

BB503/BB602 - R Training - Week III

Introduction

This week, we will be working with the AIDS data set¹. Let's start by reading the data. Notice that we had to specify that the separator (via the `sep` argument) is spaces (instead of the default of `read.delim()` which is tabs).

```
aids_df <- read.delim("../data/aids_dataset.txt", sep = " ")
```

For any function in R, we can use `?function_name` to view the help page for that function:

```
?read.delim
```

We can view the first 6 (by default) lines using the function `head()` and, similarly, the last lines using the `tail()` function:

```
head(aids_df)
```

```
##   id treatment   age gender week_1 cd4_1 week_2 cd4_2
## 1  1      trt2 36.43  male      0    23   7.57    21
## 2  2      trt4 47.85  male      0    21   8.00    49
## 3  4      trt3 36.60  male      0    61   7.14    61
## 4  5      trt1 35.95  male      0    36   8.00    31
## 5  6      trt2 38.40  male      0    11   7.29    11
## 6  7      trt2 45.08  male      0    11   9.00    41
```

```
# print first 2 lines
```

```
head(aids_df, 2)
```

```
##   id treatment   age gender week_1 cd4_1 week_2 cd4_2
## 1  1      trt2 36.43  male      0    23   7.57    21
## 2  2      trt4 47.85  male      0    21   8.00    49
```

```
tail(aids_df)
```

```
##           id treatment   age gender week_1 cd4_1 week_2 cd4_2
## 1173 1307      trt3 14.90  male      0    11   4.14    15
## 1174 1308      trt1 30.75  male      0     4   8.71     6
## 1175 1309      trt3 39.46  male      0     9   8.86    21
## 1176 1311      trt4 53.65  male      0     9   8.14     8
## 1177 1312      trt1 42.24  male      0    27   7.71    15
## 1178 1313      trt1 15.84 female      0   146   7.29    64
```

Using `str()`, we can display the structure of our data frame `aids_df`. For later use, we turn the variables `treatment` and `gender` into factors.

```
str(aids_df)
```

```
## 'data.frame':   1178 obs. of  8 variables:
##  $ id          : int  1 2 4 5 6 7 8 11 12 13 ...
```

¹Source: Applied longitudinal analysis [Internet]. [cited 2021 Sep 27]. Available from: <https://content.sph.harvard.edu/fitzmaur/ala2e/>

```
## $ treatment: chr "trt2" "trt4" "trt3" "trt1" ...
## $ age : num 36.4 47.9 36.6 36 38.4 ...
## $ gender : chr "male" "male" "male" "male" ...
## $ week_1 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ cd4_1 : int 23 21 61 36 11 11 16 16 46 1 ...
## $ week_2 : num 7.57 8 7.14 8 7.29 ...
## $ cd4_2 : int 21 49 61 31 11 41 11 21 51 1 ...

aids_df$treatment <- as.factor(aids_df$treatment)
aids_df$gender <- as.factor(aids_df$gender)
str(aids_df)

## 'data.frame': 1178 obs. of 8 variables:
## $ id : int 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 11 12 13 ...
## $ treatment: Factor w/ 4 levels "trt1","trt2",...: 2 4 3 1 2 2 3 2 4 4 ...
## $ age : num 36.4 47.9 36.6 36 38.4 ...
## $ gender : Factor w/ 2 levels "female","male": 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 ...
## $ week_1 : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ cd4_1 : int 23 21 61 36 11 11 16 16 46 1 ...
## $ week_2 : num 7.57 8 7.14 8 7.29 ...
## $ cd4_2 : int 21 49 61 31 11 41 11 21 51 1 ...
```

Examining Distributions

Mean/Median/Mode

We can inspect the mean of a vector using the function `mean()`:

```
# mean of age
mean(aids_df$age)
```

```
## [1] 37.683
```

```
# mean of CD4 count at week 1
mean(aids_df$cd4_1)
```

```
## [1] 26.511
```

Similarly, we can calculate the median of a vector using the function `median()` :

```
# median of CD4 count at week 2
median(aids_df$cd4_2)
```

```
## [1] 21
```

Mode can be calculated using the function `table()` (calculates the frequency of each value):

```
tbl <- table(aids_df$cd4_1)
sort(tbl, decreasing = TRUE)
```

```
##
## 11 21 13 9 16 31 5 7 17 41 6 23 26 25 33 8 29 51 3 15
## 83 64 46 40 40 39 37 37 34 29 28 25 25 24 23 22 22 22 21 21
## 1 27 36 19 39 20 28 10 18 37 4 35 12 14 22 46 30 45 49 32
## 20 20 20 19 18 17 17 16 16 16 15 15 14 14 14 13 12 12 12 11
## 40 43 61 2 47 24 56 34 38 53 59 73 48 52 54 68 69 70 81 42
## 11 11 11 10 10 8 8 6 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3
## 44 50 55 63 65 66 71 85 60 64 67 79 87 109 76 80 82 83 90 91
## 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1
```

```
## 93 94 96 97 98 106 107 111 116 117 138 139 146 157 166 175 181
## 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
```

Quantiles

For calculating quantiles given a variable (a vector), we use the `quantile()` function:

```
# 10th, 25th, 33rd and 78th percentiles of age
quantile(aids_df$age, probs = c(0.1, 0.25, 0.33, 0.78))
```

```
## 10% 25% 33% 78%
## 28.411 31.770 33.444 43.391
```

By default, R uses “type 7” out of the 9 available algorithms for calculating quantiles. We can change this by altering the `type` argument:

```
# 10th, 25th, 33rd and 78th percentiles of age - type 2
quantile(aids_df$age, probs = c(0.1, 0.25, 0.33, 0.78), type = 2)
```

```
## 10% 25% 33% 78%
## 28.39 31.76 33.44 43.39
```

Spread

Range

```
# range of CD4 counts at week 1
max(aids_df$cd4_1) - min(aids_df$cd4_1)
```

```
## [1] 180
```

```
range(aids_df$cd4_1)
```

```
## [1] 1 181
```

Inter-quantile range

```
### IQR of CD4 counts at week 1
# calculate Q1 and Q3
quantile(aids_df$cd4_1, probs = c(0.25, 0.75))
```

```
## 25% 75%
## 11 36
```

```
# IQR = Q3 - Q1
36 - 11
```

```
## [1] 25
```

alternatively:

```
IQR(aids_df$cd4_1)
```

```
## [1] 25
```

```
IQR(aids_df$cd4_1, type = 2)
```

```
## [1] 25
```

Variance and standard deviation

```
# Variance of CD4 counts at week 1
var(aids_df$cd4_1)

## [1] 476.82

# Std. deviation of CD4 counts at week 1
sqrt(var(aids_df$cd4_1))

## [1] 21.836

sd(aids_df$cd4_1)

## [1] 21.836
```

Outliers

We can manually determine outliers in a variable using the definition provided in the slides.

```
### Outliers for CD4 counts at weeeek 1
Q1 <- quantile(aids_df$cd4_1, 0.25)
Q3 <- quantile(aids_df$cd4_1, 0.75)

IQR_val <- IQR(aids_df$cd4_1)

UL <- Q3 + 1.5 * IQR_val
LL <- Q1 - 1.5 * IQR_val

cond <- aids_df$cd4_1 > UL | aids_df$cd4_1 < LL
table(cond)

## cond
## FALSE TRUE
## 1142 36

which(cond)

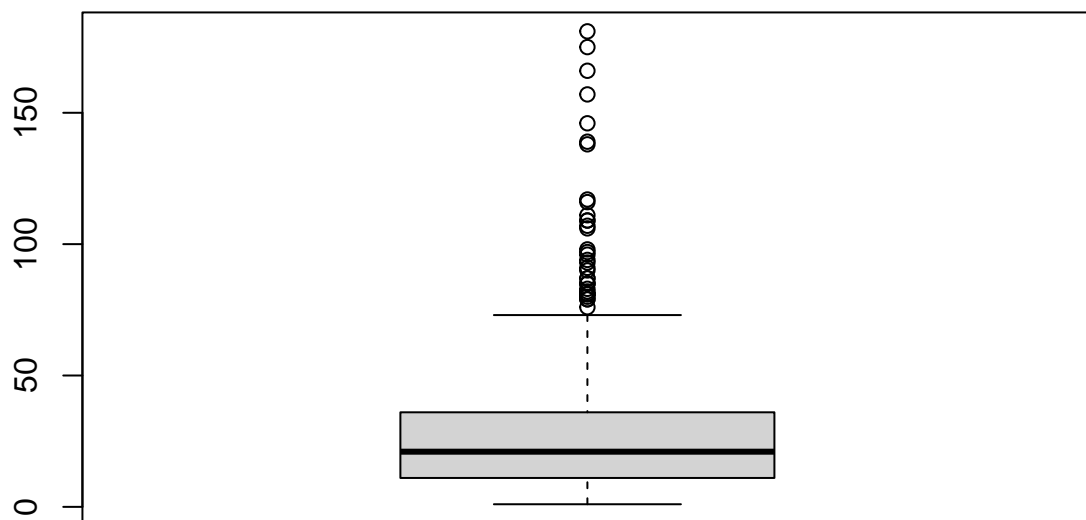
## [1] 19 141 143 166 170 363 400 497 522 527 535 539 540 555 560
## [16] 575 587 640 678 692 727 800 853 858 877 899 900 942 958 970
## [31] 1050 1065 1073 1095 1120 1178

aids_df$cd4_1[cond]

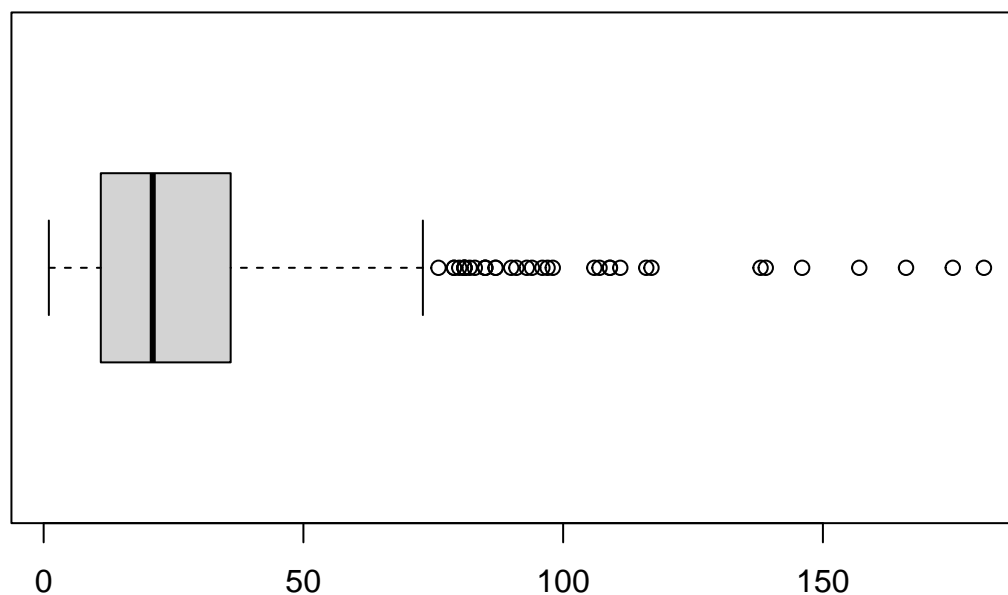
## [1] 116 79 157 85 181 107 109 93 82 138 111 76 81 166 96 117 91 85 175
## [20] 80 90 81 83 79 87 109 98 85 94 97 87 139 106 81 81 146
```

We can visualize the boxplot of this variable to see the outlier values:

```
boxplot(aids_df$cd4_1)
```



```
boxplot(aids_df$cd4_1, horizontal = TRUE)
```



Using the function `boxplot.stats()`, to gather and display the statistics necessary for producing box plots, including outliers.

```
boxplot.stats(aids_df$cd4_1)
```

```
## $stats
## [1]  1 11 21 36 73
##
## $n
## [1] 1178
##
## $conf
## [1] 19.849 22.151
##
## $out
## [1] 116 79 157 85 181 107 109 93 82 138 111 76 81 166 96 117 91 85 175
## [20] 80 90 81 83 79 87 109 98 85 94 97 87 139 106 81 81 146
```

The `summary()` function

```
summary(aids_df$cd4_1)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##       1.0   11.0   21.0   26.5   36.0   181.0
```

```
summary(aids_df)
```

```
##      id      treatment      age      gender      week_1
```

```
## Min.      : 1      trt1:289      Min.      :14.9      female: 142      Min.      :0
## 1st Qu.: 331      trt2:288      1st Qu.:31.8      male   :1036      1st Qu.:0
## Median : 650      trt3:293      Median :36.8                                Median :0
## Mean    : 659      trt4:308      Mean    :37.7                                Mean    :0
## 3rd Qu.: 993                                3rd Qu.:42.5                                3rd Qu.:0
## Max.     :1313                                Max.     :74.2                                Max.     :0
##      cd4_1      week_2      cd4_2
## Min.      : 1.0      Min.      : 2.14      Min.      : 1.0
## 1st Qu.: 11.0      1st Qu.: 7.86      1st Qu.: 11.0
## Median : 21.0      Median : 8.14      Median : 21.0
## Mean    : 26.5      Mean    :10.12      Mean    : 36.7
## 3rd Qu.: 36.0      3rd Qu.:10.54      3rd Qu.: 43.0
## Max.     :181.0      Max.     :38.00      Max.     :543.0
```

The “improved” summary function

```
new_summary <- function(x){
  out <- list(
    min = min(x),
    max = max(x),
    quants = quantile(x, prob = c(0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.9),
                      type = 2),
    mean   = mean(x),
    var    = var(x),
    std_dev = sd(x),
    length = length(x)
  )
  class(out) <- "new_summary"
  return(out)
}

print.new_summary <- function(object, ...){
  cat("Min:", object$min, "\n")
  cat("10th percentile:", object$quants[1], "\n")
  cat("25th percentile:", object$quants[2], "\n")
  cat("50th percentile (median):", object$quants[3], "\n")
  cat("Mean:", object$mean, "\n")
  cat("75th percentile:", object$quants[4], "\n")
  cat("90th percentile:", object$quants[5], "\n")
  cat("Max:", object$max, "\n")
  cat("Var:", object$var, "\n")
  cat("Sd:", object$std_dev, "\n")
  cat("Length:", object$length, "\n")
}
```

Examples:

```
new_summary(aids_df$cd4_1)
```

```
## Min: 1
## 10th percentile: 6
## 25th percentile: 11
## 50th percentile (median): 21
## Mean: 26.511
## 75th percentile: 36
```

```
## 90th percentile: 51
## Max: 181
## Var: 476.82
## Sd: 21.836
## Length: 1178
```

```
new_summary(aids_df[aids_df$treatment == "trt1", "cd4_1"])
```

```
## Min: 1
## 10th percentile: 7
## 25th percentile: 12
## 50th percentile (median): 21
## Mean: 25.619
## 75th percentile: 35
## 90th percentile: 51
## Max: 146
## Var: 356.85
## Sd: 18.891
## Length: 289
```

```
new_summary(aids_df[aids_df$treatment == "trt2", "cd4_1"])
```

```
## Min: 1
## 10th percentile: 6
## 25th percentile: 11
## 50th percentile (median): 22
## Mean: 27.26
## 75th percentile: 37
## 90th percentile: 51
## Max: 175
## Var: 496.19
## Sd: 22.275
## Length: 288
```

```
new_summary(aids_df[aids_df$treatment == "trt3", "cd4_1"])
```

```
## Min: 1
## 10th percentile: 6
## 25th percentile: 11
## 50th percentile (median): 21
## Mean: 27.416
## 75th percentile: 37
## 90th percentile: 53
## Max: 181
## Var: 559.54
## Sd: 23.655
## Length: 293
```

```
new_summary(aids_df[aids_df$treatment == "trt4", "cd4_1"])
```

```
## Min: 1
## 10th percentile: 5
## 25th percentile: 11
## 50th percentile (median): 21
## Mean: 25.786
## 75th percentile: 34.5
## 90th percentile: 51
```



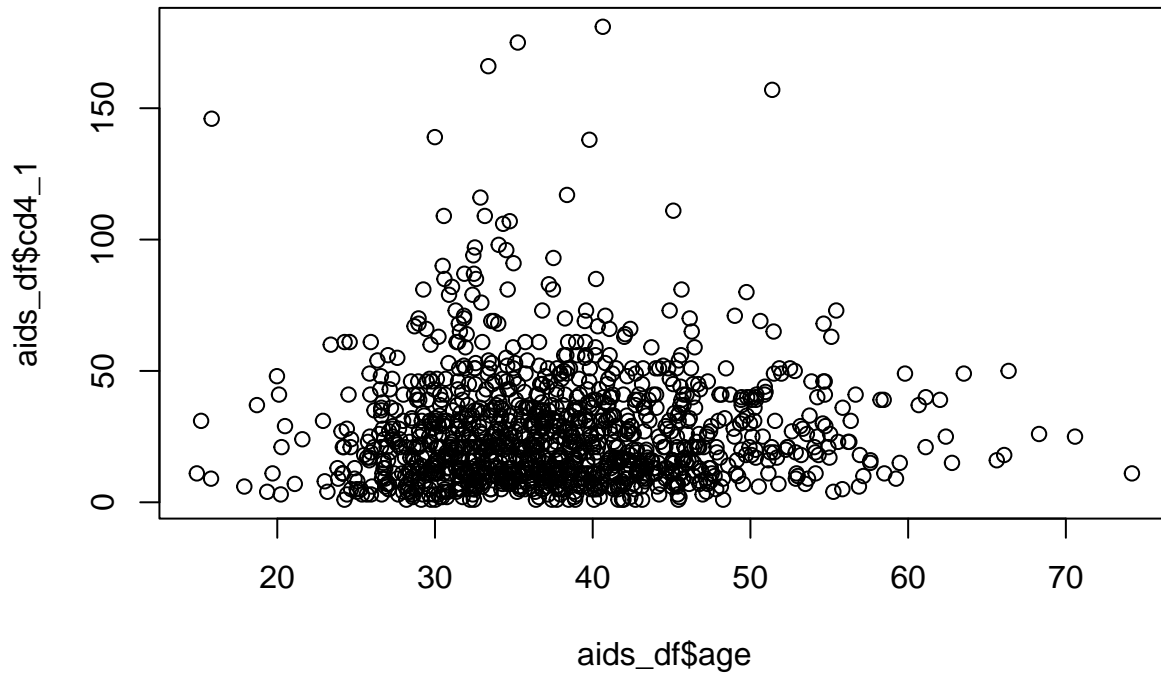
```
## Max: 157
## Var: 494.64
## Sd: 22.241
## Length: 308
```

Examining Relationships

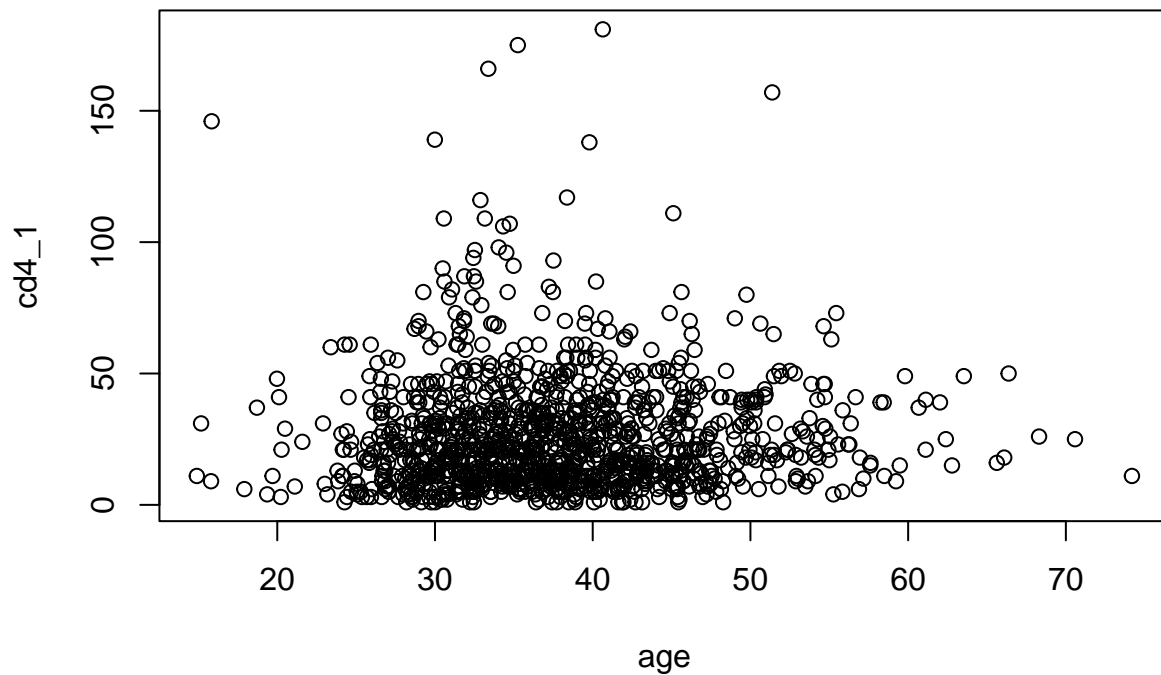
Scatter plots

Age vs. baseline (week 1) CD4 cell counts:

```
plot(aids_df$age, aids_df$cd4_1)
```



```
plot(cd4_1 ~ age, aids_df)
```



Correlation

Pearson Correlation

```
?cor
cor(aids_df$age, aids_df$cd4_1)
```

```
## [1] 0.024636
```

Spearman's Rank Correlation

```
cor(aids_df$age, aids_df$cd4_1, method = "spearman")
```

```
## [1] 0.063961
```

Correlation Test

```
cor.test(aids_df$age, aids_df$cd4_1, method = "spearman")
```

```
## Warning in cor.test.default(aids_df$age, aids_df$cd4_1, method = "spearman"):
```

```
## Cannot compute exact p-value with ties
```

```
##
```

```
## Spearman's rank correlation rho
```

```
##
```

```
## data: aids_df$age and aids_df$cd4_1
```

```
## S = 2.55e+08, p-value = 0.028
```

```
## alternative hypothesis: true rho is not equal to 0
## sample estimates:
##      rho
## 0.063961
```