The bootstrap

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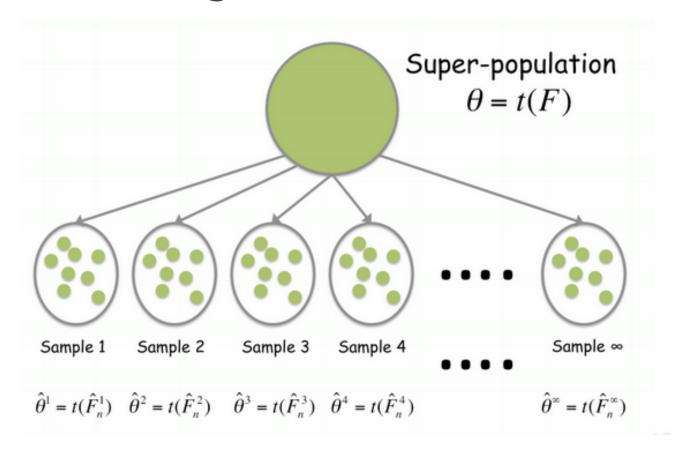
Key ideas

Treat the sample as if it were the population

What it is good for:

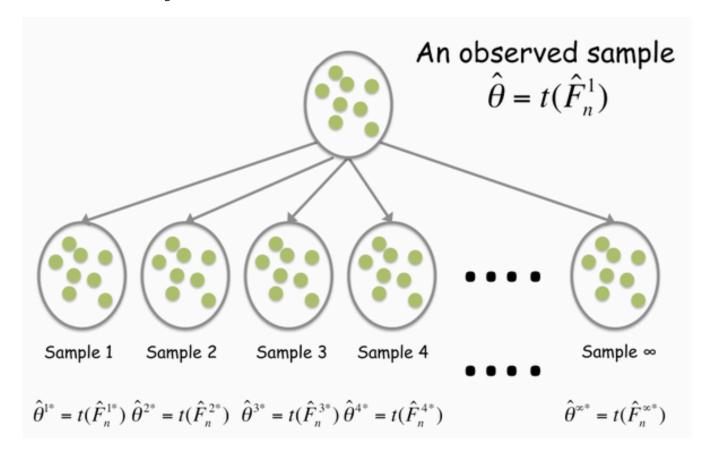
- Calculating standard errors
- Forming confidence intervals
- Performing hypothesis tests
- Improving predictors

The "Central Dogma" of statistics



http://www.gs.washington.edu/academics/courses/akey/56008/lecture/lecture5.pdf

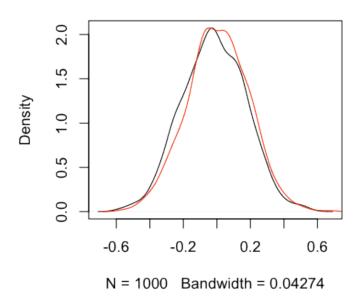
The bootstrap



Example

```
set.seed(333); x <- rnorm(30)
bootMean <- rep(NA,1000); sampledMean <- rep(NA,1000)
for(i in 1:1000){bootMean[i] <- mean(sample(x,replace=TRUE))}
for(i in 1:1000){sampledMean[i] <- mean(rnorm(30))}
plot(density(bootMean)); lines(density(sampledMean),col="red")</pre>
```

density.default(x = bootMean)



Example with boot package

```
set.seed(333); x <- rnorm(30); sampledMean <- rep(NA,1000)
for(i in 1:1000){sampledMean[i] <- mean(rnorm(30))}
meanFunc <- function(x,i){mean(x[i])}
bootMean <- boot(x,meanFunc,1000)
bootMean</pre>
```

```
ORDINARY NONPARAMETRIC BOOTSTRAP

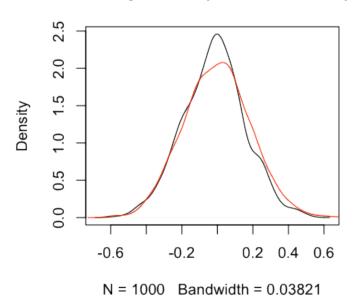
Call:
boot(data = x, statistic = meanFunc, R = 1000)

Bootstrap Statistics:
    original bias std. error
t1* -0.01942 0.0006377 0.175
```

Plotting boot package example

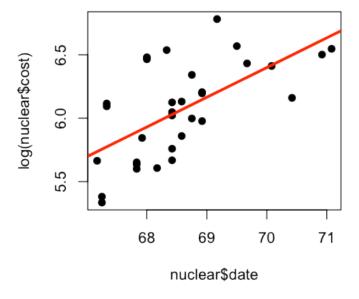
plot(density(bootMean\$t)); lines(density(sampledMean),col="red")

density.default(x = bootMean\$t)



Nuclear costs

```
library(boot); data(nuclear)
nuke.lm <- lm(log(cost) ~ date,data=nuclear)
plot(nuclear$date,log(nuclear$cost),pch=19)
abline(nuke.lm,col="red",lwd=3)</pre>
```



Nuclear costs

```
par(mfrow=c(1,3))
for(i in 1:3){
  nuclear0 <- nuclear[sample(1:dim(nuclear)[1],replace=TRUE),]
  nuke.lm0 <- lm(log(cost) ~ date,data=nuclear0)
  plot(nuclear0$date,log(nuclear0$cost),pch=19)
  abline(nuke.lm0,col="red",lwd=3)
}</pre>
```

Bootstrap distribution

```
bs <- function(data, indices,formula) {
   d <- data[indices,];fit <- lm(formula, data=d);return(coef(fit))
}
results <- boot(data=nuclear, statistic=bs, R=1000, formula=log(cost) ~ date)
plot(density(results$t[,2]),col="red",lwd=3)
lines(rep(nuke.lm$coeff[2],10),seq(0,8,length=10),col="blue",lwd=3)</pre>
```

Bootstrap confidence intervals

boot.ci(results)

```
BOOTSTRAP CONFIDENCE INTERVAL CALCULATIONS
Based on 1000 bootstrap replicates

CALL:
boot.ci(boot.out = results)

Intervals:
Level Normal Basic Studentized
95% (-16.481, -3.130) (-15.746, -2.553) (-17.153, -3.842)

Level Percentile BCa
95% (-17.435, -4.242) (-17.475, -4.249)
Calculations and Intervals on Original Scale
```

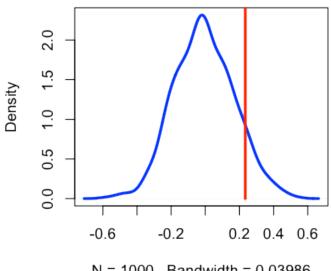
Bootstrapping from a model

```
resid <- rstudent(nuke.lm)
fit0 <- fitted(lm(log(cost) ~ 1,data=nuclear))
newNuc <- cbind(nuclear,resid=resid,fit0=fit0)
bs <- function(data, indices) {
  return(coef(glm(data$fit0 + data$resid[indices] ~ data$date,data=data)))
}
results <- boot(data=newNuc, statistic=bs, R=1000)</pre>
```

Results

```
plot(density(results$t[,2]),lwd=3,col="blue")
lines(rep(coef(nuke.lm)[2], 10), seq(0, 3, length=10), col="red", lwd=3)
```

density.default(x = results\$t[, 2])



N = 1000 Bandwidth = 0.03986

An empirical p-value

$$\hat{p} = \frac{1 + \sum_{b=1}^{B} |t_b^0| > |t|}{B + 1}$$

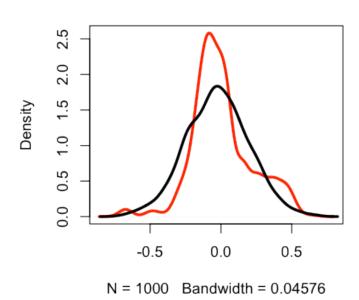
```
B <- \dim(\text{results}\$t)[1] (1 + \text{sum}((\text{abs}(\text{results}\$t[,2]) > \text{abs}(\text{coef}(\text{nuke.lm})[2]))))/(B+1)
```

```
[1] 0.1838
```

Bootstrapping non-linear statistics

```
set.seed(555); x <- rnorm(30); sampledMed <- rep(NA,1000)
for(i in 1:1000){sampledMed[i] <- median(rnorm(30))}
medFunc <- function(x,i){median(x[i])}; bootMed <- boot(x,medFunc,1000)
plot(density(bootMed$t),col="red",lwd=3)
lines(density(sampledMed),lwd=3)</pre>
```

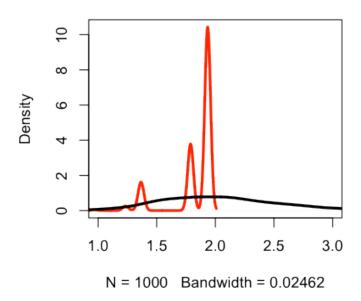
density.default(x = bootMed\$t)



Things you can't bootstrap (max)

```
set.seed(333); x <- rnorm(30); sampledMax <- rep(NA,1000)
for(i in 1:1000){sampledMax[i] <- max(rnorm(30))}
maxFunc <- function(x,i){max(x[i])}; bootMax <- boot(x,maxFunc,1000)
plot(density(bootMax$t),col="red",lwd=3,xlim=c(1,3))
lines(density(sampledMax),lwd=3)</pre>
```

density.default(x = bootMax\$t)



Notes and further resources

Notes:

- · Can be useful for complicated statistics
- Be careful near the boundaries
- Be careful with non-linear functions

Further resources:

- Brian Caffo's bootstrap notes
- Nice basic intro to boot package
- Another basic boot tutorial
- An introduction to the bootstrap
- Confidence limits on phylogenies