

# Summarizing a Single Feature

## Ordinal and Nominal Categorical Data

Categorical variables can be either ordinal (ordered) or nominal (unordered).

Examples of ordinal variables include places (1st, 2nd, 3rd) and survey responses (on a scale of 1 to 5, how much do you agree with a statement).

Examples of nominal variables include tree species, student names, and account names.

## Pandas .describe() method

The pandas method, `.describe()` provides summary statistics for all features in a dataset. Setting `include = 'all'` includes summary statistics for both quantitative and categorical features.

```
df.describe(include = 'all')
```

## Central tendency statistics

To summarize the central tendency, or typical value, of a quantitative variable, we can use statistics such as the mean, median, and mode. These can be calculated using the pandas methods `.mean()`, `.median()`, and `.mode()`, respectively.

```
#calculate mean of a column  
df.column_name.mean()
```

```
#calculate median of a column  
df.column_name.median()
```

```
#calculate mode of a column  
df.column_name.mode()
```

## Spread statistics

To summarize the spread, or variation, of a quantitative variable, we can use statistics such as the range, interquartile range, variance, standard deviation, and mean absolute deviation. These can be calculated as shown.

```
#calculate range of a column  
df.column_name.max() -  
df.column_name.min()
```

```
#calculate IQR of a column  
df.column_name.quantile(0.75) -  
df.column_name.quantile(0.25)
```

```
#calculate variance of a column
```

```
df.column_name.var()
```

```
#calculate standard deviation of a column  
df.column_name.std()
```

```
#calculate MAD of a column  
df.column_name.mad()
```

## Visualize the distribution of a quantitative/continuous feature

To inspect the distribution of a quantitative variable, we can use visualizations such as histograms and box plots. We can create these plots using the seaborn functions `histplot()` and `boxplot()`, respectively.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
  
#create histogram  
sns.histplot(x = 'column_name', data =  
data_name)  
plt.show()  
  
#create boxplot  
sns.boxplot(x = 'column_name', data =  
data_name)  
plt.show()
```

## Summary statistics for categorical data

To summarize the distribution of a categorical/discrete feature, we can calculate the number or proportion of observations in each category using the pandas method `.value_counts()`.

```
#calculate the number in each category  
df.column_name.value_counts()  
  
#calculate the proportion in each  
category  
df.column_name.value_counts(normalize =  
True)
```

## Visualizing categorical data

To inspect and explore categorical features, we can use visualizations such as bar charts or pie charts. The provided code demonstrates how to create these plots.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
  
#create bar chart  
sns.countplot(x = 'column_name', data =  
data_name)  
plt.show()  
  
#create pie chart
```

```
df.column_name.value_counts().plot.pie()  
plt.show()
```

[↓ Print](#)   [🔗 Share ▼](#)