# Week 7 lab

COGS108 SP24 DATA SCIENCE

### **LOGISTICS**

#### DUE DATES

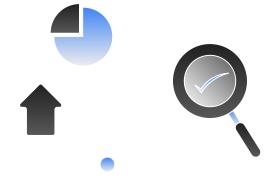
- Q6 is due Monday, 05/05
- A2 is due Wednesday, 05/07
- D5 is due Friday, 05/09
- Project CheckPoint #1 coming up next Friday, 05/14
  - Understand the feedback received in the project proposal.
  - Use TA/Professor OH to discuss on the feedback and next steps.





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## DISCUSSION LAB 6



# INFERENTIAL ANALYSIS

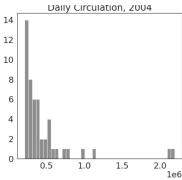


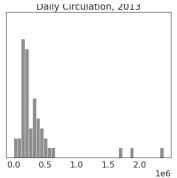
Get rid of the commas in the numbers for Daily Circulation:

df['Series'].str.replace(str).astype(float)

#Look at daily circulation distribution in 2004 and in 2013

Plot using sns.histplot(). Parameters used for plot below: bins=40.





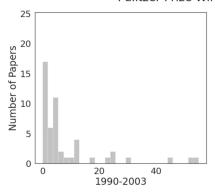


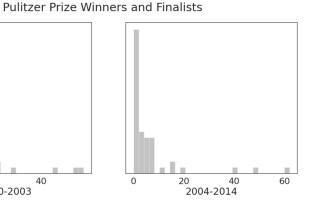




Let's look at the distribution of Pulitzer prize winners for the same time period.

```
Plot using sns.histplot()
Parameters used for plot below: bins=30.
fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(ncols=2, sharey=True)
sns.histplot(....)
ax1.set_title(...)
sns.histplot(....)
```







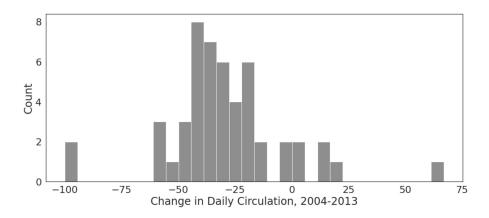
ax2.set\_title(...)



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Plot the distribution of "change" in daily circulation:

Plot using sns.histplot(), parameters used for plot below: kde=False, bins=30, color="dimgrey"





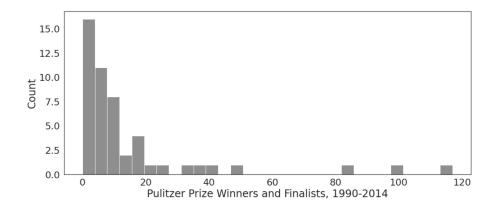






#### Look at pulitzer prize winner distributions:

#### Plot using sns.histplot()







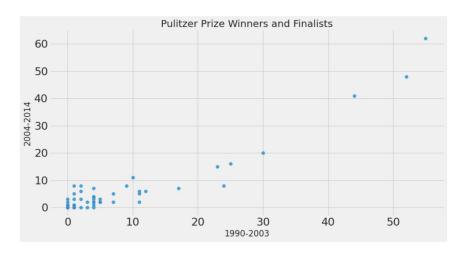






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# plot relationship between pulitzer prize winners/finalists in each time period and look at number of pulitzers between two time periods Plot using sns.lmplot(x = 'Series1', y = 'Series2',data = DataframeName, fit\_reg = False, height = 6, aspect=2)



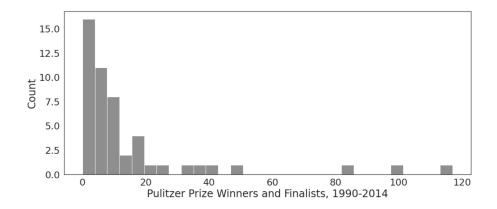






# In the cell below look at pulitzer prize winner distributions

#### Plot using sns.histplot()









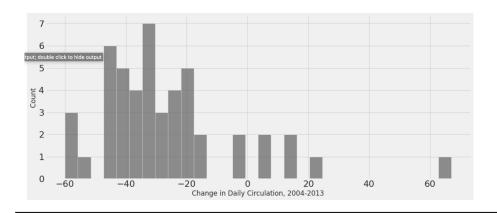




#Who has won the most pulitzers during the years we're looking at? Use sort\_values() to look at the top values

Parameter: ascending = False

#Plot the distribution of daily change in circulation after outlier removal











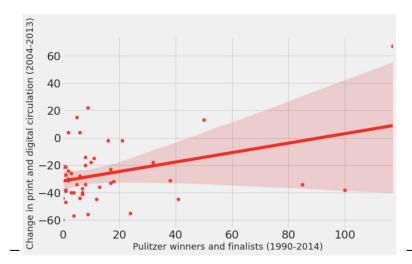


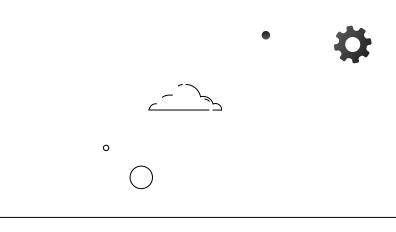


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#Relationship between the total number of Pulitzers and change in readership (daily circulation)

Use sns.lmplot(x = 'Series1', y = 'Series2', data = dataFrameName, fit\_reg = True, height = 6, aspect = 1.7, line\_kws={'color': 'red'}, scatter\_kws={'color': 'red'})





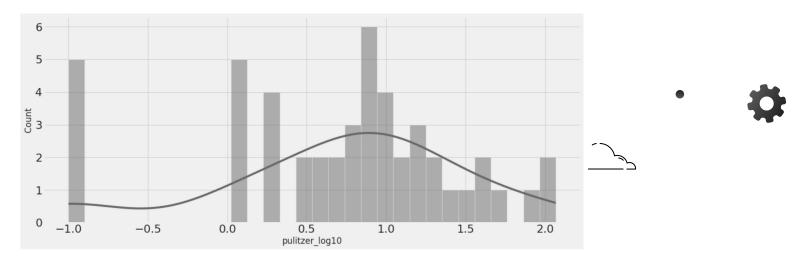




#Apply a log10-transformation the Pulitzer count data, with an offset of 0.1

Use pulitzer['pulitzer\_log10'] = np.log10 ( Series +0.1)

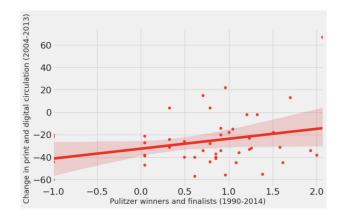
#In the next cell, visualize the distribution of the log10 column Use sns.histplot()







## #plot the relationship between our two variables of interest Use sns.lmplot()





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#Carry out linear regression; Now use statsmodels to initialize an OLS linear model This step initializes the model, and provides the data (but does not actually compute the model); fit the model; and Check out the results.

```
df = pulitzer[['Change in Daily Circulation, 2004-2013',
               'pulitzer log10']]
df.columns = ['circulation', 'pulitzer log10']
df.head()
outcome, predictors = patsy.dmatrices('circulation ~ pulitzer log10', df)
# Now use statsmodels to initialize an OLS linear model
# This step initializes the model, and provides the data (but does not actually compute the
mod log = sm.OLS(outcome, predictors)
# fit the model
res log = mod log.fit()
# Check out the results
                                                       0
print(res log.summary())
```





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```
#Carry out linear regression => (A modern way)
Fit the model; and Check out the results.
df = pulitzer[['Change in Daily Circulation, 2004-2013',
              'pulitzer log10']]
df.columns = ['circulation', 'pulitzer log10']
df.head()
# We can use statsmodels.formula.api to run this linear regression without patsy
# Go back up to the first cell and 'import statsmodels.formula.api as smf'
# This step initializes the model, and provides the data (but does not actually compute the model)
mod log = smf.ols(formula='circulation ~ pulitzer log10', data=df)
# fit the model
res_log = mod_log.fit()
# Check out the results
                                                                             0
print(res log.summary())
```





# THANKS!

Questions on Edstem or office hours

Someone literally bought a domain to do this



# You spelled it wrong.

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