

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

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OVERVIEW

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

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., “Fay_A06_GLMs.Rmd”) prior to submission.

The completed exercise is due on Monday, February 28 at 7:00 pm.

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 set up session
getwd()
```

```
## [1] "C:/Users/Dell Laptop/Documents/GitHub/EDA/Assignments"
```

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.1 --
```

```
## v ggplot2 3.3.5      v purrr  0.3.4
## v tibble  3.1.6      v dplyr  1.0.7
## v tidyr   1.1.4      v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr   2.1.1      v forcats 0.5.1
```

```
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
```

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

```
##
## Attaching package: 'lubridate'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##     date, intersect, setdiff, union
```

```
NTL_LTER_Lake_ChemPhys <- read.csv("/Users/Dell Laptop/Documents/GitHub/EDA/Data/Raw/NTL-LTER_Lake_ChemPhys.csv")
head(NTL_LTER_Lake_ChemPhys)
```

```
##   lakeid lakename year4 daynum sampledte depth temperature_C dissolvedOxygen
## 1      L Paul Lake 1984   148   5/27/84  0.00           14.5           9.5
## 2      L Paul Lake 1984   148   5/27/84  0.25            NA           NA
## 3      L Paul Lake 1984   148   5/27/84  0.50            NA           NA
## 4      L Paul Lake 1984   148   5/27/84  0.75            NA           NA
## 5      L Paul Lake 1984   148   5/27/84  1.00           14.5           8.8
## 6      L Paul Lake 1984   148   5/27/84  1.50            NA           NA
##   irradianceWater irradianceDeck comments
## 1              1750             1620    <NA>
## 2              1550             1620    <NA>
## 3              1150             1620    <NA>
## 4               975             1620    <NA>
## 5               870             1620    <NA>
## 6               610             1620    <NA>
```

```
(class(NTL_LTER_Lake_ChemPhys$sampledte))
```

```
## [1] "character"
```

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

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

```
#2
mytheme <- theme_grey(base_size = 14) +
  theme(axis.text = element_text(color = "purple"),
        legend.position = "right")
theme_set(mytheme)
```

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 does not change significantly with depth across all lakes. Ha: Mean lake temperature changes significantly with depth 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: `lakeid`, `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 wrangle data
colnames(NTL_LTER_Lake_ChemPhys)

## [1] "lakeid"          "lakeid"          "year4"           "daynum"
## [5] "sampledate"      "depth"           "temperature_C"   "dissolvedOxygen"
## [9] "irradianceWater" "irradianceDeck"  "comments"

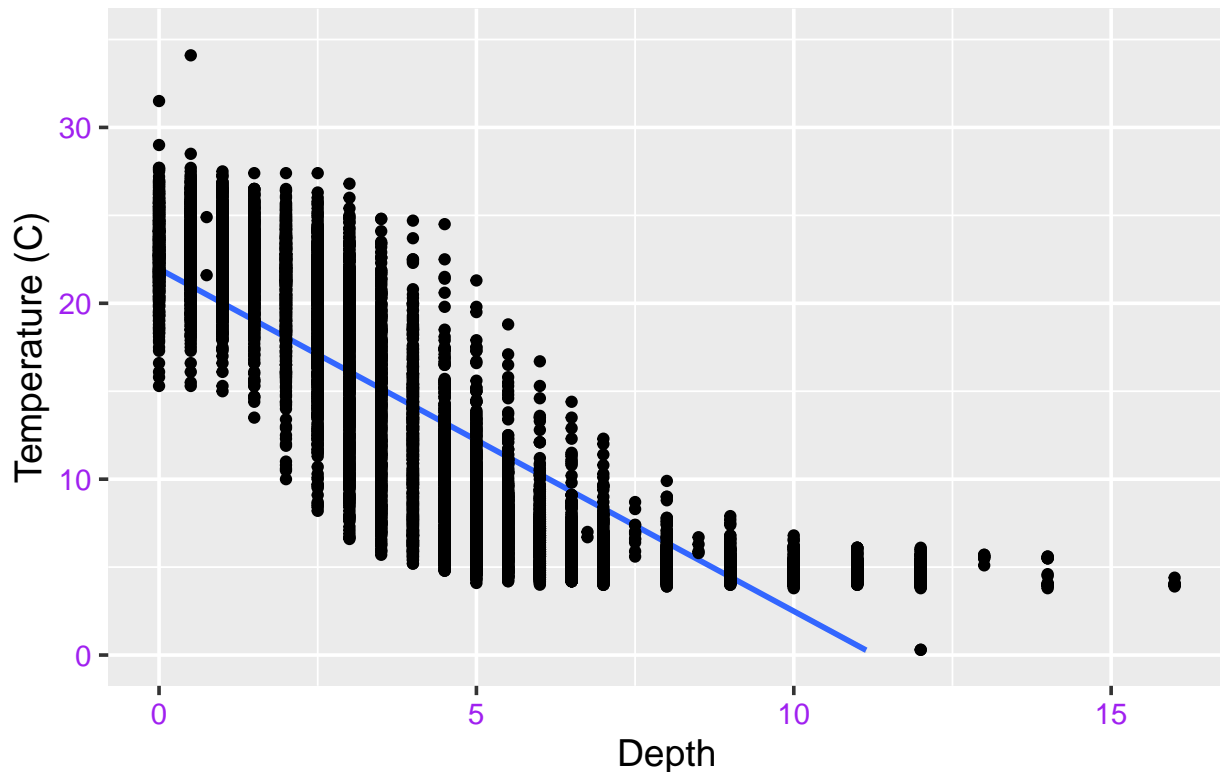
NTL_LTER_subset <- NTL_LTER_Lake_ChemPhys %>%
  mutate(Month = month(sampledate))%>%
  filter(Month == 7) %>%
  select(lakeid:daynum, depth, temperature_C)%>%
  na.omit()

#5 scatter plot
Temperaturebydepth <- ggplot(NTL_LTER_subset, aes(x = depth, y = temperature_C )) +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +
  ylim (0, 35) +
  geom_point()+
  xlab("Depth")+ ylab("Temperature (C)")+
  ggtitle("Depth vs. Temperature")
print(Temperaturebydepth)

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

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

Depth vs. Temperature



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: The figure suggests that there is a linear negative relationship between depth and temperature. As depth increases temperature decreases. However, it appears that there is a stronger linear relationship with depth and temperature at shallower depths and the relationship does not follow the trend as well at greater depths. As the depth exceeds 10 the relationship appears to plateau or come to an asymptote. Perhaps this relationship would appear more clear on a log scale.

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

```
#7 linear regression
```

```
temperature.regression <- lm(data = NTL_LTER_subset, temperature_C ~ depth)
summary(temperature.regression)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = temperature_C ~ depth, data = NTL_LTER_subset)
##
## 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
```

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 model showed that depth and temperature have a negative linear relationship and that approximately 73.9% of the variability in temperature is explained by changes in depth, the finding was based on 9726 degrees of freedom. The result is highly statistically significant at an alpha value of 0.05 (p-value < 2.2e-16), therefore we can reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis. Temperature is predicted to decrease 1.94 degrees C for every 1m change in 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
Temp_AIC <- lm(data = NTL_LTER_subset, temperature_C ~ year4 + daynum + depth)

step(Temp_AIC)
```

```
## Start: AIC=26065.53
## temperature_C ~ year4 + daynum + depth
##
##           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 ~ year4 + daynum + depth, data = NTL_LTER_subset)
##
## Coefficients:
## (Intercept)      year4      daynum      depth
##    -8.57556      0.01134      0.03978     -1.94644
```

#10 multiple regression on recommended variables

```
Temp_model <- lm(data = NTL_LTER_subset, temperature_C ~ year4 + daynum + depth)
summary(Temp_model)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = temperature_C ~ year4 + daynum + depth, data = NTL_LTER_subset)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -9.6536 -3.0000  0.0902  2.9658 13.6123
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  -8.575564   8.630715  -0.994  0.32044
## year4         0.011345   0.004299   2.639  0.00833 **
## daynum        0.039780   0.004317   9.215 < 2e-16 ***
## depth        -1.946437   0.011683 -166.611 < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 3.817 on 9724 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.7412, Adjusted R-squared:  0.7411
## F-statistic: 9283 on 3 and 9724 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

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 final set of explanatory variables that the AIC method suggests is a full model with all of the variables this includes year4, daynum, and depth. When the AIC was run the start AIC was 26065.53 and each of the corresponding AIC values for the explanatory variables was larger than the start value so none could be dropped. This model explains 74.12% of the variance. It is a slight improvement over the original model using only depth which accounted for 73.87% of the variance. However, I believe this is not a significant improvement and it may be worth while to retain the simpler model as it still captures nearly the same amount of variance without over complicating the model and adding other variables. In other words the original model is more parsimonious.

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).

#12 ANOVA

```
Temp_Lakes_anova <- aov(data = NTL_LTER_subset, temperature_C ~ lakename)
summary(Temp_Lakes_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
```

```
Temp_Lakes_anova2 <- lm(data = NTL_LTER_subset, temperature_C ~ lakename)
summary(Temp_Lakes_anova2)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = temperature_C ~ lakename, data = NTL_LTER_subset)
##
## 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: Yes, there is a significant difference in mean temperature among the lakes. Different lakes, as a categorical variable, account for approximately 4% of the variation in temperature, determined with 9719 degrees of freedom. The results were statistically significant at an alpha of 0.05 (p value < 2.2e-16), therefore the null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative hypothesis was accepted that there is a significant difference in mean temperature among different lakes.

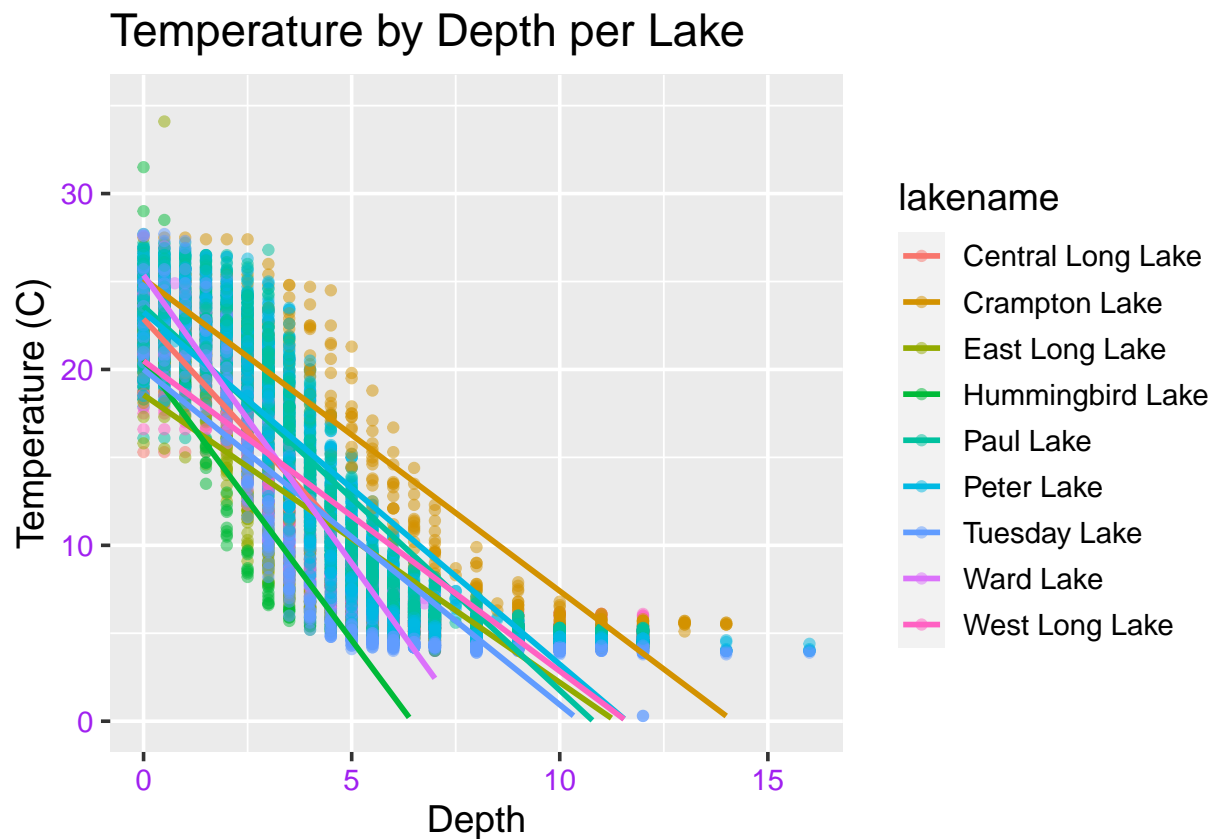
14. Create a graph that depicts temperature by depth, with a separate color for each lake. Add a `geom_smooth` (method = "lm", se = FALSE) for each lake. Make your points 50 % transparent. Adjust your y axis limits to go from 0 to 35 degrees. Clean up your graph to make it pretty.

#14. Scatterplot

```
Temp_Depth_Lake_plot <- ggplot(NTL_LTER_subset, aes(x = depth, y = temperature_C, color = lakename))+  
  geom_point(alpha = 0.5)+  
  ylim(0,35)+  
  geom_smooth(aes(group = lakename), method = 'lm', se = FALSE)+  
  ylab("Temperature (C)") + xlab("Depth")+  
  ggtitle("Temperature by Depth per Lake")  
  
print(Temp_Depth_Lake_plot)
```

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

```
## Warning: Removed 73 rows containing missing values (geom_smooth).
```



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

#15 Tukey HSD

```
TukeyHSD(Temp_Lakes_anova)
```

```
## Tukey multiple comparisons of means  
## 95% family-wise confidence level  
##
```



```
## Fit: aov(formula = temperature_C ~ lakename, data = NTL_LTER_subset)
##
## $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

```
Temp_Lakes_groups <- HSD.test(Temp_Lakes_anova, "lakename", group = TRUE)
Temp_Lakes_groups
```

```
## $statistics
## MSerror Df Mean CV
## 54.1016 9719 12.72087 57.82135
##
## $parameters
## test name.t ntr StudentizedRange alpha
## Tukey lakename 9 4.387504 0.05
##
## $means
## temperature_C std r Min Max Q25 Q50 Q75
```

```

## Central Long Lake      17.66641 4.196292  128 8.9 26.8 14.400 18.40 21.000
## Crampton Lake         15.35189 7.244773  318 5.0 27.5  7.525 16.90 22.300
## East Long Lake        10.26767 6.766804  968 4.2 34.1  4.975  6.50 15.925
## Hummingbird Lake      10.77328 7.017845  116 4.0 31.5  5.200  7.00 15.625
## Paul Lake             13.81426 7.296928 2660 4.7 27.7  6.500 12.40 21.400
## Peter Lake            13.31626 7.669758 2872 4.0 27.0  5.600 11.40 21.500
## Tuesday Lake          11.06923 7.698687 1524 0.3 27.7  4.400  6.80 19.400
## Ward Lake             14.45862 7.409079  116 5.7 27.6  7.200 12.55 23.200
## West Long Lake        11.57865 6.980789 1026 4.0 25.7  5.400  8.00 18.800
##
## $comparison
## NULL
##
## $groups
##           temperature_C groups
## Central Long Lake      17.66641      a
## Crampton Lake          15.35189     ab
## Ward Lake              14.45862     bc
## Paul Lake              13.81426      c
## Peter Lake             13.31626      c
## West Long Lake         11.57865      d
## Tuesday Lake           11.06923     de
## Hummingbird Lake       10.77328     de
## East Long Lake         10.26767      e
##
## attr(,"class")
## [1] "group"

```

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: The lakes that have the same mean temperature as Peter Lake (statistically speaking) are Paul lake and Ward Lake. No lake has a mean temperature that is statistically distinct from all other lakes.

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: Another test I would use to see if Peter and Paul Lake have distinct mean temperatures would be the `HSD.test` function. This shows if groups have statistically similar means.