## KnowMySite.com



# Review of Bayesrulesbook.com

Generated on 2023-08-20

#### Introduction

This report provides a review of the key factors that influence the SEO and usability of your website.

The homepage rank is a grade on a 100-point scale that represents your Internet Marketing Effectiveness. The algorithm is based on 70 criteria including search engine data, website structure, site performance and others. A rank lower than 40 means that there are a lot of areas to improve. A rank above 70 is a good mark and means that your website is probably well optimized.

Internal pages are ranked on a scale of A+ through E and are based on an analysis of nearly 30 criteria.

Our reports provide actionable advice to improve a site's business objectives.

Please contact us for more information.

Table of	<b>Contents</b>
----------	-----------------

Search Engine Optimization

Usability

Mobile

Technologies

Visitors

Social

Link Analysis

#### **Iconography**

🕜 Good

Hard to solve

To Improve

• • Little tough to solve

X

Errors

**©** © Easy to solve

0

Not Important

No action necessary

## **Search Engine Optimization**



Bayes Rules! An Introduction to Applied Bayesian Modeling

**Length:** 57 character(s)

Ideally, your title tag should contain between 10 and 70 characters (spaces included).

Make sure your title is explicit and contains your most important keywords.

Be sure that each page has a unique title.

Meta Description

An introduction to applied Bayesian modeling.

OOO Le

**Length:** 45 character(s)

Meta descriptions contains between 100 and 300 characters (spaces included).

It allow you to influence how your web pages are described and displayed in search results.

Ensure that all of your web pages have a unique meta description that is explicit and contains your most important keywords (these appear in bold when they match part or all of the user's search query).

A good meta description acts as an organic advertisement, so use enticing messaging with a clear call to action to maximize click-through rate.

Meta Keywords

No Keywords

Meta Keywords are a specific type of meta tag that appear in the HTML code of a Web page and help tell search engines what the topic of the page is.

However, google can't use meta keywords.



# Bayes Rules! An Introduction to Applied Bayesian Modeling

bayesrulesbook.com/

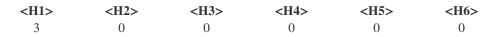
An introduction to applied Bayesian modeling.

This is an example of what your Title Tag and Meta Description will look like in Google search results.

While Title Tags & Meta Descriptions are used to build the search result listings, the search engines may create their own if they are missing, not well written, or not relevant to the content on the page.

Title Tags and Meta Descriptions are cut short if they are too long, so it's important to stay within the suggested character limits.





<H1> Bayes Rules! An Introduction to Applied Bayesian Modeling </H1>

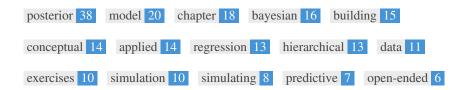
<H1> Bayes Rules! An Introduction to Applied Bayesian Modeling </H1>

<H1> News </H1>

Use your keywords in the headings and make sure the first level (H1) includes your most important keywords. Never duplicate your title tag content in your header tag.

While it is important to ensure every page has an H1 tag, never include more than one per page. Instead, use multiple H2 - H6 tags.





This Keyword Cloud provides an insight into the frequency of keyword usage within the page.

It's important to carry out keyword research to get an understanding of the keywords that your audience is using. There are a number of keyword research tools available online to help you choose which keywords to target.



Keywords	Freq	Title	Desc	<h></h>
posterior	38	×	×	×
model	20	✓	✓	~
chapter	18	×	×	×
bayesian	16	✓	✓	~
building	15	×	×	×
conceptual	14	×	×	×
applied	14	✓	✓	-
regression	13	×	×	×
hierarchical	13	×	×	×
data	11	×	×	×
exercises	10	×	×	×
simulation	10	×	×	×
simulating	8	×	×	×
predictive	7	×	×	×
open-ended	6	×	×	×

This table highlights the importance of being consistent with your use of keywords.

To improve the chance of ranking well in search results for a specific keyword, make sure you include it in some or all of the following: page URL, page content, title tag, meta description, header tags, image alt attributes, internal link anchor text and backlink anchor text.



We found 2 images on this web page 2 ALT attributes are empty or missing.

chapters/figs/index/bayes-rules-hex.png chapters/figs/index/book\_cover.jpeg

Alternative text is used to describe images to give the search engine crawlers (and the visually impaired).

Also, more information to help them understand images, which can help them to appear in Google Images search results.



HTML to Text Ratio is: 15.01%

Text content size 10455 bytes Total HTML size 69663 bytes

Code to text ratio represents the percentage of actual text on a web page compared to the percentage of HTML code, and it is used by search engines to calculate the relevancy of a web page.

A higher code to text ratio will increase your chances of getting a better rank in search engine results.



Wow! It's GZIP Enabled.

✓ Your webpage is compressed from 68 KB to 11 KB (83.9 % size savings)

Gzip is a method of compressing files (making them smaller) for faster network transfers.

It allows to reduce the size of web pages and any other typical web files to about 30% or less of its original size before it transfer.

// IP Canonicalization

No your domain IP 35.169.59.174 does not redirect to bayesrulesbook.com

To check this for your website, enter your IP address in the browser and see if your site loads with the IP address.

Ideally, the IP should redirect to your website's URL or to a page from your website hosting provider.

If it does not redirect, you should do an htaccess 301 redirect to make sure the IP does not get indexed.

URL Rewrite

Good, all URLs look clean and friendly

Your site's URLs contain unnecessary elements that make them look complicated.

A URL must be easy to read and remember for users. Search engines need URLs to be clean and include your page's most important keywords.

Clean URLs are also useful when shared on social media as they explain the page's content.

Underscores in the URLs

Great, you are not using underscores (these\_are\_underscores) in your URLs

000

Great, you are not using ?underscores (these\_are\_underscores) in your URLs.

While Google treats hyphens as word separators, it does not for underscores.



Great, a redirect is in place to redirect traffic from your non-preferred domain.

Redirecting requests from a non-preferred domain is important because search engines consider URLs with and without "www" as two different websites.



Oh no, XML Sitemap file not found! http://bayesrulesbook.com/sitemap.xml

A robots.txt file allows you to restrict the access of search engine robots that crawl the web and it can prevent these robots from accessing specific directories and pages. It also specifies where the XML sitemap file is located.

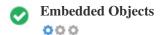
You can check for errors in your robots.txt file using Google Search Console (formerly Webmaster Tools) by selecting 'Robots.txt Tester' under 'Crawl'. This also allows you to test individual pages to make sure that Googlebot has the appropriate access.



Oh no, Robots.txt file not found! http://bayesrulesbook.com/robots.txt

A sitemap lists URLs that are available for crawling and can include additional information like your site's latest updates, frequency of changes and importance of the URLs. This allows search engines to crawl the site more intelligently.

We recommend that you generate an XML sitemap for your website and submit it to both Google Search Console and Bing Webmaster Tools. It is also good practice to specify your sitemap's location in your robots.txt file.



Perfect, no embedded objects has been detected on this page

Embedded Objects such as Flash. It should only be used for specific enhancements.

Although Flash content often looks nicer, it cannot be properly indexed by search engines.

Avoid full Flash websites to maximize SEO.



Perfect, no Iframe content has been detected on this page

Frames can cause problems on your web page because search engines will not crawl or index the content within them.

Avoid frames whenever possible and use a NoFrames tag if you must use them.

**Domain Registration** 000

Exactly how many years and months

Domain Age: 4 Years, 12 Days

Created Date: 19th-Jun-2020

Updated Date: 4th-Jun-2024

Expiry Date: 19th-Jun-2025

Domain age matters to a certain extent and newer domains generally struggle to get indexed and rank high in search results for their first few months (depending on other associated ranking factors). Consider buying a second-hand domain name.

Do you know that you can register your domain for up to 10 years? By doing so, you will show the world that you are serious about your business.



Indexed pages in search engines

0 Page(s)

This is the number of pages that we have discovered on your website.

A low number can indicate that bots are unable to discover your webpages, which is a common cause of a bad site architecture & internal linking, or you're unknowingly preventing bots and search engines from crawling & indexing your pages.



Number of backlinks to your website



Backlinks are links that point to your website from other websites. They are like letters of recommendation for your site. Since this factor is crucial to SEO, you should have a strategy to improve the quantity and quality of backlinks.

## **Usability**



http://bayesrulesbook.com **Length:** 14 characters

Keep your URLs short and avoid long domain names when possible.

A descriptive URL is better recognized by search engines.

A user should be able to look at the address bar and make an accurate guess about the content of the page before reaching it (e.g., http://www.mysite.com/en/products).



Great, your website has a favicon.

Favicons improve a brand's visibility.

As a favicon is especially important for users bookmarking your website, make sure it is consistent with your brand.

Custom 404 Page Great, your website has a custom 404 error page.

When a visitor encounters a 404 File Not Found error on your site, you're on the verge of losing the visitor that you've worked so hard to obtain through the search engines and third party links.

Creating your custom 404 error page allows you to minimize the number of visitors lost that way.

Two of the main reasons for an increase in page size are images and JavaScript files.

Page size affects the speed of your website; try to keep your page size below 2 Mb.

Tip: Use images with a small size and optimize their download with gzip.



0.37 second(s)

Site speed is an important factor for ranking high in Google search results and enriching the user experience.

Resources: Check out Google's developer tutorials for tips on how to to make your website run faster.



Oh no, you have not declared your language Declared Language: Unknown

Make sure your declared language is the same as the language detected by Google

Also, define the language of the content in each page's HTML code.

Domain Availability

Domains (TLD)	Status
bayesrulesbook.net	Available
bayesrulesbook.org	Already Registered
bayesrulesbook.biz	Already Registered
bayesrulesbook.us	Available
bayesrulesbook.info	Already Registered

Register the various extensions of your domain to protect your brand from cybersquatters.

Typo Availability

Domains (TLD)	Status
bayesrulesbok.com	Available
vayesrulesbook.com	Available
fayesrulesbook.com	Available
gayesrulesbook.com	Available
hayesrulesbook.com	Available

Register the various typos of your domain to protect your brand from cybersquatters.



Good, no email address has been found in plain text.

We don't recommend adding plain text/linked email addresses to your webpages.

As malicious bots scrape the web in search of email addresses to spam. Instead, consider using a contact form.

Safe Browsing

The website is not blacklisted and looks safe to use.

Safe Browsing to identify unsafe websites and notify users and webmasters so they can protect themselves from harm.

#### **Mobile**



Awesome! This page is mobile-friendly! Your mobile friendly score is 60/100

Mobile Friendliness refers to the usability aspects of your mobile website, which Google uses as a ranking signal in mobile search results.

Mobile Compatibility Perfect, no embedded objects detected.

Embedded Objects such as Flash, Silverlight or Java. It should only be used for specific enhancements.

But avoid using Embedded Objects, so your content can be accessed on all devices.





# Bayes Rules! An Introduction to Applied Bayesian Modeling

Alicia A. Johnson, Miles Q. Ott, Mine Dogucu

2021-12-01

# News

In addition to this online version.

The number of people using the Mobile Web is huge; over 75 percent of consumers have access to smartphones. ??

Your website should look nice on the most popular mobile devices.

Tip: Use an analytics tool to track mobile usage of your website.

## **Technologies**



Server IP	Server Location	Service Provider
18.213.222.111	Not Available	Not Available

Your server's IP address has little impact on your SEO. Nevertheless, try to host your website on a server which is geographically close to your visitors.

Search engines take the geolocation of a server into account as well as the server speed.



Tips for authoring fast-loading HTML pages:

- \* Too bad, your website has too many CSS files.
- \* Too bad, your website has too many JavaScript files.
- Perfect, your website doesn't use nested tables.
- \*\* Too bad, your website is using inline styles.

Website speed has a huge impact on performance, affecting user experience, conversion rates and even rankings.

???By reducing page load-times, users are less likely to get distracted and the search engines are more likely to reward you by ranking your pages higher in the SERPs.

Conversion rates are far higher for websites that load faster than their slower competitors.



We didn't detect an analytics tool installed on this website.

Web analytics let you measure visitor activity on your website.

You should have at least one analytics tool installed, but It can also be good to install a second in order to cross-check the data.



Your Web Page doctype is HTML 5

The Doctype is used to instruct web browsers about the document type being used.

For example, what version of HTML the page is written in.

Declaring a doctype helps web browsers to render content correctly.



W3C not validated

W3Cis a consortium that sets web standards.

Using valid markup that contains no errors is important because syntax errors can make your page difficult for search engines to index. Run the W3C validation service whenever changes are made to your website's code.



Great, language/character encoding is specified: UTF-8

Specifying language/character encoding can prevent problems with the rendering of special characters.

### **Social**



Your social media status







Social data refers to data individuals create that is knowingly and voluntarily shared by them.

Cost and overhead previously rendered this semi-public form of communication unfeasible.

But advances in social networking technology from 2004-2010 has made broader concepts of sharing possible.

#### **Visitors**

Traffic Rank

No Global Rank

000

A low rank means that your website gets a lot of visitors.

Your Alexa Rank is a good estimate of the worldwide traffic to your website, although it is not 100 percent accurate.

Visitors Localization

Your website is popular on following countries:



Popularity at	None
Regional Rank	None

We recommend that you book the domain names for the countries where your ??website is popular.

This will prevent potential competitors from registering these domains and taking advantage of your reputation in such countries.

Estimated Worth

\$60 USD

000

Just a estimated worth of your website based on Alexa Rank.

# **Link Analysis**



We found a total of 327 links including both internal & external links of your site

Anchor	Туре	Follow
No Anchor Text	Iype Internal Links	Dofollow
No Anchor Text News	Internal Links Internal Links	Dofollow
Foreword	Internal Links	Dofollow
Preface	Internal Links	Dofollow
Audience	Internal Links	Dofollow
Navigating this book	Internal Links	Dofollow
Getting set up	Internal Links	Dofollow
Accessibility and inclusion	Internal Links	Dofollow
Contact us	Internal Links	Dofollow
Acknowledgments	Internal Links	Dofollow
License	Internal Links	Dofollow
About the Authors	Internal Links	Dofollow
1 The Big (Bayesian) Picture	Internal Links	Dofollow
1.1 Thinking like a Bayesian	Internal Links	Dofollow
1.1.1 Quiz yourself	Internal Links	Dofollow
1.1.2 The meaning of probability	Internal Links	Dofollow
1.1.3 The Bayesian balancing act	Internal Links	Dofollow
1.1.4 Asking questions	Internal Links	Dofollow
1.2 A quick history lesson	Internal Links	Dofollow
1.3 A look ahead	Internal Links	Dofollow
1.3.1 Unit 1: Bayesian foundations	Internal Links	Dofollow
1.3.2 Unit 2: Posterior simulation & analysis	Internal Links	Dofollow
1.3.3 Unit 3: Bayesian regression & classification	Internal Links	Dofollow
1.3.4 Unit 4: Hierarchical Bayesian models	Internal Links	Dofollow
1.4 Chapter summary	Internal Links	Dofollow
1.5 Exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
2 Bayes' Rule	Internal Links	Dofollow
2.1 Building a Bayesian model for events	Internal Links	Dofollow
2.1.1 Prior probability model	Internal Links	Dofollow
2.1.2 Conditional probability & likelihood	Internal Links	Dofollow
2.1.3 Normalizing constants	Internal Links	Dofollow
2.1.4 Posterior probability model via Bayes' Rule!	Internal Links	Dofollow
2.1.5 Posterior simulation	Internal Links	Dofollow
2.2 Example: Pop vs soda vs coke	Internal Links	Dofollow
2.3 Building a Bayesian model for random variables	Internal Links	Dofollow
2.3.1 Prior probability model	Internal Links	Dofollow
2.3.2 The Binomial data model	Internal Links	Dofollow
2.3.3 The Binomial likelihood function	Internal Links	Dofollow
2.3.4 Normalizing constant	Internal Links	Dofollow
2.3.5 Posterior probability model	Internal Links	Dofollow
2.3.6 Posterior shortcut	Internal Links	Dofollow
2.3.7 Posterior simulation	Internal Links	Dofollow
2.4 Chapter summary	Internal Links	Dofollow
2.5 Exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
2.5.1 Building up to Bayes' Rule	Internal Links	Dofollow
2.5.2 Practice Bayes' Rule for events	Internal Links	Dofollow
2.5.3 Practice Bayes' Rule for random variables	Internal Links	Dofollow
•		

2.5.4 Simulation exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
3 The Beta-Binomial Bayesian Model	Internal Links	Dofollow
3.1 The Beta prior model	Internal Links	Dofollow
3.1.1 Beta foundations	Internal Links	Dofollow
3.1.2 Tuning the Beta prior	Internal Links	Dofollow
3.2 The Binomial data model & likelihood function	Internal Links	Dofollow
3.3 The Beta posterior model	Internal Links	Dofollow
3.4 The Beta-Binomial model	Internal Links	Dofollow
3.5 Simulating the Beta-Binomial	Internal Links	Dofollow
3.6 Example: Milgram's behavioral study of obedience	Internal Links	Dofollow
3.6.1 A Bayesian analysis	Internal Links	Dofollow
3.6.2 The role of ethics in statistics and data science	Internal Links	Dofollow
3.7 Chapter summary	Internal Links	Dofollow
3.8 Exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
3.8.1 Practice: Beta prior models	Internal Links	Dofollow
3.8.2 Practice: Beta-Binomial models	Internal Links	Dofollow
4 Balance and Sequentiality in Bayesian Analyses	Internal Links	Dofollow
4.1 Different priors, different posteriors	Internal Links	Dofollow
4.2 Different data, different posteriors	Internal Links	Dofollow
4.3 Striking a balance between the prior & data	Internal Links	Dofollow
4.3.1 Connecting observations to concepts	Internal Links	Dofollow
4.3.2 Connecting concepts to theory	Internal Links	Dofollow
4.4 Sequential analysis: Evolving with data	Internal Links	Dofollow
4.5 Proving data order invariance	Internal Links	Dofollow
4.6 Don't be stubborn	Internal Links	Dofollow
4.7 A note on subjectivity	Internal Links	Dofollow
4.8 Chapter summary	Internal Links	Dofollow
4.9 Exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
4.9.1 Review exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
4.9.2 Practice: Different priors, different posteriors	Internal Links	Dofollow
4.9.3 Practice: Balancing the data & prior	Internal Links	Dofollow
4.9.4 Practice: Sequentiality	Internal Links	Dofollow
5 Conjugate Families	Internal Links	Dofollow
5.1 Revisiting choice of prior	Internal Links	Dofollow
5.2 Gamma-Poisson conjugate family	Internal Links	Dofollow
5.2.1 The Poisson data model	Internal Links	Dofollow
5.2.2 Potential priors	Internal Links	Dofollow
5.2.3 Gamma prior	Internal Links	Dofollow
5.2.4 Gamma-Poisson conjugacy	Internal Links	Dofollow
5.3 Normal-Normal conjugate family	Internal Links	Dofollow
5.3.1 The Normal data model	Internal Links	Dofollow
5.3.2 Normal prior	Internal Links	Dofollow
5.3.3 Normal-Normal conjugacy	Internal Links	Dofollow
5.3.4 Optional: Proving Normal-Normal conjugacy	Internal Links	Dofollow
5.4 Why no simulation in this chapter?	Internal Links	Dofollow
5.5 Critiques of conjugate family models	Internal Links	Dofollow
5.6 Chapter summary	Internal Links	Dofollow
5.7 Exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
5.7.1 Practice: Gamma-Poisson	Internal Links	Dofollow
5.7.2 Practice: Normal-Normal	Internal Links	Dofollow
5.7.3 General practice exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
6 Approximating the Posterior	Internal Links	Dofollow
6.1 Grid approximation	Internal Links	Dofollow
or one approximation	moma Lina	Dolollow

6.1.1 A Beta-Binomial example	Internal Links	Dofollow
6.1.2 A Gamma-Poisson example	Internal Links	Dofollow
6.1.3 Limitations	Internal Links	Dofollow
6.2 Markov chains via rstan	Internal Links	Dofollow
6.2.1 A Beta-Binomial example	Internal Links	Dofollow
6.2.2 A Gamma-Poisson example	Internal Links	Dofollow
6.3 Markov chain diagnostics	Internal Links	Dofollow
6.3.1 Examining trace plots	Internal Links	Dofollow
6.3.2 Comparing parallel chains	Internal Links	Dofollow
6.3.3 Calculating effective sample size & autocorrelation	Internal Links	Dofollow
6.3.4 Calculating R-hat	Internal Links	Dofollow
6.4 Chapter summary	Internal Links	Dofollow
6.5 Exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
6.5.1 Conceptual exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
6.5.2 Practice: Grid approximation	Internal Links	Dofollow
6.5.3 Practice: MCMC	Internal Links	Dofollow
7 MCMC under the Hood	Internal Links	Dofollow
7.1 The big idea	Internal Links	Dofollow
7.2 The Metropolis-Hastings algorithm	Internal Links	Dofollow
7.3 Implementing the Metropolis-Hastings	Internal Links	Dofollow
7.4 Tuning the Metropolis-Hastings algorithm	Internal Links	Dofollow
7.5 A Beta-Binomial example	Internal Links	Dofollow
7.6 Why the algorithm works	Internal Links	Dofollow
7.7 Variations on the theme	Internal Links	Dofollow
7.8 Chapter summary	Internal Links	Dofollow
7.9 Exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
7.9.1 Conceptual exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
7.9.2 Practice: Normal-Normal simulation	Internal Links	Dofollow
7.9.3 Practice: Simulating more Bayesian models	Internal Links	Dofollow
8 Posterior Inference & Prediction	Internal Links	Dofollow
8.1 Posterior estimation	Internal Links	Dofollow
8.2 Posterior hypothesis testing	Internal Links	Dofollow
8.2.1 One-sided tests	Internal Links	Dofollow
8.2.2 Two-sided tests	Internal Links	Dofollow
8.3 Posterior prediction	Internal Links	Dofollow
8.4 Posterior analysis with MCMC	Internal Links	Dofollow
8.4.1 Posterior simulation	Internal Links	Dofollow
8.4.2 Posterior estimation & hypothesis testing	Internal Links	Dofollow
8.4.3 Posterior prediction	Internal Links	Dofollow
8.5 Bayesian benefits	Internal Links	Dofollow
8.6 Chapter summary	Internal Links	Dofollow
8.7 Exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
8.7.1 Conceptual exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
8.7.2 Practice exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
8.7.3 Applied exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
9 Simple Normal Regression	Internal Links	Dofollow
9.1 Building the regression model	Internal Links	Dofollow
9.1.1 Specifying the data model	Internal Links	Dofollow
9.1.2 Specifying the priors	Internal Links	Dofollow
9.1.3 Putting it all together	Internal Links	Dofollow
9.2 Tuning prior models for regression parameters	Internal Links	Dofollow
9.3 Posterior simulation	Internal Links	Dofollow
9.3.1 Simulation via rstanarm	Internal Links	Dofollow

9.3.2 Optional: Simulation via rstan	Internal Links	Dofollow
9.4 Interpreting the posterior	Internal Links	Dofollow
9.5 Posterior prediction	Internal Links	Dofollow
9.5.1 Building a posterior predictive model	Internal Links	Dofollow
9.5.2 Posterior prediction with rstanarm	Internal Links	Dofollow
9.6 Sequential regression modeling	Internal Links	Dofollow
9.7 Using default rstanarm priors	Internal Links	Dofollow
9.8 You're not done yet!	Internal Links	Dofollow
9.9 Chapter summary	Internal Links	Dofollow
9.10 Exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
9.10.1 Conceptual exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
9.10.2 Applied exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
10 Evaluating Regression Models	Internal Links	Dofollow
10.1 Is the model fair?	Internal Links	Dofollow
10.2 How wrong is the model?	Internal Links	Dofollow
10.2.1 Checking the model assumptions	Internal Links	Dofollow
10.2.2 Dealing with wrong models	Internal Links	Dofollow
10.3 How accurate are the posterior predictive models?	Internal Links	Dofollow
10.3.1 Posterior predictive summaries	Internal Links	Dofollow
10.3.2 Cross-validation	Internal Links	Dofollow
10.3.3 Expected log-predictive density	Internal Links	Dofollow
10.3.4 Improving posterior predictive accuracy	Internal Links	Dofollow
10.4 How good is the MCMC simulation vs how good is the model?	Internal Links	Dofollow
10.5 Chapter summary	Internal Links	Dofollow
10.6 Exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
10.6.1 Conceptual exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
10.6.2 Applied exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
10.6.3 Open-ended exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
11 Extending the Normal Regression Model	Internal Links	Dofollow
11.1 Utilizing a categorical predictor	Internal Links	Dofollow
11.1.1 Building the model	Internal Links	Dofollow
11.1.2 Simulating the posterior	Internal Links	Dofollow
11.2 Utilizing two predictors	Internal Links	Dofollow
11.2.1 Building the model	Internal Links	Dofollow
11.2.2 Understanding the priors	Internal Links	Dofollow
11.2.3 Simulating the posterior	Internal Links	Dofollow
11.2.4 Posterior prediction	Internal Links	Dofollow
11.3 Optional: Utilizing interaction terms	Internal Links	Dofollow
11.3.1 Building the model	Internal Links	Dofollow
11.3.2 Simulating the posterior	Internal Links	Dofollow
11.3.3 Do you need an interaction term?	Internal Links	Dofollow
11.4 Dreaming bigger: Utilizing more than 2 predictors!	Internal Links	Dofollow
11.5 Model evaluation & comparison	Internal Links	Dofollow
11.5.1 Evaluating predictive accuracy using visualizations	Internal Links	Dofollow
11.5.2 Evaluating predictive accuracy using cross-validation	Internal Links	Dofollow
11.5.3 Evaluating predictive accuracy using ELPD	Internal Links	Dofollow
11.5.4 The bias-variance trade-off	Internal Links	Dofollow
11.6 Chapter summary	Internal Links	Dofollow
11.7 Exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
11.7.1 Conceptual exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
11.7.2 Applied exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
11.7.3 Open-ended exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
12 Poisson & Negative Binomial Regression	Internal Links	Dofollow

12.1 Building the Poisson regression model	Internal Links	Dofollow
12.1.1 Specifying the data model	Internal Links	Dofollow
12.1.2 Specifying the priors	Internal Links	Dofollow
12.2 Simulating the posterior	Internal Links	Dofollow
12.3 Interpreting the posterior	Internal Links	Dofollow
12.4 Posterior prediction	Internal Links	Dofollow
12.5 Model evaluation	Internal Links	Dofollow
12.6 Negative Binomial regression for overdispersed counts	Internal Links	Dofollow
12.7 Generalized linear models: Building on the theme	Internal Links	Dofollow
12.8 Chapter summary	Internal Links	Dofollow
12.9 Exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
12.9.1 Conceptual exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
12.9.2 Applied exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
13 Logistic Regression	Internal Links	Dofollow
13.1 Pause: Odds & probability	Internal Links	Dofollow
13.2 Building the logistic regression model	Internal Links	Dofollow
13.2.1 Specifying the data model	Internal Links	Dofollow
13.2.2 Specifying the priors	Internal Links	Dofollow
13.3 Simulating the posterior	Internal Links	Dofollow
13.4 Prediction & classification	Internal Links	Dofollow
13.5 Model evaluation	Internal Links	Dofollow
13.6 Extending the model	Internal Links	Dofollow
13.7 Chapter summary	Internal Links	Dofollow
13.8 Exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
13.8.1 Conceptual exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
13.8.2 Applied exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
13.8.3 Open-ended exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
14 Naive Bayes Classification	Internal Links	Dofollow
14.1 Classifying one penguin	Internal Links	Dofollow
14.1.1 One categorical predictor	Internal Links	Dofollow
14.1.2 One quantitative predictor	Internal Links	Dofollow
14.1.3 Two predictors	Internal Links	Dofollow
14.2 Implementing & evaluating naive Bayes classification	Internal Links	Dofollow
14.3 Naive Bayes vs logistic regression	Internal Links	Dofollow
14.4 Chapter summary	Internal Links	Dofollow
14.5 Exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
14.5.1 Conceptual exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
14.5.2 Applied exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
14.5.3 Open-ended exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
15 Hierarchical Models are Exciting	Internal Links	Dofollow
15.1 Complete pooling	Internal Links	Dofollow
15.2 No pooling	Internal Links	Dofollow
15.3 Hierarchical data	Internal Links	Dofollow
15.4 Partial pooling with hierarchical models	Internal Links	Dofollow
15.5 Chapter summary	Internal Links	Dofollow
15.6 Exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
15.6.1 Conceptual exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
15.6.2 Applied exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
16 (Normal) Hierarchical Models without Predictors	Internal Links	Dofollow
16.1 Complete pooled model	Internal Links	Dofollow
16.2 No pooled model	Internal Links	Dofollow
16.3 Building the hierarchical model	Internal Links	Dofollow
16.3.1 The hierarchy	Internal Links	Dofollow
10.0.1 The including	memai Links	DOIOIIOW

16.3.2 Another way to think about it	Internal Links	Dofollow
16.3.3 Within- vs between-group variability	Internal Links	Dofollow
16.4 Posterior analysis	Internal Links	Dofollow
16.4.1 Posterior simulation	Internal Links	Dofollow
16.4.2 Posterior analysis of global parameters	Internal Links	Dofollow
16.4.3 Posterior analysis of group-specific parameters	Internal Links	Dofollow
16.5 Posterior prediction	Internal Links	Dofollow
16.6 Shrinkage & the bias-variance trade-off	Internal Links	Dofollow
16.7 Not everything is hierarchical	Internal Links	Dofollow
16.8 Chapter summary	Internal Links	Dofollow
16.9 Exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
16.9.1 Conceptual exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
16.9.2 Applied exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
17 (Normal) Hierarchical Models with Predictors	Internal Links	Dofollow
17.1 First steps: Complete pooling	Internal Links	Dofollow
17.2 Hierarchical model with varying intercepts	Internal Links	Dofollow
17.2.1 Model building	Internal Links	Dofollow
17.2.2 Another way to think about it	Internal Links	Dofollow
17.2.3 Tuning the prior	Internal Links	Dofollow
17.2.4 Posterior simulation & analysis	Internal Links	Dofollow
17.3 Hierarchical model with varying intercepts & slopes	Internal Links	Dofollow
17.3.1 Model building	Internal Links	Dofollow
17.3.2 Optional: The decomposition of covariance model	Internal Links	Dofollow
17.3.3 Posterior simulation & analysis	Internal Links	Dofollow
17.4 Model evaluation & selection	Internal Links	Dofollow
17.5 Posterior prediction	Internal Links	Dofollow
17.6 Details: Longitudinal data	Internal Links	Dofollow
17.7 Example: Danceability	Internal Links	Dofollow
17.8 Chapter summary	Internal Links	Dofollow
17.9 Exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
17.9.1 Conceptual exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
17.9.2 Applied exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
17.9.3 Open-ended exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
18 Non-Normal Hierarchical Regression & Classification	Internal Links	Dofollow
18.1 Hierarchical logistic regression	Internal Links	Dofollow
18.1.1 Model building & simulation	Internal Links	Dofollow
18.1.2 Posterior analysis	Internal Links	Dofollow
18.1.3 Posterior classification	Internal Links	Dofollow
18.1.4 Model evaluation	Internal Links	Dofollow
18.2 Hierarchical Poisson & Negative Binomial regression	Internal Links	Dofollow
18.2.1 Model building & simulation	Internal Links	Dofollow
18.2.2 Posterior analysis	Internal Links	Dofollow
18.2.3 Model evaluation	Internal Links	Dofollow
18.3 Chapter summary	Internal Links	Dofollow
18.4 Exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
	Internal Links	Dofollow
18.4.1 Applied & conceptual exercises 18.4.2 Open-ended exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
	Internal Links	
19 Adding More Layers		Dofollow
19.1 Group-level predictors	Internal Links	Dofollow
19.1.1 A model using only individual-level predictors	Internal Links	Dofollow
19.1.2 Incorporating group-level predictors	Internal Links	Dofollow
19.1.3 Posterior simulation & global analysis	Internal Links	Dofollow
19.1.4 Posterior group-level analysis	Internal Links	Dofollow

19.1.5 We're just scratching the surface!	Internal Links	Dofollow
19.2 Incorporating two (or more!) grouping variables	Internal Links	Dofollow
19.2.1 Data with two grouping variables	Internal Links	Dofollow
19.2.2 Building a model with two grouping variables	Internal Links	Dofollow
19.2.3 Simulating models with two grouping variables	Internal Links	Dofollow
19.2.4 Examining the group-specific parameters	Internal Links	Dofollow
19.2.5 We're just scratching the surface!	Internal Links	Dofollow
19.3 Exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
19.3.1 Conceptual exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
19.3.2 Applied exercises	Internal Links	Dofollow
19.4 Goodbye!	Internal Links	Dofollow
References	Internal Links	Dofollow
Published with bookdown	External Links	Dofollow
available in print by CRC Press	External Links	Dofollow
https://bayes-rules.github.io/	External Links	Dofollow

While there's no exact limit to the number of links you should include on a page, best practice is to avoid exceeding 200 links.

Links pass value from one page to another, but the amount of value that can be passed is split between all of the links on a page. This means that adding unnecessary links will dilute the potential value attributed to your other links.

Using the Nofollow attribute prevents value from being passed to the linking page, but it's worth noting that these links are still taken into account when calculating the value that is passed through each link, so Nofollow links can also dilute pagerank.



Broken links send users to non-existing web pages. They are bad for your site's usability, reputation and SEO. If you find broken links in the future, take the time to replace or remove each one.