

# ECOL 596

Practical and Reproducible Data Science  
for Ecology and Evolutionary Biology

The background of the slide features a dark blue, moody aesthetic. A human hand is visible on the left side, reaching out towards the center. In the center and right, there is a glowing, wireframe-style globe of the Earth. The globe is composed of numerous small, bright blue dots connected by thin, light blue lines, creating a network or data structure. The overall image conveys a sense of global connectivity, technology, and data science.

# What is “data science?”

a.k.a. biostatistics, biometry, analysis











$p dv = - \int p \left( \frac{r}{R} \right) dr$   
 $r = R \sin \theta$  is

$R(T_1 - T_2) = -nR \left[ \frac{p_2 v_1}{nR} - \frac{p_1 v_2}{nR} \right]$   
 $R = R \sin \theta$

$R(T_3 - T_2) = \frac{3}{2} nR \left[ \frac{p_2 v_1}{nR} - \frac{p_1 v_2}{nR} \right]$   
 $R = R \cos \theta$  for  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$

$\Delta U = n C_v \Delta T = n \left( \frac{5}{2} R \right) (T_1 - T_2)$   
 $= \frac{5}{2} nR (T_1 - T_2)$

Because as  $\theta$  is between  $0$  and  $2\pi$ , it retraces its steps.

$r = R \sin \theta$

$y = A + B \cos 2\theta$   
 When  $\theta = 0$ ,  $y = 5$   
 $5 = A + B$   
 When  $\theta = \pi$ ,  $y = -3$   
 $-3 = A - B$

$r = R \cos \theta$  for  $\pi/2 \leq \theta \leq \pi$

$y = A + B \cos \theta$   
 When  $\theta = 0$ ,  $y = 5$   
 $5 = A + B$   
 When  $\theta = \pi$ ,  $y = -3$   
 $-3 = A - B$

$\theta = \pi/6$   
 $\theta = 4\pi/3$

$\theta$	$r$
$7\pi/6$	$-1/2$
$4\pi/3$	$-\sqrt{3}/2$

$\theta = \pi/6$   
 $\theta = \pi/3$

$(0, -3)$   
 $(\pi, 5)$

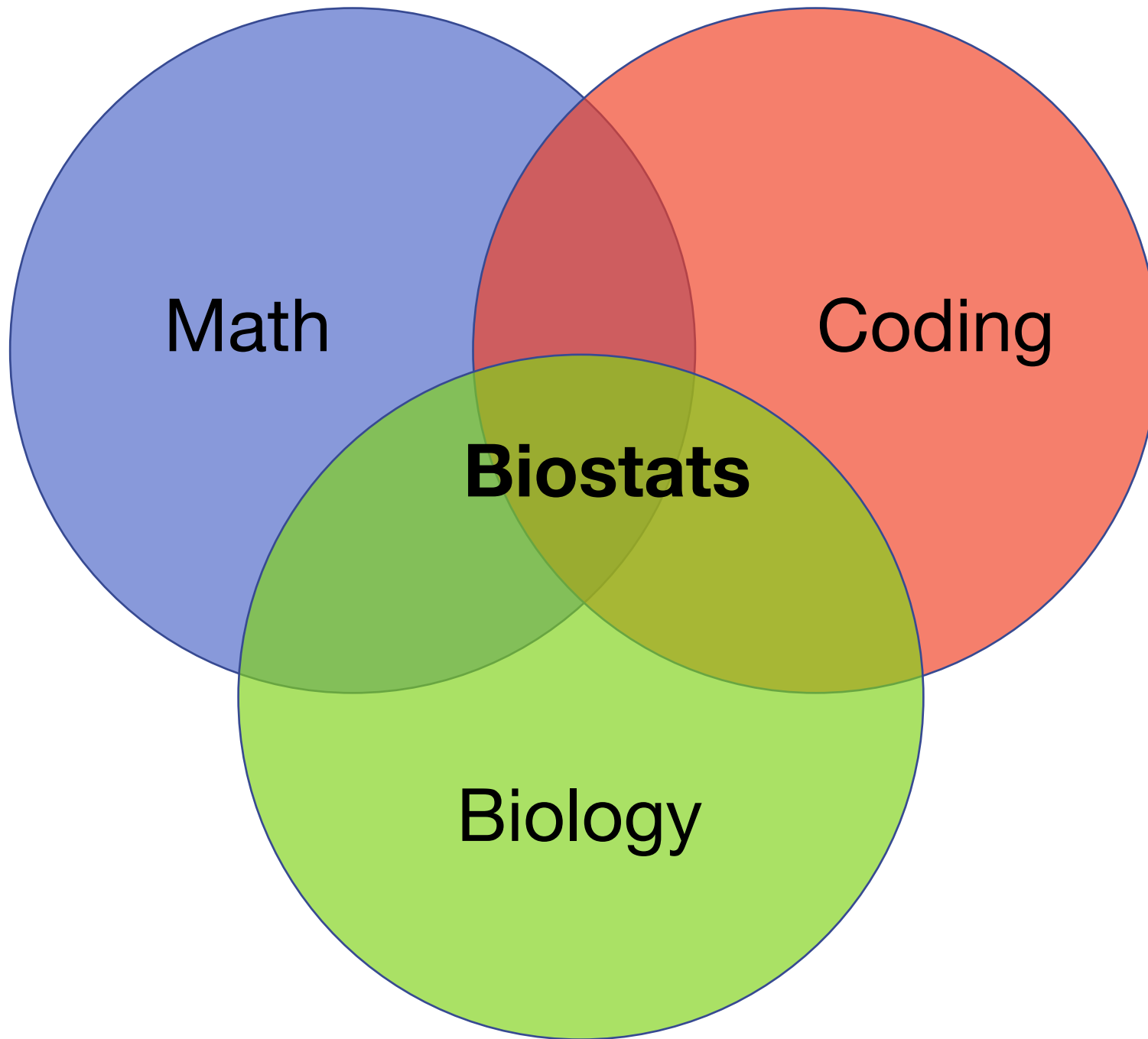
$(1, 0) = \text{begin}$   
 $(0, \pi/2)$  and  $(\pi/2, 0)$

$(1, 0)$   
 $(0, \pi/2)$



Data science helps  
us extract the signal  
from the noise







# Why do EEB grad students need data science?



Design good studies



Interpret your data



Test hypotheses



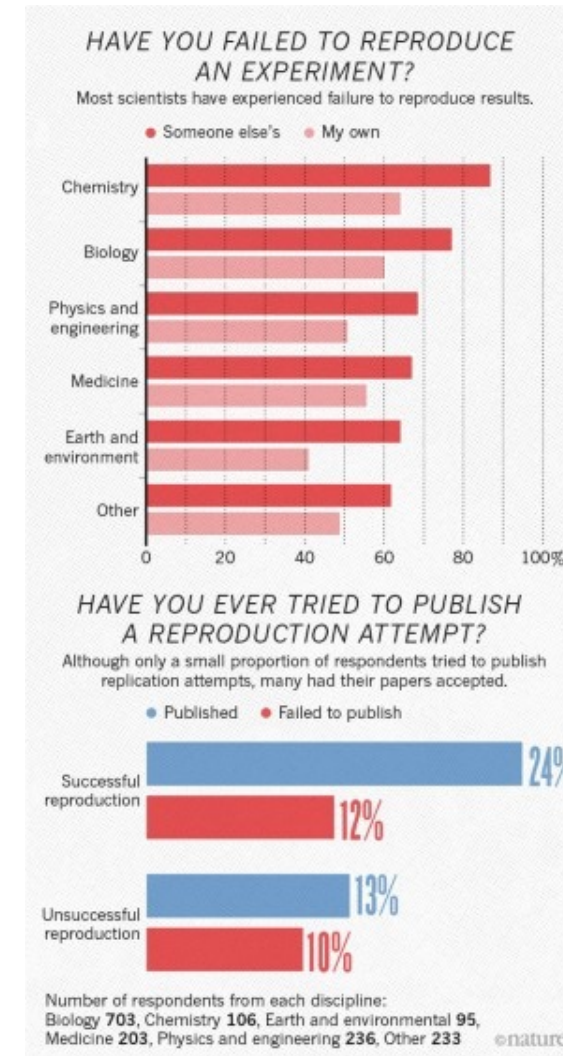
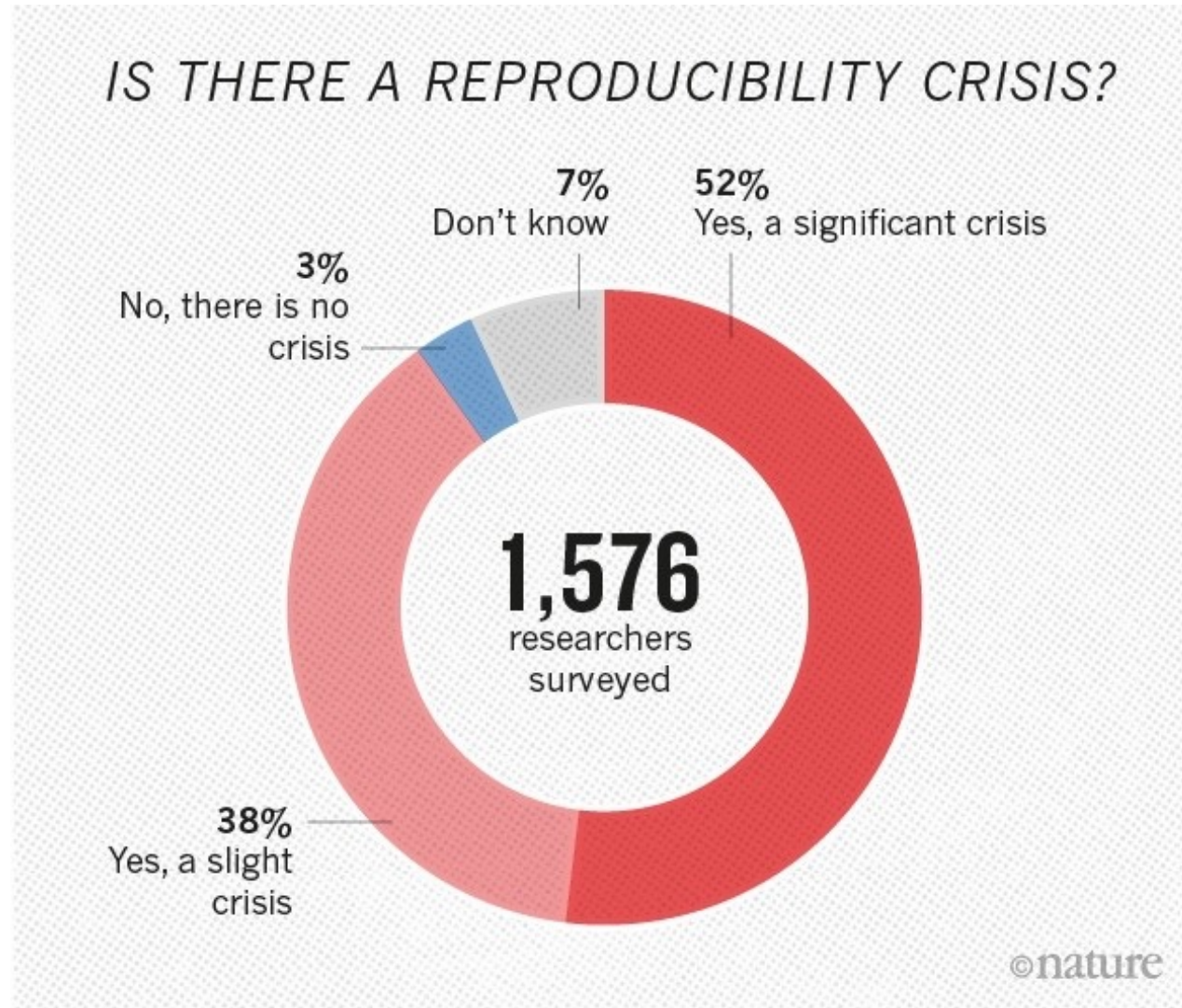
Extrapolate/predict



Have confidence in your results



# The “reproducibility crisis”



# Intentional and unintentional errors



## Retraction Watch Database: 1,179 retractions “error in analyses”

The authors have retracted this article because the classification described in the paper was performed on an inaccurate use of a data pre-processing tool, which resulted in an information leak from train to test samples. This has resulted in incorrect classification metrics. However, the statistical differences between

After this article [1] was published, the authors identified data analysis errors that led to an overestimation of genomic differentiation among breeds. In light of this issue, the article’s results and conclusions are not valid. Therefore, the authors retract this article.

traditional wintering grounds in the Mediterranean?’ Due to an analytical error the study only analysed EURING circumstance 20 ring records (see the EURING exchange code) which excludes birds hunted by shot and other ways, but not all hunted individuals. As a result, the effect of illegal hunting on ring

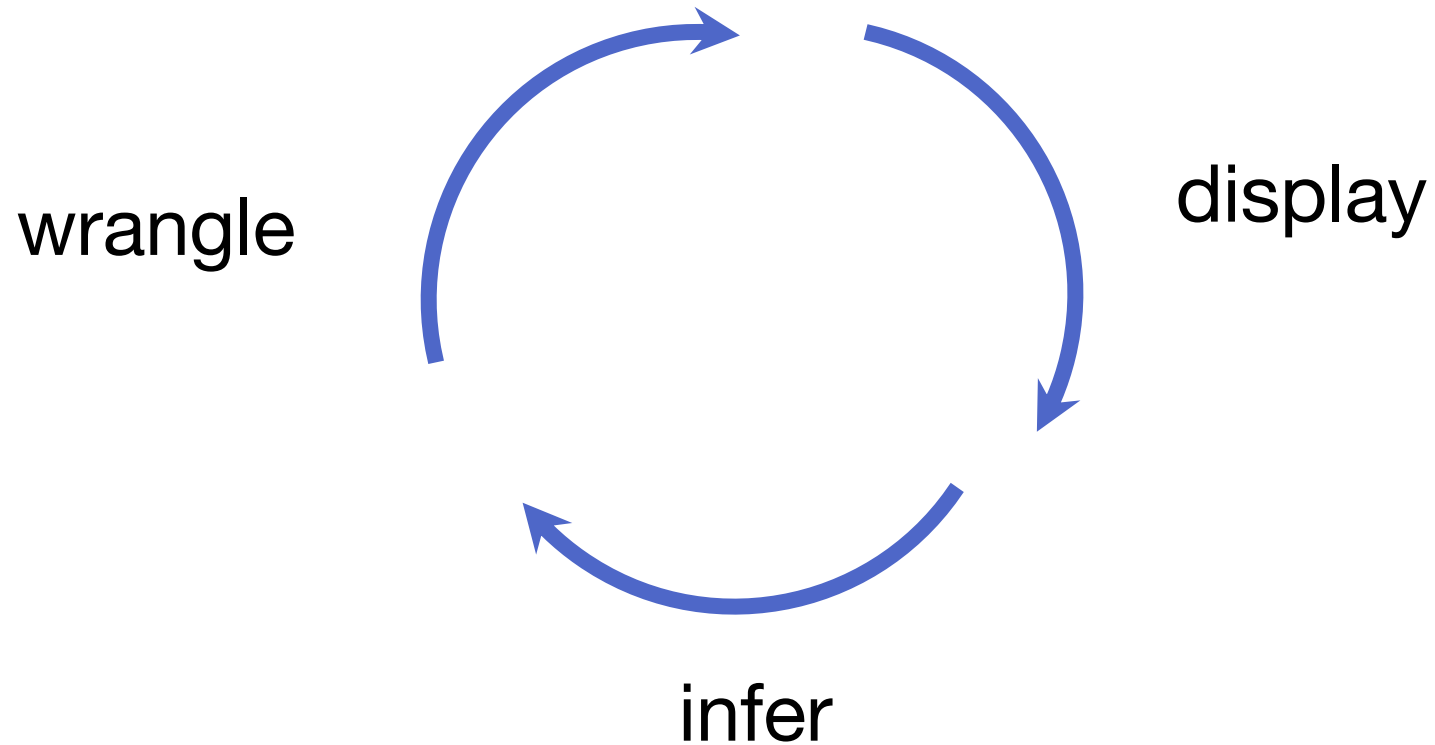


# Scope of this class

- ✓ Good practices for data management
- ✓ Coding in R
- ✓ Common statistical tests
- ✓ **Statistical intuition**
- ✓ **How to teach yourself**
- ✓ **Topics that will help you**

All of the statistical tests ever  
Calculus  
Other stats languages

# Guiding principle 1: The wheel of analysis





Guiding principle 2:  
You won't get it until you learn it  $> 3$  times

