

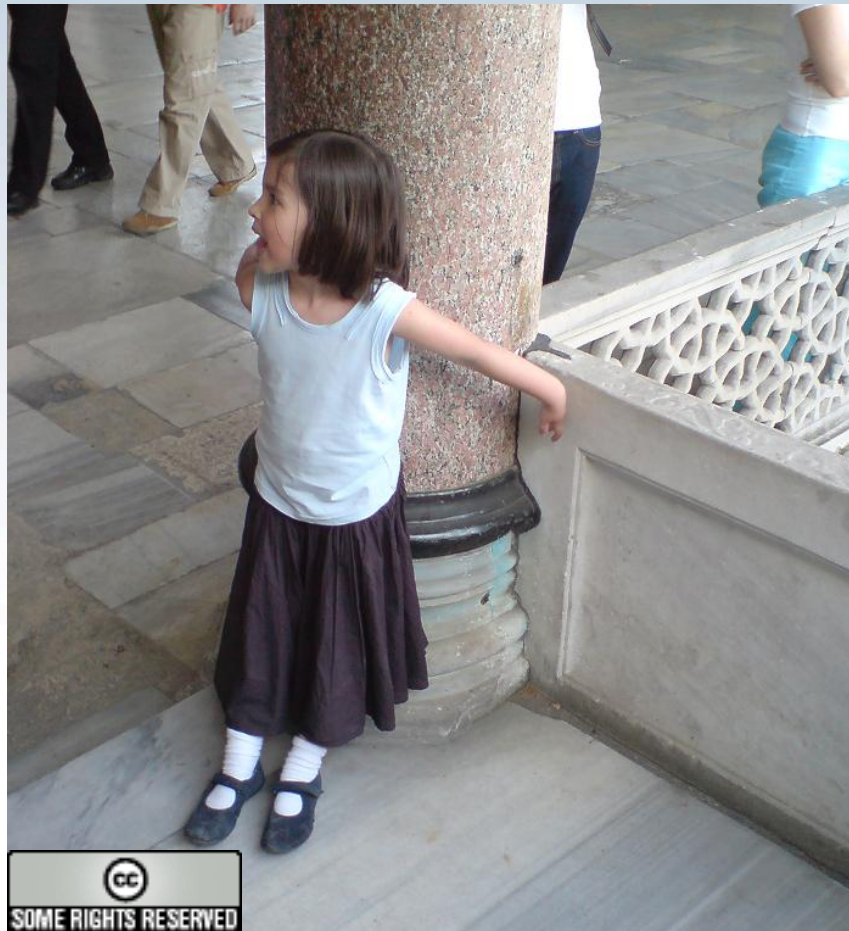


R we f#ç\$ed?

Why We Don't Understand Risk, and How it Dooms Us All

Strangers with Candy?

- Your six-year-old daughter is lost in the city. What should she do?



www.flickr.com/photos/keyphotographics/2185720078

Seven things you should know about risk

1:

$$\text{Risk} \\ = \text{Probability} \\ \times \text{Impact}$$

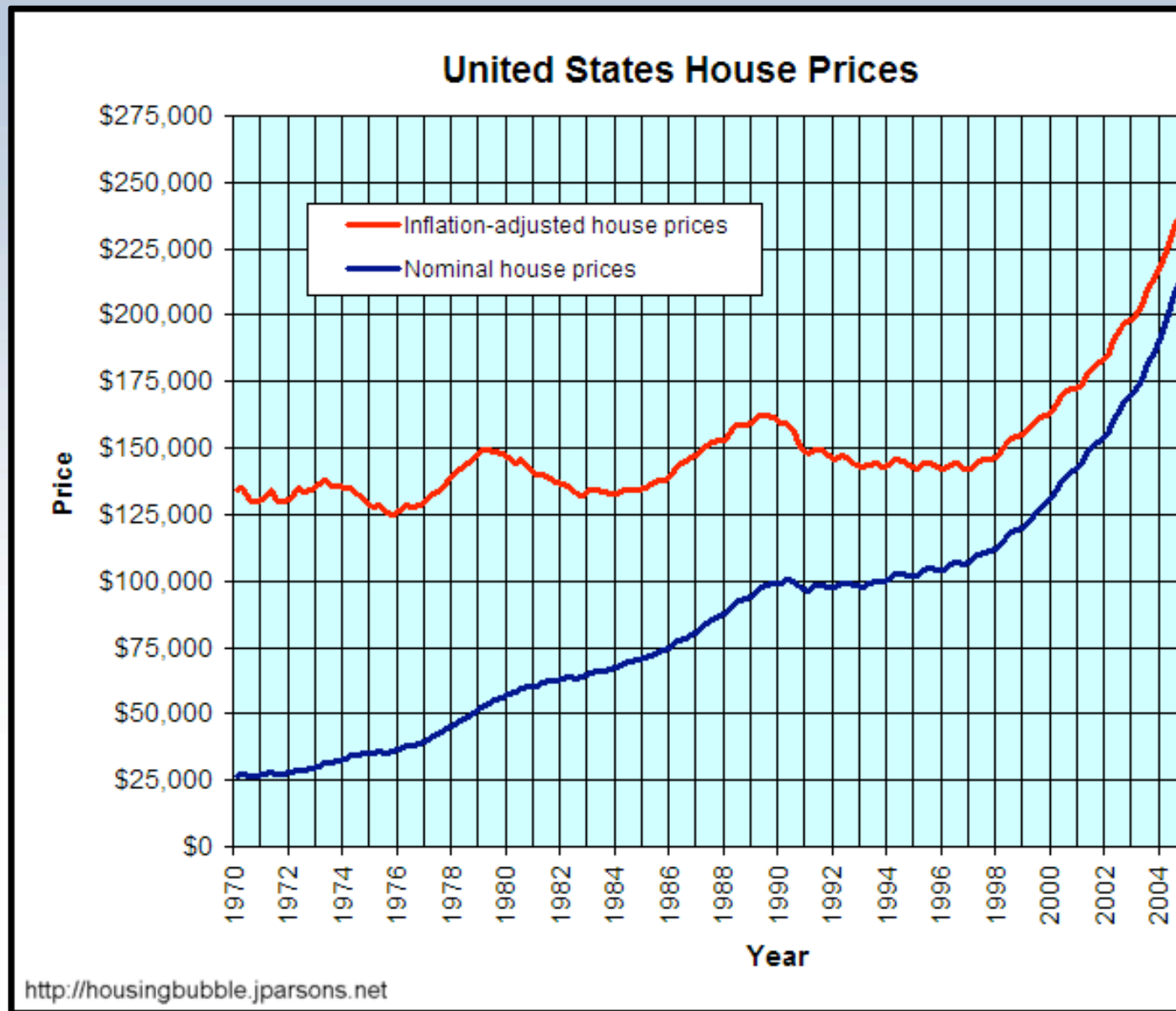
Models: not just for dressing up and falling down



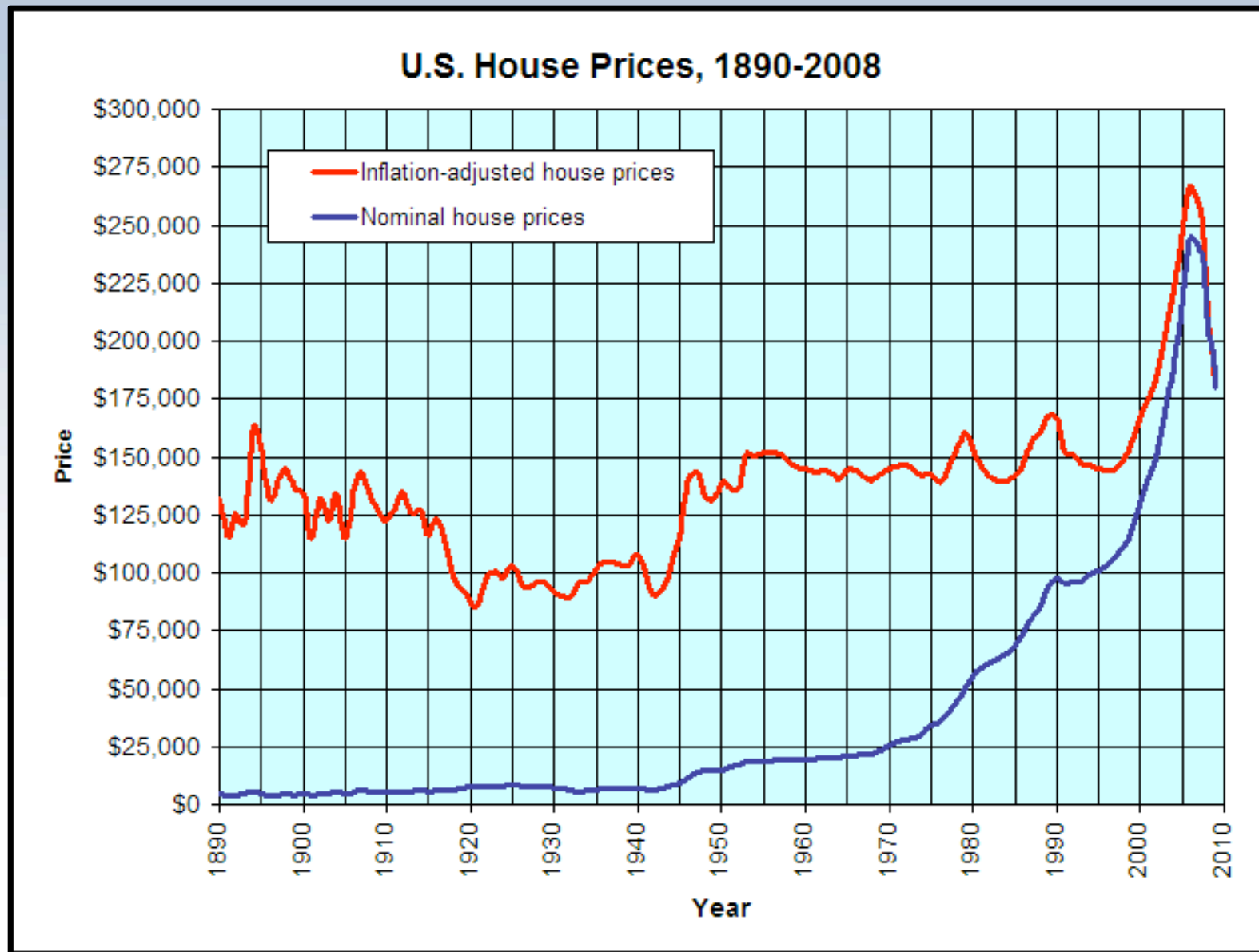
2: All models are wrong,
but some are useful.

G. E. P. Box, Statistician

Housing prices only ever go up!



Er, well...



Robert Shiller, www.irrationalexuberance.com

#3: Coincidences are not surprising

Jessica Utts: <http://anson.ucdavis.edu/~utts/AmerStat2003.pdf>

These things could never happen!

- Two submarines crash in the ocean
- Meteor strikes an airplane
- Cosmic rays make a computation fail

“Everything we see has about a zero probability.
Calculating these probabilities after the fact is
kind of meaningless.”

— Peter Westfall

#4: Conditional probability: you're doing it wrong

Jessica Utts: <http://anson.ucdavis.edu/~utts/AmerStat2003.pdf>

Talking on your cell phone while driving is totally safe

AAA (2001):

- 1.5% of drivers in accidents were using a cellphone
- 10.9% of drivers were distracted by a passenger
- OMG! Passengers are more dangerous than cellphones?

#5: Surveys and experiments probably have bias

“Sure officer, I’ll tell you exactly what a dumbass I just was.”

- Further critique by Magliozzi & Magliozzi (2001): this is **volunteered** information
- <http://tinyurl.com/R-aaa-study>

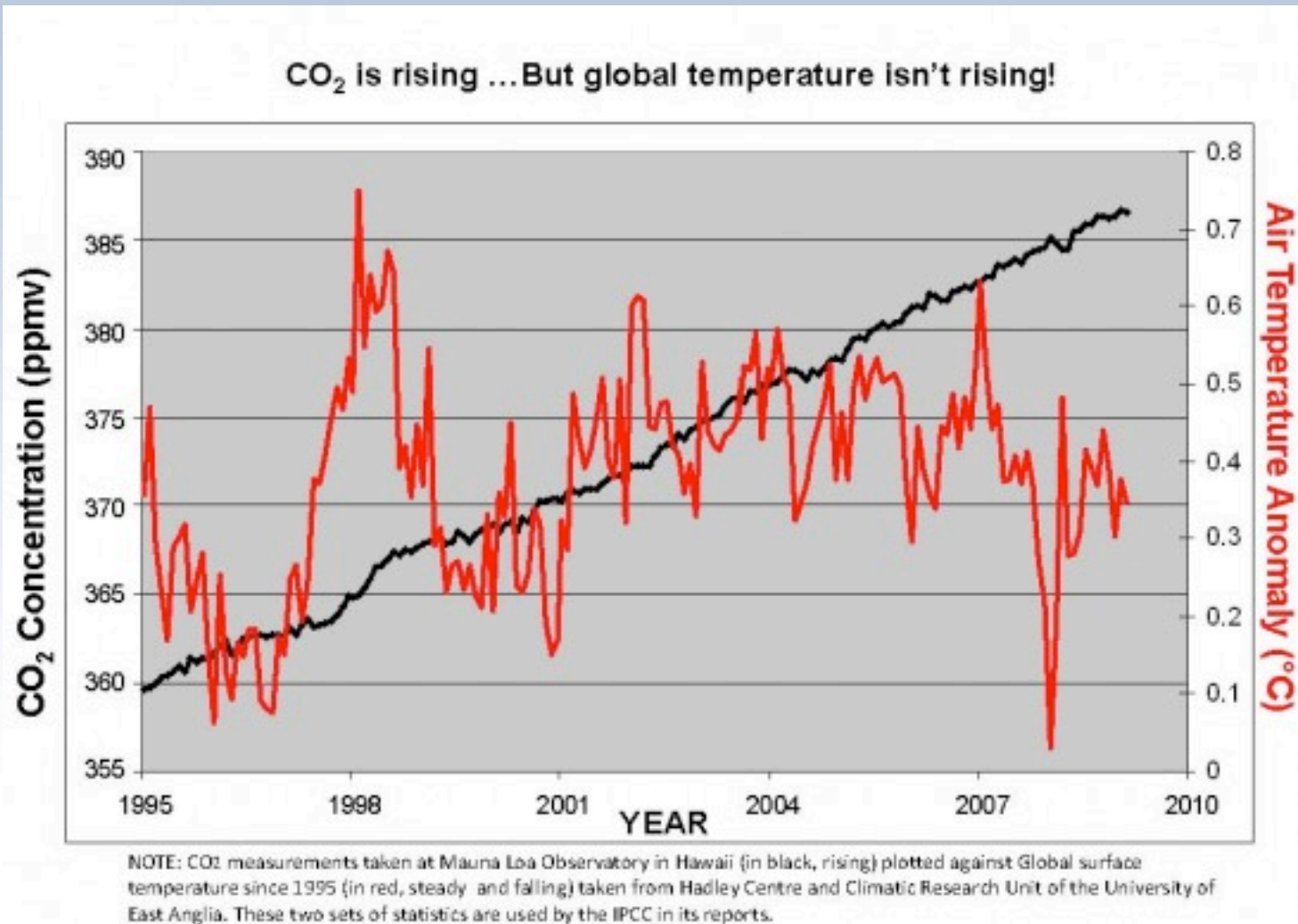


© Pixar, Inc

#6: The plural of anecdote is not data

Frank Kotsonis

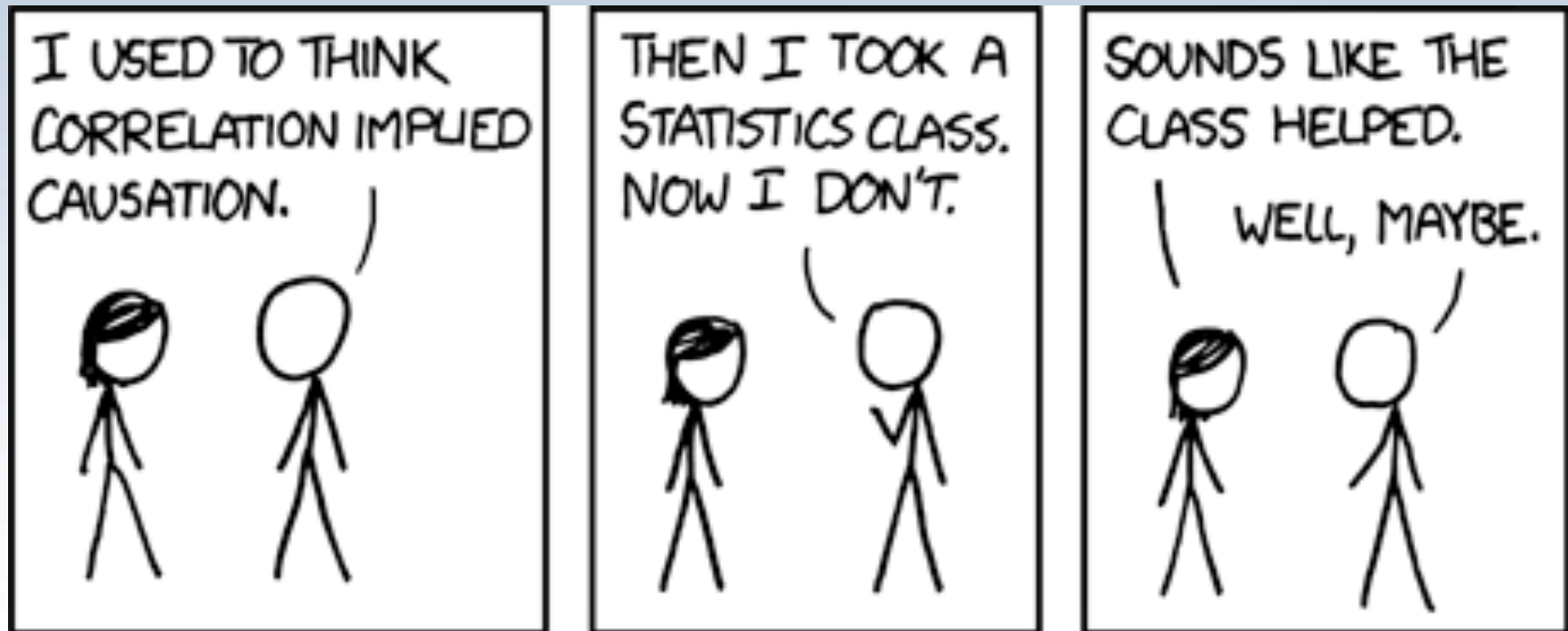
Global warming is totally bunk!



<http://flowingdata.com/2009/07/20/important-data-please-act-responsibly/>

#7: Correlation doesn't imply causation

Suggestively-waggling eyebrows



<http://xkcd.com/552/>

Open-source statistical analysis and visualization



What can you do with R?

- Improve your career prospects



Dice.com: "Is There an R in Your Future?"

<http://tinyurl.com/R-dice-video>

What is R?

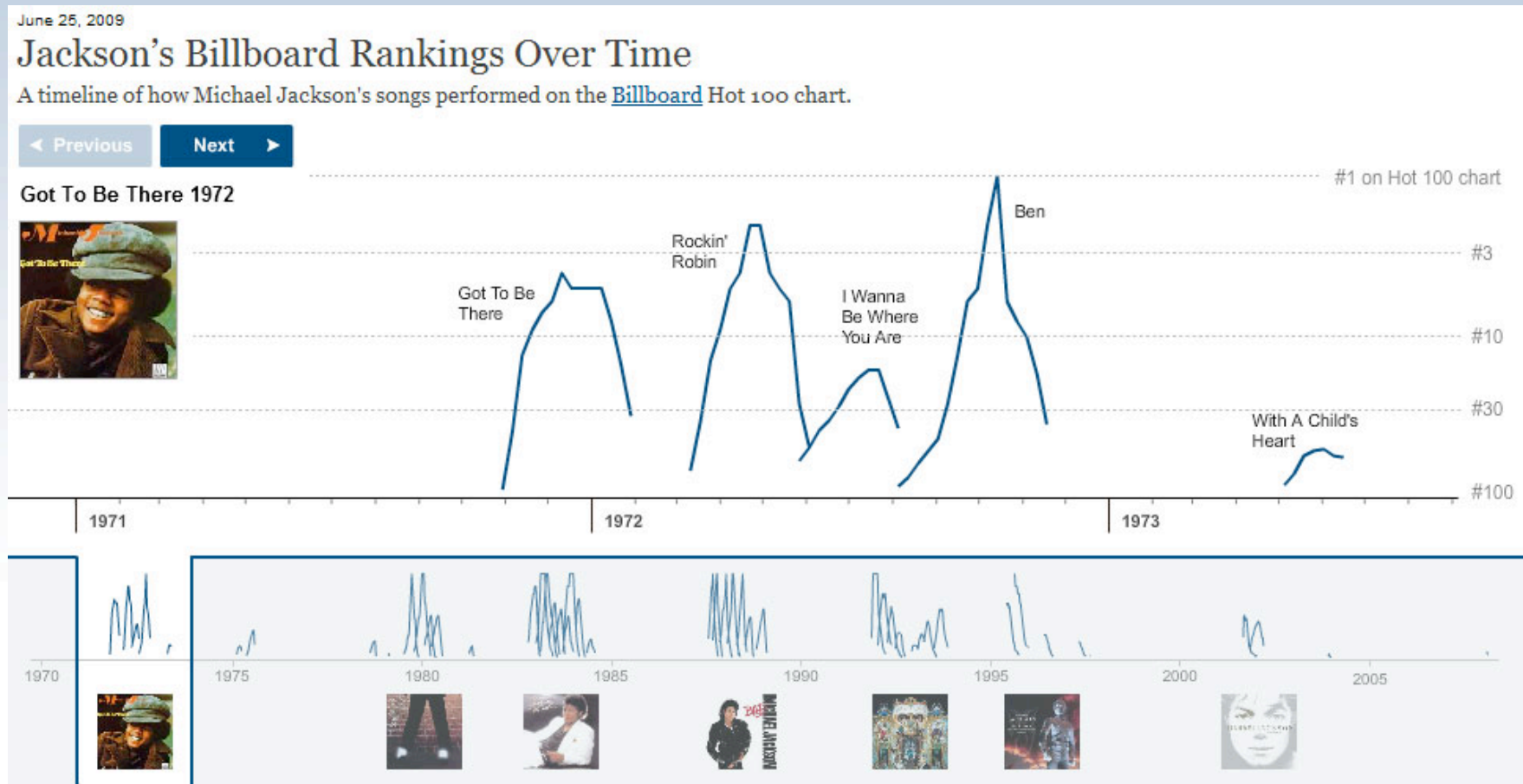
- R is open-source software for statistical computing and data visualization.
- R is an extensible, interactive programming language.
- R has a vast library of mathematical and statistical algorithms.
- R has a world-wide community of 1-2 million users and developers.
- R runs on Windows, Mac, Linux and Unix systems.

Who uses R?

- R is used by anyone who needs visualize or extract information from data:
 - statisticians, scientists, data analysts, data miners, quantitative analysts, modelers, forecasters
- R is used to analyze and present data at organizations like:
 - Google, Bank of America, Pfizer, Facebook, Shell, the *New York Times*, the Food and Drug Administration
- R is used as a free alternative to products like:
 - SAS, SPSS, Stata, Statistica, S-PLUS.
- R is used by academics to implement the latest advances in statistics and predictive analytics

R saves time for the New York Times

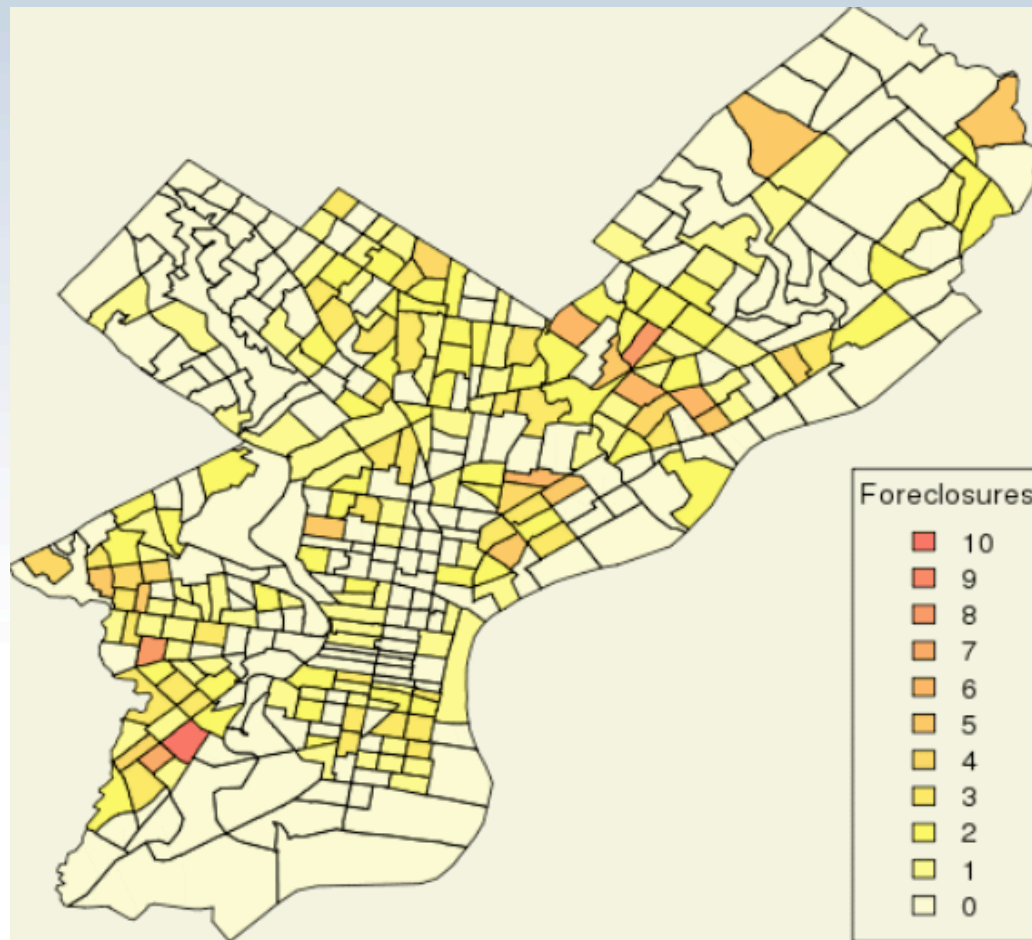
- Published 3 hours after Jackson's death:



nyt.com, June 25 2009

What can you do with R?

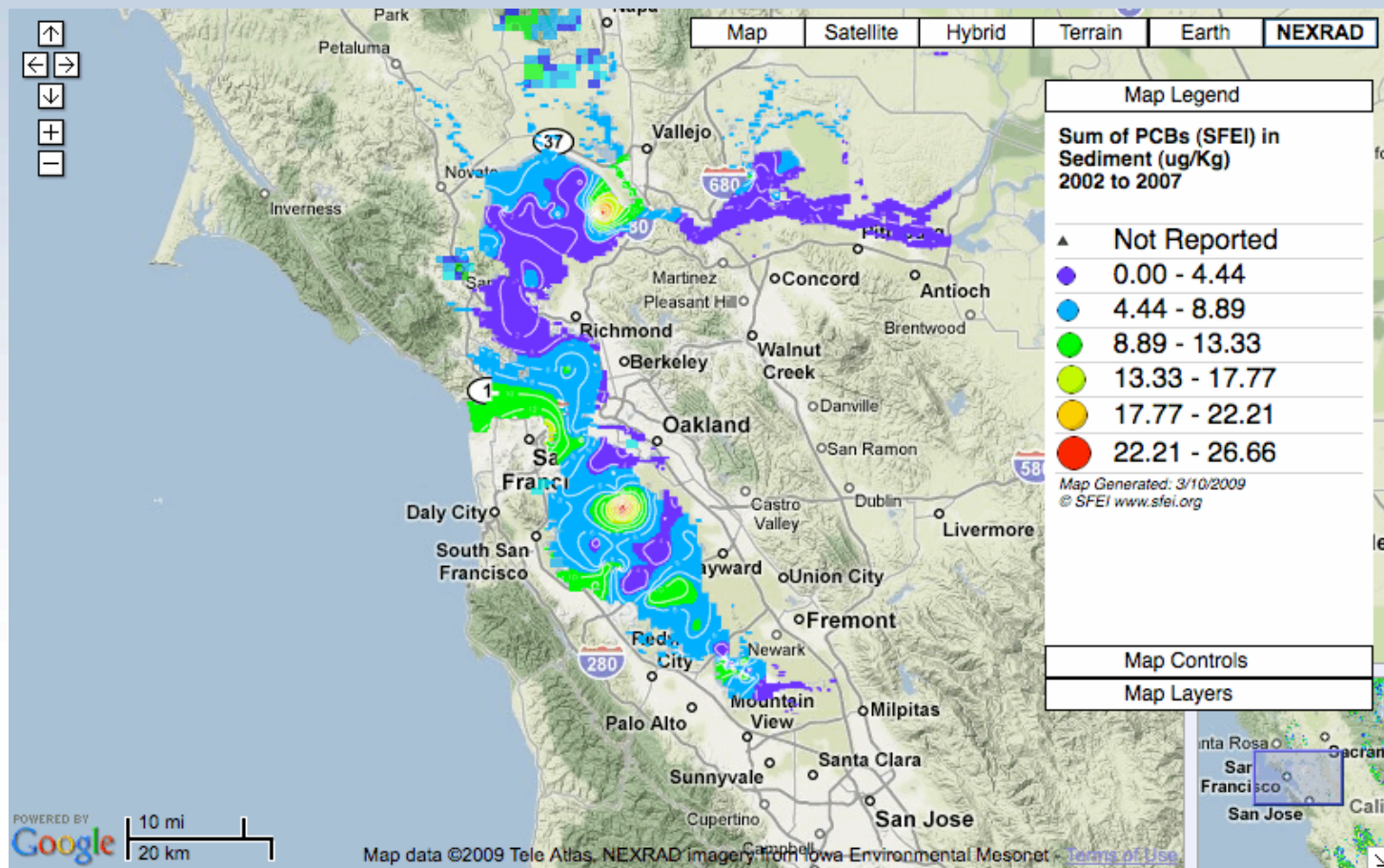
- Mash-up messy data sources to analyze the foreclosure crisis



From O'Reilly's *Data Mash-ups in R*.

What can you do with R?

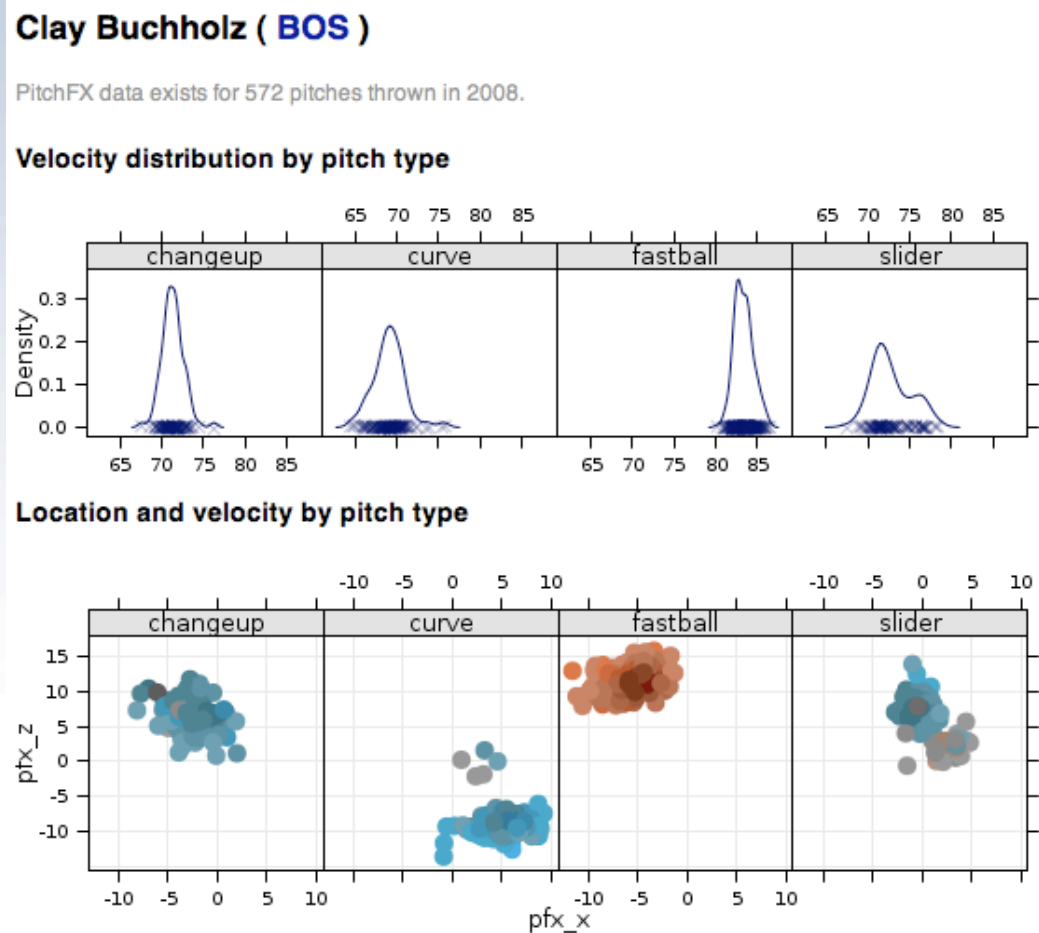
- Find a clean place to surf in the Bay Area



John Oram, a scientist at the [San Francisco Estuary Institute](http://www.sfei.org) (SFEI) uses R to collect and monitor environmental data from the waters and wetlands of the Bay Area

What can you do with R?

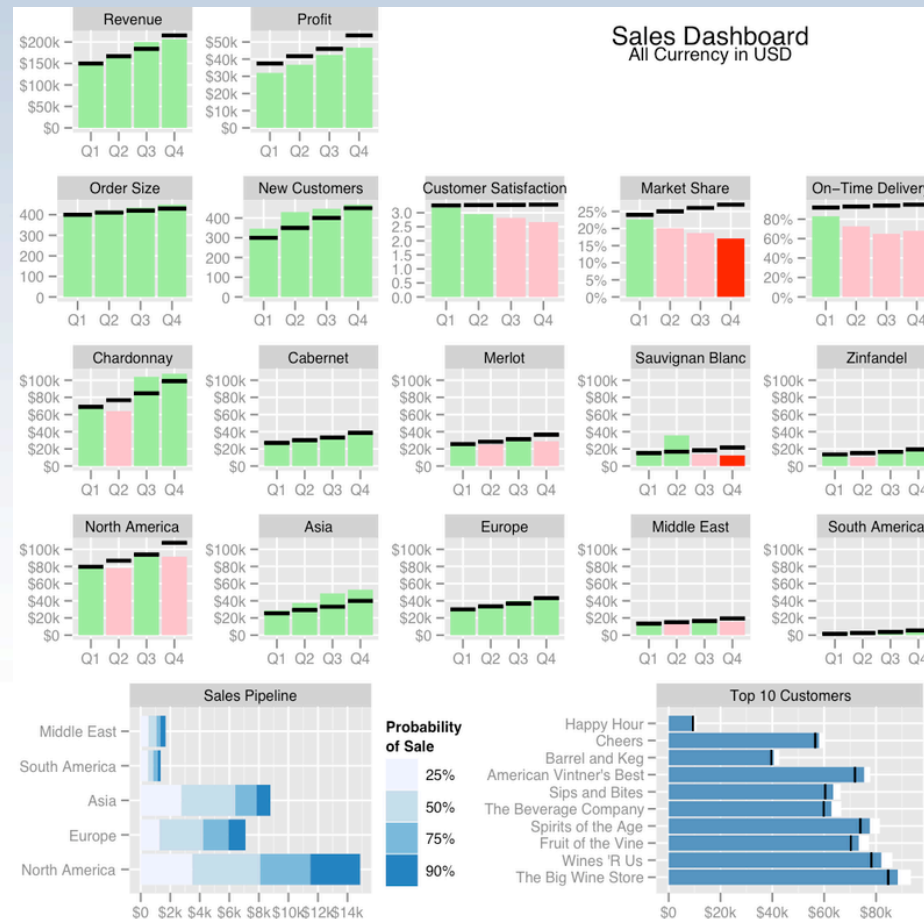
- Compare baseball player performance



PitchFX Viewer, by Mike Driscoll: labs.dataspora.com/gameday/

What can you do with R?

- Build a Web dashboard, fast.



From the "Learning R" blog, "R: From zero to Web 2.0 in six weeks"

What can you do with R?

- Show that a tipping point in gay marriage support is near.

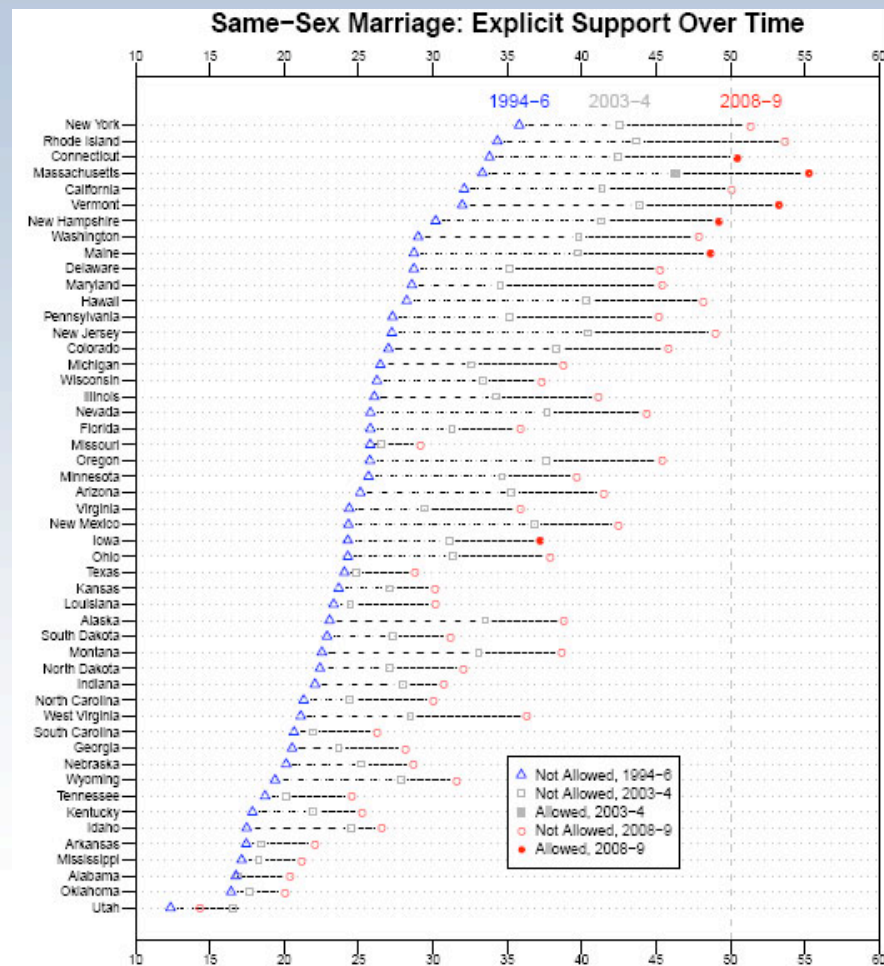


Figure 6: *Same-Sex Marriage Opinion and Policy Over Time* (Online Appendix only). Opinion is estimated using subsets of the poll data from the years indicated. States are ordered by opinion in 1994-6. Note that approximately as much change has occurred in the last four years (solid lines) as the previous eight (dashed lines) and that states with higher levels of early support changed the most. Policy is as of June 2009.

The chart is based on a [hierarchical model of polling data](#) by Jeff Lax and Justin Philips using the [glmer](#) function in [R](#)

Let's do a simulation!

- Is this your birthday?

January

6

Simulating birthdays

- A simple simulation:

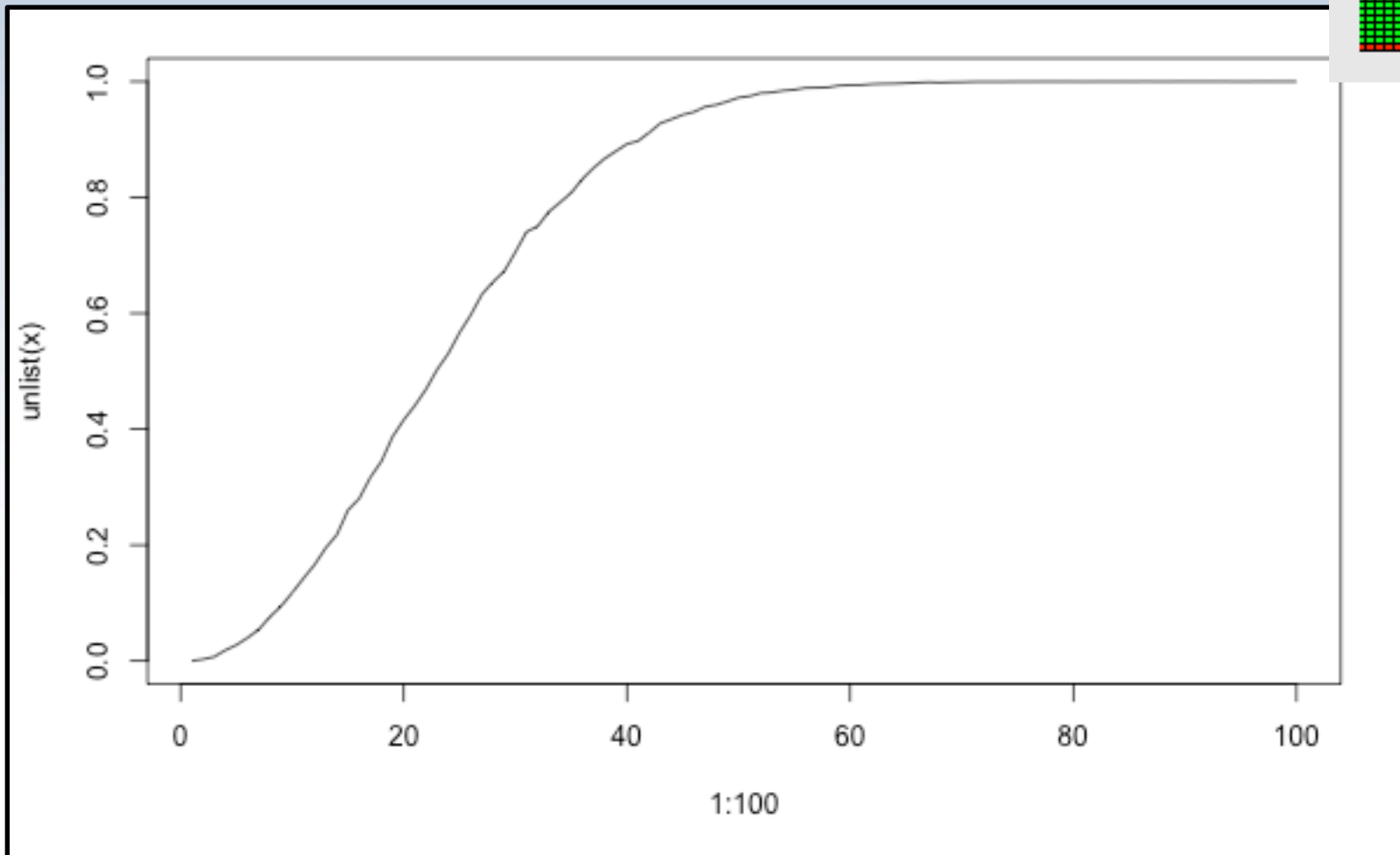
```
birthday <- function(n) {  
  ntests <- 10000  
  pop <- 1:365  
  anydup <- function(i)  
    any(duplicated(  
      sample(pop, n, replace=TRUE)))  
  sum(sapply(seq(ntests), anydup)) / ntests  
}
```

```
x <- foreach (j=1:100) %dopar% birthday (j)
```

Birthday Simulation

```
> x <- foreach (j=1:100) %dopar% birthday (j)
> plot(1:100, unlist(x), type="l")
```

CPU Usage



Thank You!

- David Smith
 - david@revolution-computing.com, @revodavid
- Danese Cooper
 - danese@revolution-computing.com
- REvolution Computing
 - Booth 405: **Free Monkeys at 6PM!**
 - www.revolution-computing.com
- *Revolutions*, the R blog
 - blog.revolution-computing.com
- R Project
 - www.r-project.org