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Stat 145, Fri 10-Sep-2021 -- Fri 10-Sep-2021
Biostatistics
Spring 2021
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Friday, September 10th 2021
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Wk 2, Fr
Topic:: Standard deviation
Read:: Lock5 2.3
HW:: PS03 due Wed.
HW::
      PS04 due Sat.
Administrative:
 - settings in RStudio
 - escape key use
 - reset console to blank screen: Use Ctrl-L
Boxplots revisited
 - other names
 - 1.5 x IQR criterion for outliers
Measures of spread
 - topic only for quantitative data (looking at one variable)
 - "spread" can be thought of amount of variability expressed in values
 - available measures: range, IQR, standard deviation
 - these measures do what they're advertised as doing
   gf_histogram(~ haircut | sex, data=ssurv) # note visual difference
   favstats(~ haircut | sex, data=ssurv)
   Or, work with "data" which has only one value
     roll a die 50 times that with all six faces the same (three dots, perhaps)
       rolls <- rep(3, 50)
       gf_dotplot(~rolls, binwidth=1, dotsize=.02)
       favstats(~rolls)
 - focus on standard deviation and variance
   formula
   example calculation
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- parameter labeled sigma, s is used for sample
- same units as that of quantitative variable
 - blurring a histogram as number of data points increases
    the "binning" done in constructing a histogram builds in choppiness
    gf_density() command
      can be used on any quantitative variable
      smooths out choppiness (natural to the eye?)
      compare
        gf_histogram(~ TotChol, data=NHANES, color="black")
                                                               with
        gf_dhistogram(~ TotChol, data=NHANES, color="black")
                                                               with
        gf_density(~ TotChol, data=NHANES)
 - bell-shaped distributions (i.e., normal or Gaussian)
    idealized curve, but encountered often, at least approximately
      favstats(~ TotChol, data=NHANES)
      gf_density(~ TotChol, data=NHANES) %>%
          gf_dist("norm", params=c(mean=4.88, sd=1.08))
    sigma as a "unit" of measure
      visualizing
      standardizing a score
        Z = ((unstandardized score) - mean) / (standard deviation)
Q4: Who performed better?
     Millie with score of 1410 on the SAT (mean = 1026, sd = 209), or
     Michal with score of 27 on the ACT (mean = 20.8, sd = 4.8), or
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