

# FOSE1025 — Scientific Computing

## Week 9 Lecture 1: Summarising and Analysing Data

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FOSE1025 2022H2

# Programme

- 1 Excel's Pivot Tables
- 2 Processing Long Tables in MATLAB
- 3 Data Analysis in MATLAB

## Reading

- These notes
- Related MATLAB scripts
  - <https://au.mathworks.com/help/releases/R2020a/matlab/ref/double.groupsummary.html>
  - <https://au.mathworks.com/help/releases/R2020a/matlab/ref/unstack.html>

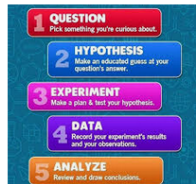
# The Scientific Method



Steps of the Scientific Meth...  
sciencebuddies.org



Scientific method & variables  
slideshare.net



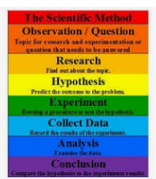
Essays on Scientific Method: exa...  
studymoose.com



The scientific met...  
khanacademy.org



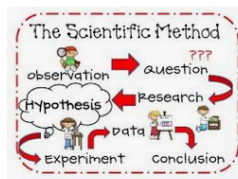
Why does the scientific ...



Formula for Using the Scient...



scientific process for ki...



The Scientific Method

Some results of a Google image search with the words "scientific" and "method" — 1 April 2020.

# Excel and MATLAB to Manage Data in Science

We are covering these aspects in FOSE1025:

- Represent data in Excel — Weeks 2 & 3.
- Represent data in MATLAB — Week 5.
- Explore data in Excel — Weeks 3 & 4.
- Visualise data in Excel — Week 5.
- Import data from external files (e.g. CSV) — Week 6.
- MATLAB scripts for reproducibility — Week 6.
- Clean the data (Excel, MATLAB) — Week 7.
- Preprocess, transform the data (Excel, MATLAB) — Week 8.
- (you are here)
- Analyse, summarise, interpret the data (MATLAB) — Week 9.
- Ethics of Data — Week 10.

# Programme

- 1 Excel's Pivot Tables
  - Excel's Pivot Tables for Charts
- 2 Processing Long Tables in MATLAB
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# Pivot Tables: A Motivational Example

(data from <https://www.linkedin.com/learning/excel-pivottables-for-beginners>)

- Find the total shopping in each category “Fuel”, etc, of file shopping.csv.
- Find the total shopping of each month.
- What shopping per month and per category??
- Pivot tables can help you generate data for all of above and more.

Date	Buyer	Type	Amt
1-Jan	Mom	Fuel	\$50
2-Jan	Mom	Groceries	\$120
3-Jan	Dad	Cafes	\$10
4-Jan	Dad	Fuel	\$40
4-Jan	Kelly	Groceries	\$129
5-Jan	Mom	Cafes	\$12

# A Simple Pivot Table

File: shopping.csv



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Buyer	(All)									
2											
3	Sum of Amt	Type									
4	Month	Books	Cafes	Entertainment	Fuel	Groceries	Music	Restaurants	(blank)	Grand Total	
5	1	169	36	271	209	2147	15			2847	
6	2	476	59	142	202	2820	15			3714	
7	3	160	48	51	329	2348	46	2519		5501	
8	4	418	34	307	100	2985	9	3299		7152	
9	5	96	63	240	288	2911	14	2136		5748	
10	6	38	145	309	198	2905	86	3352		7033	
11	7	60	33	722	228	2834	6	3419		7302	
12	8	79	38	143	138	3120	17	3651		7186	
13	9	61			163	2377	9	3783		6393	
14	10	39			165	3063	13	3492		6772	
15	11	67			927	117	2373	10	1030	4524	
16	12	328			2627	55	2786	9		5805	
17	(blank)										
18	Grand Total	1991	456	5739	2192	32669	249	26681		69977	
19											
20											
21											
22											

## PivotTable Fields

Choose fields:

- ☐ Day
- ☒ Month
- ☒ Buyer
- ☒ Type
- ☒ Amt

Drag fields between areas below:

### FILTERS

Buyer

### COLUMNS

Type

### ROWS

Month

### VALUES

Sum of Amt

# Anatomy of a Pivot Table

## Filters

- What column to use to filter values.
- Only for columns with categorical data.

## Rows

- What column to use in the rows of the pivot table.
- Only for columns with categorical data.

## Columns

- What column to use in the columns of the pivot table.
- Only for columns with categorical data.

## Values

- What value we want to aggregate.
- Only for columns with numerical data.



# Pivot Tables to Convert from Long to Wide

## Exercise 1 (weather\_data.csv)

What is the average precipitation in Antigo?

- Using AVERAGEIFS
- Using a pivot table

## Exercise 2 (weather\_data.csv)

What is the March-2013 average precipitation in Antigo?

- Using AVERAGEIFS
- Using a pivot table

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		data	date	param	siteid	
2	1	0	1/1/03	Precipitation	ACRE	
3	2	0	2/1/03	Precipitation	Albert Lea	
4	3	11.3199997	3/1/03	Precipitation	Ames	
5	4	0	4/1/03	Precipitation	Antigo	

# Programme

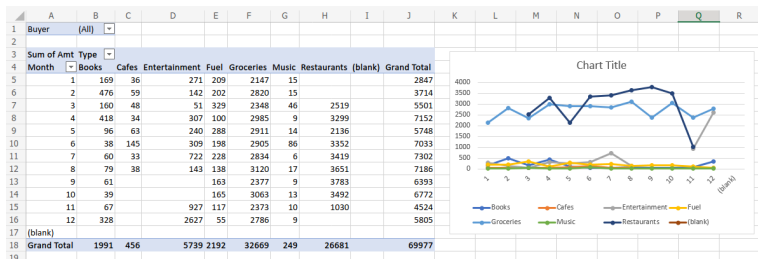
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# Pivot Tables for Charts



Use file shopping.csv

- Pivot tables facilitate the transformation of data for the creation of complex plots.
- In a **multiple chart**, each column of a table is plotted overlayed with the rest. Good for line charts.
- In a clustered chart, each row forms a cluster.
- In a stacked chart, the data of a table are plotted one on top of the other. Good for column charts.

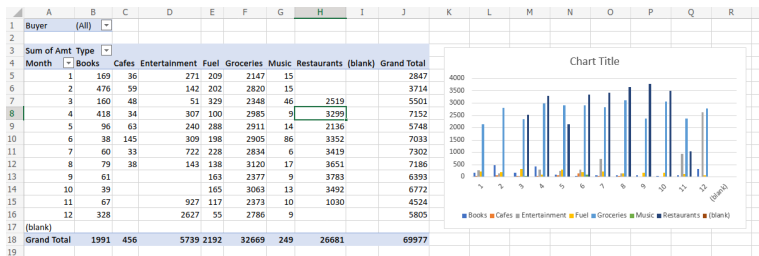


# Pivot Tables for Charts



Use file shopping.csv

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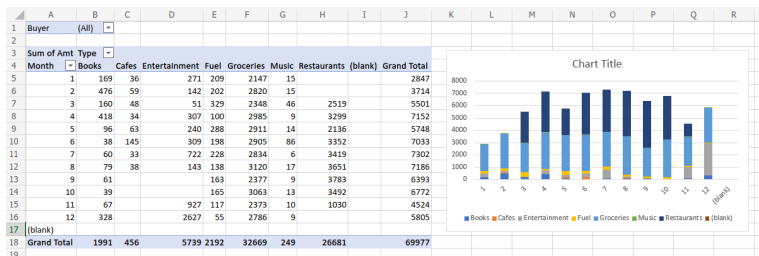


# Pivot Tables for Charts



Use file shopping.csv

- Pivot tables facilitate the transformation of data for the creation of complex plots.
- In a multiple chart, each column of a table is plotted overlayed with the rest. Good for line charts.
- In a clustered chart, each row forms a cluster.
- In a **stacked chart**, the data of a table are plotted one on top of the other. Good for column charts.

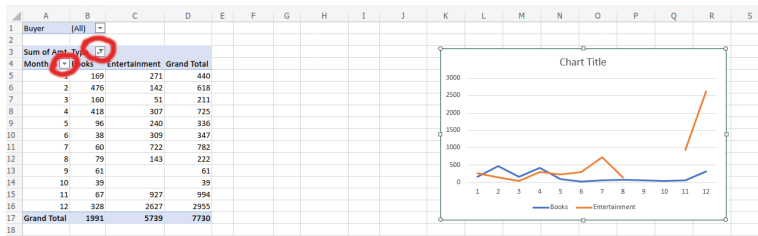


# Exercise

Use file shopping.csv

Exercise: Can you plot (multiple line plot) the Books and Entertainment only?

- (hint: you can filter row labels and **column** labels.)



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# groupsummary

<https://au.mathworks.com/help/releases/R2020a/matlab/ref/double.groupsummary.html>

- groupsummary is one of the tools that MATLAB offers to obtain summaries from a long table.
- `groupsummary(T, groupvars, method, datavars)`
  - `T`: the table
  - `groupvars`: the variables to group
  - `method`: how to group them, e.g. `'sum'`, `'mean'`, etc. By default, if we don't say anything, it will count them.
  - `datavars`: what column to apply the method to. All other columns are ignored. By default, if we don't say anything, it will apply the method to all columns (except those specified in `'groupvars'`).



# Demonstration



See file shopping.csv and script groupsummary\_script.mlx

	1	2	3	4
	Date	Buyer	Type	Amt
1	01-Jan	Mom	Fuel	50
2	02-Jan	Mom	Groceries	120
3	03-Jan	Dad	Cafes	10
4	04-Jan	Dad	Fuel	40
5	04-Jan	Kelly	Groceries	129
6	05-Jan	Mom	Cafes	12

- 1 How would you find the **total** shopping of each buyer?

```
groupsummary( shopping , ' Buyer ' , 'sum ' , 'Amt ' )
```

- 2 How would you find the **average** shopping of each buyer **per category**?

```
groupsummary( shopping , { ' Buyer ' , ' Type ' } , 'mean ' , 'Amt ' )
```

## groupsummary with binning



See file shopping.csv and script groupsummary\_script.mlx

<https://au.mathworks.com/help/releases/R2020a/matlab/ref/double.groupsummary.html>

- Sometimes we want to group by **parts of a date**. We can do this by specifying **group bins**.
- `groupsummary(T, groupvars, groupbins, method, datavars)`
- Possible types of group bins for dates:
  - **dayname**: the day of the week.
  - **monthname**: the month of the year.
  - **month**: by months.

(see lecture notes for more options)

- 1 How would you find the **total** shopping of **each month**?

```
groupsummary( shopping , 'Date' , 'monthname' , 'sum' , 'Amt'  
              ' )
```

# unstack



Use file weather\_data.csv

<https://au.mathworks.com/help/releases/R2020a/matlab/ref/unstack.html>

- unstack can be used to convert a long table into a wide table.
- `unstack(S,vars,ivar)`
  - `S` The table to unstack.
  - `vars` The values to fill in the new columns.
  - `ivar` The indicator variables. Different values in these variables will generate separate columns in the resulting table.

## Example

```
S = readtable('weather_data.csv');
S2 = removevars(S,"Var1");
T = unstack(S2,'data','param')
;
```

218454 x 5 Table

	date	sited	MaximumTemper...	MinimumTemper...	Precipitation
1	2003-01-01	'ACRE'	-3.7000	-7.9400	0
2	2003-01-02	'Albert Lea'	-3.6500	-5.9600	0
3	2003-01-03	'Ames'	-1.0900	-12.3900	11.3200
4	2003-01-04	'Antigo'	-1.0400	-12.1500	0
5	2003-01-05	'Appleton'	-1.1200	-4.0300	3.0400
6	2003-01-06	'Arlington'	-0.1200	-3.2400	0.4900
7	2003-01-07	'Beaumont'	-1.0300	-5.2400	0
8	2003-01-08	'Brookings'	9.1400	-2.5000	0
9	2003-01-09	'Brownsville'	10.7400	-1.3100	0
10	2003-01-10	'Columbus'	1.3600	-10.1800	0
11	2003-01-11	'Crookston'	-9.2200	-17.1700	0
12	2003-01-12	'DeKalb'	-9.3900	-17.8800	0

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  - Plotting in MATLAB
  - MATLAB: Finding Correlations

# Analysing the Data

- Excel and MATLAB provide various tools for data analysis.
- Some of these tools are in Excel's **Data Analysis Tool Pack** plug-in.
  - <https://support.office.com/en-us/article/load-the-analysis-toolpak-in-excel-6a63e598-cd6d-42e3-9317-6b40ba1a66b4>
  - Available in the desktop version, sometimes in the online version (not available at Macquarie University).
  - Understanding most of these tools is beyond the scope of this unit.
- In this lecture we will look at how to do the following in MATLAB:
  - Plotting data.
  - Finding correlations.

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# Plotting with MATLAB



Demo using file trees.csv

MATLAB offers several options to display scatterplots (and other plots):

- 1 Executing the command (in the command window or in a script), e.g. for a scatterplot:

```
scatter(trees.Girthin , trees.Heightft)
```

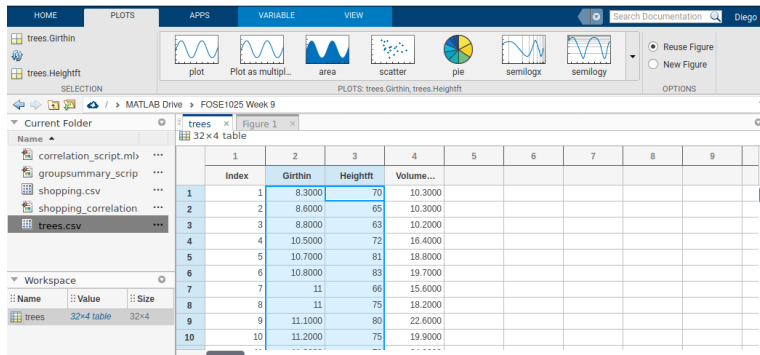
- 2 Interacting graphically (more intuitive; watch video)
  - This allows you to do more complex plots, e.g. multiple charts.
  - After interacting with MATLAB, you will see the resulting MATLAB command in the command window.



# Steps to plot using the interactive interface



- 1 Double click on the variable that contains the table.
- 2 Select the columns to plot.
- 3 At the "Plots" tab, select the desired plot type.



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# What is Correlation?

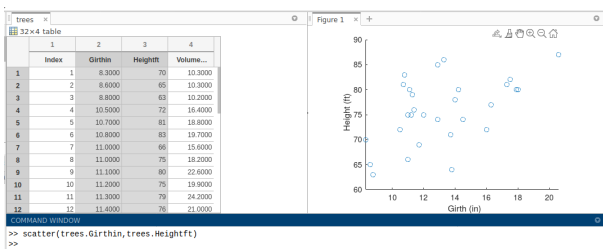
- Sometimes, two separate sources of information are measuring the same property.
- You may detect this by observing that the values are the same.
- But sometimes this is not the case:
  - Each source may use different units of measure (e.g. metric vs. imperial).
  - Each source makes an independent measure that has some noise.
- In other cases, two variables are correlated but might not be identical.
  - For example, tree trunk height and girth are correlated.
  - Taller trees will normally have thicker trunks.
- MATLAB (and Excel) can detect the degree of **correlation** between two series of numbers.

# Finding Correlations Graphically



Screenshot using file trees.csv

- A **scatterplot** can plot one variable against the other.
- If the two variables are not correlated, the scatterplots will look random.
- If the scatterplot has a distinct shape, the two variables are correlated.
- For example, if the shape looks like a line, then the two variables have a **linear correlation**.



# Finding Correlations on Multiple Columns



Examples and explanations in `correlation_script.mlx` using file `trees.csv`

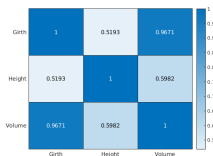
- Scatterplots are intuitive but may be cumbersome if you want to check the correlations among many columns.
  - E.g., if there are 10 columns, you will need to make a plot for each possible pair.
  - This means making  $10 \times 9 = 90$  plots.
- MATLAB's `corr` computes **Pearson's Linear Correlation Coefficient** — but you can specify others.
  - e.g. `corr(trees.Girthin, trees.Heightft)` computes the correlation between columns `Girthin` and `Heightft` of table `trees`.
  - `corr(trees.Girthin, trees.Heightft, "rows", "complete")` will ignore empty values.
- A number close to 1 (or -1) indicates strong positive (or negative) correlation; 0 means no correlation.

# Correlation Matrix



Examples and explanations in correlation\_script.mlx

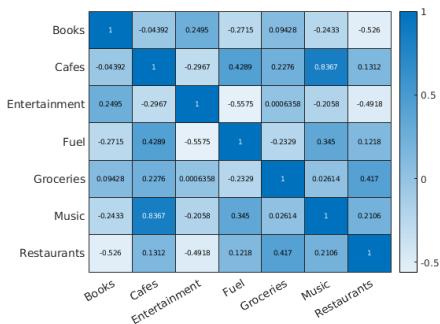
- MATLAB's **corrcoef** function returns a **correlation matrix**.
  - A correlation matrix returns the pairwise correlation between multiple columns.
- The input to **corrcoef** must be a matrix (not a table).
  - You can use the notation **mytable{rows,columns}** to extract rows and columns from a table and generate a matrix that can be fed to **corrcoef**
  - [https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/matlab\\_prog/access-data-in-a-table.html](https://www.mathworks.com/help/matlab/matlab_prog/access-data-in-a-table.html)
- This matrix can then be displayed using a **heatmap**.



# Exercise

See detailed solution in script `shopping_correlation.mlx`

- File: `shopping.csv`
- Build the correlation matrix between all types of shopping.
- What are the two most correlated types of shopping?
- Show it clearly by creating a heatmap.





## Take-home Messages

- EXCEL: You must be able to use pivot tables for a range of tasks.
- EXCEL: You must be able to create charts based on pivot tables.
- EXCEL and MATLAB: You must be able to plot data.
- MATLAB: You must be able to detect whether two variables are correlated.
- MATLAB: You should also be able to display correlation using heatmaps.

# What's Next

- Test 3 in this week's SGTA.
- Week 10 lecture: Ethics related to Scientific Computing.
- Week 11:
  - Wed 18 May 5pm: Submit the project.
  - Fri 20 May 5pm: Submit Collaborator employability hurdle.