

Statistical Inference: A Tidy Approach

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Slides available at <http://bit.ly/ness-infer>
PDF slides at <http://bit.ly/ness-infer-pdf>



DataCamp

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- Data Wrangling
- Data Visualization
- Data Tidying

Part 2

- Resampling
- Inference

R code from throughout the slides is saved as an R script [here](#)

Prior Installation

Make sure you have the (current) up-to-date R, RStudio, and R packages

- Beginner's Guide on ModernDive.com
- R (version 3.4.4)
- RStudio (version 1.1.442)
- Run this in the RStudio Console

```
pkgs <- c("tidyverse", "moderndive", "gapminder",
         "nycflights13", "fivethirtyeight", "janitor",
         "ggplot2movies", "remotes")

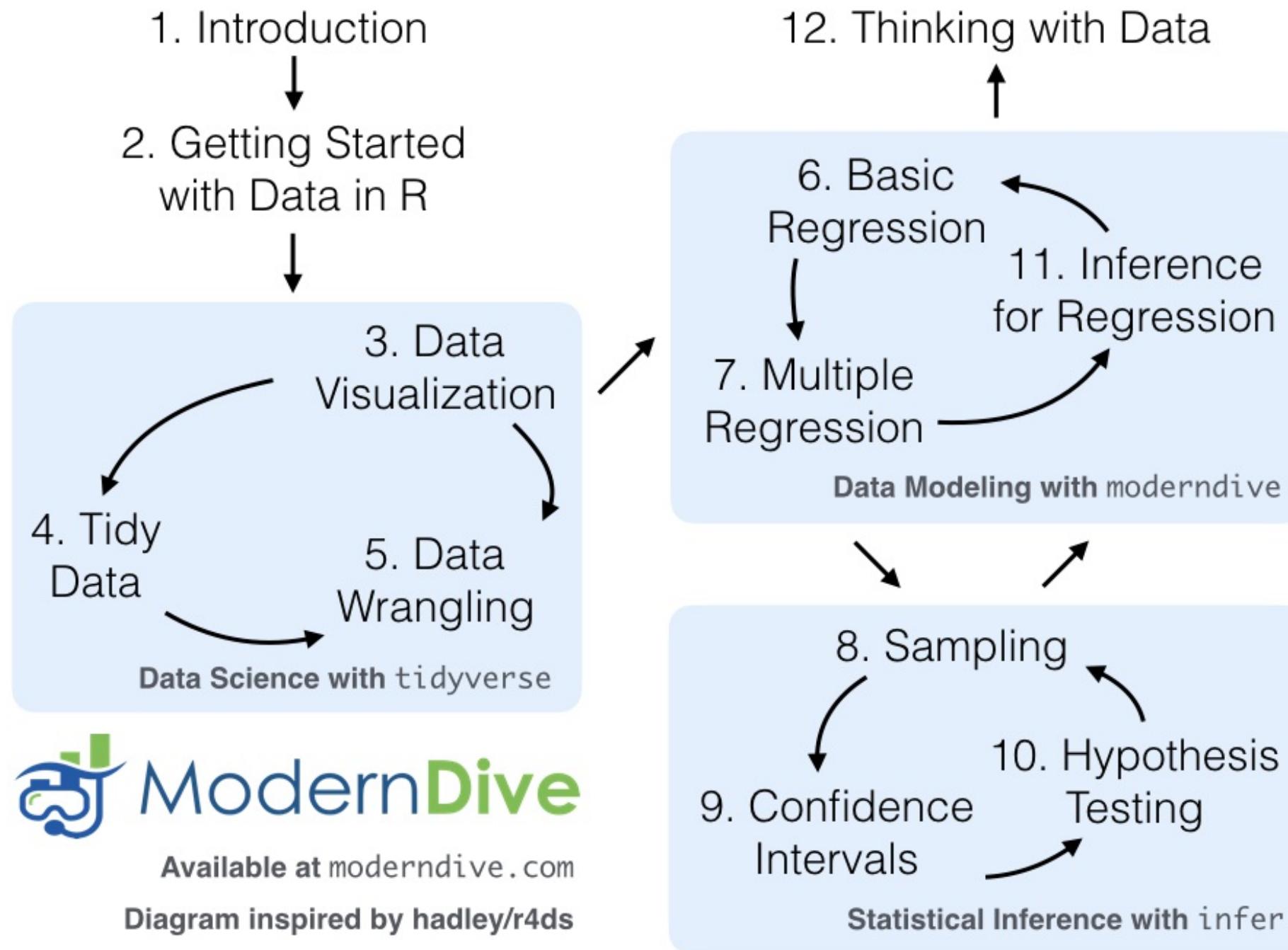
install.packages(pkgs)
remotes::install_github("andrewpbray/infer")
```

Freely available information



A Modern Dive into Data with R

- Webpage: <http://moderndive.com>
- Developmental version at
<https://moderndive.netlify.com>
- GitHub Repo
- Please [signup](#) for our mailing list!



Designed for the novice / Nice for the practitioner

For much of this book, we will assume that you are using R via RStudio.

First time users often confuse the two. At its simplest:

- R is like a car's engine
- RStudio is like a car's dashboard

R: Engine



RStudio: Dashboard



Designed for the novice / Nice for the practitioner

A good analogy for R packages is they are like apps you can download onto a mobile phone:

R: A new phone



R Packages: Apps you can
download



R Data Types

The bare minimum needed for understanding today

Vector/variable

- Type of vector (`int`, `num` or `dbl`, `chr`, `lgl`, `date`)

Data frame

- Vectors of (potentially) different types
- Each vector has the same number of rows

The bare minimum needed for understanding today

```
library(tibble)
library(lubridate)
ex1 <- data_frame(
  vec1 = c(1980, 1990, 2000, 2010),
  vec2 = c(1L, 2L, 3L, 4L),
  vec3 = c("low", "low", "high", "high"),
  vec4 = c(TRUE, FALSE, FALSE, FALSE),
  vec5 = ymd(c("2017-05-23", "1776/07/04",
              "1983-05/31", "1908/04-01")))
ex1
```

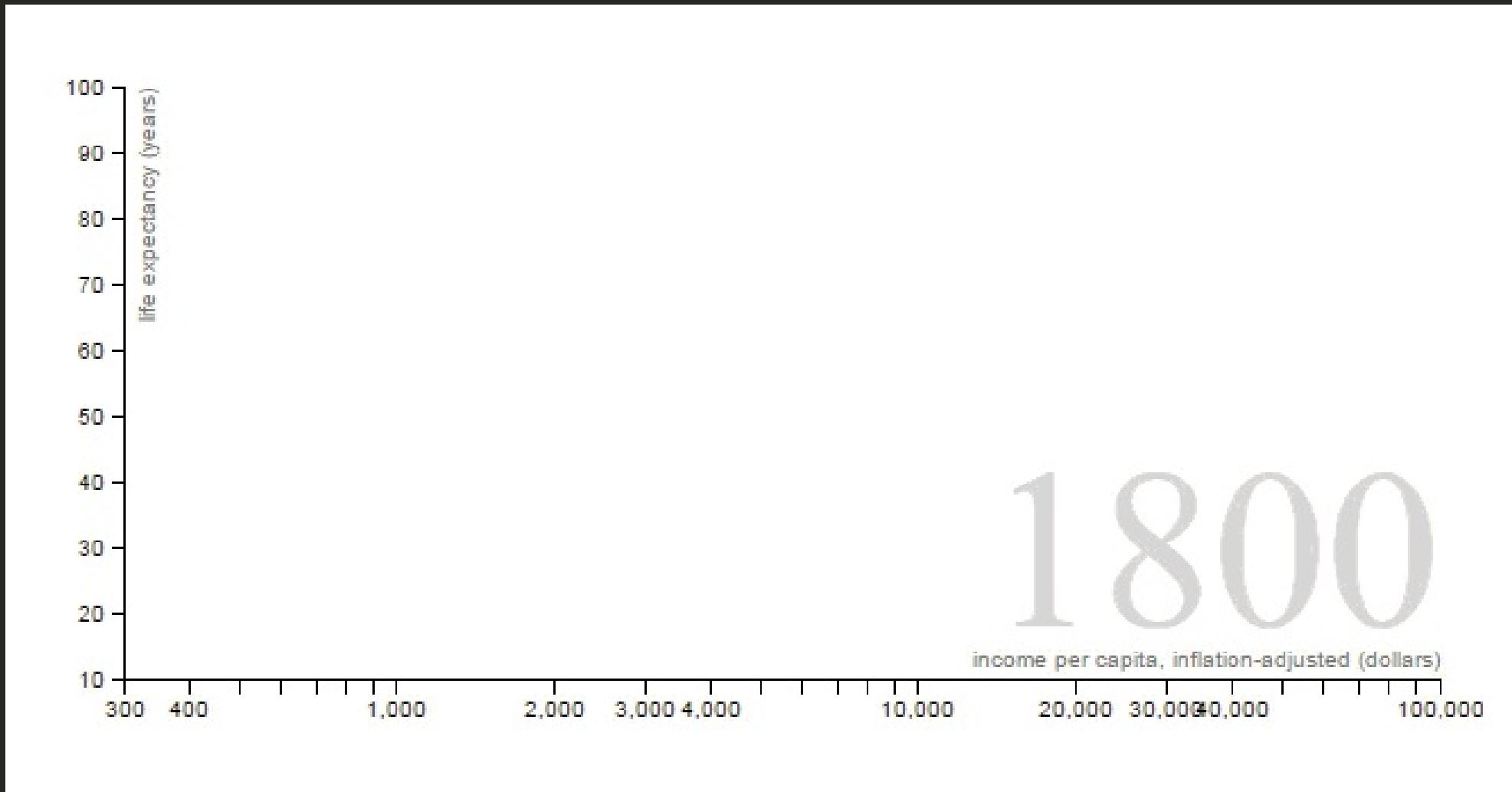
```
# A tibble: 4 x 5
  vec1  vec2  vec3  vec4  vec5
  <dbl> <int> <chr> <lgl> <date>
1 1980.    1 low   TRUE  2017-05-23
2 1990.    2 low   FALSE 1776-07-04
3 2000.    3 high  FALSE 1983-05-31
4 2010.    4 high  FALSE 1908-04-01
```

Welcome to the tidyverse!

The `tidyverse` is a collection of R packages that share common philosophies and are designed to work together.



First motivating example for today



- Inspired by the late, great Hans Rosling

Data Wrangling



The `gapminder` package

```
library(gapminder)  
gapminder
```

```
# A tibble: 1,704 x 6  
  country   continent   year lifeExp      pop gdpPercap  
  <fct>     <fct>     <int>   <dbl>    <int>     <dbl>  
1 Afghanistan Asia     1952     28.8  8425333    779.  
2 Afghanistan Asia     1957     30.3  9240934    821.  
3 Afghanistan Asia     1962     32.0  10267083   853.  
4 Afghanistan Asia     1967     34.0  11537966   836.  
5 Afghanistan Asia     1972     36.1  13079460   740.  
6 Afghanistan Asia     1977     38.4  14880372   786.  
7 Afghanistan Asia     1982     39.9  12881816   978.  
8 Afghanistan Asia     1987     40.8  13867957   852.  
9 Afghanistan Asia     1992     41.7  16317921   649.  
10 Afghanistan Asia    1997     41.8  22227415   635.  
# ... with 1,694 more rows
```

Base R versus the `tidyverse`

- The mean life expectancy across all years for Asia

```
# Base R  
asia <- gapminder[gapminder$continent == "Asia", ]  
mean(asia$lifeExp)
```

```
[1] 60.065
```

```
library(dplyr)  
gapminder %>% filter(continent == "Asia") %>%  
  summarize(mean_exp = mean(lifeExp))
```

```
[1] 60.065
```

The pipe %>%



- A way to chain together commands
- Can be read as "and then" when reading over code

```
library(dplyr)
gapminder %>% filter(continent == "Asia") %>%
  summarize(mean_exp = mean(lifeExp))
```

The Five Main Verbs (5MV) of data wrangling

- `filter()`
- `summarize()`
- `group_by()`
- `mutate()`
- `arrange()`

filter()

- Select a subset of the rows of a data frame.
- Arguments are "filters" that you'd like to apply.

```
library(gapminder); library(dplyr)
gap_2007 <- gapminder %>% filter(year == 2007)
head(gap_2007, 4)
```

```
# A tibble: 4 x 6
  country   continent year lifeExp      pop gdpPercap
  <fct>     <fct>    <int>   <dbl>    <int>     <dbl>
1 Afghanistan Asia      2007     43.8  31889923     975.
2 Albania      Europe    2007     76.4  3600523      5937.
3 Algeria      Africa    2007     72.3  33333216     6223.
4 Angola       Africa    2007     42.7  12420476     4797.
```

- Use `==` to compare a variable to a value

Logical operators

- Use `|` to check for any in multiple filters being true:

```
gapminder %>%
  filter(year == 2002 | continent == "Asia") %>%
  sample_n(8)
```

```
# A tibble: 8 x 6
  country      continent   year lifeExp      pop gdpPercap
  <fct>        <fct>     <int>   <dbl>    <int>      <dbl>
1 Iraq         Asia       1997    58.8  20775703     3076.
2 Korea, Rep. Asia       1997    74.6  46173816    15994.
3 Bangladesh  Asia       1952    37.5  46886859     684.
4 France       Europe     2002    79.6  59925035    28926.
5 Kuwait       Asia       1957    58.0  212846     113523.
6 Iran          Asia      1962    49.3  22874000     4187.
7 Myanmar      Asia       1982    58.1  34680442     424.
8 Canada       Americas   2002    79.8  31902268    33329.
```

Logical operators

- Use `,` to check for all of multiple filters being true:

```
gapminder %>%
  filter(year == 2002, continent == "Asia")
```

```
# A tibble: 8 x 6
  country      continent year lifeExp      pop gdpPercap
  <fct>        <fct>    <int>   <dbl>     <int>     <dbl>
1 Afghanistan Asia      2002     42.1    25268405     727.
2 Bahrain      Asia      2002     74.8     656397    23404.
3 Bangladesh   Asia      2002     62.0    135656790    1136.
4 Cambodia    Asia      2002     56.8     12926707     896.
5 China        Asia      2002     72.0  1280400000    3119.
6 Hong Kong, China Asia      2002     81.5     6762476    30209.
7 India         Asia      2002     62.9   1034172547    1747.
8 Indonesia   Asia      2002     68.6    211060000    2874.
```

Logical operators

- Use `%in%` to check for any being true
(shortcut to using `|` repeatedly with `==`)

```
gapminder %>%
  filter(country %in% c("Argentina", "Belgium", "Mexico"),
        year %in% c(1987, 1992))
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 6
  country continent year lifeExp      pop gdpPercap
  <fct>    <fct>   <int>   <dbl>     <int>     <dbl>
1 Argentina Americas  1987     70.8 31620918     9140.
2 Argentina Americas  1992     71.9 33958947     9308.
3 Belgium    Europe   1987     75.4  9870200    22526.
4 Belgium    Europe   1992     76.5 10045622    25576.
5 Mexico     Americas 1987     69.5  80122492    8688.
6 Mexico     Americas 1992     71.5  88111030    9472.
```

summarize()

- Any numerical summary that you want to apply to a column of a data frame is specified within `summarize()`.

```
stats_1997 <- gapminder %>%
  filter(year == 1997) %>%
  summarize(max_exp = max(lifeExp),
            sd_exp = sd(lifeExp))
stats_1997
```

```
# A tibble: 1 x 2
  max_exp sd_exp
  <dbl>   <dbl>
1     80.7    11.6
```

Combining `summarize()` with `group_by()`

When you'd like to determine a numerical summary for all levels of a different categorical variable

```
max_exp_1997_by_cont <- gapminder %>%
  filter(year == 1997) %>%
  group_by(continent) %>%
  summarize(max_exp = max(lifeExp),
            sd_exp = sd(lifeExp))
max_exp_1997_by_cont
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 3
  continent max_exp sd_exp
  <fct>      <dbl>   <dbl>
1 Africa       74.8    9.10
2 Americas     78.6    4.89
3 Asia          80.7    8.09
4 Europe        79.4    3.10
5 Oceania       78.8    0.905
```

mutate()

- Allows you to
 1. create a new variable with a specific value OR
 2. create a new variable based on other variables OR
 3. change the contents of an existing variable

```
gap_plus <- gapminder %>% mutate(just_one = 1)
head(gap_plus, 4)
```

```
# A tibble: 4 x 7
  country   continent   year lifeExp      pop gdpPercap just_one
  <fct>     <fct>     <int>   <dbl>    <int>     <dbl>        <dbl>
1 Afghanistan Asia     1952     28.8  8425333    779.        1.
2 Afghanistan Asia     1957     30.3  9240934    821.        1.
3 Afghanistan Asia     1962     32.0  10267083   853.        1.
4 Afghanistan Asia     1967     34.0  11537966   836.        1.
```

mutate()

- Allows you to
 1. create a new variable with a specific value OR
 2. create a new variable based on other variables OR
 3. change the contents of an existing variable

```
gap_w_gdp <- gapminder %>% mutate(gdp = pop * gdpPercap)  
sample_n(gap_w_gdp, 4)
```

```
# A tibble: 4 x 7  
  country continent year lifeExp      pop gdpPercap        gdp  
  <fct>    <fct>   <int>   <dbl>     <int>     <dbl>        <dbl>  
1 Comoros   Africa     1967     46.5    217378    1876.    407807572.  
2 Paraguay  Americas    1992     68.2    4483945    4196.   18816476471.  
3 Mauritius Africa     1967     61.6    789309    2475.   1953845681.  
4 Chile      Americas    1997     75.8   14599929   10118.  147722858046.
```

mutate()

- Allows you to
 1. create a new variable with a specific value OR
 2. create a new variable based on other variables OR
 3. change the contents of an existing variable

```
gap_weird <- gapminder %>% mutate(pop = pop + 1000)  
head(gap_weird, 4)
```

```
# A tibble: 4 x 6  
  country   continent   year lifeExp      pop gdpPercap  
  <fct>     <fct>     <int>   <dbl>      <dbl>     <dbl>  
1 Afghanistan Asia     1952    28.8  8426333.    779.  
2 Afghanistan Asia     1957    30.3  9241934.    821.  
3 Afghanistan Asia     1962    32.0  10268083.   853.  
4 Afghanistan Asia     1967    34.0  11538966.   836.
```

arrange()

- Reorders the rows in a data frame based on the values of one or more variables

```
gapminder %>% arrange(year, country) %>% head(10)
```

```
# A tibble: 10 x 6
  country     continent   year lifeExp      pop gdpPercap
  <fct>       <fct>     <int>   <dbl>    <int>     <dbl>
1 Afghanistan Asia        1952    28.8  8425333    779.
2 Albania      Europe      1952    55.2  1282697   1601.
3 Algeria      Africa      1952    43.1  9279525   2449.
4 Angola       Africa      1952    30.0  4232095   3521.
5 Argentina    Americas     1952    62.5  17876956  5911.
6 Australia    Oceania     1952    69.1  8691212  10040.
7 Austria      Europe      1952    66.8  6927772   6137.
8 Bahrain      Asia        1952    50.9  120447    9867.
9 Bangladesh   Asia        1952    37.5  46886859  684.
10 Belgium     Europe      1952    68.0  8730405  8343.
```

arrange()

- Can also put into descending order

```
gapminder %>%
  filter(year > 2000) %>%
  arrange(desc(lifeExp)) %>%
  head(10)
```

	country	continent	year	lifeExp	pop	gdpPercap
1	Japan	Asia	2007	82.6	127467972	31656.
2	Hong Kong, China	Asia	2007	82.2	6980412	39725.
3	Japan	Asia	2002	82.0	127065841	28605.
4	Iceland	Europe	2007	81.8	301931	36181.
5	Switzerland	Europe	2007	81.7	7554661	37506.
6	Hong Kong, China	Asia	2002	81.5	6762476	30209.
7	Australia	Oceania	2007	81.2	20434176	34435.
8	Spain	Europe	2007	80.9	40448191	28821.
9	Sweden	Europe	2007	80.9	9031088	33860.
10	Israel	Asia	2007	80.7	6426679	25523.

Don't mix up `arrange` and `group_by`

- `group_by` is used (mostly) with `summarize` to calculate summaries over groups
- `arrange` is used for sorting

Don't mix up `arrange` and `group_by`

This doesn't really do anything useful

```
gapminder %>% group_by(year)
```

```
# A tibble: 1,704 x 6
# Groups:   year [12]
  country     continent   year lifeExp      pop gdpPercap
  <fct>       <fct>     <int>   <dbl>    <int>     <dbl>
  1 Afghanistan Asia      1952    28.8  8425333    779.
  2 Afghanistan Asia      1957    30.3  9240934    821.
  3 Afghanistan Asia      1962    32.0  10267083   853.
  4 Afghanistan Asia      1967    34.0  11537966   836.
  5 Afghanistan Asia      1972    36.1  13079460   740.
  6 Afghanistan Asia      1977    38.4  14880372   786.
  7 Afghanistan Asia      1982    39.9  12881816   978.
  8 Afghanistan Asia      1987    40.8  13867957   852.
  9 Afghanistan Asia      1992    41.7  16317921   649.
 10 Afghanistan Asia      1997    41.8  22227415   635.
# ... with 1,694 more rows
```

Don't mix up `arrange` and `group_by`

But this does

```
gapminder %>% arrange(year)
```

```
# A tibble: 1,704 x 6
  country     continent   year lifeExp      pop gdpPercap
  <fct>       <fct>     <int>   <dbl>     <int>     <dbl>
  1 Afghanistan Asia      1952    28.8  8425333    779.
  2 Albania      Europe    1952    55.2  1282697   1601.
  3 Algeria      Africa    1952    43.1  9279525   2449.
  4 Angola       Africa    1952    30.0  4232095   3521.
  5 Argentina    Americas  1952    62.5  17876956  5911.
  6 Australia    Oceania   1952    69.1  8691212  10040.
  7 Austria      Europe    1952    66.8  6927772   6137.
  8 Bahrain      Asia      1952    50.9  120447    9867.
  9 Bangladesh   Asia      1952    37.5  46886859   684.
 10 Belgium      Europe   1952    68.0  8730405   8343.
# ... with 1,694 more rows
```

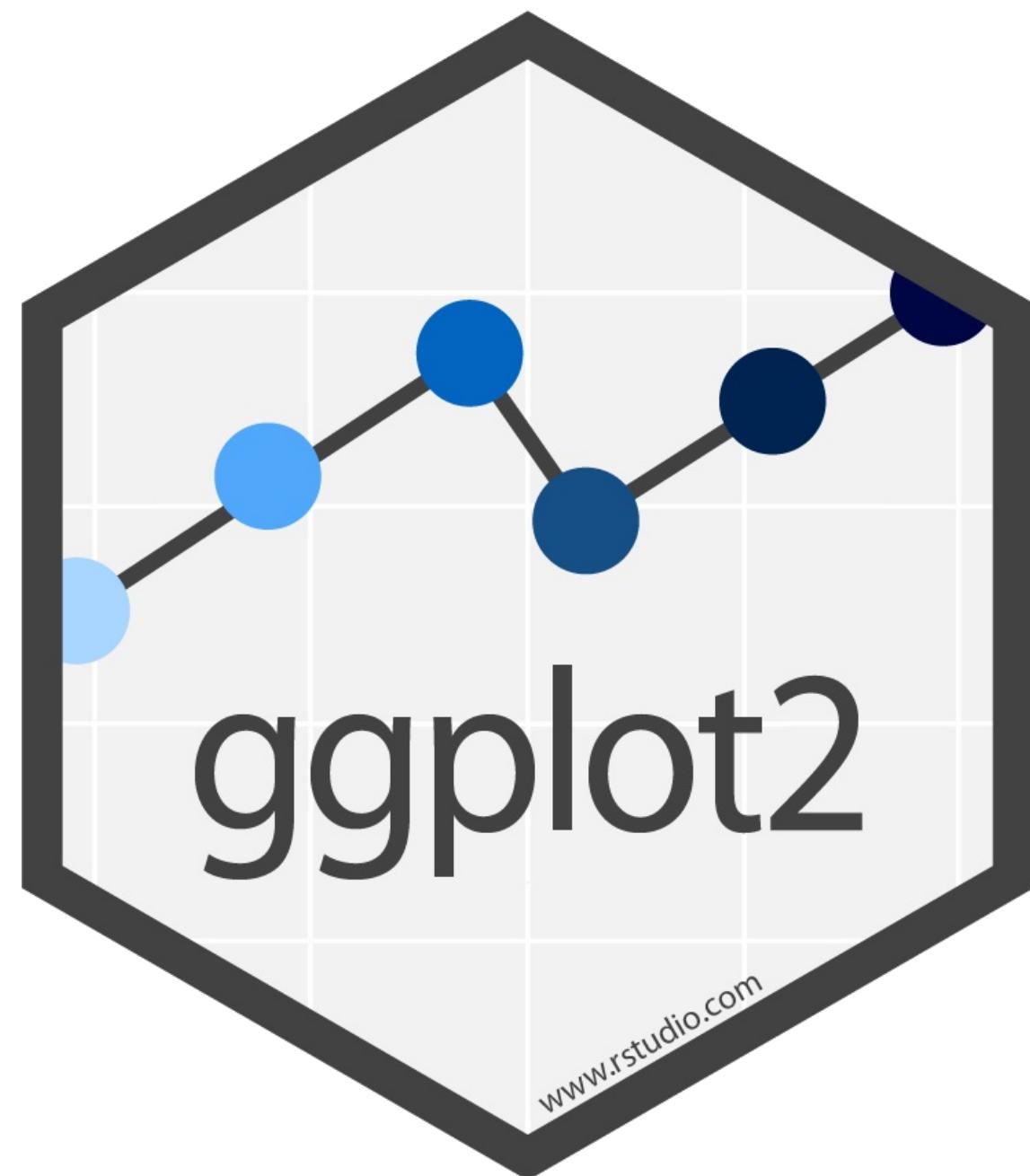
Practice

Use the **5MV** to answer problems from R data packages, e.g.,

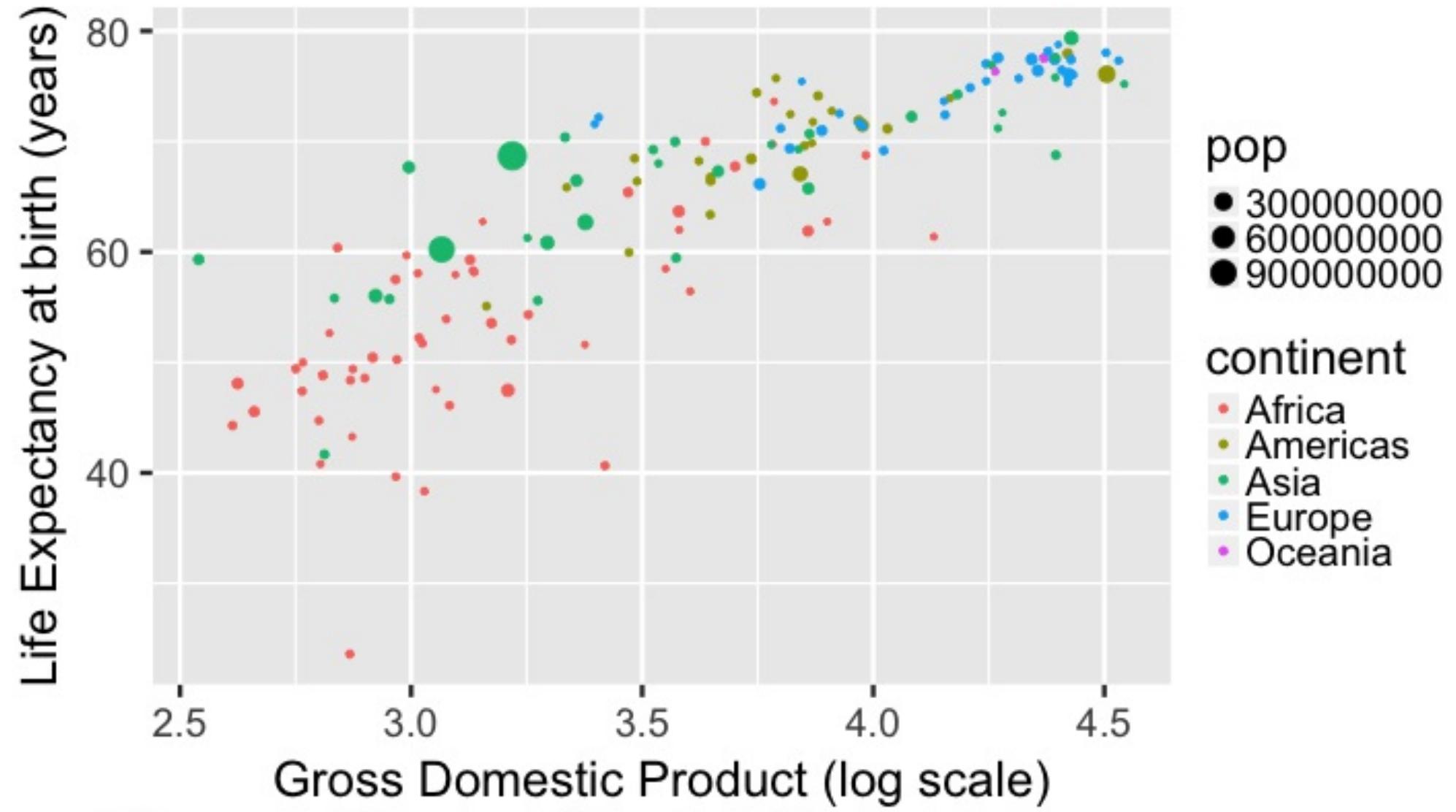
[`nycflights13::weather`]

1. What is the maximum arrival delay for each carrier departing JFK? [`nycflights13::flights`]
2. Calculate for each movie the domestic return on investment for 2013 scaled data descending by ROI
[`fivethirtyeight::bechdel`]

Data Visualization



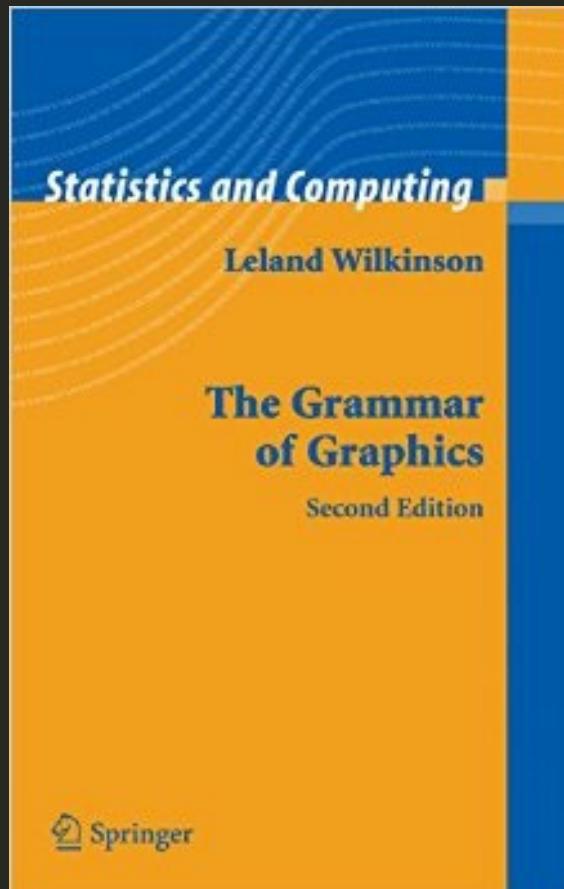
Gapminder for 1992



- What are the variables here?
- What is the observational unit?
- How are the variables mapped to aesthetics?

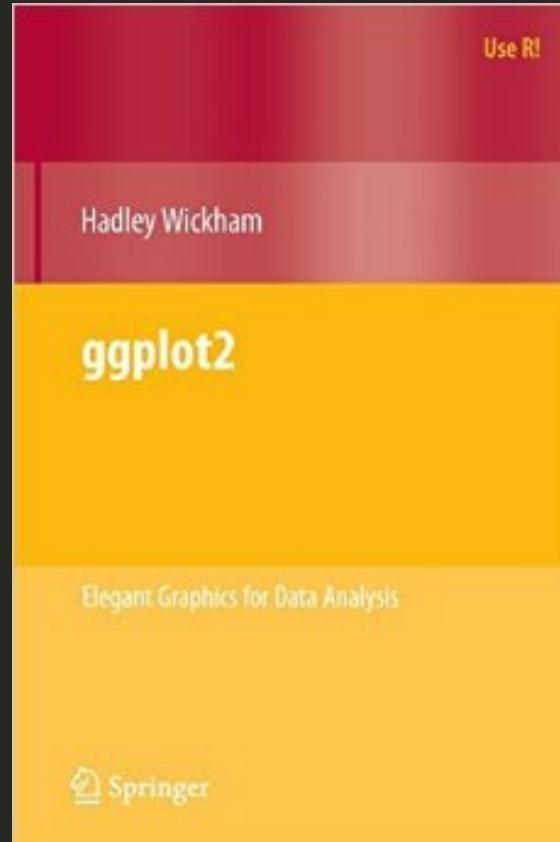
Grammar of Graphics

Wilkinson (2005) laid out the proposed
"Grammar of Graphics"



Grammar of Graphics in R

Wickham implemented the grammar in R
in the `ggplot2` package



What is a statistical graphic?

A `mapping` of
`data` `variables`

to
`aes()` `thetic attributes`

of
`geom_``etric objects.`

Back to Basics

Slides available at <http://bit.ly/ness-infer>

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Old school

- Sketch the graphics below on paper, where the **x**-axis is variable **A** and the **y**-axis is variable **B**

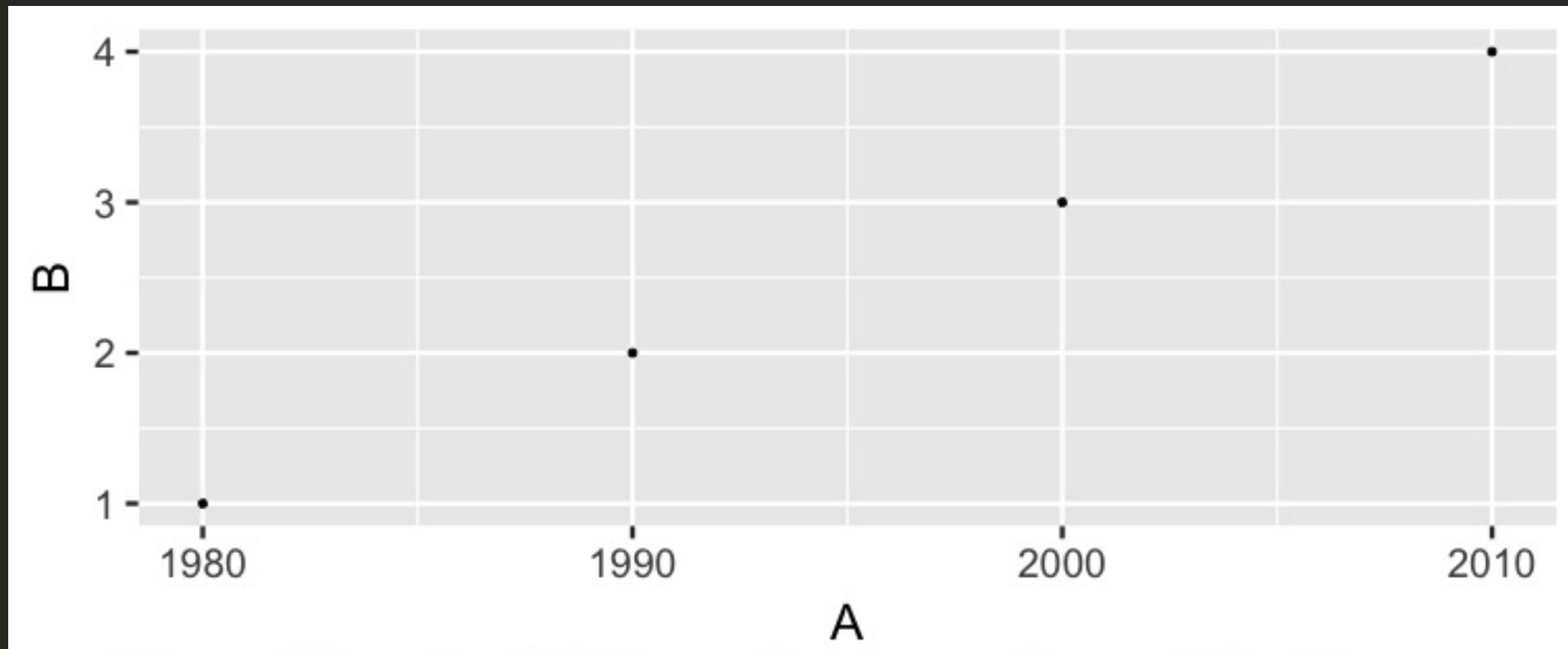
```
# A tibble: 4 x 4
  A      B      C D
  <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <chr>
1 1980.    1.    3. cold
2 1990.    2.    2. cold
3 2000.    3.    1. hot 
4 2010.    4.    2. hot
```

1. A scatter plot
2. A scatter plot where the **color** of the points corresponds to **D**
3. A scatter plot where the **size** of the points corresponds to **C**

Reproducing the plots in `ggplot2`

1. A scatterplot

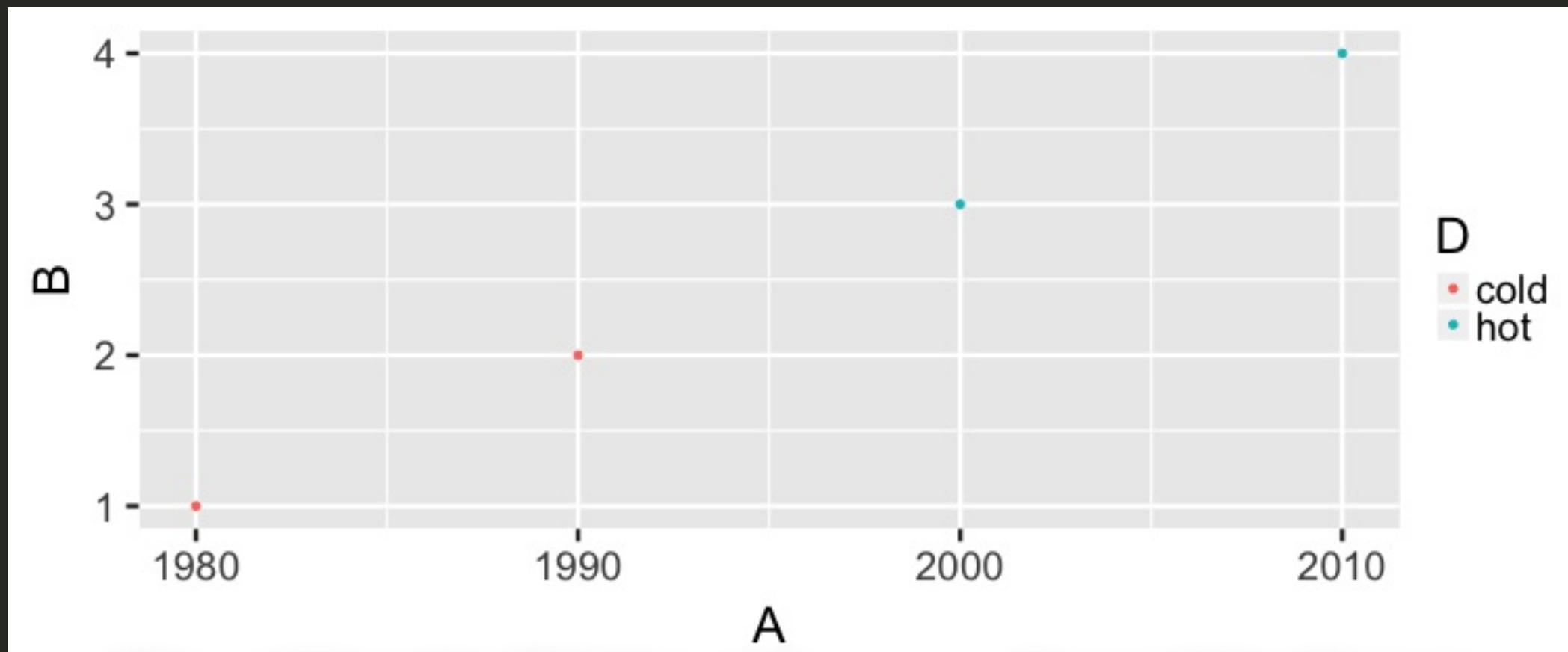
```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(data = simple_ex, mapping = aes(x = A, y = B)) +
  geom_point()
```



Reproducing the plots in `ggplot2`

2. A scatter plot where the `color` of the points corresponds to `D`

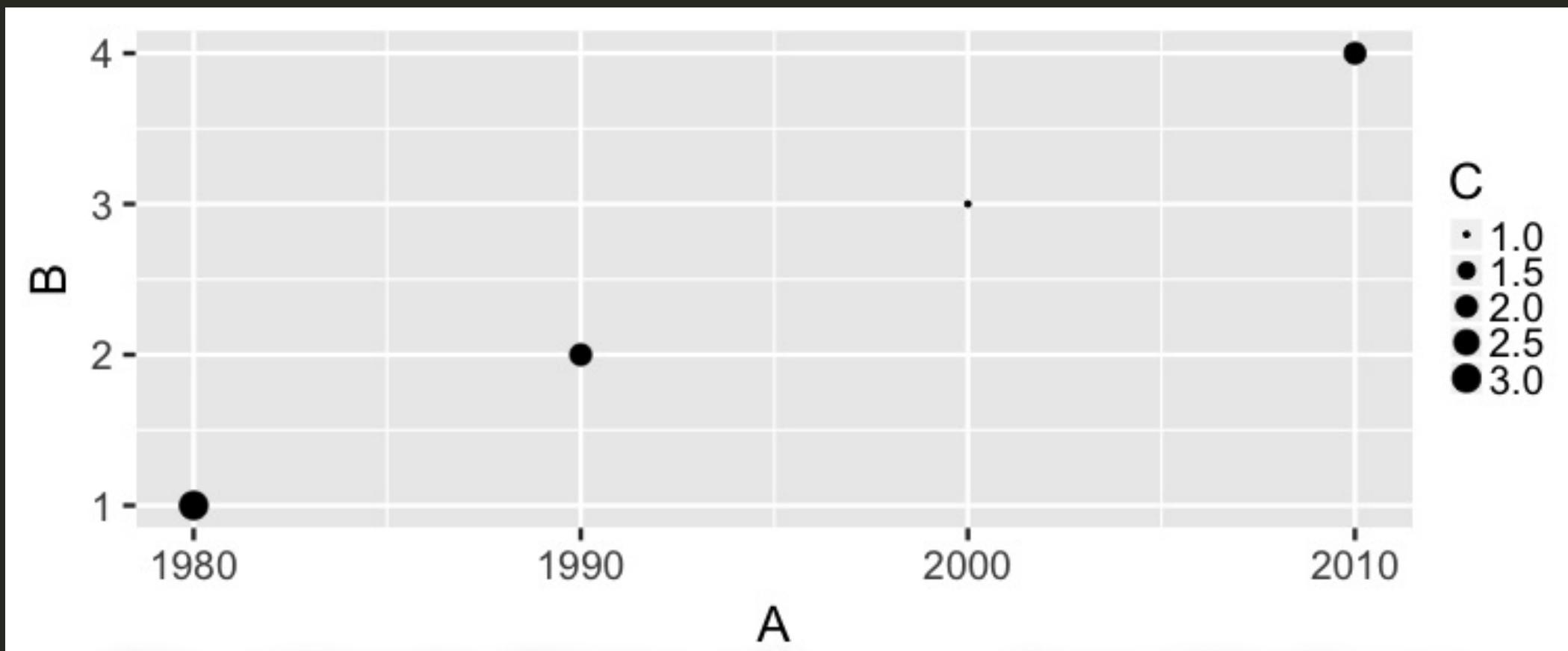
```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(data = simple_ex, mapping = aes(x = A, y = B)) +
  geom_point(mapping = aes(color = D))
```



Reproducing the plots in `ggplot2`

3. A scatter plot where the `size` of the points corresponds to `C`

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(data = simple_ex, mapping = aes(x = A, y = B, size = C)) +
  geom_point()
```



The Five-Named Graphs

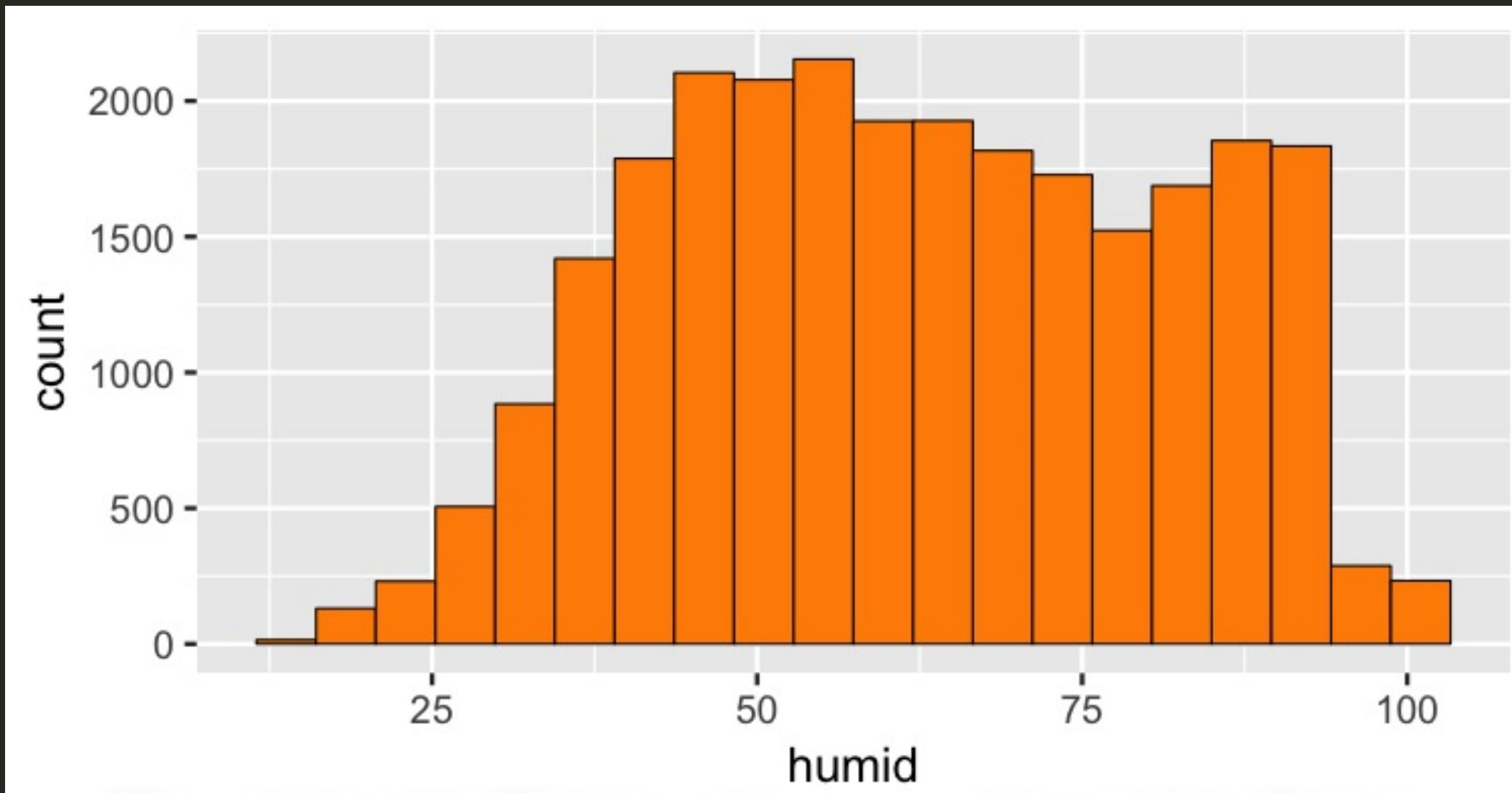
The 5NG of data viz

- Scatterplot: `geom_point()`
- Line graph: `geom_line()`
- Histogram: `geom_histogram()`
- Boxplot: `geom_boxplot()`
- Bar graph: `geom_bar()`

More examples

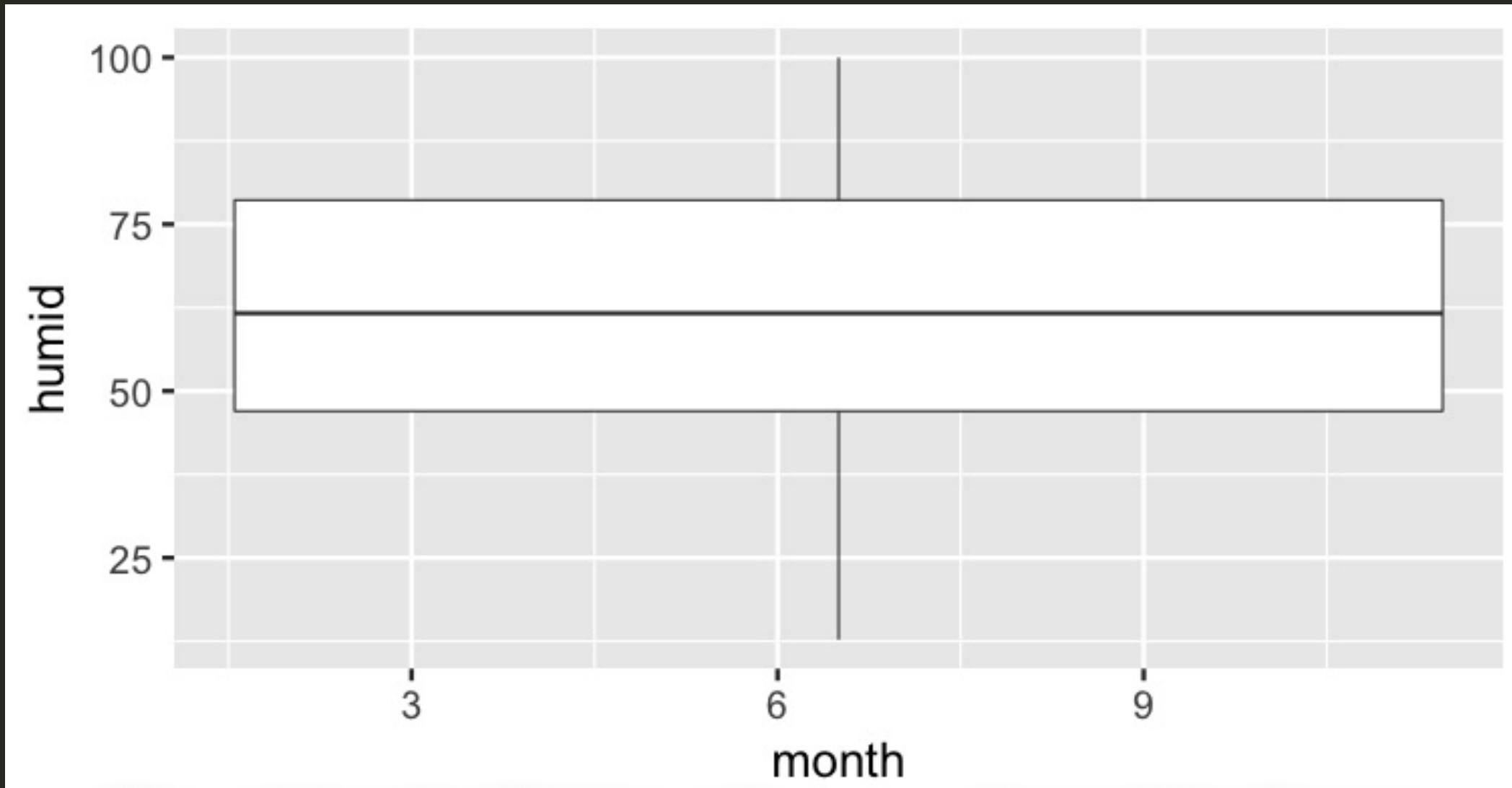
Histogram

```
library(nycflights13)
ggplot(data = weather, mapping = aes(x = humid)) +
  geom_histogram(bins = 20, color = "black", fill = "darkorange")
```



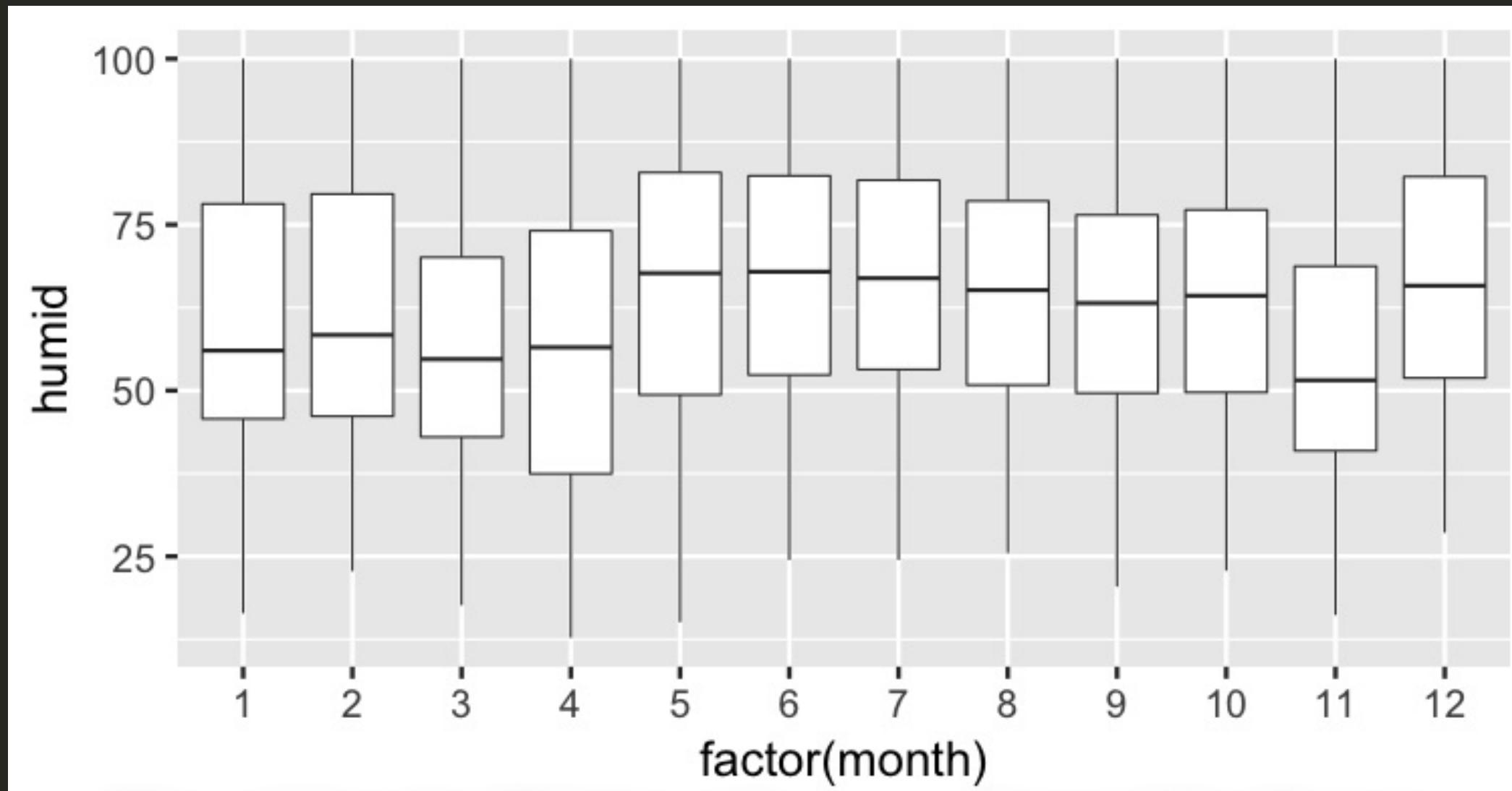
Boxplot (broken)

```
library(nycflights13)
ggplot(data = weather, mapping = aes(x = month, y = humid)) +
  geom_boxplot()
```



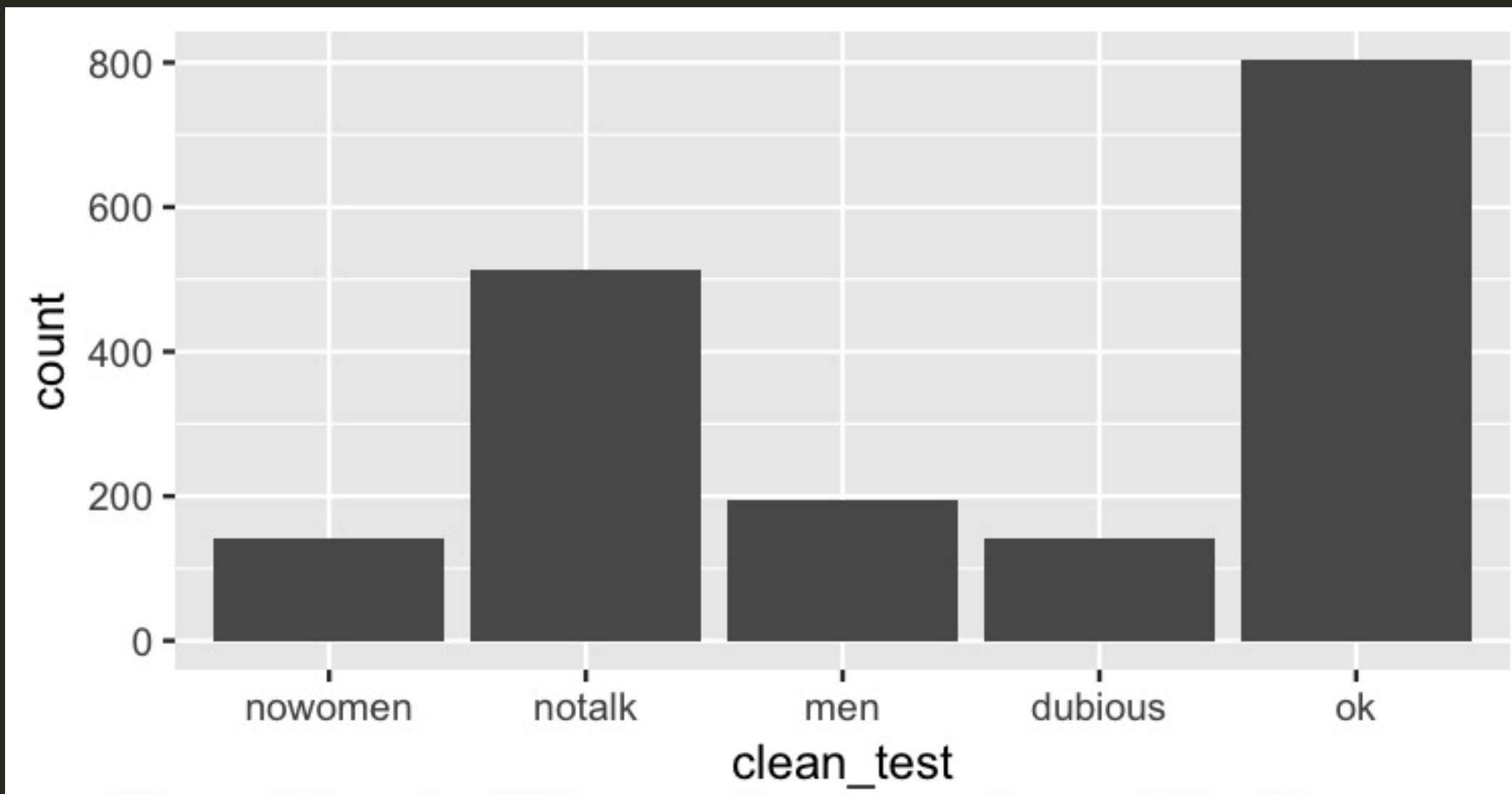
Boxplot (fixed)

```
library(nycflights13)
ggplot(data = weather, mapping = aes(x = factor(month), y = humid)) +
  geom_boxplot()
```



Bar graph

```
library(fivethirtyeight)
ggplot(data = bechdel, mapping = aes(x = clean_test)) +
  geom_bar()
```



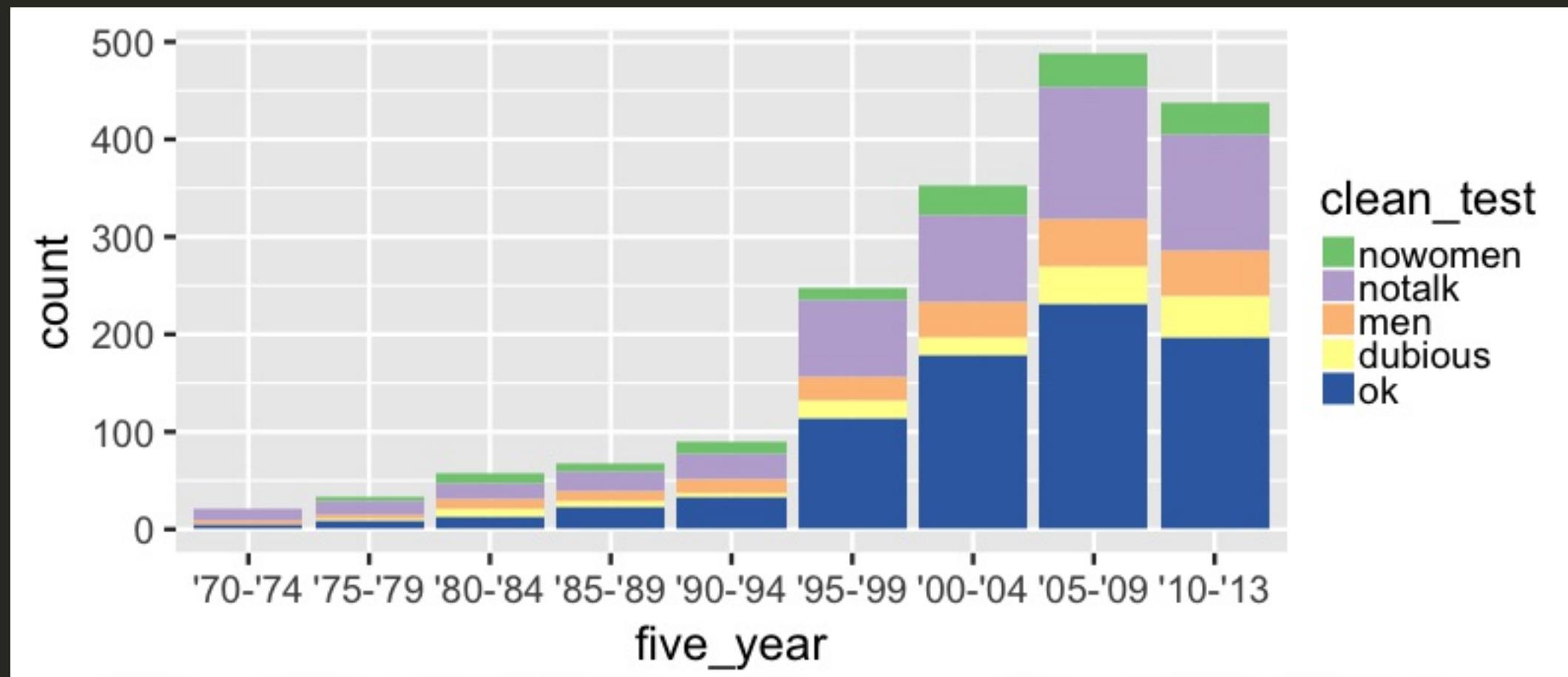
How about over time?

- One more variable to create with `dplyr`

```
library(dplyr)
year_bins <- c("'70-'74", "'75-'79", "'80-'84", "'85-'89",
               "'90-'94", "'95-'99", "'00-'04", "'05-'09",
               "'10-'13")
bechdel <- bechdel %>%
  mutate(five_year = cut(year,
                        breaks = seq(1969, 2014, 5),
                        labels = year_bins))
```

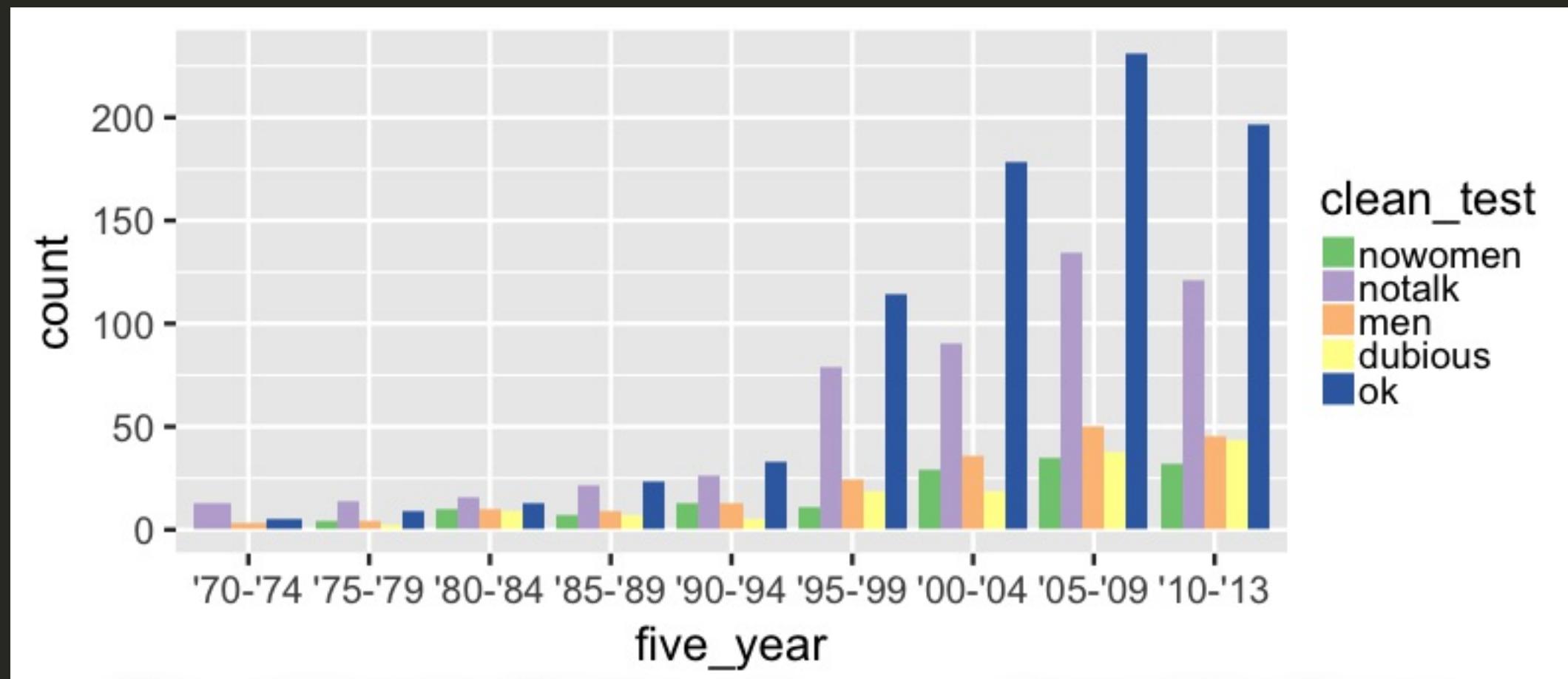
How about over time? (Stacked)

```
library(fivethirtyeight)
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(data = bechdel,
       mapping = aes(x = five_year, fill = clean_test)) +
  geom_bar() +
  scale_fill_brewer(type = "qual") # set colors
```



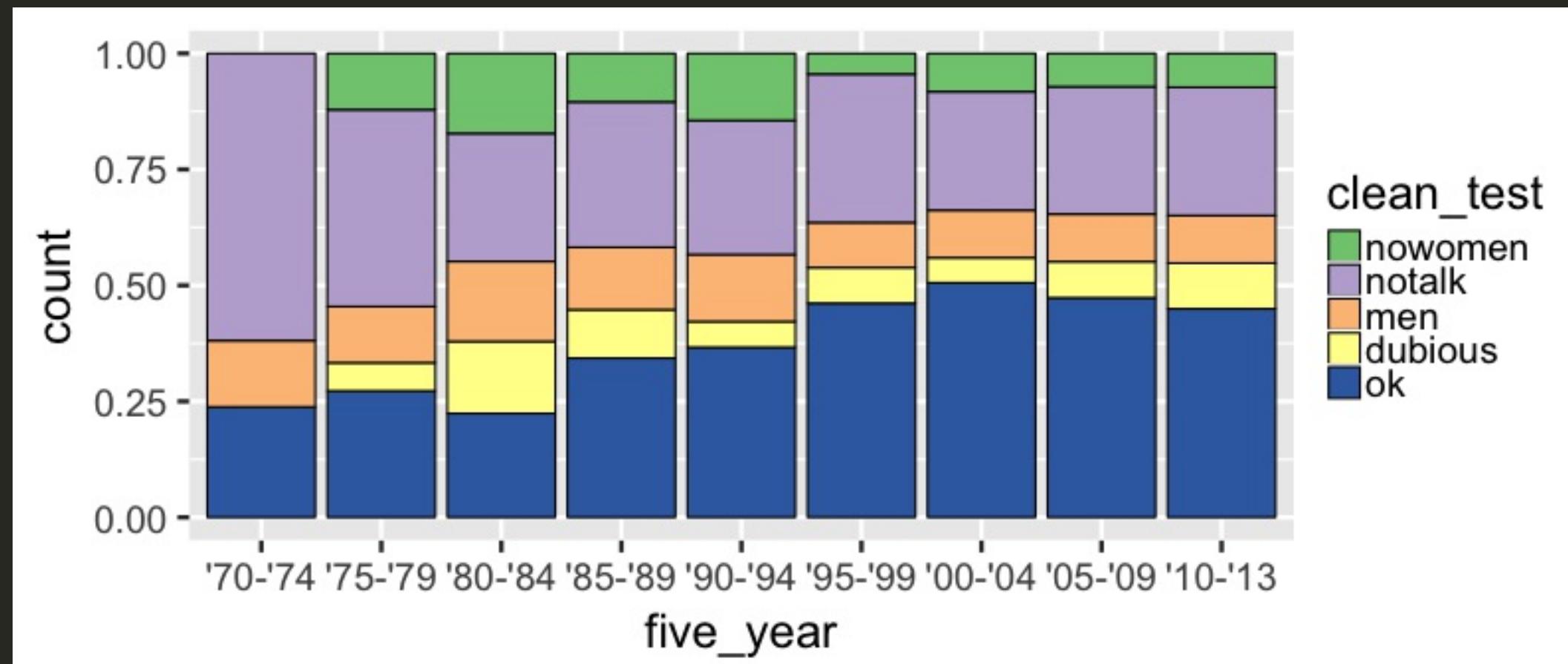
How about over time? (Side-by-side)

```
library(fivethirtyeight)
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(data = bechdel,
       mapping = aes(x = five_year, fill = clean_test)) +
  geom_bar(position = "dodge") +
  scale_fill_brewer(type = "qual")
```

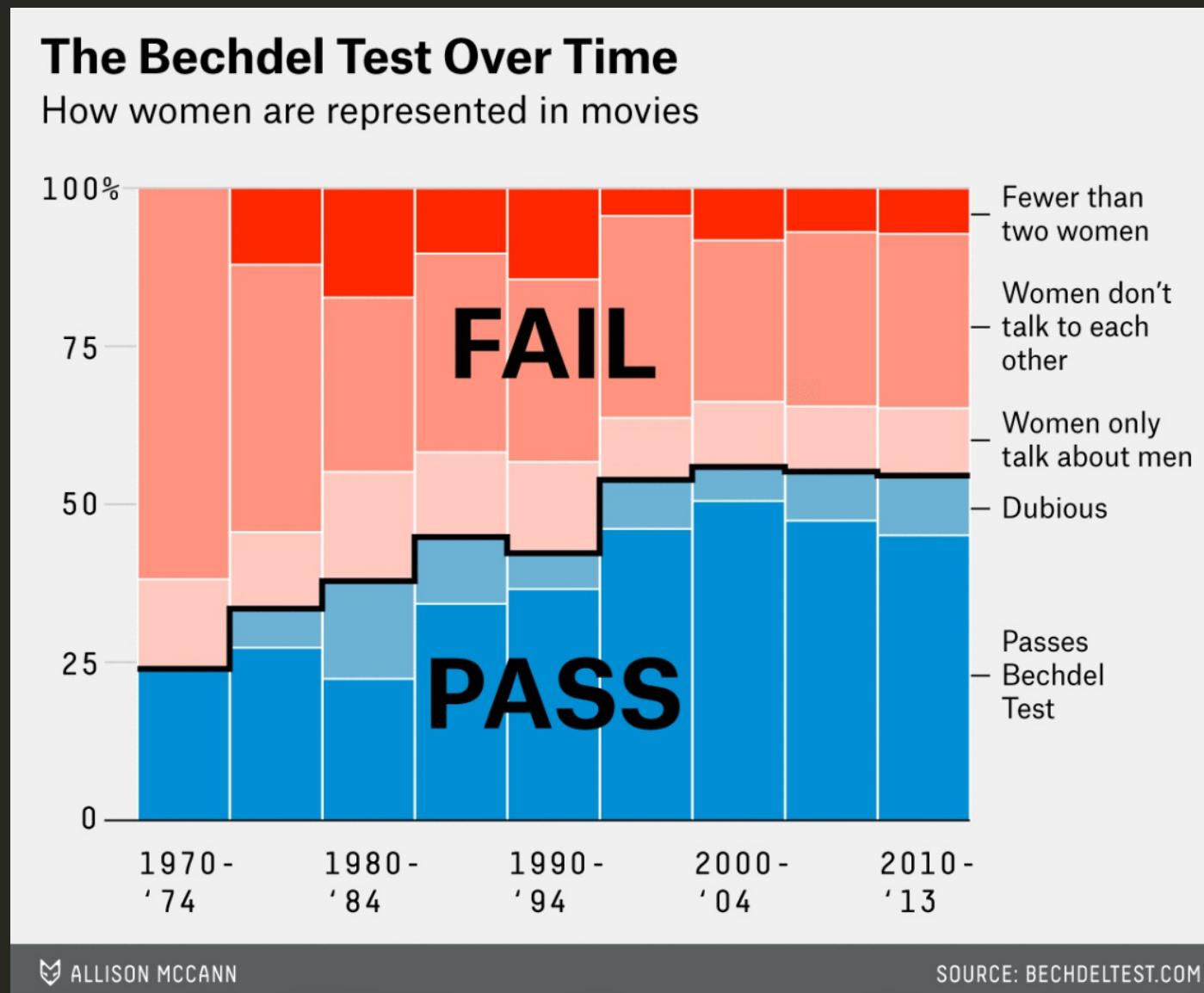


How about over time? (Stacked proportional)

```
library(fivethirtyeight)
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(data = bechdel,
       mapping = aes(x = five_year, fill = clean_test)) +
  geom_bar(position = "fill", color = "black") +
  scale_fill_brewer(type = "qual")
```



`ggplot2` is for beginners and for data science professionals!



Practice

Produce appropriate 5NG with R package & data set in [],

e.g., [nycflights13::weather]

1. How does age predict recline_rude?

[fivethirtyeight::flying]

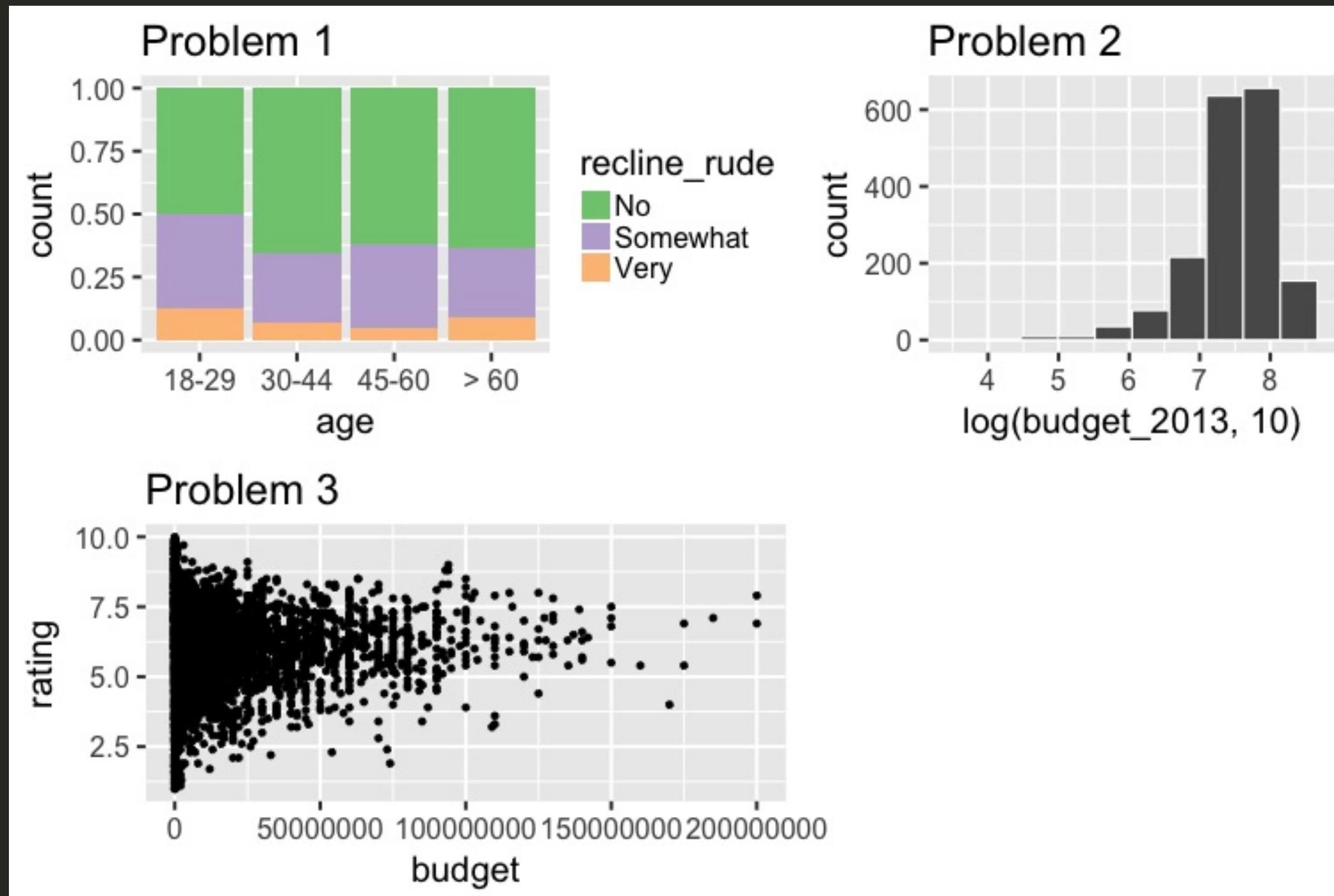
2. Distribution of log base 10 scale of budget_2013

[fivethirtyeight::bechdel]

3. How does budget predict rating?

[ggplot2movies::movies]

HINTS

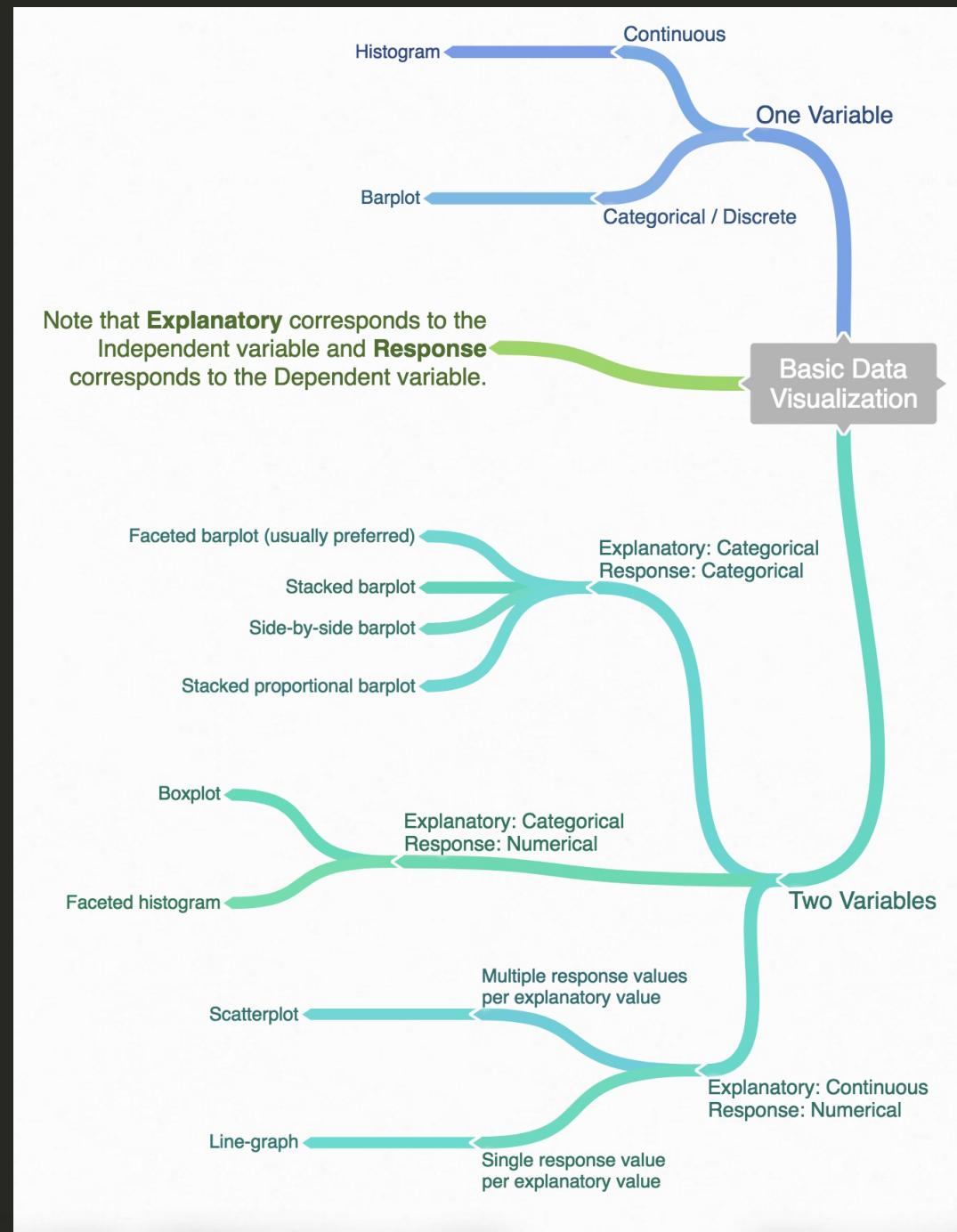


DEMO in RStudio

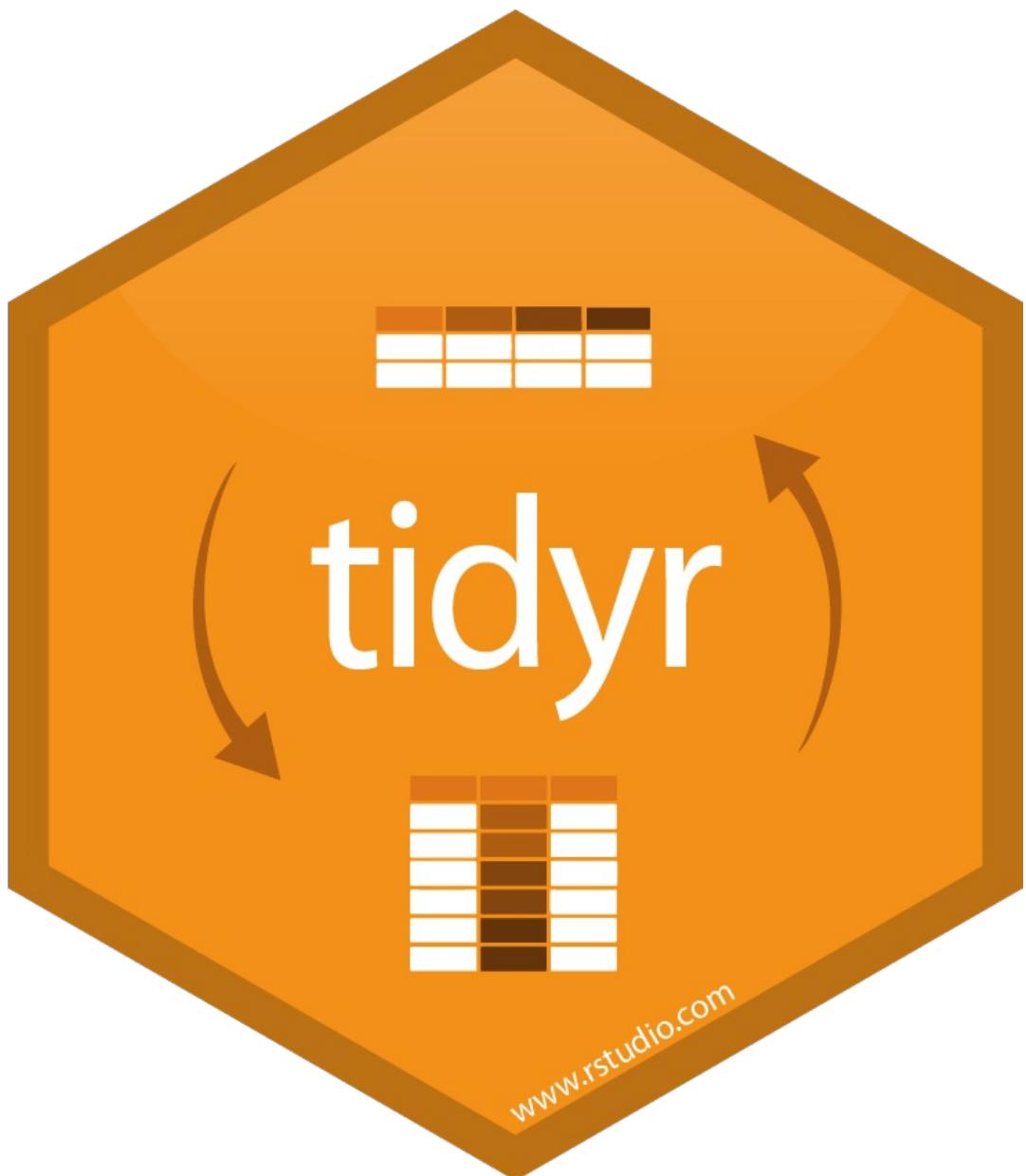
Slides available at <http://bit.ly/ness-infer>

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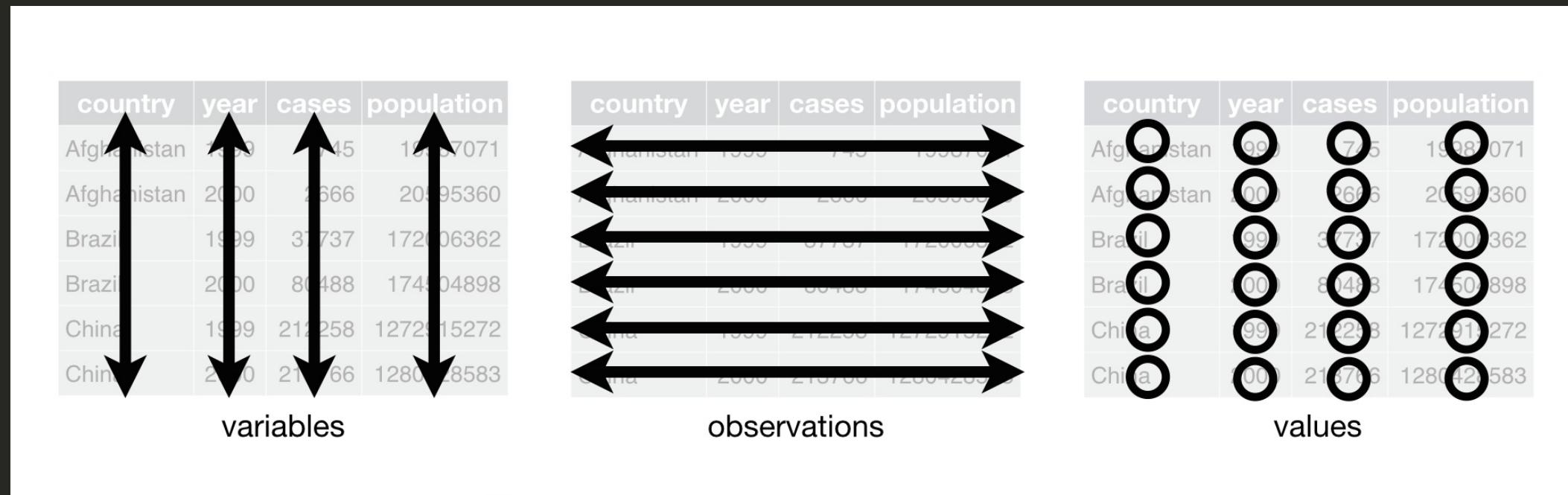
Determining the appropriate plot



Data Tidying



Tidy Data?



1. Each variable forms a column.
2. Each observation forms a row.
3. Each type of observational unit forms a table.

The third point means we don't mix apples and oranges.

What is Tidy Data?

1. Each observation forms a row. In other words, each row corresponds to a single instance of an observational unit
2. Each variable forms a column:
 - Some variables may be used to identify the observational units.
 - For organizational purposes, it's generally better to put these in the left-hand columns
3. Each type of observational unit forms a table.

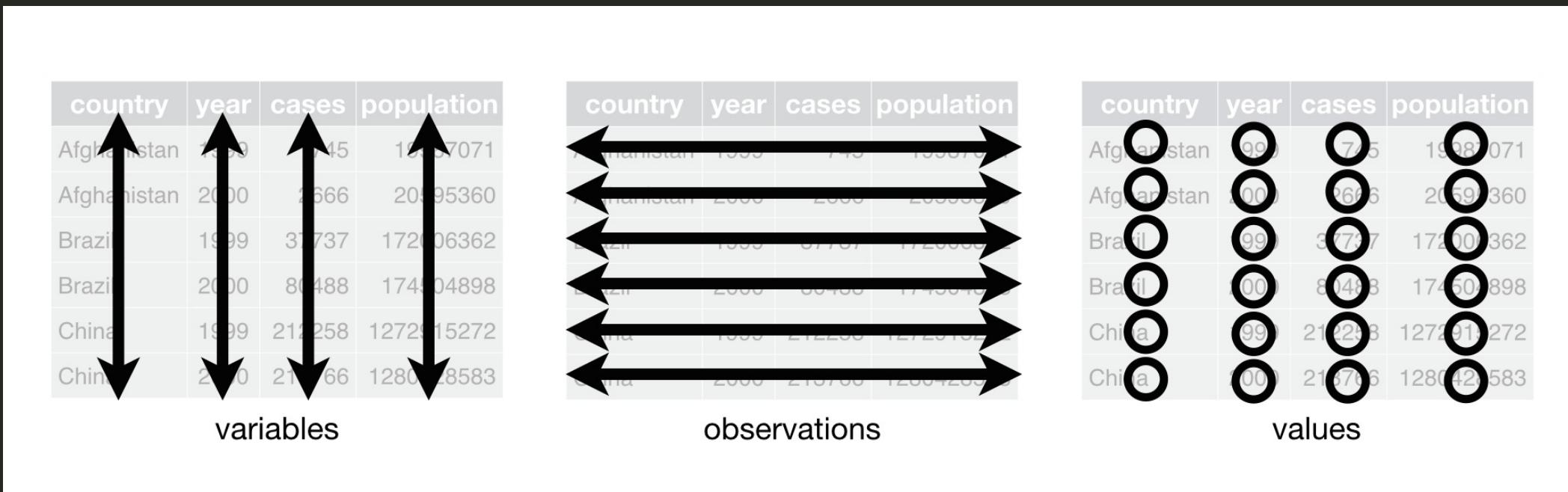
Differentiating between neat data and tidy data

- Colloquially, they mean the same thing
- But in our context, one is a subset of the other.

Neat data is

- easy to look at,
- organized nicely, and
- in table form.

Tidy data is neat but also abides by a set of three rules.



Is this tidy?

```
# A tibble: 12 x 4
  year title          clean_test budget_2013
  <int> <chr>        <ord>           <int>
1 1995 Apollo 13      ok            99370665
2 2005 Brokeback Mountain notalk       16583160
3 2010 Diary of a Wimpy Kid    ok            16023478
4 1984 Dune           dubious      100864980
5 1984 Ghostbusters   notalk       67243320
6 2003 How to Lose a Guy in 10 Days men        63304348
7 2011 Iris            ok            5696299
8 2004 Sideways        ok            20964279
9 2000 Songcatcher     ok            2435235
10 2004 Team America: World Police men        24663858
11 2010 Tron Legacy    notalk       213646368
12 2011 War Horse      notalk       72498355
```

How about this? Is this tidy?

```
# A tibble: 12 x 13
  country   `1952` `1957` `1962` `1967` `1972` `1977` `1982` `1987` `1992` `1997` `2002` `2007`
  <chr>     <int>  <int>
1 Albania    -9     -9     -9     -9     -9     -9     -9     -9     -9
2 Argentina   -9     -1     -1     -9     -9     -9     -9     -8      8
3 Armenia     -9     -7     -7     -7     -7     -7     -7     -7     -7
4 Australia    10     10     10     10     10     10     10     10     10
5 Austria     10     10     10     10     10     10     10     10     10
6 Azerbaijan   -9     -7     -7     -7     -7     -7     -7     -7     -7
7 Belarus      -9     -7     -7     -7     -7     -7     -7     -7     -7
8 Belgium      10     10     10     10     10     10     10     10     10
9 Bhutan      -10    -10    -10    -10    -10    -10    -10    -10    -10
10 Bolivia     -4     -3     -3     -4     -7     -7     -7      8      9
11 Brazil       5      5      5     -9     -9     -4     -3      7
12 Bulgaria    -7     -7     -7     -7     -7     -7     -7     -7     -7
```

... with 4 more variables: `1992` <int>, `1997` <int>, `2002` <int>, `2007` <int>

Why is tidy data important?

- Think about trying to plot democracy score across years in the simplest way possible with the data on the [previous slide](#).
- It would be much easier if the data looked like what follows instead so we could put
 - `year` on the `x`-axis and
 - `dem_score` on the `y`-axis.

Tidy is good

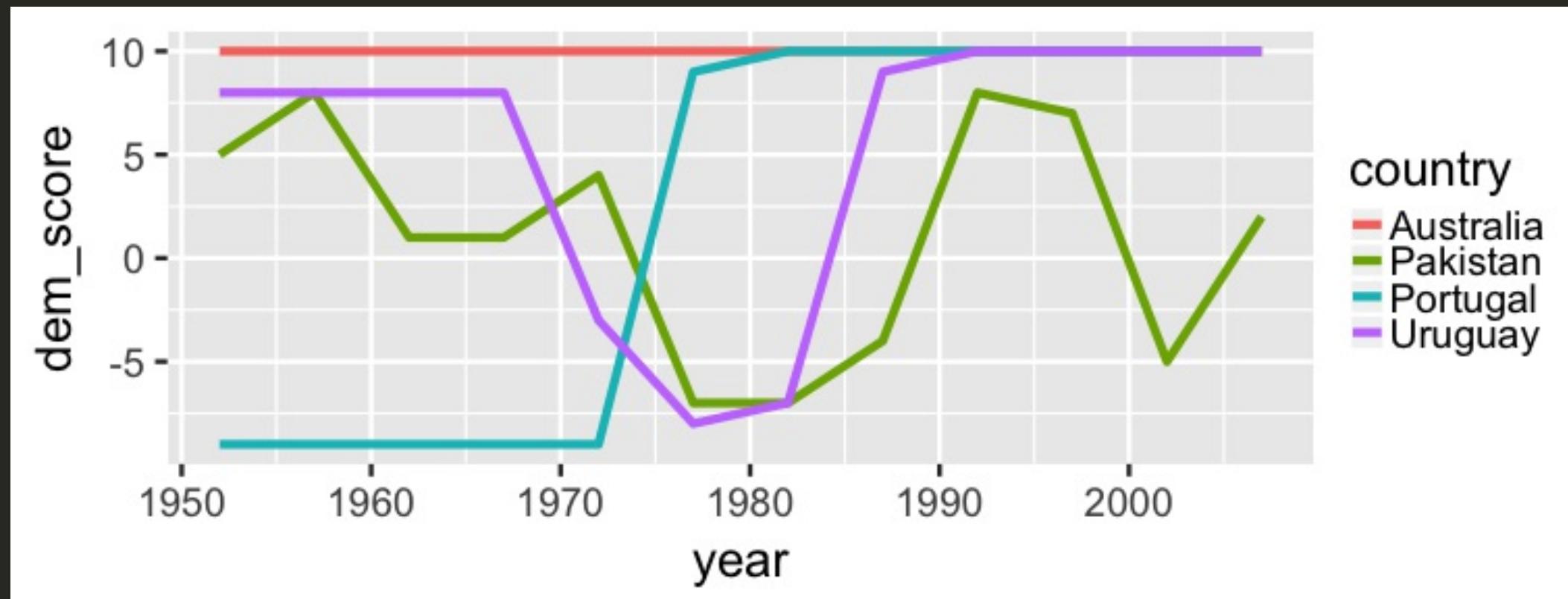
```
library(tidyr)
dem_score_tidy <- dem_score %>%
  gather(-country, key = "year", value = "dem_score") %>%
  mutate(year = as.integer(year))
dem_score_tidy %>% sample_n(10) %>% arrange(country)
```

```
# A tibble: 10 x 3
  country     year dem_score
  <chr>      <int>    <int>
1 Canada      1997     10
2 Costa Rica  1962     10
3 Denmark     2002     10
4 Georgia     1977     -7
5 Montenegro  1972     -7
6 Norway      2007     10
7 Panama      1962      4
8 Sweden       1972     10
9 Taiwan       1952     -8
10 Taiwan      1987     -1
```

Let's plot it

- Plot the line graph for 4 countries using `ggplot`

```
dem_score4 <- dem_score_tidy %>%
  filter(country %in% c("Australia", "Pakistan", "Portugal", "Uruguay"))
ggplot(data = dem_score4, mapping = aes(x = year, y = dem_score)) +
  geom_line(mapping = aes(color = country), size = 2)
```



Beginning steps

Frequently the first thing to do when given a dataset is to

- check that the data is tidy (if not, convert it!)
- identify the observational unit,
- specify the variables, and
- give the types of variables you are presented with.

This will help with

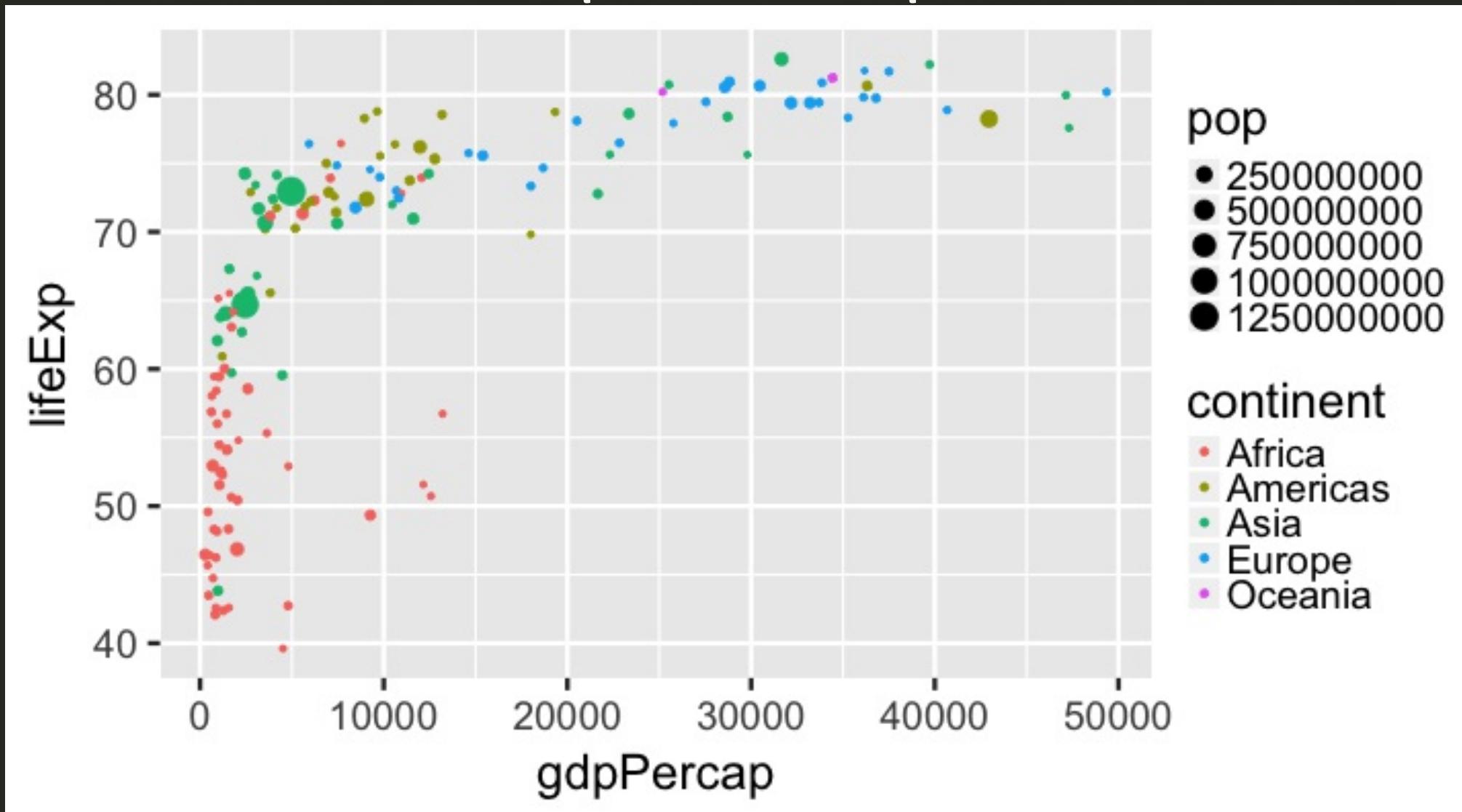
- choosing the appropriate plot,
- summarizing the data, and
- understanding which inferences can be applied.

Sampling Distributions



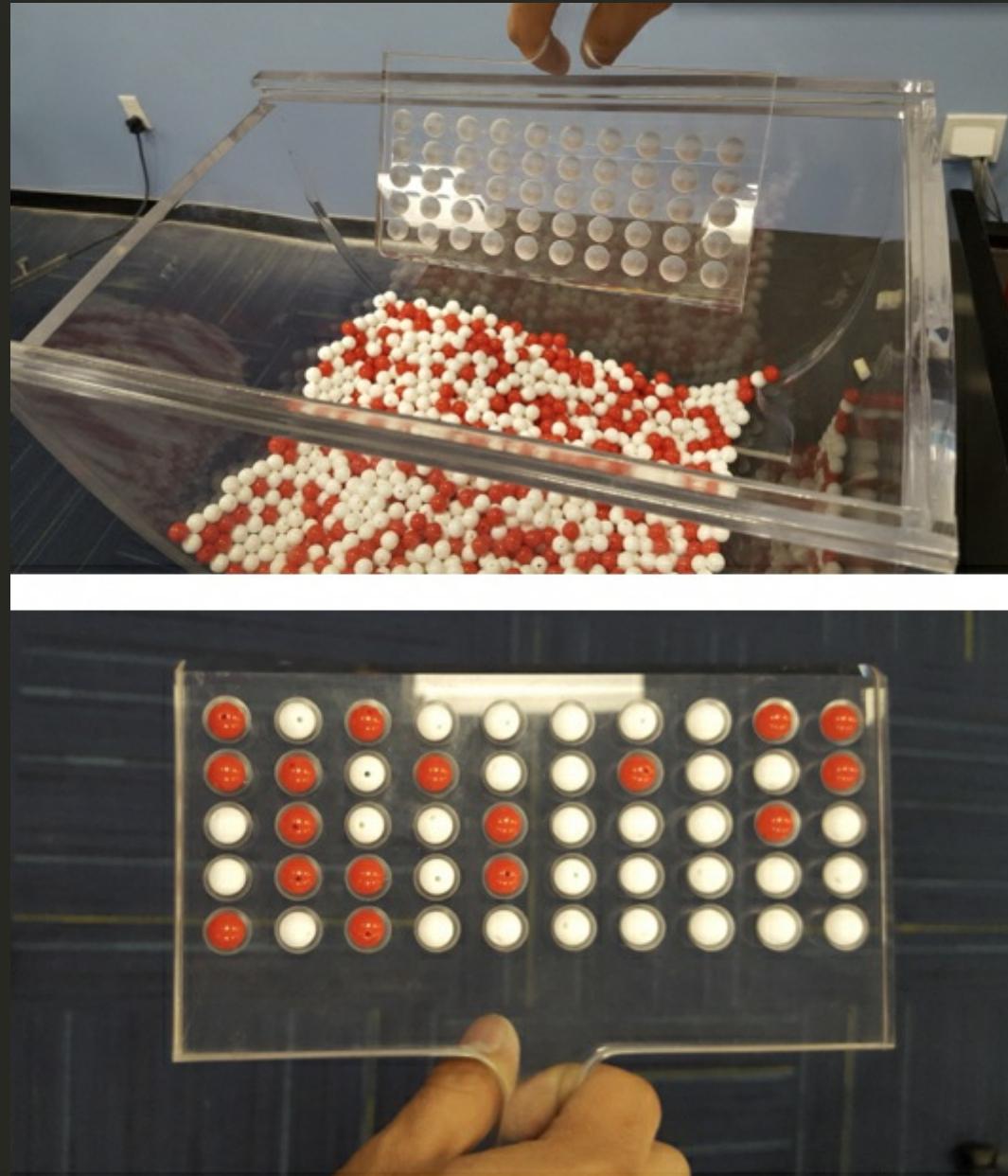
Review

- Write the code to produce this plot for 2007 data



Extending this knowledge to something new

- How can we now learn about sampling distributions?



```
library(moderndive)
bowl
```

```
# A tibble: 2,400 x 2
  ball_ID color
  <int> <chr>
1 1 white
2 2 white
3 3 white
4 4 red
5 5 white
6 6 white
7 7 red
8 8 white
9 9 red
10 10 white
# ... with 2,390 more rows
```

One virtual scoop of 50 balls (one sample)

```
set.seed(8675309)
( jennys_sample <- bowl %>% sample_n(size = 50) )
```

```
# A tibble: 50 x 2
  ball_ID color
  <int> <chr>
1     383 red
2    1148 red
3    1834 white
4    1845 white
5     644 white
6   1612 white
7   2344 red
8   2026 red
9   2050 white
10   1065 white
# ... with 40 more rows
```

Proportion that are red

```
jennys_sample %>%
  summarize(prop_red = mean(color == "red")) %>%
  pull()
```

```
[1] 0.38
```

Is this how many are in the full bowl?

Sampling variability

What does `rep_bowl_samples` look like?

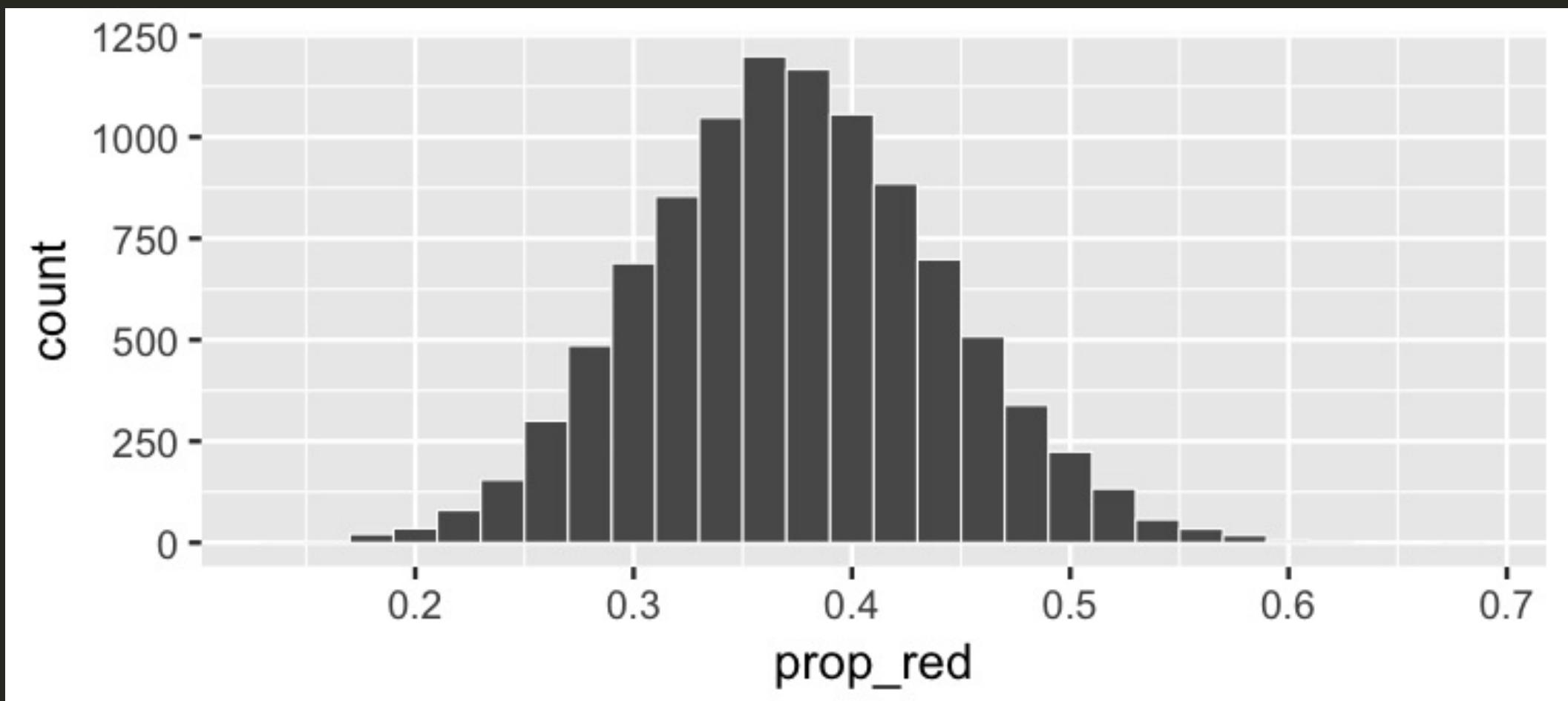
```
library(moderndive)
rep_bowl_samples <- bowl %>%
  rep_sample_n(size = 50, reps = 10000)
```

How about `bowl_props`?

```
bowl_props <- rep_bowl_samples %>%
  group_by(replicate) %>%
  summarize(prop_red = mean(color == "red"))
```

The sampling distribution

```
ggplot(data = bowl_props, mapping = aes(x = prop_red)) +  
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 0.02, color = "white")
```



Practice

- Let's estimate the mean age of pennies
- Create a sampling distribution of 10,000 samples each of size 100 from `moderndive::pennies`

Shifting focus

What about if all we had was the one sample of balls (not the whole bowl)?

```
jennys_sample %>% count(color)
```

```
# A tibble: 2 x 2
  color     n
  <chr> <int>
1 red      19
2 white    31
```

How could we use this sample to make a guess about the sampling variability from other samples?

Building up to statistical inference!

```
library(infer)
jennys_sample %>%
  specify(formula = color ~ NULL, success = "red")
```

```
Response: color (factor)
# A tibble: 50 x 1
  color
  <fct>
  1 red
  2 red
  3 white
  4 white
  5 white
  6 white
  7 red
  8 red
  9 white
 10 white
# ... with 40 more rows
```

Bootstrapping?

```
library(infer)
( bootstrap_samples <- jennys_sample %>%
  specify(formula = color ~ NULL, success = "red") %>%
  generate(reps = 48, type = "bootstrap") )
```

```
Response: color (factor)
# A tibble: 2,400 x 2
# Groups:   replicate [48]
  replicate color
  <int> <fct>
1       1 red
2       1 white
3       1 white
4       1 red
5       1 white
6       1 white
7       1 red
8       1 red
9       1 red
10      1 red
# ... with 2,390 more rows
```

What does `bootstrap_samples` represent?

Remember we assumed that all we had was the original sample of 19 red and 31 white to start.

Hope `bootstrap_samples` is close to this:



Bootstrap statistics

```
jennys_sample %>%
  specify(formula = color ~ NULL, success = "red") %>%
  generate(reps = 48, type = "bootstrap") %>%
  calculate(stat = "prop")
```

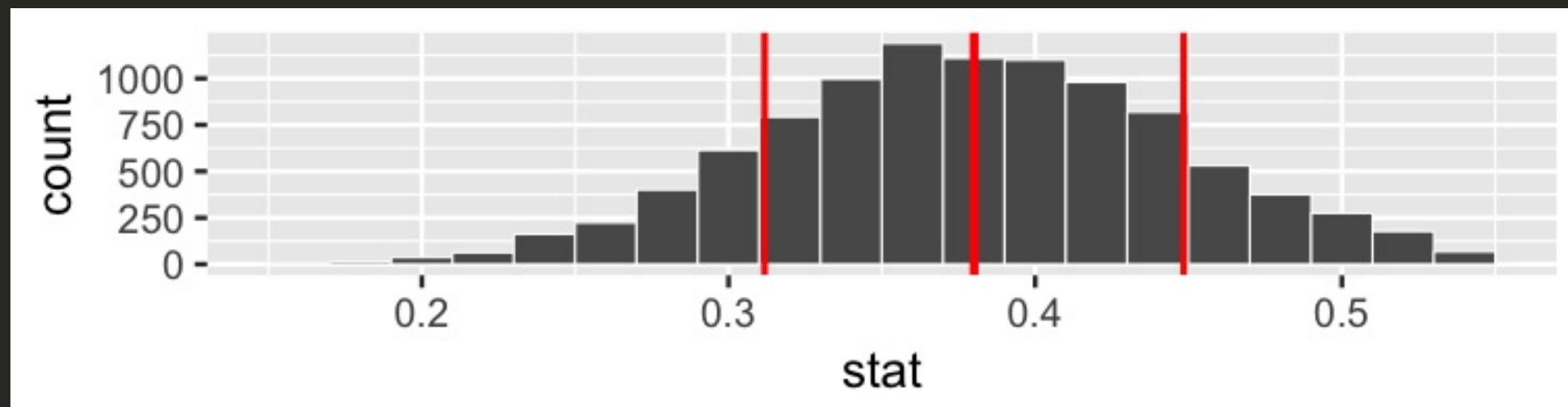
```
Response: color (factor)
# A tibble: 48 x 2
  replicate  stat
     <int> <dbl>
1         1 0.360
2         2 0.320
3         3 0.420
4         4 0.380
5         5 0.540
6         6 0.260
7         7 0.380
8         8 0.480
9         9 0.340
10        10 0.360
# ... with 38 more rows
```

Do 10,000 reps to get a better sense for variability

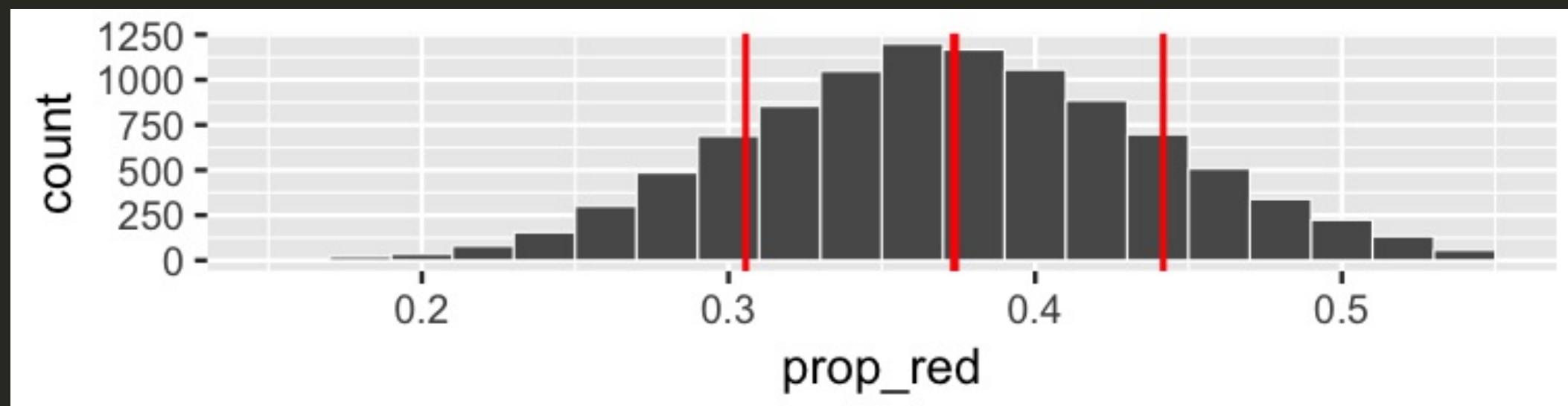
Just as we did with the sampling distribution

```
bootstrap_stats <- jennys_sample %>%
  specify(formula = color ~ NULL, success = "red") %>%
  generate(reps = 10000, type = "bootstrap") %>%
  calculate(stat = "prop")
```

The bootstrap distribution

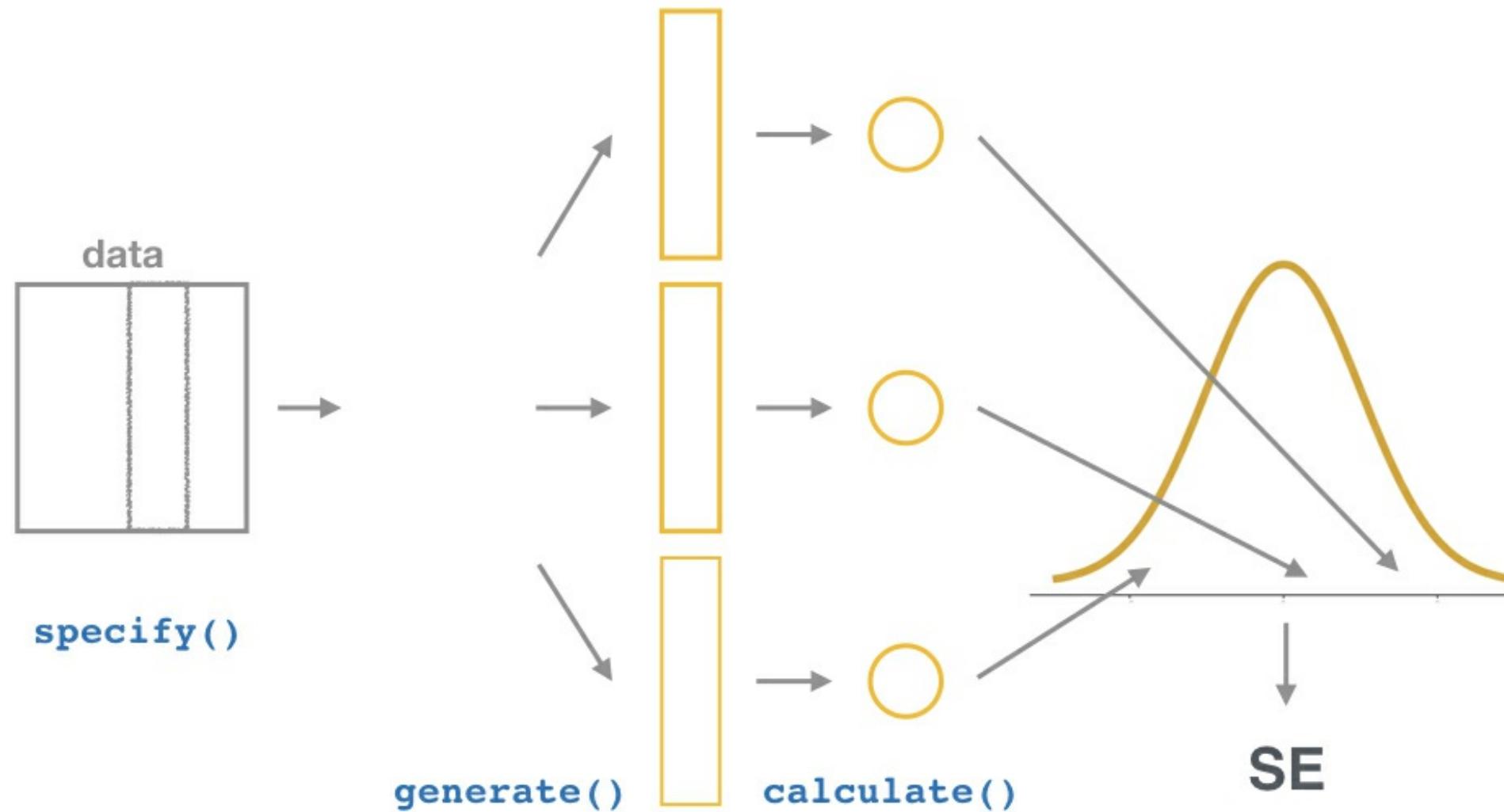


The sampling distribution



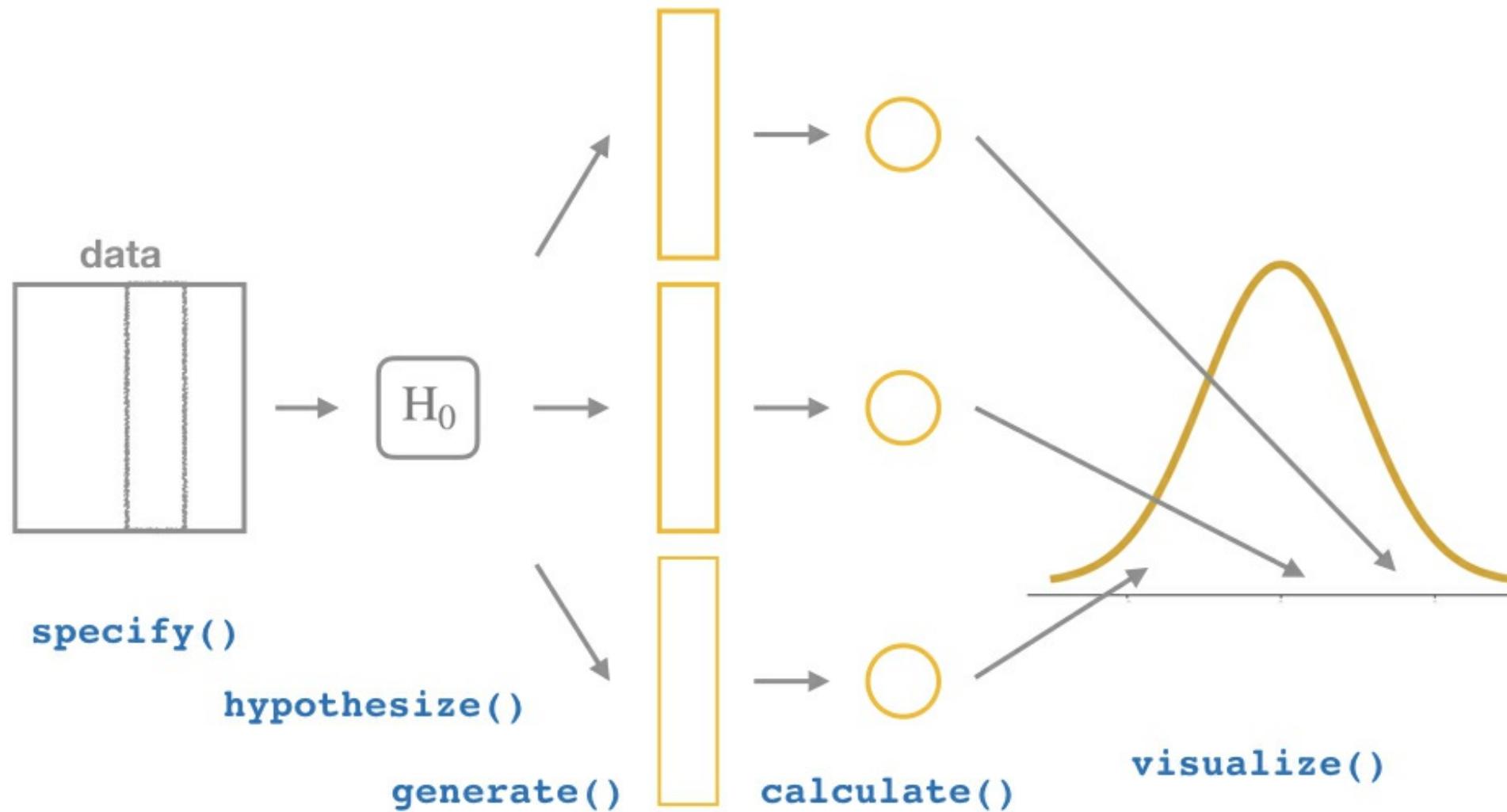
infer verbs

Confidence Interval

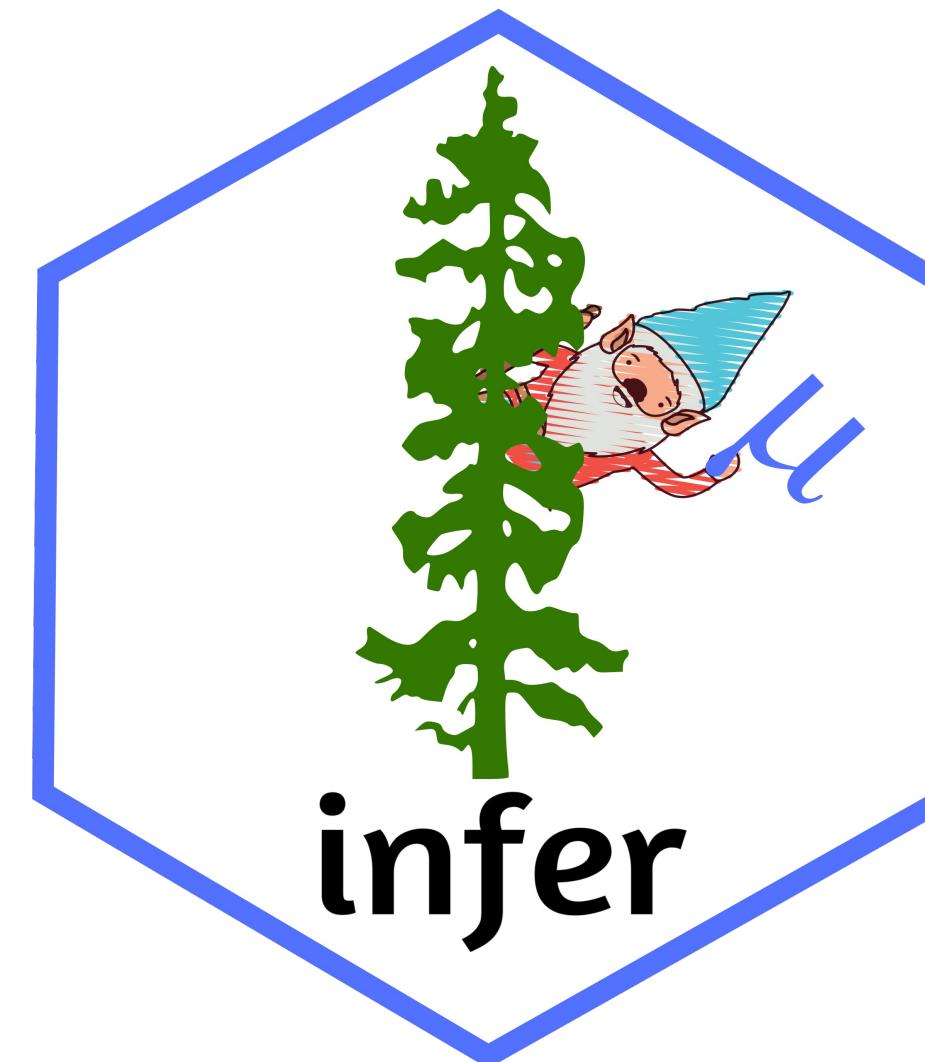


infer verbs

Hypothesis test



Statistical Inference



`infer` hex sticker designs kindly created by [Thomas Mock](#)

Research Question

If you see someone else yawn, are you more likely to yawn?
In an episode of the show Mythbusters, they tested the myth
that yawning is contagious.

- Analysis done with [Alison Hill](#)

Participants and Procedure

- 50 adults who thought they were being considered for an appearance on the show.
- Each participant was interviewed individually by a show recruiter ("confederate") who either yawned or did not.
- Participants then sat by themselves in a large van and were asked to wait.
- While in the van, the Mythbusters watched to see if the unaware participants yawned.

Data

- 34 saw the confederate yawn (seed)
- 16 did not see the confederate yawn (control)
- 1 corresponds to yawn, 0 to no yawn

```
group <- c(rep("control", 12), rep("seed", 24),
           rep("control", 4), rep("seed", 10))
yawn <- c(rep(0, 36), rep(1, 14))
yawn_myth <- data_frame(subj = seq(1, 50), group, yawn) %>%
  mutate(yawn = factor(yawn))
slice(yawn_myth, c(5, 17, 37, 49))
```

```
# A tibble: 4 x 3
  subj  group  yawn
  <int> <chr>   <fct>
1     5 control  0
2    17 seed    0
3    37 control 1
4    49 seed    1
```

Results



```
library(janitor)
yawn_myth %>%
  tabyl(group, yawn) %>%
  adorn_percentages() %>%
  adorn_pct_formatting() %>%
  adorn_ns()
```

group	0	1
control	75.0% (12)	25.0% (4)
seed	70.6% (24)	29.4% (10)

Conclusion

Finding: CONFIRMED¹

[1] <http://www.discovery.com/tv-shows/mythbusters/mythbusters-database/yawning-contagious/>

Really?

"Though that's not an enormous increase, since they tested 50 people in the field, the gap was still wide enough for the MythBusters to confirm that yawning is indeed contagious."¹

[1] <http://www.discovery.com/tv-shows/mythbusters/mythbusters-database/yawning-contagious/>

State the hypotheses

Null hypothesis:

There is no difference between the seed and control groups in the proportion of people who yawned.

Alternative hypothesis (directional):

More people (relatively) yawned in the seed group than in the control group.

Test the hypothesis

Which type of hypothesis test would you conduct here?

- Independent samples t-test
- Two proportion test
- Chi-square Goodness of Fit
- Analysis of Variance

Two proportion test

$$H_0 : p_{seed} - p_{control} = 0$$

$$H_A : p_{seed} - p_{control} > 0$$

The observed difference

```
yawn_myth %>%
  group_by(group) %>%
  summarize(prop = mean(yawn == 1))
```

```
# A tibble: 2 x 2
  group    prop
  <chr>    <dbl>
1 control  0.250
2 seed     0.294
```

```
(obs_diff <- yawn_myth %>%
  group_by(group) %>%
  summarize(prop = mean(yawn == 1)) %>%
  summarize(diff(prop)) %>%
  pull())
```

```
[1] 0.044118
```

Is this difference meaningful?

Different question:

Is this difference significant?

Modeling the null hypothesis

If...

$$H_0 : p_{seed} = p_{control}$$

is true, then whether or not the participant saw someone else yawn does not matter.

In other words, there is no association between exposure and yawning.



Slides available at <http://bit.ly/ness-infer>

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Original universe

```
# A tibble: 12 x 3
  subj group    yawn
  <int> <chr>   <fct>
1     1 control 0
2     2 control 0
3     3 control 0
4     4 control 0
5     5 control 0
6     6 control 0
7    15 seed    0
8    16 seed    0
9    17 seed    0
10   18 seed    0
11   19 seed    0
12   20 seed    0
```

group	0	1	Total
control	12	4	16
seed	24	10	34
Total	36	14	50

Parallel universe

```
# A tibble: 12 x 3
  subj group    alt_yawn
  <int> <fct>   <fct>
1     1 control 0
2     2 control 0
3     3 control 0
4     4 control 0
5     5 control 0
6     6 control 0
7    15 seed    0
8    16 seed    1
9    17 seed    1
10   18 seed    0
11   19 seed    0
12   20 seed    1
```

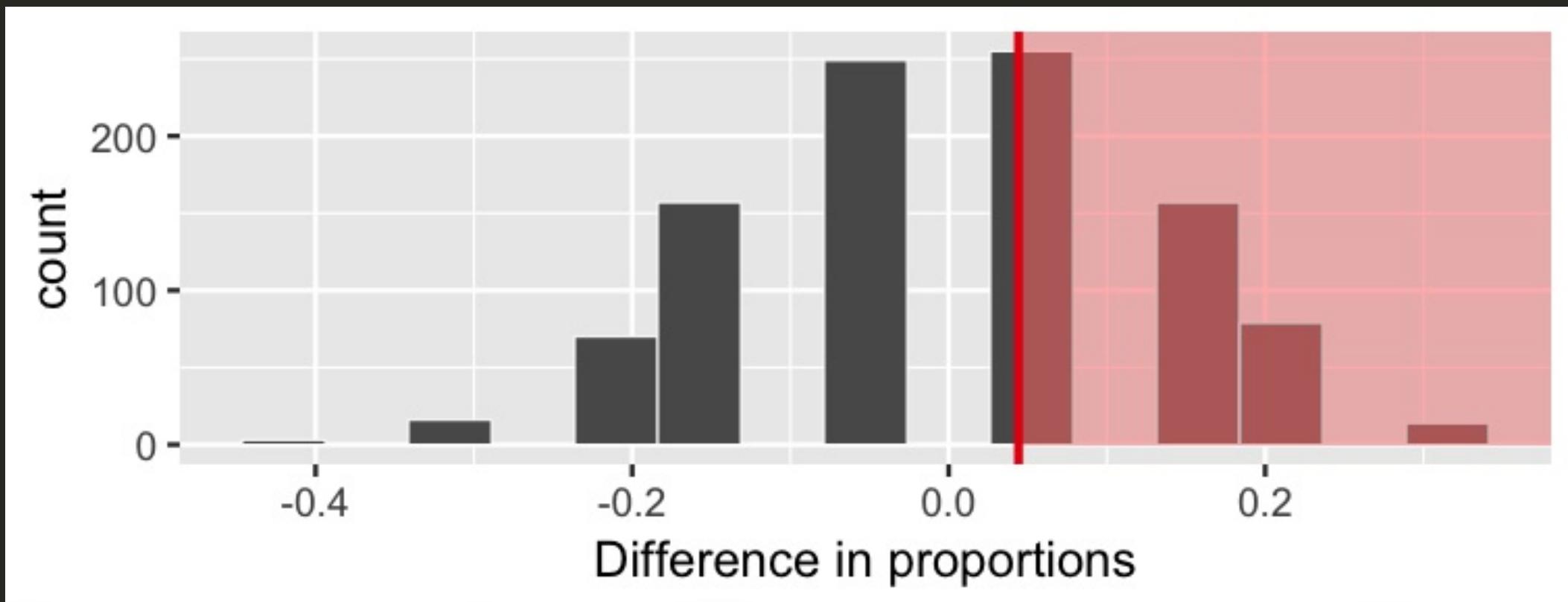
group	0	1	Total
control	14	2	16
seed	22	12	34
Total	36	14	50

1000 parallel universes

```
Response: yawn (factor)
Explanatory: group (factor)
Null Hypothesis: independence
# A tibble: 1,000 x 2
  replicate   stat
  <int>   <dbl>
1       1  0.0441
2       2  0.0441
3       3 -0.0478
4       4  0.136 
5       5  0.0441
6       6 -0.0478
7       7  0.136 
8       8 -0.232 
9       9 -0.0478
10      10 -0.0478
# ... with 990 more rows
```

```
# A tibble: 10 x 2
  replicate   stat
  <int>   <dbl>
1       1  0.0441
2       2 -0.0478
3       3  0.136 
4       4 -0.232 
5       5 -0.140 
6       6 -0.140 
7       7  0.136 
8       8  0.0441
9       9  0.136 
10      10 -0.324
```

The parallel universe distribution



The distribution of 1000 differences in proportions, if the null hypothesis were true and yawning was not contagious.

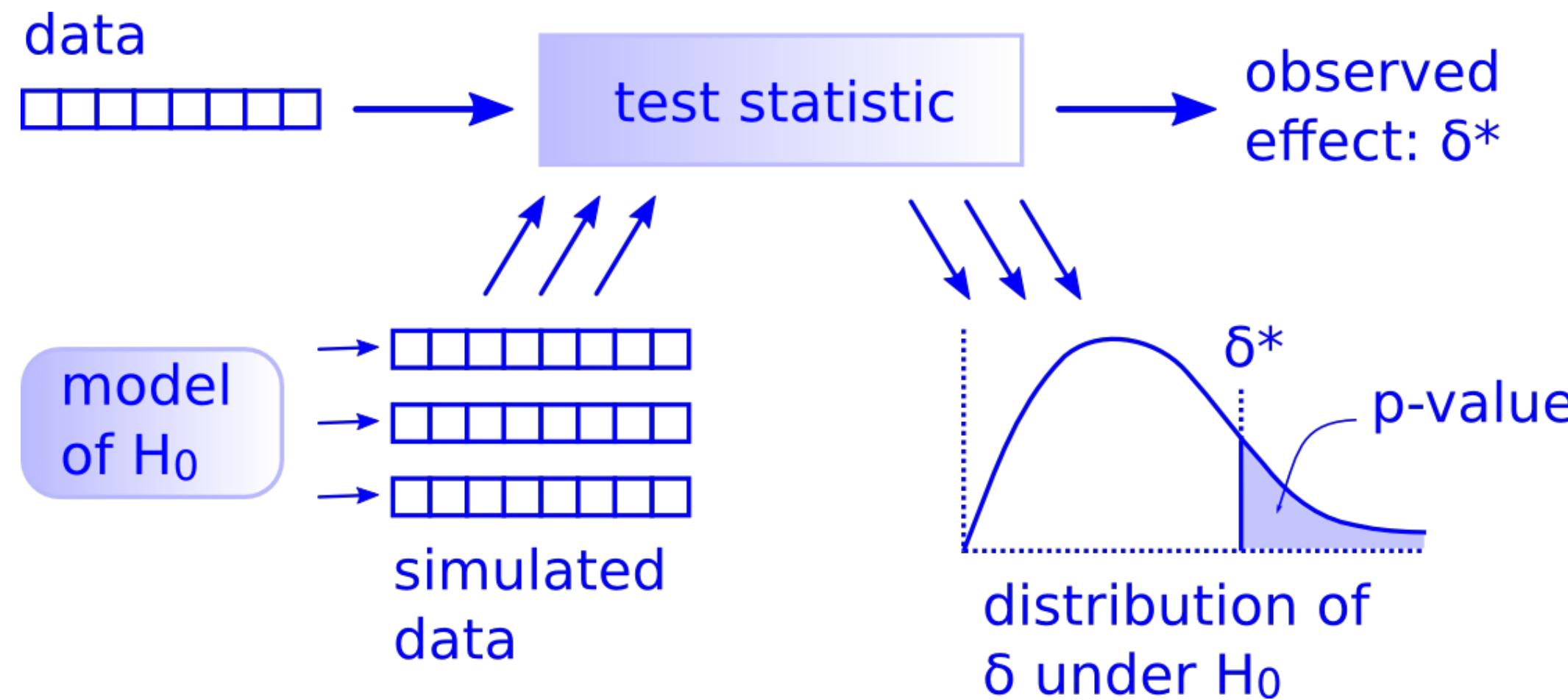
Calculating the p-value

In how many of our "parallel universes" is the difference as big or bigger than the one we observed (0.04412)?

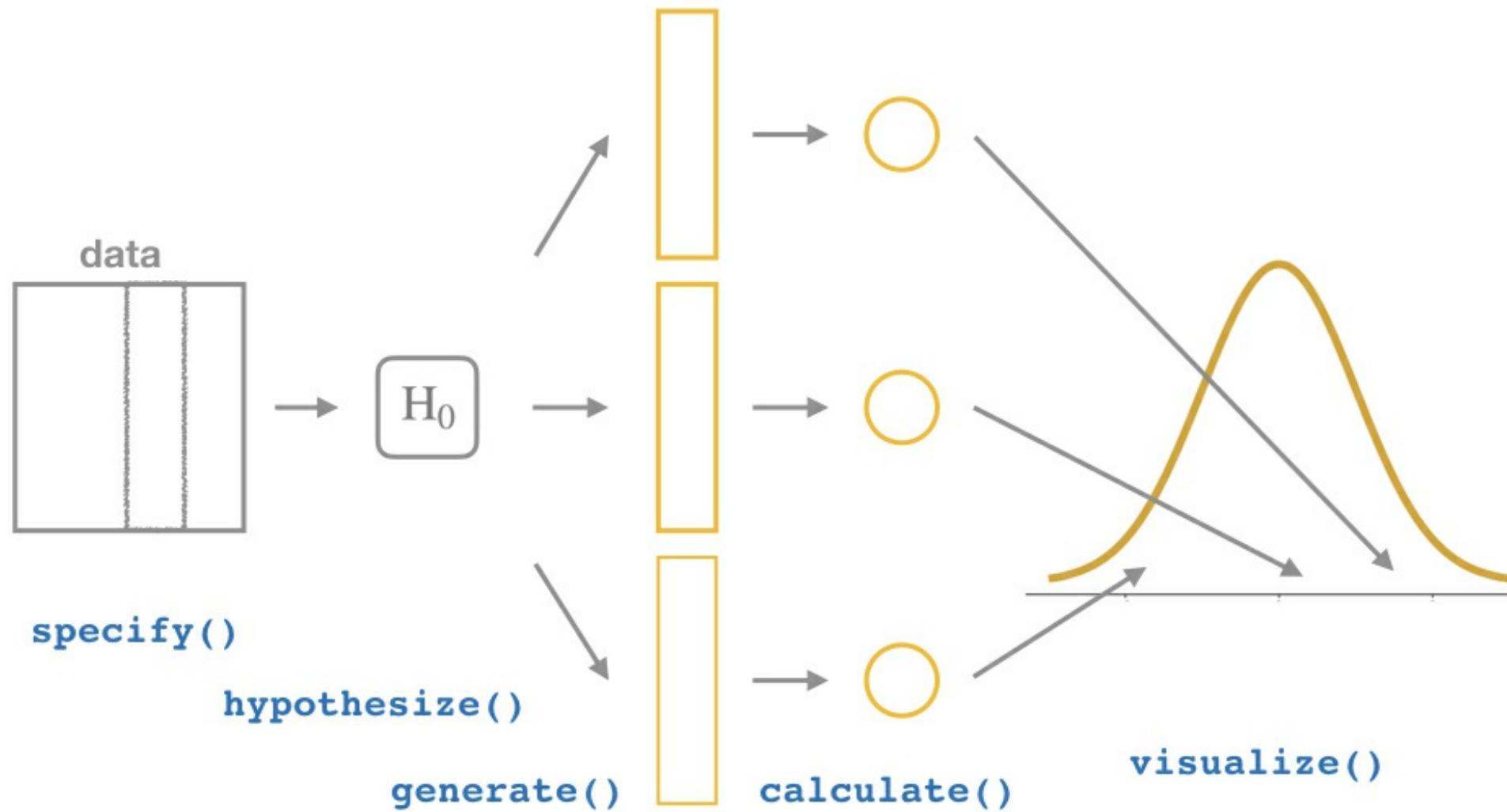
The shaded proportion is the p-value!

```
Response: yawn (factor)
Explanatory: group (factor)
Null Hypothesis: independence
# A tibble: 1 × 3
  n_as_big n_total p_value
      <int>    <int>     <dbl>
1       505     1000     0.505
```

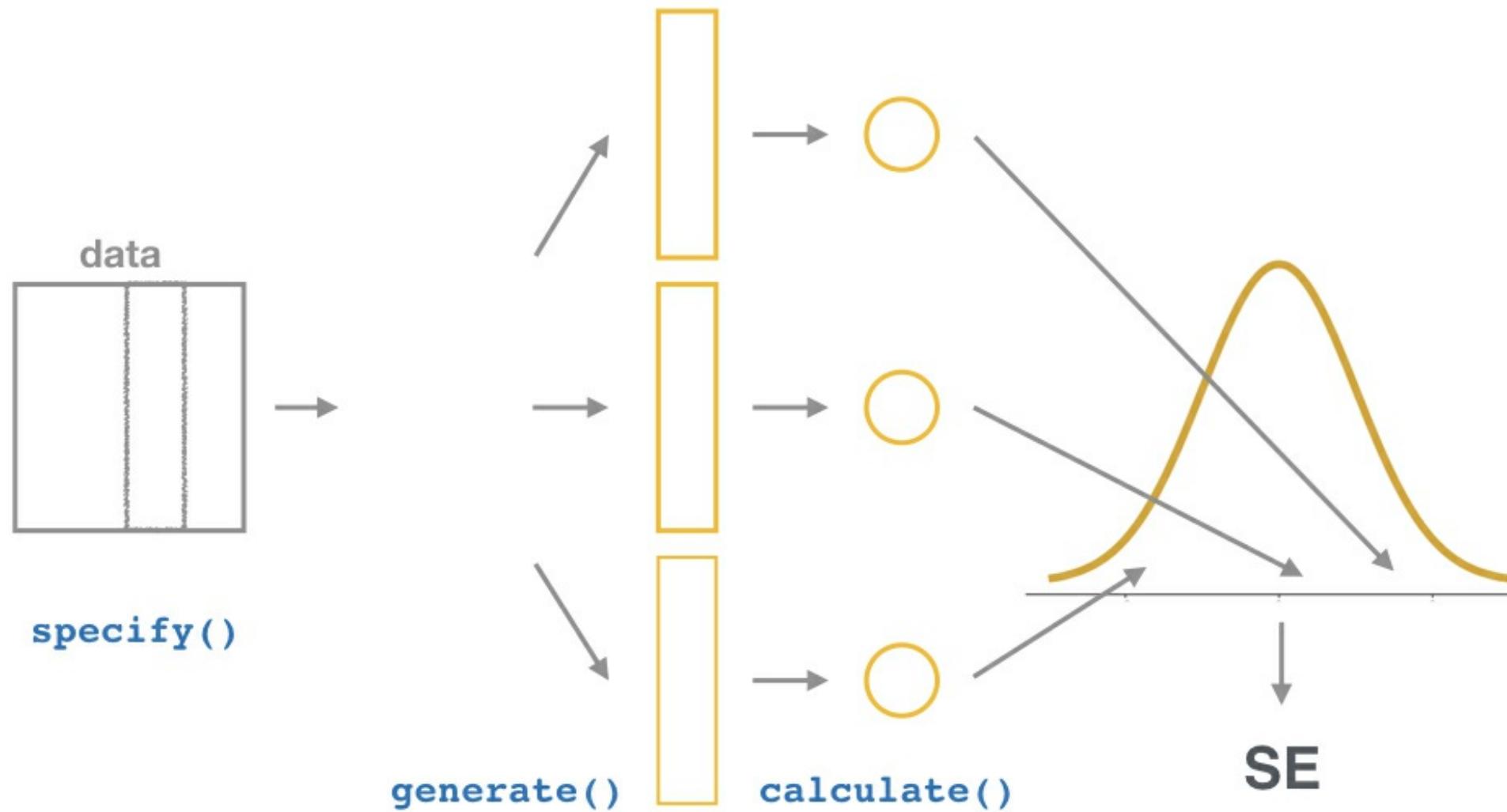
There is Only One Test!



Hypothesis test



Confidence Interval



infer

Five functions:

- `specify()`
- `hypothesize()`
- `generate()`
- `calculate()`
- `visualize()`

infer

- specify the response and explanatory variables (`y ~ x`)
- hypothesize what the null hypothesis is (here, independence of `y` and `x`)
- generate new samples from parallel universes under the null hypothesis model:
 - Resample from our original data without replacement, each time shuffling the `group` (`type = "permute"`)
 - Do this a ton of times (`reps = 1000`)
- calculate the statistic (`stat = "diff in props"`) for each of the `reps`

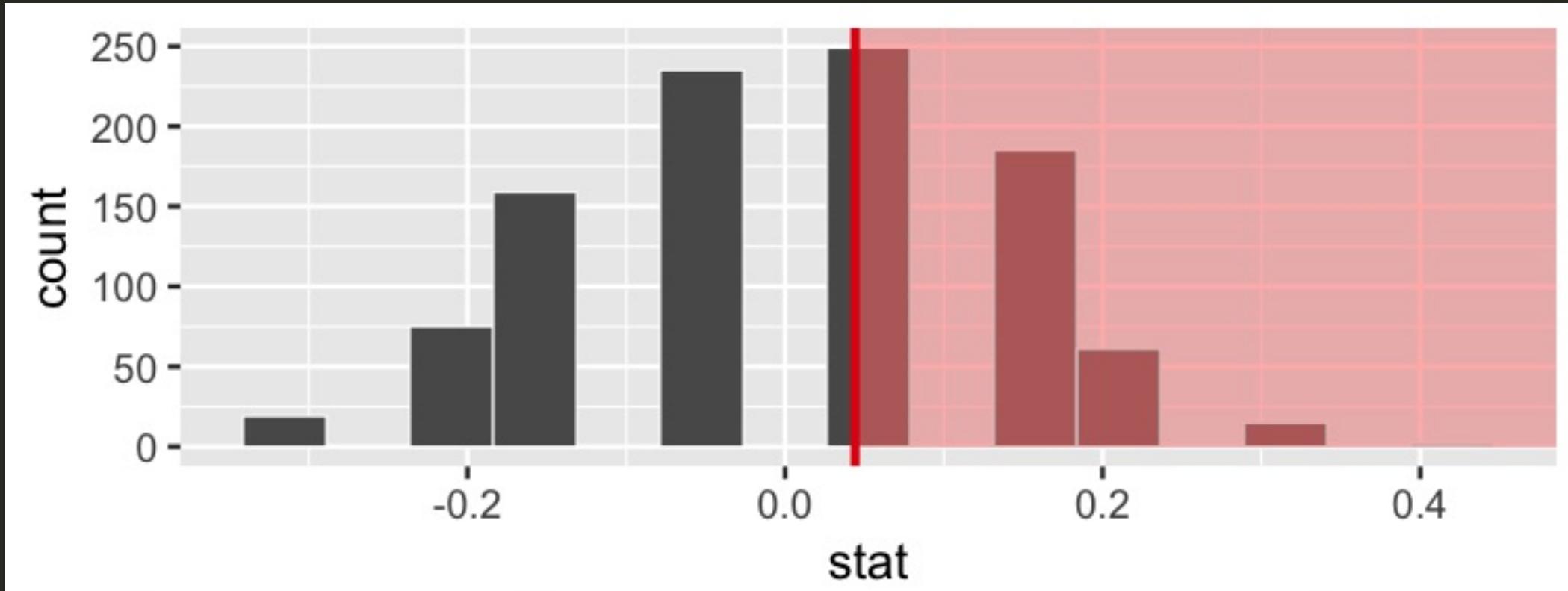
infer example

```
set.seed(8)
null_distn <- yawn_myth %>%
  specify(formula = yawn ~ group, success = "1") %>%
  hypothesize(null = "independence") %>%
  generate(reps = 1000, type = "permute") %>%
  calculate(stat = "diff in props", order = c("seed", "control"))
```

Visualize the null distribution

- `visualize` the distribution of the `stat`
(here, `diff in props`)

```
null_distn %>%  
  visualize(obs_stat = obs_diff, direction = "right")
```



Classical inference

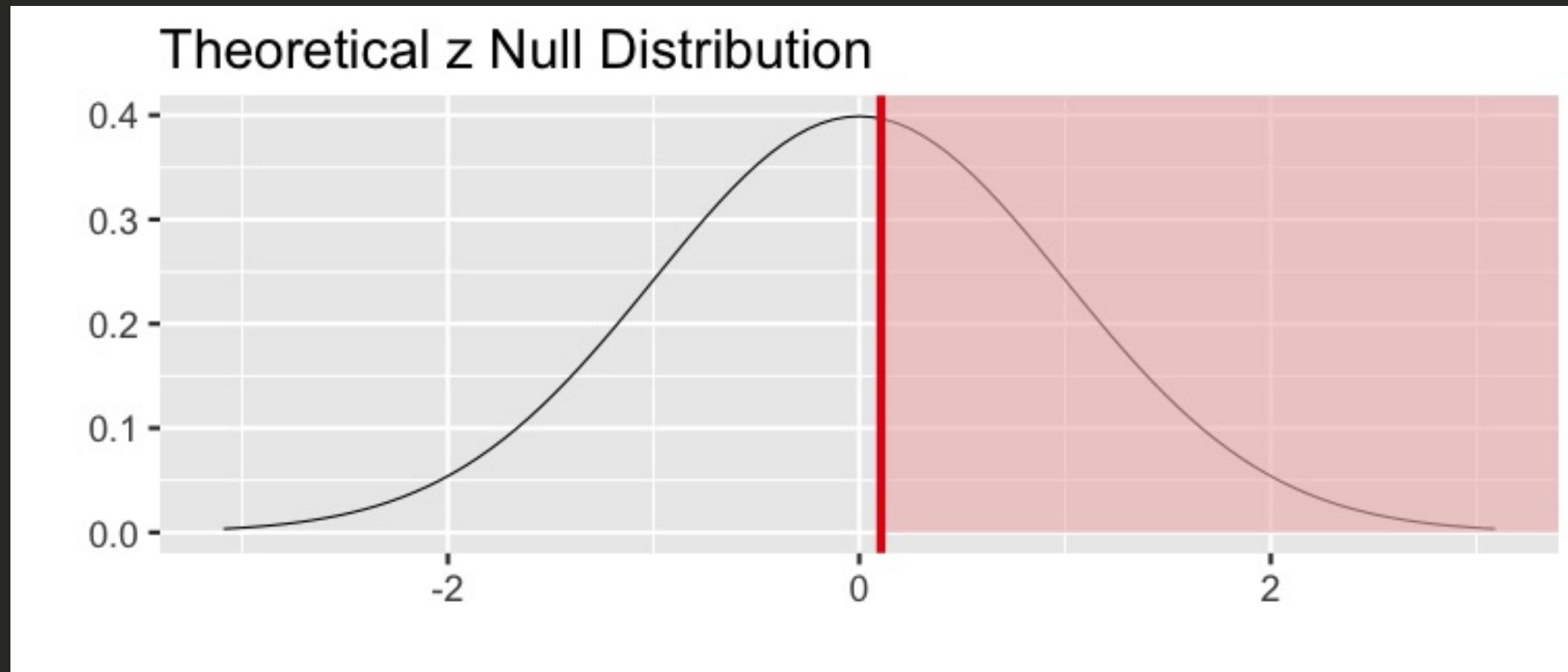
Rely on theory to tell us what the null distribution looks like.

```
yawn_myth %>%
  specify(yawn ~ group, success = "1") %>%
  hypothesize(null = "independence") %>%
  # generate() is not needed since we are not doing simulation
  calculate(stat = "z", order = c("seed", "control")) %>%
  visualize(method = "theoretical", obs_stat = obs_z,
            direction = "right")
```

Classical inference

Rely on theory to tell us what the null distribution looks like.

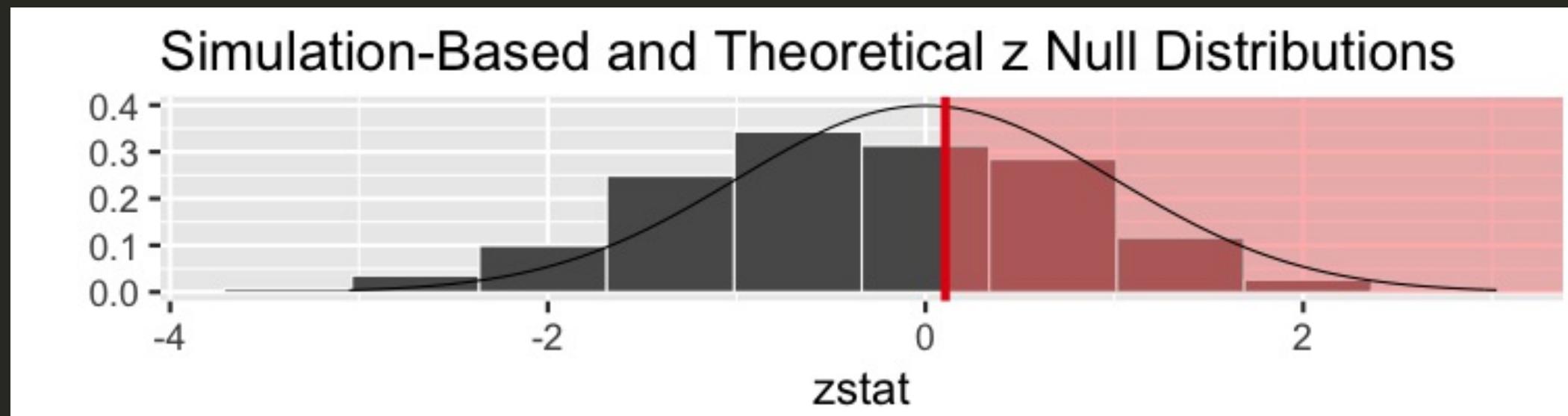
Warning: Check to make sure the conditions have been met for the theoretical method. `infer` currently does not check these for you.



Resampling vs Classical (`stat = "z"`)

```
yawn_myth %>%
  specify(yawn ~ group, success = "1") %>%
  hypothesize(null = "independence") %>%
  generate(reps = 1000, type = "permute") %>%
  calculate(stat = "z", order = c("seed", "control")) %>%
  visualize(method = "both", bins = 10, obs_stat = obs_z,
            direction = "right")
```

Warning: Check to make sure the conditions have been met for the theoretical method. `infer` currently does not check these for you.



Practice

- Read in/prep the `mazes` data

```
library(readr)
mazes <- read_csv("http://bit.ly/mazes-gist") %>%
  janitor::clean_names() %>% filter(dx %in% c("ASD", "TD"))
```

- Use `infer` to compare a numerical variable between the two groups using:
 - A permutation test and
 - A classical theoretical test.

About the data: Quantitative analysis of disfluency in children with autism spectrum disorder or language impairment

More practice (time permitting)

- Find a data set / use your own and perform statistical inference on one or two of the variables there using the `infer` package

More info and resources

- <https://infer.netlify.com> (<https://infer-dev.netlify.com> for development)
 - Many examples under Articles with more to come
 - To be discussed in www.ModernDive.com
 - [Sign up](#) to the mailing list for updates
- DataCamp courses that use `infer`
 - [Inference for Numerical Data](#)
 - [Inference for Regression](#)
 - Two more DataCamp courses to launch soon
- [Learn the Tidyverse](#)

Future plans

- Generalize `calculate()`'s `stat` argument
- Improve speed and memory used by shifting to list-columns
- Rewrite the inference part of the `ModernDive` book
- Lead more workshops on using the `infer` package to extend knowledge of the `tidyverse`, R, and statistics



DataCamp



ModernDive



Thanks for attending! Contact me: [Email](#) or [Twitter](#)

- Special thanks to
 - [Albert Y. Kim](#)
 - [Andrew Bray](#)
 - [Alison Hill](#)
- Slides created via the R package [xaringan](#) by Yihui Xie
- Slides' source code at

<https://github.com/ismayc/talks/>