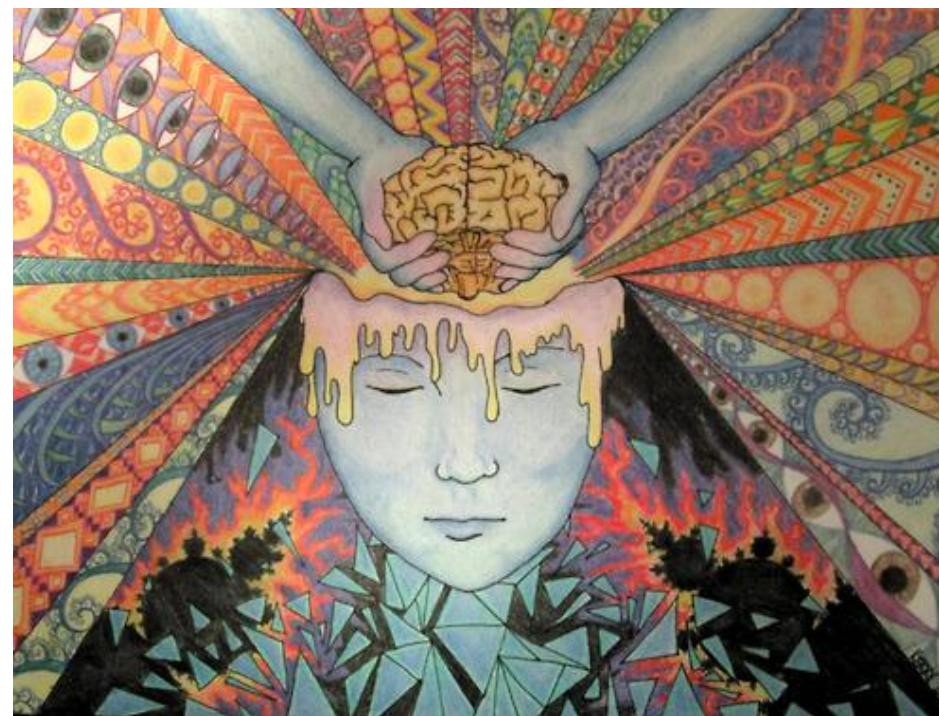
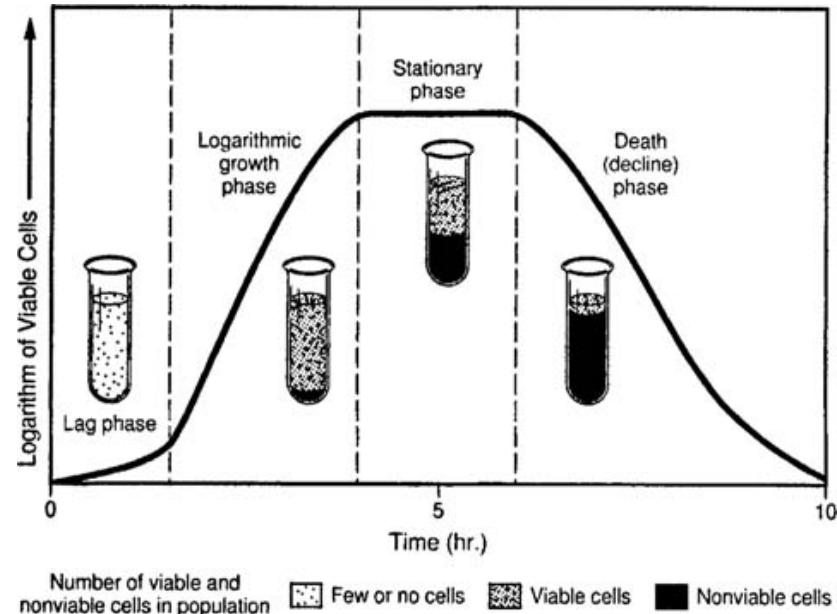


Expand your minds

Lecture 12



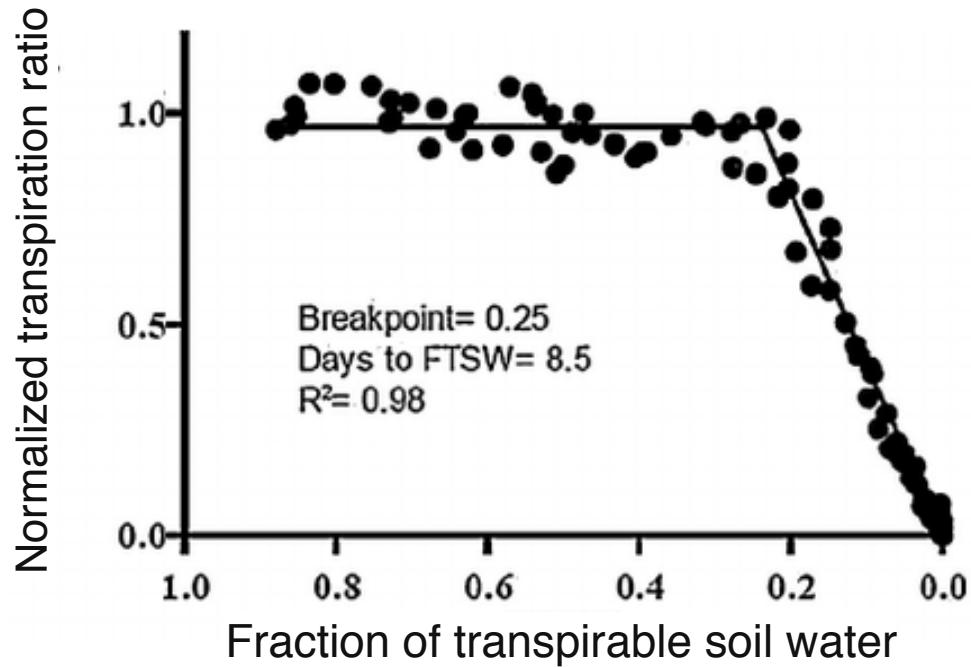
The relationship I would like to fit between two continuous variables is curvy!



$$f(x) = \frac{L}{1 + e^{-k(x-x_0)}}$$

Nonlinear regression
nls (base)

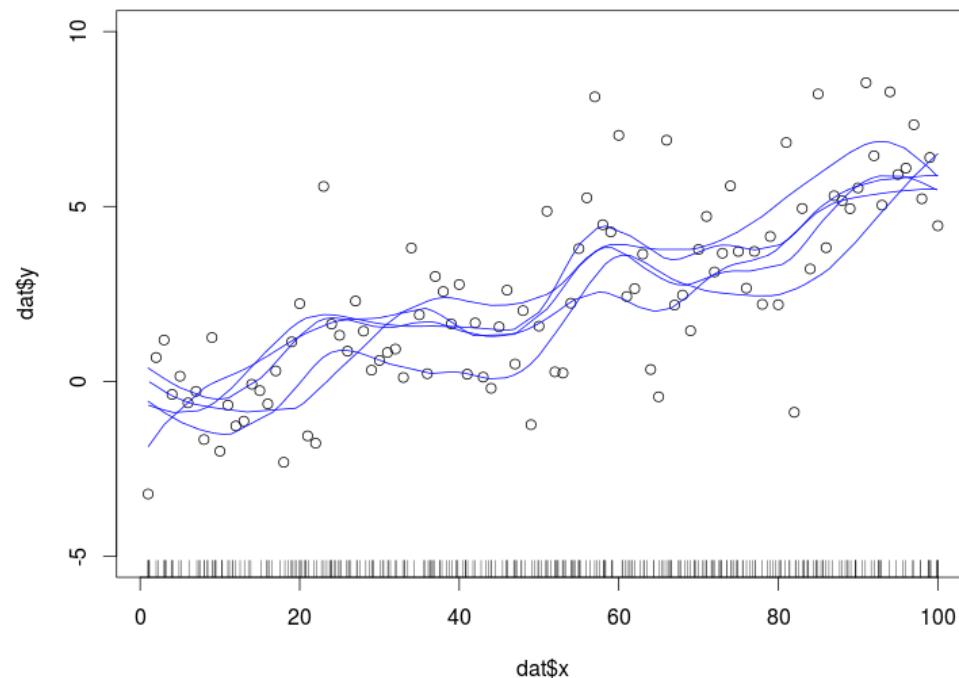
The relationship between two continuous may have a discontinuity!



Fuentealba, M.P., Zhang, J., Kenworthy, K., Erickson, J., Kruse, J. & Trenholm, L. (2016) Transpiration responses of warm-season turfgrass in relation to progressive soil drying. *Scientia Horticulturae*, 198, 249–253.

Segmented / piecewise regression / breakpoint analysis
segmented (a package)

I don't know, and don't care what function to make between my two continuous variables, but I do want one!



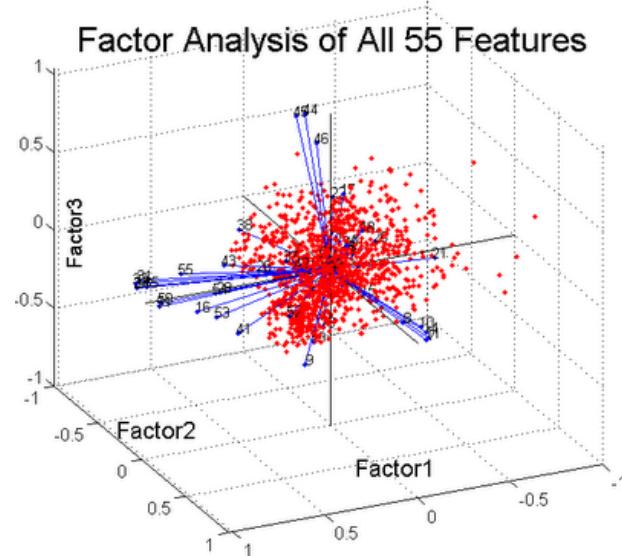
Generalised additive models
mgcv (a package)

I have multiple response variables!

Table 3. Results of the physico-chemical parameters and metals analysed in natural waters of the upper Rio Doce River basin (Quadrilátero Ferrifero)

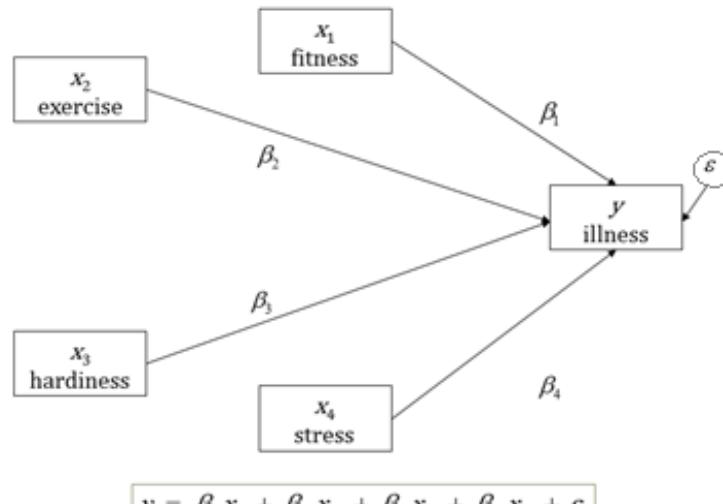
Sample	pH	DOC ^a / (mg L ⁻¹)	Tempera-ture / °C	Alc ^b / μS	Cond ^c / mV	ORP ^d / mV	Turb ^e / NTU	Resis ^f / kΩ	TDS ^g / (mg L ⁻¹)	Cl [−] / (μg L ⁻¹)	Ba ²⁺ / (μg L ⁻¹)	Ca ²⁺ / (μg L ⁻¹)	Fe ²⁺ / (μg L ⁻¹)	K ⁺ / (μg L ⁻¹)	Mg ²⁺ / (μg L ⁻¹)	Mn ²⁺ / (μg L ⁻¹)	Na ⁺ / (μg L ⁻¹)	S ²⁻ / (μg L ⁻¹)	Sr ²⁺ / (μg L ⁻¹)
S1A	5.92	2.79	24.0	ND ^h	10.8	155	6.57	90.4	6.9	0.98	8.7	1.22	4342.0	0.98	0.16	112.6	1.3	0.34	4.8
S1B	5.30	1.40	24.1	4.3	26.8	102	4.10	39.5	15.6	4.49	1.3	0.76	253.1	0.11	0.03	32.4	0.3	0.11	2.1
S2A	6.64	2.62	25.0	ND	28.6	108	7.29	35.0	17.9	2.41	14.7	1.35	11.5	0.32	0.65	31.6	0.3	0.09	6.4
S2B	6.16	1.17	27.4	11.9	19.5	58	32.60	48.6	12.5	4.49	54.3	2.05	36.9	0.32	0.79	4.4	0.5	0.13	7.7
S2C	7.70	1.51	22.4	5.0	11.2	268	64.80	87.6	7.2	0.50	6.9	1.54	77.6	0.06	0.45	35.7	0.3	< LOQ ⁱ	3.1
S3A	6.33	ND	22.7	7.6	19.8	109	2.81	50.3	12.4	ND	9.9	0.83	82.2	2.50	0.25	78.7	0.6	0.17	8.8
S3B	6.29	3.88	18.0	5.0	7.8	211	3.74	98.2	6.6	ND	8.1	2.00	10.6	0.45	0.33	72.6	1.0	0.45	12.7
S4A	7.45	2.71	19.1	17.5	41.2	59	36.80	24.1	26.1	ND	7.7	2.42	68.8	0.60	1.47	9.8	1.0	0.14	11.8
S4B	6.73	0.72	16.0	18.4	39.8	207	0.99	24.9	26.4	ND	9.4	4.06	65.2	0.36	1.99	6.4	1.5	0.27	16.7
S5	7.09	1.40	24.4	6.0	7.5	79	34.30	132.1	4.7	2.66	6.7	0.52	70.5	1.90	0.15	21.7	0.4	0.07	2.1
S6	7.25	1.48	25.7	36.4	127.3	45	267.00	0.0	80.7	2.33	27.3	6.27	680.0	0.95	2.40	105.3	12.3	3.15	11.0
S7	6.89	1.38	22.2	8.9	35.5	62	279.00	28.2	22.5	0.66	20.8	2.48	356.3	1.86	0.88	234.6	2.5	0.22	4.3
S8	7.30	< 0.50	21.4	8.9	20.5	61	9.67	48.0	13.1	4.66	10.4	1.37	71.7	0.18	0.62	2.0	0.4	0.07	3.9
S9A	5.40	3.83	15.6	2.0	8.0	247	1.24	119.7	5.2	0.50	5.9	1.65	469.4	0.48	0.14	8.3	1.5	0.19	2.1
S9B	6.22	2.20	16.8	3.0	4.6	183	ND	189.9	3.0	0.75	1.3	0.30	104.0	0.12	0.14	3.9	0.3	< LOQ	0.9
S10	5.75	3.63	13.9	2.5	5.0	218	0.79	172.7	4.0	ND	6.0	0.92	119.1	0.26	0.09	5.6	1.0	0.09	2.0

^aStandard deviation calculated by replicate analyses was less than 10%; ^bGiven in mg CaCO₃ L⁻¹; ^cND: Not determined; ^dLOQ: Limit of quantification; ^eDOC: dissolved organic carbon; ^fAlc: alkalinity; ^gCond: conductivity; ^hORP: redox potential; ⁱTurb: turbidity; ^jResis: resistivity; ^kTDS: total dissolved solids.

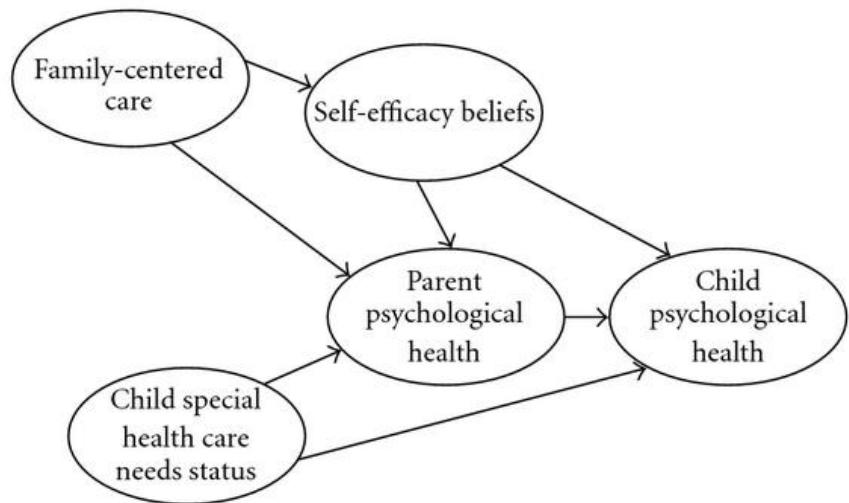


Multivariate analyses (PCA, NMDS, RDA, clustering, constrained ordination, ...)
vegan (a package); multivariate [taskview](#)

I have a network / system of variables



Multiple regression



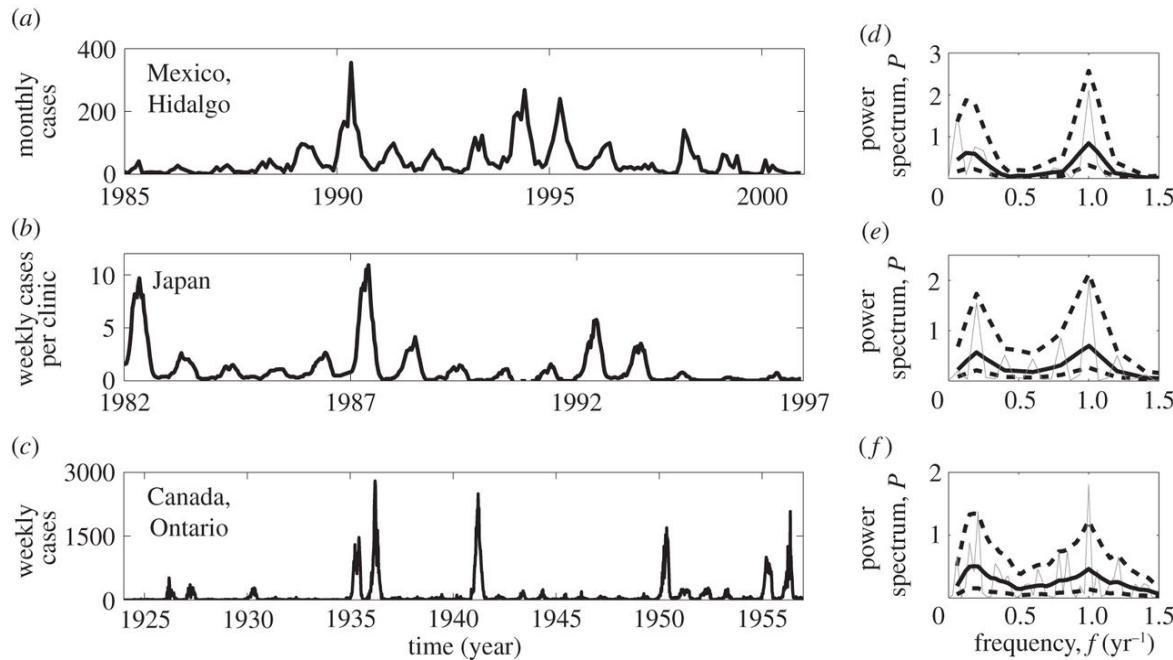
Path analysis / structural equation modelling
sem and lavaan (packages)

I have some prior information

The Posterior	The Evidence	The Prior
$P(H E)$	The probability of getting this evidence if this hypothesis were true	The probability of H being true, before gathering evidence
The probability that the hypothesis (H) is true given the evidence (E)	$\frac{P(E H) P(H)}{P(E)}$	The marginal probability of the evidence (Prob of E over all possibilities)

Bayesian methods
`RStan`, `R-INLA`, `rjags` (packages)
(Book: Statistical Rethinking by McElreath)

I have a series of values through time

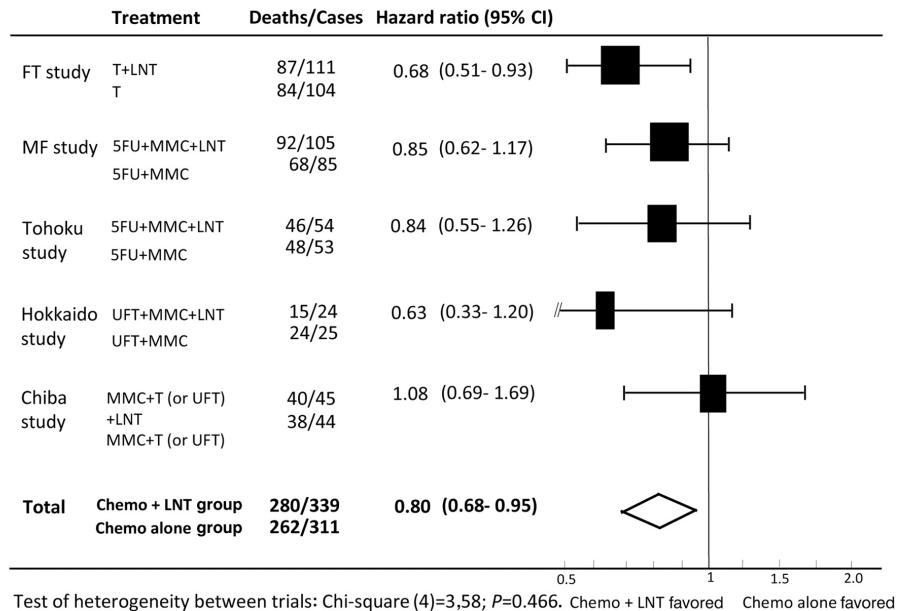


Rozhnova, G., Metcalf, C.J.E. & Grenfell, B.T.
(2013) Characterizing the dynamics of
rubella relative to measles: the role of
stochasticity. *Journal of The Royal Society
Interface*, 10.

Time series analyses

Many base functions (acf); **forecast**, **rEDM** packages

I'm reviewing and analysing the results of many studies



Oba, K., Kobayashi, M., Matsui, T., Kodera, Y. & Sakamoto, J. (2009) Individual patient based meta-analysis of lentinan for unresectable/recurrent gastric cancer. Anticancer research, 29, 2739-45.

Meta-analysis metafor package (and others)

My response variable is the amount of time until something happened

type	time	delta
1	1	1
1	3	1
1	3	1
1	4	1
1	10	1
1	13	1
1	13	1
1	16	1
1	16	1
1	24	1
1	26	1
1	27	1
1	28	1
1	30	1

type

Tumor DNA profile

(1=Aneuploid Tumor, 2=Diploid Tumor)

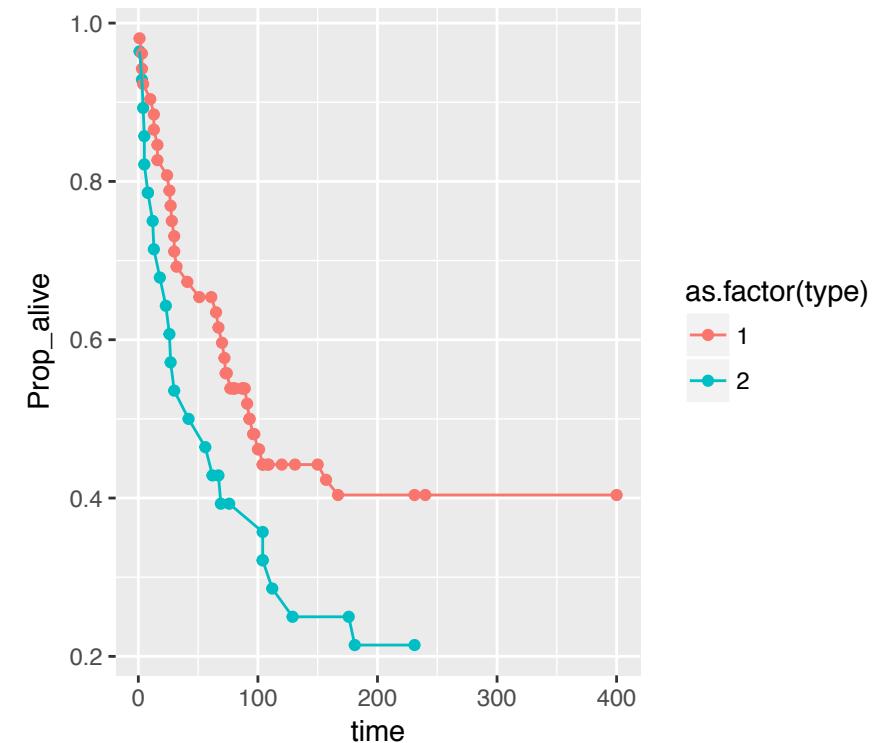
time

Time to death or on-study time, weeks

delta

Death indicator (0=alive, 1=dead)

Censoring



Survival analysis survival package (and others)

I can't fix my residuals

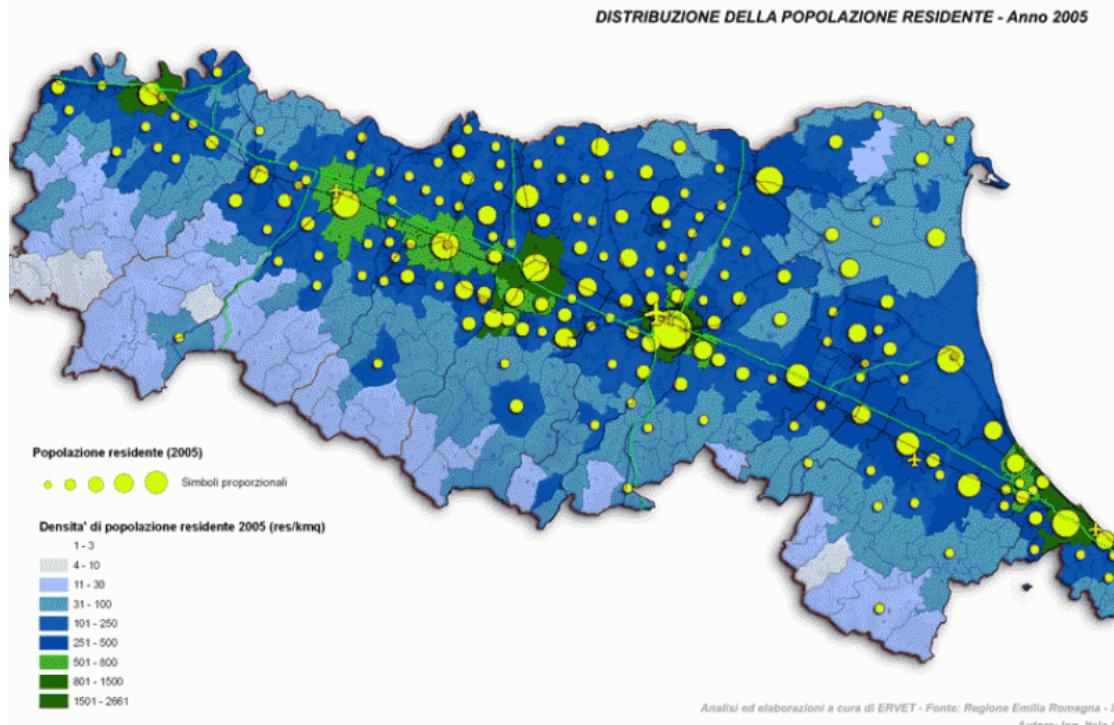
Kruskal–Wallis

Somewhat equivalent to

one-way analysis of variance

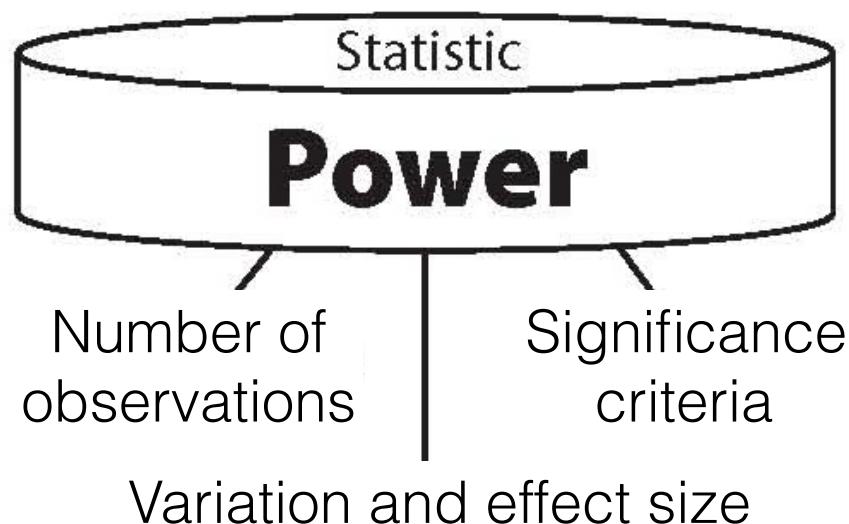
Nonparametric analysis
base package (and others)

My data points are distributed in space, and I have their locations (e.g. latitude & longitude)



Spatial analysis
spatial taskview

I want to make sure my planned experiment has adequate statistical power



Power analysis
pwr package

Multiple books about each

Some methods are not mutually
exclusive

E.g. Bayesian methods can be used for most of them.

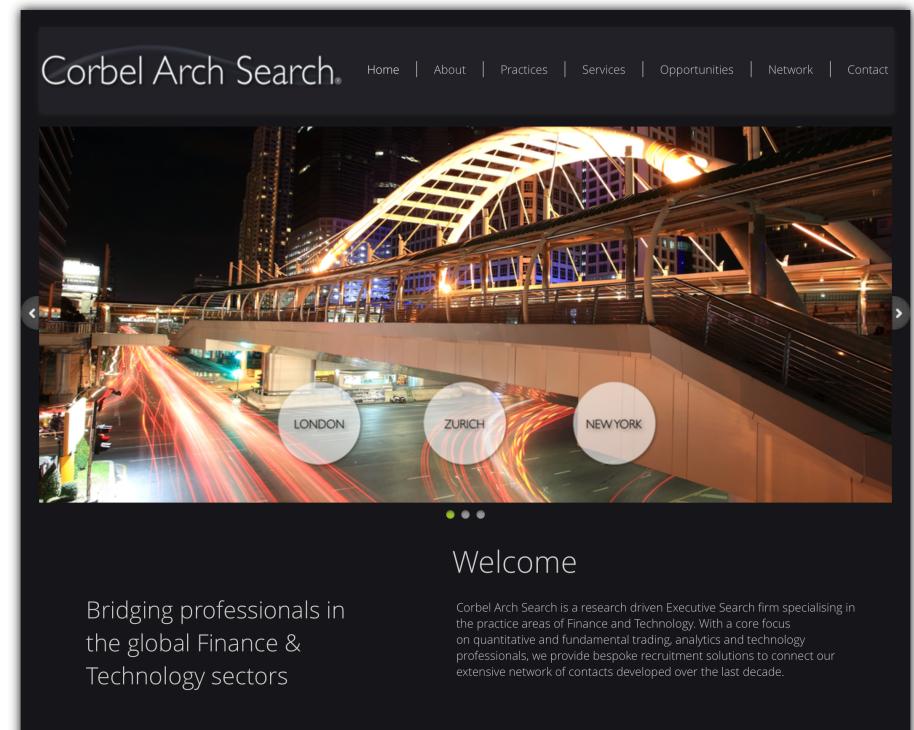
I want to work as a data scientist / analyst and makes lots of money

The most common first job (within our recruitment area of quant trading and finance technology), after completing a Masters / PhD in a science was “quantitative researcher” or “quantitative analyst” or “data scientist” .

The most common skills required for this (and therefore possibly something to think of covering / including in the course are):

- Understanding or exposure to **Machine Learning Techniques** (over the past 3 years this has become a must)
- Experience working with large data sets (**data manipulation and visualization**)
- Experience with numerical **programming** in an object-oriented language is useful
- Languages: Java / C / **Python** (or at least one scripting language or some exposure / project with a scripting language such as Perl / Python).
- Research languages: **R** or Matlab
- **Time series analysis and forecasting**, this is very relevant for finance

We do all of these in my ecology group :)



Machine learning, time series analysis, forecasting

I want to work as a data scientist / analyst
and makes lots of money

<https://blogs.denison.edu/growingda/2018/03/22/da-350-labs/>

Machine learning, time series analysis, forecasting

R / RStudio evolves

```
R version 3.3.2 (2016-10-31) -- "Sincere Pumpkin Patch"
Copyright (C) 2016 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-apple-darwin13.4.0 (64-bit)

R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions.
Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.

Natural language support but running in an English locale

R is a collaborative project with many contributors.
Type 'contributors()' for more information and
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.

Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.

Hello Owen
[1] "R.app GUI 1.68 (7288) x86_64-apple-darwin13.4.0]"
[2] "Workspace restored from /Users/owenpetchey/.RData"
[3] "History restored from /Users/owenpetchey/.Rapp.history"

2017-02-18 12:18:47.966 R[16660:4339193] *** WARNING: Method
convertPointFromBase: in class NSView is deprecated on 10.7 and
later. It should not be used in new applications.
>
```

```
Mixed_ggplot_lecture.R
1 fmList_ls()
2
3 ## install the mixed model package lme4 and pbkrtest
4 install.packages("lme4")
5 install.packages("broom")
6 install.packages("pbkrtest")
7 ## (remember, you only have to do this once)
8
9 ## load the packages we'll need
10 library(lme4) # <- we just installed this
11 library(pbkrtest)
12 library(ggplot2)
13 library(grid)
14 library(gridExtra)
15 library(codiverse)
16 library(broom)
17
18 ##### get the data and explore it #####
19 ## *** get the data and explore it ***
20
Console -> 
R version 3.3.2 (2016-10-31) -- "Sincere Pumpkin Patch"
Copyright (C) 2016 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-apple-darwin13.4.0 (64-bit)

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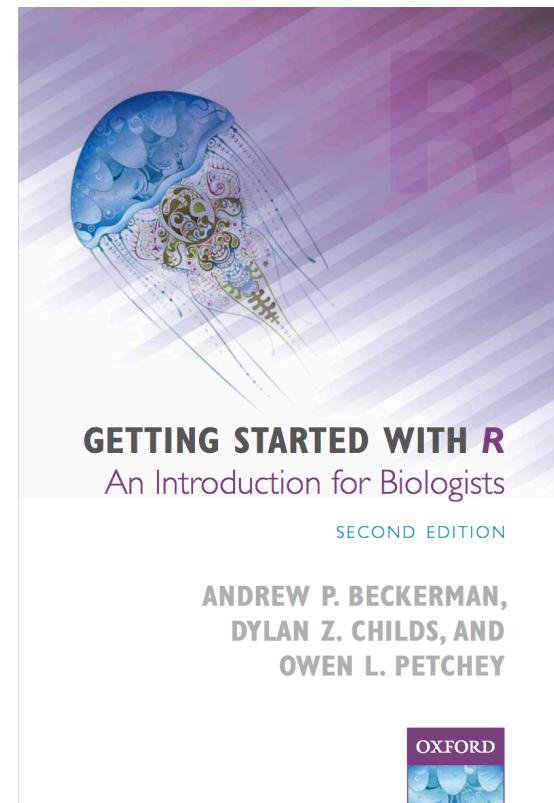
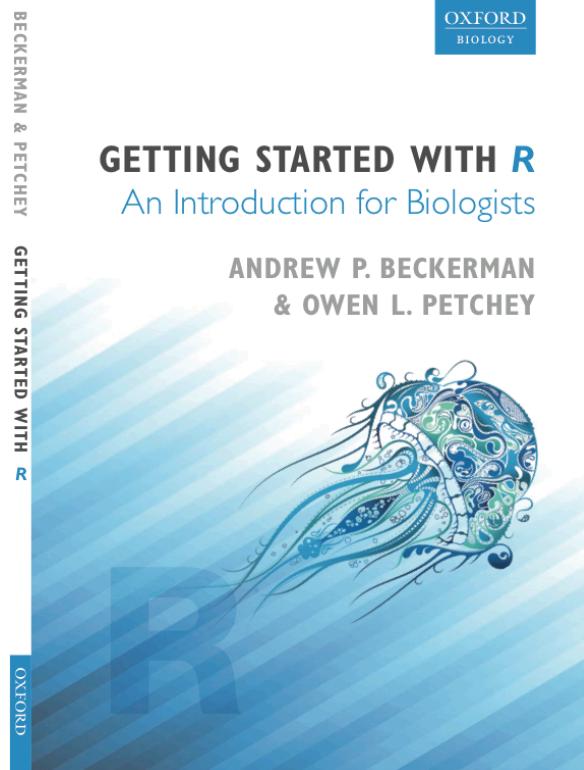
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Type 'q()' to quit R.

Hello Owen
>
```

R / RStudio evolves



Statistical methods and thinking evolves

“There was a time in applied statistics when even ordinary multiple regression was considered cutting edge, something for only experts to fiddle with.”



Richard McElreath

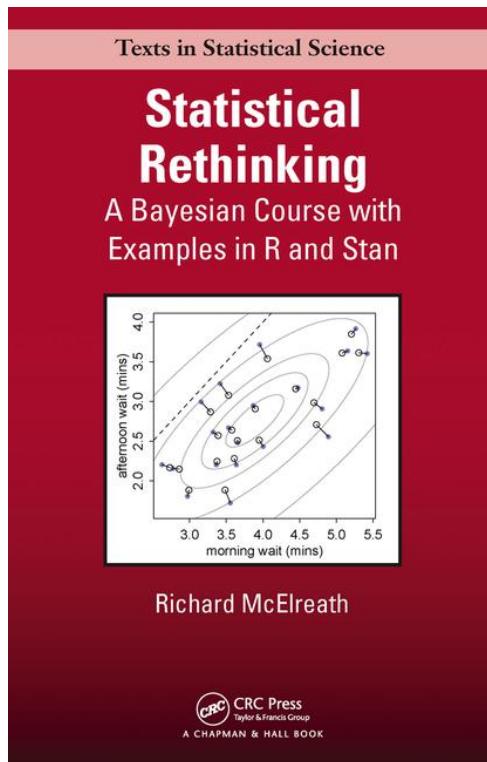
@rlmcelreath

Evolutionary Anthropology, behavioral ecology, Bayesian statistics. Bayes stats course: xcelab.net/rm/statistical...

📍 MPI-EVA Leipzig

🔗 xcelab.net/rm/

Multilevel Bayesian Modelling



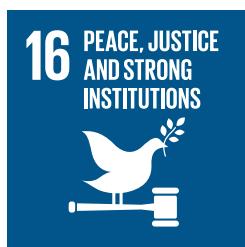
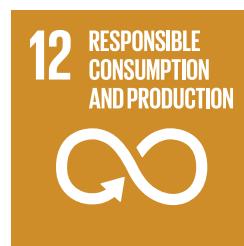
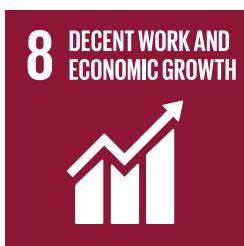
A screenshot of a YouTube channel page for 'Statistical Rethinking Winter 2015' by Richard McElreath. The channel has 21 videos and 29,646 views. The page includes a navigation bar with links to 'Videos', 'Playlists', 'Channels', 'Discussion', and 'About'. Below the navigation bar, there is a section titled 'Statistical Rethinking Winter 2015' with a thumbnail for the course. A list of 7 lectures follows:

- 1 Statistical Rethinking - Lecture 01 by Richard McElreath
- 2 Statistical Rethinking - Lecture 02 by Richard McElreath
- 3 Statistical Rethinking - Lecture 03 by Richard McElreath
- 4 Statistical Rethinking - Lecture 04 by Richard McElreath
- 5 Statistical Rethinking - Lecture 05 by Richard McElreath
- 6 Statistical Rethinking - Lecture 06 by Richard McElreath
- 7 Statistical Rethinking - Lecture 07 by Richard McElreath

Can all problems be solved with data and analyses?



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Necessary but not sufficient