# Modeling in R and Tidying Results

linear models and broom

2021-10-23

# This is not a course in a regression

$$lm(y \sim x + z, data = df)$$

```
lm(y ~ x + z, data = df)
variables
in your
    data
```

lm() = Linear Regression (OLS)

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```
glm() = Generalized Linear Model
(default family = Gaussian)
```

```
lm(price ~ carat, data = diamonds)
```

```
lm(price ~ carat, data = diamonds)

### Call:
### lm(formula = price ~ carat, data = diamonds)
###
### Coefficients:
### (Intercept) carat
### -2256 7756
```

```
lm(price ~ carat, data = diamonds) %>%
  summary()
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = price ~ carat, data = diamonds)
##
## Residuals:
## Min 10 Median 30 Max
## -18585.3 -804.8 -18.9 537.4 12731.7
##
## Coefficients:
 Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
##
### ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 1549 on 53938 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.8493, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8493
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = price ~ carat, data = diamonds)
##
## Residuals:
     Min
            10 Median 30
                              Max
##
## -18585.3 -804.8 -18.9 537.4 12731.7
4‡4‡
## Coefficients:
   Estimate Std. Error t value
###
                                     Pr(>|t|)
## carat 7756.43 14.07 551.4 <0.000000000000000 ***
### ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 1549 on 53938 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.8493, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8493
```

tidy()

glance()

augment()



tidy() = model coefficients

glance()

augment()



tidy()

glance() = model fit

augment()



tidy()

glance()



augment() = model predictions

tidy()

glance()

augment()



NOT a core member of the tidyverse. Need to load with library(broom)

```
library(broom)
lm(price ~ carat, data = diamonds) %>%
  tidy()
```

```
library(broom)
lm(price ~ carat, data = diamonds) %>%
  tidy()
```

```
lm(price ~ carat, data = diamonds) %>%
  glance()
```

```
lm(price ~ carat, data = diamonds) %>%
  augment()
```

```
lm(price ~ carat, data = diamonds) %>%
  augment()
```

```
## # A tibble: 53,940 × 8
##
     price carat .fitted .resid .hat .sigma .cooksd
##
     <int> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
                                  <dbl> <dbl>
                                                   <fdb>
4⊧4⊧
       326 0.23 -472. 798. 0.0000452 1549. 0.00000600
      326 0.21 -628. 954. 0.0000471 1549. 0.00000892
##
4⊧4⊧
      327 0.23 -472. 799. 0.0000452 1549. 0.00000602
4‡4‡
       334 0.29 -7.00 341. 0.0000398 1549. 0.000000966
4‡4‡
      335 0.31 148. 187. 0.0000382 1549. 0.000000278
      336 0.24 -395. 731. 0.0000442 1549. 0.00000493
4F4F
      336 0.24 -395. 731. 0.0000442 1549. 0.00000493
4F4F
     337 0.26 -240. 577. 0.0000424 1549. 0.00000294
4⊧4⊧
     337 0.22 -550. 887. 0.0000461 1549. 0.00000756
##
## 10 338 0.23 -472. 810. 0.0000452 1549. 0.00000618
## # ... with 53,930 more rows, and 1 more variable:
4141 41
      .std.resid <dbl>
```

# Try it yourself

Work your way through the exercises. If anything in particular is giving you trouble, we'll work through it together.

#### Resources

R for Data Science: A comprehensive but friendly introduction to the tidyverse.

Free online.

UCLA IDRE: Useful resources on modeling in R and other languages