Profiling

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Profiling

Given a qualitative variable Y: Identify relevant characteristics per group (feature extraction)

Use statistical tests and visualization over all X available variables

Tools depend on type of variables X X numerical:

Extension of t-test for mean comparisons Bar chart of global and local means

X qualitative:

Extension of proportions comparison tests Line chart of global and local proportions

Repeat the test for every level of Y and rank by p-value



Profiling

Diferential characterisation among different groups

Original Variables (continuous & categorical)

Label 1
Label 2
Label 3

- Statistical characterization:
 - Testing
 - Profiling tools
 - Factorial graphs
 - Class panel graph
 - Traffic lights panel



Statistical assessment

Ludovic Lébart

French 1936-



Test-values

 $H_0: \mu_k = \mu \quad k = 1, ..., q$

$$t = \frac{\overline{x}_k - \overline{x}}{\sqrt{(1 - \frac{n_k}{n})\frac{s^2}{n_k}}} \square t_{n-1}$$

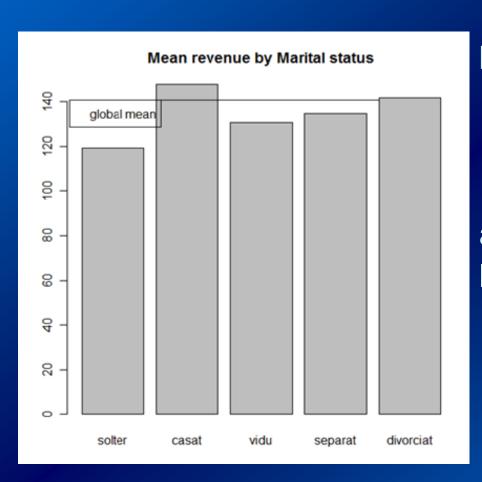
William Gosset "Sudent", English, 1876-1937

Student's t



Rank the continuous variables by p.value (ascending)

Visual assessment



Importance of a modality in a class

Statistical assessment

Ludovic Lébart French 1936-



Test-values

$$H_{0}: p_{j \cdot k} = p_{j} \quad k = 1, \dots, p; j = 1, \dots, q$$

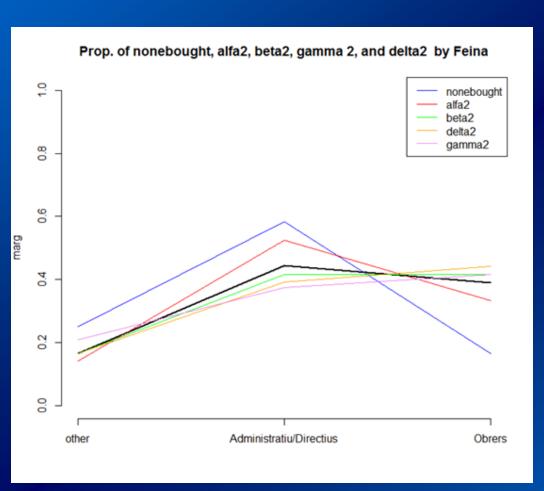
$$\frac{n_{kj}}{n_{k}} \square N \left(p_{j} = \frac{n_{j}}{n}, \left(1 - \frac{n_{k}}{n} \right) \frac{p_{j}(1 - p_{j})}{n_{k}} \right)$$

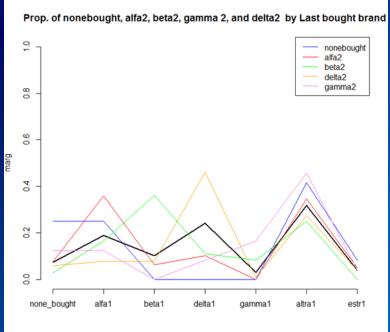
$$Z = \frac{n_{kj}}{n_{k}} - \frac{n_{j}}{n}$$

$$\sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{n_{k}}{n}\right) \left(\frac{p_{j}(1 - p_{j})}{n_{k}}\right)} \square N(0, 1)$$

Rank the levels of the categorical variables by p.value (ascending)

Visual assessment







Visual assessment

