

# Biometry. Lecture 2

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# Outline

- 1 Questions and answers
- 2 Why we need statistics
  - Tools
  - Science

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# Previous final question: the answer

What is sampling?

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What is sampling?

- Taking few from many



break:

# Installing R; first steps

# Sampling with R

```
> download.file("http://ashipunov.info/data/data.txt",  
+ "data.txt")  
> data <- scan("data.txt")  
  
> sample(data, 15)  
> sample(data, 15)  
> sample(data, 15)
```

Be careful with lower/upper case, brackets and quotes!  
Do not enter “more” (>) and “plus” (+) signs.  
To repeat previous command, use “arrow up”.

# Why we need statistics

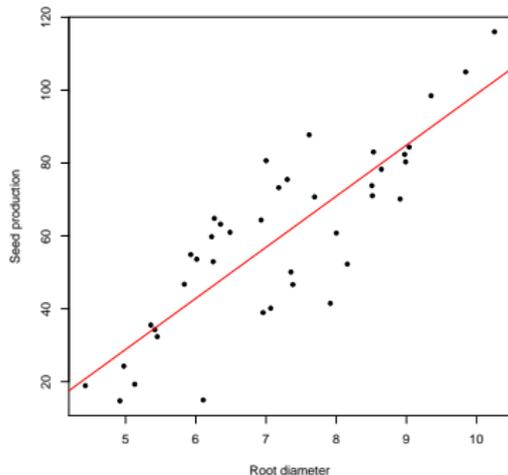
## Tools

# Data description

```
> data
 [1]  88  22  52  31  51  63  32  57  68  27  15  20  26
[14]   3  33   7  35  17  28  32   8  19  60  18  30 104
[27]   0  72  51  66  22  44  75  87  95  65  77  34  47
[40] 108   9 105  24  29  31  65  12  82
> summary(data)
  Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
  0.00  22.00  33.50  44.71  65.25 108.00
> sd(data) # sd() is a standard deviation
[1] 29.36198
```

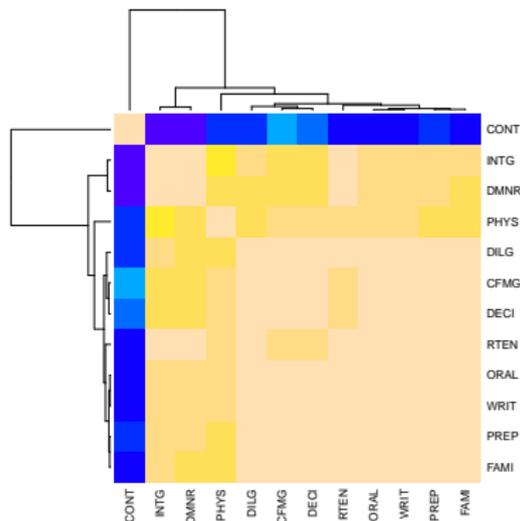
- Biologists need statistics to describe general features of data: central tendencies like mean or median, and ranges like variance or quantiles.
- This is a *descriptive statistics*.

# Relations



- Biologists need statistics to reveal and test relations, correlations and dependencies (linear and non-linear) within a data.
- This is an *inferential statistics*.
- The logic of inferential statistic reflects the logic of experimental science.

# Structure



- Biologists need statistics also to find structure in (usually large and complicated) data.
- This is a *data mining* which uses methods of *multivariate statistics*.

# Why we need statistics

## Science

# Research

- The special kind of statistics, *experimental design*, helps to plan experiments and choose a right strategy of sampling.
- Last but not least, statistical knowledge is essential for every research which includes:
  - Preparation of reports
  - Making reviews
  - Responding to reviews
- In general, inclusion of statistical part will make research or proposal more competitive

# Final question (2 points)

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How to sample 10 items from `data` object? Write R command.

# Summary: Why do we need statistics

- In all, scientists who:
  - study data;
  - make samples;
  - plan and conduct experiments;
  - find relations;
  - mine data structure;
  - prepare reports
- need statistics as a universal research tool.

# For Further Reading



A. Shipunov.

*Biometry* [Electronic resource].

2012—onwards.

Mode of access: [http:](http://)

[//ashipunov.info/shipunov/school/biol\\_299](http://ashipunov.info/shipunov/school/biol_299)



P. Dalgaard

*Introductory Statistics with R*. 2nd edition.

Springer, 2008.

*Appendix A*.