

Exploratory Data Analysis

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Agenda

- Exploratory Data Analysis Quiz
- Univariate Analysis
- Bivariate / Multivariate Analysis
- Missing Value Treatment
- Outlier Detection and Treatment

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Let's begin the discussion by answering a few questions on Exploratory Data Analysis

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What is the primary purpose of conducting a data overview?

A

To validate statistical hypotheses

B

To create machine learning models

C

To understand the high-level structure and patterns of the data

D

To make predictions without understanding the data

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Data Overview

Critical for gaining an early understanding of the data and directing subsequent steps in the analytical process

Method	Syntax	Description
Shape of Dataset	<code>df.shape</code>	It provides dimensions of the dataset (no. of rows and columns)
Information of the dataset	<code>df.info()</code>	It provides essential details such as the total number of non-null values, data types of each column, etc.
Statistical summary of the dataset	<code>df.describe()</code>	It returns a statistical summary of the attributes in the data

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Which statistical measure provides information about the spread or variability of a dataset?

A

Mean

B

Median

C

Mode

D

Standard Deviation

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Summary Statistics

Summary Statistic	Description
Mean	The average of all values in a numerical attribute
Median	The middle value of a numerical attribute when arranged in ascending / descending order.
Mode	The most frequently occurring value(s) in an attribute (numerical / categorical)
Standard Deviation	The average distance between the mean value and all the values of a numerical attribute

Spread measures the distance between data points in a dataset, while variability measures the degree of diversity or differences within the dataset.

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What is the primary objective of Univariate Analysis?

A

Analyze how various variables relate to one another

B

Spot patterns and structures in individual variables

C

Make confident predictions about future trends

D

Identify the independent variables that affect a model's prediction

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Univariate Analysis

The distribution, spread, and central tendency of a single variable in a dataset are examined without taking into account the relationships with other variables

Plot	Type of variable	Python Function
Histogram	Numerical	<code>plt.hist()</code> or <code>sns.histplot()</code>
Boxplot	Numerical	<code>sns.boxplot()</code>
KDE plot	Numerical	<code>sns.displot()</code>
Bar graph	Categorical	<code>plt.bar()</code> or <code>sns.countplot()</code>

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When the mean is greater than the median, the distribution becomes:

A

Positively skewed

B

Negatively skewed

C

Symmetric

D

Uniform

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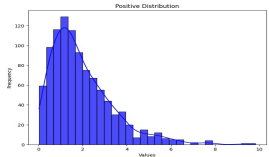
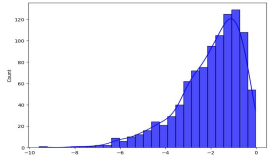
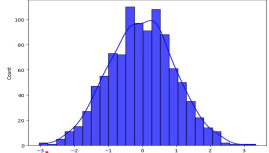
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Skewness

A measure of the deviation of the probability distribution of a variable from its mean.

Type	Description	Sample Graph
Positive Skewness (Right Skewed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Majority of the data points are concentrated on the left side.Mean > Median	 <p>A histogram titled 'Positive Distribution' showing a right-skewed distribution. The x-axis is labeled 'Values' and ranges from 0 to 10. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 120. The distribution is concentrated on the left side, with a long tail extending to the right.</p>
Negative Skewness (Left Skewed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Majority of the data points are concentrated on the right side.Mean < Median	 <p>A histogram showing a left-skewed distribution. The x-axis ranges from -10 to 0, and the y-axis is labeled 'Count' and ranges from 0 to 120. The distribution is concentrated on the right side, with a long tail extending to the left.</p>
Symmetric Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Data is evenly distributed on both sides of the mean.Mean = Median = Mode	 <p>A histogram showing a symmetric, bell-shaped distribution. The x-axis ranges from -5 to 5, and the y-axis is labeled 'Count' and ranges from 0 to 100. The distribution is centered around 0, with data points evenly distributed on both sides of the mean.</p>

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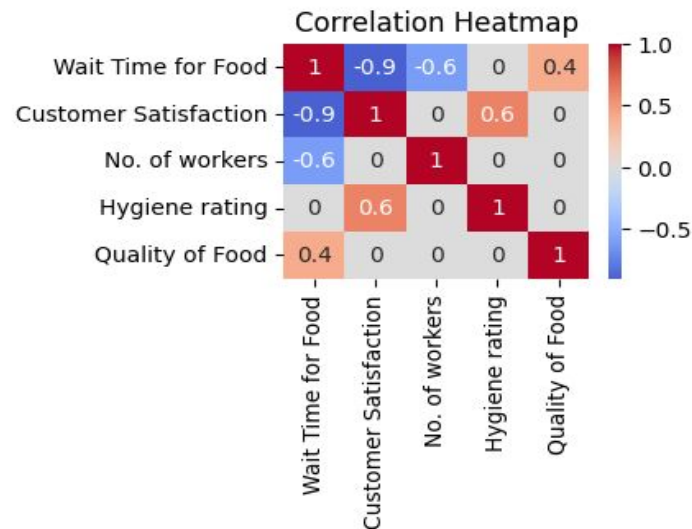
According to the heatmap below, which pair of variables is most correlated with each other?

A Wait Time for Food and Customer Satisfaction

B No. of workers and Wait Time for Food

C Hygiene rating and Customer satisfaction

D Wait time for Food and Quality of Food



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A

Wait Time for Food and Customer Satisfaction

B

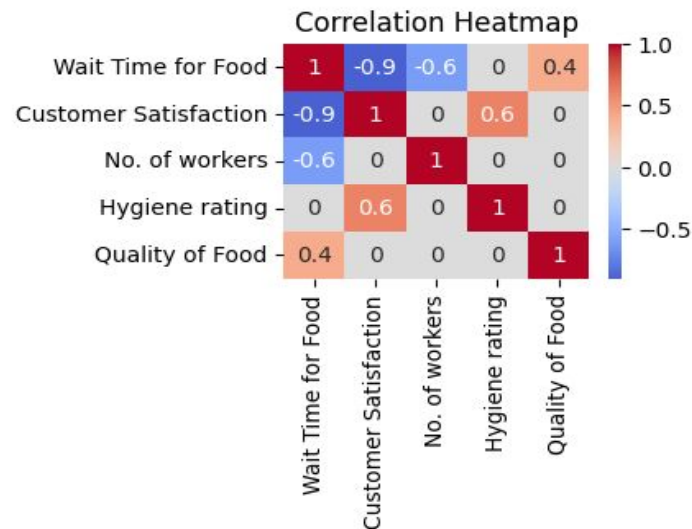
No. of workers and Wait Time for Food

C

Hygiene rating and Customer satisfaction

D

Wait time for Food and Quality of Food



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Correlation

A statistical measure of the **association between two variables**

Measures both strength and direction of the relationship between pairs of variables

A **correlation heatmap** displays the correlation coefficients between pairs of variables, using **color intensity to represent the strength and direction of correlations**.

The **strength of the correlation is independent of the direction** - one can have strong positive and negative correlations - **-0.9 correlation is stronger than +0.6**

Same magnitude but different directions of correlation imply variables with opposite relationship - inverse association for -ve correlation and direct association for +ve correlation

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According to the given boxplot, x% of Electronics category has higher Sales volume than y% of Clothes category. What are the values of x and y?

A

25, 100

B

50, 75

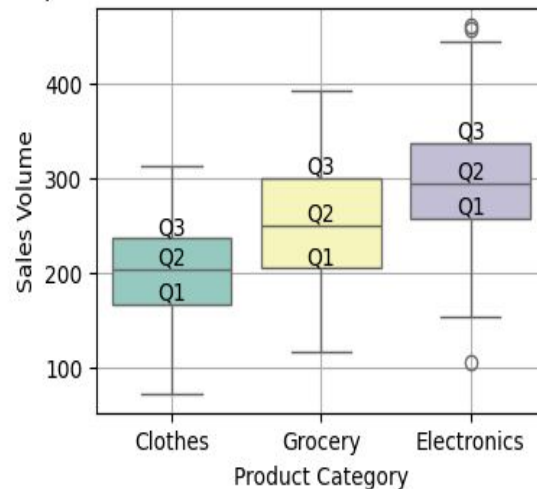
C

10, 100

D

50, 100

Boxplot of Sales Volume for Three Product Categories



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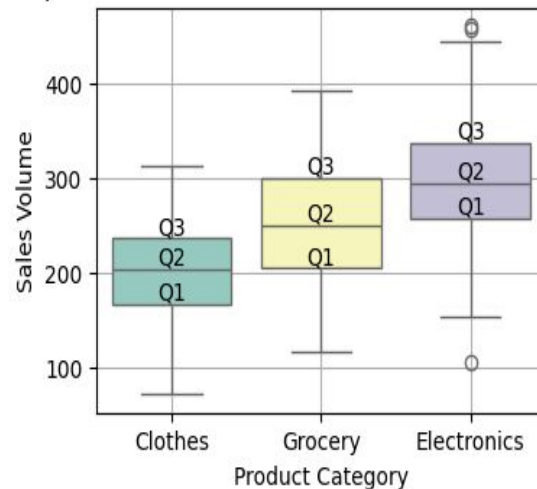
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Boxplot of Sales Volume for Three Product Categories



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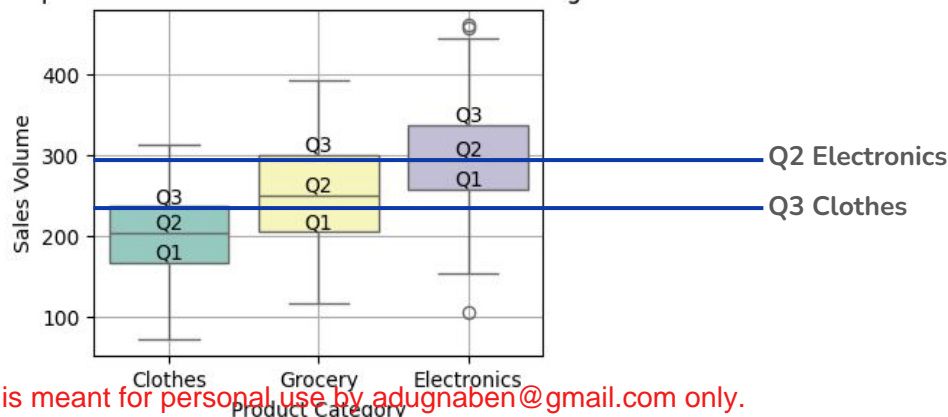
Quartiles and Boxplot

Q1 is the value below which 25% of the data falls, i.e, 25% of data values \leq Q1

Q2 (median) is the value below which 50% of the data falls, i.e., it splits the dataset into two equal halves

Q3 is the value below which 75% of the data falls, i.e, 75% of data values \leq Q3

Boxplot of Sales Volume for Three Product Categories



Consider a dataset containing the columns Work experience (in years) and salary (\$), Which of the following methods are generally used to deal with missing values in the salary column?

A

Imputation by Mean

B

Imputation by Median

C

Imputation by Mode

D

Dropping the missing values

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Missing Values in Data

Missing values indicate that there is no data for a given variable or observation, and are generally represented as `None` or `NaN` (Not a Number).

The **selection of a treatment technique is influenced by various factors**, including the nature and amount of missing data, the type of analysis, and the study's specific objectives.

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Missing Value Treatment

Method	Working
Imputation by Mean	Replaces missing values with the mean of non-missing values in the column
Imputation by Median	Replaces missing values with the median of non-missing values in the column - more suitable when the data is skewed
Imputation by Mode	Replaces missing values with the most frequently occurring value in the column - primarily used for categorical variables
Dropping rows with missing values	Removes rows with missing values from the dataset - appropriate when the missing values are few and dropping them doesn't impact the analysis
Dropping attributes with missing values	Removes attributes with missing values from the dataset - appropriate when the proportion of missing values in the attribute is high and imputation might impact the data distribution

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In general, data points which are less than $Q1 - x * \text{Interquartile Range (IQR)}$ or greater than $Q3 + x * \text{IQR}$ are considered to be outliers.
What is the value of x ?

A

1

B

3

C

1.5

D

2

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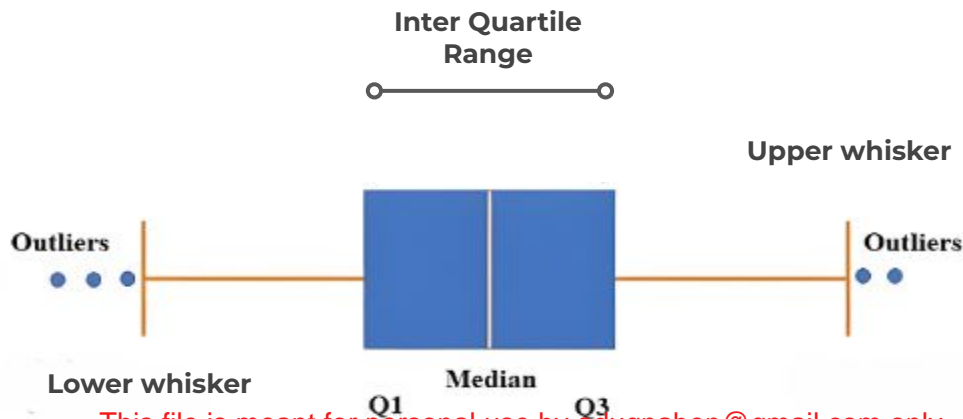
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Outlier Detection

Data points that **deviate significantly from the majority of the observations** in a dataset, potentially impacting analysis and modeling

Values less than $Q1 - 1.5 * IQR$ (lower whisker) or greater than $Q3 + 1.5 * IQR$ (upper whisker) are considered as outliers.



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