PH142 Review
Session: Week 1

PH142 GSI team
July 6th, 2023

Announcement

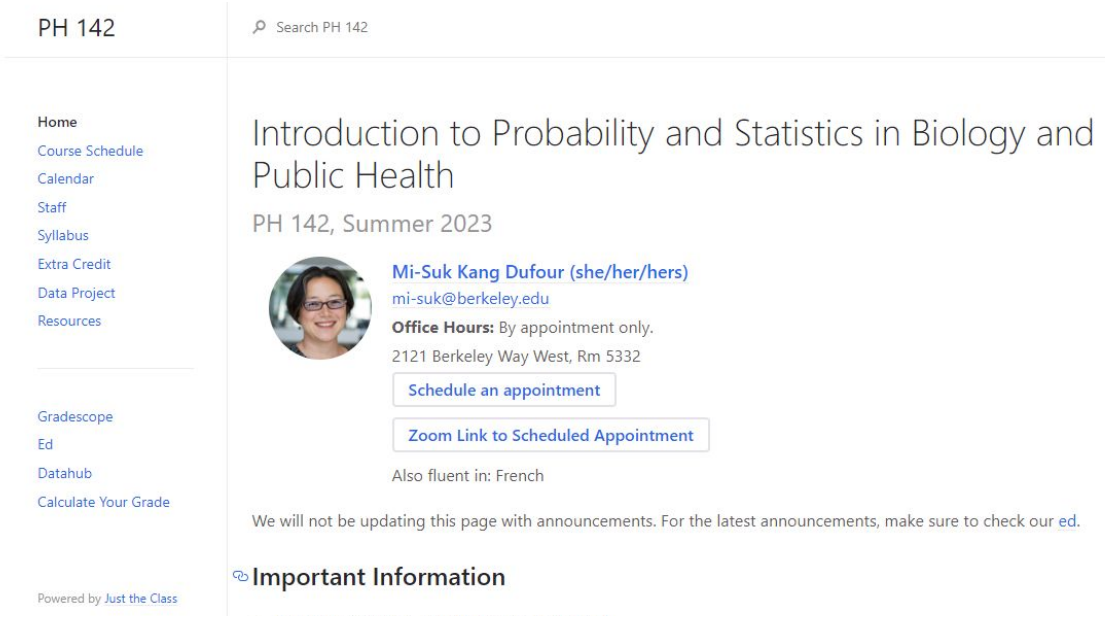
- Deadlines
  - Lecture quizzes on Gradescope
  - Lab 1: due 07/07 on Datahub
  - Lab 2: due 07/10 on Datahub
  - Homework 1&2: not turned in - for you to use as practice
- Midterm I: released 07/14 - available until 5pm 7/15
- Data Project
  - Check out instructions on https://ph142-ucb.github.io/su23/data-proj/.
  - Part I due on 07/17, 10pm PST

Objectives

- Summarize key course technologies, resources, and policies.
- Review materials from lectures 1-2.
  - PPDAC Approach
  - Categorical Data Visualization
  - Intro to R

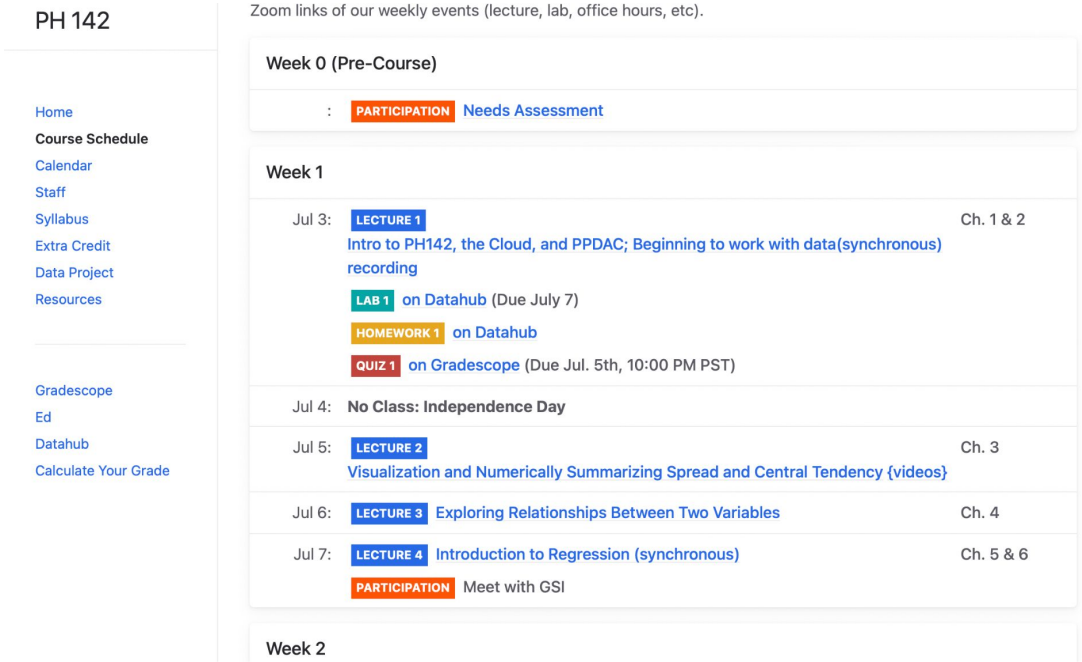
Key Technologies & Resources

Course website: https://ph142-ucb.github.io/su23/



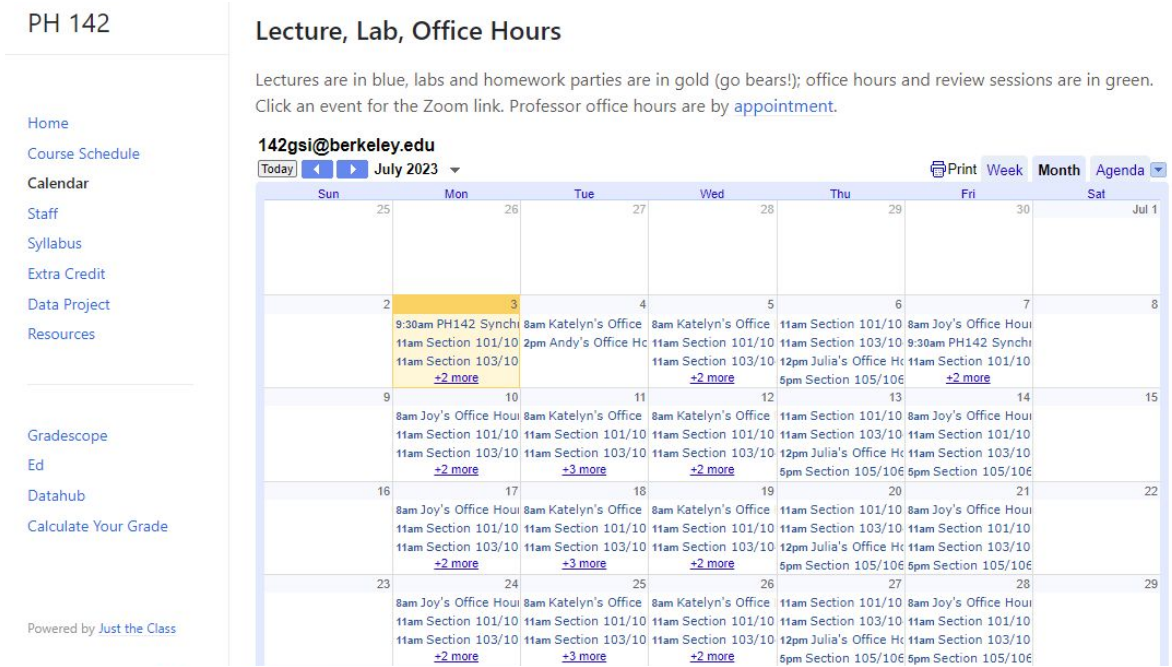
Key Technologies & Resources

Accessing slides and recordings:



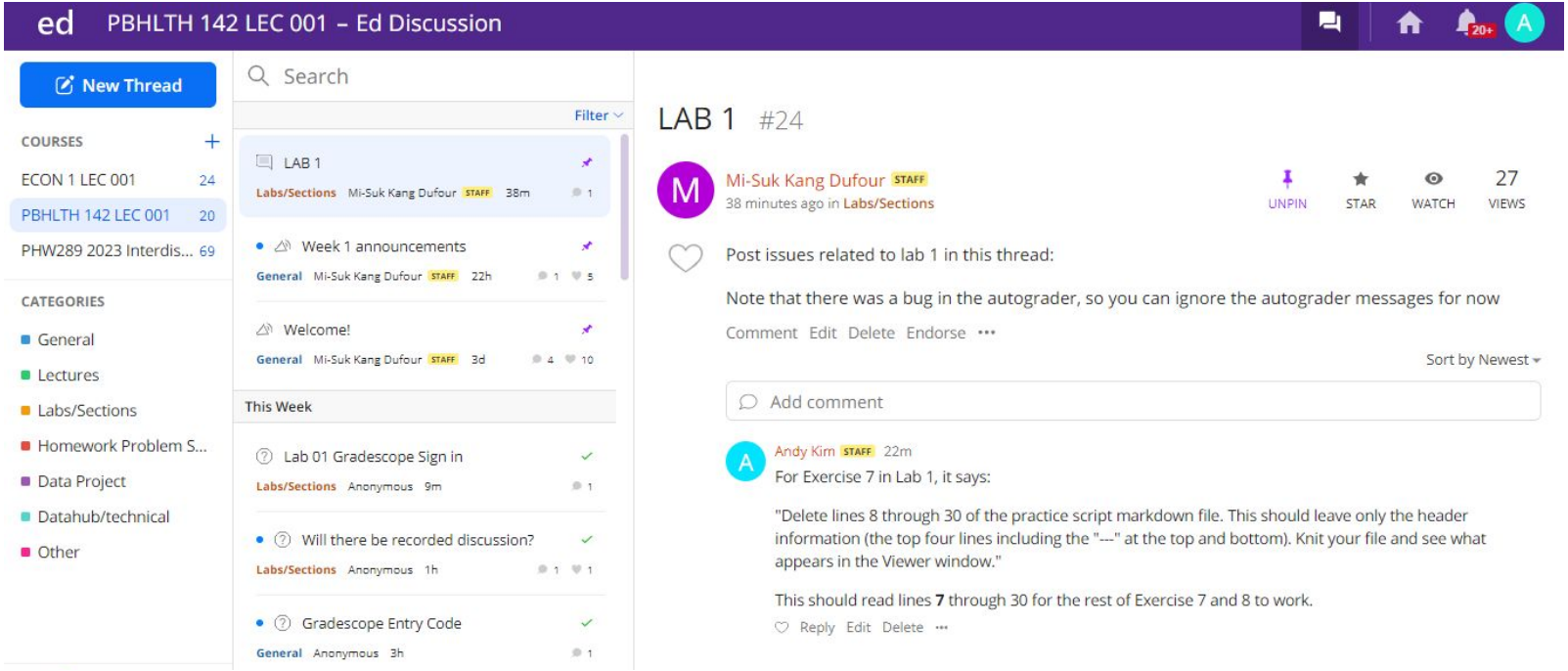
Key Technologies & Resources

Course Calendar:



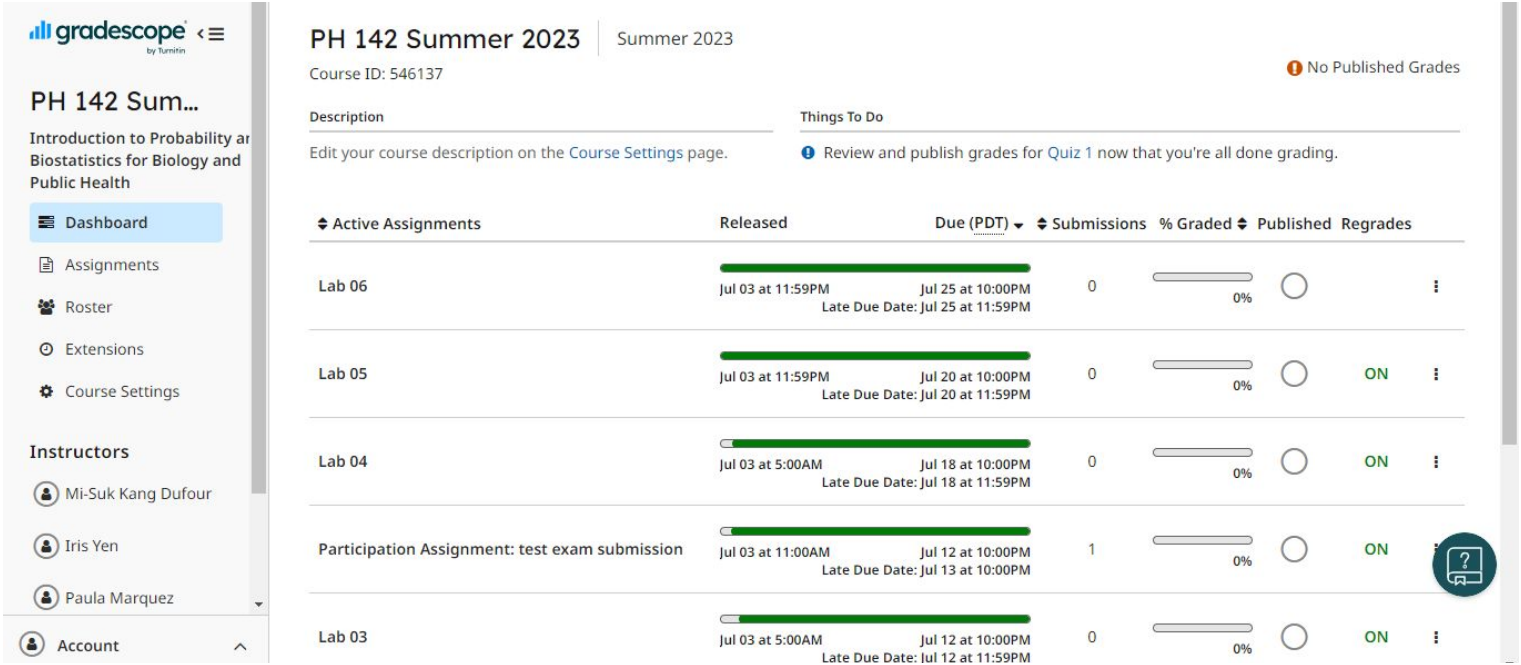
Key Technologies & Resources

Ed discussion: edstem.org



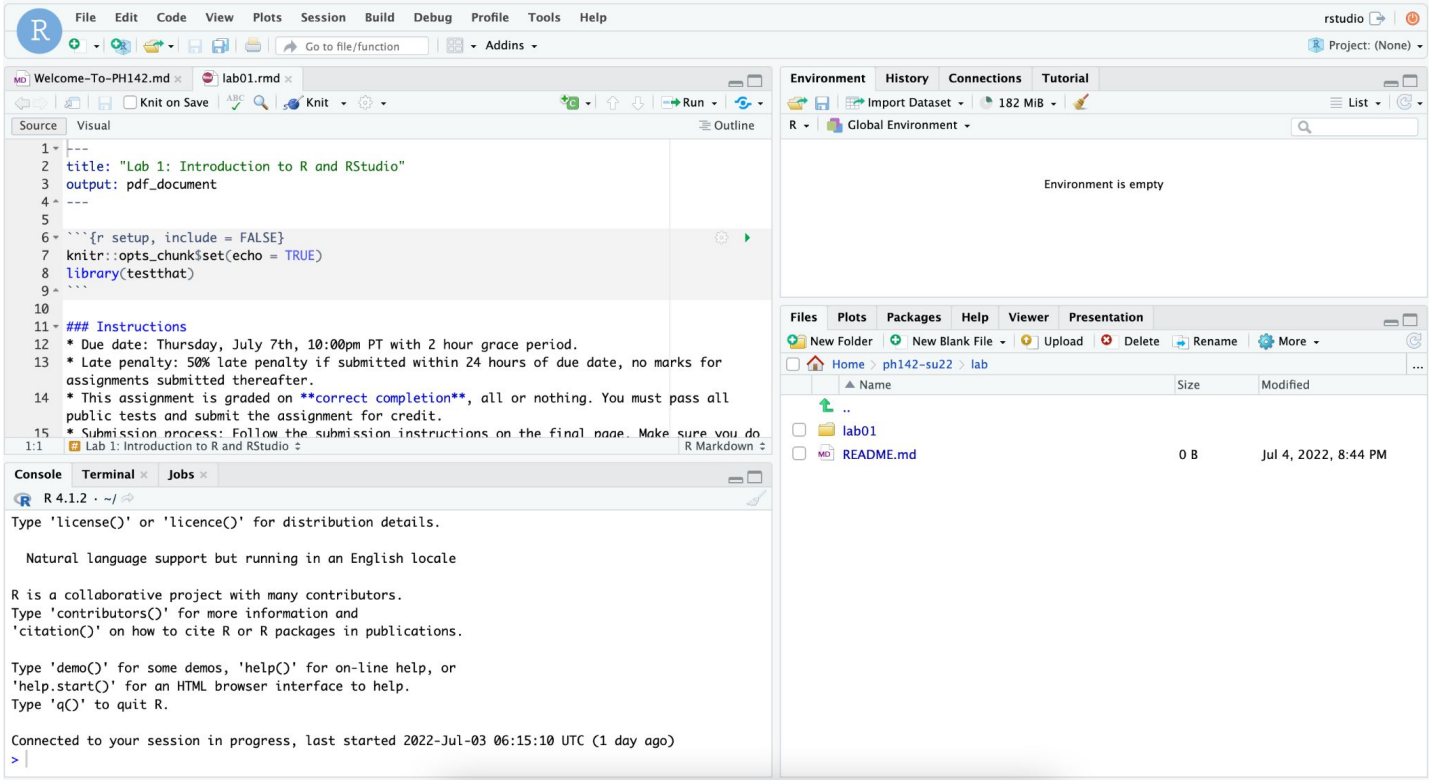
Key Technologies & Resources

Gradescope: gradescope.com

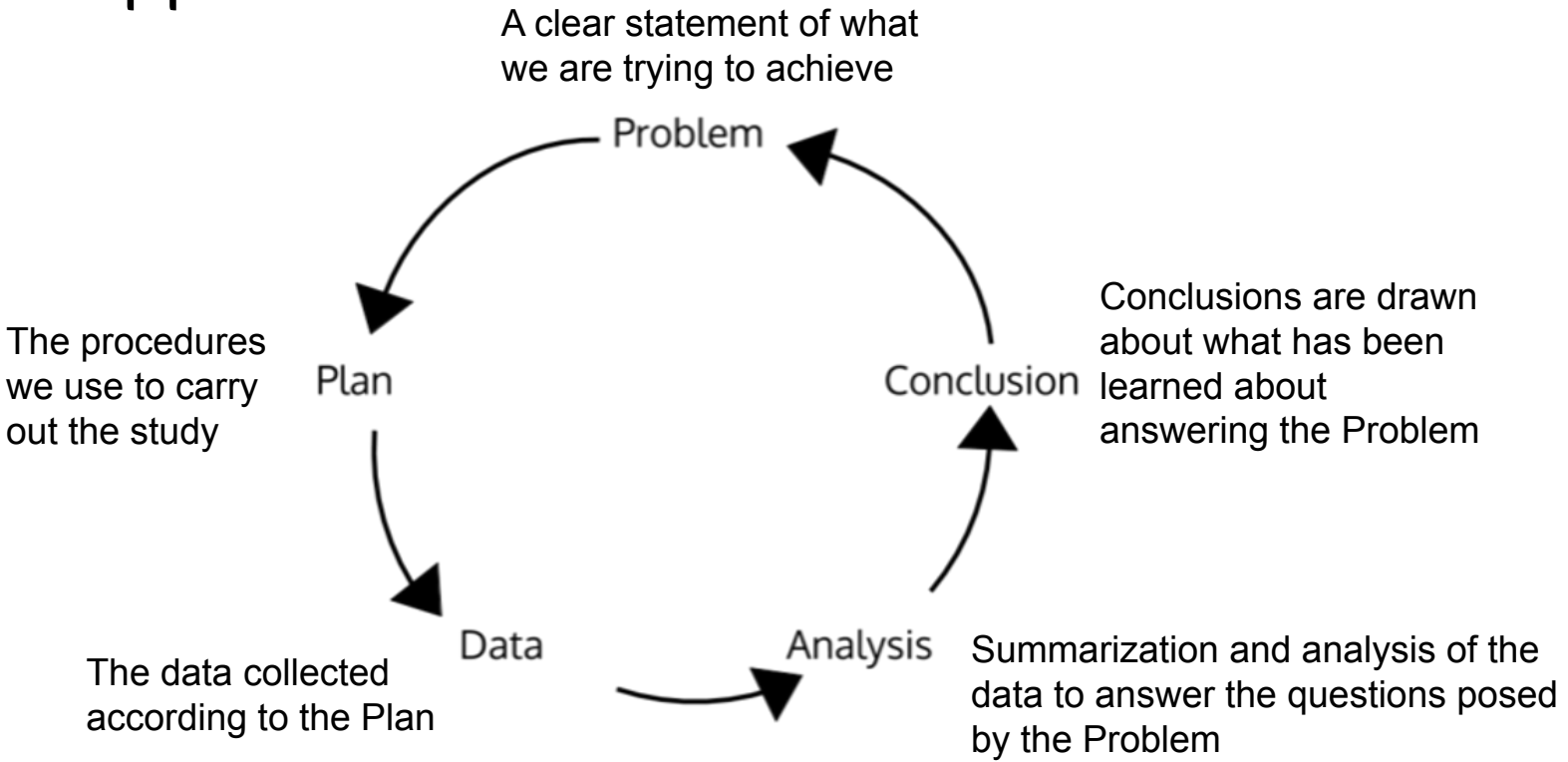


Key Technologies & Resources

Datahub:



PPDAC Approach



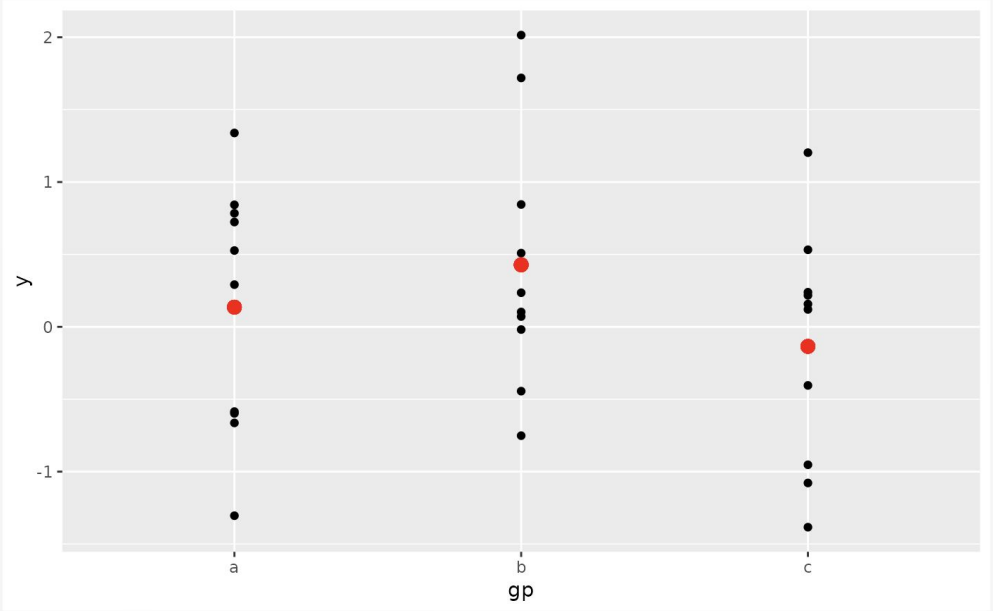
Visualization of Categorical Data: “ggplot2”

1. Install and load the “ggplot2” package
    a. install.packages(“ggplot2”)
    b. library(ggplot2)
2. Specify your data, and what to have on the x and y axes
3. Create a plot: geom_ functions (many options)
    a. geom_bar, geom_histogram, geom_point, geom_line
    b. Tip: picture how you want to visualize your data in your head first, then pick the function that helps you achieve your goal :)
4. Change the style of your plot
    a. labs() function: update your main title, axis names, caption
    b. theme() function: change the size of your title, font, and position

Visualization of Categorical Data: “ggplot2”

e.g. https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/reference/ggplot.html

```
ggplot(df, aes(gp, y)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_point(data = ds, aes(y = mean), colour = 'red', size = 3)
```



Types of Variables

- Categorical: a variable that has grouping levels
  - Nominal: no underlying order or rank, e.g. blood type, zip code
  - Ordinal: with an underlying order or rank, e.g. blood pressure level (low, normal, high)
- Quantitative: a numeric variable which you can perform mathematical operations on
  - Discrete: can be counted, e.g. the number of cookies in the bag you got from a bakery
  - Continuous: can be measured precisely, with a rule or scale, e.g. 5.34 grams of cornstarch

Intro to R

- Library
  - A library is a package of functions, and you can load this package of functions by running library(ggplot2), library(dplyr)
  - Make sure you have them first, otherwise you need to do install.packages() first
- Read your data: e.g. how to read a .csv file
  - `library(readr)`
  - `mydata <- read_csv('my_data.csv')`
- Some functions to get a quick look of your data
  - head(mydata): shows the first 6 rows of the dataset
  - dim(mydata): shows the total number of rows by the total number of columns
  - names(mydata) or colnames(mydata): shows all the variable names (column names) of the dataset
  - str(mydata): summarizes the information above and more

Data manipulation: functions in library(dplyr)

First, do `library(dplyr)` to have the package in your environment.

- rename() → renames variables (columns)
  - `new_dataset <- old_dataset %>% rename(new_name = old_name)`
  - or: `new_dataset <- rename(old_dataset, new_name = old_name)`
- select() → subsets variables (columns)
  - `smaller_data <- old_data %>% select(variable1, variable2, variable3)`
  - `smaller_data <- select(old_data, variable1, variable2, variable3)`
  - `smaller_data <- select(old_data, variable1:variable3)`
  - To keep all variables other than variable1: `smaller_data <- old_data %>% select(- variable1)`
- arrange() → orders observations (rows) by a certain variable (column) or variables (columns)
  - `lake_data %>% arrange(ph)`
  - `lake_data %>% arrange(age_data, ph)`

Data manipulation: functions in library(dplyr)

- filter() → selects a subset of rows by certain conditions
  - If we want condition A AND condition B to be satisfied, use **,** or **&**
  - If we want condition A OR condition B to be satisfied, use **|** or **%in%**
  - `lake_data %>% filter(age_data == "recent")`
  - `lake_data %>% filter(lakes %in% c("Alligator", "Blue Cypress"))`
  - `lake_data %>% filter(ph > 6 | chlorophyll > 30)`

- mutate() → creates new variables
  - `lake_data_new <- lake_data %>% mutate(actual_fish_sample = number_fish_sampled * 100)`

- group_by() → groups the data by a categorical variable
  - `lake_data %>% group_by(age_data)%>% summarize(mean_ph = mean(ph))`

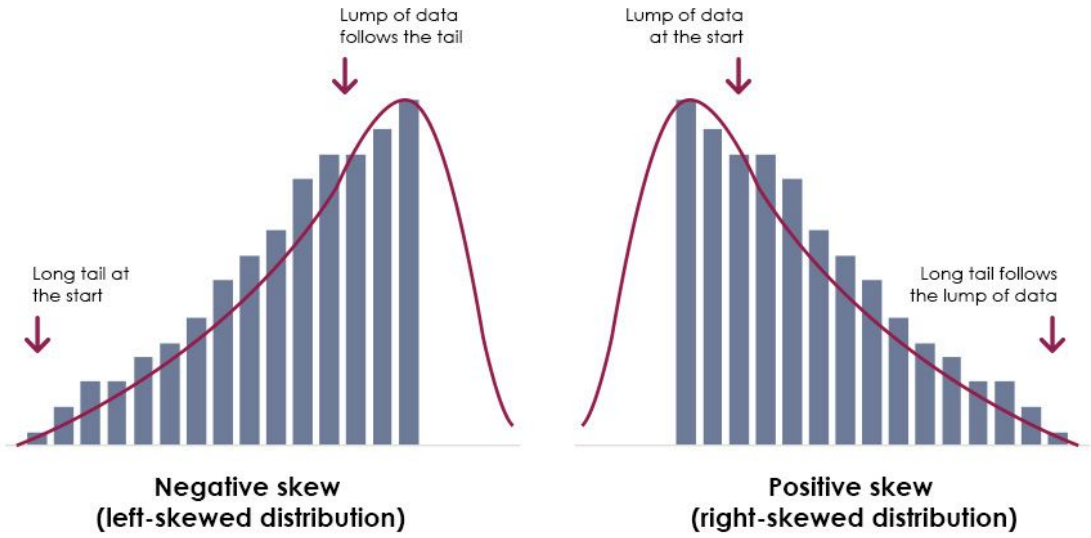
- summarize() → applies summary functions to calculate statistics
  - `lake_data %>% summarize(mean_ph = mean(ph), sd_ph = sd(ph))`

Measure of Central Tendency

- Mean and median are **approximately equal** when…
  - Distribution is symmetric
  - Data has one peak
  - There are no outliers

- Outliers: large effect on the mean

- Skewed data: mean ≠ median
  - Skewed right:
    mean > median
  - Skewed left:
    mean < median



Picture source: https://www.cambridgemaths.org/blogs/skewed-usage-skewed-distribution/

Measures of Spread

- Range = max - min
- IQR = Q3 - Q1
  - Five number summary in R!

```
CS_dat %>% summarize(min = min(cs_rate),
Q1 = quantile(cs_rate, 0.25), median = median(cs_rate),
Q3 = quantile(cs_rate, 0.75), max = max(cs_rate))
```

- Sample variance (s^2)
- Sample standard deviation (s)

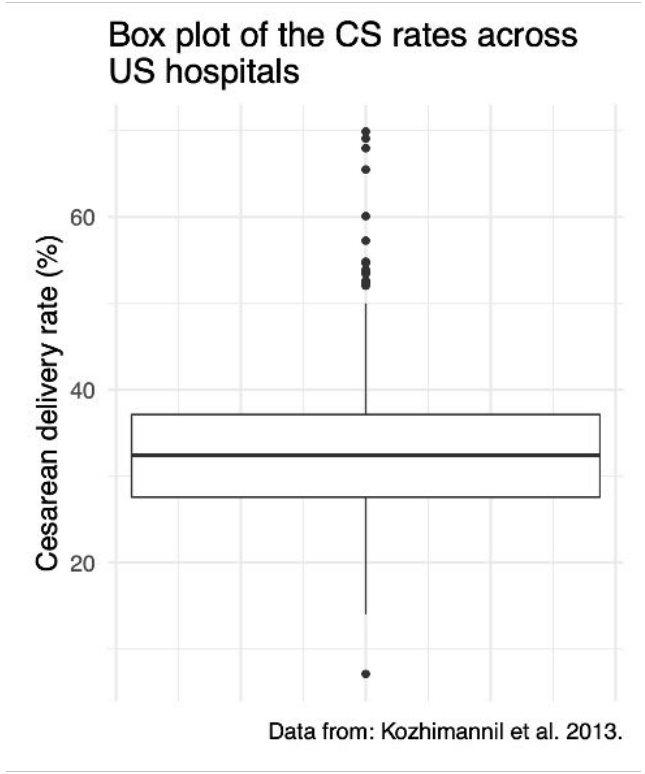
```
CS_dat %>% summarize(cs_sd = sd(cs_rate), cs_var = var(cs_rate))
```

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1}\sum_{i=1}^{n}(x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

Box plot

- Center line → median
- Top of box → Q3
- Bottom of box → Q1
- Top of top whisker → max value or highest point that is below Q3 + 1.5*IQR
- Bottom of bottom whisker → min value or lowest point that is above Q1 - 1.5*IQR
- Data points above and below whiskers → outliers

```
ggplot(CS_dat, aes(y = cs_rate)) +
geom_boxplot() +
ylab("Cesarean delivery rate (%)") +
labs(title = "Box plot of the CS rates across US hospitals",
    caption = "Data from: Kozhimannil et al. 2013.") +
theme_minimal(base_size = 15) +
scale_x_continuous(labels = NULL) # removes the labels from the x axis
```



Common Errors

- Two different code chunks are named the same thing.
- The same variable names that are listed in the instructions are used in your work.
- If your data isn't running, try reloading your past code chunks first.
- If you want to see the output of your data, just retype the name of your variable in a new line within the same code chunk and run again.

Questions?