Welcome to

APSTA-GE 2003: Intermediate Quantitative Methods Lab Section 003

Fall 2020



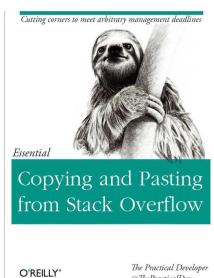


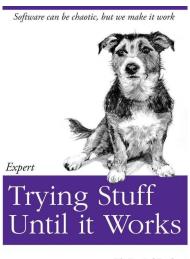
I'm a second year <u>A3SR</u> student

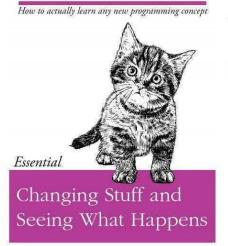
- 2 lab sections: 002 and 003
 - Both will focus on R programming
 - Also cover math and simulation
- Lab Resources
 - Available before each lab
 - In R script format
 - Available for download on NYU
 Classes
 - under "Resources Tong's Lab (003)"

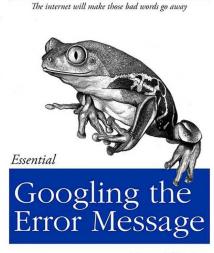
Before we get started ...

How to increase programming skills?









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@ThePracticalDev @York

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Before we get started ...

- Syllabus
- About <u>Welcome Packet</u>
 - Assignment 0
 - Submission is optional
 - You can turn in and get feedback
- <u>Install R and RStudio</u> and setup development environment
 - R: software environment for statistical computing and data visualization
 - o **RStudio**: R-based <u>IDE</u>
- Create a local folder for this course and download materials on NYU Classes
 - <u>Lab1_Script_ClassNotes_090820.R</u>
 - marathon.csv

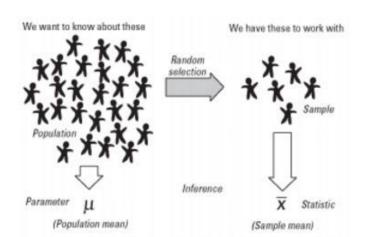
Notes for Prof. Lu's Lecture

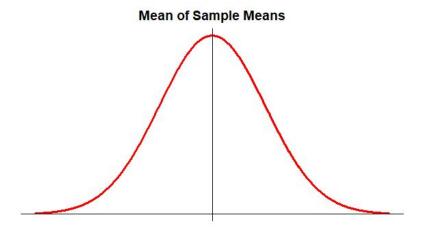
Average vs. Individual

It's important to remember that we're measuring the relationship **on average**.

On average, for two groups of runner whose average training experience differs by one year, we expect the more experienced group to have finish time that is 5 minutes faster.

- Statistical Inference
 - Random sampling for many times
 - Record the mean of each sample
 - The distribution of sample means follows normal (bell-shaped)
 - Central Limit Theorem
 - The mean of the sample distribution = population mean
 - Standard deviation of sample distribution (<u>Standard Error</u>)
 - SE = SD / sqrt(sample_size)



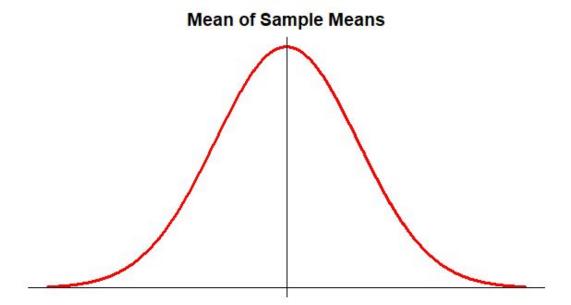


- Hypothesis Testing
 - One sample
 - Make an assumption on population mean
 - Randomly draw a sample
 - Test if sample mean is **statistically different** from population mean
 - Two sample
 - Test if two populations have equal mean value

- Hypotheses
 - Null hypothesis difference is not <u>significant</u>
 - One sample
 - sample mean = population mean (w. confidence)
 - Two samples
 - mean of pop 1 = mean of pop 2 (w. confidence)
 - Alternative hypothesis difference is significant
 - One sample
 - sample mean ≠ population mean (w. confidence)
 - Two samples
 - mean of pop 1 ≠ mean of pop 2 (w. confidence)

- <u>T-test</u>
 - T statistic
 - One sample
 - Mean difference standardized by sample standard error
 - Two sample
 - Mean difference standardized by standard error
 - Standard error assumptions:
 - Unequal variance
 - Standardized (SE_1 + SE_2)
 - Equal variance
 - Standardized (addition of two variances)
 - Degrees of freedom: n_1 + n_2 2
 - Levene's Test
 - Assess the equality of variances

- p-value
 - Assume null is correct (=)
 - The probability of obtaining test results at least as extreme as the results actually observed
 - The smaller, the less likely to observe again
 - The area under the curve



RStudio Basics

Panes

- Source editing and executing code
- Console results
- Environment global and package-based environment (variables, data sets, ...)
- History code execution history

Comment/Uncomment

- Add "#" at the beginning to comment a line out
- o Ctrl/♯ + Shift + C

File Types

- R Scripts
- R Markdown
- R Project
- O ..

R Basics

R Console

- Edit and run code
- Return script results

R Editor

- "File New Script" (Ctr1/# + N)
- o To execute code, highlight or select lines and click "Run line or selection" (Ctrl/# + R)

Comment/Uncomment

- Any line starting with "#" will be skipped
- Add "#" at the beginning to comment a line out

Contact

- Email: <u>tj1061@nyu.edu</u>
- Office hours
 - Monday 9 10am
 - Wednesday 12:30 1:30pm

Note: 09/09/2020 - Monday schedule

Office hours: 9 - 10am (EST)