BeNice demo

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2 Feb 2016

This is the abstract. It has 2 paragraphs.

# print function

This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents. For more details on using R Markdown see <http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com>.

When you click the **Knit** button a document will be generated that includes both content as well as the output of any embedded R code chunks within the document. You can embed an R code chunk like this:

x <- seq(1, 10, 1)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 0 | 1 |
| 3 | 7 |

## <!-- html table generated in R 3.2.2 by xtable 1.8-0 package -->  
## <!-- Tue Feb 2 15:29:39 2016 -->  
## <table border=1>  
## <tr> <th> </th> <th> V1 </th> </tr>  
## <tr> <td align="right"> 0 </td> <td align="right"> 5 </td> </tr>  
## <tr> <td align="right"> 1 </td> <td align="right"> 5 </td> </tr>  
## </table>

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Package | Topic | Title |
| graphics | filled.contour | Level (Contour) Plots |
| lattice | levelplot | Level plots and contour plots |
| lattice | panel.levelplot | Panel Functions for levelplot and contourplot |
| sm | addplot | Internal sm functions |

## Referencing to figure or tables:

What you always wanted to know about cars is shown in table 1 or figure 2

## GLM output

cuse <- read.table("http://data.princeton.edu/wws509/datasets/cuse.dat", header=TRUE)  
lrfit <- glm( cbind(using, notUsing) ~ age + education + wantsMore , family = binomial, data=cuse)

##   
## Call: glm(formula = cbind(using, notUsing) ~ age + education + wantsMore,   
## family = binomial, data = cuse)  
##   
## Coefficients:  
## (Intercept) age25-29 age30-39 age40-49 educationlow   
## -0.8082 0.3894 0.9086 1.1892 -0.3250   
## wantsMoreyes   
## -0.8330   
##   
## Degrees of Freedom: 15 Total (i.e. Null); 10 Residual  
## Null Deviance: 165.8   
## Residual Deviance: 29.92 AIC: 113.4

##   
## Call:  
## glm(formula = cbind(using, notUsing) ~ age + education + wantsMore,   
## family = binomial, data = cuse)  
##   
## Deviance Residuals:   
## Min 1Q Median 3Q Max   
## -2.5148 -0.9376 0.2408 0.9822 1.7333   
##   
## Coefficients:  
## Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)   
## (Intercept) -0.8082 0.1590 -5.083 3.71e-07 \*\*\*  
## age25-29 0.3894 0.1759 2.214 0.02681 \*   
## age30-39 0.9086 0.1646 5.519 3.40e-08 \*\*\*  
## age40-49 1.1892 0.2144 5.546 2.92e-08 \*\*\*  
## educationlow -0.3250 0.1240 -2.620 0.00879 \*\*   
## wantsMoreyes -0.8330 0.1175 -7.091 1.33e-12 \*\*\*  
## ---  
## Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1  
##   
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)  
##   
## Null deviance: 165.772 on 15 degrees of freedom  
## Residual deviance: 29.917 on 10 degrees of freedom  
## AIC: 113.43  
##   
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4

Statistical models

Model 1

(Intercept)

-0.81 (0.16)\*\*\*

age25-29

0.39 (0.18)\*

age30-39

0.91 (0.16)\*\*\*

age40-49

1.19 (0.21)\*\*\*

educationlow

-0.32 (0.12)\*\*

wantsMoreyes

-0.83 (0.12)\*\*\*

AIC

113.43

BIC

118.06

Log Likelihood

-50.71

Deviance

29.92

Num. obs.

16

***p < 0.001,*** *p < 0.01,* p < 0.05

Estimate

Std. Error

z value

Pr(>|z|)

(Intercept)

-0.8082

0.1590

-5.08

0.0000

age25-29

0.3894

0.1759

2.21

0.0268

age30-39

0.9086

0.1646

5.52

0.0000

age40-49

1.1892

0.2144

5.55

0.0000

educationlow

-0.3250

0.1240

-2.62

0.0088

wantsMoreyes

-0.8330

0.1175

-7.09

0.0000

Df

Deviance

Resid. Df

Resid. Dev

NULL

15

165.77

age

3

79.19

12

86.58

education

1

6.16

11

80.42

wantsMore

1

50.50

10

29.92

When considering all the coefficients from our glm we observe that none of them are significant (all p > 0).

We observe that the average value of x was 108.79±1.04 and the average of y was 108.79±1.04. This difference was not significant (mean difference = -10.4ms [-12.38, -8.41], t=-10.4, df=99, p<0.01).

We observed however a significant correlation between x and y (r=0.7[0.58,0.58], t=9.71, df=98, p<0.01).