Statistics

2018/11/14

Variable structure determines what can be used in a linear model

A priori- getting the data after thinking about

A posteriori- already having a dataset but needing to do an analysis

Parametric- a data that can fit a distribution

Non-parametric- data that doesn’t fit a distribution, or don’t want to assume a distribution

Univariate- can have one or multiple Xs, but one Y, one response variable and many predictor variabls

Inferential stats-ANOVA, regression, make a table of dependent and independent variable and see how they are being treated, this is for a research design that is a statistical hypothesis

Non-inferential stats- common pattern, data reduction

Generalized linear model- link function that fits the distribution, y variable non-normally distributed, x factors= fixed effects

General linear models- y= normally distributed, x factors= fixed effects

Cluster analysis- do I have multiple groups among the categories, categories of variables

Rarefaction- will determine the curve of a species growth,