

Bringing it all together
December 1, 2021

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Announcements

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Final resources

- Practice final examinations
 - Two previous final exams have been posted.
 - Inference Formula sheet has been posted on the course website.
 - This is "bare bones" – you'll have to do some work annotating this so you know when to use which formula.
 - All found here: <https://ph142-ucb.github.io/fa21/resources/>
- Tyler will hold Kahoot on Friday during the lecture time
 - Make sure to come on time on Friday if you want to sign in and play!

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Proctoring Setup

- We will use the proctoring setup used by the Computer Science Department
 - Take the test on your laptop or desktop
 - Set up your smartphone on zoom to “watch” you take the test
 - We will post instructions this week for you to practice the setup
 - Essentially, you set up your phone to watch your screen and your hands
 - No extra devices are permitted (i.e., can't use an iPad with notes on it)

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Final exam

- Some of the questions will require datasets that will be posted on datahub
 - Extra server space has been allocated for the test
 - You can use R locally if you want to (not on datahub, but using R/RStudio installed on your laptop or desktop)

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Course Evaluation Bonus point!

- Screenshot and submitted to Gradescope (open now through Dec 12, absolutely no lates permitted)
- 1 bonus point added to your final exam if you complete by the deadline

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Review

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Part III of the course

- Heavily focused on conducting hypothesis tests and calculating confidence intervals
- We covered many tests one by one. Your task is to know what test applies when you read a question.

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Parts of a hypothesis test

- What are the assumptions?
- State the null and alternative hypotheses. Are they one or two-sided?
- Calculate the test statistic
- Calculate the p-value (or write/identify the code to do so)
- Interpret the p-value in terms of how probable the result is assuming the null hypothesis is true.

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Creation of confidence interval

- Form: estimate +/- (critical value x standard error)
- Estimate is what you calculate from your data. E.g.:
 - The sample mean
 - The sample proportion
 - The difference in means (or proportions)
- The critical value is found using one of the R `q` functions like `qnorm()` or `qt()`. You are asking R for the value such that 95% (or 99%, say) of the area of the distribution is between +/- that value.
- The standard error is calculated using a formula, such as s/\sqrt{n} . The standard error decreases as the sample size n increases

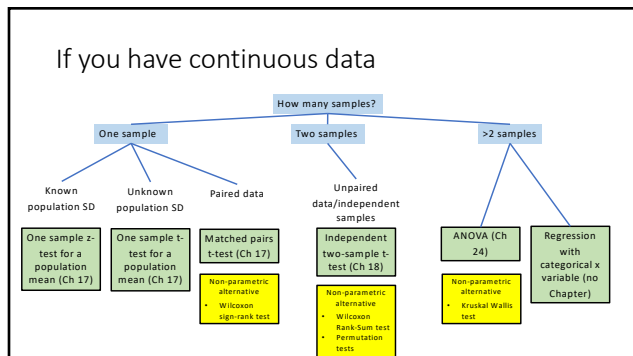
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Questions to ask yourself when you read a question

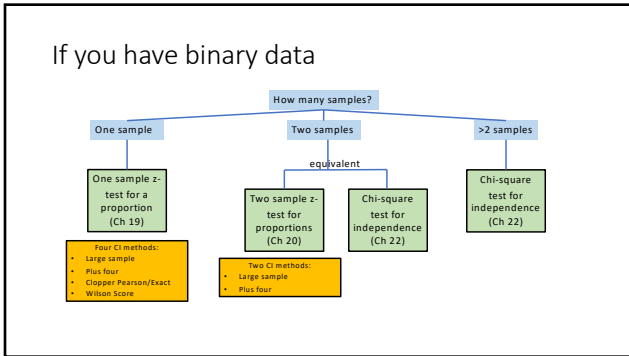
- What type of data is represented?
 - Continuous/quantitative
 - Binary
 - Categorical with >2 levels
- How many samples are there?
 - One sample
 - Two samples
 - > two samples
- How many variables are there?

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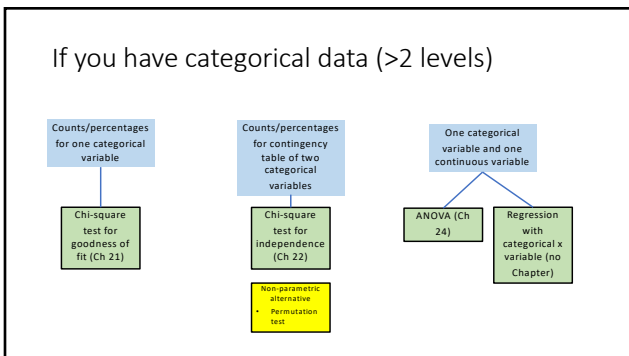
If you have continuous data



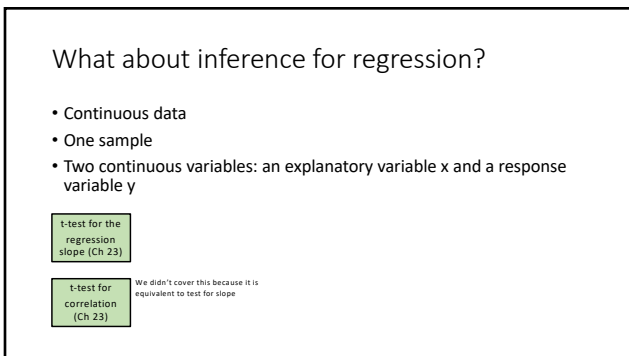
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Example 1: Which test to perform?

- The amygdala is a brain structure involved in the processing of memory of emotional reactions. Ten subjects were shown emotional video clips. They had their brains scanned and their memory of the clips assessed. The first three rows of the data frame looks like this:

Relative activity	Memory score
-0.417	31
-0.238	29
-0.234	29

- What type of data do you have?
- How many samples?
- How many variables?

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Example 2: Which test to perform?

- A study investigated ways to prevent staph infections in surgery patients. In a first step, the researchers examined the nasal secretions of a random sample of 6771 patients admitted to various hospitals for surgery. They found that 1251 tested positive for *Staphylococcus aureus*, the bacterium responsible for most staph infections.
 - What type of data do you have?
 - How many samples?
 - How many variables?

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Example 3: Which test to perform

- A study on the effects of vaping classifies people as “never vapers”, “occasional vapers”, “frequent vapers”. You interview a sample of 150 people in each group and ask a questionnaire to derive a quantitative score (between 0 and 100) on stress levels.
 - What type of data do you have?
 - How many samples?
 - How many variables?

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Example 4: Which test to perform?

- Essential tremor is a neurological movement disorder characterized by involuntary rhythmic movement that typically interferes with the full use of the arms and hands. A pilot experiment examining the effectiveness of a noninvasive handheld device using active cancellation of tremor technology to stabilize tremor-induced motion in patients diagnosed with essential tremor. Tremor amplitude was measured (in centimeters) for each of 11 subjects when performing a spoon-use tasks with the ACT device turned, in random order, once on and once off.
 - What type of data do you have?
 - How many samples?
 - How many variables?

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Example 5: Which test to perform?

- A random sample of 700 births from local records shows this distribution across the days of the week. Do these data give evidence that local births are not equally likely on all days of the week?

Day	Births
Monday	110
Tuesday	124
Wednesday	104
Thursday	94
Friday	112
Saturday	72
Sunday	84

- What type of data do you have?
- How many samples?
- How many variables?

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