

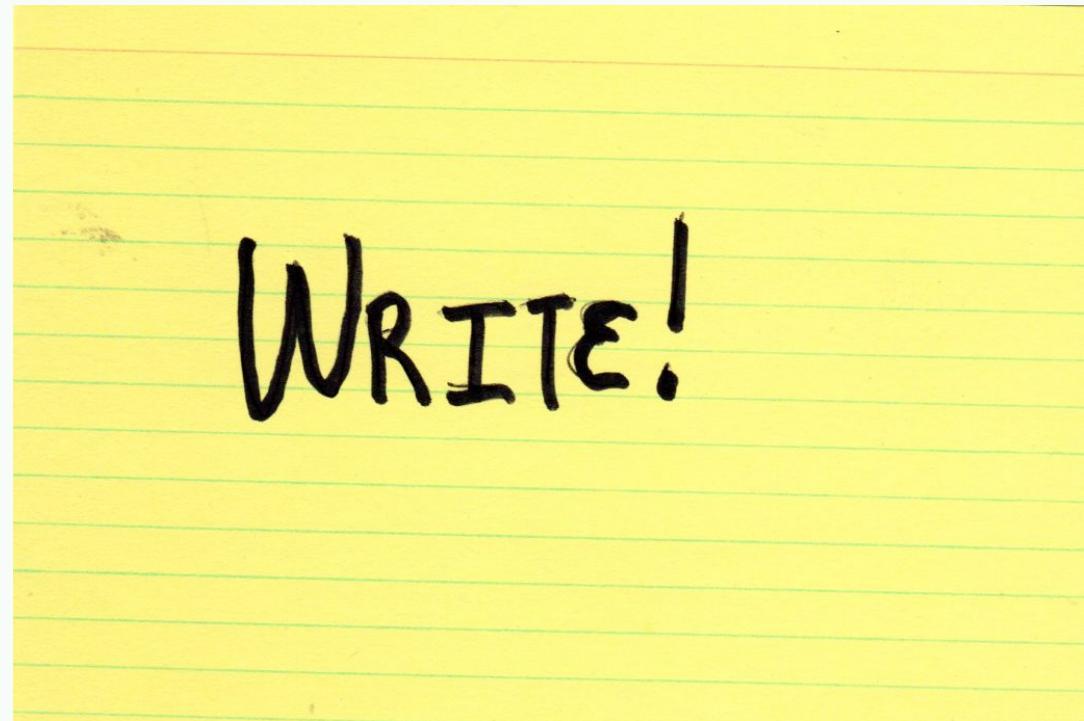
Introduction to Statistics

Stat 120

March 26 2023

Your introduction

- *Your name?*
- *What gender pronouns do you use?*
- *Favorite Scientist/Person?*
- *Recent fun memories?*



Please fill in!

What will you learn in this course?

- Analyzing data by doing exploratory data analysis
- Estimate some parameter of interest from the population
- Infer the population characteristics based in your estimation
- Quantify the uncertainty in the estimation

What will a typical day/week look like?

Before Class:

- Some reading/video to introduce some topics
- Daily quizzes

During Class:

- Mini-lectures
- Hands-on class activities

Statistics is distinct from mathematics

Statistics is the study of data and the uncertainties surrounding them. We will take a more conceptual route to statistics in this course.

Statistical Jargons

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- ⭐ Statistical jargon can be used to help make decisions based on data, such as whether or not to reject or accept a hypothesis or to determine if a correlation exists between two variables.
- ⭐ Understanding statistical terms can help to effectively communicate the findings of a statistical analysis.

What and Why of Statistics?

Science of collecting, describing, analyzing and making decisions based on data

- ***Sampling***
- ***Exploratory Data Analysis***
- ***Inference***

Allows us to make informed decisions in the face of uncertainty and let's us take an unbiased and evidence-based viewpoint

Data: Cases and Variables

Data are a set of measurements taken on a set of individual units

- *These are cases or units*

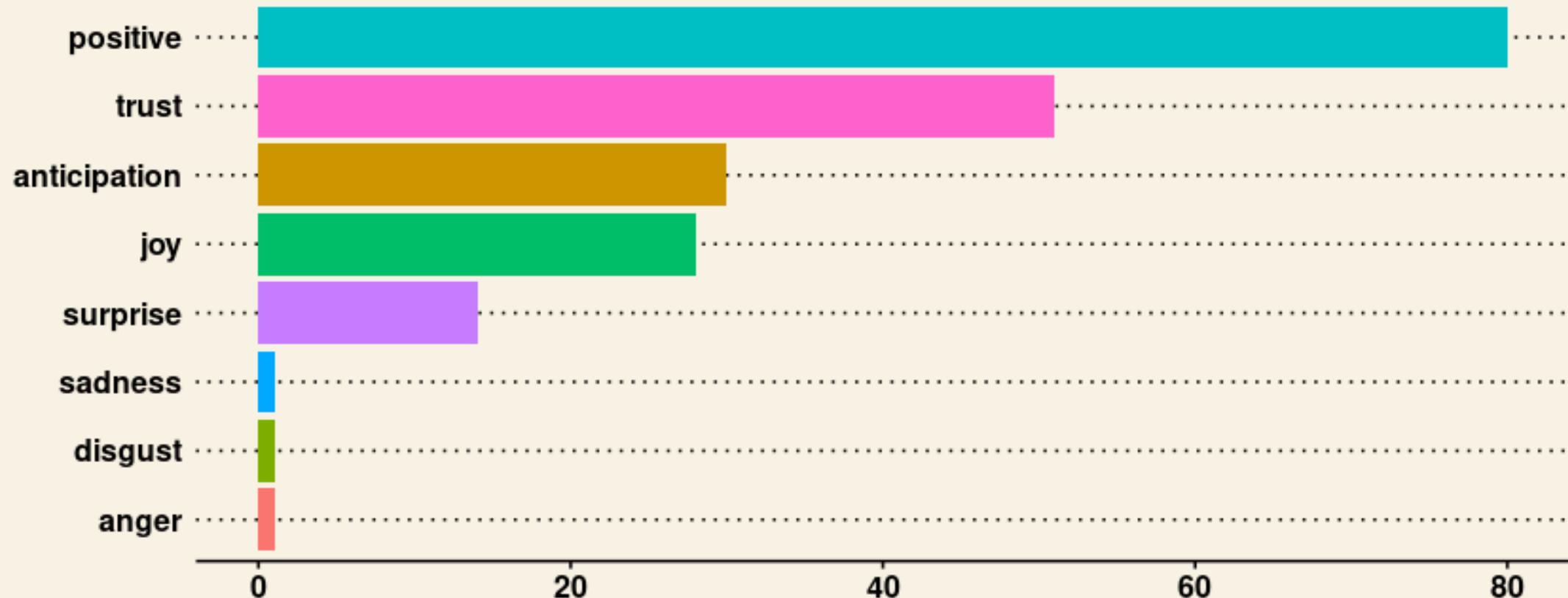
Data is stored and presented in a dataset that comprises of variables measured on cases

- *A variable is any characteristic that is recorded for each case*

General sentiment of the class

00|00|00|00|00|00|00|00|00|00
73|65|6E|74|69|6D|65|6E|74

anger
anticipation
disgust
joy
positive
sadness
surprise
trust



Survey Responses: What do you hope to gain from taking this course?

Survey Responses: Is there anything about this course that you are nervous about?

A word cloud visualization showing survey responses about course nervousness. The words are colored in shades of orange, purple, and pink. The most prominent words include 'experience', 'understanding', 'learning', 'nerves', 'school', 'heard', 'statistics', 'email', 'math', 'stats', 'bit', 'expect', 'struggled', and 'semester'. Other visible words include 'coding', 'topics', 'feel', 'class', and 'expect'.

experience
understanding
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Statistical Jargons

 Statistical computing software called R

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Statistical Jargons

- ★ Statistical computing software called R
- ★ RStudio gives nice user-friendly interface to R
- ★ RMarkdown is platform in Rstudio to write your codes and results

EducationLiteracy dataset from Lock5

Country	Code	Education	Literacy
Afghanistan	AFG	4.23	43.0
Albania	ALB	3.95	98.1
Algeria	DZA	NA	81.4
Andorra	AND	3.26	NA
Antigua and Barbuda	ATG	NA	99.0
Argentina	ARG	5.78	99.2
Armenia	ARM	2.81	99.7

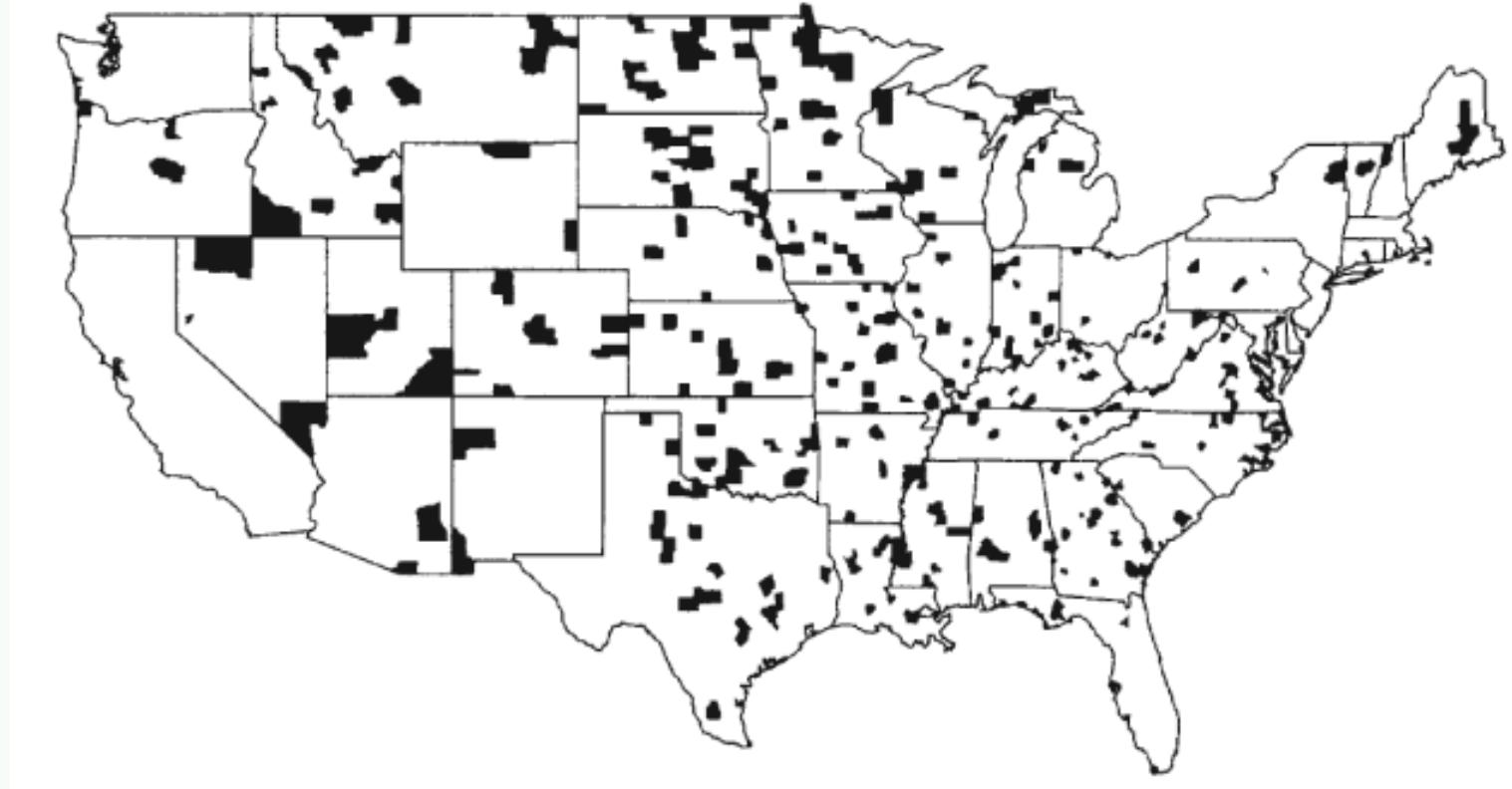
Each row = case & Each column = variable

Categorical Versus Quantitative

Variables are classified as either categorical or quantitative:

- A **categorical variable** divides the cases into groups. e.g. gender, country, state etc.
- A **quantitative variable** measures a numerical quantity for each case, e.g. age, height, sleep hours, blood pressure etc

Counties with the highest kidney cancer rates



Source: Gelman et. al. Bayesian Data Analysis, CRC Press, 2004

Kidney cancer

If the cases in the kidney cancer dataset are people, then the measured variable is categorical

- We categorize each person as either having kidney cancer or not which is categorical.

Kidney cancer

If the cases in the kidney cancer dataset are counties, then the measured variable is quantitative

- Data collected at the county level is aggregated across all people living in the county. We then get rates of cancer which are numbers (quantitative).

Variable manipulations

Can use numbers to code categories of categorical variable

- e.g. Gender (1 for male and 2 for female)

Can convert quantitative variable into categorical groups

- e.g. Income (0-50000 as Low, 50000+ as High)

Categorical variables are sometimes collapsed into fewer levels

- e.g. no HS degree, HS degree, some college, 2 year degree

Explanatory and Response Variable

*When one variable helps us understand or predict values of another variable, we call the former the **explanatory variable** and the latter the **response variable***

Does meditation help reduce stress?

- *explanatory variable: meditation*
- *response variable: stress level*

Does sugar consumption increase hyperactivity?

- *explanatory variable: sugar consumption*
- *response variable: hyperactive behavior*

RStudio anatomy

<https://buzzrbeeline.blog/>

Emma Rand

Script file

Write code here
To run code put your cursor on the line and click the run button
Edit to correct errors
→ record of commands that worked
Save scripts with the .R extension
→ syntax will be highlighted
→ good practice
<- is the assignment operator
→ puts what is on the right in to the object on the left
→ Assign results if you want to use them again

```

RStudio
File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help
rstudio explained.R.x Go to file/function Run Source
1 # Any line starting with a hash
2 # is not treated as a command. This
3 # allows you to write notes on your code
4 # known as 'commenting'.
5 # write plenty of comments in your scripts
6
7
8 # assignment of some numbers to an object x
9 x <- c(2, 4, 1, 4, 6)
10 # calculating the mean of x
11 mean(x)
12 # assigning the mean to mx
13 mx <- mean(x)
14

```

Script: where you write code

Console

When you click run, code is sent to the console and executed
> is the prompt
→ do not type it
→ appears when R is ready for next command
Command output goes here by default
→ output is in a different colour
→ [1] indicates 3.4 is the first element of the output
→ many commands will not have output, the prompt just reappears

```

14:1 (Top Level) R Script
Console Terminal
//users/er13/w2k/
>
>
> # assignment of some numbers to an object x
> x <- c(2, 4, 1, 4, 6)
> mean(x)
[1] 3.4
> # assigning the mean to mx
> mx <- mean(x)
>

```

Console: where output goes

values	x
mx	3.4
x	num [1:5] 2 4 1 4 6

Environment: where saved output goes

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

Name	Description	Version
abind	Combin: Multidimensional Arrays	1.4-5
abind	Combin: Multidimensional Arrays	1.4-5
acepack	ACE and AVAS for Selecting Multiple Regressions Transformations	1.4.1
ade4	Analysis of Ecological Data: Exploratory and Euclidean Methods in Environmental Sciences	1.7-11
agricolae	Statistical Procedures for Agricultural Research	1.2-8
AlgDesign	Algorithmic Experimental Design	1.1-7.3

Environment

Name objects by assignment to use them again
All the objects you created in your session
Saving the environment saves all the objects, but not the code with a .RData extension

History

A history of every command you sent to the console, mistakes included.
File can be saved but usually you just need the script

Packages

Many functions come with R
A huge amount of extra functionality is available in packages

Packages can be installed by clicking the Install button

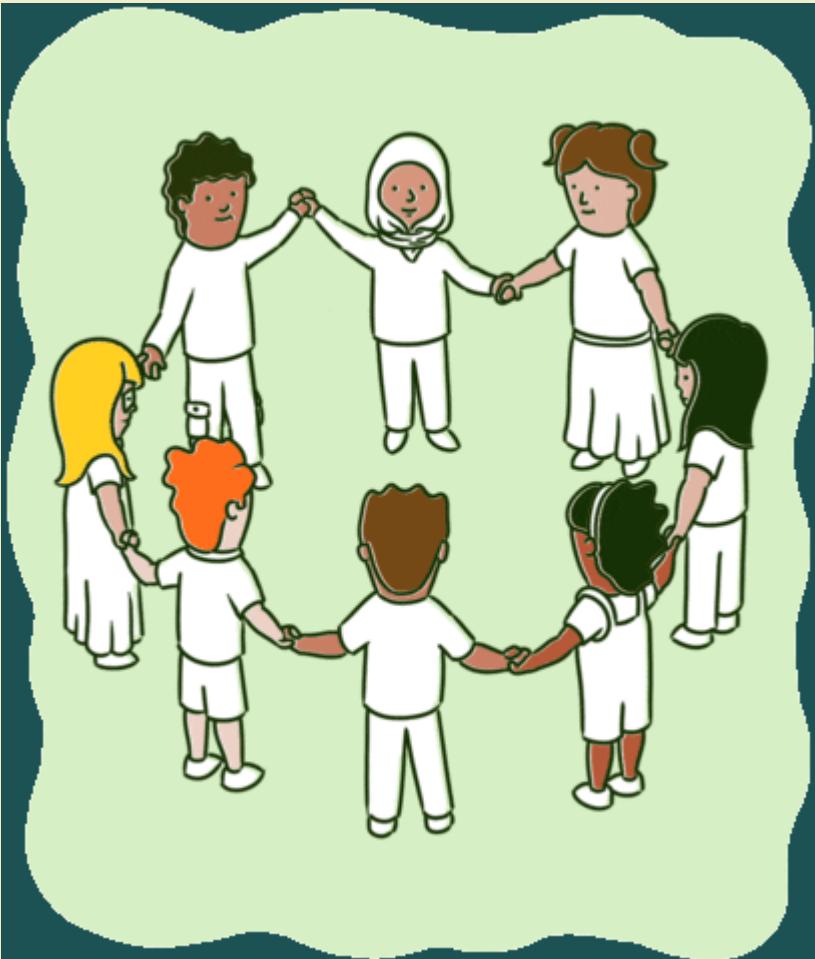
Help

Access to manual pages for all installed packages

Plots

Figure output appears here

Group Activity 1



- Make a course folder called 'stat120' either on your Maize account or on your local computer
- Please download the in-class activity file for Day 1 from [moodle](#) and go to [class web page](#)
- We will go over this .Rmd file together.
- Once you are done, knit to pdf or word and submit.