

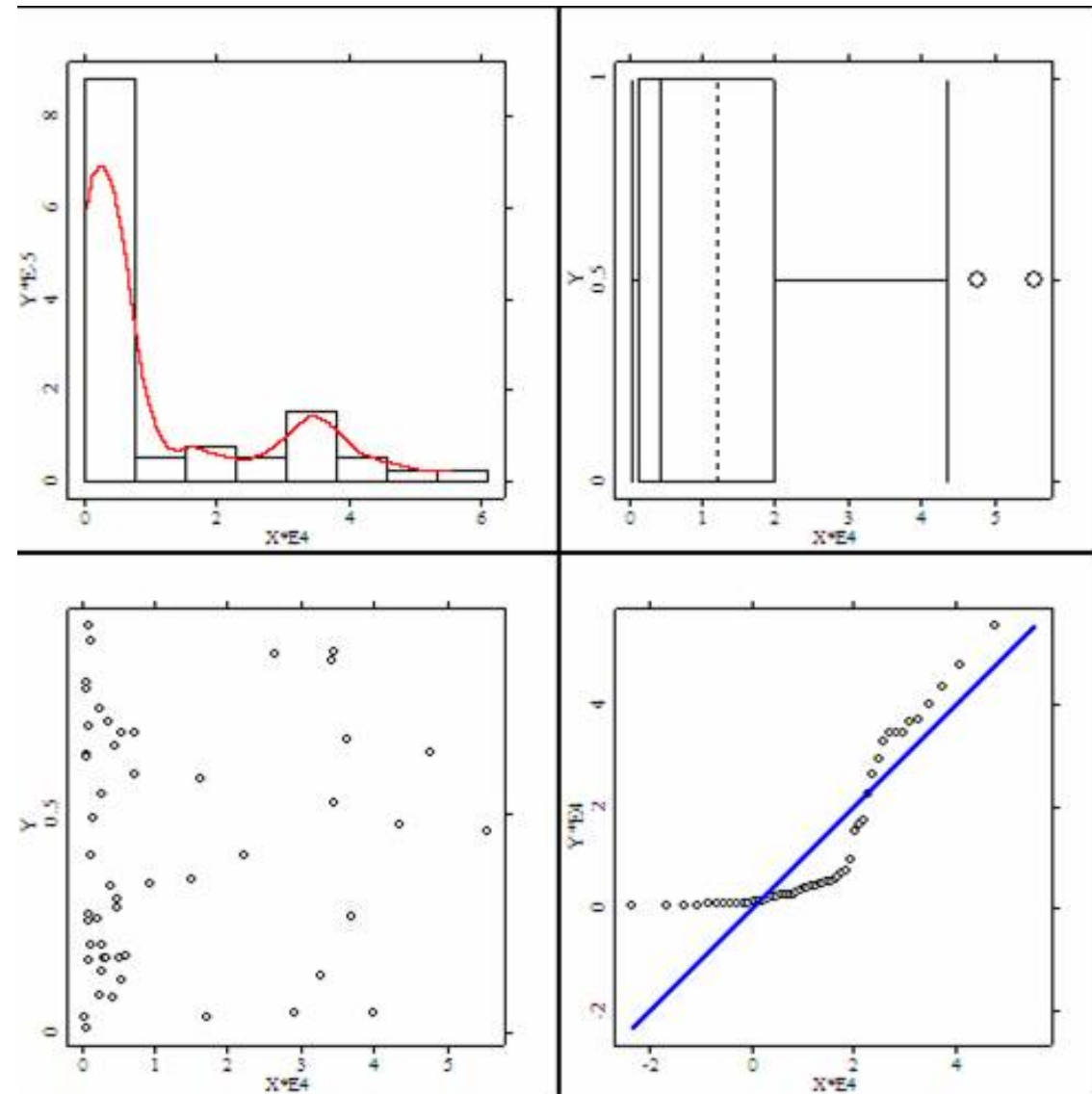
# Descriptive statistics

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**Conor Dewey**  
Data Scientist, Squarespace

# What are descriptive statistics?

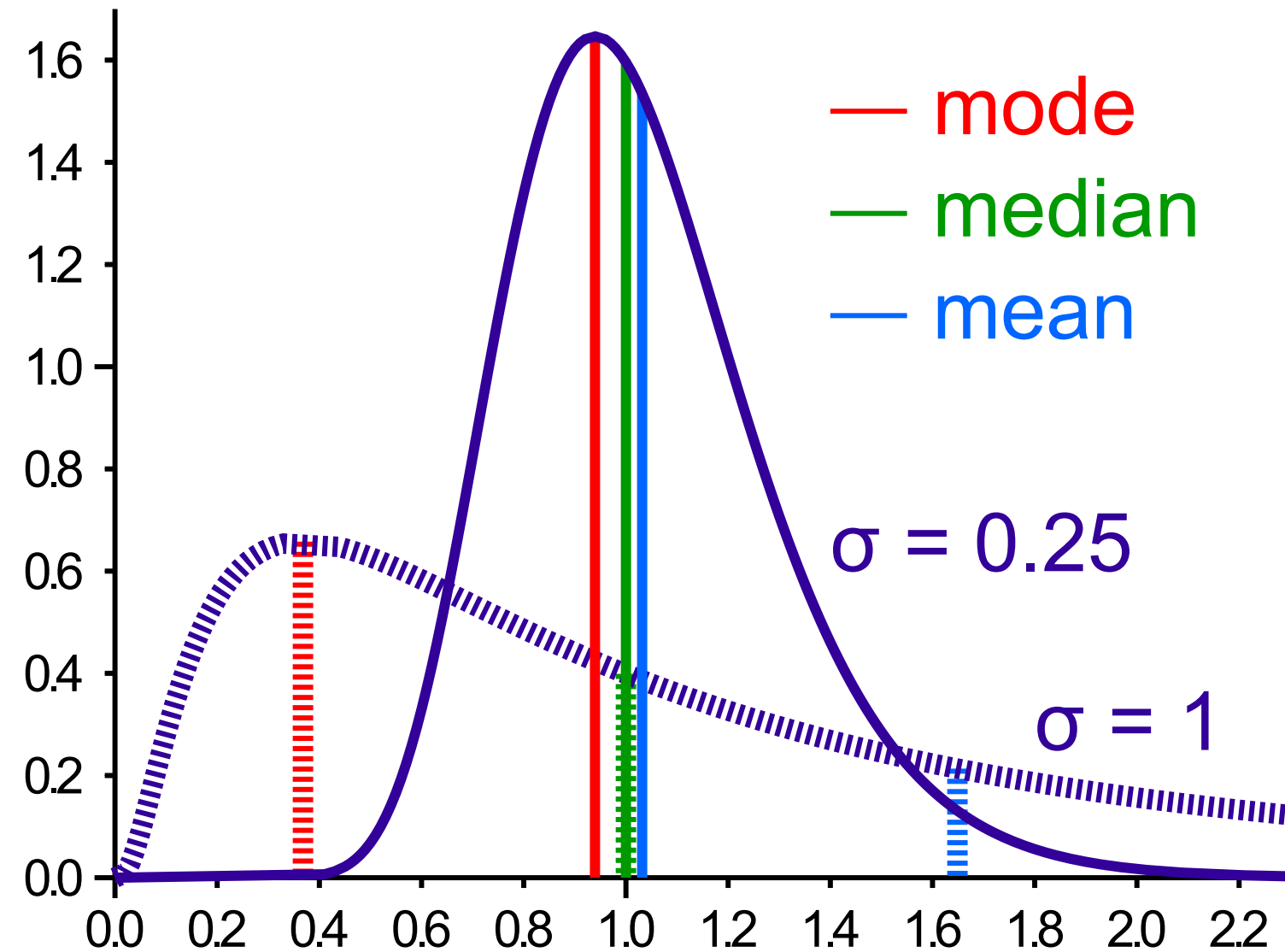


<sup>1</sup> Wikimedia

# Measures of centrality

- Mean
- Median
- Mode

# Measures of centrality



<sup>1</sup> Wikimedia

# Measures of variability

- Variance
- Standard deviation
- Range

# Measures of variability

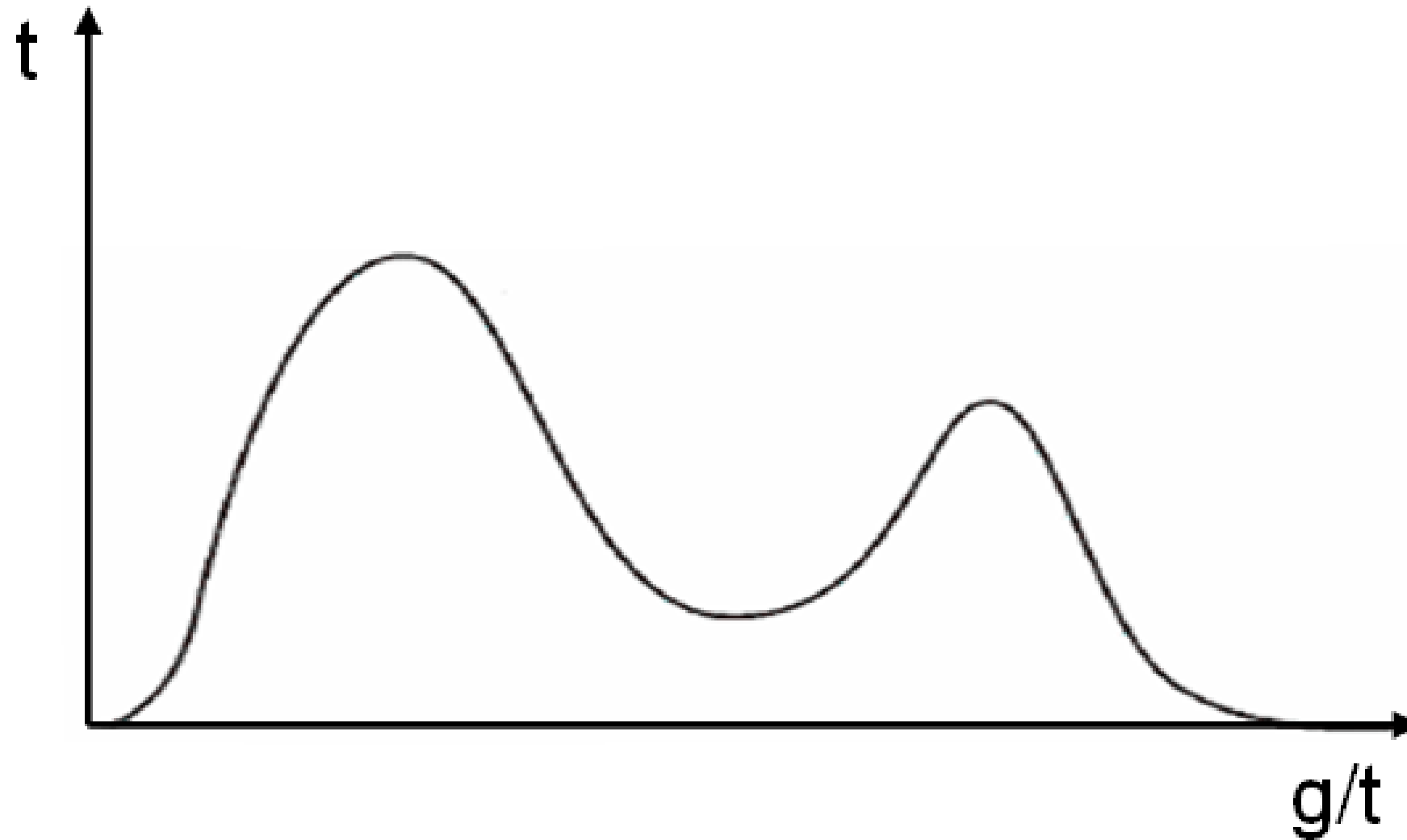
Variance

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}$$

Standard Deviation

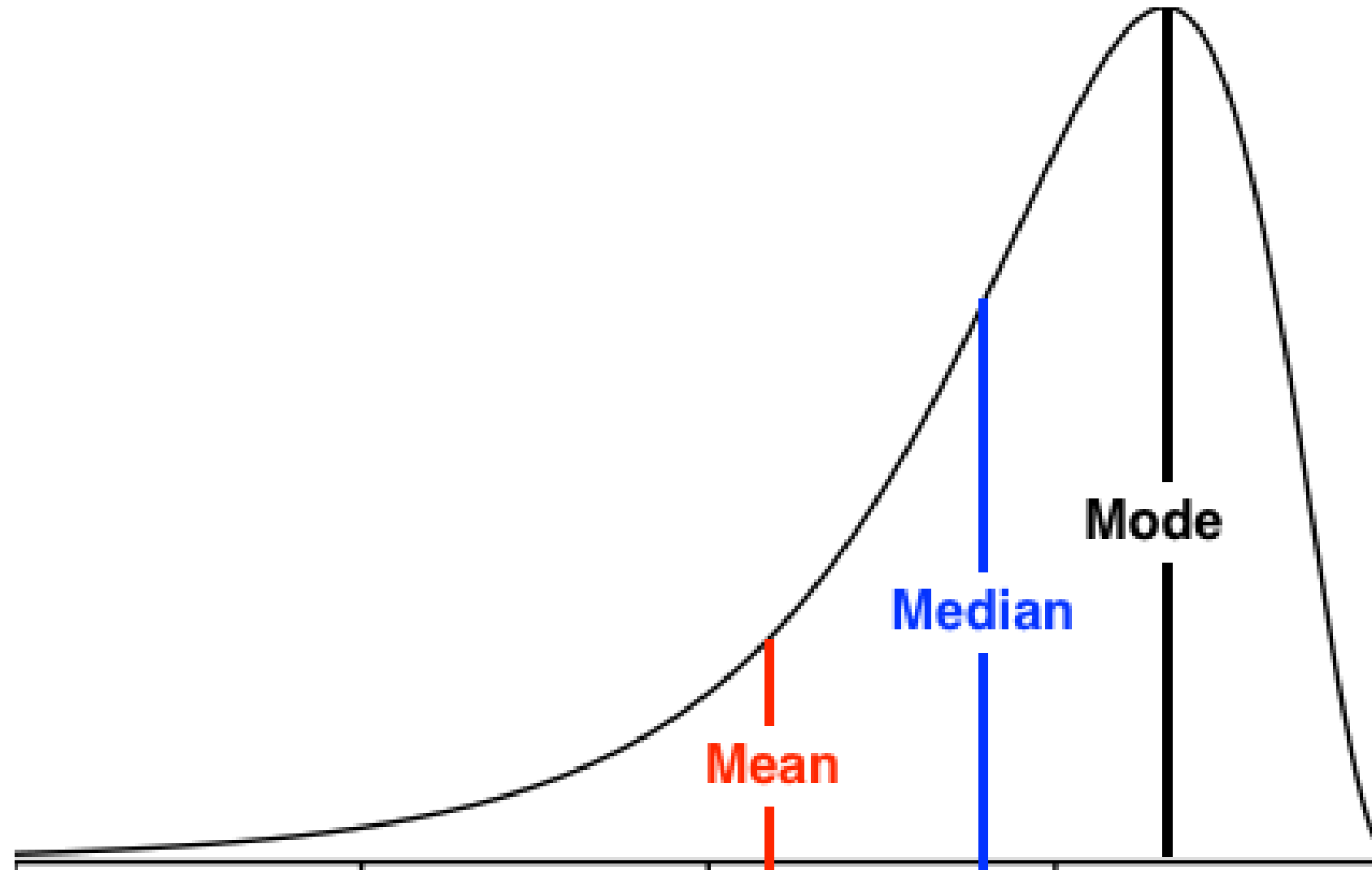
$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}}$$

# Modality



<sup>1</sup> Wikimedia

# Skewness



<sup>1</sup> Wikimedia



# Summary

- Defining descriptive statistics
- Mean, median, and mode
- Standard deviation and variance
- Modality and skewness

# Let's prepare for the interview!

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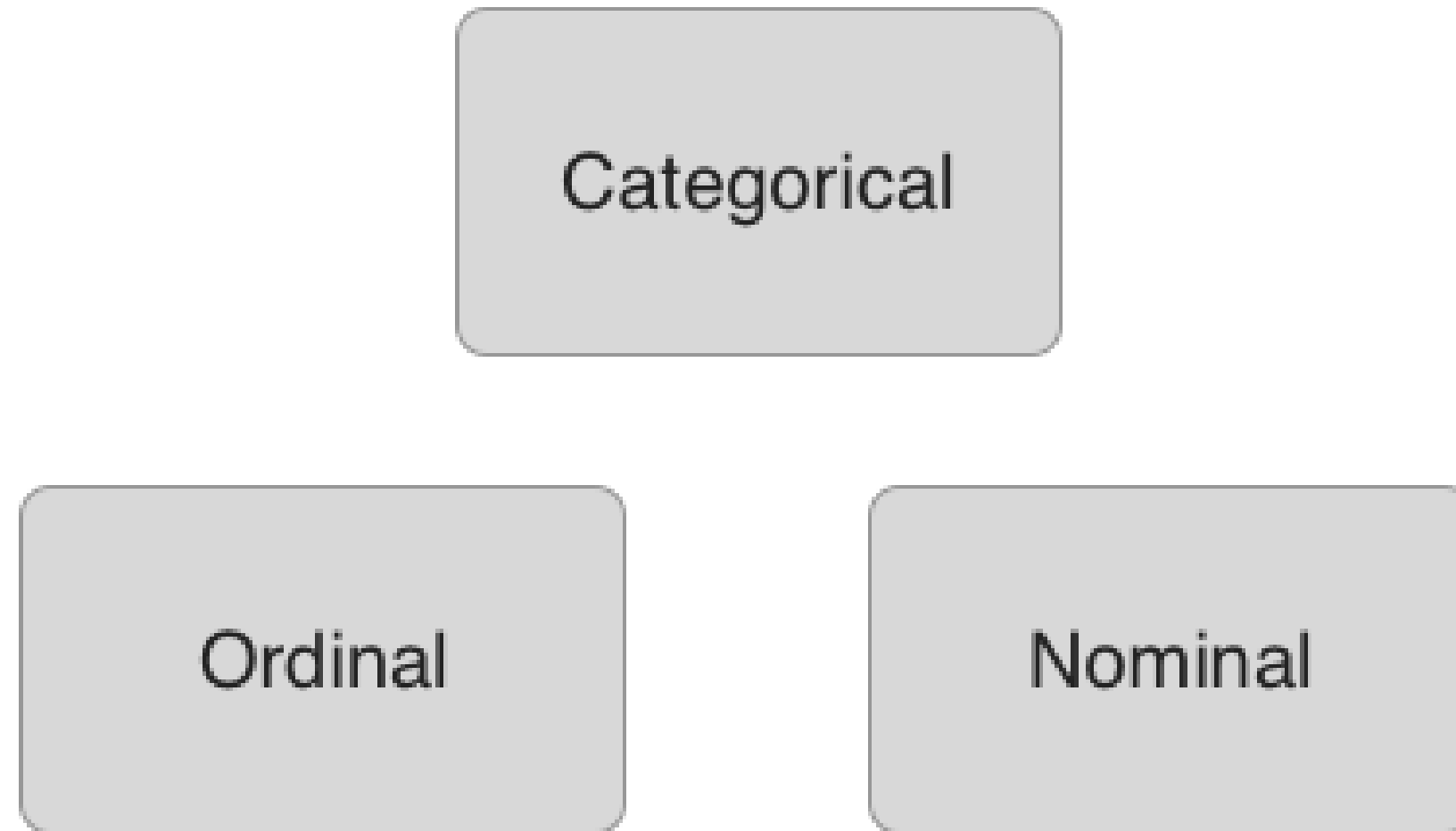
# Categorical data

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# Types of variables



# Encoding categorical data

Label Encoding

Food Name	Categorical #	Calories
Apple	1	95
Chicken	2	231
Broccoli	3	50

One Hot Encoding

Apple	Chicken	Broccoli	Calories
1	0	0	95
0	1	0	231
0	0	1	50

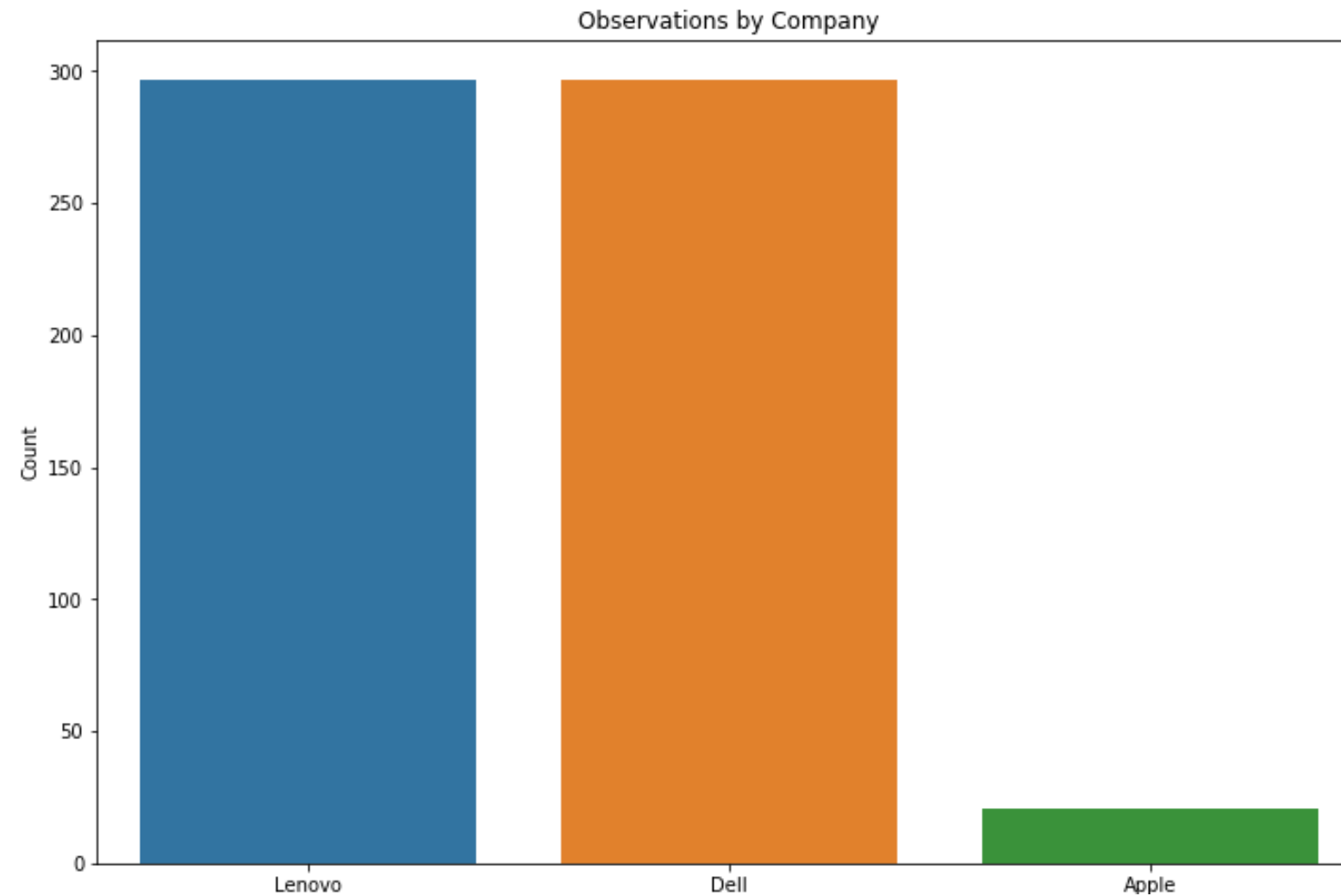
<sup>1</sup> What is One Hot Encoding and How to Do It

# Example: laptop models

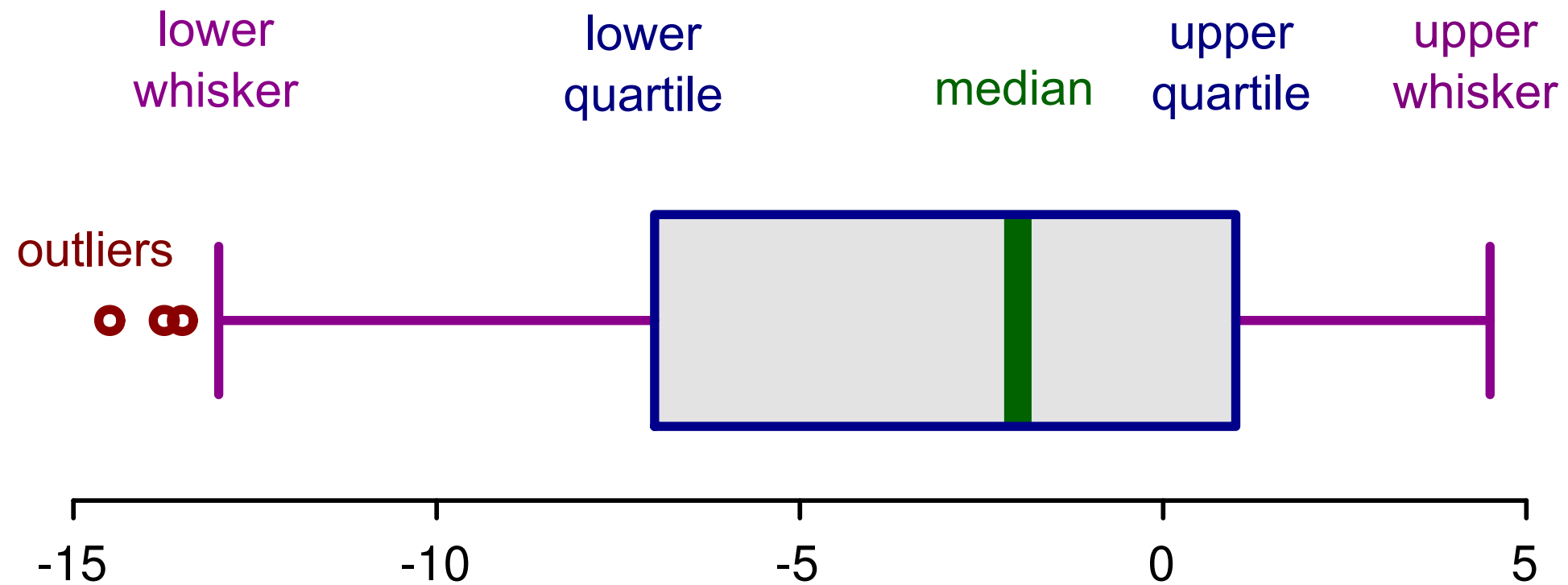
	Company	Product	Price
0	Apple	MacBook Pro	1339.69
1	Apple	Macbook Air	898.94
2	Apple	MacBook Pro	2537.45
3	Apple	MacBook Pro	1803.60
4	Apple	MacBook Pro	2139.97

# Example: laptop models

```
company_count = df['Company'].value_counts()  
sns.barplot(company_count.index, company_count.values)
```



# Box plots

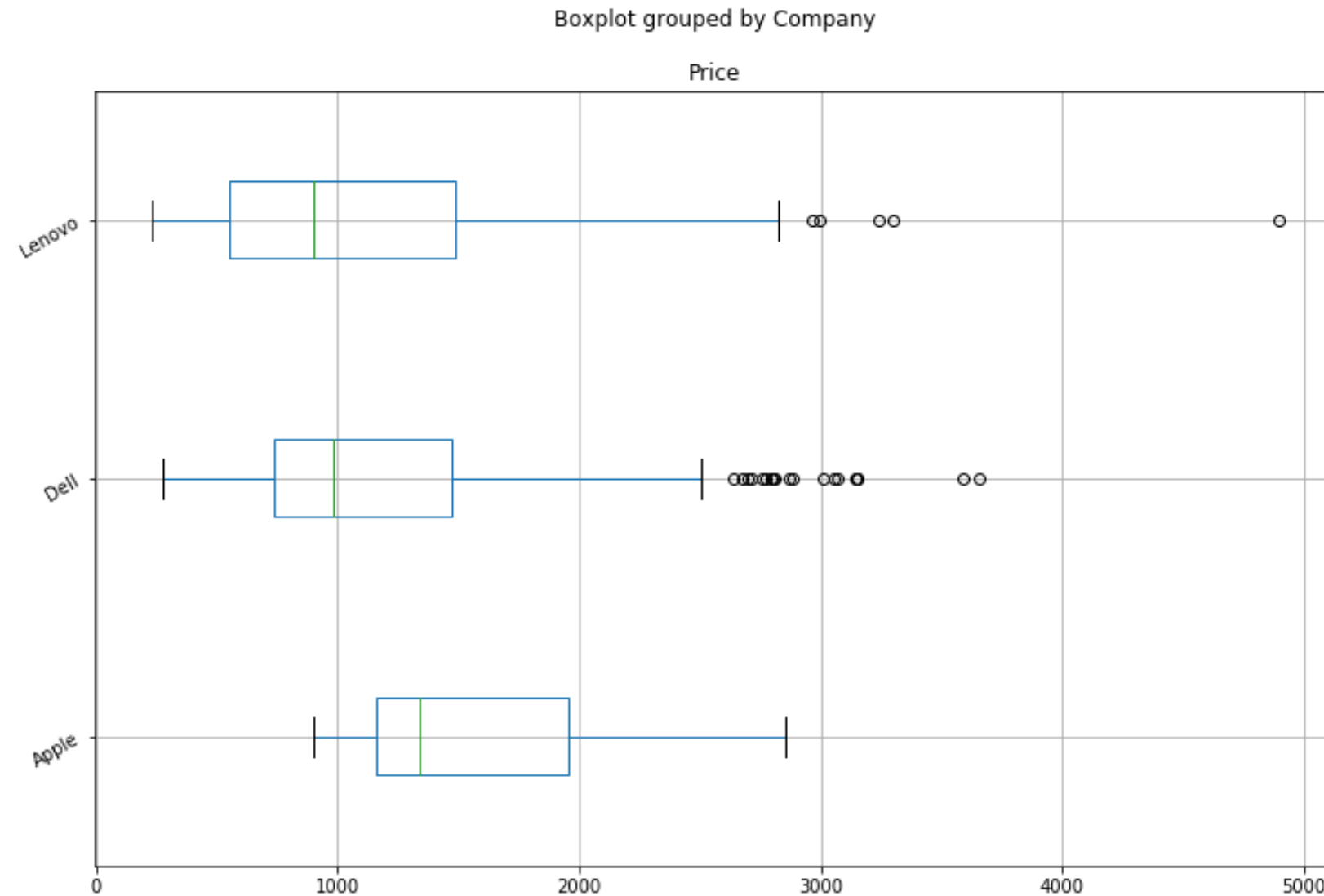


<sup>1</sup> Wikimedia



# Example: laptop models

```
df.boxplot('Price', 'Company', rot = 30, figsize=(12,8), vert=False)
```



# Summary

- Types of variables
- Encoding techniques
- Sample exploratory data analysis

# Let's prepare for the interview!

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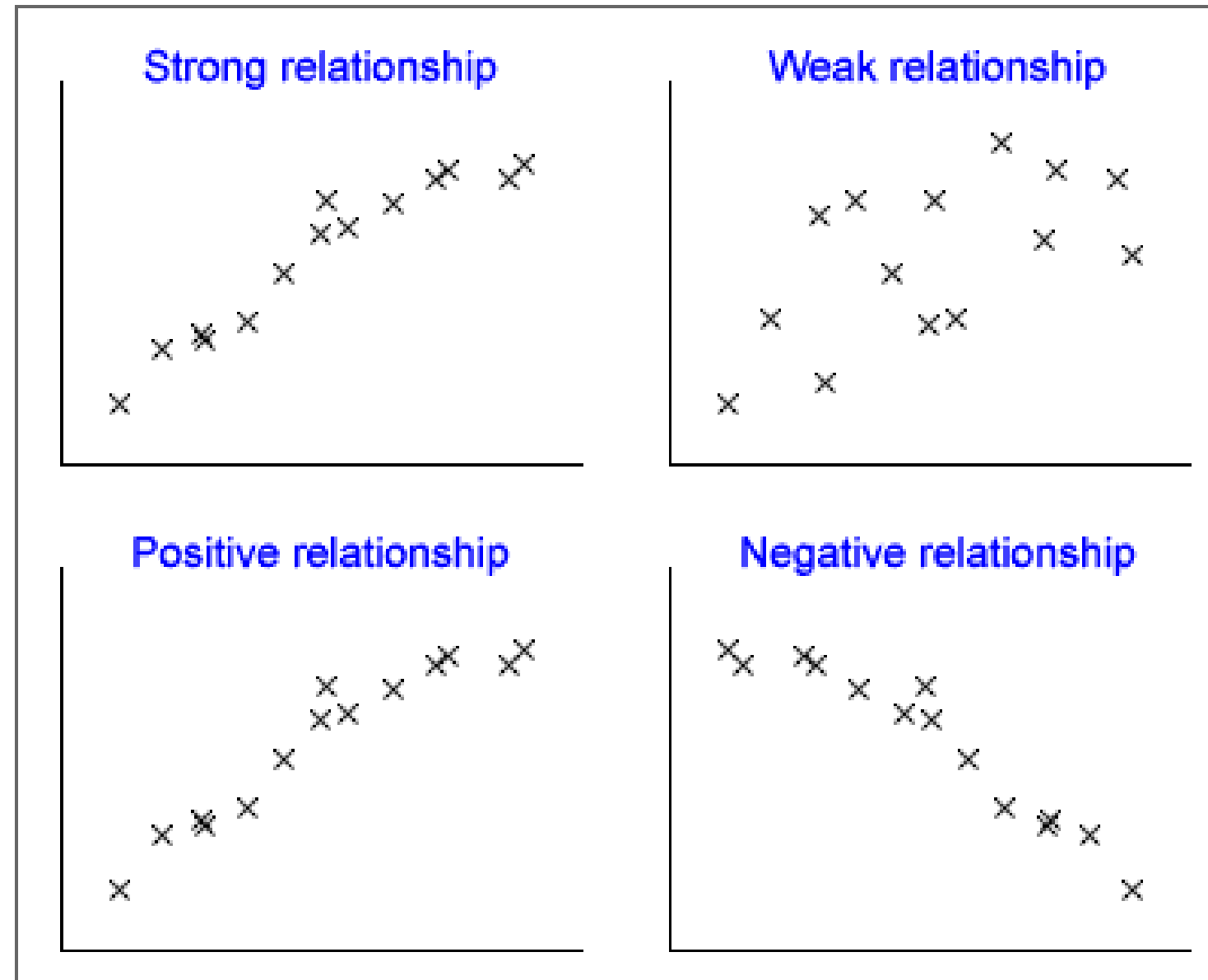
# Two or more variables

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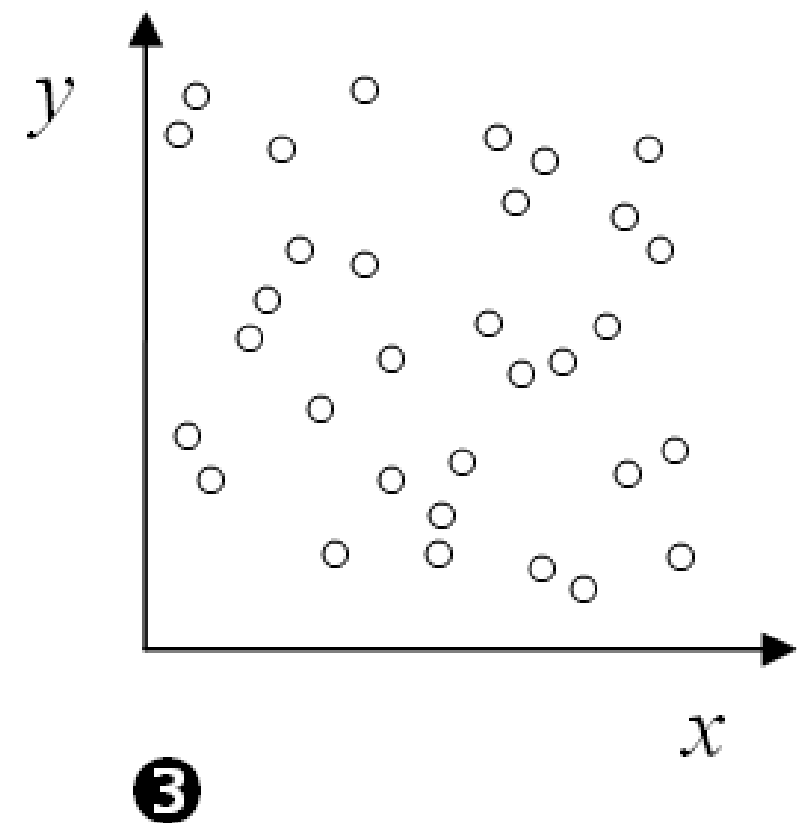
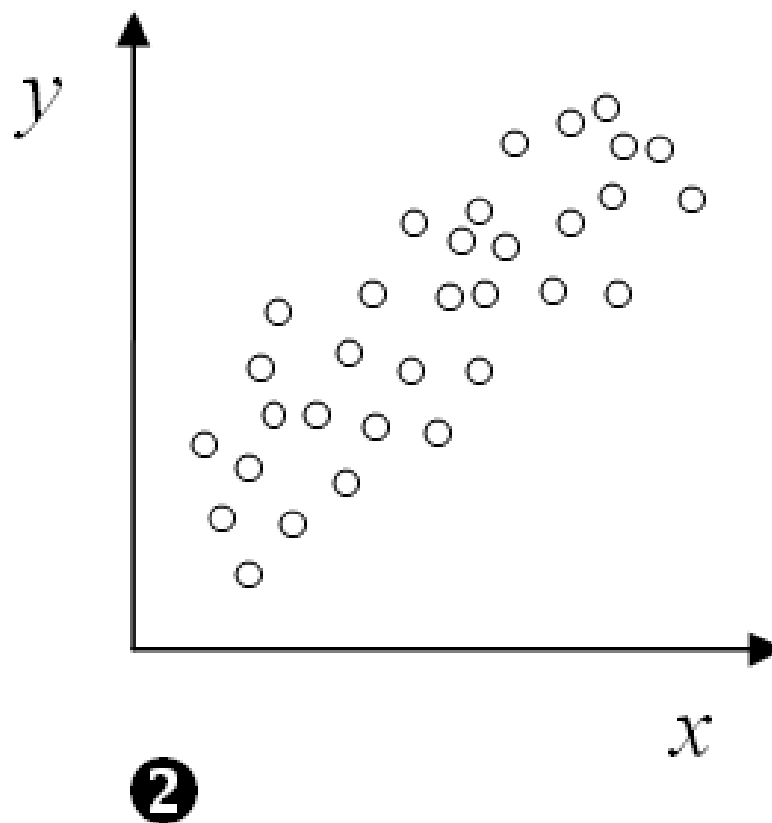
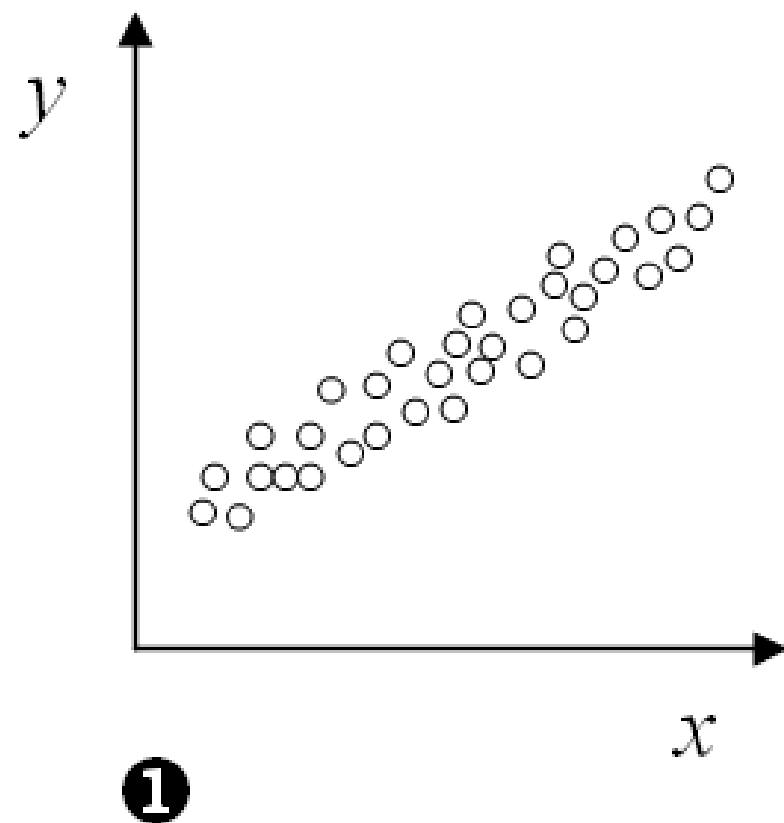
# Types of relationships



<sup>1</sup> Wikimedia

# What is correlation?

- Statistical relationship between variables
- Stronger correlation = more information



<sup>1</sup> Wikimedia

# Covariance

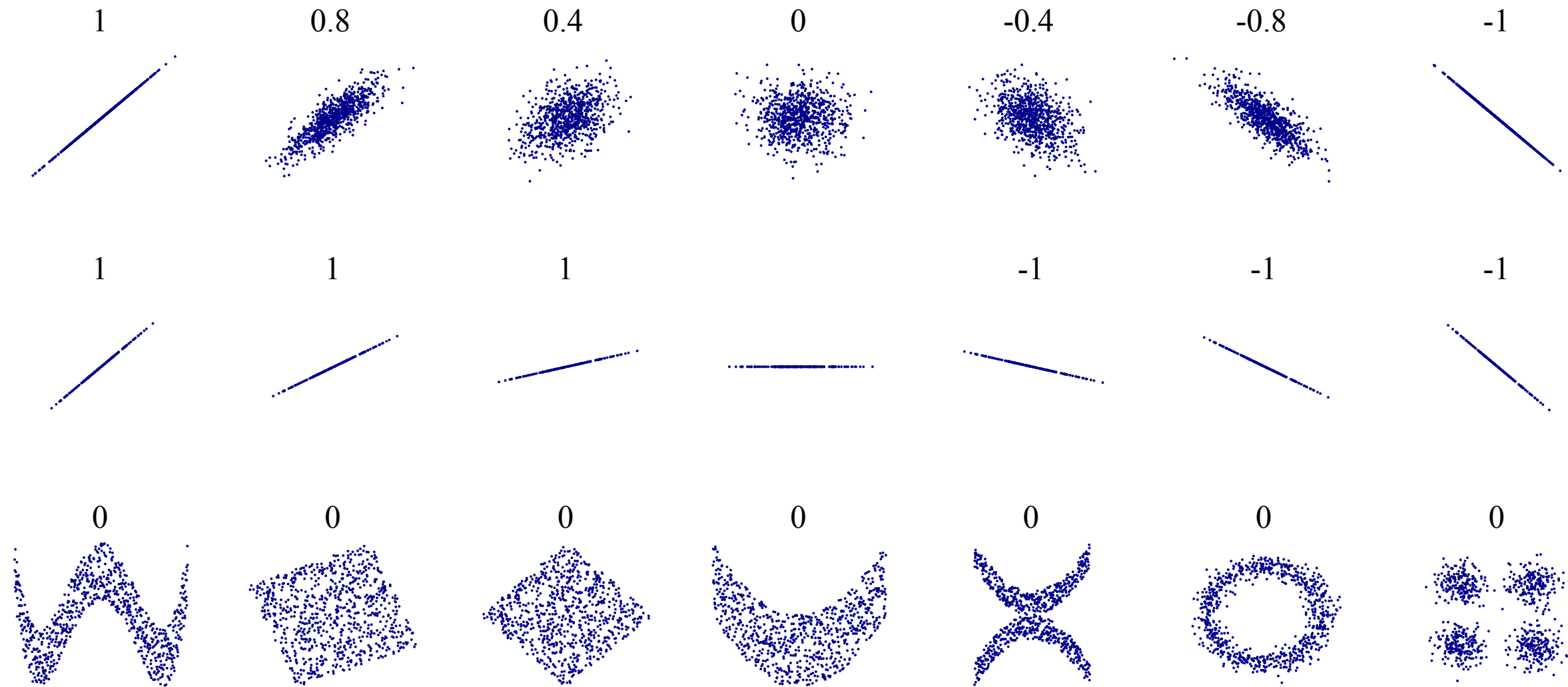
$$\text{Cov}_{xy} = \frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})(y - \bar{y})}{(n - 1)}$$

# Pearson's correlation

$$r = \frac{\text{Cov}(x, y)}{S_x \cdot S_y}$$

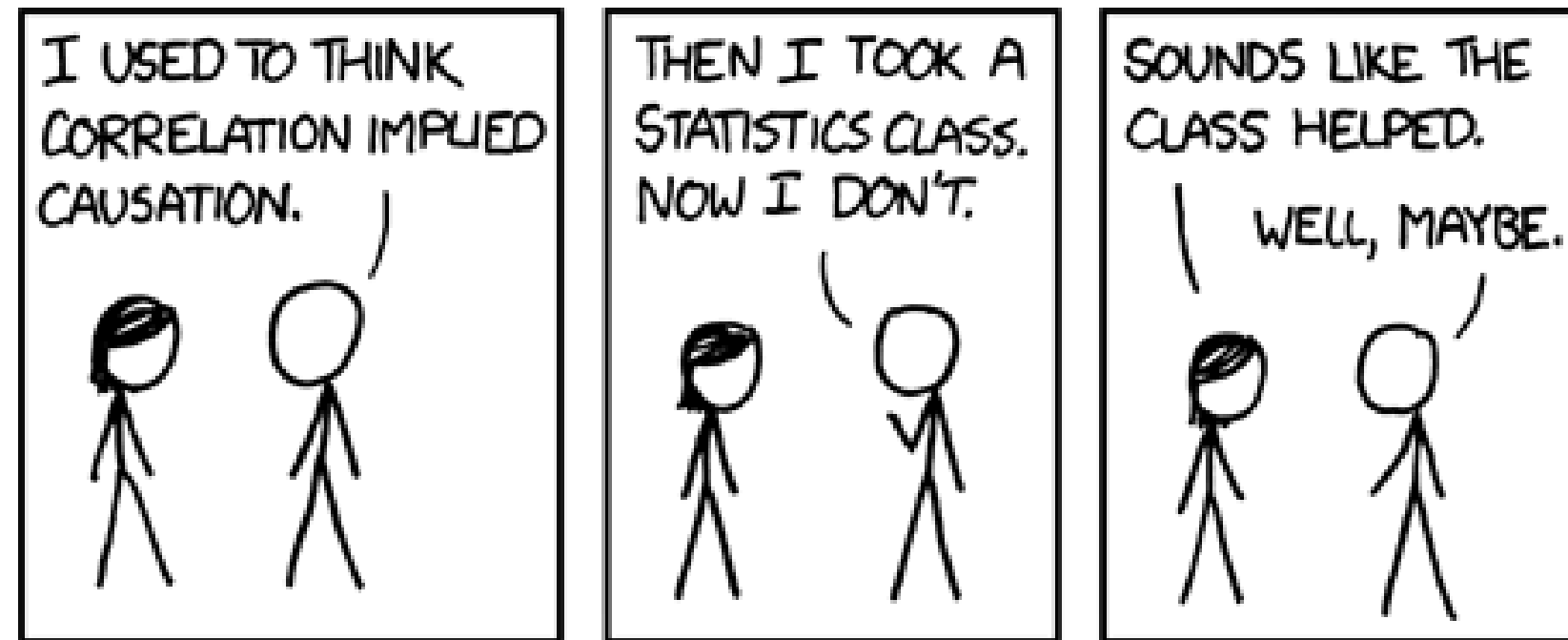


# Pearson's correlation



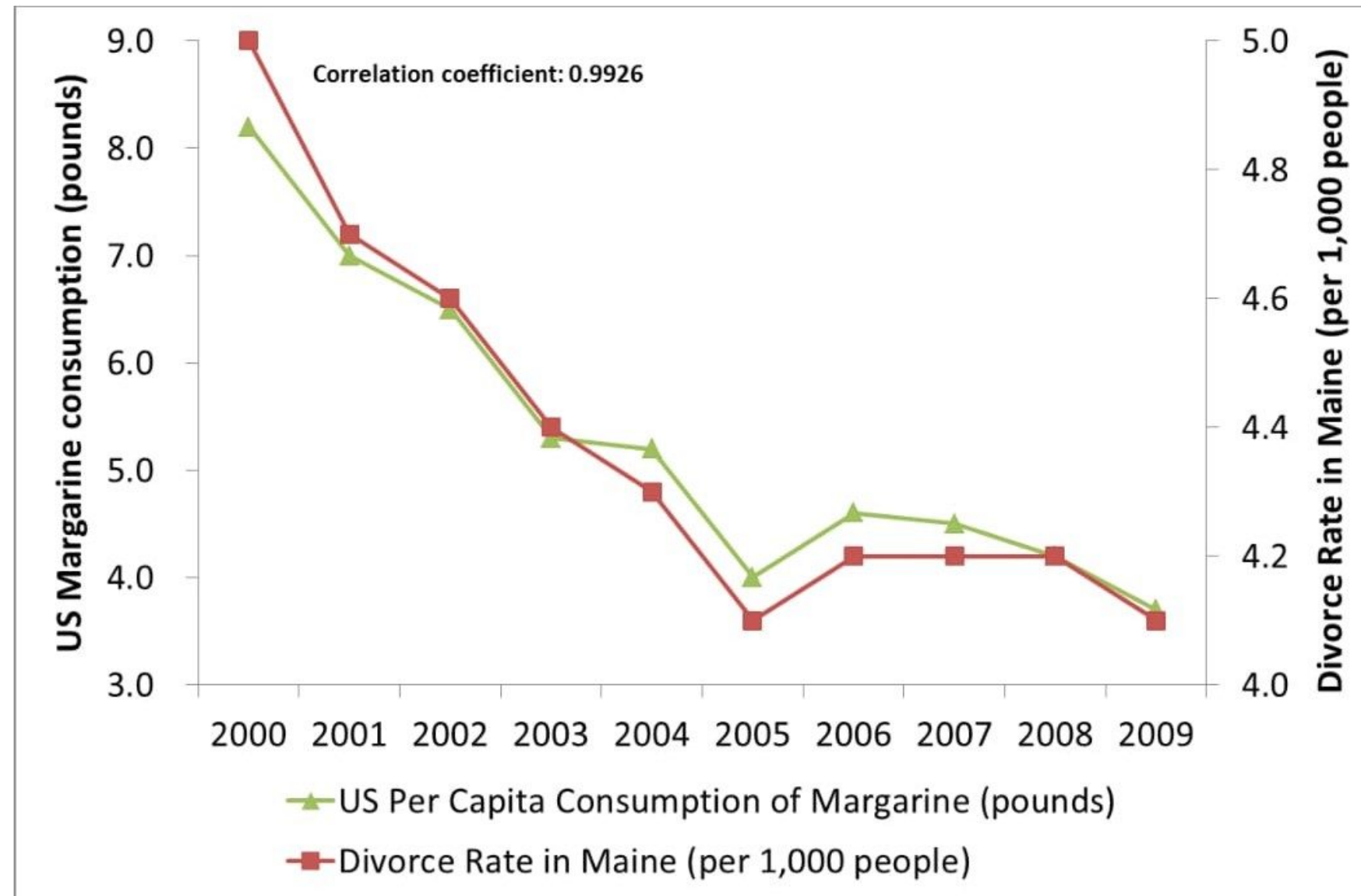
<sup>1</sup> Wikimedia

# Correlation vs. causation



<sup>1</sup> xkcd

# Correlation vs. causation



<sup>1</sup> Correlation does not mean Causation

# Summary

- Types of relationships
- Review of correlation
- Covariance
- Pearson's correlation
- Correlation vs. causation

# Let's prepare for the interview!

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