Assignment 6: GLMs (Linear Regressios, ANOVA, & t-tests)

Student Name

OVERVIEW

This exercise accompanies the lessons in Environmental Data Analytics on generalized linear models.

Directions

1. Rename this file `<FirstLast>_A06_GLMs.Rmd` (replacing `<FirstLast>` with your first and last name).
2. Change "Student Name" on line 3 (above) with your name.
3. Work through the steps, **creating code and output** that fulfill each instruction.
4. Be sure to **answer the questions** in this assignment document.
5. When you have completed the assignment, **Knit** the text and code into a single PDF file.

Set up your session

1. Set up your session. Check your working directory. Load the tidyverse, agricolae and other needed packages. Import the *raw* NTL-LTER raw data file for chemistry/physics (`NTL-LTER_Lake_ChemistryPhysics_Raw.csv`). Set date columns to date objects.

2. Build a ggplot theme and set it as your default theme.

```
# 1

getwd()
```

```
## [1] "/home/guest/EDA_2022/EDA-Fall2022"
```

```
library("formatR")
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## -- Attaching packages --------------------------------------- tidyverse 1.3.2 --
## v ggplot2 3.3.6      v purrr   0.3.4
## v tibble  3.1.8      v dplyr   1.0.10
## v tidyr   1.2.0      v stringr 1.4.1
## v readr   2.1.2      v forcats 0.5.2
## -- Conflicts ------------------------------------------ tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
```

```
library(agricolae)
library(ggplot2)
library(lubridate)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'lubridate'
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
```

```
##     date, intersect, setdiff, union
```

```
ChemPhys_Raw <- read.csv("./Data/Raw/NTL-LTER_Lake_ChemistryPhysics_Raw.csv", stringsAsFactors = T)


ChemPhys_Raw$sampledate <- as.Date(ChemPhys_Raw$sampledate, format = "%m/%d/%y")
class(ChemPhys_Raw$sampledate)
```

```
## [1] "Date"
```

```
# 2

mynewtheme <- theme_grey(base_size = 12) + theme(axis.text = element_text(color = "Dark Green"),
    legend.position = "top")

theme_set(mynewtheme)
```

Simple regression

Our first research question is: Does mean lake temperature recorded during July change with depth across all lakes?

3. State the null and alternative hypotheses for this question: > Answer: H0: Mean lake temperature recorded during July changes with depths across all lakes. Ha: Mean lake temperature recorded during July does not change with depths across all lakes.

4. Wrangle your NTL-LTER dataset with a pipe function so that the records meet the following criteria:

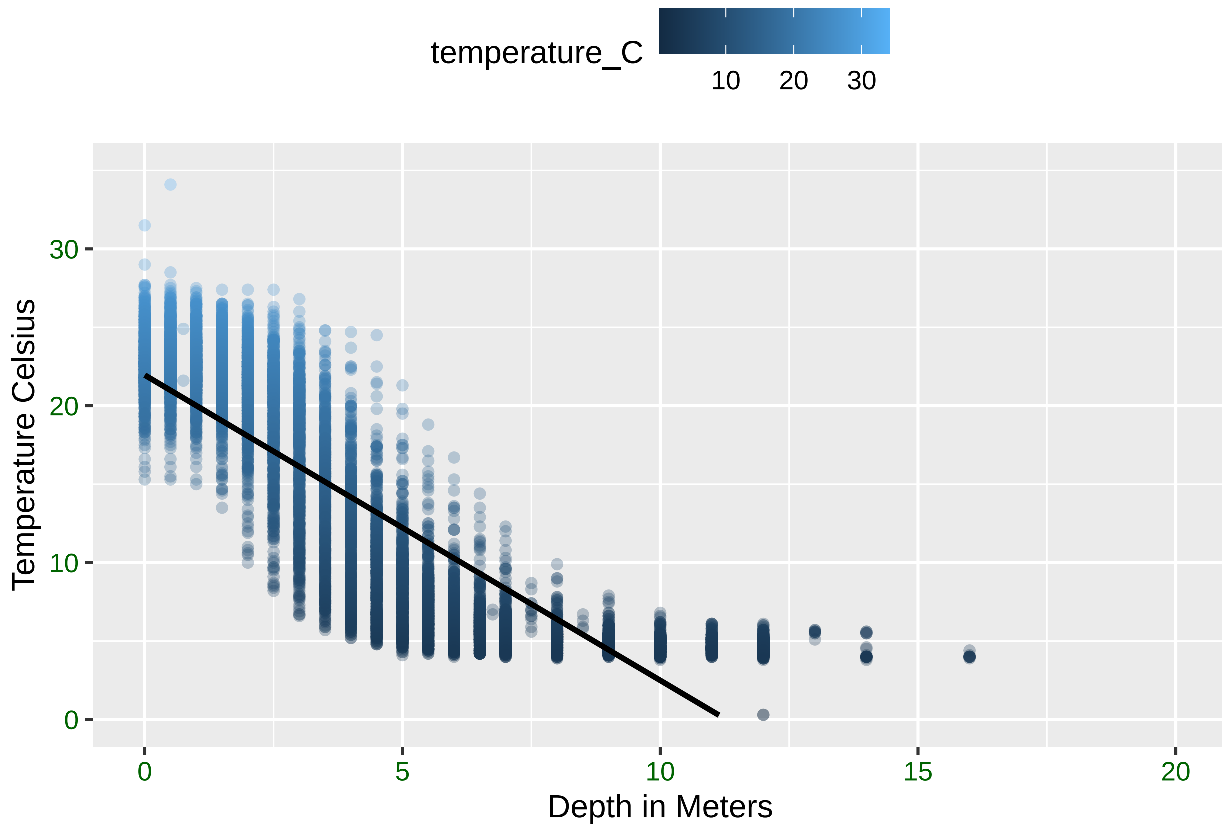
- Only dates in July.
- Only the columns: `lakename`, `year4`, `daynum`, `depth`, `temperature_C`
- Only complete cases (i.e., remove NAs)

5. Visualize the relationship among the two continuous variables with a scatter plot of temperature by depth. Add a smoothed line showing the linear model, and limit temperature values from 0 to 35 °C. Make this plot look pretty and easy to read.

```
# 4

NTL_New <- ChemPhys_Raw %>%
    mutate(month = month(sampledate), year = year(sampledate)) %>%
    filter(month == "7") %>%
    select(lakename, year4, daynum, depth, temperature_C) %>%
    drop_na()

# 5

Graphnew <- ggplot(NTL_New, aes(x = depth, y = temperature_C)) + geom_point(aes(color = temperature_C),
    alpha = 0.3) + geom_smooth(method = lm, color = "black") + xlim(0, 20) + ylim(0,
    35) + xlab("Depth in Meters") + ylab("Temperature Celsius")
print(Graphnew)
```

```
## `geom_smooth()` using formula 'y ~ x'
```

```
## Warning: Removed 24 rows containing missing values (geom_smooth).
```



6. Interpret the figure. What does it suggest with regards to the response of temperature to depth? Do the distribution of points suggest about anything about the linearity of this trend?

   Answer: According to the graph as depth increases temperature decreases. The distribution suggests a negatively correlated relationship. We can see a linear trend in the data but it does appear to level off past 6 meters and is also less linear at the least shallow depths. The relationship appears to be most linear from around 2 to 7 meters.

7. Perform a linear regression to test the relationship and display the results

```
# 7

NTL.regression <- lm(data = NTL_New, temperature_C ~ depth)

summary(NTL.regression)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = temperature_C ~ depth, data = NTL_New)
##
## Residuals:
##     Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max
## -9.5173 -3.0192  0.0633  2.9365 13.5834
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 21.95597    0.06792   323.3   <2e-16 ***
## depth       -1.94621    0.01174  -165.8   <2e-16 ***
```

```
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 3.835 on 9726 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.7387, Adjusted R-squared:  0.7387
## F-statistic: 2.75e+04 on 1 and 9726 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

```
cor.test(NTL_New$temperature_C, NTL_New$depth)
```

```
##
##  Pearson's product-moment correlation
##
## data:  NTL_New$temperature_C and NTL_New$depth
## t = -165.83, df = 9726, p-value < 2.2e-16
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  -0.8646036 -0.8542169
## sample estimates:
##        cor
## -0.8594989
```

8. Interpret your model results in words. Include how much of the variability in temperature is explained by changes in depth, the degrees of freedom on which this finding is based, and the statistical significance of the result. Also mention how much temperature is predicted to change for every 1m change in depth.

   Answer: The p value is very small so that means it is statistically significant. This means that we accept our alternative hypothesis that mean lake temperature recorded during July does change with depths across all lakes. The degree of freedom is 9726. Temperature will change -1.95 degrees for every unit of increase in depth. 73.9% of the variability of temperature is explained by depth.

Multiple regression

Let's tackle a similar question from a different approach. Here, we want to explore what might the best set of predictors for lake temperature in July across the monitoring period at the North Temperate Lakes LTER.

9. Run an AIC to determine what set of explanatory variables (year4, daynum, depth) is best suited to predict temperature.
10. Run a multiple regression on the recommended set of variables.

```
# 9


NLT_NewAIC <- lm(data = NTL_New, temperature_C ~ depth + year4 + daynum)
step(NLT_NewAIC)
```

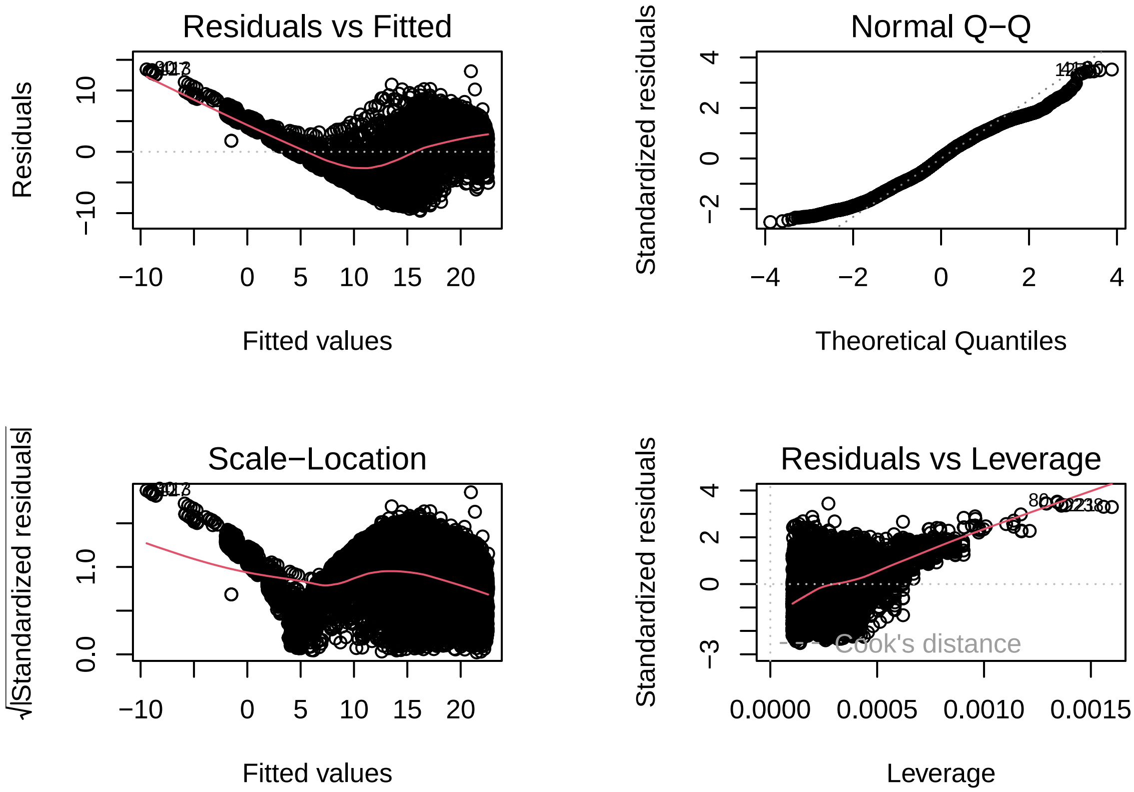
```
## Start:  AIC=26065.53
## temperature_C ~ depth + year4 + daynum
##
##          Df Sum of Sq    RSS   AIC
## <none>                141687 26066
## - year4   1       101 141788 26070
## - daynum  1      1237 142924 26148
## - depth   1    404475 546161 39189

##
## Call:
```

```
## lm(formula = temperature_C ~ depth + year4 + daynum, data = NTL_New)
##
## Coefficients:
## (Intercept)        depth        year4       daynum
##    -8.57556     -1.94644      0.01134      0.03978
```

```r
# 10

NLT_MR <- lm(data = NTL_New, temperature_C ~ depth + daynum)

summary(NLT_MR)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = temperature_C ~ depth + daynum, data = NTL_New)
##
## Residuals:
##     Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max
## -9.6174 -2.9809  0.0845  2.9681 13.4406
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error  t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 14.088588   0.855505   16.468   <2e-16 ***
## depth       -1.946111   0.011685 -166.541   <2e-16 ***
## daynum       0.039836   0.004318    9.225   <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 3.818 on 9725 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.741,  Adjusted R-squared:  0.741
## F-statistic: 1.391e+04 on 2 and 9725 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

```r
par(mfrow = c(2, 2), mar = c(4, 4, 4, 4))
plot(NLT_MR)
```




```r
par(mfrow = c(1, 1))
```

11. What is the final set of explanatory variables that the AIC method suggests we use to predict temperature in our multiple regression? How much of the observed variance does this model explain? Is this an improvement over the model using only depth as the explanatory variable?

    Answer: The explanatory variables that the AIC method suggests we use to predict temperature are depth and day number. This model explains 74.1% of the variance in temperature. This is a slight improvement over the model using just depth which explained 73.9% of the variance.

Analysis of Variance

12. Now we want to see whether the different lakes have, on average, different temperatures in the month of July. Run an ANOVA test to complete this analysis. (No need to test assumptions of normality or similar variances.) Create two sets of models: one expressed as an ANOVA models and another expressed as a linear model (as done in our lessons).

```r
# 12

LakeTemp.July.anova <- aov(data = NTL_New, temperature_C ~ lakename)
summary(LakeTemp.July.anova)
```

```
##                Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
## lakename        8  21642  2705.2      50 <2e-16 ***
## Residuals    9719 525813    54.1
## ---
```

```
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```r
LakeTemp.July.anova2 <- lm(data = NTL_New, temperature_C ~ lakename)
summary(LakeTemp.July.anova2)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = temperature_C ~ lakename, data = NTL_New)
##
## Residuals:
##     Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max
## -10.769  -6.614  -2.679   7.684  23.832
##
## Coefficients:
##                          Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)               17.6664     0.6501  27.174  < 2e-16 ***
## lakenameCrampton Lake     -2.3145     0.7699  -3.006 0.002653 **
## lakenameEast Long Lake    -7.3987     0.6918 -10.695  < 2e-16 ***
## lakenameHummingbird Lake  -6.8931     0.9429  -7.311 2.87e-13 ***
## lakenamePaul Lake         -3.8522     0.6656  -5.788 7.36e-09 ***
## lakenamePeter Lake        -4.3501     0.6645  -6.547 6.17e-11 ***
## lakenameTuesday Lake      -6.5972     0.6769  -9.746  < 2e-16 ***
## lakenameWard Lake         -3.2078     0.9429  -3.402 0.000672 ***
## lakenameWest Long Lake    -6.0878     0.6895  -8.829  < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 7.355 on 9719 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.03953,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.03874
## F-statistic:    50 on 8 and 9719 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

13. Is there a significant difference in mean temperature among the lakes? Report your findings.

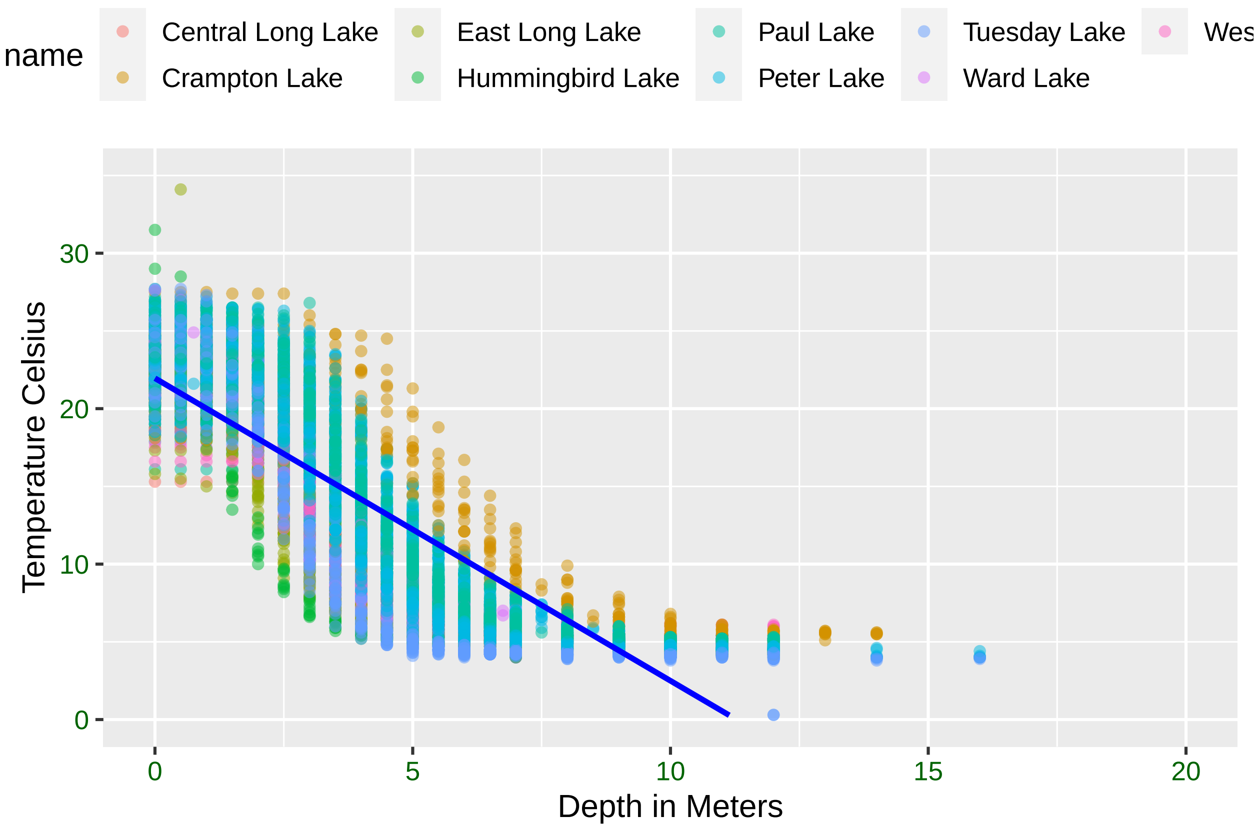
    Answer: Our p value for the AOC model is less than .05 so we reject our null hypothesis that all lakes have the same mean temperature. In other words the anoval model found that the difference between the pair and group means are statistically significant so we reject it.

14. Create a graph that depicts temperature by depth, with a separate color for each lake. Add a geom_smooth (method = "lm", se = FALSE) for each lake. Make your points 50 % transparent. Adjust your y axis limits to go from 0 to 35 degrees. Clean up your graph to make it pretty.

```r
# 14.

Graphnew2 <- ggplot(NTL_New, aes(x = depth, y = temperature_C)) + geom_point(aes(color = lakename),
    alpha = 0.5) + geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE, color = "blue") + xlim(0,
    20) + ylim(0, 35) + xlab("Depth in Meters") + ylab("Temperature Celsius")
print(Graphnew2)
```

```
## `geom_smooth()` using formula 'y ~ x'
```

```
## Warning: Removed 24 rows containing missing values (geom_smooth).
```



15. Use the Tukey's HSD test to determine which lakes have different means.

```
# 15

TukeyHSD(LakeTemp.July.anova)
```

```
##   Tukey multiple comparisons of means
##     95% family-wise confidence level
##
## Fit: aov(formula = temperature_C ~ lakename, data = NTL_New)
##
## $lakename
##                                        diff        lwr        upr     p adj
## Crampton Lake-Central Long Lake    -2.3145195 -4.7031913  0.0741524 0.0661566
## East Long Lake-Central Long Lake   -7.3987410 -9.5449411 -5.2525408 0.0000000
## Hummingbird Lake-Central Long Lake -6.8931304 -9.8184178 -3.9678430 0.0000000
## Paul Lake-Central Long Lake        -3.8521506 -5.9170942 -1.7872070 0.0000003
## Peter Lake-Central Long Lake       -4.3501458 -6.4115874 -2.2887042 0.0000000
## Tuesday Lake-Central Long Lake     -6.5971805 -8.6971605 -4.4972005 0.0000000
## Ward Lake-Central Long Lake        -3.2077856 -6.1330730 -0.2824982 0.0193405
## West Long Lake-Central Long Lake   -6.0877513 -8.2268550 -3.9486475 0.0000000
## East Long Lake-Crampton Lake       -5.0842215 -6.5591700 -3.6092730 0.0000000
## Hummingbird Lake-Crampton Lake     -4.5786109 -7.0538088 -2.1034131 0.0000004
## Paul Lake-Crampton Lake            -1.5376312 -2.8916215 -0.1836408 0.0127491
## Peter Lake-Crampton Lake           -2.0356263 -3.3842699 -0.6869828 0.0000999
## Tuesday Lake-Crampton Lake         -4.2826611 -5.6895065 -2.8758157 0.0000000
## Ward Lake-Crampton Lake            -0.8932661 -3.3684639  1.5819317 0.9714459
```

```
## West Long Lake-Crampton Lake       -3.7732318 -5.2378351 -2.3086285 0.0000000
## Hummingbird Lake-East Long Lake     0.5056106 -1.7364925  2.7477137 0.9988050
## Paul Lake-East Long Lake            3.5465903  2.6900206  4.4031601 0.0000000
## Peter Lake-East Long Lake           3.0485952  2.2005025  3.8966879 0.0000000
## Tuesday Lake-East Long Lake         0.8015604 -0.1363286  1.7394495 0.1657485
## Ward Lake-East Long Lake            4.1909554  1.9488523  6.4330585 0.0000002
## West Long Lake-East Long Lake       1.3109897  0.2885003  2.3334791 0.0022805
## Paul Lake-Hummingbird Lake          3.0409798  0.8765299  5.2054296 0.0004495
## Peter Lake-Hummingbird Lake         2.5429846  0.3818755  4.7040937 0.0080666
## Tuesday Lake-Hummingbird Lake       0.2959499 -1.9019508  2.4938505 0.9999752
## Ward Lake-Hummingbird Lake          3.6853448  0.6889874  6.6817022 0.0043297
## West Long Lake-Hummingbird Lake     0.8053791 -1.4299320  3.0406903 0.9717297
## Peter Lake-Paul Lake               -0.4979952 -1.1120620  0.1160717 0.2241586
## Tuesday Lake-Paul Lake             -2.7450299 -3.4781416 -2.0119182 0.0000000
## Ward Lake-Paul Lake                 0.6443651 -1.5200848  2.8088149 0.9916978
## West Long Lake-Paul Lake           -2.2356007 -3.0742314 -1.3969699 0.0000000
## Tuesday Lake-Peter Lake            -2.2470347 -2.9702236 -1.5238458 0.0000000
## Ward Lake-Peter Lake                1.1423602 -1.0187489  3.3034693 0.7827037
## West Long Lake-Peter Lake          -1.7376055 -2.5675759 -0.9076350 0.0000000
## Ward Lake-Tuesday Lake              3.3893950  1.1914943  5.5872956 0.0000609
## West Long Lake-Tuesday Lake         0.5094292 -0.4121051  1.4309636 0.7374387
## West Long Lake-Ward Lake           -2.8799657 -5.1152769 -0.6446546 0.0021080
```

16.From the findings above, which lakes have the same mean temperature, statistically speaking, as Peter Lake? Does any lake have a mean temperature that is statistically distinct from all the other lakes?

> Answer: From the information provided in the tukey test Paul lake and Ward lake statstically dont have different mean temperatures from Peter lake. The p values given for the comparisons on the tukey test are all greater than .05 meaning the means aren't statistically different. Central long lake appears to have the most statistically distink mean average temperature. It hold a p-value of 0.0 for all comparisons.

17. If we were just looking at Peter Lake and Paul Lake. What's another test we might explore to see whether they have distinct mean temperatures?

    > Answer: We could use the bartlett test to compare just Peter Lake and Paul Lake. This test check to see if the variances of the samples are the same.

18. Wrangle the July data to include only records for Crampton Lake and Ward Lake. Run the two-sample T-test on these data to determine whether their July temperature are same or different. What does the test say? Are the mean temperatures for the lakes equal? Does that match you answer for part 16?

```r
NTL_New_2 <- NTL_New %>%
    filter(lakename == "Crampton Lake" | lakename == "Ward Lake")

ttestNTL <- t.test(data = NTL_New_2, temperature_C ~ lakename)
ttestNTL
```

```
##
##  Welch Two Sample t-test
##
## data:  temperature_C by lakename
## t = 1.1181, df = 200.37, p-value = 0.2649
## alternative hypothesis: true difference in means between group Crampton Lake and group Ward Lake is n
## 95 percent confidence interval:
##  -0.6821129  2.4686451
## sample estimates:
```

```
## mean in group Crampton Lake     mean in group Ward Lake
##                    15.35189                    14.45862
```

Answer: The p-value is greater than 0.5 (not significant) so that means we reject our null hypothesis that the mean temperature for both lakes is equal.The means that were reported in the t test are the same as the means you would get based off of the differences between means reported in the Tukey test. Meaning both tests gave us the same means.