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R - IV

astRowRap
(With Tejas Kale)

- An R package aimed at astronomers to:
 - introduce them to various statistical tests that can be widely used in astronomy but are not (as of yet).
 - give access to interesting historical and modern astronomical data-sets for quick tests.
 - provide worked out examples with the data-sets to aid understanding and provide context.
 - <http://wiki.ivoa.net/twiki/bin/view/IVOA/IvoaKDDguide> Section 7

Using astRowRap

- In the R console, load it just like any other package

```
> library(astRowRap)
```

- Search for all available tests using

```
> ??astrowrap
```

```
Help files with alias or concept or title matching 'astrowrap_' using  
regular expression matching:
```

```
astRowRap::astrowrap_agnes      Agglomerative Clustering  
astRowRap::astrowrap_anova      Analysis of Variance for model fits  
astRowRap::astrowrap_biplot.princomp PCA Biplot  
astRowRap::astrowrap_boot      Bootstrap resampling  
astRowRap::astrowrap_boot.array Bootstrap Samples  
astRowRap::astrowrap_boot.ci    Confidence Intervals of Bootstrap Parameters  
astRowRap::astrowrap_cophenetic Cophenetic Distance  
astRowRap::astrowrap_family.lm  Elements of a Model Fit Object  
astRowRap::astrowrap_fanny      Fuzzy Clustering  
astRowRap::astrowrap_glm        Fit Generalized Linear Models  
astRowRap::astrowrap_glm.diag   Parameters for assessing GLM fits  
astRowRap::astrowrap_glm.diag.plots Diagnostic plots for GLM fits  
astRowRap::astrowrap_hclust     Agglomerative Hierarchical Clustering  
astRowRap::astrowrap_kmeans     k-Means clustering  
astRowRap::astrowrap_lda        Linear Discriminant Analysis  
astRowRap::astrowrap_lm         Linear Models  
astRowRap::astrowrap_lm.fit     Basic Engine for Straight Line Fitting  
astRowRap::astrowrap_prcomp     Principal Component Analysis  
astRowRap::astrowrap_princomp   Principal Component Analysis  
astRowRap::astrowrap_summary    Summary of an object  
:
```

Using astRowRap

- View help for any test by simply keying in something like

 > ?astrowrap_lm
- Documentation for a test includes a detailed example using a relevant astronomical data-set and an explanation of the typical workflow involved in running the analysis

To perform simple or multiple linear regression using Ordinary or Weighted Least Squares

Usage:

```
astrowrap("lm", formula, data, weights, na.action, ...)
```

Arguments:

formula: a "formula" object specifying the model to be fitted.

data: a data frame containing the variables specified in the model. If not specified, an attempt is made to fetch the variables from the environment in which "lm" was called.

weights: an optional vector specifying the weights to be used in model fitting.

na.action: a function indicating how missing values (NA) are to be dealt with during model fitting. The default value is "na.omit" which removes all observations with at least one variable missing during the fitting procedure.

...: other expressions evaluated in the context of 'lm'

References:

Djorgovski, S., & Davis, M. (1987). _Fundamental properties of elliptical galaxies_. The Astrophysical Journal, 313, 59-68. PDF

See Also:

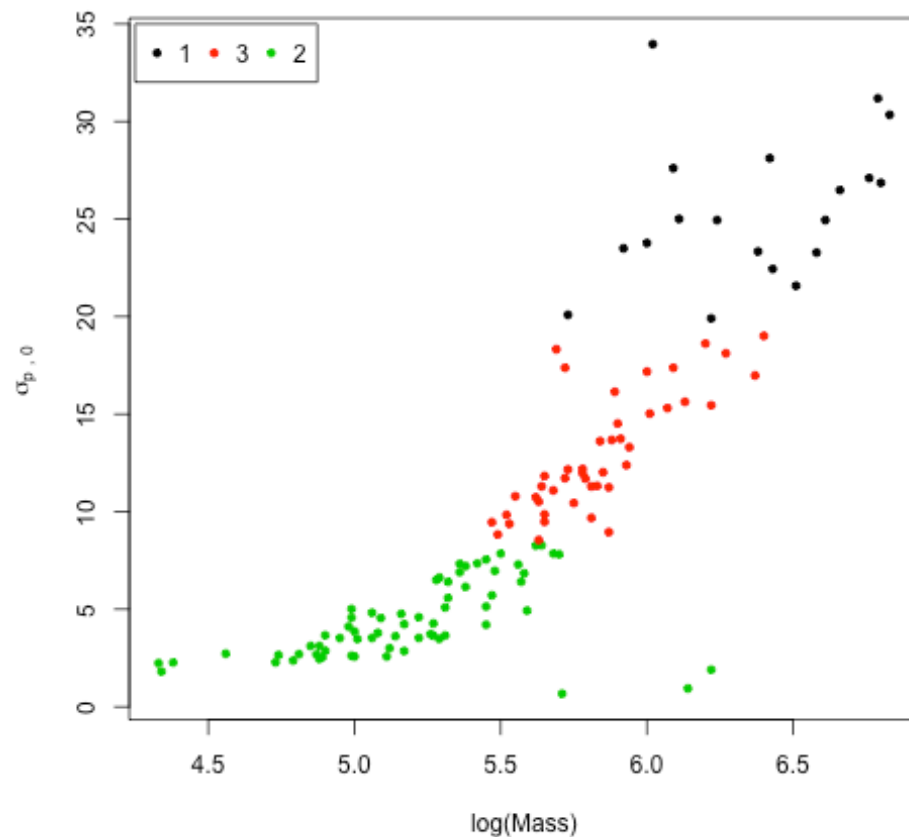
'astrowrap_family.lm'

Examples:

```
## Fundamental Plane of Elliptical Galaxies
## The planar relationship between effective radius of a galaxy (re),
## average surface brightness within the effective radius (mue),
## and velocity dispersion of the galaxy (sigma_v) is an indicator of
## strong regularity in the galaxy formation process.
data(fun_plan)
summary(fun_plan)
pairs(fun_plan[, c(4, 10, 14)])
```

Tests covered

- **Regression Analysis**
 - Simple Linear Model
 - Generalized Linear Model
 - ANOVA
- **Clustering**
 - Hierarchical Clustering
 - k-Means Clustering
- **Dimensionality Reduction**
 - Principal Component Analysis
 - Linear Discriminant Analysis
 - Biplot
- **Bootstrap**



Data included

- CRTS Lightcurves
- Faber-Jackson: Absolute magnitude and velocity dispersion of E and S0 type galaxies (to illustrate simple linear modelling)
- Colour-magnitude data of COMBO-17 galaxies (to demonstrate H-clustering)
- Properties of globular clusters from NGC5128 galaxy (to show k-Means clustering)
- Magnitudes of quasars in different optical wave-bands (to demonstrate generalised linear modelling)

Kmeans example

- Using data from Globular Clusters in NGC5128
(Chattopadhyay, A. K et al., ApJ, 2009, 705, 1533)
- `data(ngc5128)`
- `ngc5128_pca <- ngc5128[, c("log_rh", "sigma_p0",
"mu_vh")]`
- `astrowrap("summary", astrowrap("princomp",
ngc5128_pca))`
- `ngc5128_clus <- ngc5128[-c(which(ngc5128$NAME %in%
c("C156", "C159", "FIGC15"), arr.ind=TRUE)), -1]`
- `ngc5128_kmeans <- astrowrap("kmeans", ngc5128_pca,
centers=3)`



Learn R, in R.

- Stands for “statistics with interactive R learning”.
- A software package built for the R environment that creates an interactive learning environment within the R console.
- Intended to allow educators to create concise lessons for introducing students to R. Can be take further to explain sophisticated statistical concepts to a mature audience.
- Original idea by Nick Carchedi, John Hopkins University.
- For more information, visit <http://www.swirlstats.com>
- We will include swirl modules in astRowRap. Currently alpha-.

More about Swirl

- Lessons available on Swirl's GitHub repository on introductory R programming, Data analysis, Regression models, etc.
- A supporting package called 'swirlify' allows anyone to create their own lesson which can be shared with the world using email, GitHub links, and variety of other ways

Using Swirl

- Load the Swirl package

 > library(swirl)
- Enter the interactive Swirl environment with the following command following which you will meet a welcome like one on the right

 > swirl()

```
Hi! Type swirl() when you are ready to begin.

swirl()

Welcome to swirl! Please sign in. If you've been here before, use the same
name as you did then. If you are new, call yourself something unique.

What shall I call you? XYZ

Thanks, XYZ. Let's cover a few quick housekeeping items before we begin our
first lesson. First of all, you should know that when you see '...', that
means you should press Enter when you are done reading and ready to continue.

. <-- That's your cue to press Enter to continue

Also, when you see 'ANSWER:', the R prompt (>), or when you are asked to
select from a list, that means it's your turn to enter a response, then press
Enter to continue.

Select 1, 2, or 3 and press Enter

Continue.
Proceed.
Let's get going!

Lesson: 1

You can exit swirl and return to the R prompt (>) at any time by pressing the
Esc key. If you are already at the prompt, type bye() to exit and save your
progress. When you exit properly, you'll see a short message letting you know
you've done so.

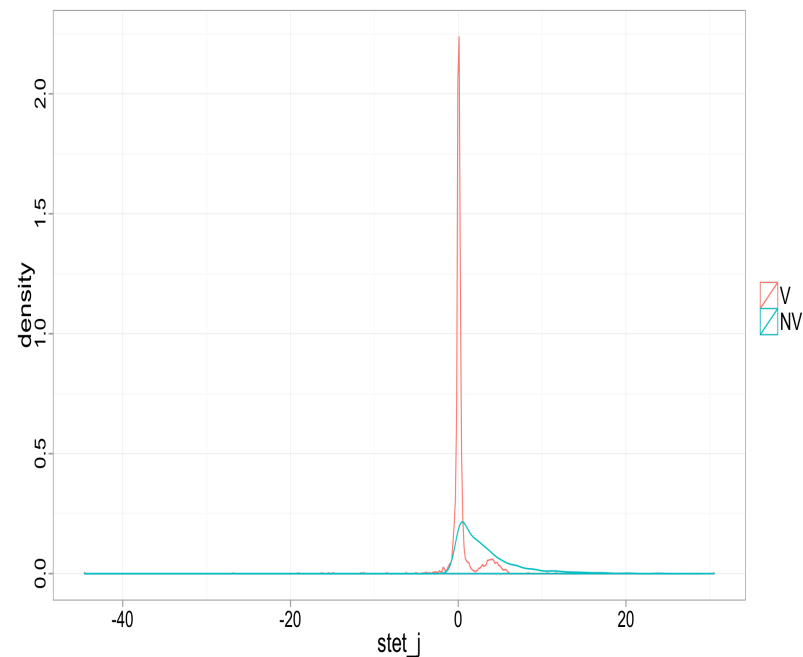
When you are at the R prompt (>):
-- Typing skip() allows you to skip the current question.
-- Typing play() lets you experiment with R on your own; swirl will ignore
what you do...
-- UNTIL you type nxt() which will regain swirl's attention.
-- Typing bye() causes swirl to exit. Your progress will be saved.
-- Typing main() returns you to swirl's main menu.
-- Typing info() displays these options again.

Let's get started!

.
```

astRowRap + Swirl

- We are creating Swirl lessons using astRowRap documentation, primarily for beginners to the R environment.
- In the lesson on Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA), we explain the algorithm using the light-curve data from Catalina Real-time Transient Survey (CRTS).



Next time ...

- Classes (S3, S4, ...)