17    8
##         3    0    2   11  820    1   24    0    1   13   13
##         4    4    0   13    1  839   21   39   11   18   40
##         5    3    1    1   88    3  720   18    1   25    9
##         6    7    2   15    3   25   15  848    0   18    2
##         7    2    1   29   24    1   14    2  928   15   30
##         8    4   14   13   22    5   19    5    4  797    3
##         9    0    1    3   10  103   43    0   49   56  888
```

1.2.6 Discussion

```
par(mfrow = c(3, 3))
plot_mistake(actual = 6, predicted = 4)
```



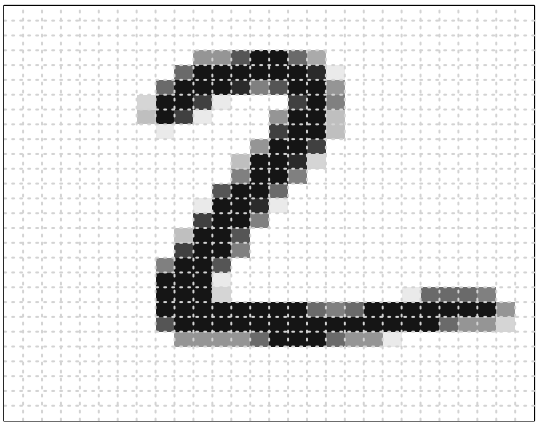
```
mnist_obs_to_check = 2
predict(mnist_rf, mnist_tst_x[mnist_obs_to_check, ], type = "prob")[1, ]
```

```
##    0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9
## 0.09 0.03 0.25 0.14 0.02 0.14 0.25 0.01 0.05 0.02
```

```
mnist_tst_y[mnist_obs_to_check]
```

```
## [1] 2
## Levels: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
```

```
show_digit(mnist_tst_x[mnist_obs_to_check, ])
```



1.3 Clustering: NBA Players

1.3.1 Background

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cuLprHh_BRg
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1FBwSO_1Mb8
- https://www.basketball-reference.com/leagues/NBA_2019.html

1.3.2 Data

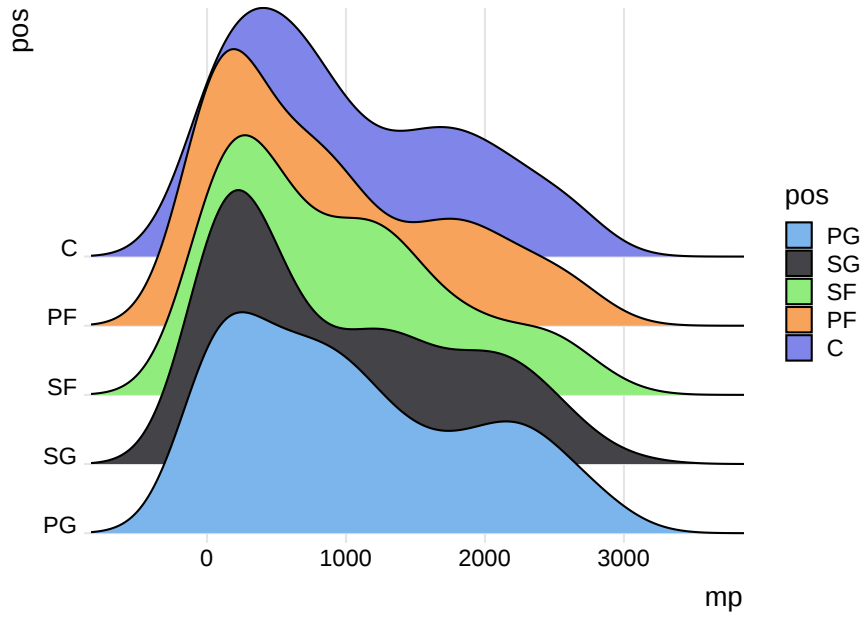
- https://www.basketball-reference.com/leagues/NBA_2019_totals.html
- https://www.basketball-reference.com/leagues/NBA_2019_per_minute.html

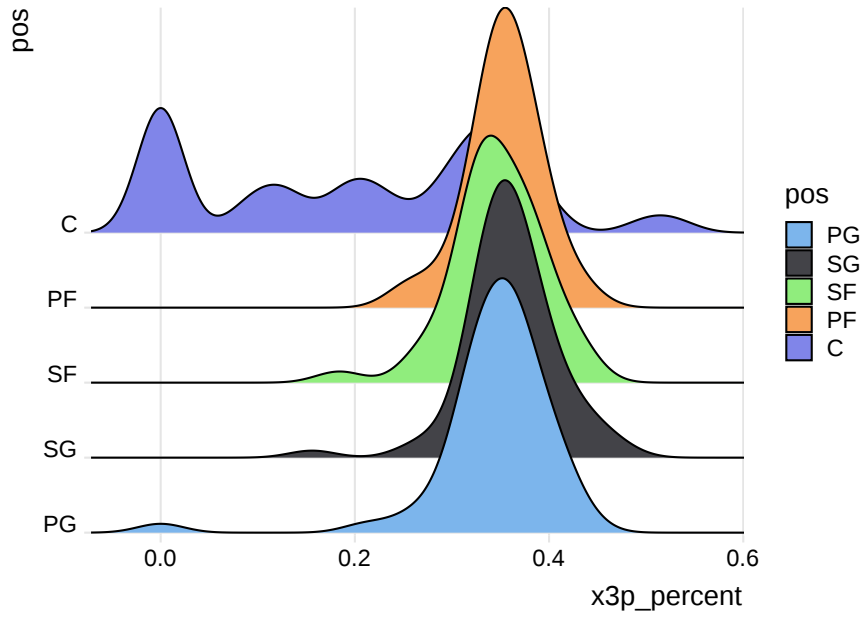
- https://www.basketball-reference.com/leagues/NBA_2019_per_poss.html
- https://www.basketball-reference.com/leagues/NBA_2019_advanced.html

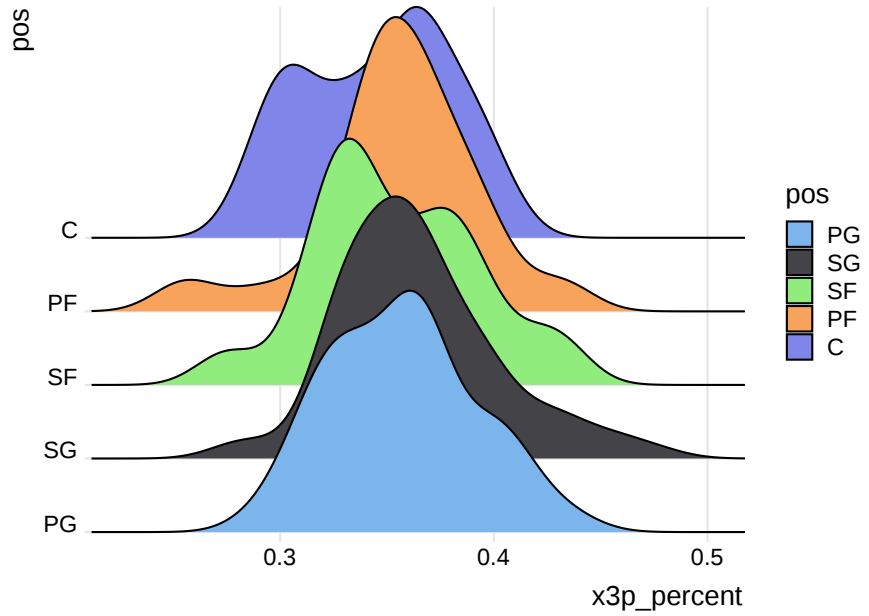
```
nba = scrape_nba_season_player_stats()
nba$pos = factor(nba$pos, levels = c("PG", "SG", "SF", "PF", "C"))
```

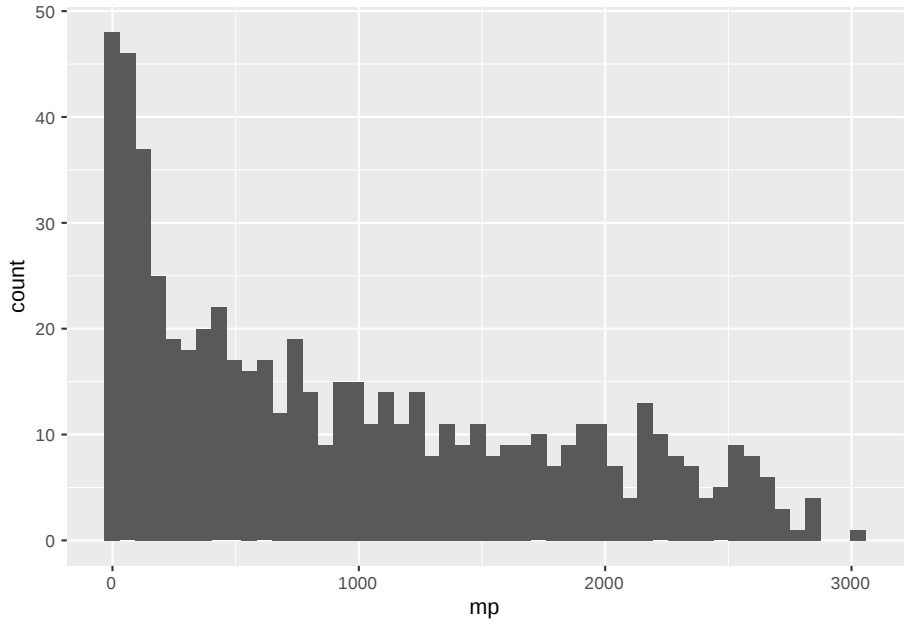
```
## # A tibble: 100 x 93
##    player_team pos     age tm        g    gs    mp    fg   fga fg_percent
##    <chr>       <fct> <dbl> <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>      <dbl>
##  1 Álex Abrin~ SG       25 OKC      31     2   588    56   157      0.357
##  2 Quincy Acy~ PF       28 PHO      10     0   123     4    18      0.222
##  3 Jaylen Ada~ PG       22 ATL      34     1   428    38   110      0.345
##  4 Steven Ada~ C        25 OKC      80    80  2669   481   809      0.595
##  5 Bam Adebay~ C        21 MIA      82    28  1913   280   486      0.576
##  6 Deng Adel ~ SF       21 CLE      19     3   194    11    36      0.306
##  7 DeVaughn A~ SG       25 DEN       7     0    22     3    10      0.3
##  8 LaMarcus A~ C        33 SAS      81    81  2687   684  1319      0.519
##  9 Rawle Alki~ SG       21 CHI      10     1   120    13    39      0.333
## 10 Grayson Al~ SG       23 UTA      38     2   416    67   178      0.376
## # ... with 90 more rows, and 83 more variables: x3p <dbl>, x3pa <dbl>,
## #   x3p_percent <dbl>, x2p <dbl>, x2pa <dbl>, x2p_percent <dbl>,
## #   e_fg_percent <dbl>, ft <dbl>, fta <dbl>, ft_percent <dbl>, orb <dbl>,
## #   drb <dbl>, trb <dbl>, ast <dbl>, stl <dbl>, blk <dbl>, tov <dbl>,
## #   pf <dbl>, pts <dbl>, fg_pm <dbl>, fga_pm <dbl>, fg_percent_pm <dbl>,
## #   x3p_pm <dbl>, x3pa_pm <dbl>, x3p_percent_pm <dbl>, x2p_pm <dbl>,
## #   x2pa_pm <dbl>, x2p_percent_pm <dbl>, ft_pm <dbl>, fta_pm <dbl>,
## #   ft_percent_pm <dbl>, orb_pm <dbl>, drb_pm <dbl>, trb_pm <dbl>,
## #   ast_pm <dbl>, stl_pm <dbl>, blk_pm <dbl>, tov_pm <dbl>, pf_pm <dbl>,
## #   pts_pm <dbl>, fg_pp <dbl>, fga_pp <dbl>, fg_percent_pp <dbl>,
## #   x3p_pp <dbl>, x3pa_pp <dbl>, x3p_percent_pp <dbl>, x2p_pp <dbl>,
## #   x2pa_pp <dbl>, x2p_percent_pp <dbl>, ft_pp <dbl>, fta_pp <dbl>,
## #   ft_percent_pp <dbl>, orb_pp <dbl>, drb_pp <dbl>, trb_pp <dbl>,
## #   ast_pp <dbl>, stl_pp <dbl>, blk_pp <dbl>, tov_pp <dbl>, pf_pp <dbl>,
## #   pts_pp <dbl>, o_rtg_pp <dbl>, d_rtg_pp <dbl>, per <dbl>,
## #   ts_percent <dbl>, x3p_ar <dbl>, f_tr <dbl>, orb_percent <dbl>,
## #   drb_percent <dbl>, trb_percent <dbl>, ast_percent <dbl>,
## #   stl_percent <dbl>, blk_percent <dbl>, tov_percent <dbl>,
## #   usg_percent <dbl>, ows <dbl>, dws <dbl>, ws <dbl>, ws_48 <dbl>,
## #   obpm <dbl>, dbpm <dbl>, bpm <dbl>, vorp <dbl>
```

1.3.3 EDA


pos
C
PF
SF
SG
PG
0
1000
2000
3000
mp
pos
PG
SG
SF
PF
C


pos
C
PF
SF
SG
PG
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
x3p_percent
pos
PG
SG
SF
PF
C

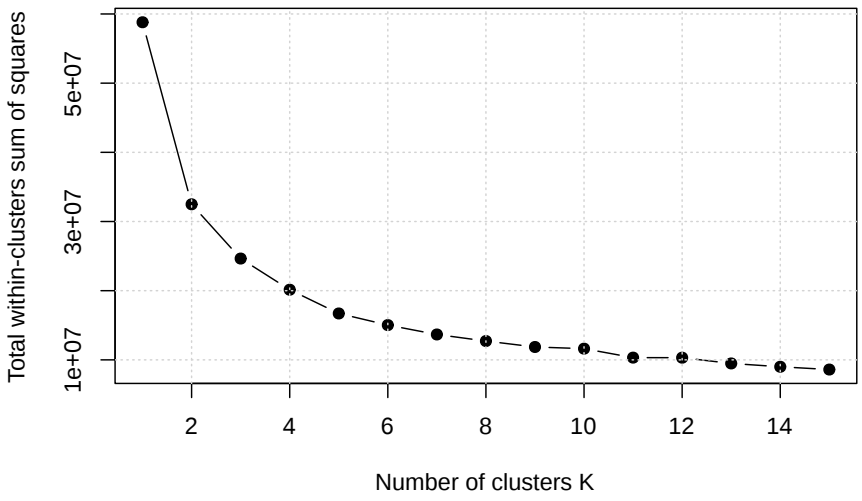





```
nba_for_clustering = nba %>%
  filter(mp > 2000) %>%
  column_to_rownames("player_team") %>%
  select(-pos, -tm)
```

1.3.4 Modeling

```
set.seed(42)

# function to compute total within-cluster sum of square
wss = function(k, data) {
  kmeans(x = data, centers = k, nstart = 10)$tot.withinss
}

# Compute and plot wss for k = 1 to k = 15
k_values = 1:15

# extract wss for 2-15 clusters
wss_values = map_dbl(k_values, wss, data = nba_for_clustering)

plot(k_values, wss_values,
       type="b", pch = 19, frame = TRUE,
       xlab="Number of clusters K",
       ylab="Total within-clusters sum of squares")
grid()
```

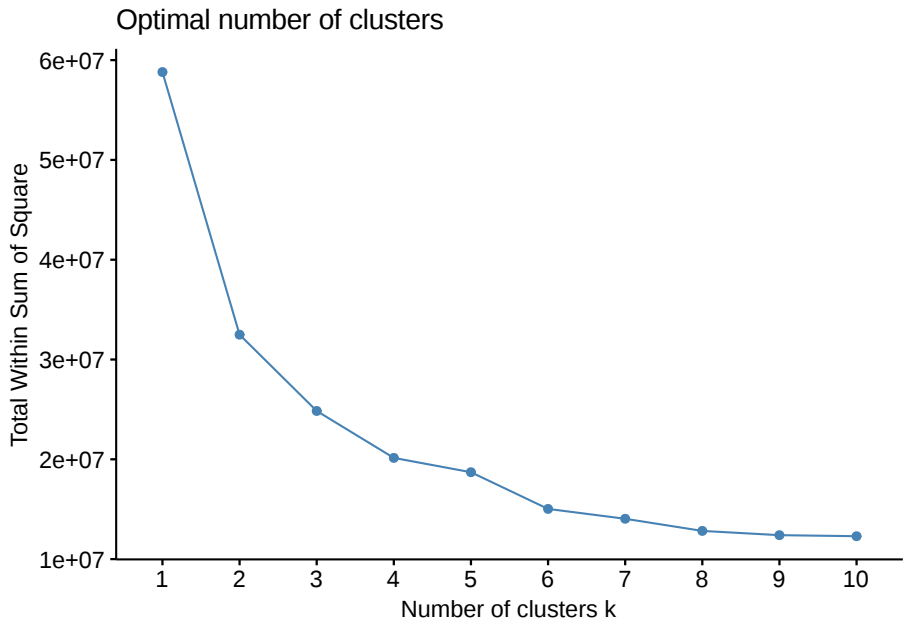


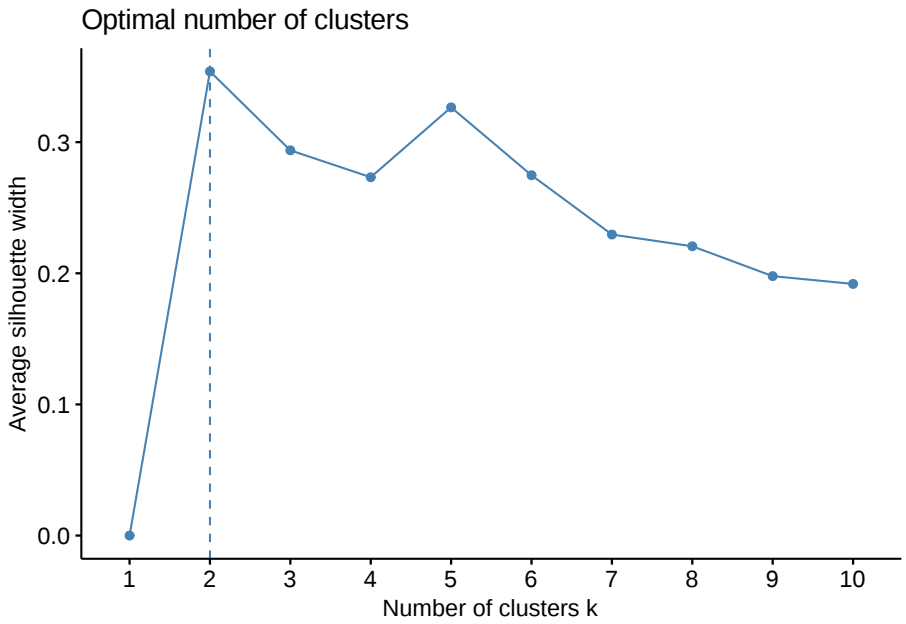
- TODO: K-Means likes clusters of roughly equal size.
- TODO: http://varianceexplained.org/r/kmeans-free-lunch/

```
nba_hc = hclust(dist(nba_for_clustering))
nba_hc_clust = cutree(nba_hc, k = 5)
table(nba_hc_clust)
```

```
## nba_hc_clust
##  1  2  3  4  5
## 38 13 28 11  1
```

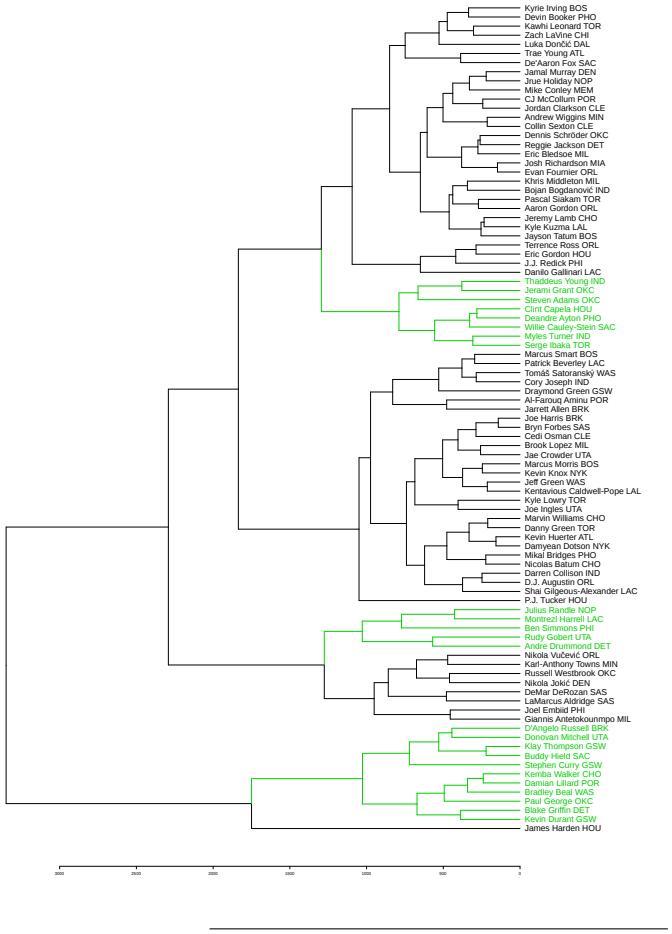
1.3.5 Model Evaluation




Optimal number of clusters
Average silhouette width
0.0
0.1
0.2
0.3
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
Number of clusters k


Cluster plot
Rudy Gobert UTA
Clint Capela HOU
Jarrett Allen BRK
Andre Drummond DET
Deandre Ayton PHO
Willie Cauley-Stein SAC
Draymond Green GSW
P.J. Tucker HOU
Myles Turner IND
Serge Ibaka TOR
Montrezl Harrell LAC
Brook Lopez MIL
Nicolas Batum CHO
Danny Green TOR
Tomás Satoransky WAS
Ben Simmons PHI
Pascal Siakam TOR
Shai Gilgeous-Alexander OKC
Marcus Morris BOS
Aaron Gordon ORL
Jayson Tatum BOS
Joe Ingles UTA
Darren Collison IND
LaMarcus Aldridge SAS
Nikola Vučević ORL
Kyle Kuzma LAL
D.J. Augustin ORL
Julius Randle NOP
Eric Bledsoe MIL
Karl-Anthony Towns MIN
Nikola Jokić DEN
Joel Embiid PHI
Bojan Bogdanović IND
Eric Gordon HOU
Dennis Schröder OKC
CJ McCollum POR
Collin Sexton CLE
DeMar DeRozan SAS
Klay Thompson GSW
Buddy Hield SAC
Russell Westbrook OKC
Zach LaVine CHI
Kevin Durant GSW
Blake Griffin DET
Mike Conley MEM
Bradley Beal WAS
Donovan Mitchell UTA
Trae Young ATL
Paul George OKC
Devin Booker PHO
D'Angelo Russell BRK
Stephen Curry GSW
James Harden HOU
Dim2 (23.2%)
Dim1 (35.9%)
cluster
1
2
3
4
5

1.3.6 Discussion



Chapter 2

Computing

This is not a book about R. It is however, a book that uses R. Because of this, you will need to be familiar with R. The text will point out some thing about R along the way, but some previous study of R is necessary.

The following (freely availible) readings are highly recommended:

- Hands-On Programming with R - *Garrett Grolemund*
  - If you have never used R or RStudio before, Part 1, Chapters 1 - 3, will be useful.
- R for Data Science - *Garrett Grolemund, Hadley Wickham*
  - This book helps getting you up to speed working with data in R. While it is a lot of reading, Chapters 1 - 21 are highly recommended.
- Advanced R - *Hadley Wickham*
  - Part I, Chapters 1 - 8, of this book will help create a mental model for working with R. These chapters are not an easy read, so they should be returned to often. (Chapter 2 could be safely skipped for our purposes, but is important if you will use R in the long term.)

If you are a UIUC student who took the course STAT 420, the first six chapters of that book could serve as a nice refresher.

- Applied Statistics with R - *David Dalpiaz*

2.1 Resources

The following resources are more specific or more advanced, but could still prove to be useful.

2.1.1 R

- Efficient R programming
- R Programming for Data Science
- R Graphics Cookbook
- Modern Dive
- The `tidyverse` Website
  - `dplyr` Website
  - `readr` Website
  - `tibble` Website
  - `forcats` Website

2.1.2 RStudio

- RStudio IDE Cheatsheet
- RStudio Resources

2.1.3 R Markdown

- R Markdown Cheatsheet
- R Markdown: The Definitive Guide - *Yihui Xie, J. J. Allaire, Garrett Grolemund*
- R4DS R Markdown Chapter

2.1.3.1 Markdown

- Daring Fireball - Markdown: Basics
- GitHub - Mastering Markdown
- CommonMark

2.2 BSL Idioms

Things here supercede everythign above.

2.2.1 Reference Style

- `tidyverse` Style Guide

2.2.2 BSL Style Overrides

- TODO: = instead of <-
  - http://thecoatlessprofessor.com/programming/an-opinionated-tale-of-why-you-should-replace---with-/
- TODO: never use T or F, only TRUE or FALSE

```
FALSE == TRUE
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```
F     == TRUE
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```
F     =  TRUE
F     == TRUE
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

- TODO: never ever ever use attach()
- TODO: never ever ever use <<-
- TODO: never ever ever use setwd() or set a working directory some other way
- TODO: a newline before and after any chunk
- TODO: use headers appropriately! (short names, good structure)
- TODO: never ever ever put spaces in filenames. use -. (others will use _.)
- TODO: load all needed packages at the beginning of an analysis in a single chunk (TODO: pros and cons of this approach)
- TODO: one plot per chunk! no other printed output

Be consistent...

- with yourself!
- with your group!
- with your organization!

```
set.seed(1337);mu=10;sample_size=50;samples=100000;
x_bars=rep(0, samples)
for(i in 1:samples)
{
x_bars[i]=mean(rpois(sample_size,lambda = mu))}
x_bar_hist=hist(x_bars,breaks=50,main="Histogram of Sample Means",xlab="Sample Means",col="darkor
mean(x_bars>mu-2*sqrt(mu)/sqrt(sample_size)&x_bars<mu+2*sqrt(mu)/sqrt(sample_size))
```

2.2.3 Objects and Functions

To understand computations in R, two slogans are helpful:

- Everything that exists is an object.
- Everything tha thappens is a function call.

— John Chambers

2.2.4 Print versus Return

```
cars_mod = lm(dist ~ speed, data = cars)
```

```
summary(cars_mod)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = dist ~ speed, data = cars)
##
## Residuals:
##     Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max
## -29.069  -9.525  -2.272   9.215  43.201
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -17.5791     6.7584  -2.601   0.0123 *
## speed         3.9324     0.4155   9.464 1.49e-12 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 15.38 on 48 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.6511, Adjusted R-squared:  0.6438
## F-statistic: 89.57 on 1 and 48 DF,  p-value: 1.49e-12
```

```
is.list(summary(cars_mod))
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
names(summary(cars_mod))
```

```
##  [1] "call"          "terms"         "residuals"     "coefficients"
##  [5] "aliased"       "sigma"         "df"            "r.squared"
##  [9] "adj.r.squared" "fstatistic"    "cov.unscaled"
```

```
str(summary(cars_mod))
```

```
## List of 11
##  $ call         : language lm(formula = dist ~ speed, data = cars)
##  $ terms        :Classes 'terms', 'formula'  language dist ~ speed
##   .. ..- attr(*, "variables")= language list(dist, speed)
##   .. ..- attr(*, "factors")= int [1:2, 1] 0 1
##   .. .. ..- attr(*, "dimnames")=List of 2
##   .. .. .. ..$ : chr [1:2] "dist" "speed"
##   .. .. .. ..$ : chr "speed"
```

```
##   .. ..- attr(*, "term.labels")= chr "speed"
##   .. ..- attr(*, "order")= int 1
##   .. ..- attr(*, "intercept")= int 1
##   .. ..- attr(*, "response")= int 1
##   .. ..- attr(*, ".Environment")=<environment: R_GlobalEnv>
##   .. ..- attr(*, "predvars")= language list(dist, speed)
##   .. ..- attr(*, "dataClasses")= Named chr [1:2] "numeric" "numeric"
##   .. .. ..- attr(*, "names")= chr [1:2] "dist" "speed"
##  $ residuals    : Named num [1:50] 3.85 11.85 -5.95 12.05 2.12 ...
##   ..- attr(*, "names")= chr [1:50] "1" "2" "3" "4" ...
##  $ coefficients : num [1:2, 1:4] -17.579 3.932 6.758 0.416 -2.601 ...
##   ..- attr(*, "dimnames")=List of 2
##   .. ..$ : chr [1:2] "(Intercept)" "speed"
##   .. ..$ : chr [1:4] "Estimate" "Std. Error" "t value" "Pr(>|t|)"
##  $ aliased      : Named logi [1:2] FALSE FALSE
##   ..- attr(*, "names")= chr [1:2] "(Intercept)" "speed"
##  $ sigma        : num 15.4
##  $ df           : int [1:3] 2 48 2
##  $ r.squared    : num 0.651
##  $ adj.r.squared: num 0.644
##  $ fstatistic   : Named num [1:3] 89.6 1 48
##   ..- attr(*, "names")= chr [1:3] "value" "numdf" "dendf"
##  $ cov.unscaled : num [1:2, 1:2] 0.19311 -0.01124 -0.01124 0.00073
##   ..- attr(*, "dimnames")=List of 2
##   .. ..$ : chr [1:2] "(Intercept)" "speed"
##   .. ..$ : chr [1:2] "(Intercept)" "speed"
##  - attr(*, "class")= chr "summary.lm"
```

```
# RStudio only
View(summary(cars_mod))
```

2.2.5 Help

- TODO: ?, google, stack overflow, (office hours, course forums)

2.2.6 Keyboard Shortcuts

- TODO: copy-paste, switch program, switch tab, etc…
- TODO: TAB!!!
- TODO: new chunk!
- TODO: style!
- TODO: keyboard shortcut for keyboard shortcut
