### **Basic Statistics**

A primer in basic statistics for BCB (Hons) 2019

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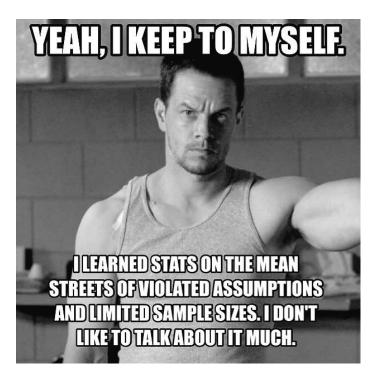
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### **Preface**



This is a workshop about the practice of the basic statistics used by biologists, and not about the theory and mathematical underpinnings of the methods used. Each of the Chapters will cover a basic kind of statistical approach, and the main classes of data it applies to. Since much insight and understanding can be gained from visualising our data, we will also explore the main types of graphical summaries that best accompany the statistical methodologies. It is our intention to demonstrate how we go about analysing our data.

### **Prerequisites**

A prerequisite for this course is a basic proficiency in using R (?). The necessary experience will have been gained from completing the Intro R Workshop: Data Manipulation, Analysis, and Graphing<sup>1</sup> Workshop that was part of your BCB Core Honours module (i.e. Biostatistics). You will also need a laptop with R and RStudio installed as per the instructions provided in that workshop. If you do not have a personal laptop, most computers in the 5th floor lab will be correctly set up for this purpose.

 $<sup>^{1}</sup> https://robwschlegel.github.io/Intro\_R\_Workshop/$ 

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- 1.4 This is biology: why more R coding?
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- 1.9 About this document

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- 2.1.1.2 Continuous data
- 2.1.1.3 Dates
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- 5.1.2 Binomial distribution
- 5.1.3 Negative binomial distribution
- 5.1.4 Geometric distribution
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#### Placeholder

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- 8.1.6 Significance test for linear regression
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- 8.1.9 Residual plot
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# 13 Chi-squared

A chi-squared test is used when one wants to see if there is a realtionship between count data of two or more factors.

```
x <- c(A = 20, B = 15, C = 25)
chisq.test(x)

R>
R> Chi-squared test for given probabilities
R>
R> data: x
R> X-squared = 2.5, df = 2, p-value = 0.2865
```