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/maggieoshea/Desktop/Spring 2022/Data Analytics/Environmental_Data_Analytics_2022/Assignme
```

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

chempyhs.NTL <- read.csv("../Data/Raw/NTL-LTER_Lake_ChemistryPhysics_Raw.csv",
                         stringsAsFactors = TRUE)

class(chempyhs.NTL$sampledate)
```

```
## [1] "factor"
```

```
class(chempyhs.NTL$year4)
```

```
## [1] "integer"
```

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

class(chempyhs.NTL$sampledate)
```

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

```
#2
A6theme <- theme_gray(base_size = 14) +
  theme(axis.text = element_text(color = "black"),
        legend.position = "right")

theme_set(A6theme)
```

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: July lake temperature in all lakes does not change with depth. Ha: July lake temperature does change with depth.

#QUESTION: is the alt that all change or at least one?

4. Wrangle your NTL-LTER dataset with a pipe function so that the records meet the following criteria:

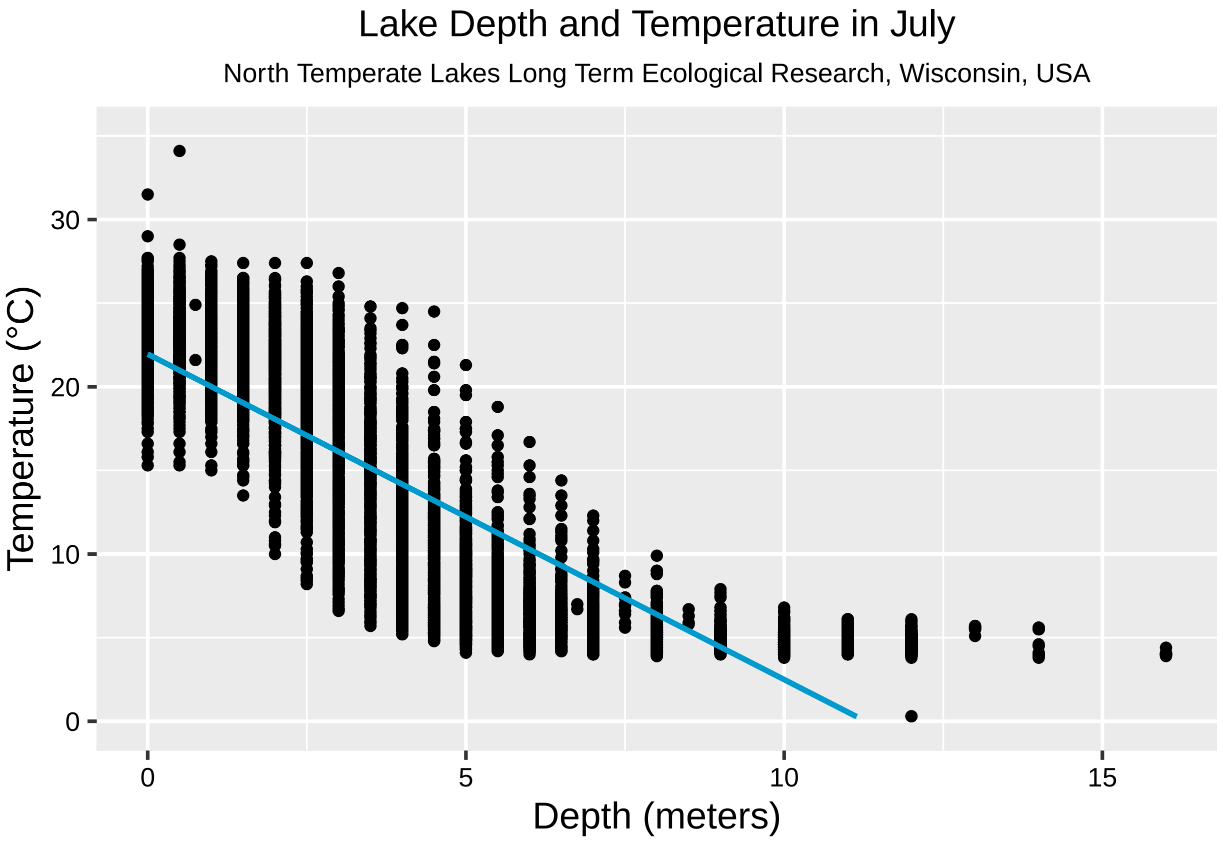
- Only dates in July.
- Only the columns: `lakename`, `year4`, `daynum`, `depth`, `temperature_C`
- Only complete cases (i.e., remove NAs)

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
july.clean.chempyhs.NTL <- chempyhs.NTL%>%
  filter(daynum==183:213)%>%
  select(lakename, year4, daynum, depth,temperature_C)%>%
  na.omit

mutatejuly.chempyhs.NTL <- chempyhs.NTL%>%
  mutate(month = month(sampledate))%>%
  filter(month==7)%>%
  select(lakename, year4,daynum, depth,temperature_C)%>%
  na.omit
```

```
#5
ggplot(mutatejuly.chempyhs.NTL, aes(x = depth, y = temperature_C)) +
  geom_point()+
  labs(y= "Temperature (°C)",
       x = "Depth (meters)",
       title = "Lake Depth and Temperature in July",
       subtitle = "North Temperate Lakes Long Term Ecological Research, Wisconsin, USA")+
  theme(axis.text.x=element_text(size = 10)) +
  theme(axis.text.y=element_text(size = 10)) +
  theme(plot.title=element_text(size=14, hjust=0.5)) +
  theme(plot.subtitle=element_text(size=10, hjust=0.5)) +
  geom_smooth(method = lm, color="deepskyblue3")+
  ylim(0, 35)
```



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 distribution of points appear to show a relatively linear relationship that is downward sloping or negative. However, the fit of the line on the data is imperfect. A shallow negative exponential curve may fit the data slightly better, suggesting that the relationship is not perfectly linear between temperature and depth. Still, the fitted line fits well enough and represents the negative relationship in the data.

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

```
#7
temp.depth.model <- lm(data = mutatejuly.chempyhs.NTL, temperature_C ~ depth)
summary(temp.depth.model)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = temperature_C ~ depth, data = mutatejuly.chempyhs.NTL)
##
## 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 has an adjusted R-squared of 0.7387, suggesting that the model explains 73.87% of the variablility in the response variable, temperature. Because it is a simple linear regression, with only one explanatory variable, this suggests that depth explains ~74% of the variation in temperature. This finding is based on 9726 degrees of freedom. The F-statistic (p<0.001) suggests that the relationship between temperature and depth is statistically significantly different from zero. Finally, the coefficient suggests that a 1 meter increase in depth is associated with a 1.95 degree celsius decrease in temperature.

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 = mutatejuly.chempyhs.NTL, temperature_C ~ depth + year4 + daynum)

step(temp.aic)
```

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

```
#10
temp.ml <- lm(data = mutatejuly.chempyhs.NTL, temperature_C ~ depth + daynum + year4)
summary(temp.ml)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = temperature_C ~ depth + daynum + year4, data = mutatejuly.chempyhs.NTL)
##
## 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 AIC method suggests that all variables in the model stay in the model. When including daynum and year4 as well as depth, the R-squared/Adjusted R-squared increased slightly. The new adjusted R-squared suggests that 74.11% of the variation in temperature can be explained by the model. This is an improvement that is very small compared to the model that only included depth, though still an improvement.

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
temp.anova <- aov(data = mutatejuly.chempyhs.NTL, temperature_C ~ lakename)
summary(temp.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.lmanova <- lm(data = mutatejuly.chempyhs.NTL, temperature_C ~ lakename)
summary(temp.lmanova)
```

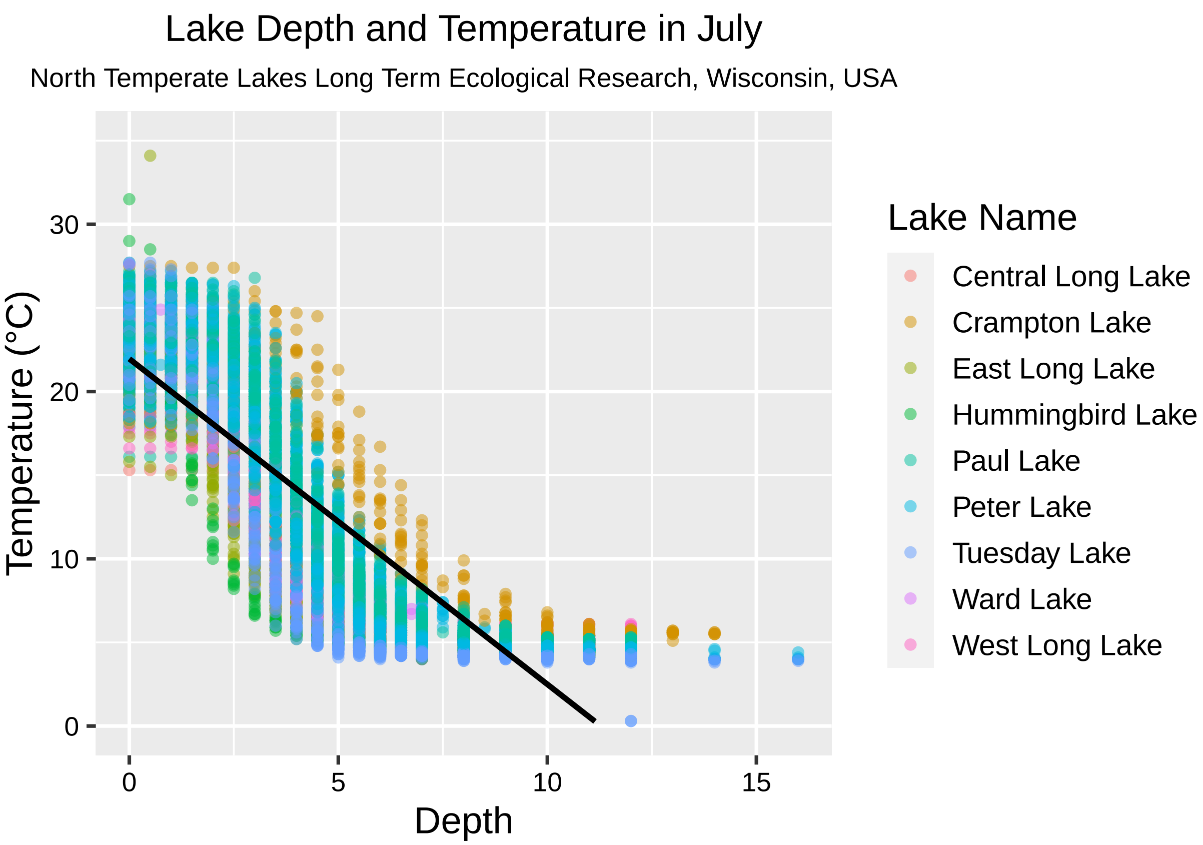
```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = temperature_C ~ lakename, data = mutatejuly.chempyhs.NTL)
##
## Residuals:
##     Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max
## -10.769  -6.614  -2.679   7.684  23.832
##
## Coefficients:
##                          Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)               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: Both models suggest that there is a statistically significant difference in mean temperatures among the lakes. The p-value ($p<0.001$) provides convincing evidence to reject the null hypothesis, suggesting that there is a difference in mean temperature among the 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.
ggplot(mutatejuly.chempyhs.NTL, aes(x = depth, y = temperature_C)) +
  geom_point(aes(color = lakename), alpha = 0.5)+
  labs(y= "Temperature (°C)", x = "Depth", color = "Lake Name",
       title = "Lake Depth and Temperature in July",
       subtitle = "North Temperate Lakes Long Term Ecological Research, Wisconsin, USA")+
  guides(fill=guide_legend(title="Lake Name")) +
  theme(plot.title=element_text(size=14, hjust=0.5)) +
  theme(plot.subtitle=element_text(size=10, hjust=0.5)) +
  theme(axis.text.x=element_text(size = 10)) +
  theme(axis.text.y=element_text(size = 10)) +
  geom_smooth(method = lm, color="Black", se= FALSE)+
  ylim(0, 35)
```



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

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

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

```
##
## Fit: aov(formula = temperature_C ~ lakename, data = mutatejuly.chempyhs.NTL)
##
## $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: From the findings, two lakes do not have statistically significant differences in mean temperatures to Peter Lake: Ward Lake (1.14, p = 0.78) and Paul Lake (-0.498, p = 0.22). Each lake had at least one difference in means that was not statistically significant at a p=0.05 threshold.

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: We could use an HSD test to compare the distinct means of all the lakes, or a t-test could be used to compare the means of Peter and Paul Lake specifically.