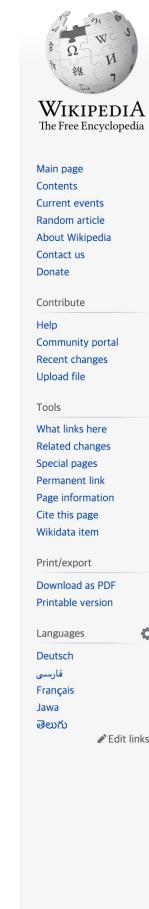


# Lecture 02

## Softwares and programming languages

# Software packages for statistics

- There are so many software packages for statistics



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_statistical\\_software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_statistical_software)

# The ones that I have used before... and now...

## OLDIES (that I am not using any more)

### Basic statistics

- SAS (during my undergrad)
- SPSS (during my masters)
- STATA (for my wife)

### Multivariate

- LISREL
- Mplus
- AMOS

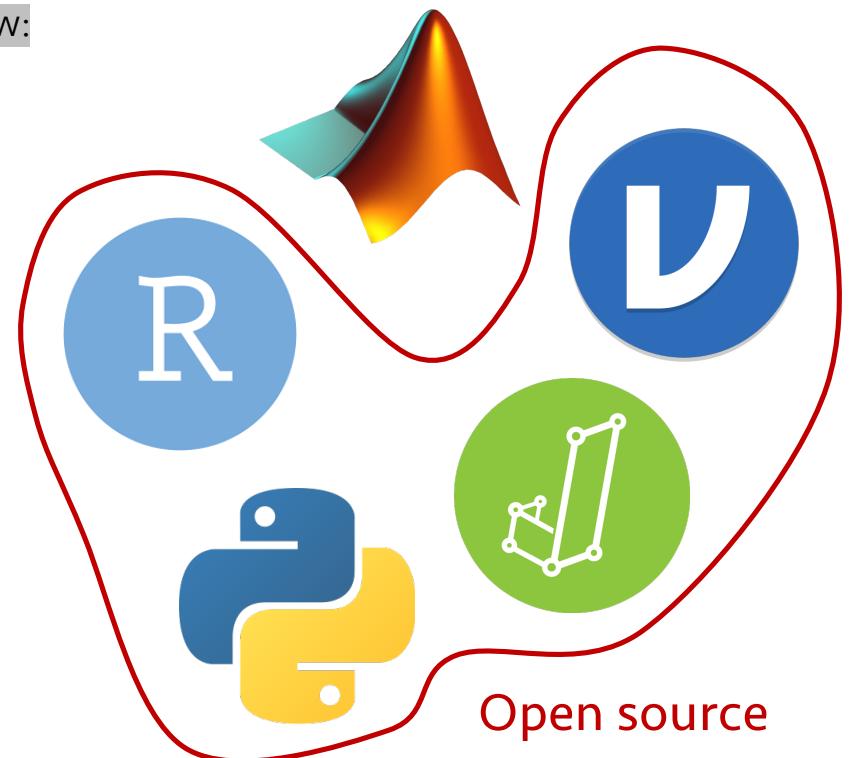
## What I am using now:

### Basic statistics

- Matlab
- R
- JASP
- JAMOVI
- Python

### Multivariate

- Matlab
- Python
- R



Cultural changes for the last 20 years

# The ones that I have used before... and now...

\* 학내 공용 SW 목록 at SKKU

**Student Support**

**Office / Library**

**Student Activities**

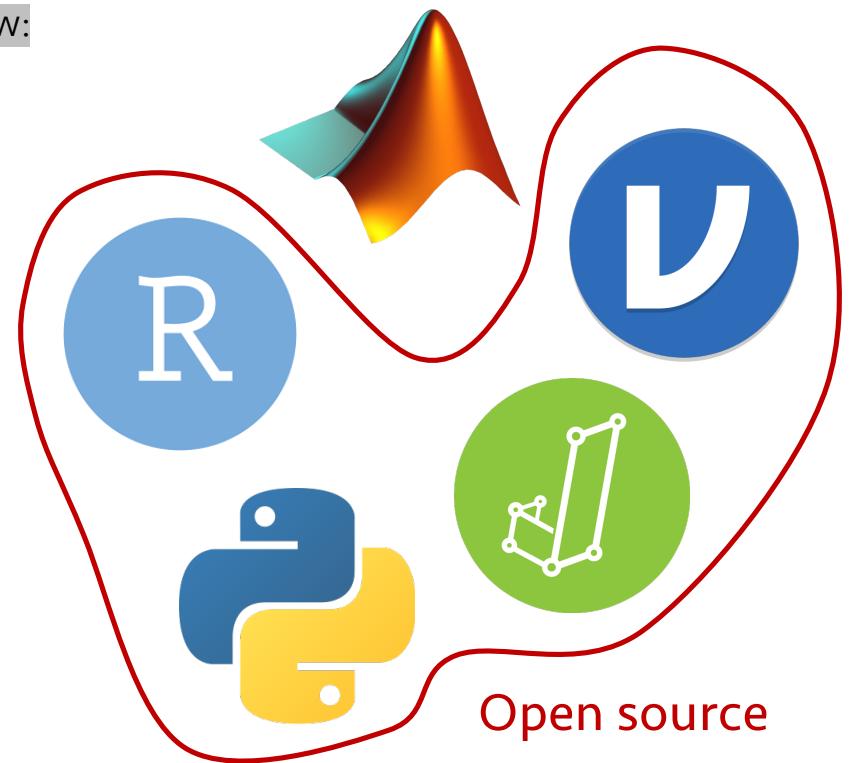
**IT Services**

- IT Call center
- Mobile app usage statistics
- Notebook/SW distribution
- Wireless LAN usage application
- Transit network usage application / server configuration application
- Kingsoft Office
- HomeBuilder / Google Drive
- Video conference system / telephone
- Registration
- Change of homepage setting request

SW 종류	사용 지역		사용자 구분		
	인사캠	자과캠	교원	직원	학생
MS Window OS	○	○	○	○	✗
MS Office	○	○	○	○	✗
MS O365 Service	○	○	✗	✗	○
Adobe	○	○	○	○	✗
아래한글	○	○	○	○	✗
MATLAB	✗	○	○	○	○
SAS	○	○	○	○	○
SPSS	○	○	○	○	✗
STATA	○	○	○	○	✗
V3	○	○	○	○	✗
ALTOOLS	○	○	○	○	✗
IT(OA)강좌	○	○	○	○	○

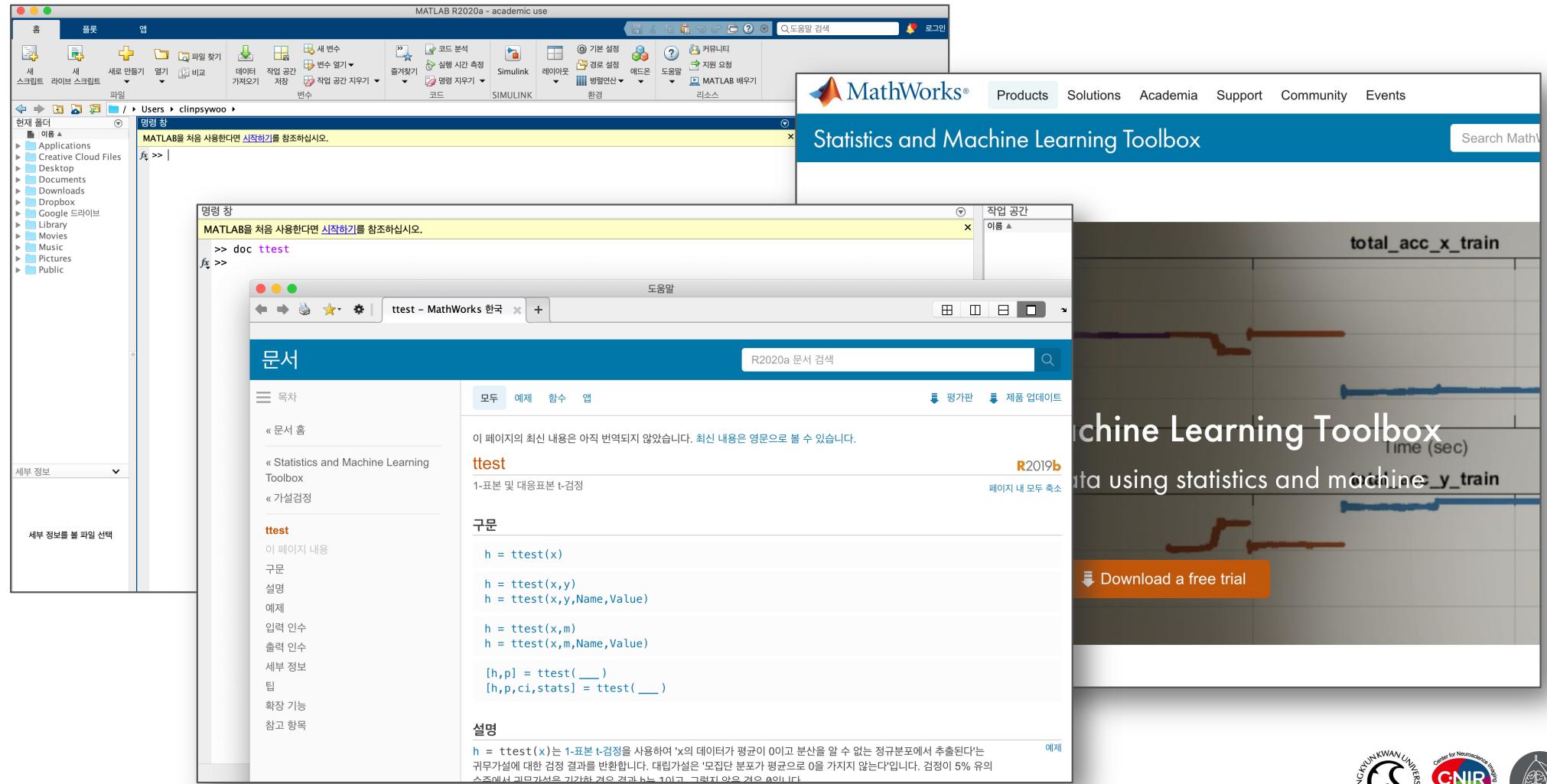
CHOONG-WAN WOO | COCOAN lab | <http://cocoanlab.github.io>

now:



Cultural changes for the last 20 years

# Matlab



# Matlab

## Strengths:

- Command line coding
- Simple and fast
- Well-developed toolboxes (e.g., statistics and machine learning toolbox)
- Open source tools for neuroimaging and others (thick user base)

## Weaknesses:

- Expensive (what if you graduate the school?)
- The popularity is decreasing (the user base is getting weaker)
- Deep learning?

R

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with three main panes:

- Console (Left Pane):** Displays the R startup message and a command prompt (> |) where the user has typed `?t.test`.
- Global Environment (Middle Pane):** Shows the environment is empty.
- Help (Right Pane):** Provides documentation for the `t.test` function, including:
  - Description:** Performs one and two sample t-tests on vectors of data.
  - Usage:** `t.test(x, ...)`
  - Details:** Describes the S3 method for the function.
  - Arguments:**
    - x**: a (non-empty) numeric vector of data values.
    - y**: an optional (non-empty) numeric vector of data values.
    - alternative**: a character string specifying the alternative hypothesis, must be one of "two.sided", "less", or "greater".

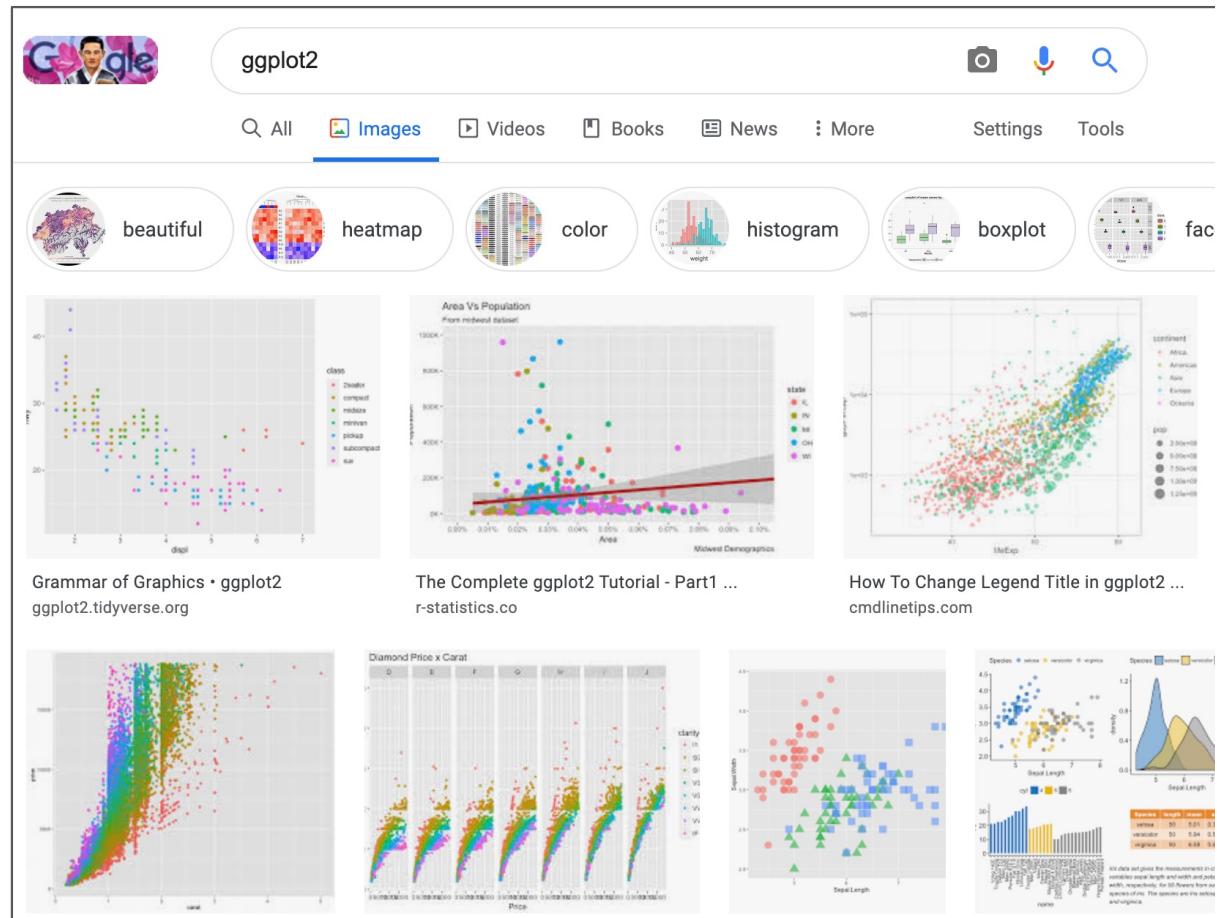
# R

## Strengths:

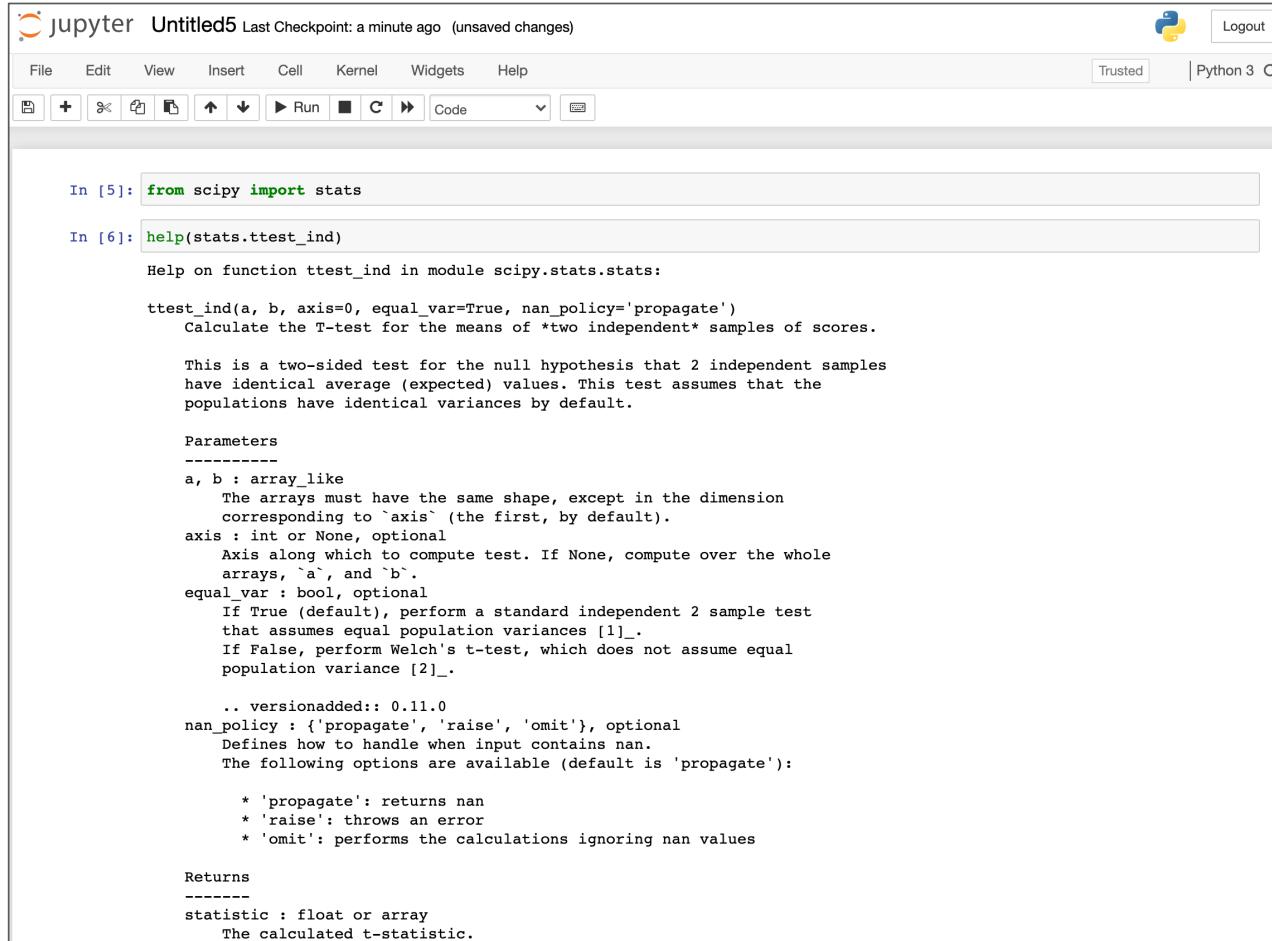
- Command line coding
- Simple and fast
- Thick user base!!! Esp. in statistics;  
so many useful packages for advanced stats
- Good visualization tools (e.g., ggplot2)
- The popularity is increasing

## Weaknesses:

- No good connection with neuroimaging
- The popularity is lower than python
- Deep learning?



# Python



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following content:

```
In [5]: from scipy import stats
In [6]: help(stats.ttest_ind)
```

Help on function `ttest_ind` in module `scipy.stats.stats`:

```
ttest_ind(a, b, axis=0, equal_var=True, nan_policy='propagate')
Calculate the T-test for the means of *two independent* samples of scores.

This is a two-sided test for the null hypothesis that 2 independent samples
have identical average (expected) values. This test assumes that the
populations have identical variances by default.

Parameters
-----
a, b : array_like
    The arrays must have the same shape, except in the dimension
    corresponding to `axis` (the first, by default).
axis : int or None, optional
    Axis along which to compute test. If None, compute over the whole
    arrays, `a`, and `b`.
equal_var : bool, optional
    If True (default), perform a standard independent 2 sample test
    that assumes equal population variances [1].
    If False, perform Welch's t-test, which does not assume equal
    population variance [2].
    .. versionadded:: 0.11.0
nan_policy : {'propagate', 'raise', 'omit'}, optional
    Defines how to handle when input contains nan.
    The following options are available (default is 'propagate'):
        * 'propagate': returns nan
        * 'raise': throws an error
        * 'omit': performs the calculations ignoring nan values

Returns
-----
statistic : float or array
    The calculated t-statistic.
```

# Python

## Strengths:

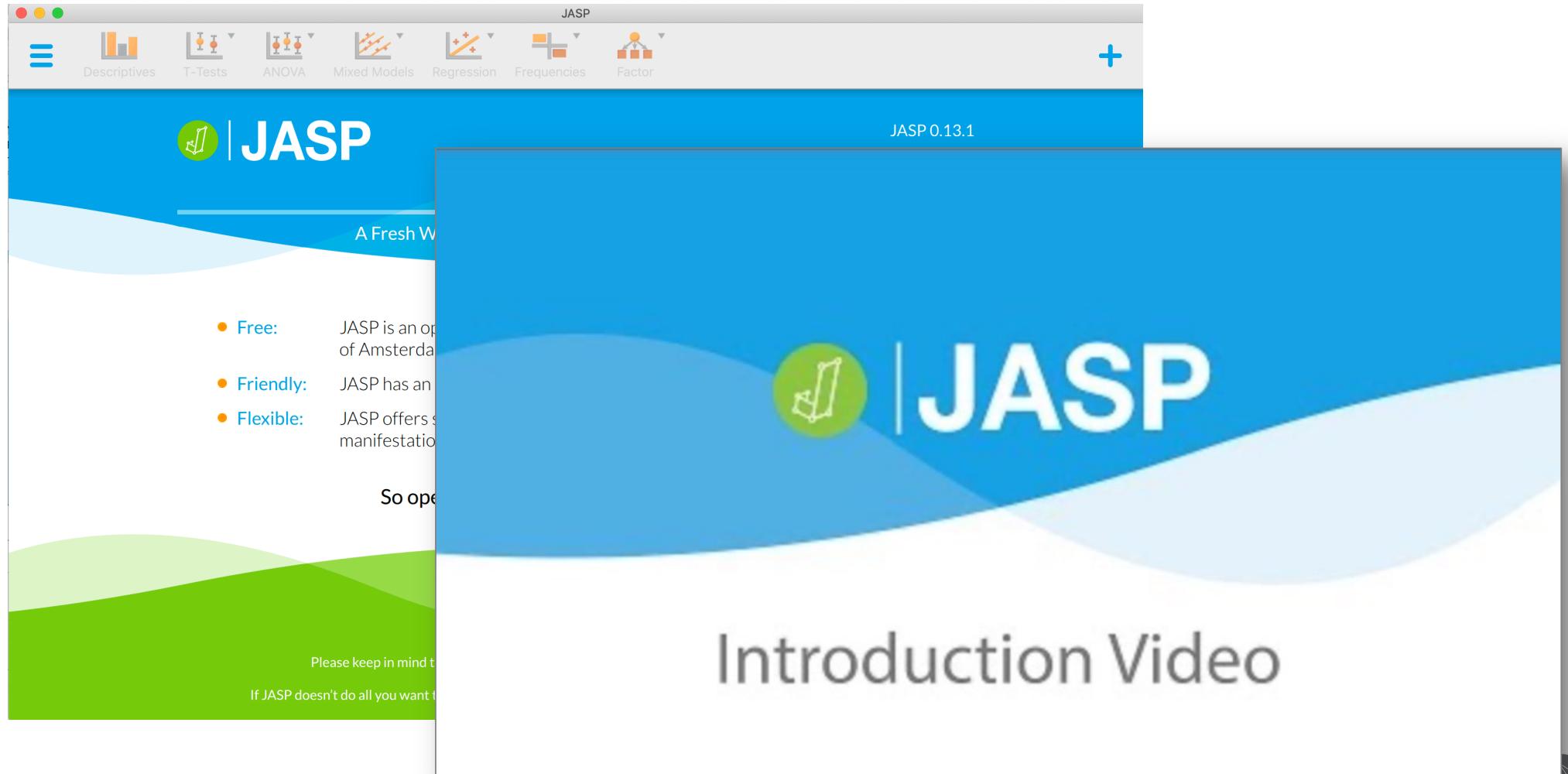
- Command line coding
- Simple and fast
- Thick user base! Esp. in machine learning and others;  
so many useful packages for everything
- Deep learning!
- The popularity is rapidly increasing

## Weaknesses:

- Not really good for statistics (maybe compared to R or matlab), but still okay

# JASP

<https://jasp-stats.org/2017/06/27/new-5-minute-video-introducing-jasp/>



# JASP

## Strengths:

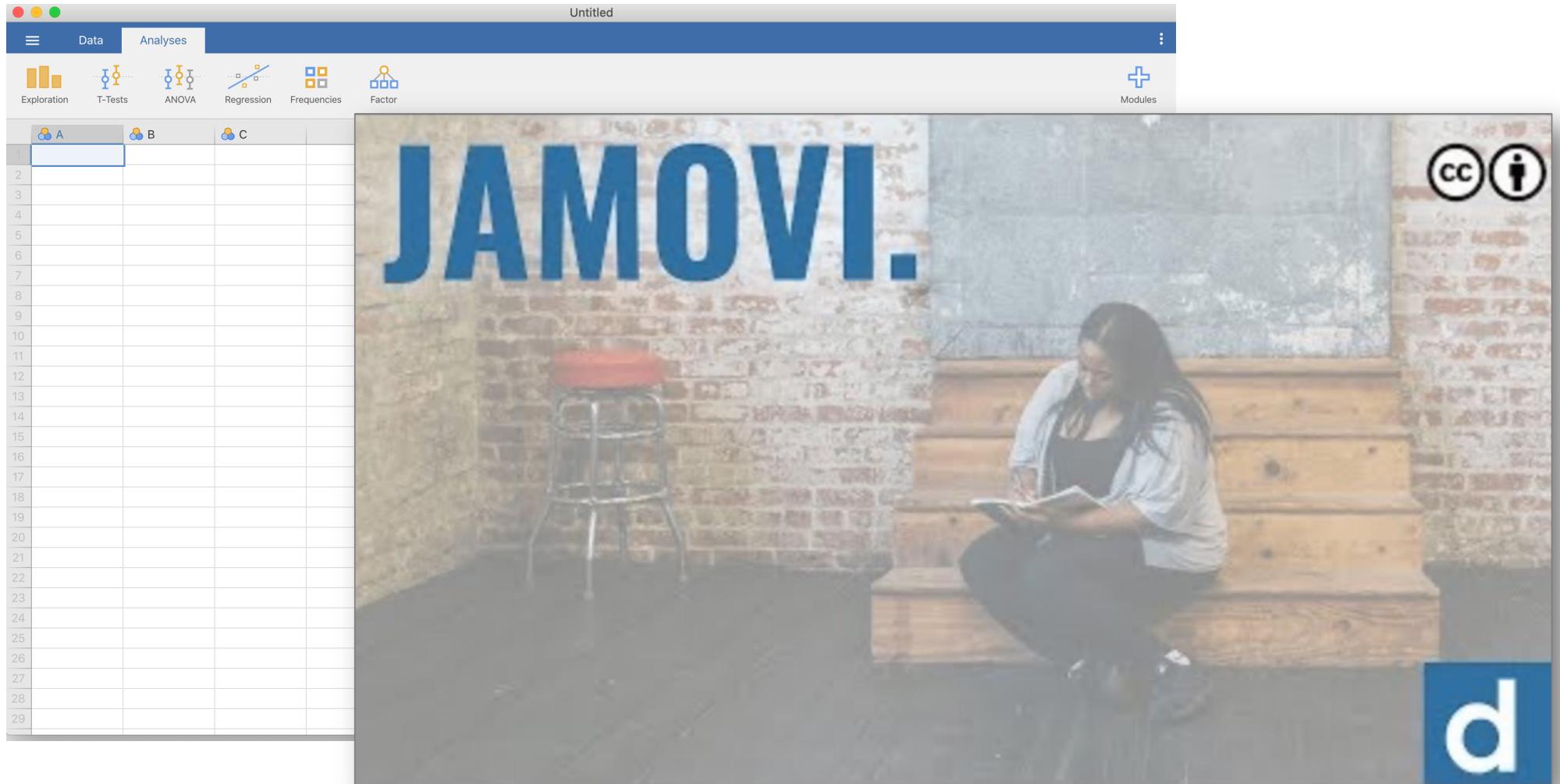
- Free!
- Graphical user interface
- Simple and easy
- Bayesian analysis

## Weaknesses:

- Not command line
- No flexibility
- No development

# JAMOVI

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ej9e8lzaeDE&feature=emb\\_logo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ej9e8lzaeDE&feature=emb_logo)



# JAMOVI (similar to JASP)

## Strengths:

- Free!
- Graphical user interface
- Simple and easy
- Bayesian analysis

Interestingly, JAMOVI was developed by the previously JASP developers.

## Weaknesses:

- Not command line
- No flexibility
- No development

<http://blog.efpsa.org/2017/03/23/introducing-jamovi-free-and-open-statistical-software-combining-ease-of-use-with-the-power-of-r/>

Thus, our choice for the class is...

JAMOVI

(JASP)

Matlab

R