

# EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN AND PANDAS

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## EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN AND PANDAS

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# LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Define a problem and types of data
- Identify data set types
- Define the data science workflow
- Apply the data science workflow in the pandas context
- Create an iPython Notebook to import, format, and clean using the Pandas library

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**COURSE**

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**PRE-WORK**

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# PRE-WORK REVIEW

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- Create and open an iPython Notebook
- Complete the Python pre-work

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**OPENING**

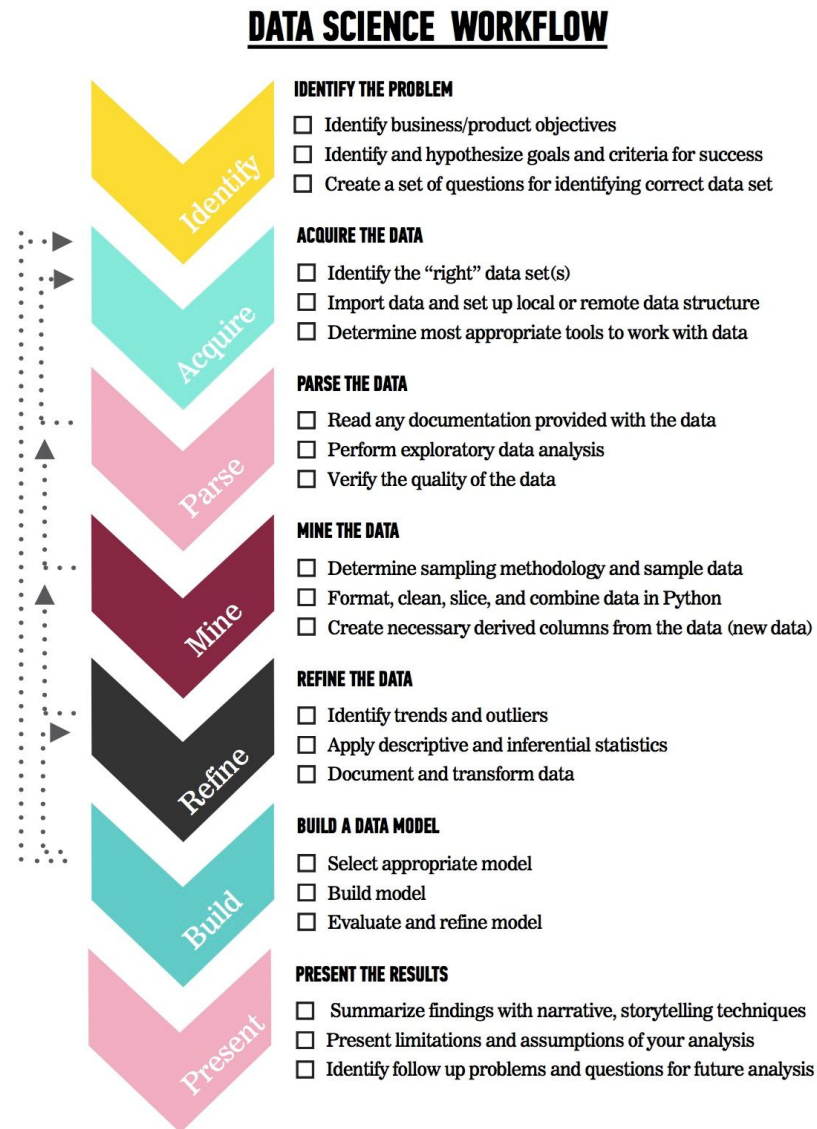
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# EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN AND PANDAS

# LET'S REVIEW THE DATA SCIENCE WORKFLOW

The steps:

1. Identify the problem
2. Acquire the data
3. Parse the data
4. Mine the data
5. Refine the data
6. Build a data model
7. Present the results



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# TODAY

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- We're going to focus on steps 1-2 (Identify the Problem and Acquire the Data).
- We'll cover steps 3-5 in the next few classes

## **INTRODUCTION**

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# **ASKING A GOOD QUESTION**



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# WHY DO WE NEED A GOOD QUESTION?

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- “A problem well stated is half solved.” -Charles Kettering
- Sets yourself up for success as you begin analysis
- Establishes the basis for reproducibility
- Enables collaboration through clear goals



# WHAT IS A GOOD QUESTION?

▸ Goals are similar to the SMART Goals Framework.

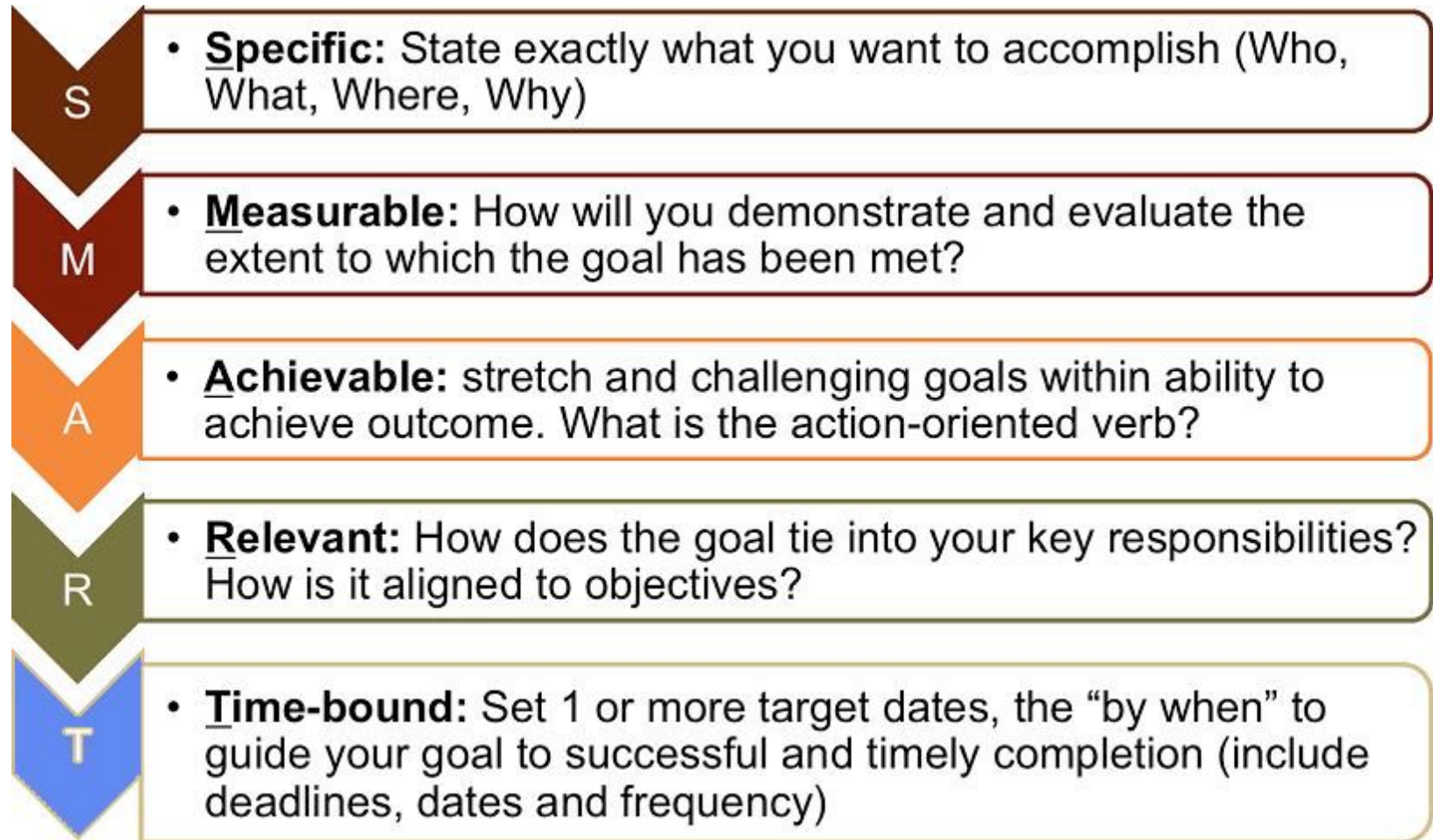
▸ S: specific

▸ M: measurable

▸ A: attainable

▸ R: reproducible

▸ T: time-bound



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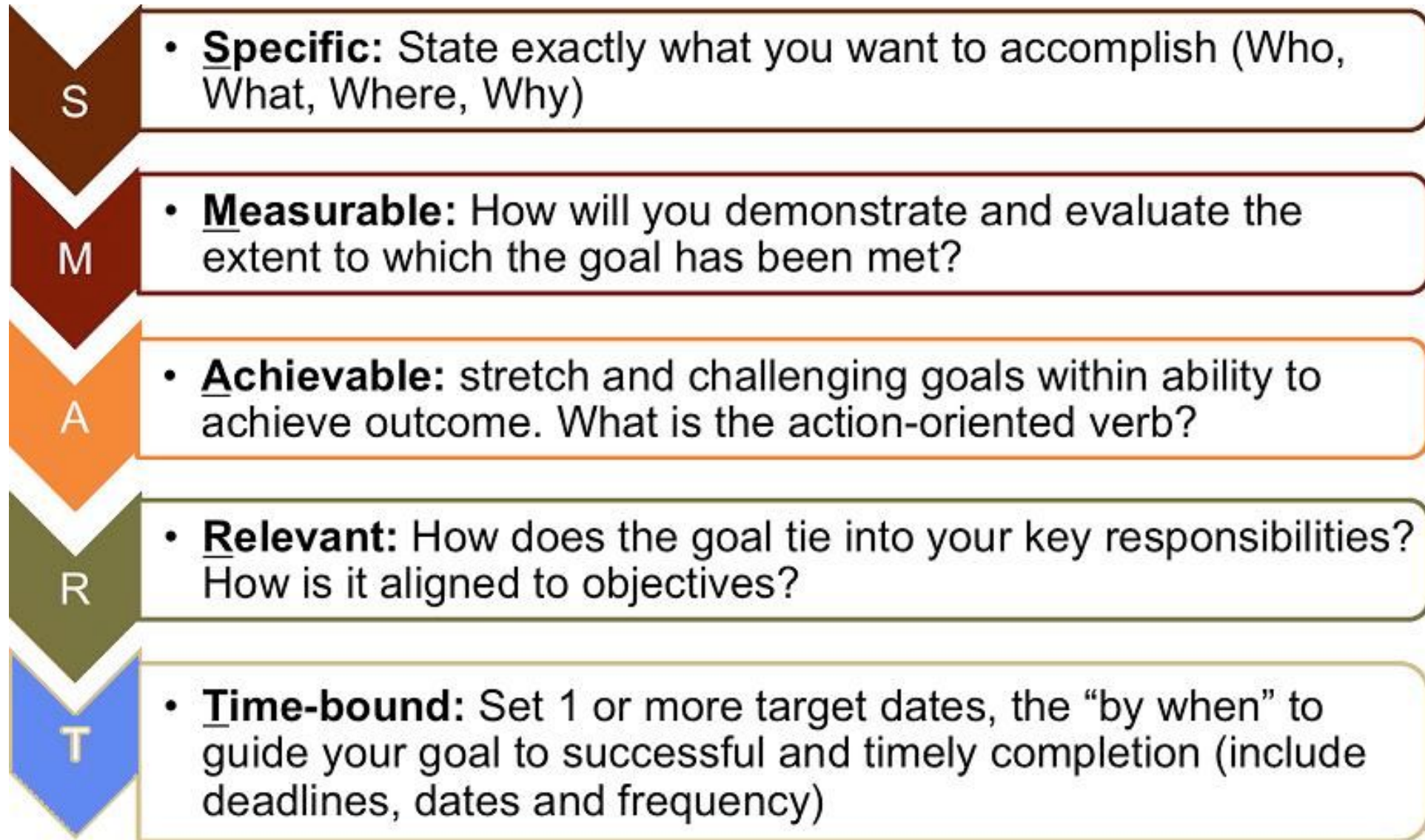
## WHAT IS A GOOD QUESTION?

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- Specific: The dataset and key variables are clearly defined.
- Measurable: The type of analysis and major assumptions are articulated.
- Attainable: The question you are asking is feasible for your dataset and is not likely to be biased.
- Reproducible: Another person (or future you) can read and understand exactly how your analysis is performed.
- Time-bound: You clearly state the time period and population for which this analysis will pertain.

# WHAT IS A GOOD QUESTION?

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**DEMO**

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# DIAGRAMMING AN AIM

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## EXAMPLE AIM

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- Determine the association of foods in the home with child dietary intake. Using one 24-hour recall from the cross-sectional NHANES 2007-2010 we will determine the factors associated with food available in the homes of American children and adolescents. We will test if reported availability of fruits, dark green vegetables, low fat milk or sugar sweetened beverages available in the home increases the likelihood that children and adolescents will meet their USDA recommended dietary intake for that food.

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## HYPOTHESIS

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- ▶ Children will be *more likely* to meet the USDA recommended intake level when food is always available in their home compared to *rarely or never*.



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# **SPECIFIC**

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- How data was collected:
  - 24-hour recall, self-reported
- What data was collected:
  - Fruits, dark green vegetables, low fat milk or sugar sweetened beverages, always vs. rarely available
- How data will be analyzed:
  - Using USDA recommendations as a gold-standard to measure the association
- The specific hypothesis & direction of the expected associations:
  - Children will be more likely to meet their recommended intake level



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## MEASURABLE

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- Determine the association of foods in the home with child dietary intake.
- We will test if the reported availability of certain foods increases the likelihood that children and adolescents will meet their USDA recommended dietary intake for food.

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# ATTAINABLE

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- Cross-sectional data has inherent limitations; one of the most common is that causal inference is typically not possible.
- Note that we are determining association, not causation.

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## **REPRODUCIBLE**

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- With all the specifics, it would be straightforward to pull the data from NHANES and reproduce the analysis.

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## **TIME BOUND**

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- Using one 24-hour recall from NHANES 2007-2010, we will determine the factors associated with food available in the homes of American children and adolescents.

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# CONTEXT IS IMPORTANT

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- The previous example laid out research goals.
- In a business setting, you will need to articulate business objectives.
- Example: Success for the Netflix recommendation engine may be if 70% of customers over the age of 18 select a movie from the recommended queue during Q3 of 2015.
- Regardless of setting, start your question with the SMART framework to help achieve your objectives.

# ACTIVITY: KNOWLEDGE CHECK

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## ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (5 minutes)

1. Which of the following uses the SMART framework? Why? What is missing?
  - a. I am looking to see if there is an association with number of passengers with carry on luggage and delayed take-off time.
  - b. Determine if the number of passengers on JetBlue, Delta and United domestic flights with carry-on luggage is associated with delayed take-off time using data from flightstats.com from January 2015- December 2015.

## DELIVERABLE

Answers to the above questions



EXERCISE

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## WHY DATA TYPES MATTER

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- Different data types have different limitations and strengths.
- Certain types of analyses aren't possible with certain data types.

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## **CROSS-SECTIONAL DATA**

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- All information is determined at the same time; all data comes from the same time period.
- Issues: There is no distinction between exposure and outcome



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# CROSS-SECTIONAL DATA

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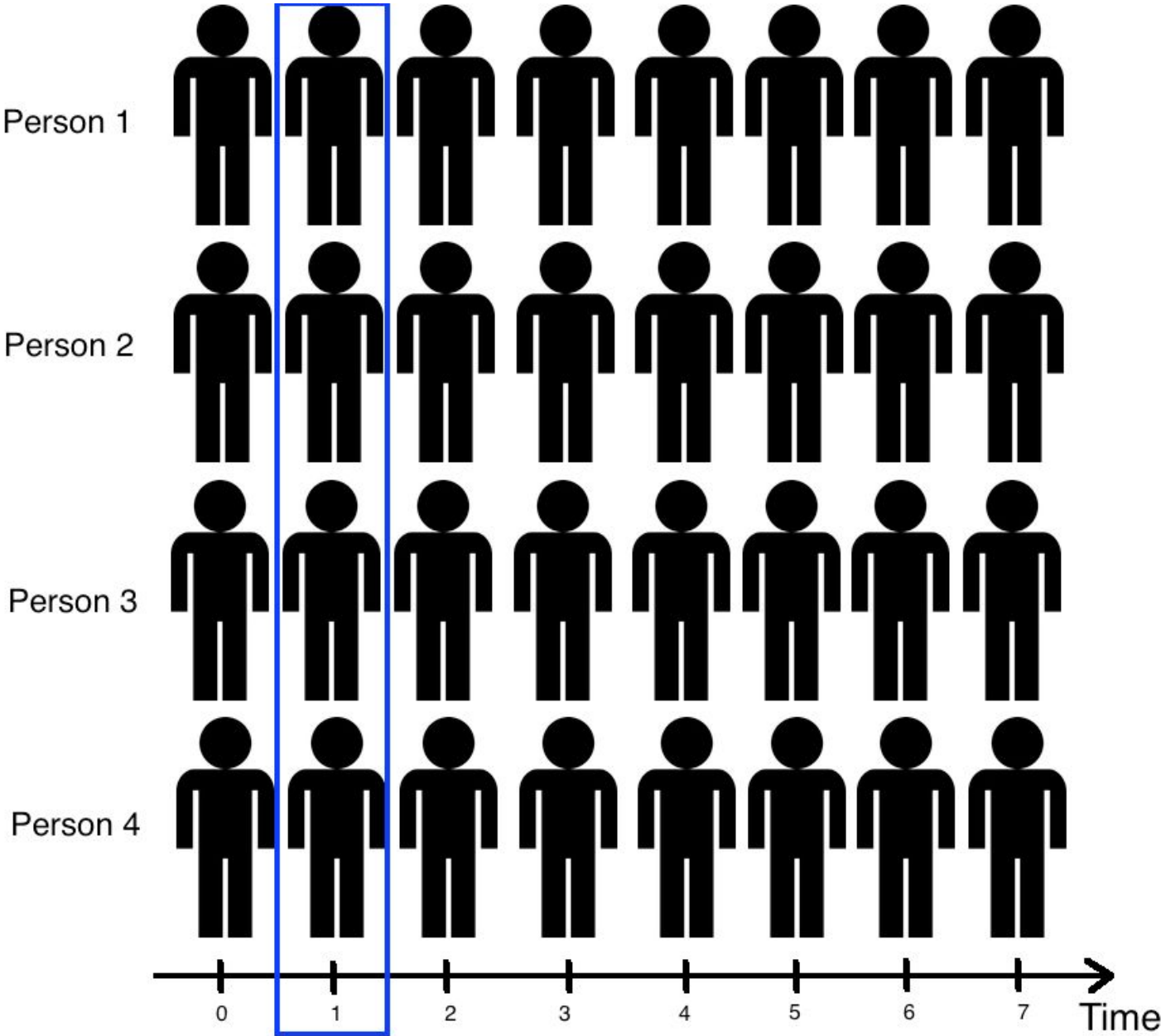
- Strengths

- Often population based
- Generalizability
- Reduce cost compared to other types of data collection methods

- Weaknesses

- Separation of cause and effect may be difficult (or impossible)
- Variables/cases with long duration are over-represented

# CROSS-SECTIONAL DATA



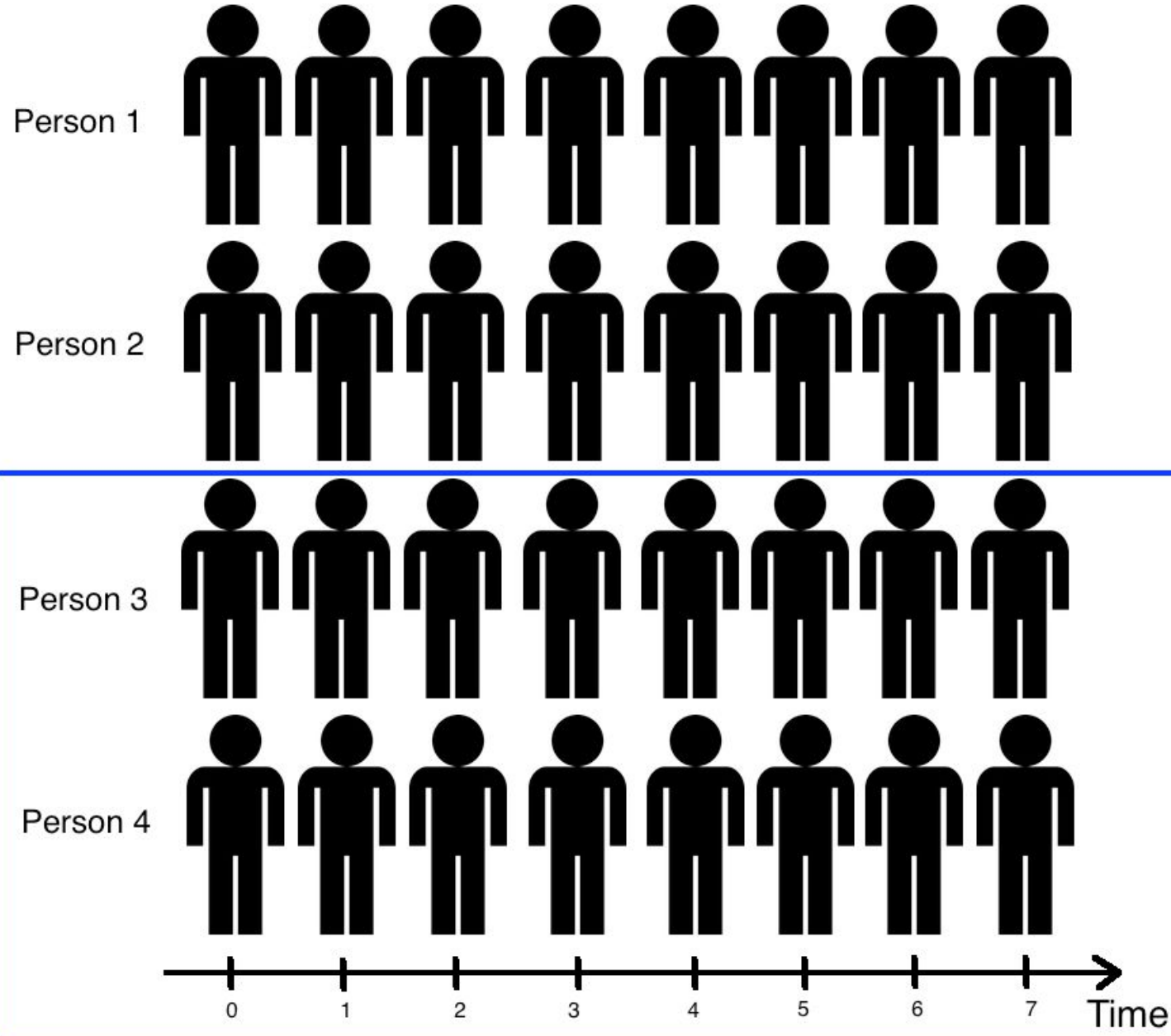
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# TIME SERIES/LONGITUDINAL DATA

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- The information is collected over a period of time
- Strengths
  - Unambiguous temporal sequence - exposure precedes outcome
  - Multiple outcomes can be measured
- Weaknesses
  - Expense
  - Takes a long time to collect data
  - Vulnerable to missing data

# TIME SERIES/LONGITUDINAL DATA



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# ACTIVITY: KNOWLEDGE CHECK

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## EXERCISE

### ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (5 minutes)

1. What type of data is the flightstats data?
2. Determine if the number of passengers on JetBlue, Delta and United domestic flights with carry-on luggage is associated with delayed take-off time using data from flightstats.com from January 2015-December 2015.
3. Can you create a cross-sectional analysis from a longitudinal data collection? How?

### DELIVERABLE

Answers to the above questions

## **GUIDED PRACTICE**

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**WRITE A RESEARCH  
QUESTION WITH RAW  
DATA**

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# ACTIVITY: WRITE A RESEARCH QUESTION WITH RAW DATA

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## EXERCISE

### DIRECTIONS (10 minutes)

1. Individually, look at the data from [Kaggle's Titanic competition](#) and write a high quality research question.
2. Make sure you answer the following questions:
  - a. What type of data is this, cross-sectional or longitudinal?
  - b. What will we be measuring?
  - c. What is the SMART aim for this data?
3. When finished, split into pairs and share your answers with each other.

### DELIVERABLE

Research Question

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**REVIEW**

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**SMART**



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# SMART REVIEW

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- The SMART framework covers the “Identify” step of the data science workflow.
- Types of datasets: cross-sectional vs. time series/longitudinal
- Questions?

## **INTRODUCTION**

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**DATA SCIENCE  
WORKFLOW:  
ACQUIRE & PARSE**

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## **DATA SCIENCE WORKFLOW: ACQUIRE & PARSE**

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- For the remainder of class, we'll talk about steps 2 & 3 of the data science workflow: acquire and parse
- We'll be using iPython Notebook
- First a demo, then a codealong
- Finally, some hands on practice in a lab

**DEMO**

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# **WALKTHROUGH ACQUIRE & PARSES WITH PANDAS**

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# ACQUIRE

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- Where we determine if we have the “right” dataset for our problem
- Questions to ask:
  - What type of data is it, cross-sectional or longitudinal?
  - How well was the data collected?
  - Is there much missing data?
  - Was the data collection instrument validated and reliable?
  - Is the dataset aggregated?
  - Do we need pre-aggregated data?

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# LOGISTICS OF ACQUIRING YOUR DATA

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- Data can be acquired through a variety of sources
- Web (Google Analytics, HTML, XML)
- File (CSV, XML, TXT, JSON)
- Databases (SQL, NOSQL, etc)
- Today, we'll use a CSV (comma separated file)

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## **PARSE: UNDERSTANDING YOUR DATA**

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- You need to understand what you're working with.
- To better understand your data
  - Create or review the data dictionary
  - Perform exploratory surface analysis
  - Describe data structure and information being collected
  - Explore variables and data types

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# INTRO TO DATA DICTIONARIES AND DOCUMENTATION

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- Data dictionaries help judge the quality of the data.
- They also help understand how it's coded.
  - Does gender = 1 mean female or male?
  - Is the currency dollars or euros?
- Data dictionaries help identify any requirements, assumptions, and constraints of the data.
- They make it easier to share data.



# DATA DICTIONARY EXAMPLE: KAGGLE TITANIC DATA

VARIABLE DESCRIPTIONS:	
survival	Survival (0 = No; 1 = Yes)
pclass	Passenger Class (1 = 1st; 2 = 2nd; 3 = 3rd)
name	Name
sex	Sex
age	Age
sibsp	Number of Siblings/Spouses Aboard
parch	Number of Parents/Children Aboard
ticket	Ticket Number
fare	Passenger Fare
cabin	Cabin
embarked	Port of Embarkation (C = Cherbourg; Q = Queenstown; S = Southampton)

SPECIAL NOTES:

Pclass is a proxy for socio-economic status (SES)  
1st ~ Upper; 2nd ~ Middle; 3rd ~ Lower

Age is in Years; Fractional if Age less than One (1)  
If the Age is Estimated, it is in the form xx.5

With respect to the family relation variables (i.e. sibsp and parch)  
some relations were ignored. The following are the definitions used  
for sibsp and parch.

Sibling: Brother, Sister, Stepbrother, or Stepsister of Passenger Aboard Titanic

Spouse: Husband or Wife of Passenger Aboard Titanic (Mistresses and Fiances Ignored)

Parent: Mother or Father of Passenger Aboard Titanic

Child: Son, Daughter, Stepson, or Stepdaughter of Passenger Aboard Titanic

Other family relatives excluded from this study include cousins, nephews/nieces, aunts/uncles, and in-laws. Some children travelled only with a nanny, therefore parch=0 for them. As well, some travelled with very close friends or neighbors in a village, however, the definitions do not support such relations.

**CODEALONG**

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# NUMPY AND PANDAS INTRO

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# NUMPY AND PANDAS INTRO

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- What are Numpy and Pandas? Python packages
- Pandas is built on Numpy.
- Numpy uses arrays (lists) to do basic math and slice and index data.
- Pandas uses a data structure called a Dataframe.
- Dataframes are similar to Excel tables; they contain rows and columns.

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# NUMPY AND PANDAS INTRO

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	A	B	C	D
<b>2014-01-01</b>	0.731803	2.318341	-0.126191	-0.903675
<b>2014-01-02</b>	0.161877	-0.892566	0.967681	-1.514520
<b>2014-01-03</b>	0.776626	1.797420	0.916972	0.634322
<b>2014-01-04</b>	2.020242	-0.763612	1.239145	-0.919727
<b>2014-01-05</b>	0.772058	0.417369	-0.957359	-0.916665
<b>2014-01-06</b>	-1.670217	-3.249906	2.017370	1.674340

6 rows × 4 columns

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# NUMPY AND PANDAS INTRO

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- With these packages, you can select pieces of data, do basic operations, calculate summary statistics.
- Follow along and code along as we learn about Numpy and Pandas.

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**DEMO**

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# LAB WALKTHROUGH

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**CONCLUSION**

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# TOPIC REVIEW

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# REVIEW

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- Let's go through the lab. Any questions?
- Today, we've talked about
  - Defining a problem
  - Types of data
  - Acquiring and parsing data
  - Using Pandas



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**LESSON**

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**Q & A**