



History: Stan

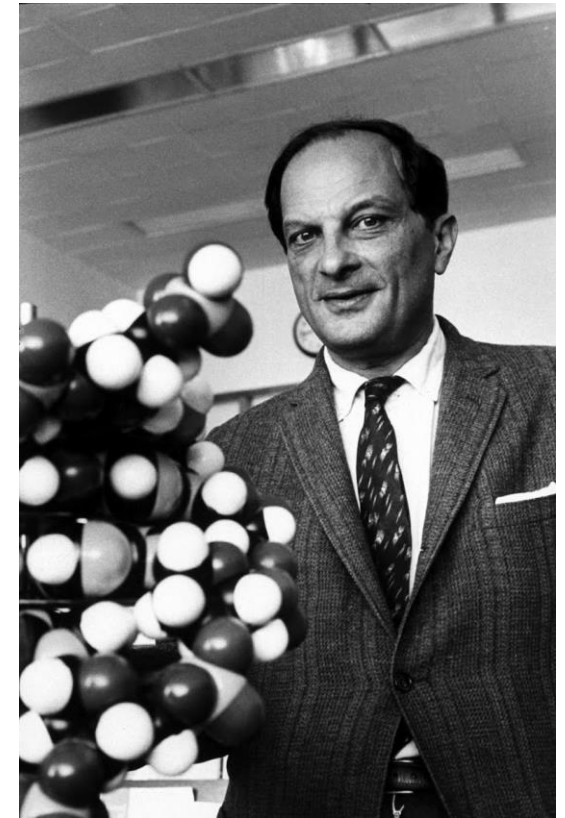
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Stanislaw Marcin Ulam

- 1909-1984
- Measure theory, topology, logic
- 1943: Manhattan Project
- Monte-Carlo-Method





Stan - Development



Andrew Gelman



Bob Carpenter



Daniel Lee



Matt Hoffman



Stan - Example

$$Y \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu = 3, \sigma^2 = 100)$$

```
Y <- rnorm(n = 100, mean = 3, sd = 10)
```

```
data {  
  int<lower = 1> N; // Total number of trials  
  vector[N] y;     // Score in each trial
```

```
parameters {  
  real mu;  
  real<lower = 0> sigma;}
```

```
model {  
  // Priors:  
  target += normal_lpdf(mu | 0, 20);  
  target += lognormal_lpdf(sigma | 3, 1);  
  // Likelihood:  
  for(i in 1:N)  
    target += normal_lpdf(y[i] | mu, sigma);}
```

Simulate normal distributed data

stan code that defines the data

definition of parameters mu and sigma

definition of prior and likelihood

target: adds terms to the unnormalized *log* posterior probability

normal.stan

Stan - Example

$$Y \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu = 3, \sigma^2 = 100)$$

```
lst_score_data <- list(y = Y, N = length(Y))
```

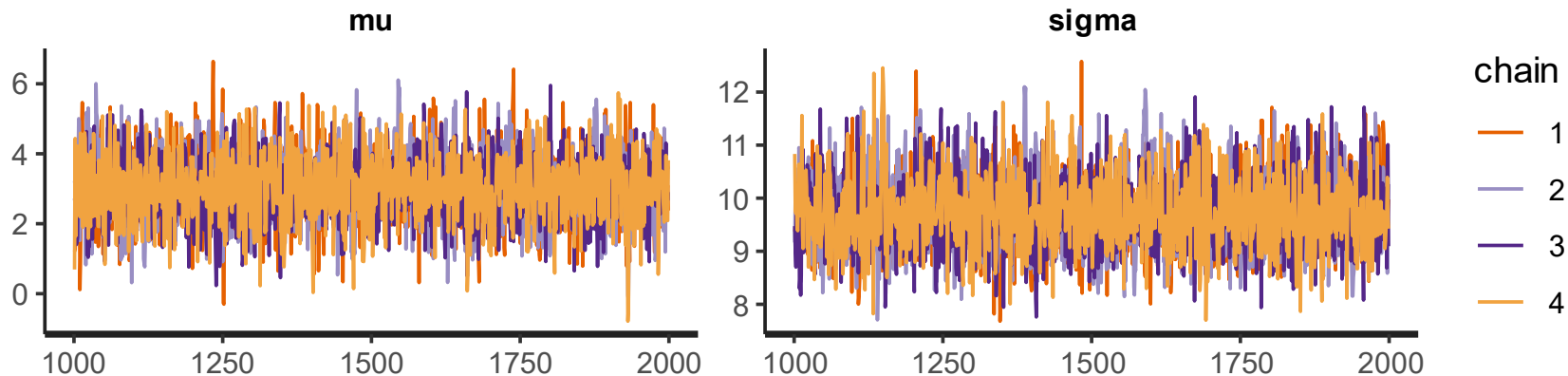
list object with simulated data

```
fit_score <- stan(file = "normal.stan", data = lst_score_data)
```

fit the model, default: chain=4, iter=2000
normal.stan = file that includes
data/parameters/model

```
traceplot(fit_score, pars = c("mu", "sigma"))  
print(fit_score, pars = c("mu", "sigma"))
```

traceplot
print results



Stan - Example

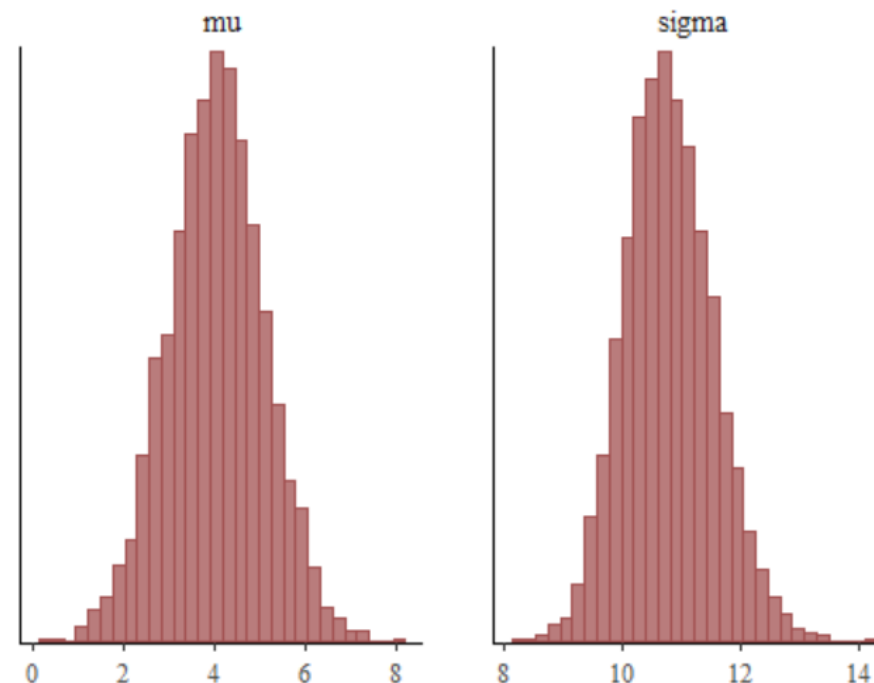
$$Y \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu = 3, \sigma^2 = 100)$$

```
## Inference for Stan model: normal.  
## 4 chains, each with iter=2000; warmup=1000; thin=1;  
## post-warmup draws per chain=1000, total post-warmup draws=4000.
```

##	mean	se_mean	sd	2.5%	97.5%	n_eff	Rhat
## mu	4.03	0.02	1.05	1.89	6.07	3500	1
## sigma	10.78	0.01	0.75	9.41	12.35	3076	1

```
# Rhat = 1: at convergence
```

```
df_fit_score <- as.data.frame(fit_score)  
mcmc_hist(df_fit_score, pars = c("mu", "sigma"))
```





References

- D. S. Bruno Nicenboim, “An introduction to bayesian data analysis for cognitive science,” *10.2 A first simple example with Stan: Normal likelihood*, 21-Feb-2022. [Online]. Available: <https://vasishth.github.io/bayescogsci/book/sec-firststan.html>. [Accessed: 15-Apr-2022].
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- "Stan", *stan-dev.github.io*, 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://mc-stan.org/>. [Accessed: 15- Apr- 2022]
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Additional Material – Code I: normal.stan

```
data {  
  int<lower = 1> N; // Total number of trials  
  vector[N] y; // Score in each trial  
}  
parameters {  
  real mu;  
  real<lower = 0> sigma;  
}  
model {  
  // Priors:  
  target += normal_lpdf(mu | 0, 20);  
  target += lognormal_lpdf(sigma | 3, 1);  
  // Likelihood:  
  target += normal_lpdf(y | mu, sigma);  
}
```




Additional Material – Code II

```
## load packages:
library(rstan)
library(bayesplot)

## Sample data from normal distribution with mu =3 and sigma^2 = 1000
Y <- rnorm(n = 100, mean = 3, sd = 10)

## make list object out of sample data:
lst_score_data <- list(y = Y, N = length(Y))

## Note please setwd(), the normal.stan file needs to be in the same place as this R file.
fit_score <- stan(file = "normal.stan", data = lst_score_data)

traceplot(fit_score, pars = c("mu", "sigma"))          # Make Traceplot:
print(fit_score, pars = c("mu", "sigma"))              # Print Summary result
```



Additional Material – Complete Summary Output

```
## Inference for Stan model: normal.
## 4 chains, each with iter=2000; warmup=1000; thin=1;
## post-warmup draws per chain=1000, total post-warmup draws=4000.

##           mean se_mean   sd 2.5%  25%   50%   75% 97.5% n_eff Rhat
## mu         4.03     0.02 1.05 1.89   3.32   4.04   4.72  6.07  3500    1
## sigma 10.78     0.01 0.75 9.41 10.27 10.74 11.26 12.35  3076    1

## Samples were drawn using NUTS(diag_e) at Fri Apr 15 18:01:50 2022.
## For each parameter, n_eff is a crude measure of effective sample size,
## and Rhat is the potential scale reduction factor on split chains (at
## convergence, Rhat=1).
```



Additional Material – Code III

```
# generate data frame from model fit:
df_fit_score <- as.data.frame(fit_score)

## color scheme:
color_scheme_set("red")

# plot posterior distributions:
mcmc_hist(df_fit_score, pars = c("mu", "sigma"))
```