Report coursework assignment A - 2021

CS4125 Seminar Research Methodology for Data Science

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20/04/2021

Contents


```r
library(ggplot2) # plotting
library(AICcmodavg) # aictab
library(pander) #for rendering output
```

1 Part 1 - Design and set-up of true experiment

1.1 The motivation for the planned research

(Max 250 words)

1.2 The theory underlying the research

(Max 250 words) Preferable based on theories reported in literature

1.3 Research questions

The research question that will be examined in the experiment (or alternatively the hypothesis that will be tested in the experiment)

1.4 The related conceptual model

This model should include: *Independent variable(s)* Dependent variable *Mediating variable (at least 1)* Moderating variable (at least 1)

1.5 Experimental Design

Note that the study should have a true experimental design

1.6 Experimental procedure

Describe how the experiment will be executed step by step

1.7 Measures

Describe the measure that will be used

1.8 Participants

Describe which participants will recruit in the study and how they will be recruited

1.9 Suggested statistical analyses

Describe the statistical test you suggest to care out on the collected data

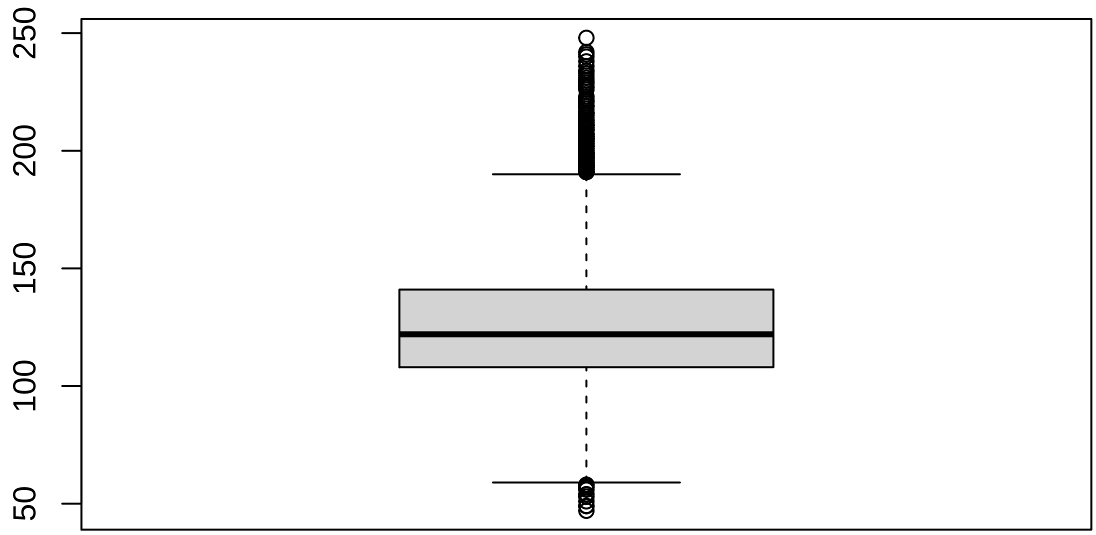
2 Part 3 - Multilevel model

2.1 Visual inspection

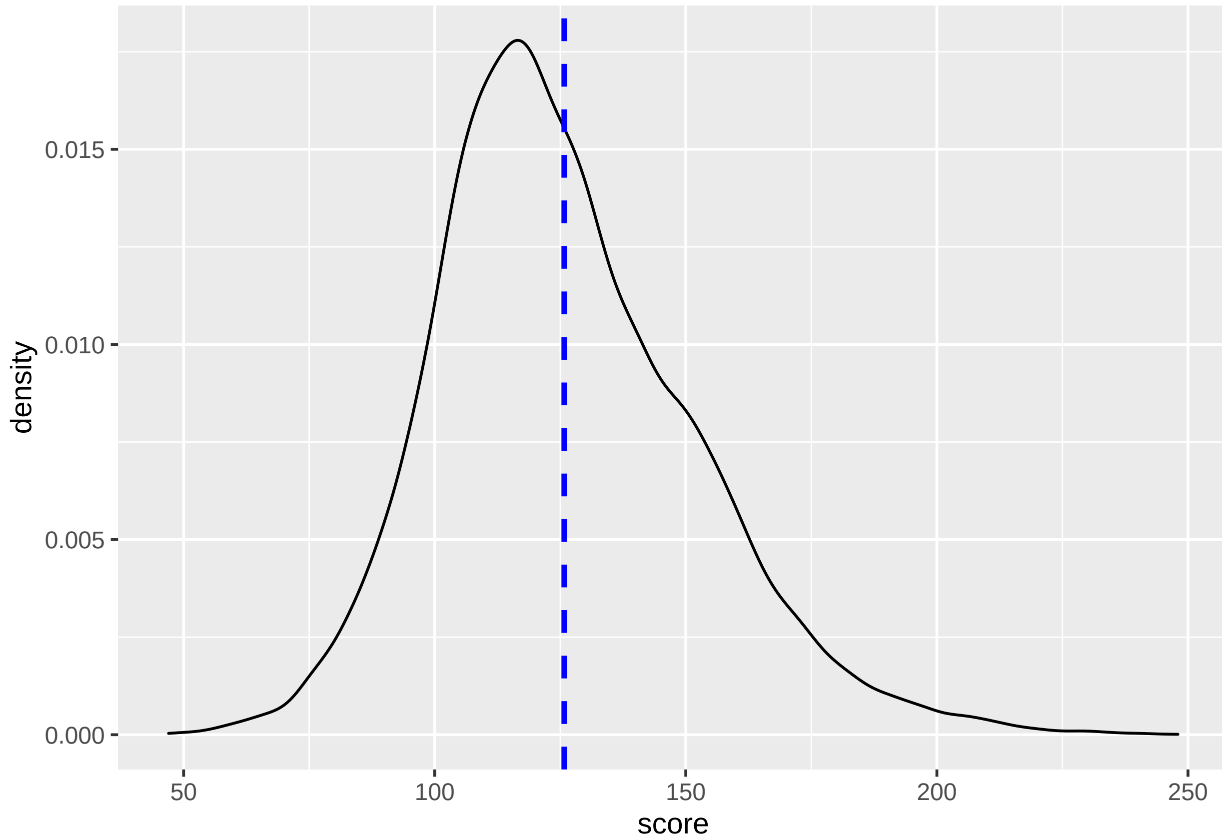
The boxplot and density plot show the distribution of the score. We can see that the mean score is 122 points. The minimum is set at 59, with outliers until 46, while the maximum is set at 190, with outliers until 248.

```
# Get data
filepath <- ("set0.csv")
ds <- read.csv(file=filepath, header=TRUE)
ds <- data.frame(ds)

# boxplot score overall distribution (session independent)
boxplot(ds$score)
```



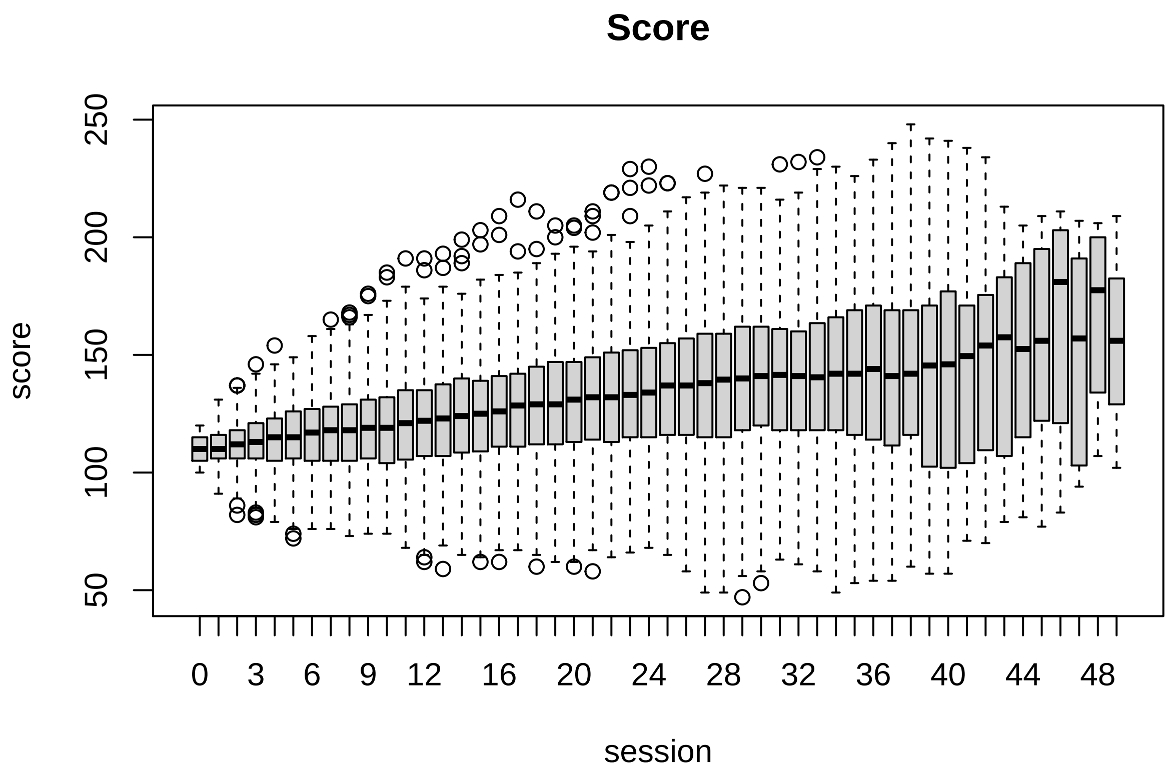

```r
# density score overall distribution (with mean line)
p <- ggplot(ds, aes(x=score)) + geom_density()
p + geom_vline(aes(xintercept=mean(score)), color="blue", linetype="dashed",size=1)
```



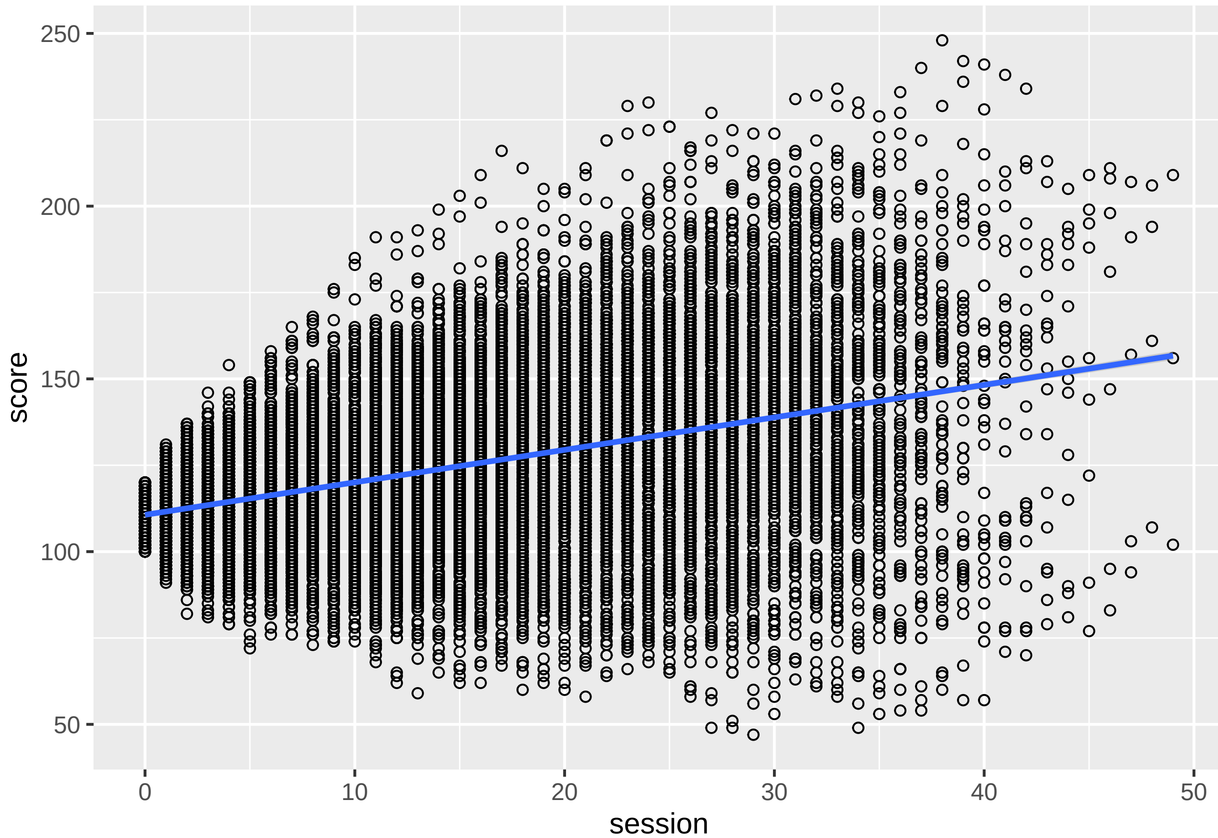
The relationship between the score and the session can be observed with the next two figures. The regression line (blue) in the scatterplot clearly shows how the score rises with the amount of sessions. This can also be observed in the box plot when looking at the mean (black line) for every box.

```
# set labels
ds$sessionF <- factor(ds$session, levels=c(0:49), labels=c(0:49))

# boxplot score per session
boxplot(score~sessionF, data=ds, main="Score", xlab="session", ylab="score")
```




```
# ggplot score per session
hp <- ggplot(ds, aes(x=session, y=score)) + geom_point(shape=1) + geom_smooth(formula = y ~ x,method=lm)
hp
```



2.2 Frequentist approach

2.2.1 Multilevel analysis

We have conducted a multilevel analysis. We have an intercept only model (model0) which we compare to a model that includes a predictor parameter for the session (model1). By comparing these two models, we will know whether there is a difference in the score over the sessions.

```
# create models as given in slides lecture 4
model0 <- lm(formula=score~1, data=ds, na.action=na.exclude)
model1 <- lm(formula=score~sessionF, data=ds, na.action=na.exclude)

# analysis, see if predictor improves fitting
pander(anova(model0,model1))
```

Table 1: Analysis of Variance Table

Res.Df	RSS	Df	Sum of Sq	F	Pr(>F)
16127	10713477	NA	NA	NA	NA
16078	9228641	49	1484836	52.79	0

```
pander(anova(model1))
```

Table 2: Analysis of Variance Table

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
sessionF	49	1484836	30303	52.79	0
Residuals	16078	9228641	574	NA	NA

From this analysis we can see there is a significant variation between the sessions. We take a further look at the summary results.

```
pander(summary(model1))
```

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)	110.3	1.07	103	0
sessionF1	0.7166	1.514	0.4734	0.636
sessionF2	1.908	1.514	1.261	0.2075
sessionF3	2.96	1.514	1.955	0.05054
sessionF4	3.838	1.514	2.536	0.01123
sessionF5	5.004	1.514	3.306	0.0009494
sessionF6	5.972	1.514	3.945	8.005e-05
sessionF7	7.016	1.514	4.635	3.599e-06
sessionF8	7.637	1.514	5.045	4.585e-07
sessionF9	8.551	1.514	5.649	1.642e-08
sessionF10	9.097	1.515	6.004	1.969e-09
sessionF11	10.36	1.515	6.836	8.453e-12
sessionF12	11.22	1.515	7.402	1.41e-13
sessionF13	12.44	1.515	8.209	2.407e-16
sessionF14	13.6	1.515	8.974	3.161e-19
sessionF15	14.45	1.515	9.539	1.644e-21
sessionF16	15.63	1.515	10.31	7.277e-25
sessionF17	16.69	1.516	11.01	4.212e-28
sessionF18	18.07	1.518	11.9	1.62e-32
sessionF19	19.18	1.521	12.61	2.751e-36
sessionF20	19.8	1.521	13.02	1.539e-38
sessionF21	20.85	1.525	13.67	2.489e-42
sessionF22	21.35	1.529	13.96	5.131e-44
sessionF23	22.39	1.536	14.58	7.593e-48
sessionF24	23.32	1.542	15.12	2.555e-51
sessionF25	25.06	1.555	16.11	5.923e-58
sessionF26	26.11	1.574	16.59	2.818e-61
sessionF27	26.54	1.597	16.62	1.578e-61
sessionF28	27.37	1.64	16.69	5.045e-62
sessionF29	28.76	1.68	17.12	4.195e-65
sessionF30	29.52	1.73	17.07	9.765e-65
sessionF31	30.66	1.804	16.99	3.552e-64
sessionF32	30.02	1.908	15.73	2.406e-55
sessionF33	30.19	2.034	14.85	1.568e-49
sessionF34	30.08	2.213	13.59	7.575e-42
sessionF35	30.84	2.388	12.92	5.712e-38
sessionF36	31.17	2.571	12.12	1.116e-33
sessionF37	29.23	2.825	10.35	5.185e-25
sessionF38	32.42	3.076	10.54	6.942e-26
sessionF39	31.77	3.767	8.434	3.618e-17
sessionF40	32.78	4.031	8.131	4.553e-16

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(>|t|)
sessionF41	32.06	4.503	7.119	1.13e-12
sessionF42	34.55	5.109	6.763	1.397e-11
sessionF43	37.34	5.748	6.496	8.474e-11
sessionF44	38.8	6.492	5.976	2.33e-09
sessionF45	43.17	8.057	5.358	8.536e-08
sessionF46	50.16	9.118	5.5	3.846e-08
sessionF47	40.13	10.77	3.727	0.0001948
sessionF48	56.73	12.03	4.717	2.417e-06
sessionF49	45.39	13.87	3.272	0.00107

Table 4: Fitting linear model: score ~ sessionF

Observations	Residual Std. Error	R^2	Adjusted R^2
16128	23.96	0.1386	0.136

The summary compares the first session (intercept) with the other sessions. Looking at the estimates, we can see that compared to the first session, the scores are higher every later session. Next, we will take a look at the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) to compare the models on the goodness-of-fit concering the out-of-sample deviance.

```
#AIC
models <- list(model0, model1)
model.names <- c("model0", "model1")
pander(aictab(cand.set = models, modnames=model.names), caption="Model selection based on AICc.")
```

Table 5: Model selection based on AICc.

	Modnames	K	AICc	Delta_AICc	ModelLik	AICcWt	LL	Cum.Wt
2	model1	51	148277	0	1	1	-74087	1
1	model0	2	150584	2308	0	0	-75290	1

Here we can see that model 1 has the best goodness-of-fit as it has the smallest AICc value. Lastly, we will obtain a 95% confidence interval of the estimates we have obtained earlier.

```
# gives CI95%
pander(confint(model1), caption="95% confidence interval of the estimates.")
```

Table 6: 95% confidence interval of the estimates.

	2.5 %	97.5 %
(Intercept)	108.2	112.4
sessionF1	-2.251	3.684
sessionF2	-1.059	4.875
sessionF3	-0.007004	5.927
sessionF4	0.8712	6.805
sessionF5	2.037	7.971
sessionF6	3.005	8.939
sessionF7	4.049	9.983
sessionF8	4.67	10.6

	2.5 %	97.5 %
sessionF9	5.584	11.52
sessionF10	6.127	12.07
sessionF11	7.388	13.33
sessionF12	8.245	14.19
sessionF13	9.468	15.41
sessionF14	10.63	16.57
sessionF15	11.48	17.42
sessionF16	12.66	18.6
sessionF17	13.72	19.67
sessionF18	15.09	21.04
sessionF19	16.2	22.16
sessionF20	16.82	22.79
sessionF21	17.86	23.84
sessionF22	18.35	24.34
sessionF23	19.38	25.41
sessionF24	20.3	26.34
sessionF25	22.01	28.11
sessionF26	23.02	29.19
sessionF27	23.41	29.67
sessionF28	24.15	30.58
sessionF29	25.47	32.06
sessionF30	26.13	32.91
sessionF31	27.12	34.19
sessionF32	26.28	33.76
sessionF33	26.2	34.18
sessionF34	25.74	34.42
sessionF35	26.16	35.52
sessionF36	26.13	36.21
sessionF37	23.69	34.76
sessionF38	26.39	38.45
sessionF39	24.39	39.16
sessionF40	24.88	40.68
sessionF41	23.23	40.89
sessionF42	24.54	44.57
sessionF43	26.07	48.6
sessionF44	26.07	51.52
sessionF45	27.38	58.96
sessionF46	32.28	68.03
sessionF47	19.02	61.23
sessionF48	33.15	80.3
sessionF49	18.2	72.59

Here we can again see an increase in score related to the sessions. From this we can conclude that the session has a positive effect on people's score. Also, it seems there is a significant variance between the participants in their score.

2.2.2 Report section for a scientific publication

A Linear Model analysis was conducted to test the difference between sessions on the score. The results found a significant effect ($F(49,16078) = 52.793$, $p < .001$) for the sessions on the score. We can conclude that over sessions the score per participant generally increases.

2.3 Bayesian approach

2.3.1 Model description

2.3.2 Model comparison

2.3.3 Estimates examination