

# KEY\_Practice15\_Basic\_Stats\_II

February 4, 2020

## 1 Practice with Statistics (Part 2)!

**Remember:** \* Count statistics are a useful way of summarizing the items in a set of measurements. \* **Counter** provides a useful class for counting lists of items. \* Percentages tell you what fraction of a list consists of a given category.

First, import numpy and pandas and Counter:

```
[0]: # load numpy and pandas and Counter
```

```
[0]: # mount Google Drive
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/gdrive')
path = '/content/gdrive/My Drive/SummerExperience-master/'
```

Load in the sample data from the Lesson:

```
[0]: # load the csv file: 'SampleData/detroit_weather.csv'
```

```
[0]: # Print the beginning of the table using the head function to remind you of the
    ↪format:
```

During the lesson, we looked at the rates of snow occurrence, now we will repeat the same analysis for the occurrence of rain.

```
[0]: # Count the number of days that have been raining since 1950
    # and the number of days that haven't been
```

```
[0]: # What percentage of days since 1950 have been spent raining?
```

```
[0]: # How many days have been spent raining AND snowing?
    # HINT: use a `and` statement in pandas
```

```
[0]: # What percentage of days have been spent raining AND snowing?
```

```
[0]: # Calculate the percentage of days during the month you were born that were
    ↪spent raining:
```

**CHALLENGE** In the next lesson, we will look at climate change between the early 20th century and today, can you calculate a difference in days spent snowing between the 1950's and 2000's?

```
[0]: # Calculate a change in the percentage of days spent snowing  
     # during the 1950's and 2000's
```

By how much did the percentage change from the 1950's to the 2000's? Did it increase or decrease?

Nice job! You just practiced:

- Turning categorical variables into counts using **Counter**
- Calculating percentages from count variables
- Interpreting the results from basic statistical analysis