## Lecture 0: Introduction to Bayesian data analysis, example code

## Shravan Vasishth

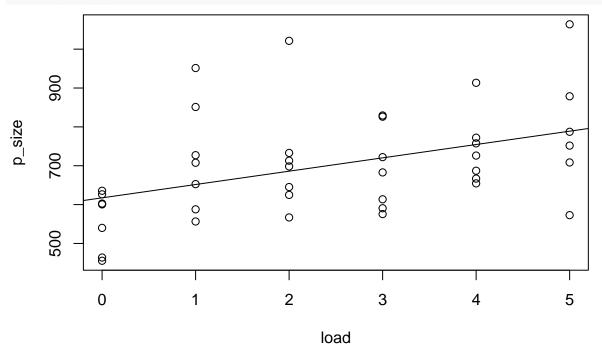
Load some necessary libraries: library(brms) ## Loading required package: Rcpp ## Loading 'brms' package (version 2.16.3). Useful instructions ## can be found by typing help('brms'). A more detailed introduction ## to the package is available through vignette('brms\_overview'). ## ## Attaching package: 'brms' ## The following object is masked from 'package:stats': ## ## library(bcogsci) library(bayesplot) ## This is bayesplot version 1.8.1 ## - Online documentation and vignettes at mc-stan.org/bayesplot ## - bayesplot theme set to bayesplot::theme\_default() \* Does \_not\_ affect other ggplot2 plots ## ## \* See ?bayesplot\_theme\_set for details on theme setting data("df\_pupil") A standard frequentist linear model (incorrect here!): m<-lm(p\_size~load,df\_pupil)</pre> summary(m) ## ## Call: ## lm(formula = p\_size ~ load, data = df\_pupil) ## Residuals: Min 1Q Median 3Q Max ## -216.07 -80.49 -14.68 46.95 335.41 ## Coefficients: Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|) ## (Intercept) 617.37 34.22 18.039 < 2e-16 \*\*\* 34.31 11.55 2.971 0.00506 \*\* ## load

## ---

```
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 124.4 on 39 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.1846, Adjusted R-squared: 0.1636
## F-statistic: 8.827 on 1 and 39 DF, p-value: 0.005062
```

Graphical summary:

```
plot(p_size~load,df_pupil)
abline(coef(m))
```



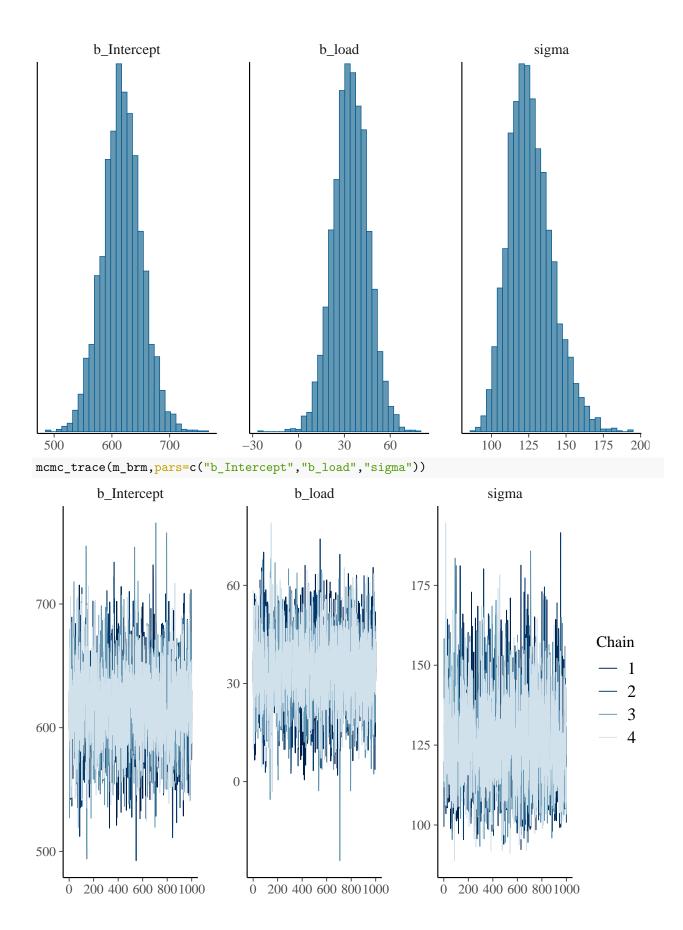
A Bayesian equivalent using Stan (via a front-end, brms):

```
m_brm<-brm(p_size ~ load,data=df_pupil)
summary(m_brm)</pre>
```

Graphical summary:

```
mcmc_hist(m_brm,pars=c("b_Intercept","b_load","sigma"))
```

## `stat\_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.



Interactive graphical summaries:

library(shinystan)
launch\_shinystan(m\_brm)