Assignment 6: GLMs week 1 (t-test and ANOVA)

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OVERVIEW

This exercise accompanies the lessons in Environmental Data Analytics on t-tests and ANOVAs.

Directions

- 1. Change "Student Name" on line 3 (above) with your name.
- 2. Work through the steps, **creating code and output** that fulfill each instruction.
- 3. Be sure to **answer the questions** in this assignment document.
- 4. When you have completed the assignment, **Knit** the text and code into a single PDF file.
- 5. After Knitting, submit the completed exercise (PDF file) to the dropbox in Sakai. Add your last name into the file name (e.g., "Salk_A06_GLMs_Week1.Rmd") prior to submission.

The completed exercise is due on Tuesday, February 18 at 1:00 pm.

Set up your session

- 1. Check your working directory, load the tidyverse, cowplot, and agricolae packages, and import the NTL-LTER Lake Nutrients PeterPaul Processed.csv dataset.
- 2. Change the date column to a date format. Call up head of this column to verify.

```
#1
getwd()
## [1] "/Users/emilymcnamara/Desktop/Env Data Analytics/Environmental_Data_Analytics_2020"
library(tidyverse)
library(cowplot)
library(agricolae)

PP.nutrients <- read.csv("./Data/Processed/NTL-LTER_Lake_Nutrients_PeterPaul_Processed.csv")
#2

PP.nutrients$sampledate <- as.Date(PP.nutrients$sampledate, format = "%Y-%m-%d")
class(PP.nutrients$sampledate)
## [1] "Date"</pre>
```

Wrangle your data

3. Wrangle your dataset so that it contains only surface depths and only the years 1993-1996, inclusive. Set month as a factor.

```
PP.Depths <- PP.nutrients %>%
filter(depth == 0 & year4 > 1992 & year4 < 1997)
```

```
PP.Depths$month <- as.factor(PP.Depths$month)
```

Analysis

Peter Lake was manipulated with additions of nitrogen and phosphorus over the years 1993-1996 in an effort to assess the impacts of eutrophication in lakes. You are tasked with finding out if nutrients are significantly higher in Peter Lake than Paul Lake, and if these potential differences in nutrients vary seasonally (use month as a factor to represent seasonality). Run two separate tests for TN and TP.

4. Which application of the GLM will you use (t-test, one-way ANOVA, two-way ANOVA with main effects, or two-way ANOVA with interaction effects)? Justify your choice.

Answer: Two-way ANOVA with interaction effects because we want to examine the effects of two categorical explanatory/predictable variables (Lakes and month) on a continuous response variable (nutrients) and see if there's a significant interaction between the two categorical explanatory/predictable variables.

- 5. Run your test for TN. Include examination of groupings and consider interaction effects, if relevant.
- 6. Run your test for TP. Include examination of groupings and consider interaction effects, if relevant.

```
#5
TN.anova.2way <- aov(data = PP.Depths, tn_ug ~ lakename + month)
summary(TN.anova.2way)
##
                Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value
                                              Pr(>F)
## lakename
                 1 2468595 2468595
                                     36.32 2.75e-08 ***
## month
                    459542
                           114885
                                      1.69
                                               0.158
## Residuals
               101 6864107
                             67961
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## 23 observations deleted due to missingness
TukeyHSD (TN.anova.2way)
     Tukey multiple comparisons of means
##
##
       95% family-wise confidence level
##
## Fit: aov(formula = tn_ug ~ lakename + month, data = PP.Depths)
##
## $lakename
##
                           diff
                                     lwr
                                               upr p adj
## Peter Lake-Paul Lake 303.796 203.8026 403.7894
##
## $month
##
            diff
                        lwr
                                 upr
                                         p adj
## 6-5 132.58168 -104.53533 369.6987 0.5307817
## 7-5 196.50011
                  -47.94924 440.9495 0.1761663
## 8-5 208.77984
                 -32.91447 450.4741 0.1238871
## 9-5 160.08048 -220.97835 541.1393 0.7701126
## 7-6 63.91843 -123.99128 251.8281 0.8785969
## 8-6
       76.19815 -108.11330 260.5096 0.7803543
       27.49879 -320.00718 375.0048 0.9994732
## 8-7 12.27972 -181.37388 205.9333 0.9997809
```

9-7 -36.41964 -388.96950 316.1302 0.9984948

```
## 9-8 -48.69936 -399.34457 301.9458 0.9952369
TN.anova.2way3 <- aov(data = PP.Depths, tn_ug ~ lakename * month)
summary(TN.anova.2way3)
##
                 Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value
                                              Pr(>F)
## lakename
                  1 2468595 2468595 36.414 2.91e-08 ***
## month
                  4 459542 114885
                                      1.695
                                               0.157
                                      1.063
## lakename:month 4 288272
                              72068
                                               0.379
## Residuals
                 97 6575834
                              67792
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## 23 observations deleted due to missingness
TP.anova.2way <- aov(data = PP.Depths, tp_ug ~ lakename + month)
summary(TN.anova.2way)
##
               Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value
                1 2468595 2468595
                                    36.32 2.75e-08 ***
## lakename
## month
                4 459542 114885
                                     1.69
                                             0.158
## Residuals
              101 6864107
                            67961
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## 23 observations deleted due to missingness
TukeyHSD(TP.anova.2way)
##
    Tukey multiple comparisons of means
##
      95% family-wise confidence level
## Fit: aov(formula = tp_ug ~ lakename + month, data = PP.Depths)
##
## $lakename
                           diff
##
                                     lwr
                                              upr p adj
## Peter Lake-Paul Lake 17.80939 14.18208 21.43669
## $month
            diff
                        lwr
                                  upr
                                          p adj
## 6-5 6.3451786 -3.012727 15.703084 0.3350273
## 7-5 8.8661326 -0.491773 18.224038 0.0723646
## 8-5 4.8191843 -4.469970 14.108339 0.6055077
## 9-5 5.4951391 -6.998304 17.988582 0.7410806
## 7-6 2.5209540 -4.366278 9.408186 0.8487741
## 8-6 -1.5259943 -8.319518 5.267530 0.9713266
## 9-6 -0.8500395 -11.618033 9.917954 0.9994865
## 8-7 -4.0469483 -10.840472 2.746576 0.4691480
## 9-7 -3.3709935 -14.138987 7.397000 0.9084852
## 9-8 0.6759548 -10.032345 11.384255 0.9997883
TP.anova.2way3 <- aov(data = PP.Depths, tp_ug ~ lakename * month)
summary(TP.anova.2way3)
                  Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## lakename
                   1 10228
                             10228 98.914 <2e-16 ***
                                      1.965 0.1043
## month
                        813
                                203
```

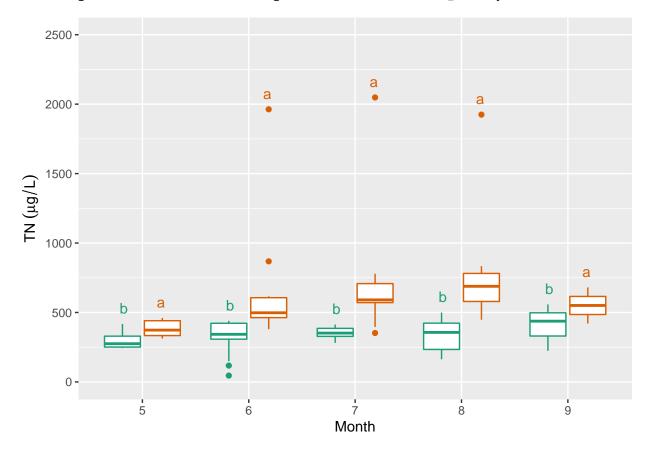
```
## lakename:month
                    4
                       1014
                                 254
                                       2.452 0.0496 *
                      12305
## Residuals
                  119
                                 103
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## 1 observation deleted due to missingness
#6.1 Interaction Effects
TP.interaction <- with(PP.Depths, interaction(lakename, month))
TP.anova.2way4 <- aov(data = PP.Depths, tp_ug ~ TP.interaction)
TP.groups <- HSD.test(TP.anova.2way4, "TP.interaction", group = TRUE)
TP.groups
## $statistics
##
      MSerror Df
                      Mean
                                CV
##
     103.4055 119 19.07347 53.3141
##
## $parameters
##
                   name.t ntr StudentizedRange alpha
      t.est.
##
     Tukey TP.interaction 10
                                      4.560262 0.05
##
## $means
##
                                std r
                                          Min
                                                 Max
                                                         Q25
                                                                 Q50
                                                                           Q75
                    tp_ug
## Paul Lake.5 11.474000
                           3.928545
                                    6
                                       7.001 17.090
                                                      8.1395 11.8885 13.53675
## Paul Lake.6 10.556118
                           4.416821 17
                                        1.222 16.697
                                                      7.4430 10.6050 13.94600
## Paul Lake.7
                9.746889
                           3.525120 18
                                        4.501 21.763
                                                      7.8065
                                                              9.1555 10.65700
## Paul Lake.8
                           1.478062 18
                                       5.879 11.542
                9.386778
                                                      8.4495
                                                             9.6090 10.45050
## Paul Lake.9 10.736000
                           3.615978
                                    5 6.592 16.281
                                                      8.9440 10.1920 11.67100
## Peter Lake.5 15.787571
                           2.719954
                                    7 10.887 18.922 14.8915 15.5730 17.67400
## Peter Lake.6 28.357889 15.588507 18 10.974 53.388 14.7790 24.6840 41.13000
## Peter Lake.7 34.404471 18.285568 17 19.149 66.893 21.6640 24.2070 50.54900
## Peter Lake.8 26.494000 9.829596 19 14.551 49.757 21.2425 23.2250 27.99350
## Peter Lake.9 26.219250 10.814803 4 16.281 41.145 19.6845 23.7255 30.26025
## $comparison
## NULL
##
## $groups
##
                    tp_ug groups
## Peter Lake.7 34.404471
                               а
## Peter Lake.6 28.357889
                              ab
## Peter Lake.8 26.494000
                             abc
## Peter Lake.9 26.219250
                            abcd
## Peter Lake.5 15.787571
                             bcd
## Paul Lake.5 11.474000
## Paul Lake.9 10.736000
                              cd
## Paul Lake.6 10.556118
                               d
## Paul Lake.7
                 9.746889
                               d
## Paul Lake.8
                9.386778
                               d
##
## attr(,"class")
## [1] "group"
```

7. Create two plots, with TN (plot 1) or TP (plot 2) as the response variable and month and lake as the

predictor variables. Hint: you may use some of the code you used for your visualization assignment. Assign groupings with letters, as determined from your tests. Adjust your axes, aesthetics, and color palettes in accordance with best data visualization practices.

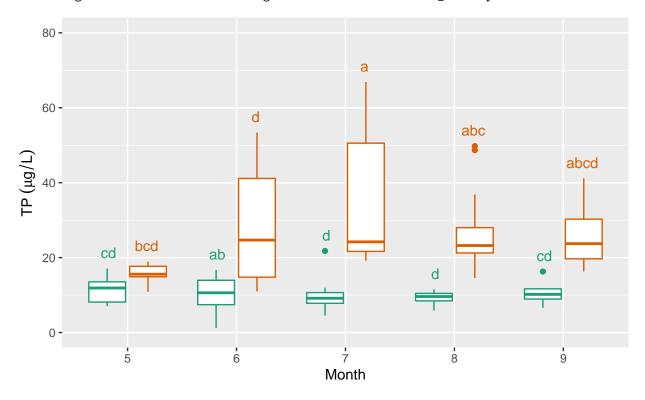
8. Combine your plots with cowplot, with a common legend at the top and the two graphs stacked vertically. Your x axes should be formatted with the same breaks, such that you can remove the title and text of the top legend and retain just the bottom legend.

- ## Warning: Removed 23 rows containing non-finite values (stat_boxplot).
- ## Warning: Removed 23 rows containing non-finite values (stat_summary).



Warning: Removed 1 rows containing non-finite values (stat_boxplot).

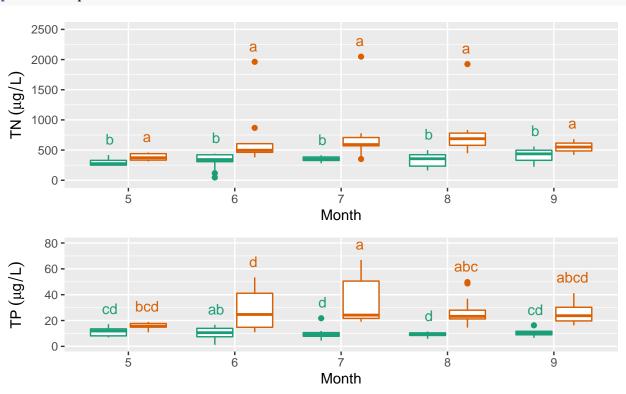
Warning: Removed 1 rows containing non-finite values (stat_summary).



lakename 🖨 Paul Lake 🖨 Peter Lake

- ## Warning: Removed 1 rows containing non-finite values (stat_summary).
- ## Warning: Graphs cannot be horizontally aligned unless the axis parameter is set.
- ## Placing graphs unaligned.

print(TNTP.plots)



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