Chicken soap

HUST Bioinformatics course series for undergraduates

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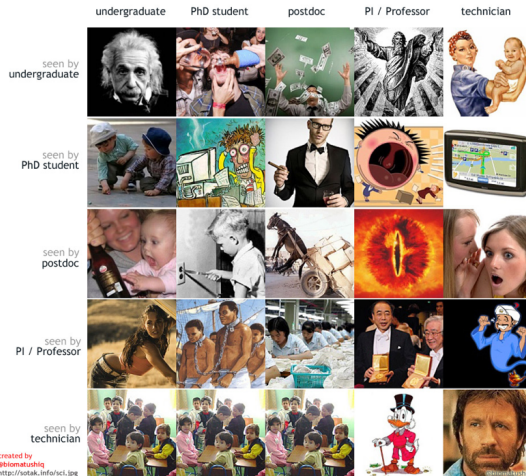
30 August, 2025

Section 1 : outline

Outline

- the two most important figures in science
- think in English
- think creative
- find your own truth

section 2 : contents

how people in science see each other

How people in science see each other

the most important Scientific virtue

Figure 2: most important core values selected by elite scientists

think in English

怎么练习口语和语感？

1. Find a short article that you know every word
2. Read it aloud at a quiet place so that you can hear it
3. Do this everyday for **three years**

think creative

How?

1. Read a research paper
2. Find three limitations of the research
3. Address these issues with your own ideas
4. Do this once a week for **three years**

try find your own truth

未经调研，不要轻易相信别人结论，特别是科普文章。

There is a reproducibility crisis in scientific community:

- 70% of researchers failed to reproduce others' experiments
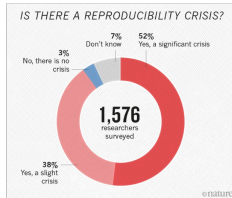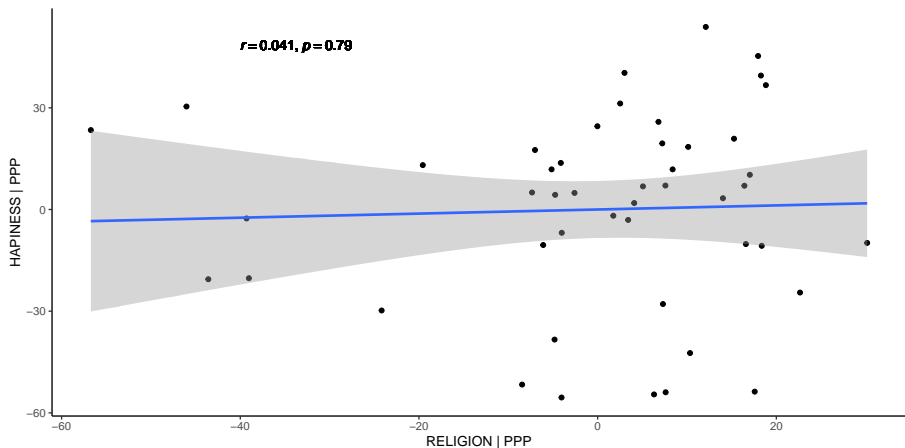- 50% failed to reproduce their own

Figure 3: reproducibility crisis (Nature 2015 survey)

Religious and happiness

Are religious people happier? (Pew research 2019)

Religion, GDP and happiness.

The data

```
data/talk00/data.xlsx
```

```
head(rhp);
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 4
##   country   rel happiness   ppp
##   <chr>   <dbl>     <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 Ghana      96      207.  4266
## 2 Nigeria    93      183.  6108
## 3 Armenia    92      123.  8468
## 4 Fiji       92      223.  9044
## 5 Romania    89      173. 20787
## 6 Kenya      88      187.  3208
```
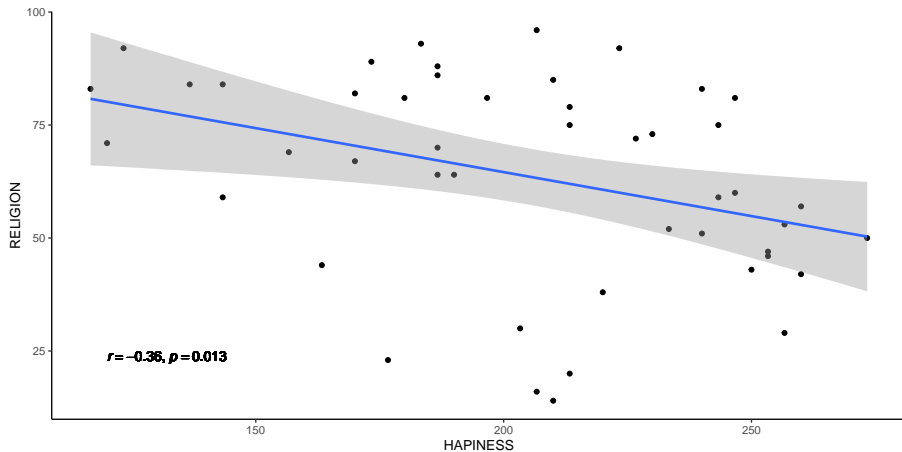
Single factor analysis

Happiness vs. Religion

```
c = cor.test( rhp$happiness, rhp$rel);
eq <- substitute(
  italic(r)~"="~r2*","~italic(p)==pvalue,
  list(
    r2 =  as.vector( format( c$estimate , digits = 2) ),
    pvalue =  as.vector( format( c$p.value , digits = 2) )
  ));
eq <- as.character(as.expression(eq));

m<-ggplot(rhp, aes(x=happiness, y=rel)) +
    geom_point() +
    labs(y="RELIGION", x = "HAPINESS")+
    theme_classic() +
    geom_smooth(method=lm) +
    geom_text( data = NULL,
               aes( x = 120, y = 25, label= eq, hjust = 0, vjust = 1),
               size = 4, parse = TRUE, inherit.aes=FALSE);
```
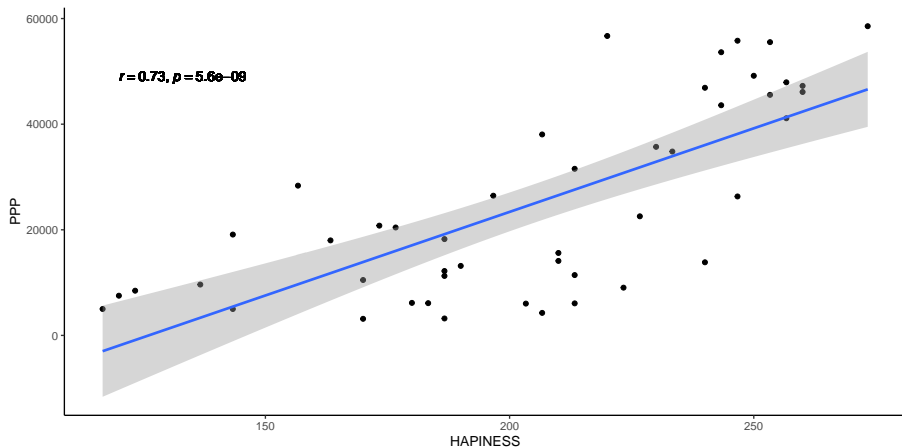
Plot

m

Happiness vs. ppp

```
c = cor.test( rhp$happiness, rhp$ppp);
eq <- substitute(
  italic(r)~"="~r2*","~italic(p)==pvalue,
  list(
    r2 =  as.vector( format( c$estimate , digits = 2) ),
    pvalue =  as.vector( format( c$p.value , digits = 2) )
  ));
eq <- as.character(as.expression(eq));

m2<-ggplot(rhp, aes(x=happiness, y=ppp)) +
    geom_point() +
    labs(y="PPP", x = "HAPINESS")+
    theme_classic() +
    geom_smooth(method=lm) +
    geom_text( data = NULL,
               aes( x = 120, y = 50000, label= eq, hjust = 0, vjust = 1),
               size = 4, parse = TRUE, inherit.aes=FALSE);
```

Plot

m2

Religion vs. ppp

```
c = cor.test( rhp$rel, rhp$ppp);
eq <- substitute(
  italic(r)~"="~r2*","~italic(p)==pvalue,
  list(
    r2 =  as.vector( format( c$estimate , digits = 2) ),
    pvalue =  as.vector( format( c$p.value , digits = 2) )
  ));
eq <- as.character(as.expression(eq));

m3<-ggplot(rhp, aes(x=rel, y=ppp)) +
    geom_point() +
    labs(y="PPP", x = "RELIGION")+
    theme_classic() +
    geom_smooth(method=lm) +
    geom_text( data = NULL,
               aes( x = 25, y = 20000, label= eq, hjust = 0, vjust = 1),
               size = 4, parse = TRUE, inherit.aes=FALSE);
```

Plot

m3
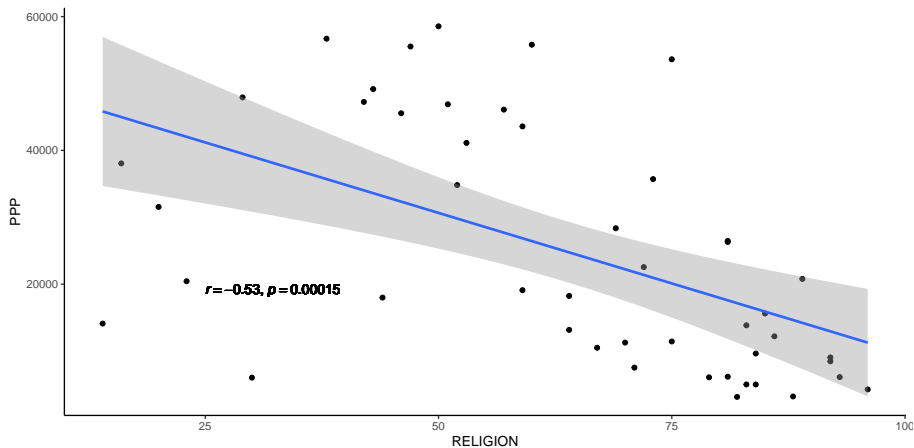
Happiness vs. PPP vs. Religion

```
summary( glm( happiness ~ ppp + rel, data = rhp ) );
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = happiness ~ ppp + rel, data = rhp)
##
## Coefficients:
##               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 1.580e+02  1.932e+01   8.175 2.26e-10 ***
## ppp         1.725e-03  2.791e-04   6.182 1.82e-07 ***
## rel         6.048e-02  2.239e-01   0.270    0.788
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for gaussian family taken to be 840.0595)
##
##     Null deviance: 79371  on 46  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 36963  on 44  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 454.75
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 2
```

How happy are you???
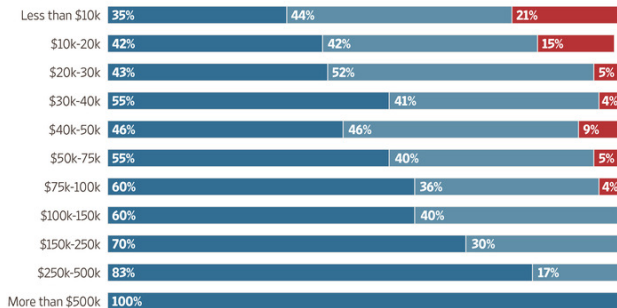
Figure 4: Data source: WSJ "Can Money Buy You Happiness?"

Concluding remarks

- 不轻信、重事实
- 有创新性
- 有用