

# Before we start

## Some organizational details

Sarah Kaspar  
Biostatistical Basics 2021

# Course outline

Day	Title	Topics
1	<b>Summarizing and visualizing data</b>	How to work with data frames Use ggplot2 to create graphics Make graphs informative
2	<b>Statistical distributions</b>	what is sampling? what is a probability distribution? How can we fit data to a distribution?
3	<b>Statistical tests</b>	How statistical tests work Binomial test, T-test Non-parametric tests
4	<b>Categorical data + Multiple testing</b>	Contingency tables Test for independence Measures of association p-value adjustment + histogram

## Each day:

- lecture
- demonstration in R
- tutored exercises
- discussion of solutions

# Practical aspects

## Questions:

- allowed any time
  - unmute
  - raise hand
  - chat

## Course homepage:

- slides
- demonstrations
- exercises

## Exercises

- not all the functions needed are covered in the course
- take your time
- google
- ask your team mates
- ask your tutors
- solutions on the next course day
- help your colleagues

# Data exploration

Day 1

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# Tools



programming language



Graphical user interface for R



R packages that make data  
science user-friendly



data sets and software for analyzing  
biological data



Images:  
<https://www.r-project.org/logo/Rlogo.png>  
[http://www.bioconductor.org/images/logo/jpg/bioconductor\\_logo\\_rgb.jpg](http://www.bioconductor.org/images/logo/jpg/bioconductor_logo_rgb.jpg)  
<https://tidyverse.tidyverse.org/articles/tidyverse-logo.png>  
<https://www.rstudio.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/RStudio-Logo.png>

# Tidy data

“**TIDY DATA** is a standard way of mapping the meaning of a dataset to its structure.”

—HADLEY WICKHAM

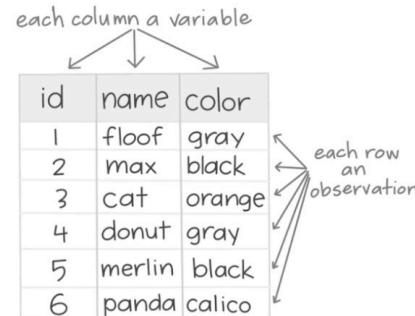
## In tidy data:

- each variable forms a column
- each observation forms a row
- each cell is a single measurement

each column a variable

id	name	color
1	floof	gray
2	max	black
3	cat	orange
4	donut	gray
5	merlin	black
6	panda	calico

each row an observation



Wickham, H. (2014). Tidy Data. *Journal of Statistical Software* 59 (10). DOI: 10.18637/jss.v059.i10

# Tidy data

**Question:** what should be the rows and columns in that table, if you want to tidy it up?

assessment	Billy	Suzy	Lionel	Jenny
quiz1	NA	F	B	A
quiz2	D	NA	C	A
test1	C	NA	B	B

name	quiz1	quiz2	test1
Billy	NA	D	C
Suzy	F	NA	NA
Lionel	B	C	B
Jenny	A	A	B

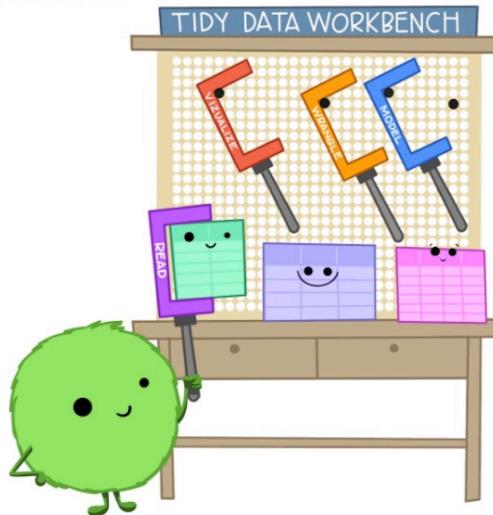
# Tidy data

name	assessment	grade
Billy	quiz1	NA
Billy	quiz2	D
Billy	test1	C
Jenny	quiz1	A
Jenny	quiz2	A
...	...	...

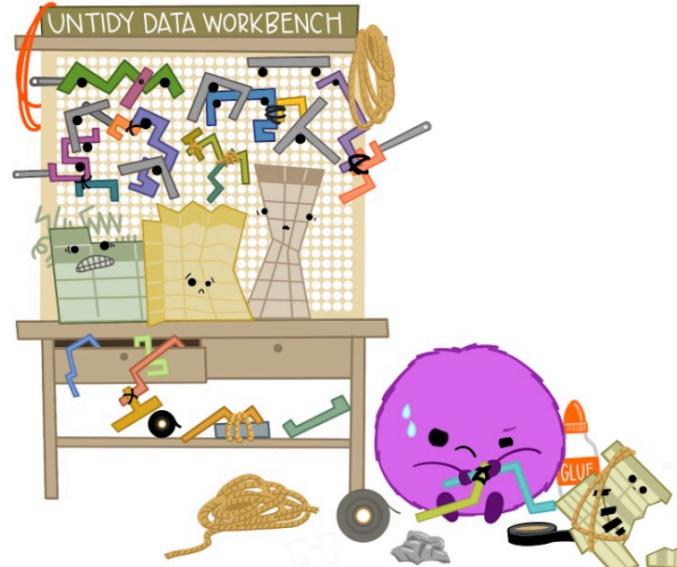
- Every combination of name, assessment and grade is a single observation.
- Every column is a variable (name, assessment, grade).
- Each cell is a single value.

# Tools for tidy data

When working with tidy data, we can use the **same tools** in **similar ways** for different datasets...



...but working with untidy data often means reinventing the wheel with **one-time approaches** that are **hard to iterate or reuse**.



Illustrations from the [Openscapes blog](#) *Tidy Data for reproducibility, efficiency, and collaboration* by Julia Lowndes and Allison Horst

# Motivation

What is statistics?

A **summary statistic** “quantitatively describes or summarizes features from a collection” (Wikipedia)

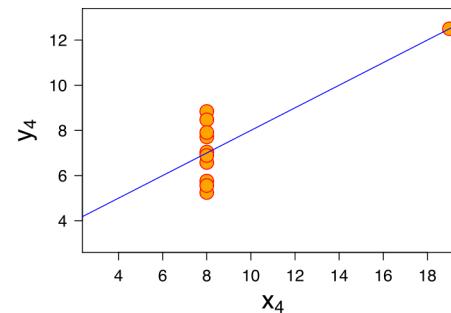
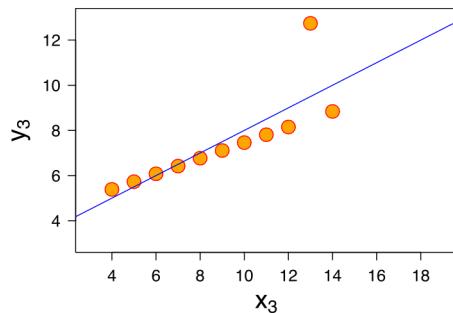
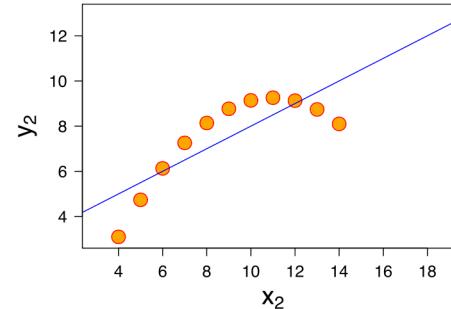
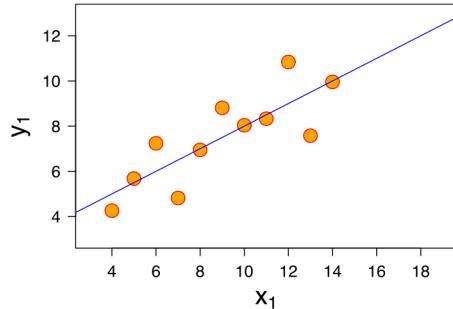
examples: mean, median, min, max,...

“**Inferential statistical analysis** infers properties of a population” (Wikipedia)

examples: hypothesis testing, t-test

# Anscombe quartett

Why is a summary statistic not enough when exploring data?



All four data sets have the same mean, variance, correlation and regression line.

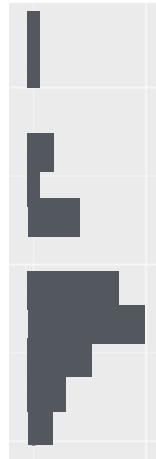
→ Whenever possible, plot the data points!

# Visual tools for data summary

The actual values in a distribution



How a histogram would display the values (rotated)



How a boxplot would display the values

