# Coursera Data Science Project: Statistical Inference (Part 2)

Rob Rolleston

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#### Introduction

This is the project for the statistical inference class. In it, I will use simulation to explore inference and do some simple inferential data analysis. The project consists of two parts:

- 1. A simulation exercise.
- 2. Basic inferential data analysis (this report)

## Basic Inferential Data Analysis

tbd

#### Load and explore data

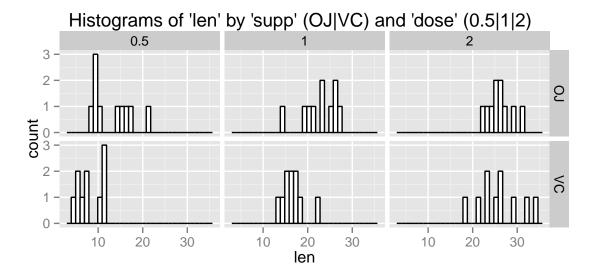
Some inspection of the ToothGrowth data indicates it has 60 observations of 3 values: len, supp, dose. The 'supp' value is a factor with only 2 levels: OJ, VC. The 'dose' value, although a number, actually has only 3 values: 0.5, 1, 2. For processing, this value was converted to a factor.

```
ToothGrowth_tbl$dose <- as.factor(ToothGrowth_tbl$dose)
```

#### **Data Summary**

A faceted set of histograms

```
ggplot(ToothGrowth_tbl, aes(x=len)) +
  geom_histogram(color="black", fill="white") +
  facet_grid(supp ~ dose) +
  ggtitle("Histograms of 'len' by 'supp' (OJ|VC) and 'dose' (0.5|1|2) ")
```

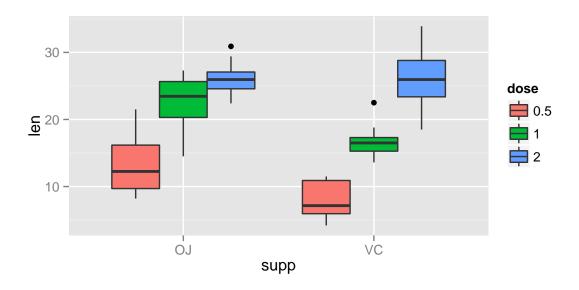


The basic question is: "Is ToothGrowth 'len' afected by 'supp' or 'dose'?" The mean, sd, and count of values of 'len' are:

```
## Source: local data frame [6 x 5]
## Groups: supp
##
##
     supp dose mean
                           sd n
## 1
       OJ
           0.5 13.23 4.459709 10
## 2
       OJ
             1 22.70 3.910953 10
## 3
       OJ
             2 26.06 2.655058 10
## 4
       VC
         0.5 7.98 2.746634 10
## 5
       VC
             1 16.77 2.515309 10
## 6
       VC
             2 26.14 4.797731 10
```

#### Compare tooth growth by supp and dose

Compare different doses of supp

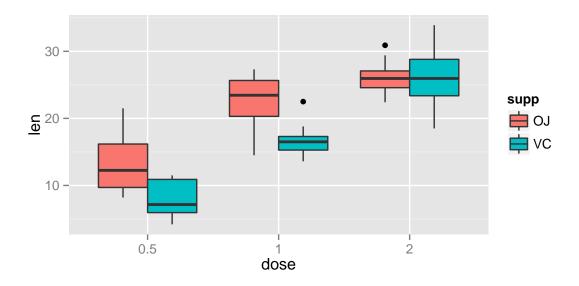


#### print(supp\_by\_dose)

```
## Source: local data frame [6 x 5]
##
     supp dose1 dose2 pvalue
##
## 1
       OJ
             .5
                    1 0.0001 Reject
## 2
       OJ
             .5
                    2 0.0000 Reject
## 3
       OJ
                    2 0.0392 Reject
              1
       VC
                    1 0.0000 Reject
## 4
             .5
## 5
       VC
             .5
                    2 0.0000 Reject
## 6
       VC
              1
                    2 0.0001 Reject
```

Compare different supp by dose

```
dose_by_supp <- tbl_df(data.frame(matrix(ncol=4, nrow=3)))
colnames(dose_by_supp) <- c("dose", "supp1", "supp2", "pvalue")
dose_by_supp[1,] <- c(".5", "OJ", "VC",
    t.test(len~supp, data=droplevels(filter(ToothGrowth_tbl, dose==.5)))[3]$p.value)
dose_by_supp[2,] <- c("1", "OJ", "VC",
    t.test(len~supp, data=droplevels(filter(ToothGrowth_tbl, dose==1)))[3]$p.value)
dose_by_supp[3,] <- c("2", "OJ", "VC",
    t.test(len~supp, data=droplevels(filter(ToothGrowth_tbl, dose==2)))[3]$p.value)
dose_by_supp$pvalue <- round(as.numeric(dose_by_supp$pvalue), 4)
dose_by_supp <- mutate(dose_by_supp, HO = ifelse(pvalue > 0.05, "Accept", "Reject"))
ggplot(ToothGrowth_tbl, aes(x=dose, y=len, fill=supp)) + geom_boxplot()
```



# print(dose\_by\_supp)

```
## Source: local data frame [3 x 5]
##
## dose supp1 supp2 pvalue H0
## 1 .5 OJ VC 0.0064 Reject
## 2 1 OJ VC 0.0010 Reject
## 3 2 OJ VC 0.9639 Accept
```

### Conclusions

The only case where changing the supp or the dose does not affect the len is when the dose for each supp==2 (p-vale=0.96). In all other cases the p-value is less than 0.05, and thus the null hypotheseis is rejected.