Visualizacion de datos en Lizard

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Introduccion

Los libros de bioestadistica nos muestran como podemos sacar el mejor provecho de nuestros datos y dependiendo de su composicion que tipo de analisis o graficos son los que corresponden aplicar (Berke 2006)(Zar and others 1999). El trabajo en base de datos va a depender del tipo de datos que tengamos como de la pregunta a evaluar. Sin embargo en paper publicados en diferentes revistas es comun ver graficos que no son del todo adecuados para mostrar los resultados. Si bien el mensaje que se quiere mostrar queda claro al lector, siguen existiendo mejores formas de mostrar y presentar los resultados. Entonces en que basarnos para elegir el grafico.

Uno de los principales objetivos de este reporte mas que la parte biologica de los datos con los que se esta tabajando es realizar una comparacion en formas de presentar datos y realizar una exploracion mediante modelos aplicados.

Metodos

Este trabajo fue realizado basado en una base de datos de alometria en lagartos (Meiri 2010) con 915 observaciones. Se utilizo el programa R. Para poder trabajar en R y realizar una exploracion de datos se utilizaron diferentes de paquetes como el tidyverse (Wickham 2017), dismo, tidyr (???) dplyr(Wickham and others 2014), rmarkdown (Allaire et al., n.d.), knirt(Xie 2015), stargazer(Hlavac 2018). En particular para los graficos se utilizo el paquete ggplot2(Wickham 2016). Para realizar los modelos y obtener tablas con la informacion pertinente de cada modelo, asi como tambien para la seleccion de modelos se utilizaron los paquetes broom(Robinson 2017) y MuMln.

Resultados

La longitud total de lizard es 104.69 El peso total de lizard es 170.88

Graficos de diagrama de puntos

Table 1: Resumen del modelo lineal

| term | estimate | std.error | statistic | p.value |
|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| (Intercept) Weight | 88.2539611 0.0961706 | 2.0688867 0.0026769 | 42.65771 35.92594 | 0 |

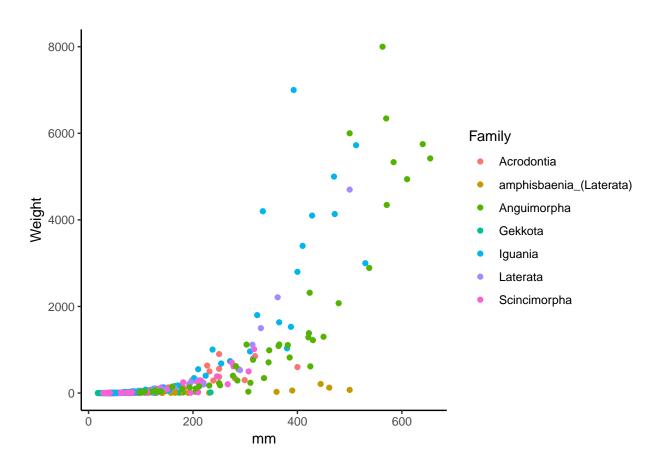


Figure 1: Modelo lineal lizard

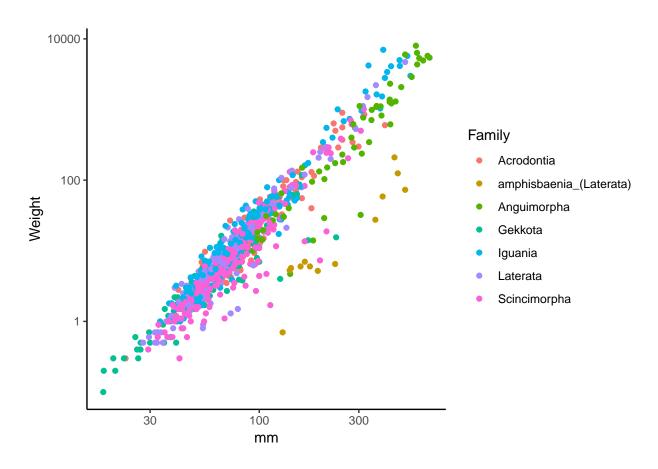
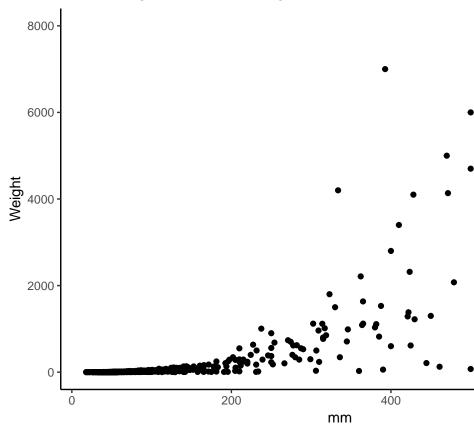


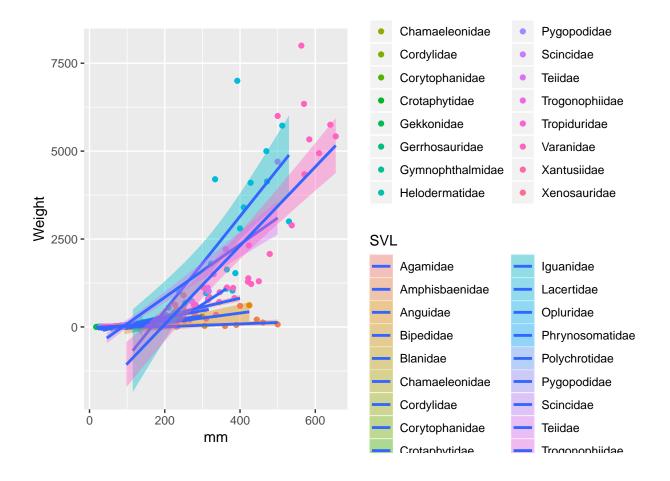
Figure 2: Modelo lineal lizard con escala log

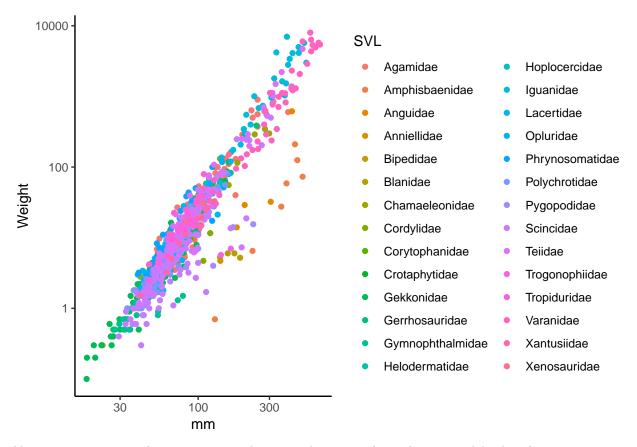
primero el grafico de puntos donde solo quiero mostrar la tendencia general de todas las categorias, realizando



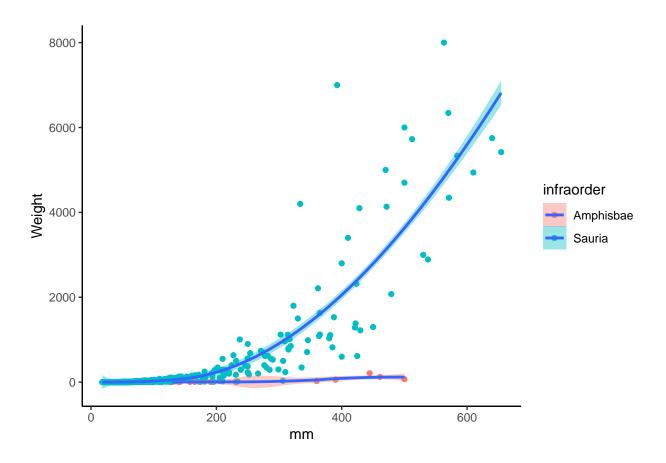
la relacion entre peso y longitud total (mm)

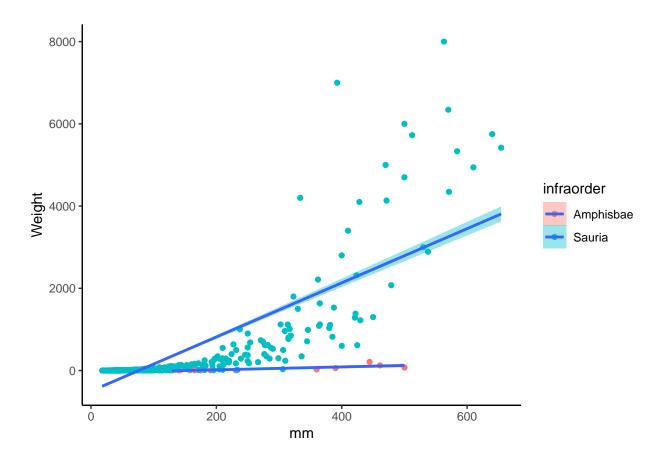
Luego si se quisiera ver la relacion del peso total y la longitud total en la categoria SVL, podria verse de dos maneras. donde queda claro que la segunda grafica es mucho mejor si se aplica log a ambas variables.

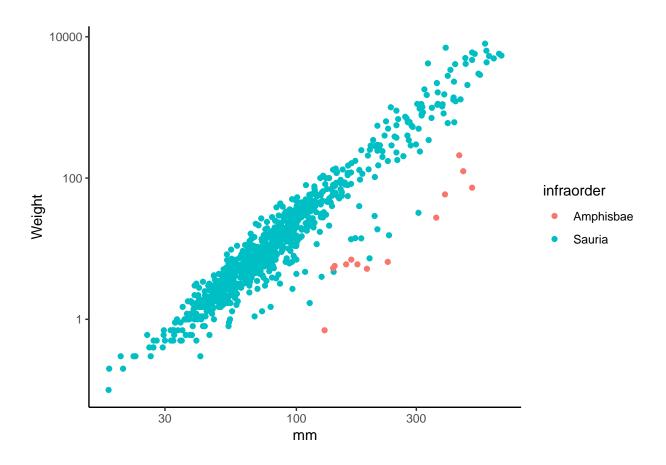


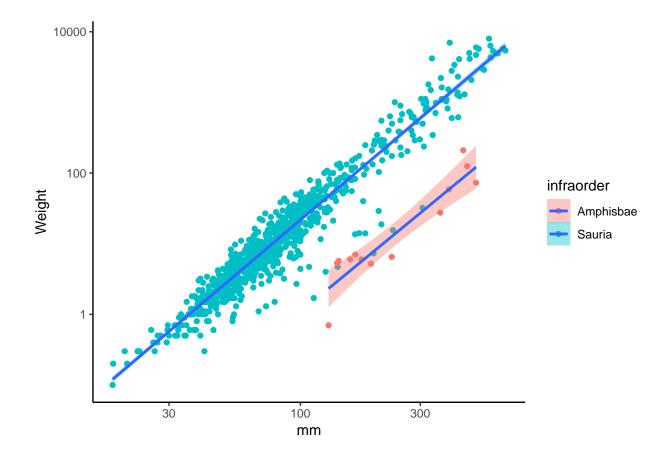


Ahora si quisieramos seleccionar una tendencia, podriamos utilizar algunos modelos lineales









Modelos lm

Table 2: Resumen del modelo lineal de todas la variables utilizando mm ${\bf y}$ weigth

| term | estimate | std.error | statistic | p.value |
|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| (Intercept) | 88.2539611 | 2.0688867 | 42.65771 | 0 |
| Weight | 0.0961706 | 0.0026769 | 35.92594 | 0 |

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 11
    r.squared adj.r.squared sigma statistic p.value
                                                                      AIC
                                                         df logLik
                       <dbl> <dbl>
                                       <dbl>
## *
         <dbl>
                                                <dbl> <int>
                                                            <dbl>
                                                                    <dbl>
## 1
         0.153
                       0.147 696.
                                        27.3 5.34e-30
                                                          7 -7284. 14585.
## # ... with 3 more variables: BIC <dbl>, deviance <dbl>, df.residual <int>
```

Table 3: Resumen del modelo lineal de cada familia de lizard mm y weigth

| term | estimate | std.error | statistic | p.value |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| (Intercept) | 72.439474 | 65.23146 | 1.1104991 | 0.2670780 |
| Familyamphisbaenia_(Laterata) | -31.162551 | 203.88594 | -0.1528431 | 0.8785560 |
| FamilyAnguimorpha | 1197.378383 | 113.65474 | 10.5352265 | 0.0000000 |
| FamilyGekkota | -63.151238 | 86.17217 | -0.7328496 | 0.4638393 |

| term | estimate | std.error | statistic | p.value |
|--------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| FamilyIguania | 183.968622 | 81.02517 | 2.2705120 | 0.0234101 |
| FamilyLaterata | 6.142345 | 84.82370 | 0.0724131 | 0.9422891 |
| FamilyScincimorpha | -32.143885 | 81.44334 | -0.3946779 | 0.6931733 |

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 11
## r.squared adj.r.squared sigma statistic p.value df logLik AIC
## * <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> = 4.1 9.18e-84 7 -5260. 10536.
```

... with 3 more variables: BIC <dbl>, deviance <dbl>, df.residual <int>

Table 4: Resumen del modelo lineal de cada familia de lizard vari-

able y = mm

| term | estimate | std.error | statistic | p.value |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| (Intercept) | 107.126403 | 7.139164 | 15.0054542 | 0.0000000 |
| Familyamphisbaenia_(Laterata) | 161.089750 | 22.314007 | 7.2192211 | 0.0000000 |
| FamilyAnguimorpha | 195.950382 | 12.438781 | 15.7531819 | 0.0000000 |
| FamilyGekkota | -41.046077 | 9.430990 | -4.3522552 | 0.0000150 |
| FamilyIguania | -3.811784 | 8.867685 | -0.4298512 | 0.6674059 |
| FamilyLaterata | -27.099979 | 9.283409 | -2.9191839 | 0.0035962 |
| FamilyScincimorpha | -18.365913 | 8.913450 | -2.0604718 | 0.0396379 |
| | | | | |

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 11
    r.squared adj.r.squared sigma statistic p.value
                                                         df logLik
                                                                      AIC
## *
         <dbl>
                       <dbl> <dbl>
                                       <dbl>
                                                <dbl> <int> <dbl>
                                                                    <dbl>
                                                         28 -7137. 14331.
## 1
        0.387
                       0.368 599.
                                        20.7 4.10e-76
## # ... with 3 more variables: BIC <dbl>, deviance <dbl>, df.residual <int>
```

Table 5: Resumen del modelo lineal de cada SVL de lizard variable y= weigth

| term | estimate | std.error | statistic | p.value |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| (Intercept) | 74.626374 | 62.84393 | 1.1874873 | 0.2353534 |
| SVLAmphisbaenidae | -2.997802 | 235.14047 | -0.0127490 | 0.9898309 |
| SVLAnguidae | 27.748626 | 221.07314 | 0.1255179 | 0.9001420 |
| SVLAnniellidae | -69.926374 | 602.77784 | -0.1160069 | 0.9076734 |
| SVLBipedidae | -69.376374 | 428.53850 | -0.1618906 | 0.8714288 |
| SVLBlanidae | -68.626374 | 428.53850 | -0.1601405 | 0.8728069 |
| SVLChamaeleonidae | -10.839417 | 139.91100 | -0.0774737 | 0.9382642 |
| SVLCordylidae | -44.484707 | 184.11593 | -0.2416125 | 0.8091363 |
| SVLCorytophanidae | 32.773626 | 306.26345 | 0.1070112 | 0.9148043 |
| SVLCrotaphytidae | -33.951374 | 306.26345 | -0.1108568 | 0.9117550 |
| SVLGekkonidae | -65.324347 | 79.86040 | -0.8179817 | 0.4135873 |
| SVLGerrhosauridae | 42.723626 | 221.07314 | 0.1932556 | 0.8468030 |
| SVLGymnophthalmidae | -71.863517 | 119.23798 | -0.6026898 | 0.5468691 |
| SVLHelodermatidae | 745.173626 | 428.53850 | 1.7388721 | 0.0824042 |
| SVLHoplocercidae | -27.293040 | 351.77637 | -0.0775863 | 0.9381746 |
| SVLIguanidae | 2118.169279 | 139.91100 | 15.1394044 | 0.0000000 |
| SVLLacertidae | -57.551661 | 89.89049 | -0.6402419 | 0.5221807 |

| term | estimate | std.error | statistic | p.value |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| SVLOpluridae | -29.654945 | 235.14047 | -0.1261159 | 0.8996688 |
| SVLPhrynosomatidae | -55.166374 | 113.72842 | -0.4850711 | 0.6277457 |
| SVLPolychrotidae | -65.168642 | 87.48960 | -0.7448730 | 0.4565458 |
| SVLPygopodidae | -65.746374 | 275.36832 | -0.2387579 | 0.8113484 |
| SVLScincidae | -35.935978 | 77.32931 | -0.4647136 | 0.6422507 |
| SVLTeiidae | 190.113161 | 110.93831 | 1.7136836 | 0.0869362 |
| SVLTrogonophiidae | -68.276374 | 428.53850 | -0.1593238 | 0.8734501 |
| SVLTropiduridae | -53.798249 | 123.20857 | -0.4366437 | 0.6624760 |
| SVLVaranidae | 1555.037912 | 111.83160 | 13.9051744 | 0.0000000 |
| SVLXantusiidae | -64.397802 | 235.14047 | -0.2738695 | 0.7842487 |
| ${\bf SVLXenosauridae}$ | -7.759707 | 351.77637 | -0.0220586 | 0.9824061 |

A tibble: 1 x 11

r.squared adj.r.squared sigma statistic p.value df logLik AIC <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> ## * <dbl> <dbl> <int> <dbl> <dbl> ## 1 0.593 0.581 61.3 48.0 5.75e-153 28 -5051. 10159. ## # ... with 3 more variables: BIC <dbl>, deviance <dbl>, df.residual <int>

Table 6: Resumen del modelo lineal de cada SVL de lizard Y = $\,$ mm

| estimate | std.error | statistic | p.value |
|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 107.126403 | 7.139164 | 15.0054542 | 0.0000000 |
| 161.089750 | 22.314007 | 7.2192211 | 0.0000000 |
| 195.950382 | 12.438781 | 15.7531819 | 0.0000000 |
| -41.046077 | 9.430990 | -4.3522552 | 0.0000150 |
| -3.811784 | 8.867685 | -0.4298512 | 0.6674059 |
| -27.099979 | 9.283409 | -2.9191839 | 0.0035962 |
| -18.365913 | 8.913450 | -2.0604718 | 0.0396379 |
| | 107.126403 161.089750 195.950382 -41.046077 -3.811784 -27.099979 | 107.126403 7.139164 161.089750 22.314007 195.950382 12.438781 -41.046077 9.430990 -3.811784 8.867685 -27.099979 9.283409 | 107.126403 7.139164 15.0054542 161.089750 22.314007 7.2192211 195.950382 12.438781 15.7531819 -41.046077 9.430990 -4.3522552 -3.811784 8.867685 -0.4298512 -27.099979 9.283409 -2.9191839 |

A tibble: 1 x 11

Table 7: Resumen del modelo lineal de cada infraorden de lizard weigth

| term | estimate | std.error | statistic | p.value |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| (Intercept) | 41.27692 | 209.2327 | 0.1972776 | 0.8436542 |
| infraorderSauria | 131.47363 | 210.7350 | 0.6238812 | 0.5328615 |

A tibble: 1 x 11

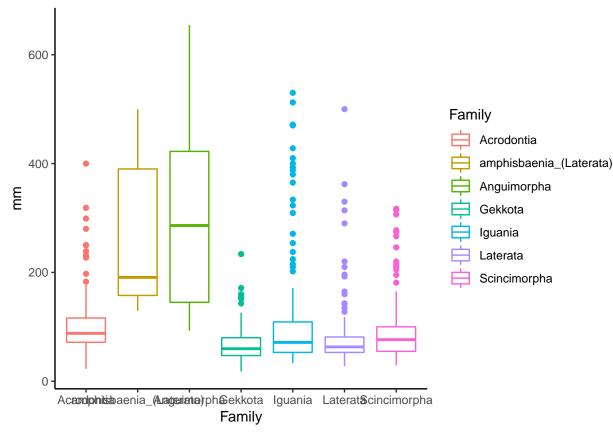
r.squared adj.r.squared sigma statistic p.value df logLik AIC
* <dbl> =10.0430 0.0419 92.8 41.0 2.45e-10 2 -5442. 10891.
... with 3 more variables: BIC <dbl>, deviance <dbl>, df.residual <int>

Table 8: Resumen del modelo lineal de cada infraorder de lizard $\,$ mm

| term | estimate | std.error | statistic | p.value |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| (Intercept) infraorderSauria | 41.27692 131.47363 | | $\begin{array}{c} 0.1972776 \\ 0.6238812 \end{array}$ | |

Graficos Boxplot

Para el caso de la variable Familia, al tener tantos datos extremos el hecho de cambiar la escala mejora la visu-



alizacion de datos

Aqui tenemos un boxplot aplicando los datos normales y luego transformando los ejes a log. la diferencia es

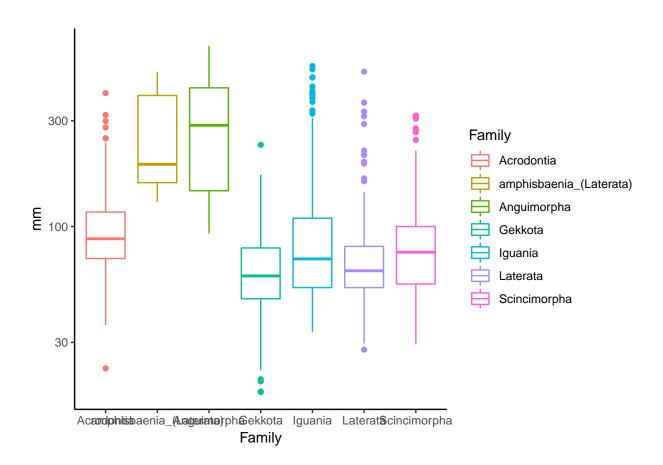
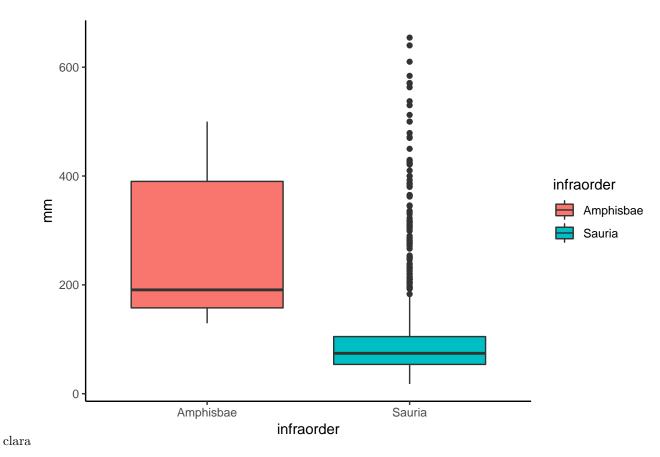


Figure 3: Modelo lineal lizard en escala log



Estos resultados cambiando la amplitud de los ejes se vuelven a repetir para la variable limbs

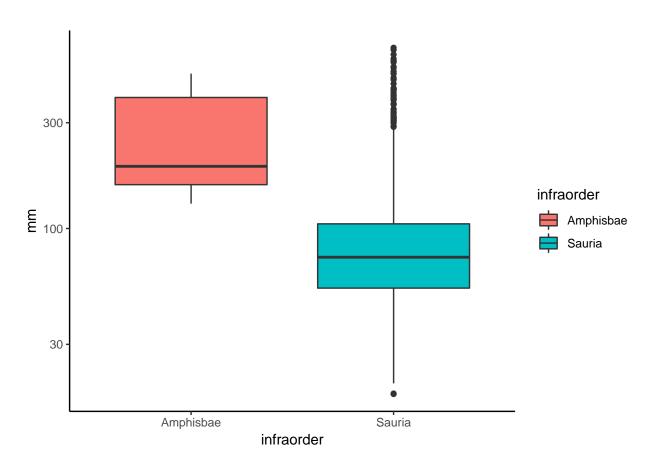
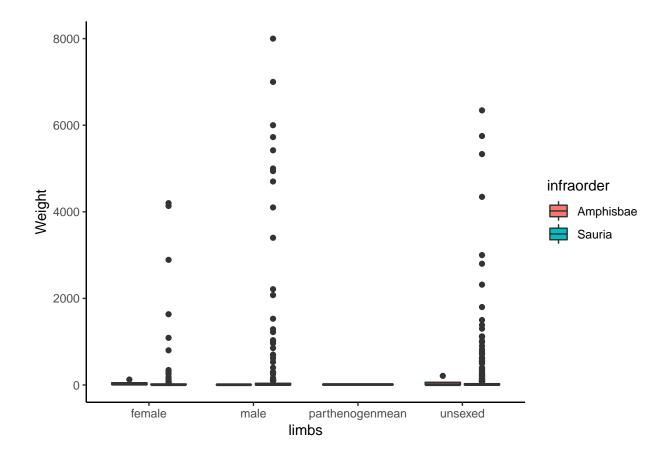


Figure 4: Modelo lineal lizard en escala log



Modelos aov y t.test

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 11
    r.squared adj.r.squared sigma statistic p.value
                                                        df logLik
                                                                     AIC
## *
         <dbl>
                       <dbl> <dbl>
                                       <dbl>
                                               <dbl> <int> <dbl>
                                                                  <dbl>
## 1 0.000426
                   -0.000669 754.
                                       0.389
                                               0.533
                                                         2 -7360. 14726.
## # ... with 3 more variables: BIC <dbl>, deviance <dbl>, df.residual <int>
```

Table 9: Resumen del modelo ANDEVA de cada infraorden de lizard weigth

| term | df | sumsq | meansq | statistic | p.value |
|------------|-----|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| infraorder | 1 | 221516.5 | 221516.5 | 0.3892277 | 0.5328615 |
| Residuals | 913 | 519604733.6 | 569118.0 | NA | NA |

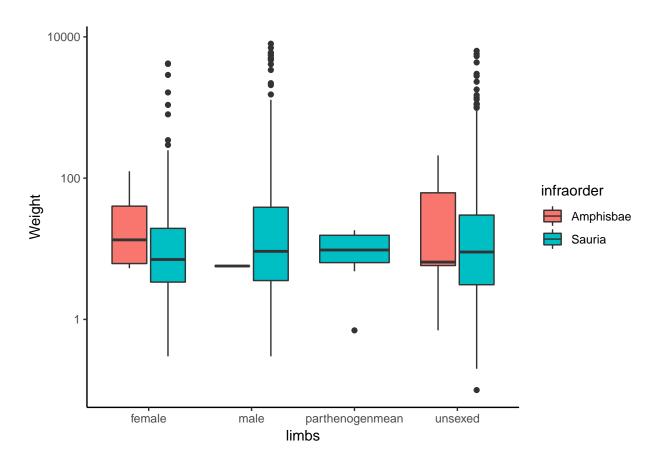


Figure 5: Modelo lineal lizard en escala log

Table 10: Resumen del modelo ANDEVA de cada infraorden de lizard mm

| term | df | sumsq | meansq | statistic | p.value |
|------------|-----|-----------|------------|-----------|---------|
| infraorder | 1 | 352649.9 | 352649.920 | 40.98367 | 0 |
| Residuals | 913 | 7856040.6 | 8604.645 | NA | NA |

A tibble: 1 x 10

estimate estimate1 estimate2 statistic p.value parameter conf.low

... with 3 more variables: conf.high <dbl>, method <chr>,

alternative <chr>

Table 11: Resumen del modelo T.TEST de cada infraorden de lizard WEIGTH

| estimate | estimate1 | estimate2 | statistic | p.value | parameter | conf.low | conf.high | method |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| -131.4736 | 41.27692 | 172.7506 | -4.281657 | 4e-05 | 109.3017 | -192.3305 | -70.61672 | Welch Two Sample t-test |

A tibble: 1 x 10

estimate estimate1 estimate2 statistic p.value parameter conf.low

<dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>

1 166. 268. 102. 4.25 0.00109 12.1 81.0

... with 3 more variables: conf.high <dbl>, method <chr>,

alternative <chr>

Table 12: Resumen del modelo T.TEST de cada infraorden de lizard mm

| estimate | estimate1 | estimate2 | statistic | p.value | parameter | conf.low | conf.high | method |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 165.8851 | 268.2162 | 102.331 | 4.253986 | 0.0010894 | 12.14936 | 81.03755 | 250.7327 | Welch Two Sample t-test |

A tibble: 1 x 11

r.squared adj.r.squared sigma statistic p.value df logLik AIC

... with 3 more variables: BIC <dbl>, deviance <dbl>, df.residual <int>

Table 13: Resumen del modelo ANDEVAde cada infraorden de lizard mm

| term | df | sumsq | meansq | statistic | p.value |
|------------|-----|-------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| infraorder | 1 | 221516.5 | 221516.5 | 0.3892277 | 0.5328615 |
| Residuals | 913 | 519604733.6 | 569118.0 | NA | NA |

A tibble: 1 x 11

r.squared adj.r.squared sigma statistic p.value df logLik AIC

Table 14: Resumen del modelo ANDEVAde cada infraorden de lizard mm

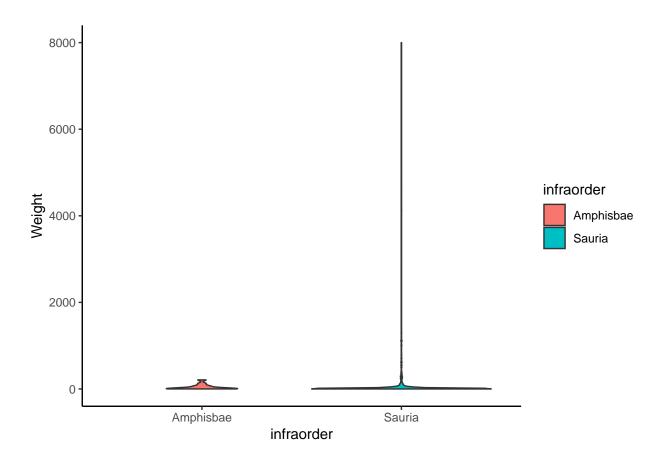
| term | df | sumsq | meansq | statistic | p.value |
|------------|-----|-----------|------------|-----------|---------|
| infraorder | 1 | 352649.9 | 352649.920 | 40.98367 | 0 |
| Residuals | 913 | 7856040.6 | 8604.645 | NA | NA |

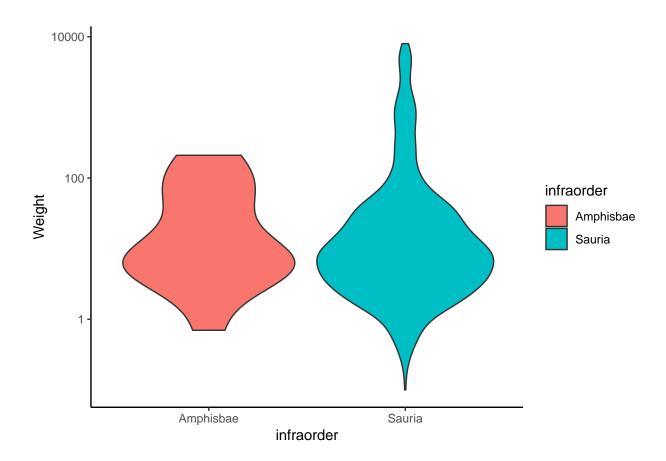
Table 15: Resumen del modelo ANDEVA
de cada infraorden de lizard \mbox{mm}

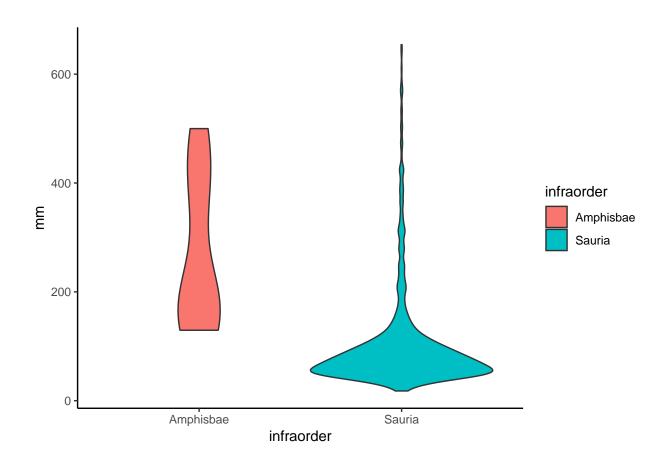
| term | df | sumsq | meansq | statistic | p.value |
|-------------------|-----|---------|---------------------------|-----------|---------|
| infraorder:Weight | 2 | 5242901 | $2621450.363 \\ 3251.962$ | 806.1133 | 0 |
| Residuals | 912 | 2965790 | | NA | NA |

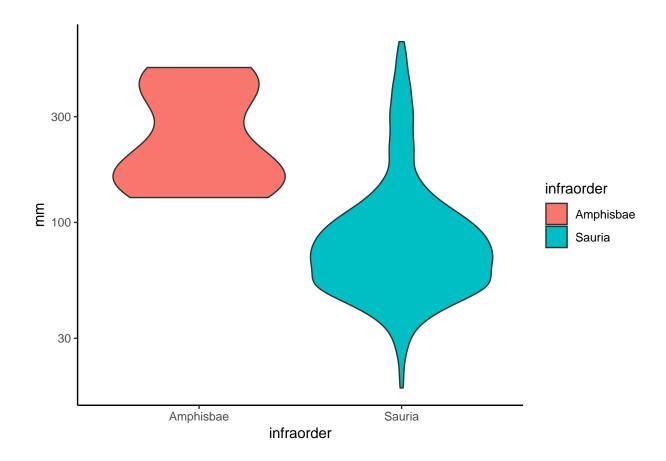
Graficos de Violin

En los graficos de violin tambien es apreciable la difrencia de escala en los distintos graficos. ESte tipo de graficos muestran donde se concentran la mayoria de los datos y tiene la capacidad de mostrar como estan distribuidos para una msiam categoria similar a una curva normal.









Conclusion

la eleccion de mostrar los datos va adpeender del tipo de variable que tengamos, estas pueden ser de razon, categoricas principalmente. Junto con esto, no siempre se tienen los datos como uno los quisiera por lo que es necesario realizar un exploracion previa.

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