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
getwd()
```

```
## [1] "/Users/karenthornton/Documents/School/Grad School/Year 1/Semester 2/EDA/Environmental_Data_Analy
```

```
library(tidyverse)
```

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

```
## v ggplot2 3.3.5     v purrr   0.3.4
## v tibble  3.1.4     v dplyr   1.0.7
## v tidyr   1.1.3     v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr   2.0.1     v forcats 0.5.1
```

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

```
library(agricolae)

NTL_LTER <- read.csv("/Users/karenthornton/Documents/School/Grad School/Year 1/Semester 2/EDA/Environmen

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

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

```
#2

mytheme <- theme_light(base_size = 14)+
  theme(legend.position = "bottom",
        legend.justification = "right",
        axis.text = element_text(color= "black"))

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: There is no change in temperature by depth across all lakes in July Ha: There is a change in temperature by depth across all lakes in July

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
library(lubridate)
```

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

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

```
JulydepthAllLakes <-
  NTL_LTER%>%
  mutate(Month = month(sampledate))%>%
  filter(Month == 7)%>%
  select(lakename:daynum, depth, temperature_C)%>%
  filter(!is.na(lakename), !is.na(year4), !is.na(daynum),
         !is.na(depth), !is.na(temperature_C))



#5

Julylakeplot <- ggplot(JulydepthAllLakes,
                       aes(x = depth, y = temperature_C,
                           color = lakename))+
  geom_point()+
  geom_smooth(method = lm, color = "blue")+
  ylim(0,35)+
  xlab("Depth in Meters")+
  ylab("Temperature in Celcius")
print(Julylakeplot)
```

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

Warning: Removed 24 rows containing missing values (geom_smooth).
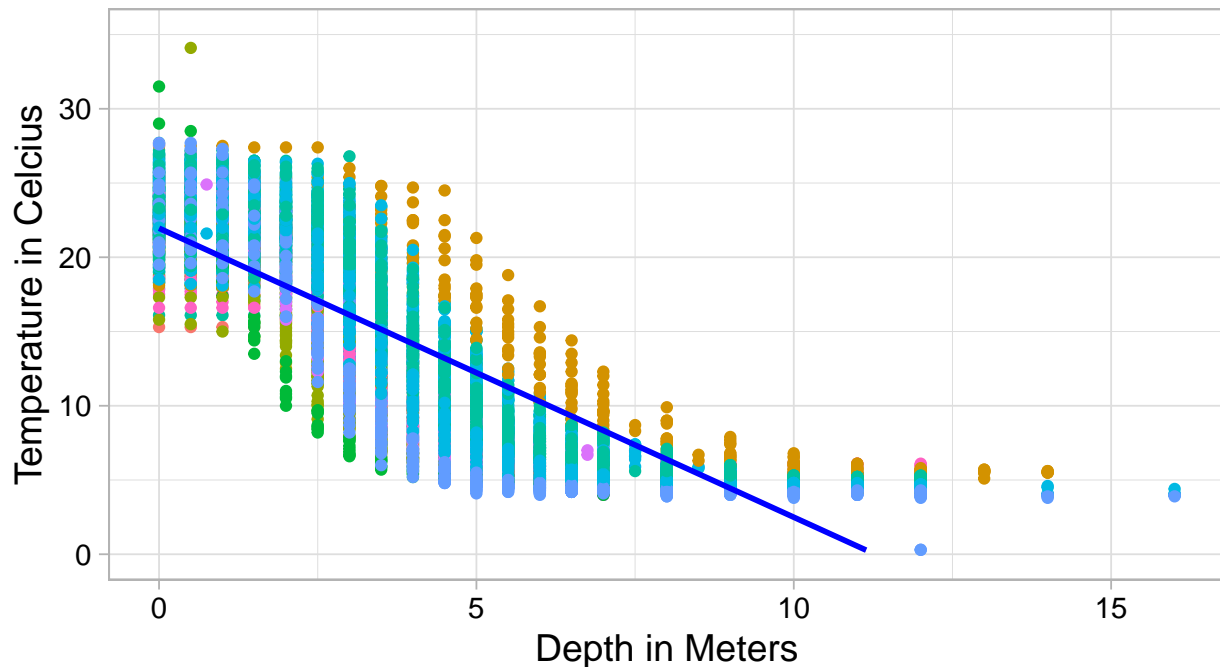
6. Interpret the figure. What does it suggest with regards to the response of temperature to depth? Do the distribution of points suggest about anything about the linearity of this trend?

   Answer: Temperature is greater with less depth. The distribution of points suggests that a linear trend might not be correct. It looks like it follows a logistic pattern.

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

```
#7
Julylake.regression <- lm(data = JulydepthAllLakes,
                          temperature_C ~ depth)
summary(Julylake.regression)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = temperature_C ~ depth, data = JulydepthAllLakes)
##
## 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:About 73% of variability in temperature is explained by the changes in depth. This is because the r-squared value is 0.7387. The degrees of freedom is 9726. It is statistically significant because the p-value (2.2e-16) is less than 0.05. This means that we reject the null hypothesis and prove that there is a statistically significant change in temperature by depth in all lakes. Temperature is predicted to change 1.94621 degrees 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
JulyLakesAIC <- lm(data= JulydepthAllLakes,
                   temperature_C ~ depth + daynum + year4)
step(JulyLakesAIC)
```

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

```
# all variables are good to predict temperature

#10
Julylakes.multregression <- lm(data = JulydepthAllLakes,
                               temperature_C ~ depth + daynum + year4)
summary(Julylakes.multregression)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = temperature_C ~ depth + daynum + year4, data = JulydepthAllLakes)
##
## 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
## depth       -1.946437   0.011683 -166.611  < 2e-16 ***
## daynum       0.039780   0.004317    9.215  < 2e-16 ***
## year4        0.011345   0.004299    2.639  0.00833 **
## ---
## 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 is depth, daynum, and year (don't elimate any based on the AIC). About 74% of variance is explained by the model (r-squared value is 0.7411). This is a very slight improvement over the model using only depth as the explanatory variable.

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 model
Julylakes.anova <- aov(data = JulydepthAllLakes,
                       temperature_C ~ lakename)
summary(Julylakes.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
```

```
#linear model
Julylakes.lm <- lm(data = JulydepthAllLakes,
                   temperature_C ~ lakename)
summary(Julylakes.lm)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = temperature_C ~ lakename, data = JulydepthAllLakes)
##
## 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 between mean temperature among lakes. The p-value is 2.2e-16 which is less than 0.05. This means that we reject the null. Since we reject the null there is a significant difference in means.

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.
Julylakeplot2 <- ggplot(JulydepthAllLakes,
                      aes(x = depth, y = temperature_C,
                          color = lakename))+
  geom_point(alpha =0.5)+
  geom_smooth( aes(group = lakename, color = lakename),
              method = lm, se = FALSE)+
  ylim(0,35)+
  xlab("Depth in Meters")+
  ylab("Temperature in Celcius")
print(Julylakeplot2)
```

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

```
## Warning: Removed 73 rows containing missing values (geom_smooth).
```
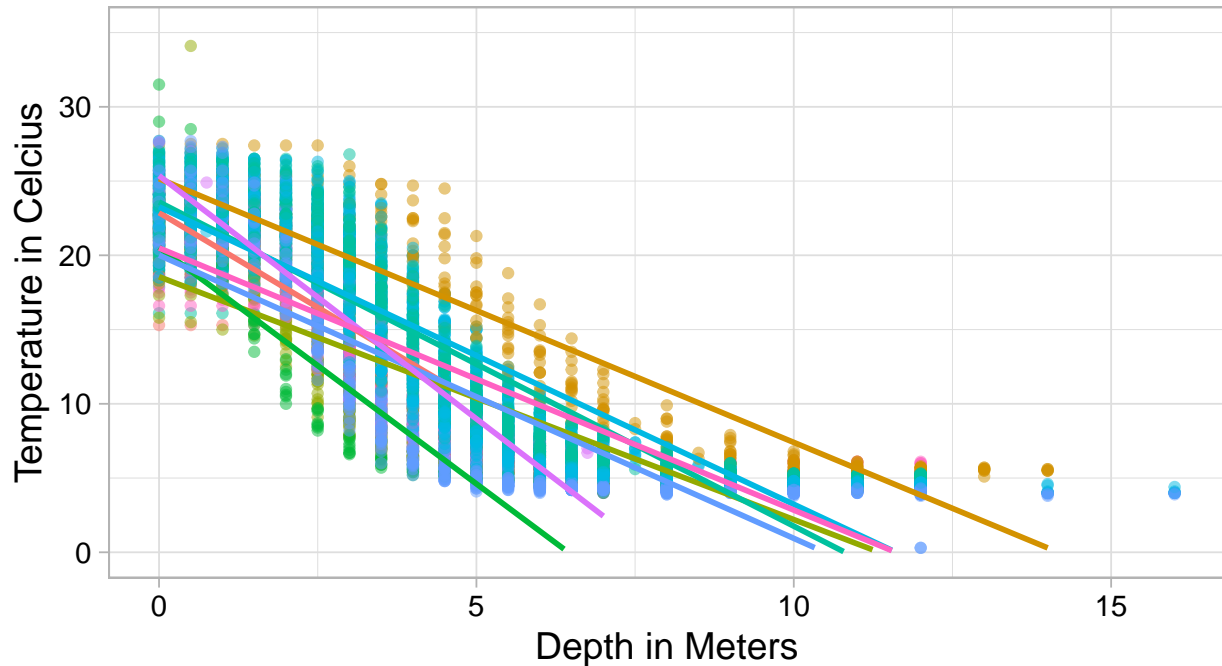
15. Use the Tukey's HSD test to determine which lakes have different means.

```
#15
TukeyHSD(Julylakes.anova)
```

```
##   Tukey multiple comparisons of means
##     95% family-wise confidence level
##
## Fit: aov(formula = temperature_C ~ lakename, data = JulydepthAllLakes)
##
## $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:Central Paul and Ward lake have the same mean temperature statistically speaking. No lake 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: You could use a two sample t-test.