

# 통계분석 및 그래프 쉽게 그리기

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문 건 웅

# The Korean Society of Cardiology COI Disclosure

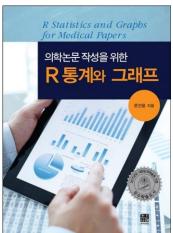
Name of First Author: Keon-Woong Moon

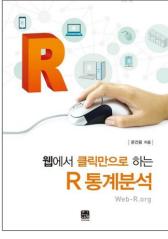
The author has no financial conflicts of interest to disclose concerning the presentation

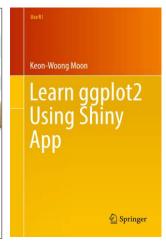


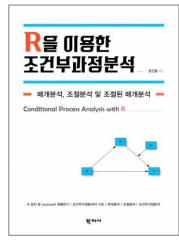
## 약력

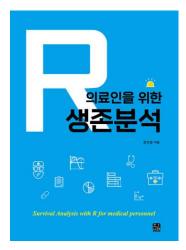
- 가톨릭대학교 성빈센트병원 순환기내과
- 전공: 중재시술













# 13 R packages on CRAN

- mycor, moonBook, ztable
- ggiraphExtra, dplyrAssist, editData
- ggplotAssist , webr, rrtable
- predict3d, processR
- autoReg, interpretCl



### 내용

- Pubmed 논문분석
  - Statistical Software Popularity
  - Programming Languages Popularity
- R과 SPSS, SAS 비교

• R 및 web-R.org 소개



### Pubmed Central 논문 분석

- https://quantifyinghealth.com/statistical-s oftware-popularity-in-research/
- George Choueiry



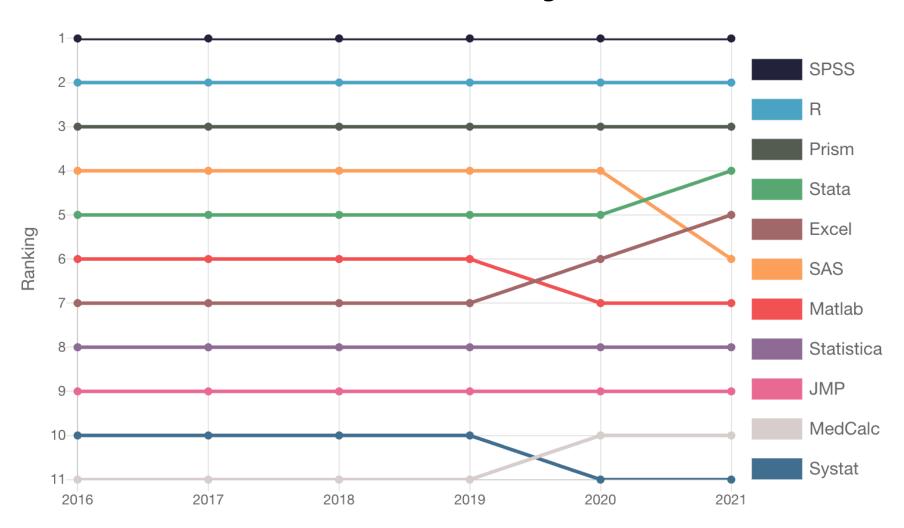


# Statistical Software Popularity in 40,582 Research Papers

- 2016 2021
- uploaded to PubMed Central
- a random sample of 76,147 full-text research papers
- only 40,582 (53.3%) mentioned the use of at least 1 statistical software.



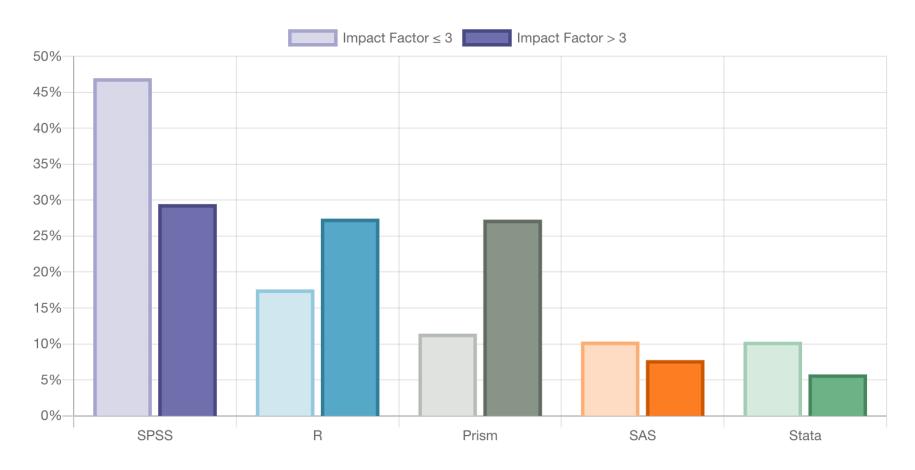
# Top statistical packages over the years



# Most popular statistical packages overall

Overall Ranking	Software	Number of M entions (Total: 40,582 articles)	Mentions (in Percent)	6-Year Trend
1	SPSS	16,616	40.48%	-1.43%
2	R	8,423	20.52%	+1.29%
3	Prism	7,132	17.38%	+0.82%
4	SAS	3,693	9.00%	-0.48%
5	Stata	3,386	8.25%	-0.15%
6	Matlab	3,005	7.32%	-0.26%
7	Excel	2,719	6.62%	+0.32%
8	Statistica	763	1.86%	-0.03%
9	JMP	633	1.54%	-0.04%

# Low vs High Impact Journals





# Programming Languages Popularity in 12,086 Research Papers

Ranking	Programming Language	Number of Me ntions (Total: 12086)	Mentions (in Percent)	6-Year Trend
1	R	8423	69.69%	+1.59%
2	Matlab	2575	21.31%	-2.01%
3	Python	1085	8.98%	+1.21%
4	Java	309	2.56%	-0.24%
5	Perl	301	2.49%	-0.32%
6	C++	151	1.25%	-0.23%
7	JavaScript	97	0.80%	-
8	SQL	94	0.78%	-
9	PHP	87	0.72%	-
10	Visual Basic	40	0.33%	_

# 목적지 - 통계분석(결과,그림)



## 원하는 목적지에 가는 방법

• 전용제트기, 운전기사 + 자가용

- 대중교통
  - 택시
  - 지하철,버스

• 자가운전



# 전용제트기





## 전용제트기, 기사

• 의학통계연구소/의학통계전문가 고용

- 장점
  - 운전에 신경쓸 필요가 없다.

- 단점
  - 돈이 아주 많이 든다.

- 하지만
  - 목적지를 정해줘야 한다.

# 대중교통 - 택시



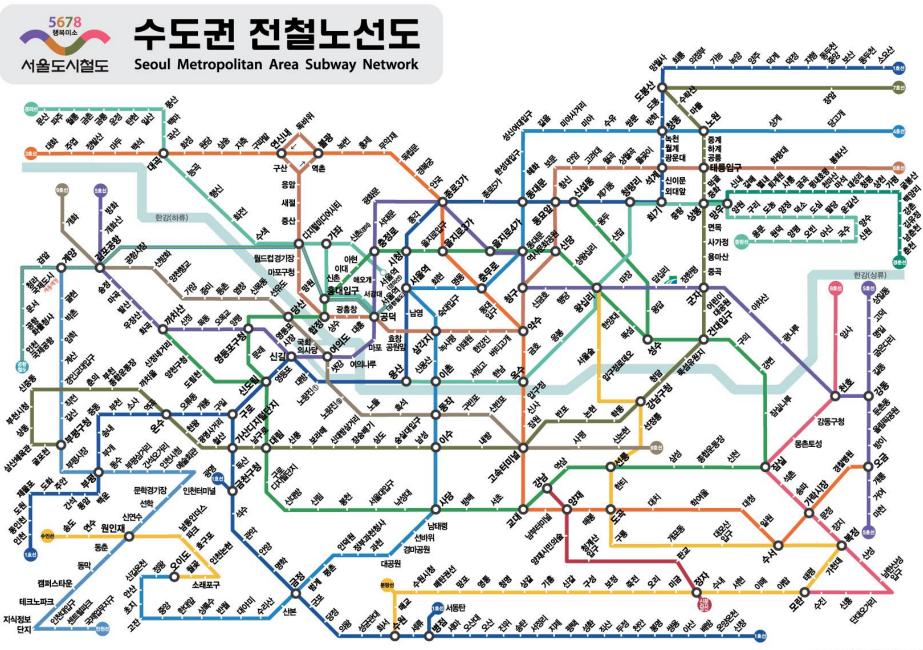
## 대중교통 – 택시

- 통계컨설팅
- 장점
  - 운전을 못해도 된다
- 단점
  - 돈이 든다.
- 특징
  - 목적지를 정해줘야 한다.(연구목적)
  - 데이터에 대한 설명과 데이터 클리닝 필요

# 대중교통







## 대중교통: 버스, 전철

SPSS, SAS

- 장점
  - 비용이 비교적 적게 든다.
  - 운전할 필요가 없다
  - 목적지만 알면 갈수 있다
- 단점
  - 정해진 곳만 갈 수 있다.(정거장,정류장이 없는 곳은 못간다.)

# 자가운전: R



### 자가운전: R

### • 단점

- 운전을 배워야 한다(반클러치,기어변속,...)
- 미숙할 경우 시동이 꺼질 수 있다.
- 운전면허가 있어야 한다.
- 도로교통법과 실제 운전에 익숙해야 한다.
- 네비게이션이 필요한 경우가 많다.

#### • 장점

- 비용이 가장 적게 든다.
- 멋진 그래프/그림을 그릴 수 있다.
- 아무 곳이나 갈 수 있다(대중교통 없는 곳 포함)
- 남들이 안가는 곳을 갈 수 있다.

### New methods



#### Journal of Statistical Software

July 2022, Volume 103, Issue 3.

doi: 10.18637/jss.v103.i03

#### evgam: An R Package for Generalized Additive Extreme Value Models

Benjamin D. Youngman <sup>©</sup>
University of Exeter

#### Abstract

This article introduces the R package evgam. The package provides functions for fitting extreme value distributions. These include the generalized extreme value and generalized Pareto distributions. The former can also be fitted through a point process representation. Package evgam supports quantile regression via the asymmetric Laplace distribution, which can be useful for estimating high thresholds, sometimes used to discriminate between extreme and non-extreme values. The main addition of package evgam is to let extreme value distribution parameters have generalized additive model forms, the smoothness of which can be objectively estimated using Laplace's method. Illustrative examples fitting various distributions with various specifications are given. These include daily precipitation accumulations for part of Colorado, US, used to illustrate spatial models, and daily maximum temperatures for Fort Collins, Colorado, US, used to illustrate temporal models.

Keywords: generalized extreme value distribution, generalized Pareto distribution, point process, generalized additive model, Laplace's method, R.

#### 1. Introduction

Practical extreme value analyses have typically considered modeling block maxima with the generalized extreme value (GEV) distribution or exceedances of a high threshold with the generalized Pareto distribution (GPD); see Davison and Smith (1990) for a seminal work on the latter approach, and Coles (2001) for a detailed overview of both approaches. Here, the GEV and GPD distributions will be considered the extreme value distributions (EVD). Smith (1989) develops a model using Pickands' (1971) point process representation of extremes, which, in some sense, marries the two EVDs.

Various packages have been contributed to the Comprehensive R Archive Network (CRAN) to fit EVDs in R (R Core Team 2022). One of the earliest, package ismev (Heffernan and Stephenson 2018), allows users to recreate many of the analyses presented in Coles (2001).



#### Journal of Statistical Software

August 2022, Volume 103, Issue 13.

doi: 10.18637/jss.v103.i13

#### Robust Mediation Analysis: The R Package robmed

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Erasmus University Rotterdam

Nüfer Y. Ateş 

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Patrick J. F. Groenen © Erasmus University Rotterdam

#### Abstract

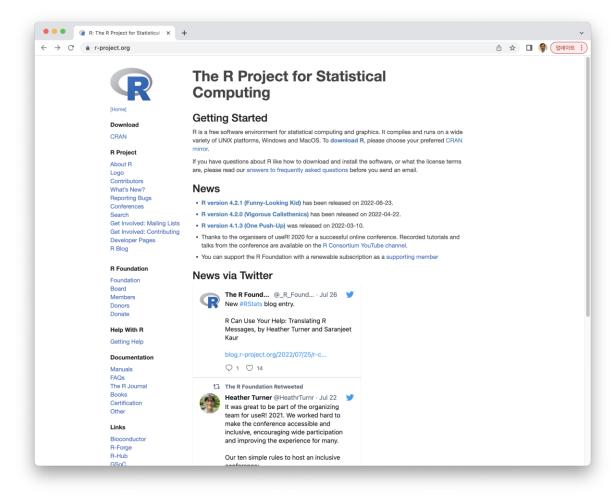
Mediation analysis is one of the most widely used statistical techniques in the social, behavioral, and medical sciences. Mediation models allow to study how an independent variable affects a dependent variable indirectly through one or more intervening variables, which are called mediators. The analysis is often carried out via a series of linear regressions, in which case the indirect effects can be computed as products of coefficients from those regressions. Statistical significance of the indirect effects is typically assessed via a bootstrap test based on ordinary least-squares estimates. However, this test is sensitive to outliers or other deviations from normality assumptions, which poses a serious threat to empirical testing of theory about mediation mechanisms. The R package robmed implements a robust procedure for mediation analysis based on the fast-and-robust bootstrap methodology for robust regression estimators, which yields reliable results even when the data deviate from the usual normality assumptions. Various other procedures for mediation analysis are included in package robmed as well. Moreover, robmed introduces a new formula interface that allows to specify mediation models with a single formula, and provides various plots for diagnostics or visual representation of the results.

Keywords: mediation analysis, robust statistics, bootstrap, R.

#### 1. Introduction

In the social, behavioral, and medical sciences, mediation analysis is a popular statistical technique for studying how an independent variable affects a dependent variable indirectly through an intervening variable called a mediator. For instance, Erreygers, Vandebosch, Vranjes, Baillien, and De Witte (2018) find that poor sleep quality in adolescents explains cyberbullying through anger, and Gaudiano, Herbert, and Hayes (2010) report that the believability of hallucinations after treatment for psychotic disorders mediates the relationship between the type of treatment and distress after treatment. Figure 1 shows a diagram of the

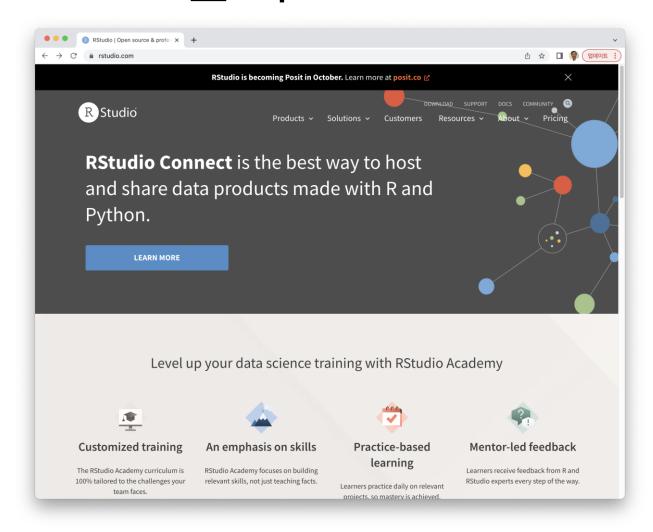
# R 설치 r-project.org





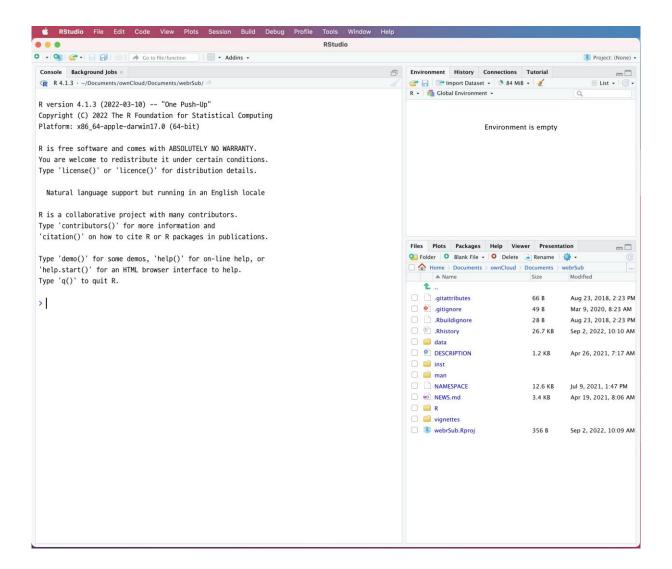
### RStudio 설치

### rstudio.com





### RStudio 실행





# R 통계분석 나도 할 수 있을까?

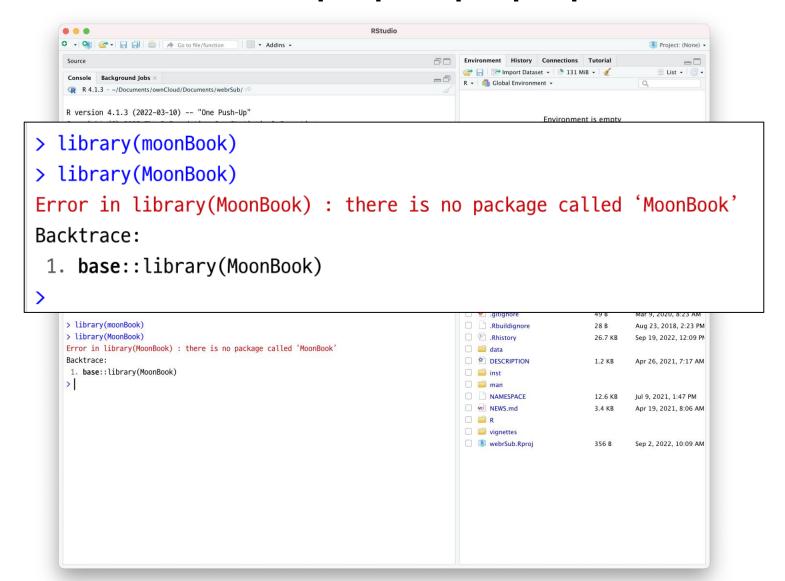


# R 통계분석 쉽게(?) 배우기

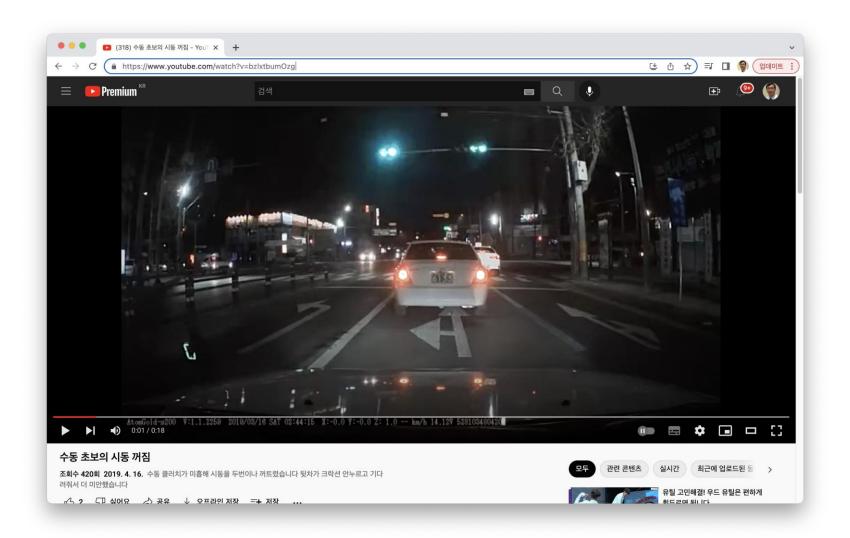




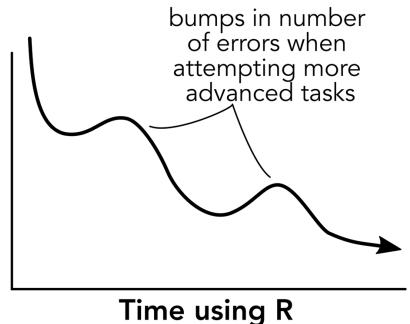
### 에러 메시지



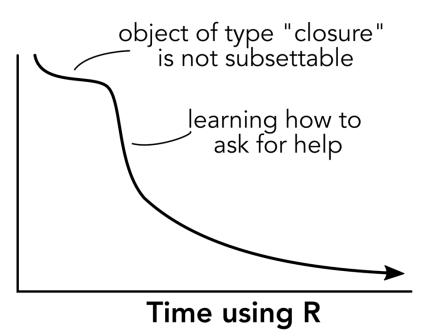
## 수동초보의 시동꺼짐



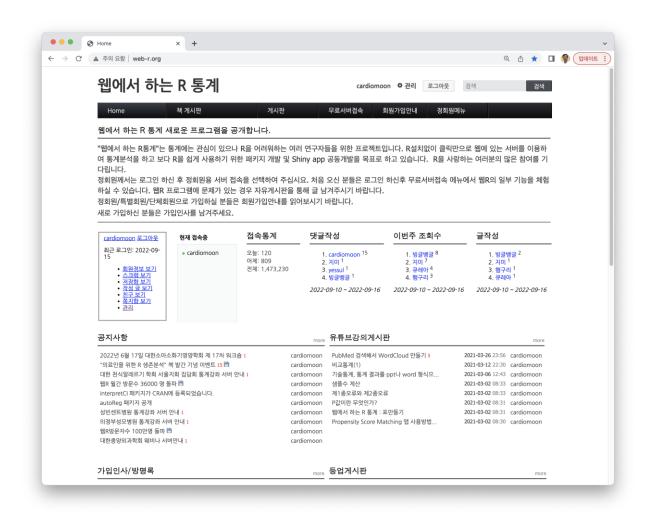
Number of error messages when writing new code



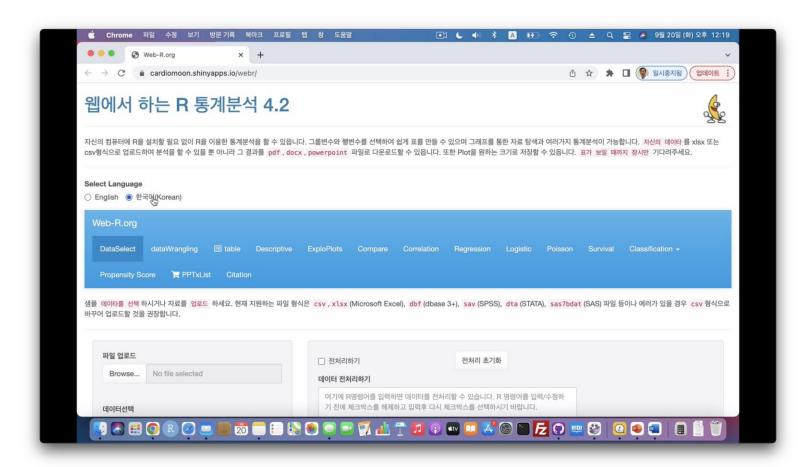
Time feeling overwhelmed by each new error message



# 웹에서 하는 R 통계 web-r.org



## 웹에서 하는 R통계



### 요약

- 통계분석(결과, 그림)을 하는 것은 우리의 목적지이다.
- SPSS, SAS를 대중교통에 비유한다면 R은 자가운전과 같다.
- R을 능숙하게 다루기 위해서는 steep learning curve를 지나야 한다.
- R에 익숙해지기 전까지 web-R.org에서 도움을 받을 수 있다.



# 감사합니다.

