



Exploratory Data Analysis

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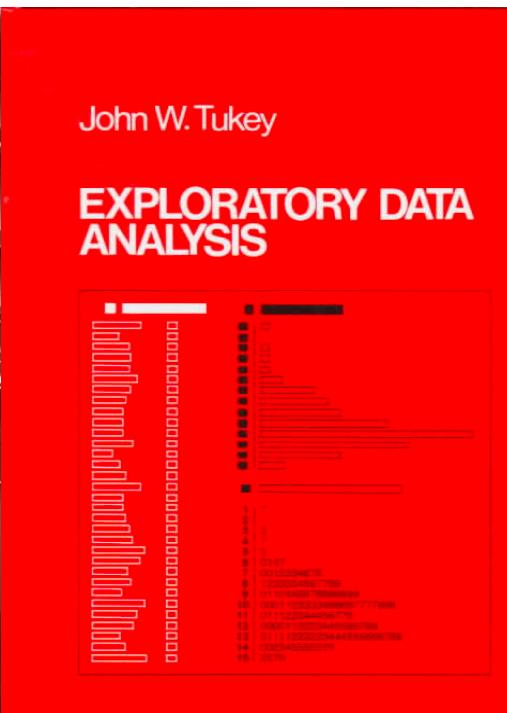
ST445 Managing and Visualizing Data

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

- An approach to analyzing datasets to summarize their main characteristics, often using [visual methods](#)
- A statistical model may or may not be used
- It is about what data tell us beyond the formal modeling or hypothesis testing

What does EDA refer to?

"[P]rocedures for analyzing data, techniques for interpreting the results of such procedures, ways of planning the gathering of data to make its analysis easier, more precise or more accurate, and all the machinery and results of (mathematical) statistics which apply to analyzing data."



Tukey, 1961

Objectives of EDA

- Suggest **hypothesis** about the causes of observed phenomena
- Assess **assumptions** on which statistical inference will be based
- Support the **selection** of appropriate statistical tools and techniques
- Provide a **basis** for further data collection through surveys and experiments

The scope of this lecture

- Overview of standard statistical plots used in EDA
- Overview of best data visualization practices
- Based on using Python software libraries Matplotlib and Seaborn
- Based on studying a concrete dataset from GitHub archive

Python plotting libraries

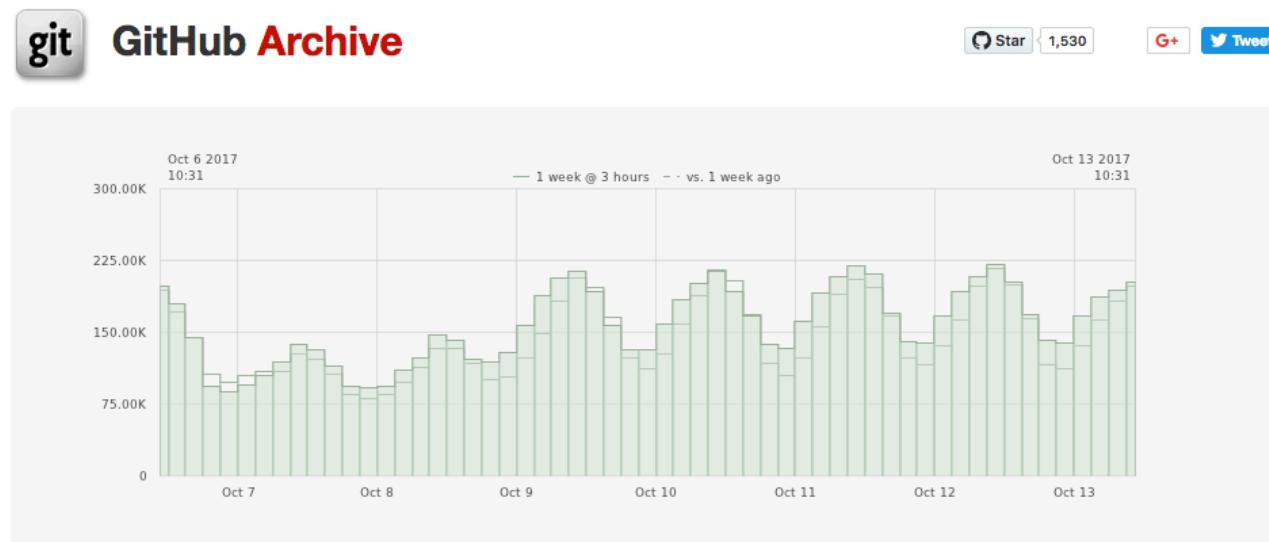
- **Matplotlib**: basic plotting library
 - <https://matplotlib.org>
- **Seaborn**: statistical data visualization
 - Python data visualization library based on matplotlib
 - High-level interface for statistical graphics
 - <http://seaborn.pydata.org>



Useful resources

- Matplotlib tutorial: https://matplotlib.org/users/pyplot_tutorial.html
- Seaborn tutorial: <http://seaborn.pydata.org/tutorial>

Running example: GitHub archive



Open-source developers all over the world are working on millions of projects: writing code & documentation, fixing & submitting bugs, and so forth. GitHub Archive is a project to **record** the public GitHub timeline, **archive it**, and **make it easily accessible** for further analysis.

- <https://www.githubarchive.org>
- Example: download for first Monday of March 2015 from 16:00 to 17:00

```
curl http://data.githubarchive.org/2015-03-02-15.json.gz -o  
2015-03-02-15.json.gz
```

Also available from Google BigQuery

<https://cloud.google.com/bigquery>

The screenshot shows the Google BigQuery web interface. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links like 'COMPOSE QUERY', 'Query History', 'Job History', and a 'My First Project' section which is currently empty. Below that is a tree view of datasets: 'bigquery-public-data' is expanded, showing 'githubarchive' (with 'day', 'yesterday', 'github', 'month', 'year', and years from 2011 to 2016), and 'Public Datasets' (with 'gdelt-bq:hathitrustbooks', 'gdelt-bq:internetarchivebooks', 'lookerdata:cdc', and 'nyc-tlc:green').

The main area is titled 'New Query' and contains a SQL code editor with the following query:

```
1 SELECT lgn, t2.lgn, Count(*) as cnt FROM
2 (SELECT language.name as lgn, t2.lgn FROM [bigquery-public-data:github_repos.languages] AS t1
3 INNER JOIN FLATTEN((SELECT language.name as lgn, repo_name FROM [bigquery-public-data:github_repos.languages]), lgn) AS t2
4 ON t1.repo_name = t2.repo_name)
5 WHERE lgn > t2.lgn
6 GROUP BY lgn, t2.lgn
7 ORDER BY cnt DESC
8 LIMIT 1000;
9
10
```

Below the query editor are buttons for 'RUN QUERY', 'Save Query', 'Save View', 'Format Query', and 'Show Options'. A message indicates 'Query complete (7.8s elapsed, 143 MB processed)' with a checkmark icon.

The results are displayed in a table with columns 'Row', 'lgn', 't2_lgn', and 'cnt'. The data is as follows:

Row	lgn	t2_lgn	cnt
1	JavaScript	CSS	716619
2	JavaScript	HTML	603520
3	HTML	CSS	590225
4	Shell	JavaScript	222058
5	Shell	Python	218110
6	C++	C	197711
7	Shell	CSS	194853
8	PHP	JavaScript	192304
9	PHP	CSS	191279
10	Shell	HTML	190539
11	Shell	C	170426
12	Shell	C++	146106
13	Shell	Makefile	145751
14	Ruby	JavaScript	136233
15	Python	JavaScript	133017
16	Ruby	CSS	129058

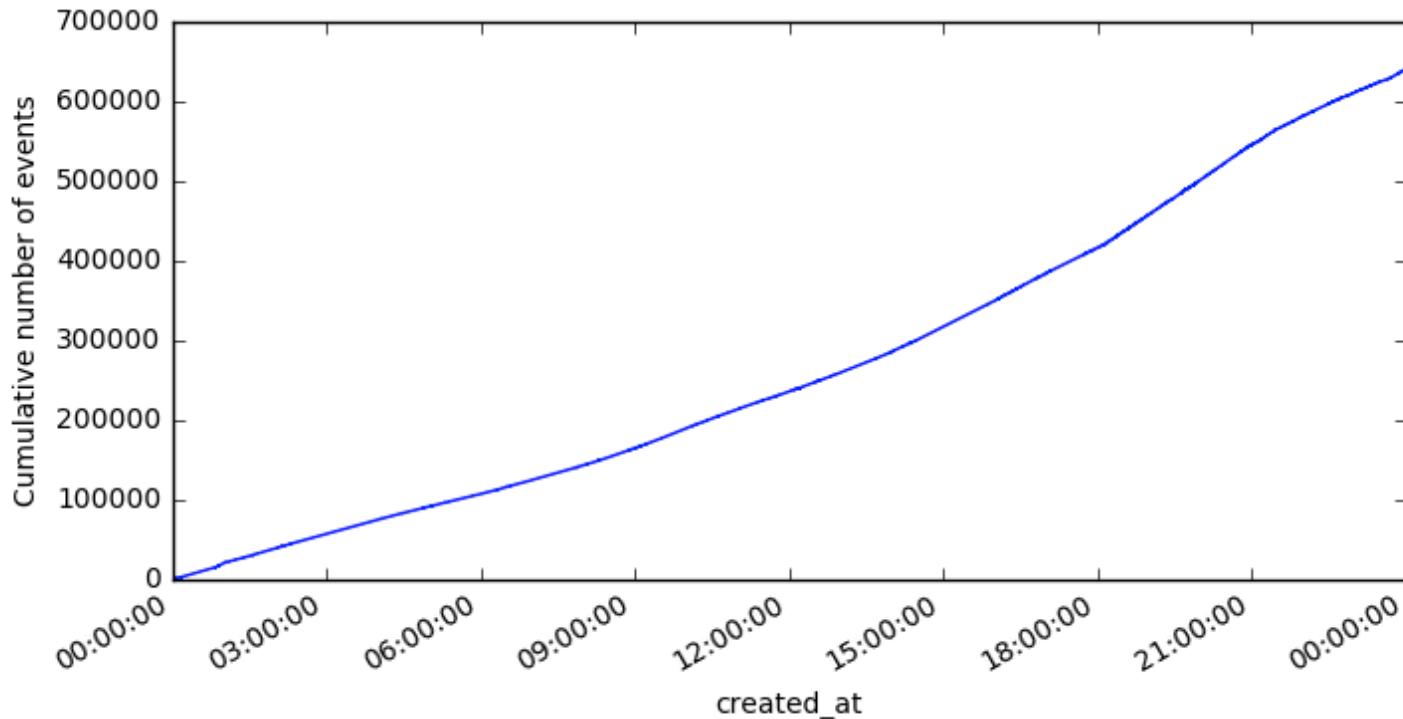
At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Table' and 'JSON', and a footer with navigation links: 'First', '< Prev', 'Rows 1 - 16 of 1000', 'Next >', and 'Last'.

Dataframe

	created_at	id	actor.login	org.login	repo.name	type
0	2015-03-02 16:00:00	2617515383	instructure-gerrit	instructure	instructure/ruby-saml2	PushEvent
1	2015-03-02 16:00:00	2617515392	supby	NaN	supby/rtmonsystem	PushEvent
2	2015-03-02 16:00:00	2617515393	mikelohmann	DECK36	DECK36/drupal-fixtures	PushEvent
3	2015-03-02 16:00:01	2617515402	marqh	metarelate	metarelate/metOcean	IssuesEvent
4	2015-03-02 16:00:01	2617515404	edgarshurtado	udacity	udacity/create-your-own-adventure	PullRequestEvent

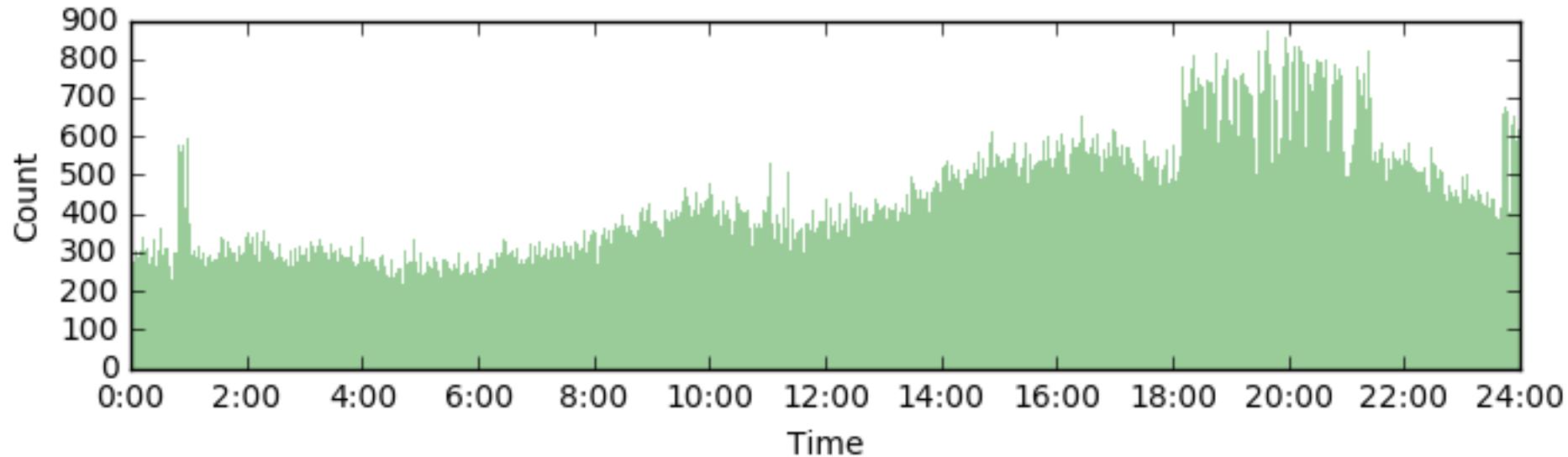
- This is a filtered data that we are going to explore

Cumulative events count



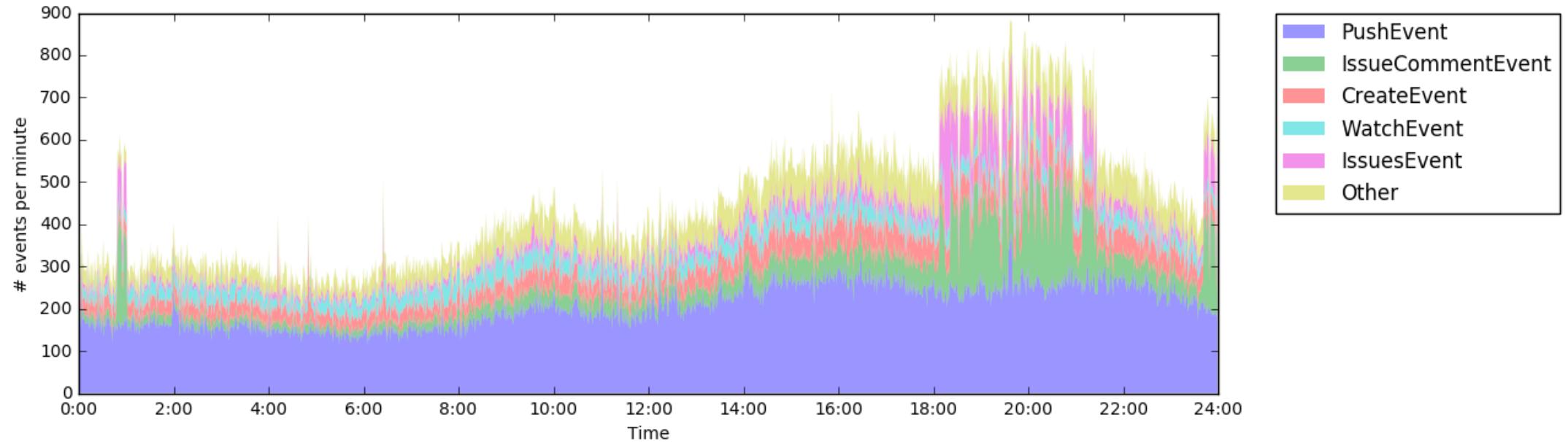
- Time series plot easily produced by using plotting methods of pandas Series
- The plot indicates some time of day effects
- Time is UTC time

Differenced time series



- The number of events over regular 1 minute time intervals
- Such a plot can produced using pyplot's function `hist`

Time series conditional on the event type

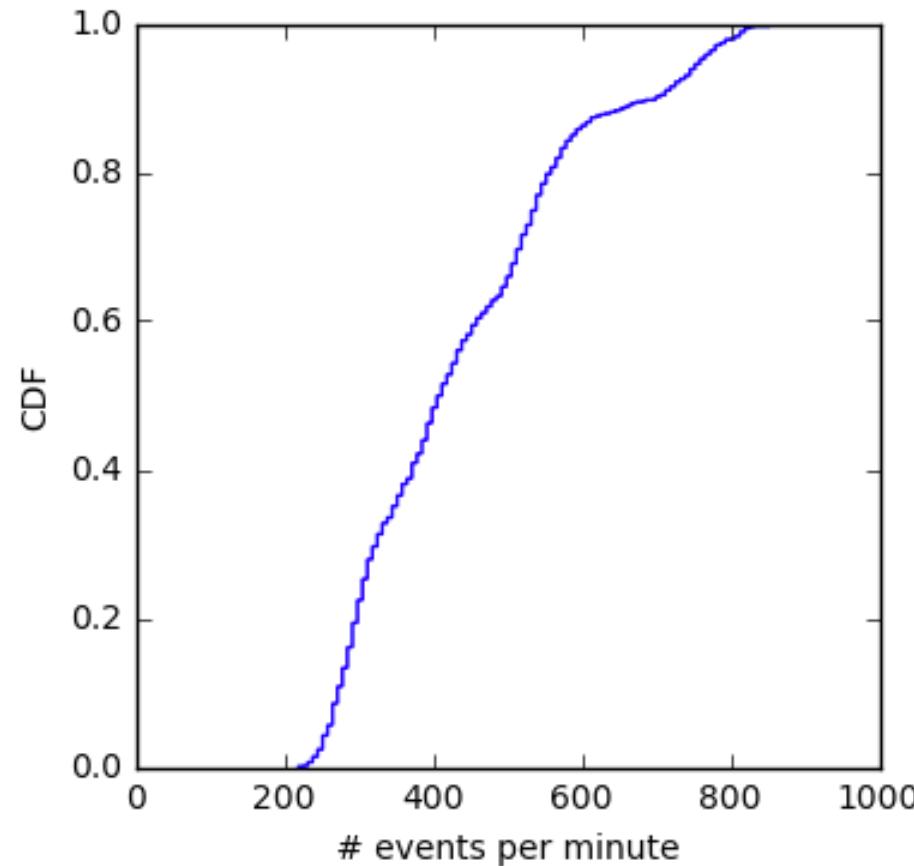


- Same plot as on previous slide but conditioned on the event type
- Such a plot can be produced with the pyplot's function `stackplot`
- We observe that certain event types have more pronounced frequency change

Distribution plots

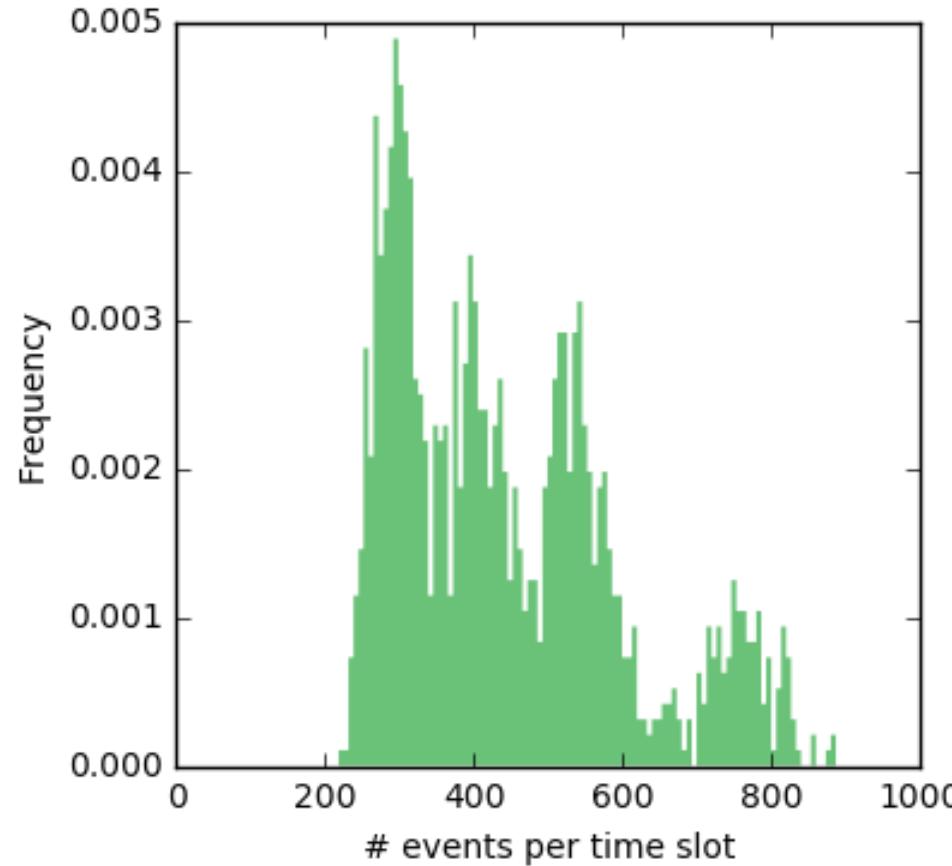
- Histograms
- Empirical cumulative distribution functions
- Data distribution summaries: boxplots and violinplots

Empirical cumulative distribution function



- Can be produced by either `pyplot's function hist` or `statsmodel.api's distribution.ECDF`

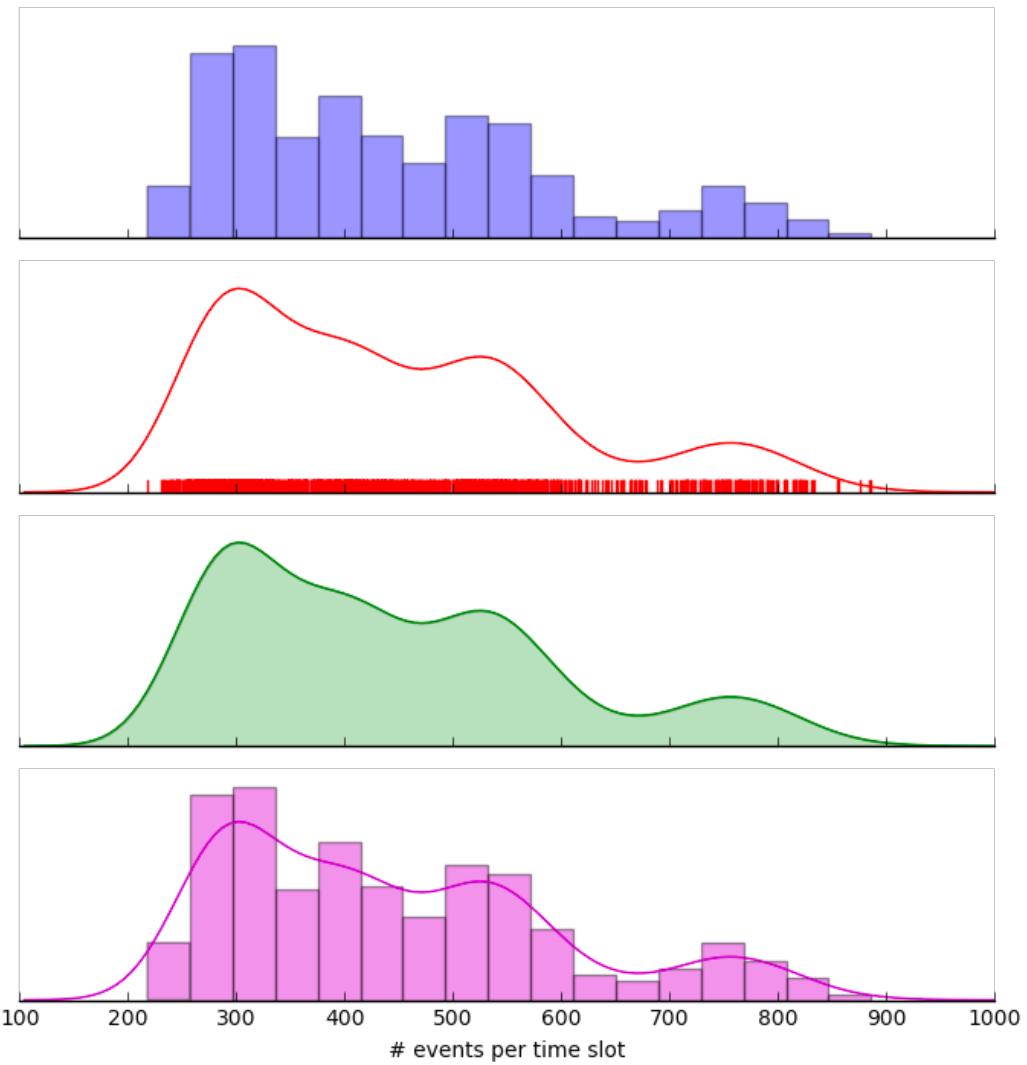
Histogram



- Also produced by pyplot's function `hist`
- The histogram is for equidistant bins with total number of bins equal to 100
- Bins can be user defined

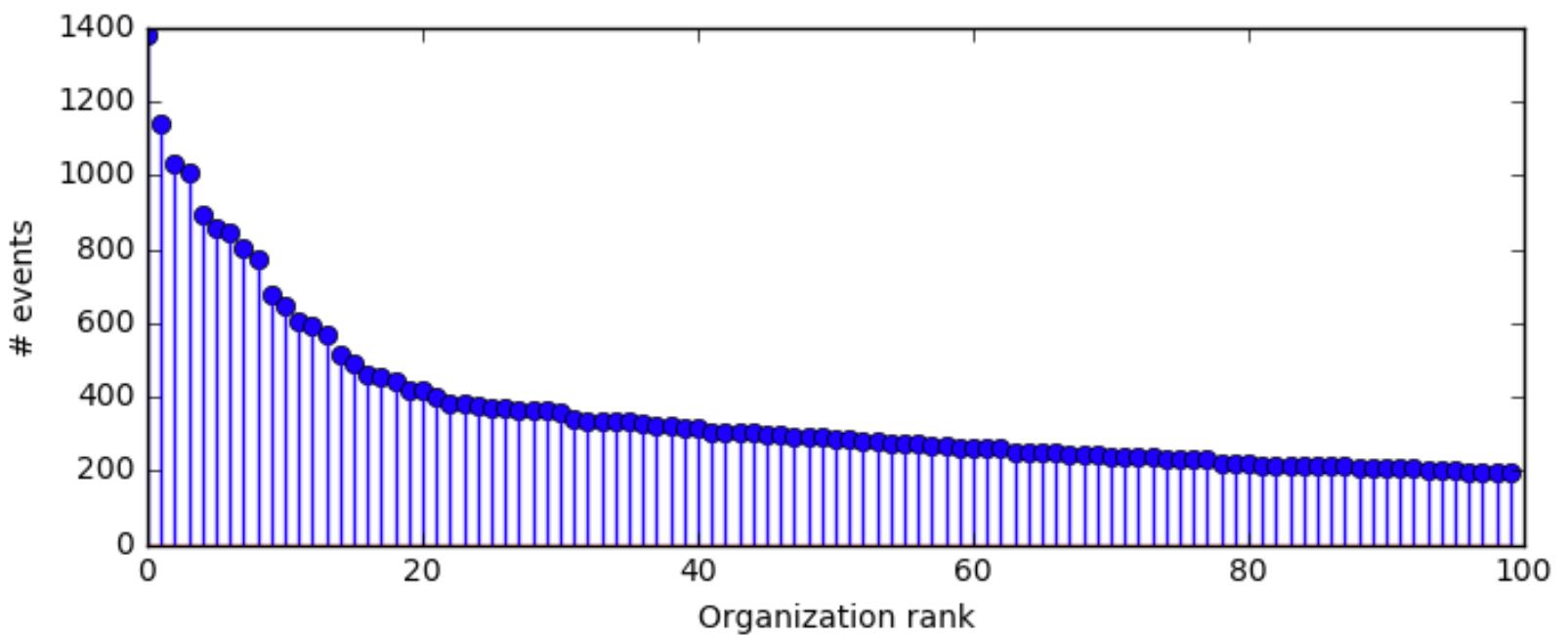
Histogram (cont'd)

- Smoothed histograms can be produced by using kernel density estimation
- The plots on this slide are produced by Seaborn's function `distplot` with suitable choice of parameters



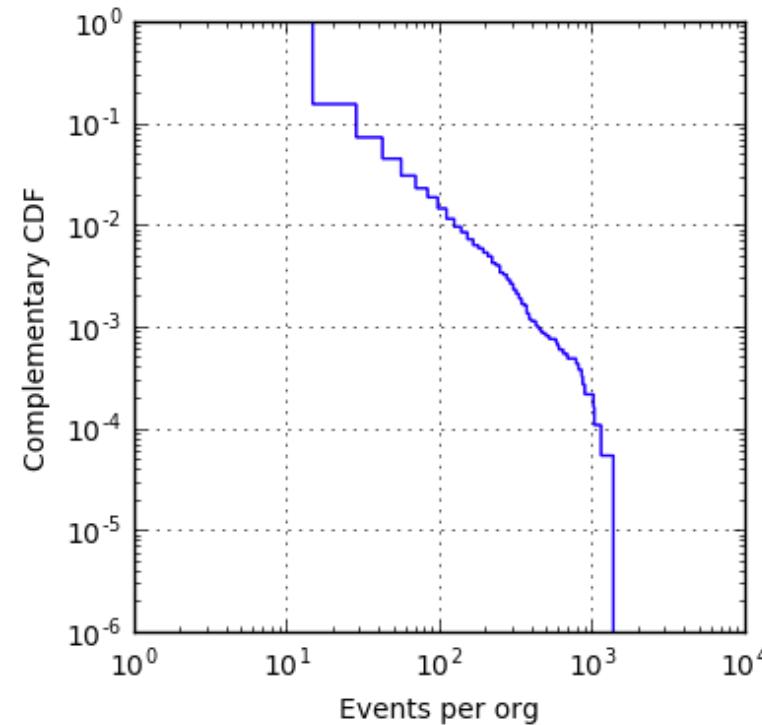
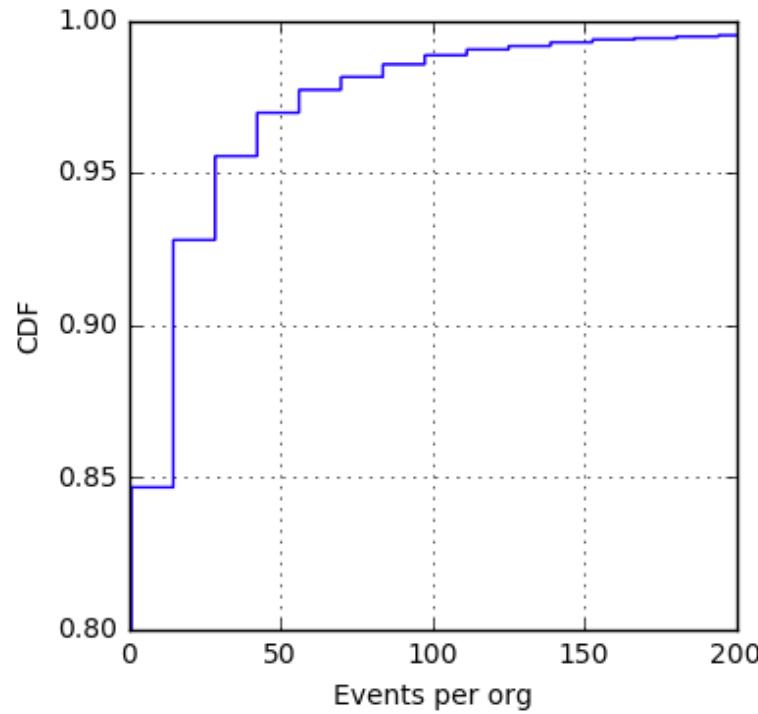
Events per organization

```
org.login  
apache      1381  
mozilla    1143  
Door43      1034  
sakai-mirror 1010  
owncloud    897  
docker       857  
angular      846  
facebook     802  
edx          776  
google        680  
Name: org.login, dtype: int64
```



- Use of pyplot's function `stem`

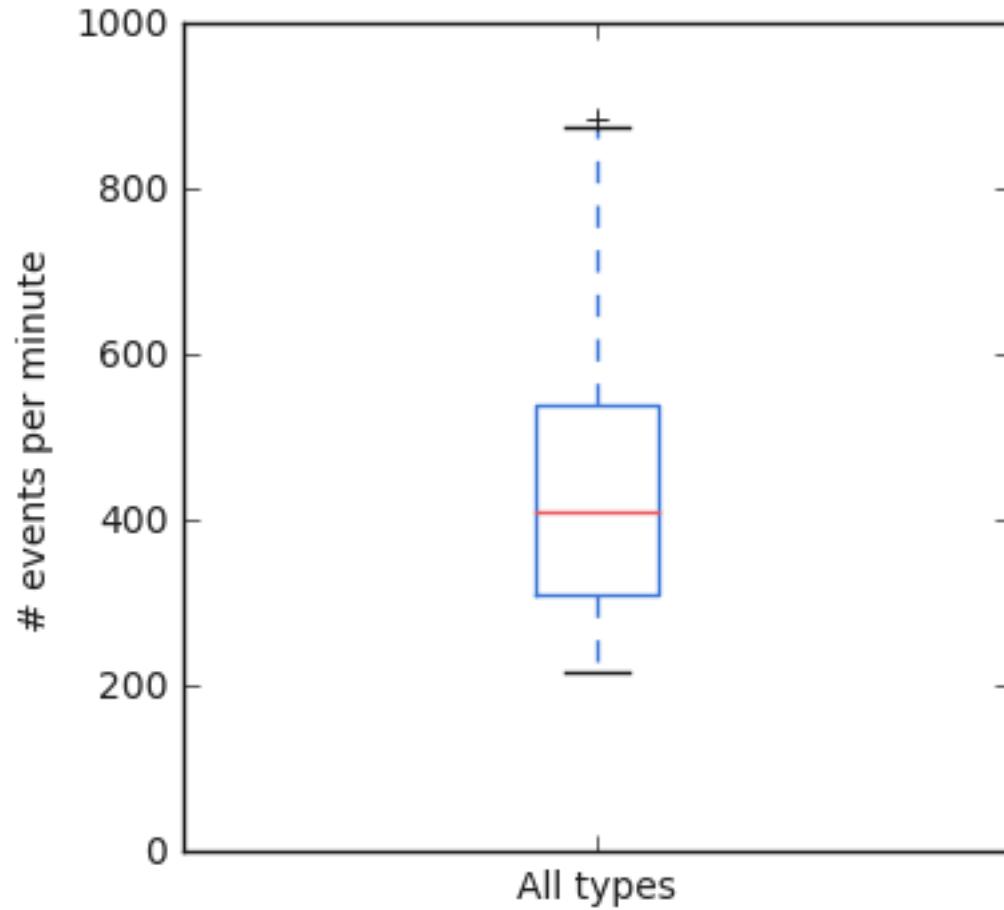
Cumulative distribution functions



- Use appropriate scales for x and y axes
- Log-log scale to visualize a power-law distribution $P[X > x] \propto 1/x^p$
- Many distributions in nature exhibit a power-law (e.g. social networks)
- Q. What scale would you use to visualize a distribution with an exponential tail? 19

Boxplots

- A compact [summary](#) of a distribution
- Plot produced by pyplot's function `boxplot`



History of boxplots

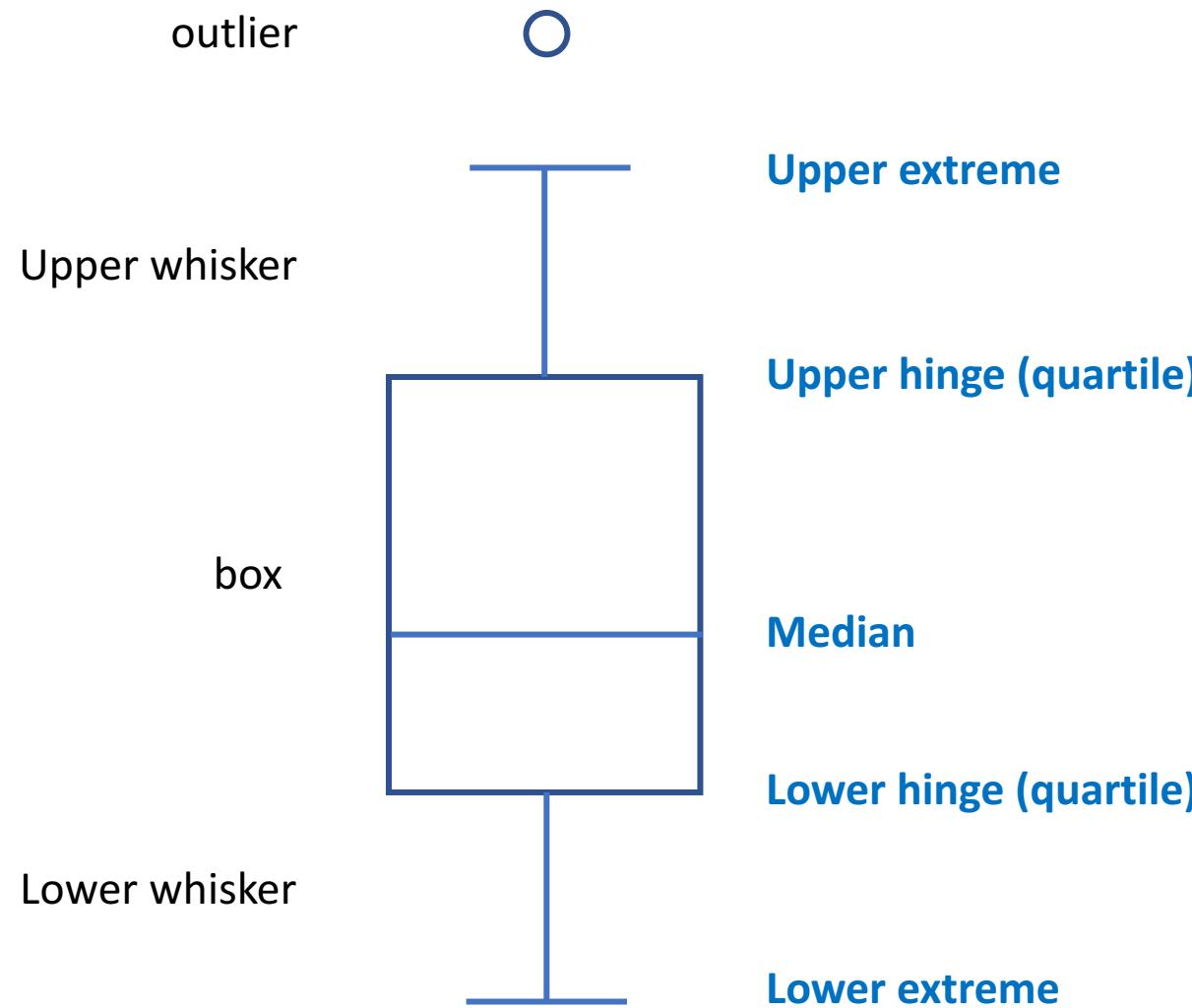
1977 Tukey, first proposal in his book

1978 Notched boxplot, proposed by McGill, Larsen and Tukey

1983 Boxplot stripped down to its essentials by Tufte
(no box shown, only lower and upper positions)

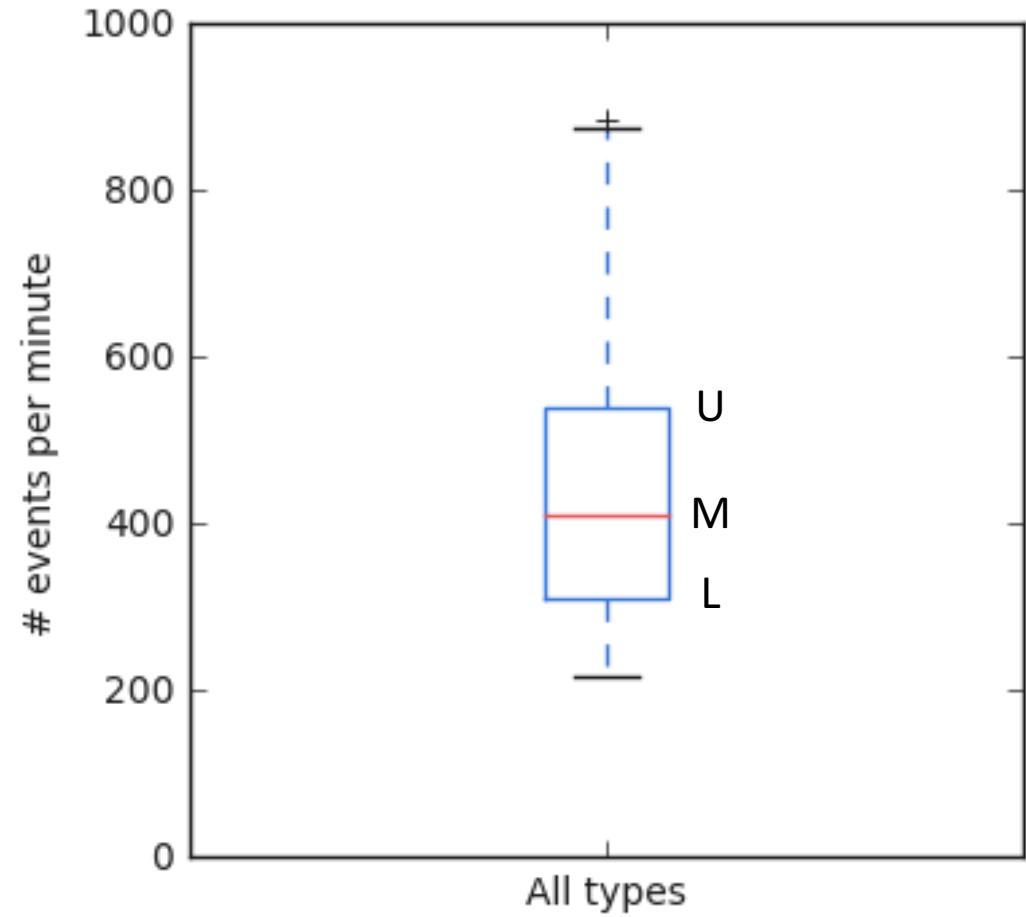
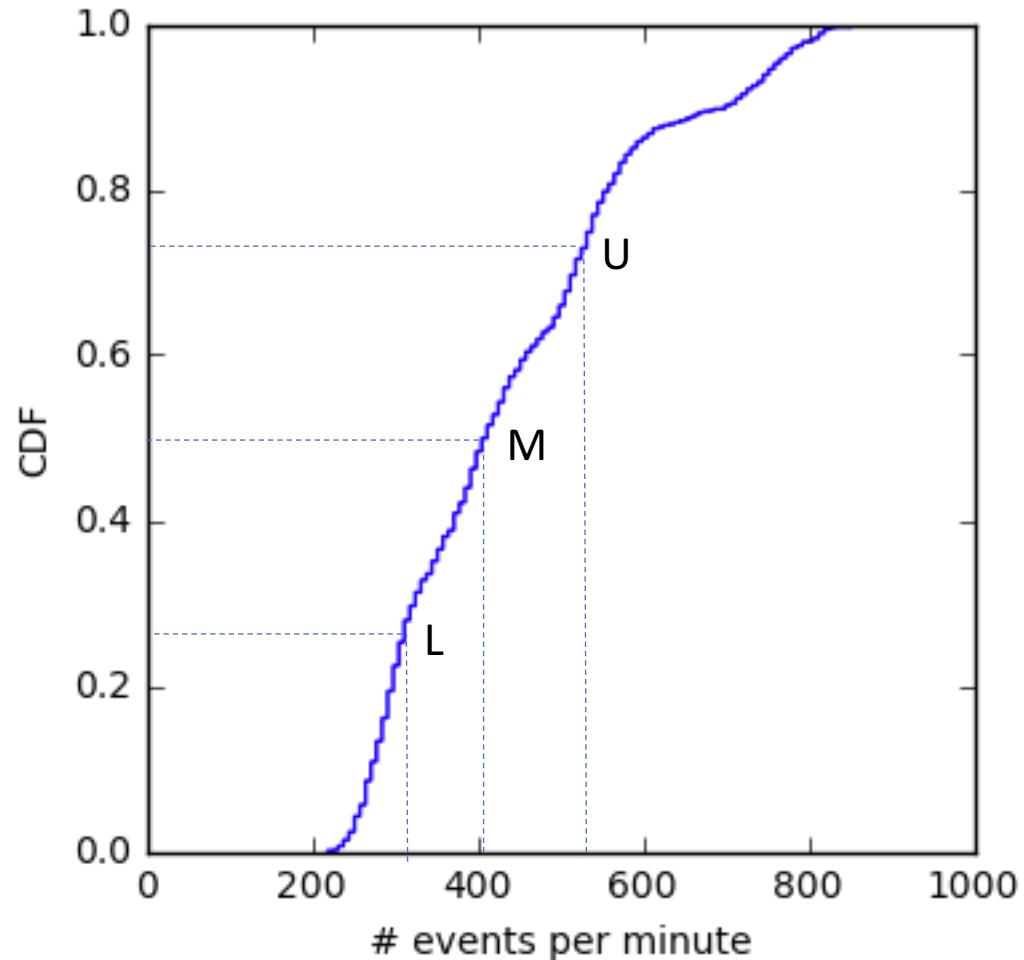
1988 Boxplot with sides used to portray density information
proposed by Benjamini

Boxplot: five number data summary



- A step is defined as $1.5 \times$ inter-quartile range
- A vertical line is extended from the middle of the top of the box to the largest observation within a step from the top
- A similarly defined line extends from the bottom of the box to the smallest observation within a step from the bottom
- Observations that are farther from the box than these lines are individually displayed

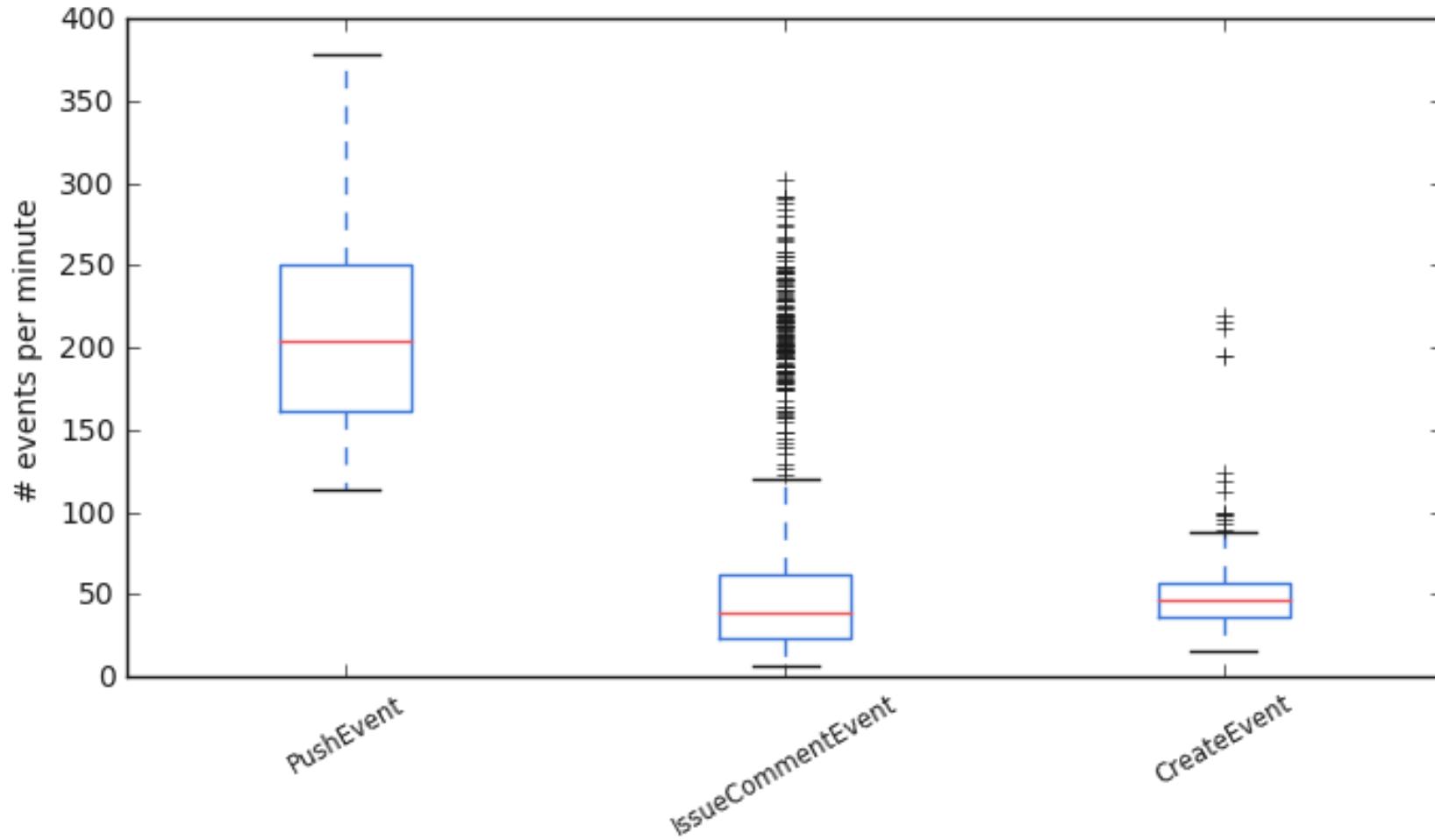
Boxplot recap



A use case: glance at distribution properties

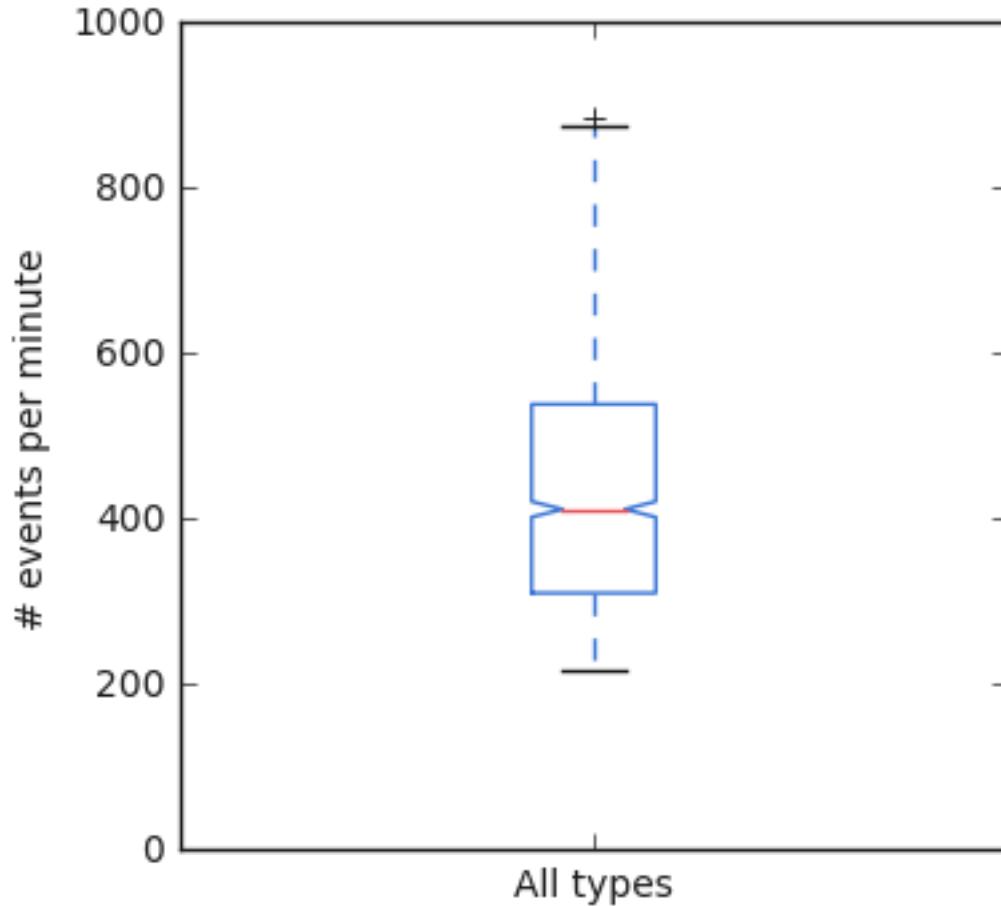
Location	Displayed by the cut line at the median and and the middle of the box
Spread	Length of the box and the distance between the ends of the whiskers and the range
Skewness	Deviation of the median line from the center of the box relative to the length of the box; by the the length of the upper whisker relative to the length of the lower one and by the number of individual observations displayed on each side
Longtailedness	Distance between the ends of the whiskers relative to the length of the box as well as by the number of observations specially marked

A use case: comparing parallel batches of data



Notched boxplot

- Same boxplot as before but with a **notch**

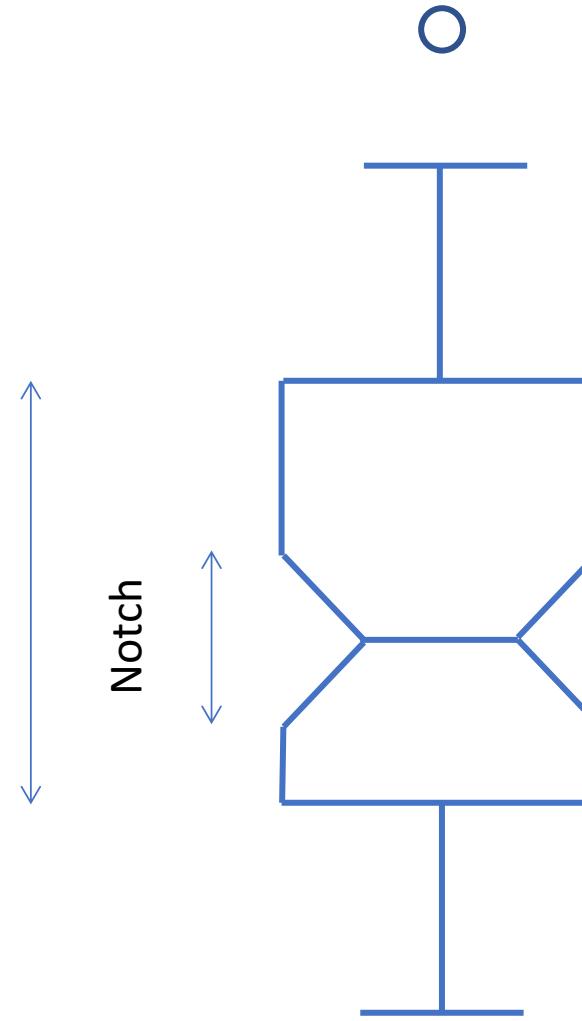


Notched boxplot

- Notch interval end points:

$$\text{median} \pm 1.57 \text{ IQR}/\sqrt{n}$$

Interquartile range (IQR)



Notched boxplot

- Regular boxplot supplemented with a confidence interval for the median of the batch
- Shown as a pair of wedges taken out of the sides of the box
- Constructed in a way that when two notches of different boxplots do not overlap their medians are significantly different
- The formula for the confidence interval is a constant times the interquartile range divided by the square root of the batch size

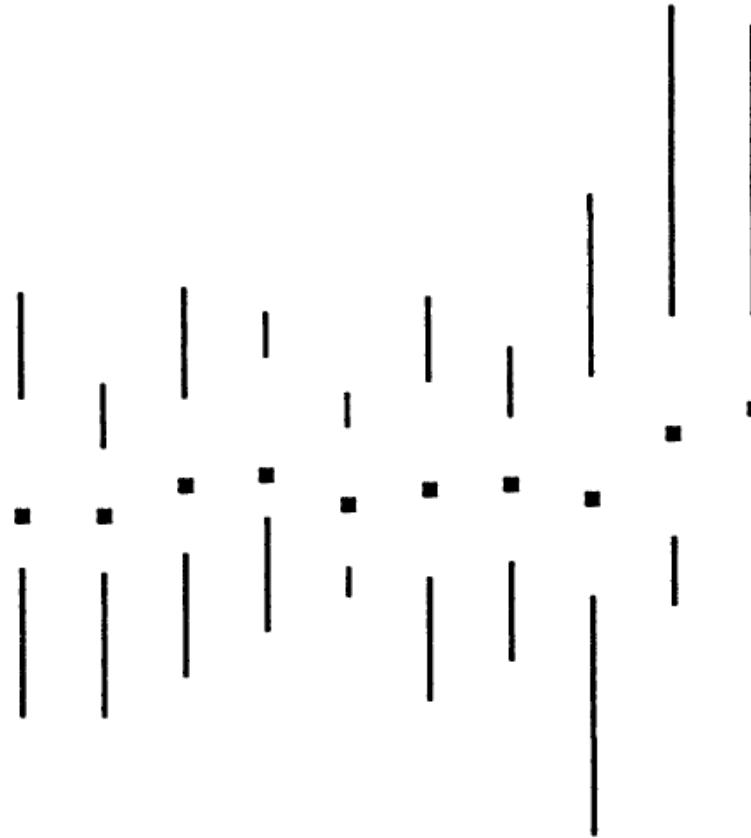
Confidence interval of median estimate

- Computed based on a Gaussian approximation
- q -quantile x_q : $\Phi\left(\frac{x_q - \mu}{\sigma}\right) = q$, where Φ is CDF of a normal random variable
 $\Rightarrow x_q = (\mu + \Phi^{-1}(q)) \sigma$
- $\text{IQR} = x_{3/4} - x_{1/4} = \left(\Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) - \Phi^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)\right) \sigma \approx 1.35 \sigma$
- $\text{CI}_{\alpha} = \pm \frac{\text{tinv}(\alpha, n-1) \hat{\sigma}}{\sqrt{n}}$

$\text{tinv}(\alpha, n-1) \approx 1.65$ for $\alpha = 0.95$ and $n \rightarrow \infty$

$$\text{CI}_{\alpha} \approx \pm 1.22 \text{ IQR}/\sqrt{n}$$

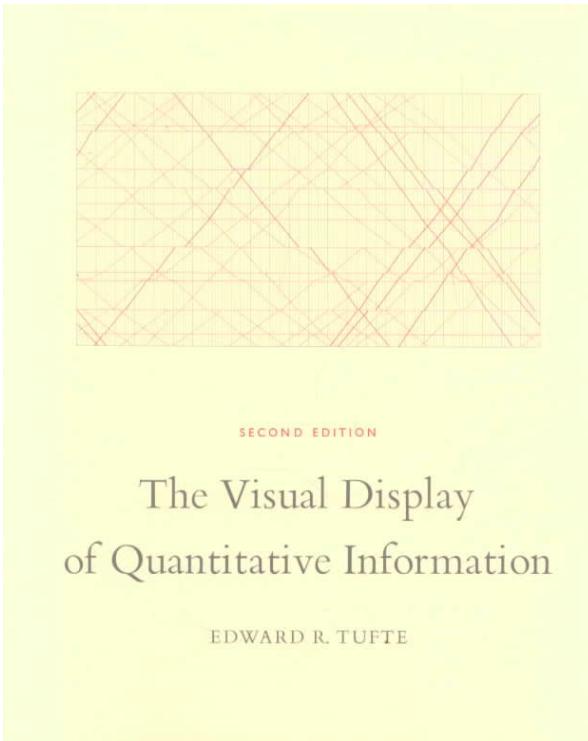
Tufte's version of boxplots



- Source: Tufte's paper

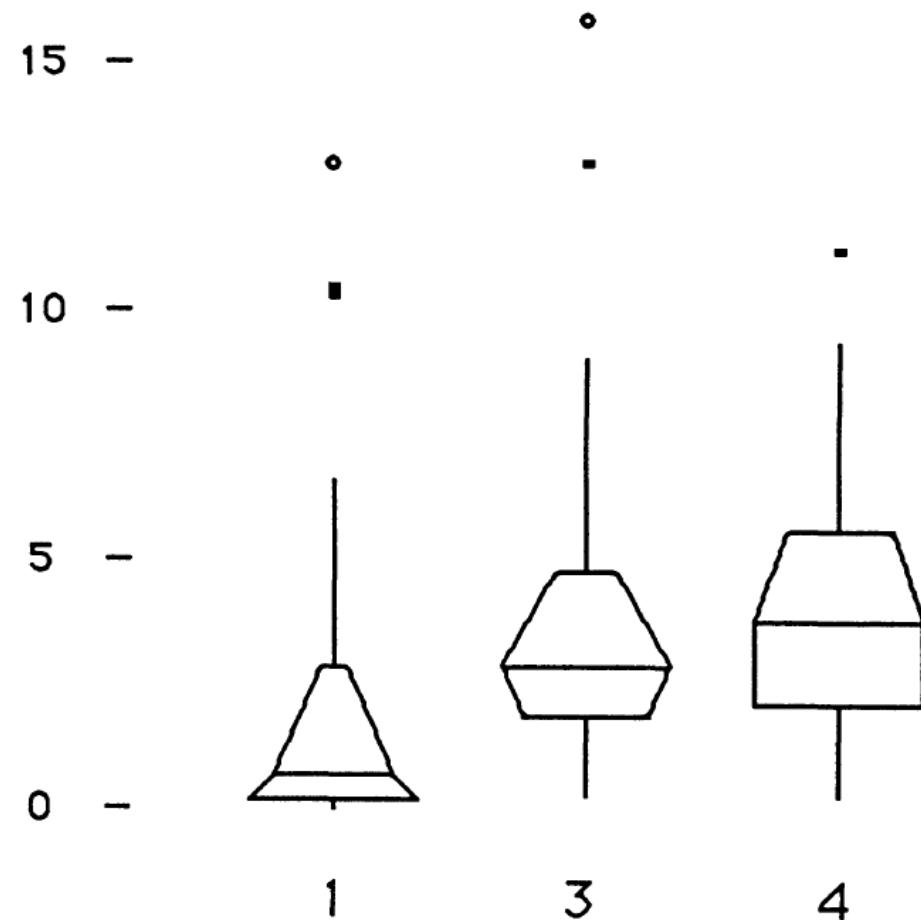
Historical remarks

- Edward Tufte
- American statistician and professor emeritus of political science, statistics, and computer science at Yale University
- A pioneer of data visualization



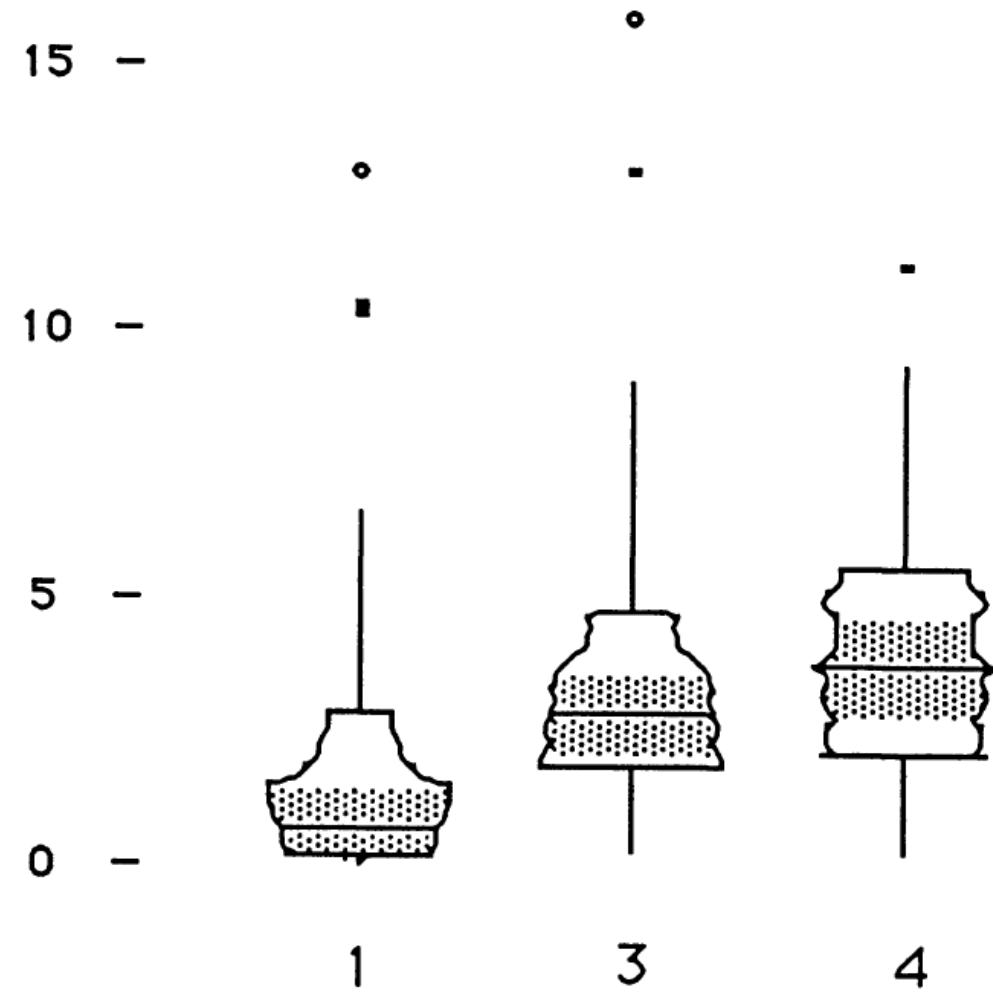
Histplot

- Draw the top, bottom and median line of the box with width **at these respective points** proportional to the estimated density
- Connect them with straight lines as in a frequency polygon
- Benjamini (1988)



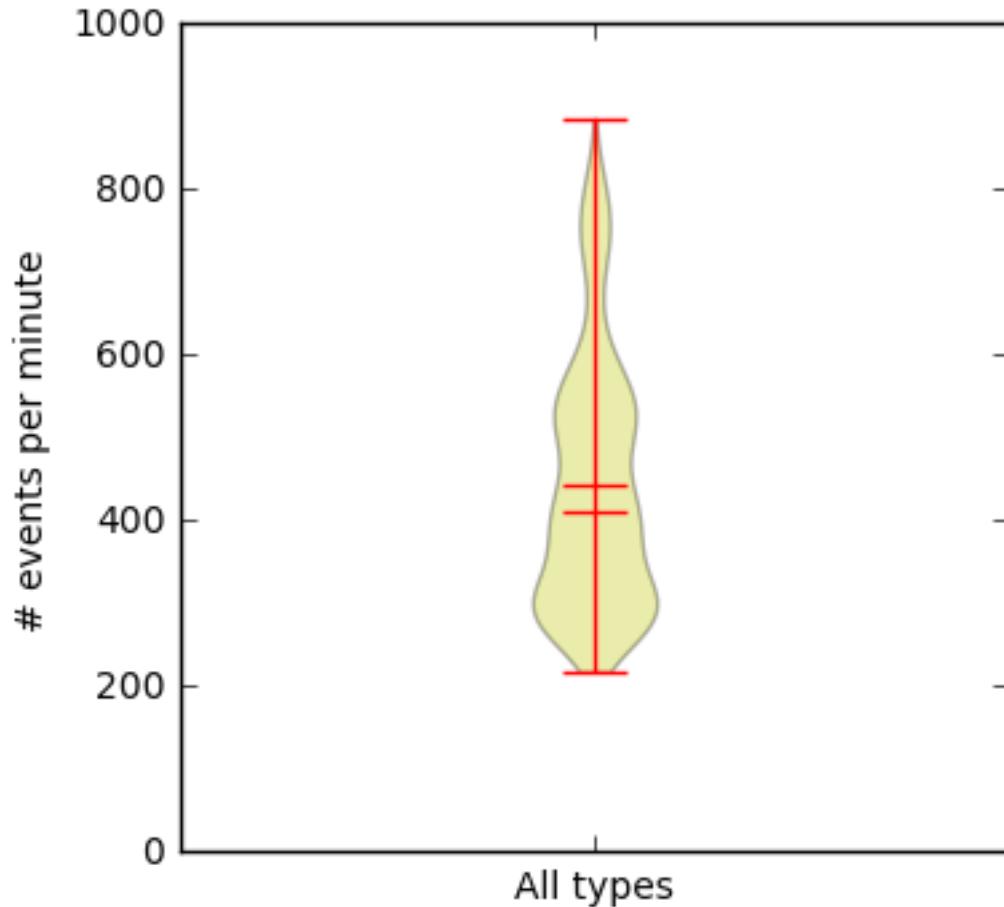
Vase Plots

- A boxplot with the width of the box **at each point** proportional to the estimated density
- The gray bars indicate confidence interval for the median value
- Benjamini (1988)

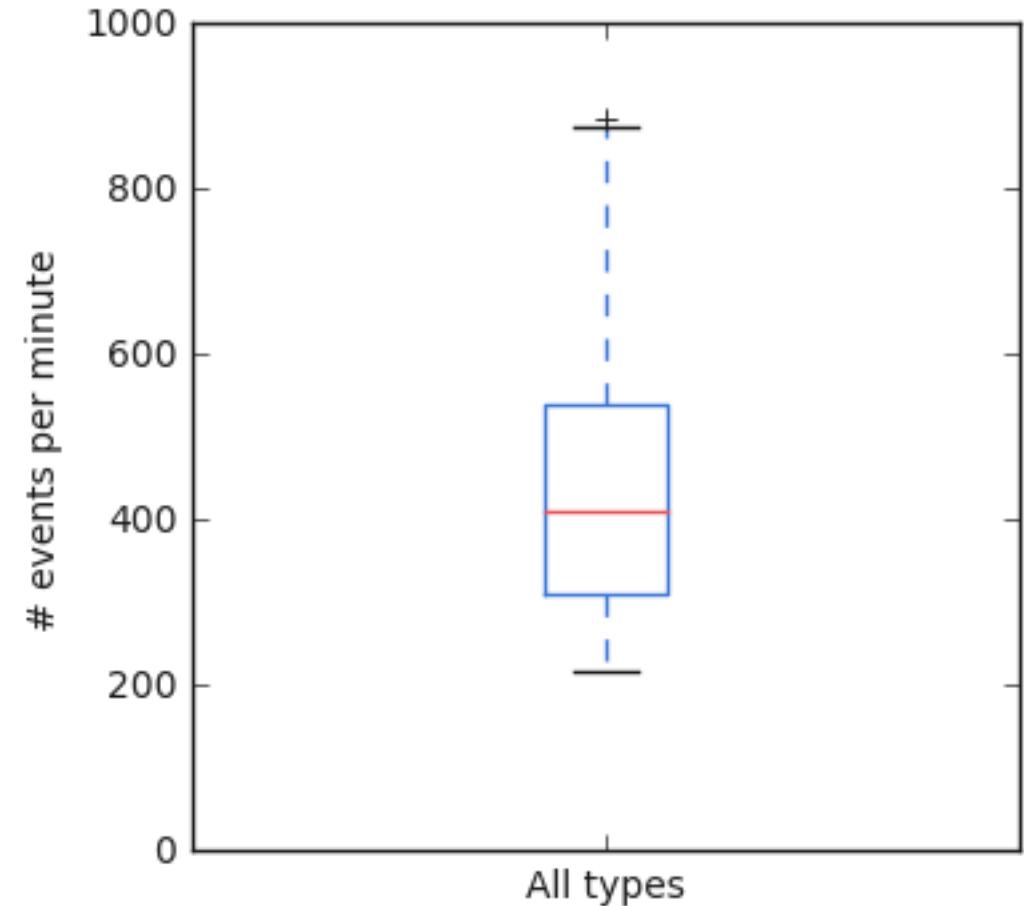
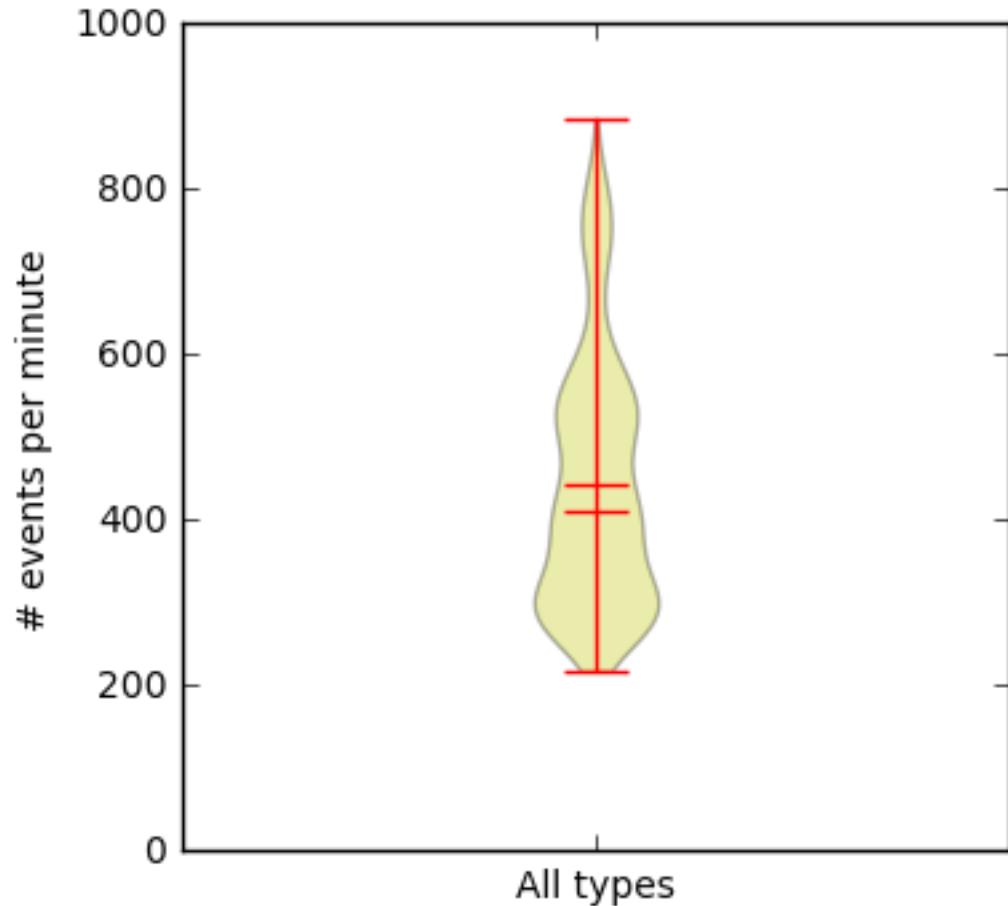


Violin plot

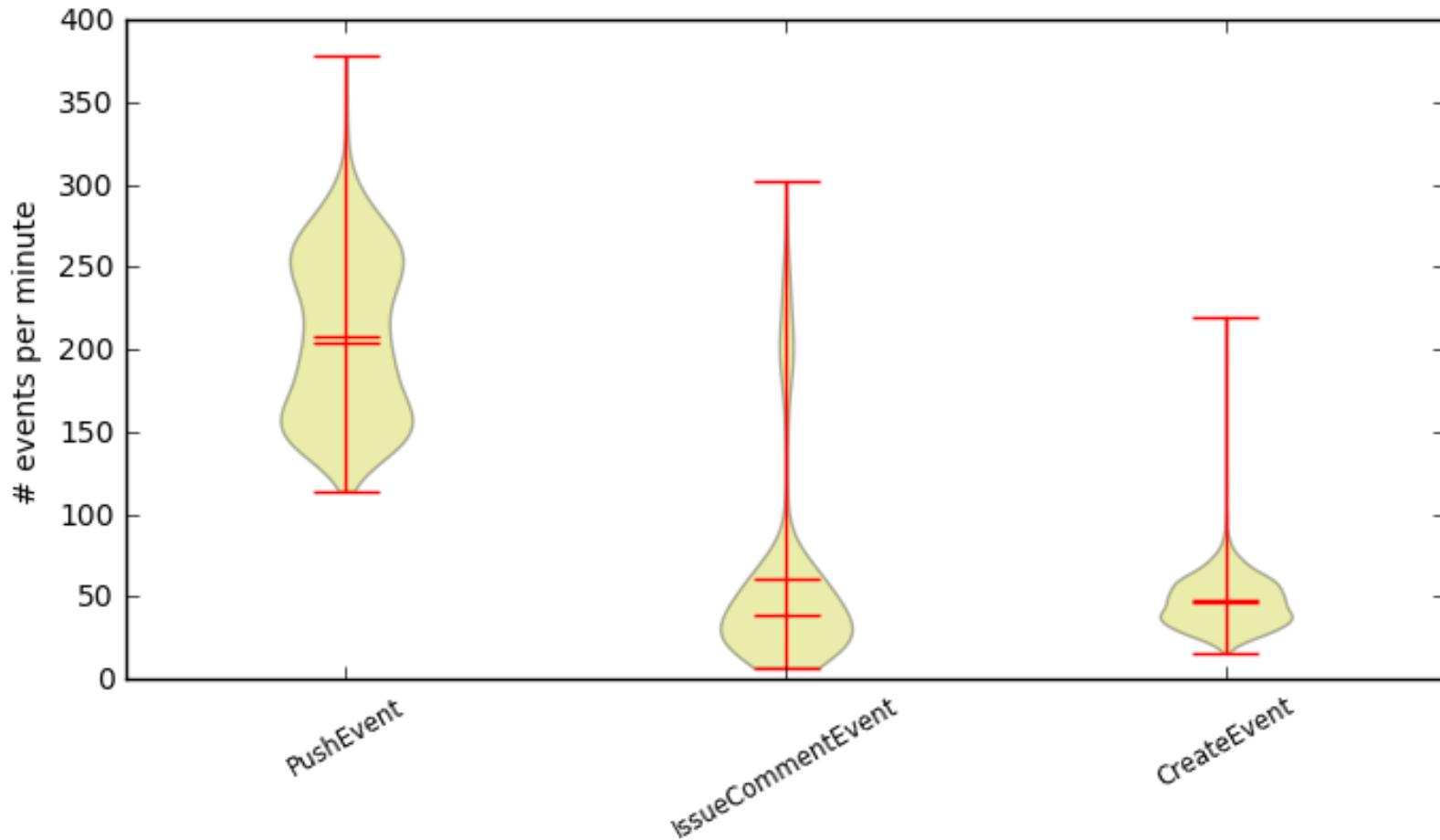
- Violin plots use kernel density estimation (KDE) to compute an empirical distribution of the sample
- The given plot can be produced by using pyplot's function: `violinplot`
- Horizontal lines represent the minimum, the median, the mean and the maximum



Comparison of violin plots with boxplots



Violin plots for parallel batches of data

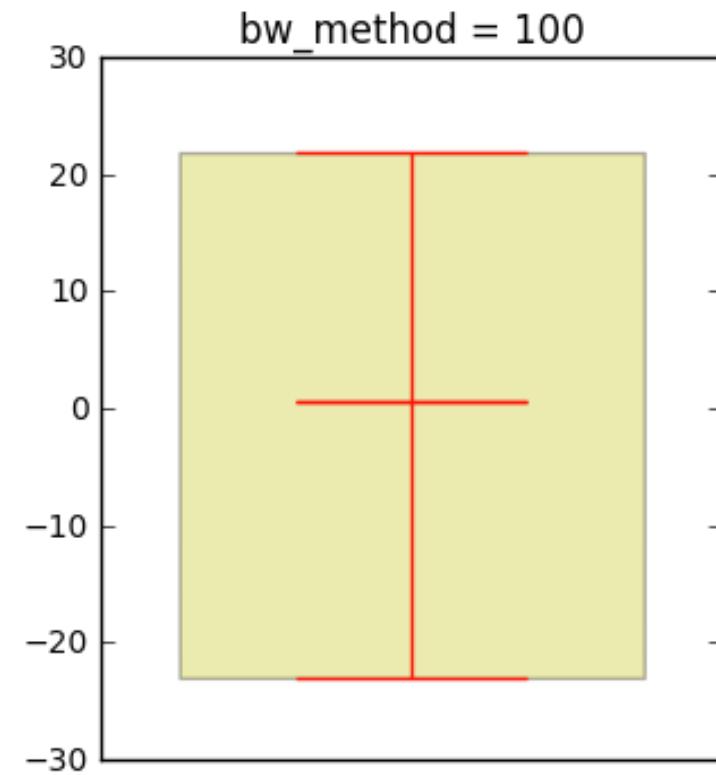
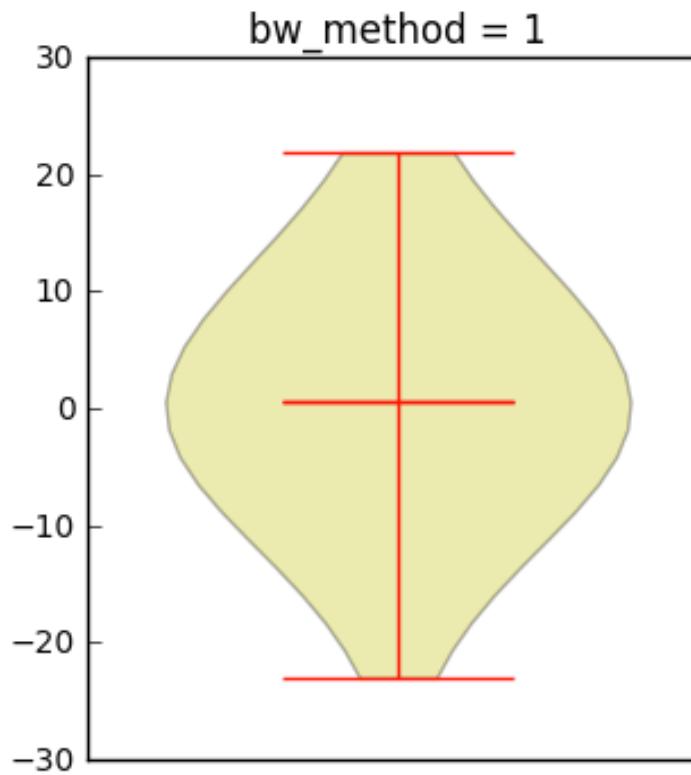
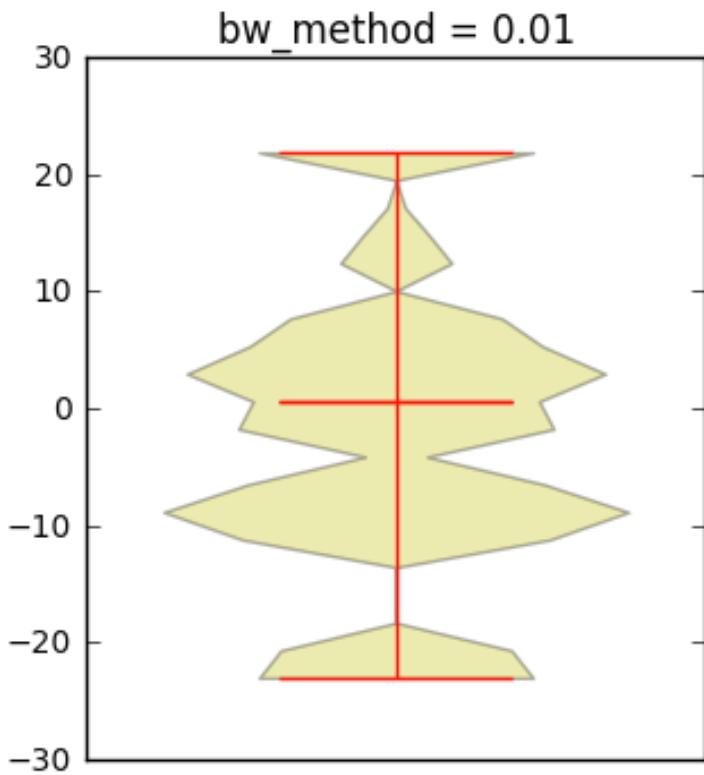


- Produced by pyplot's function `violinplot`

Kernel Density Estimation

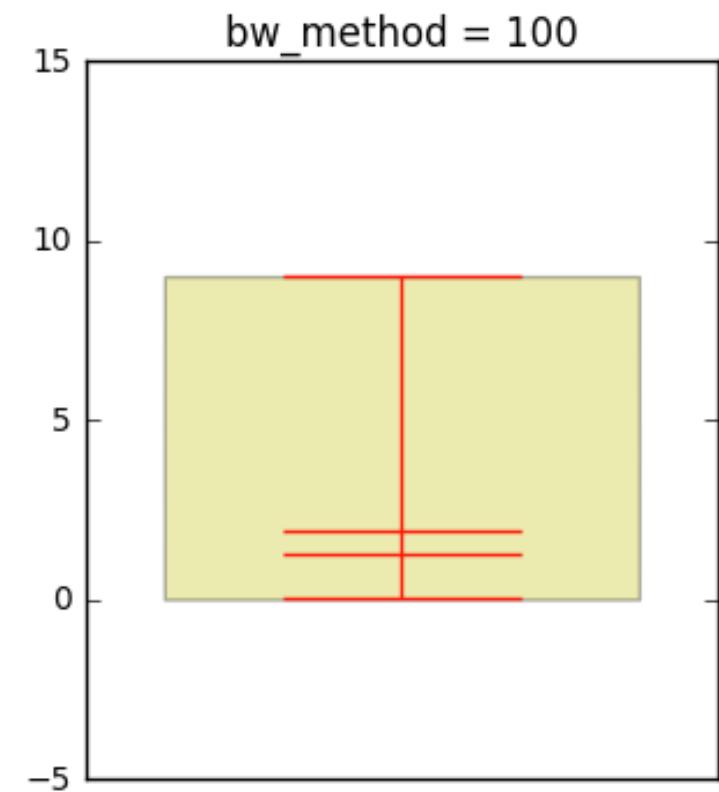
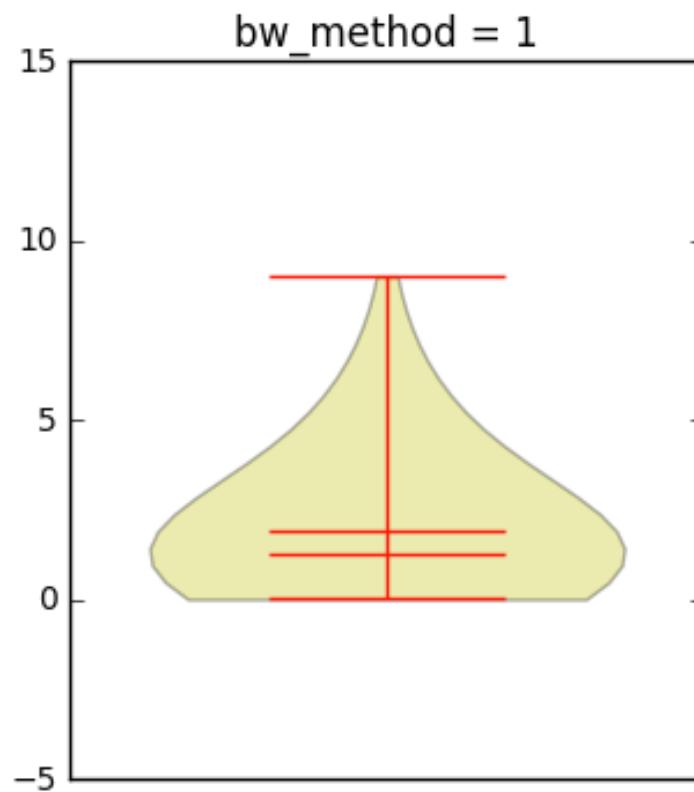
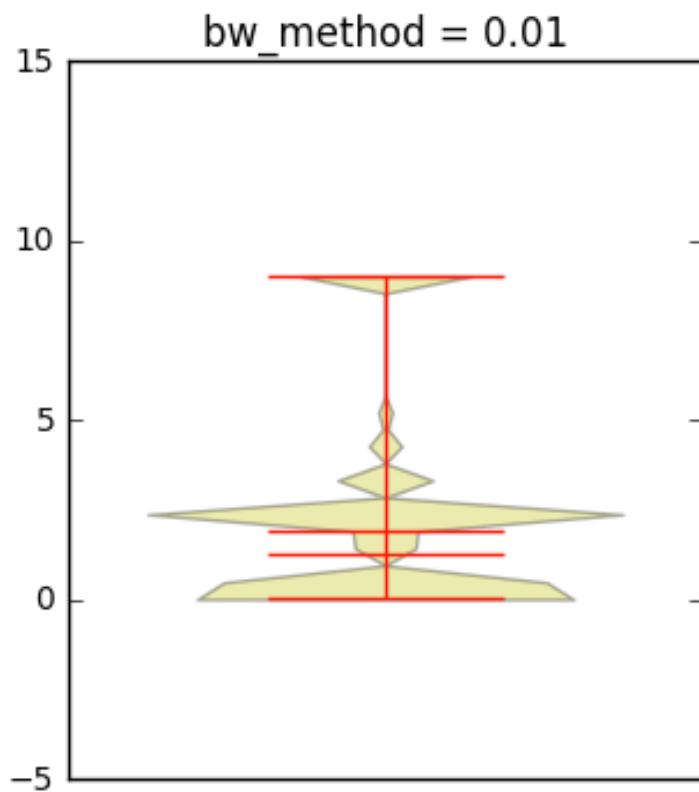
- Function f defined as: $f(x) = \frac{1}{mh} \sum_{i=1}^m w\left(\frac{x_i-x}{h}\right)$ where w is the **kernel function** and h is the **window width**
- Example kernel functions: cosine, Gaussian, or the boxcart function $w(x) = 1$ if $|x| \leq 1/2$ and $w(x) = 0$ otherwise
- For small values of h parameter, there is a spike at each sample
- For kernel functions with a bounded support (such as boxcart): for h larger than the range of sample points f is constant, thus standard boxplot is recovered in this limit regime
- There need not be one single best representation, and different window widths can be used for different purposes

Gaussian distribution example

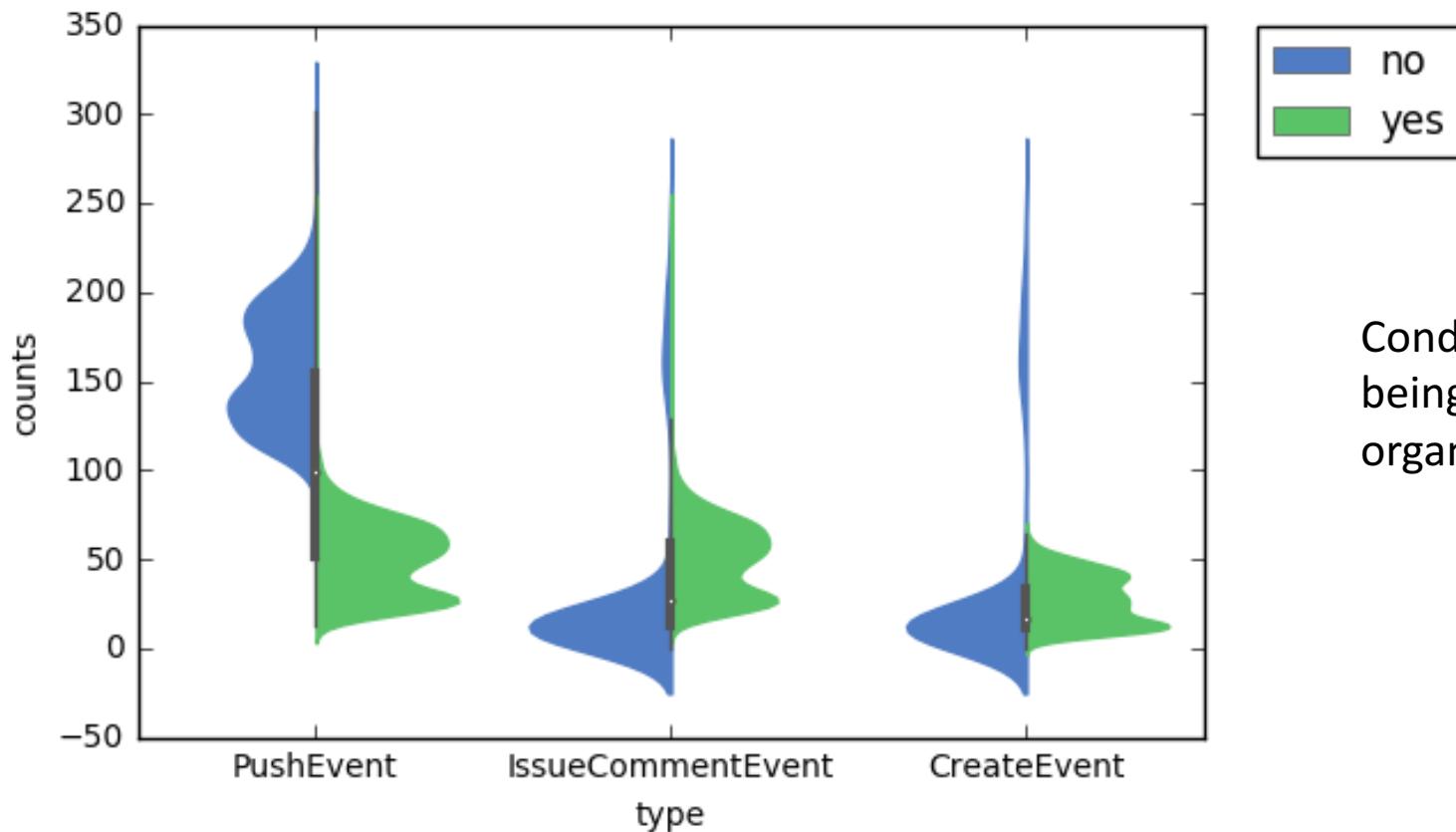


bw_method corresponds to the window width parameter h

Pareto distribution example



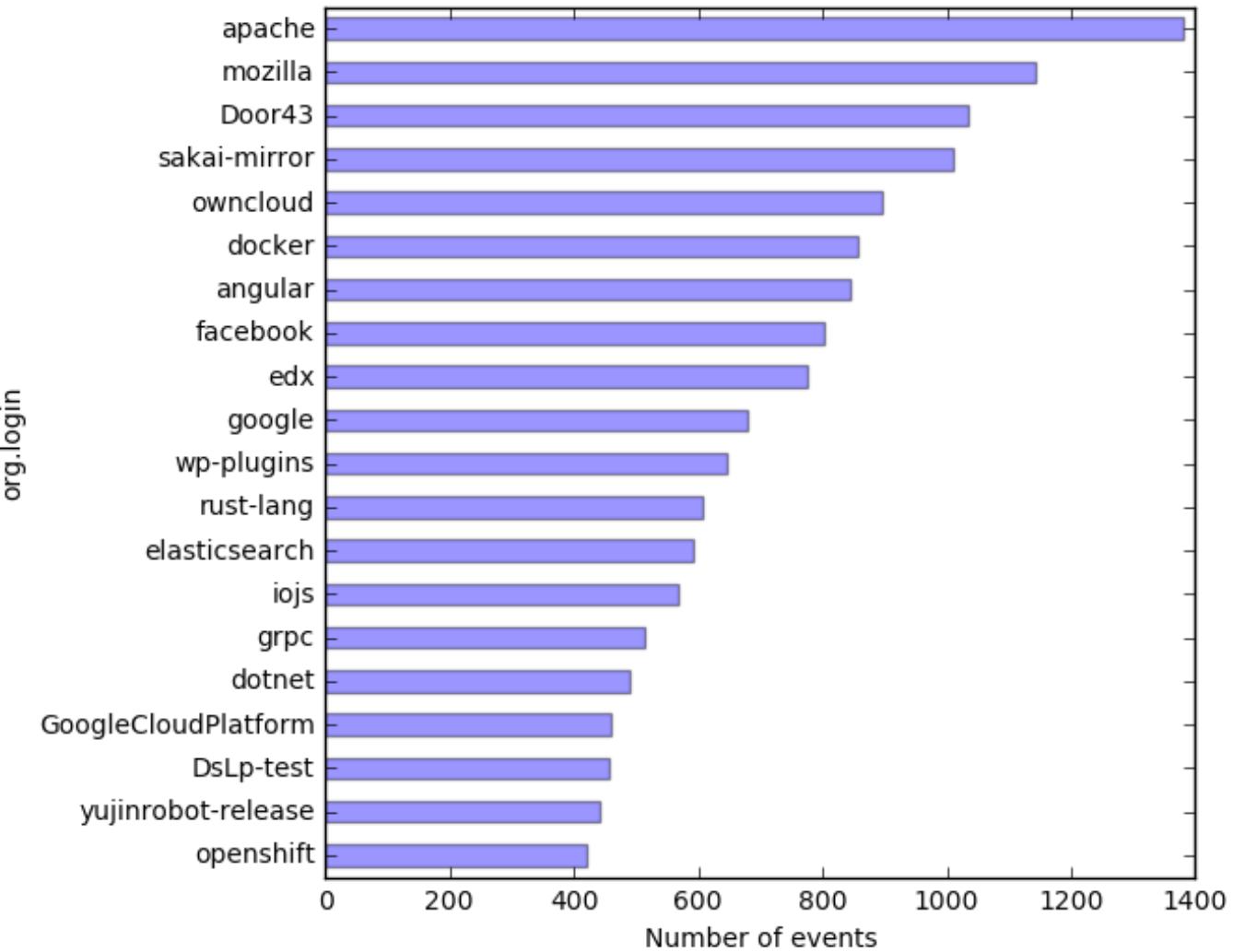
Violin plots with conditioning



- Produced with Seaborn's function `violinplot`

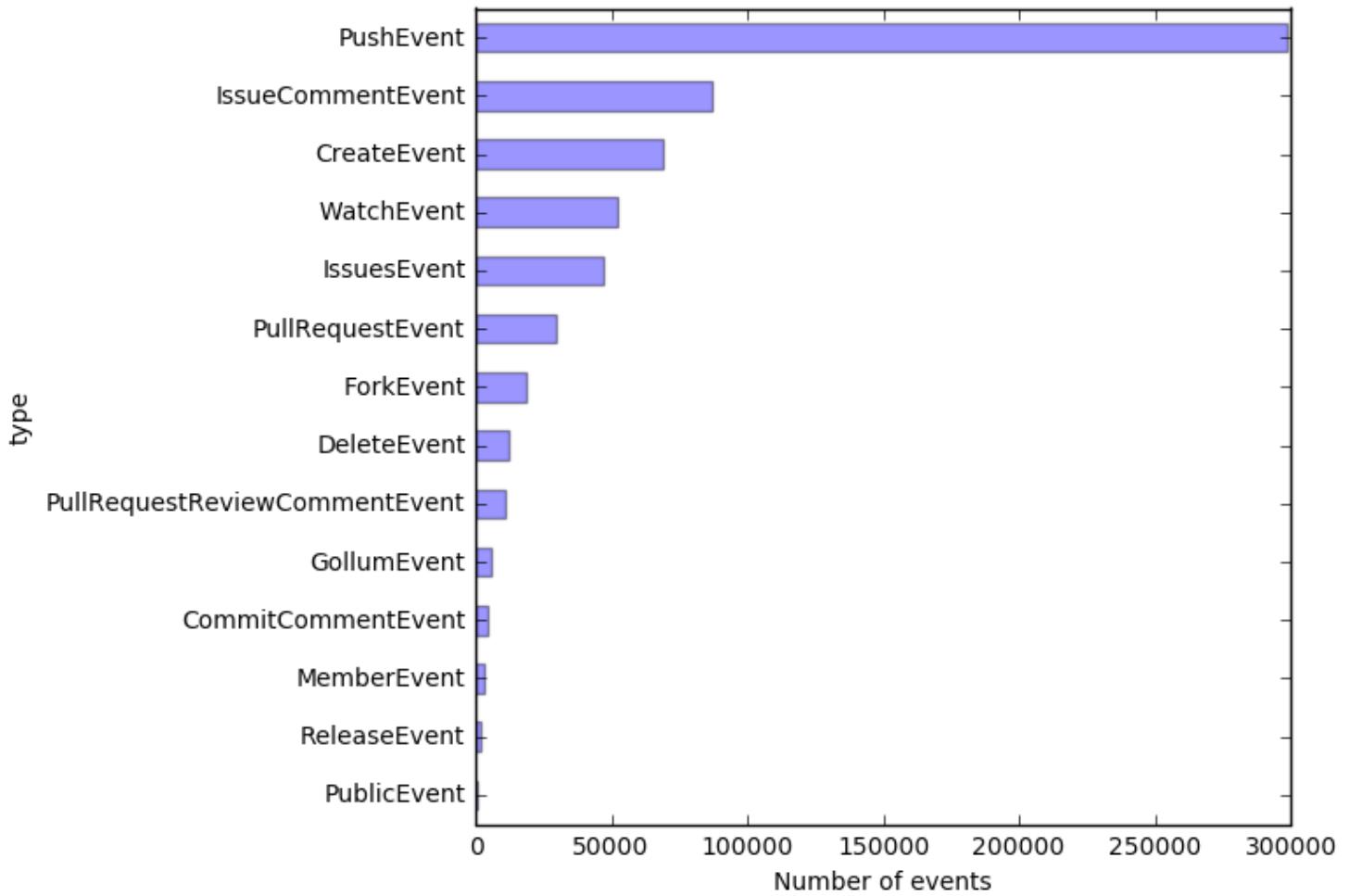
Bar plots

- Horizontal bar plot for the number of events per organization
- Plot produced by using pyplot's function `plot` for the kind set to `barh`

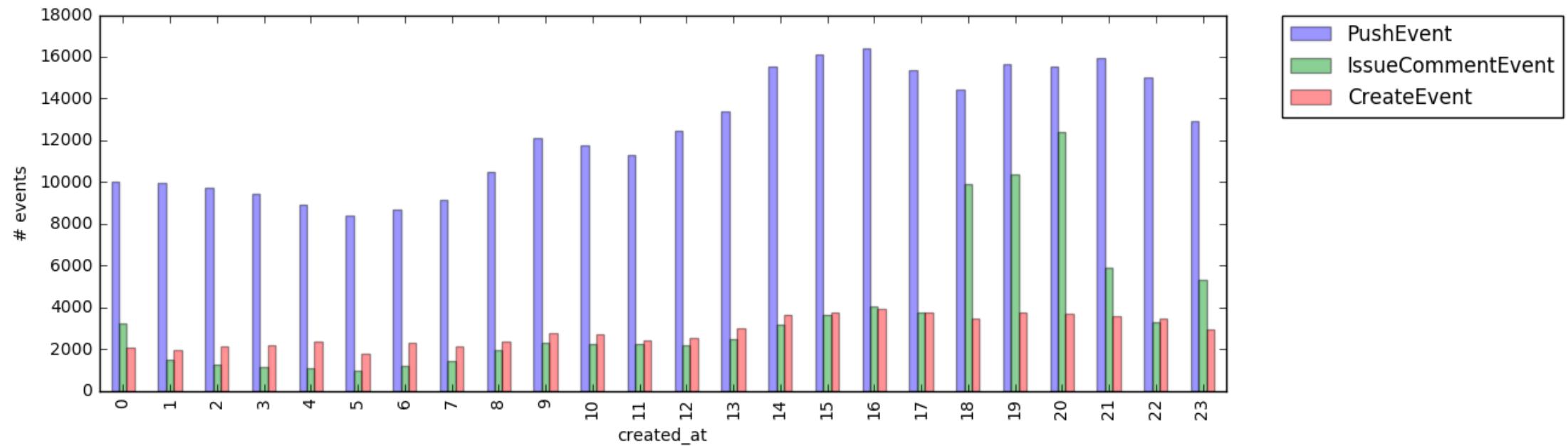


Bar plots (cont'd)

- Same but for the frequency counts of event types



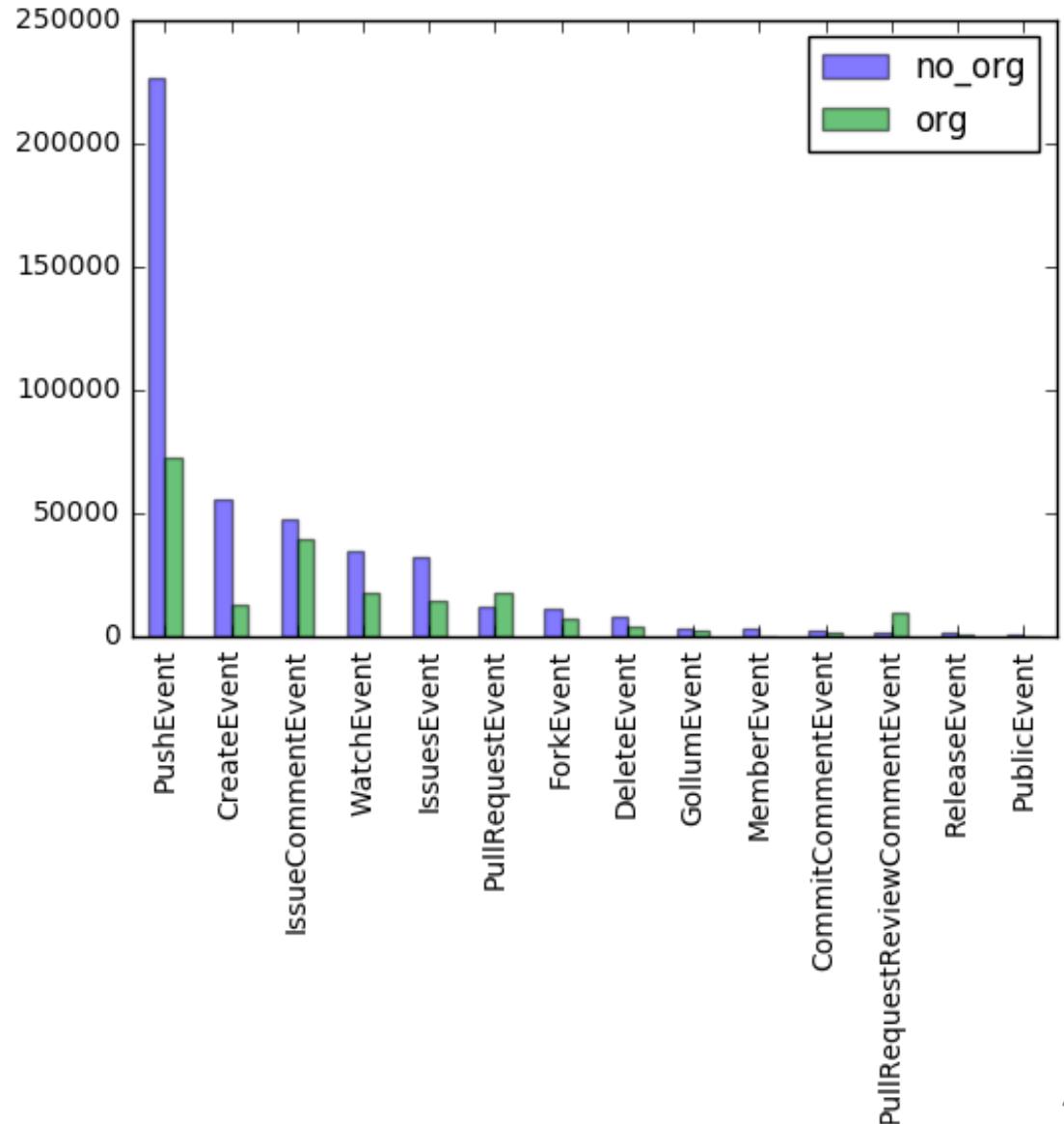
Bar plots (cont'd)



- Standard bar plot showing frequency of event types for each hour of day

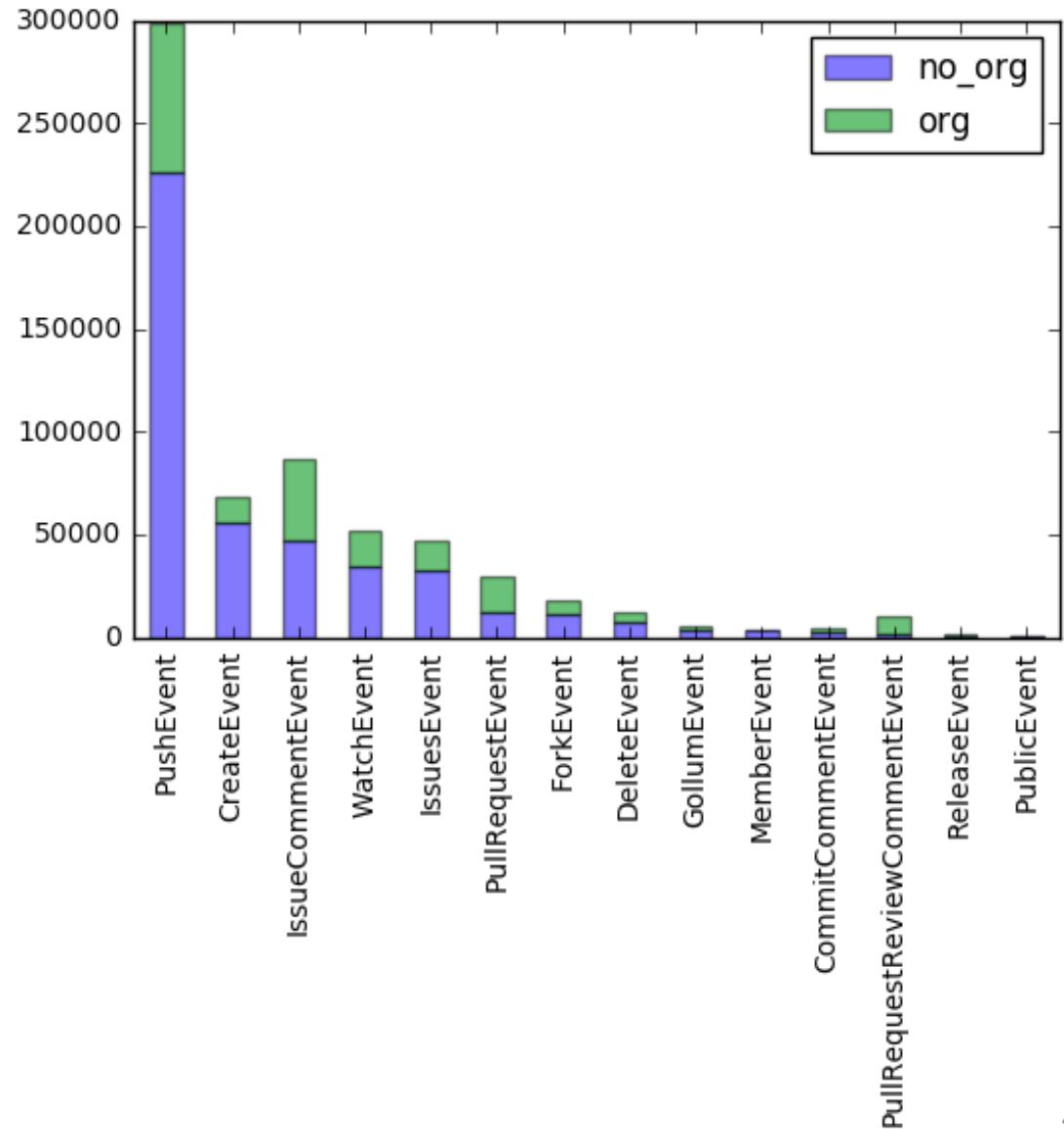
Bar plots (cont'd)

- Conditioning on whether or not event is directed to a repository belonging to an organization
- Sorting of event types in decreasing frequency of events not directed to organizational repositories



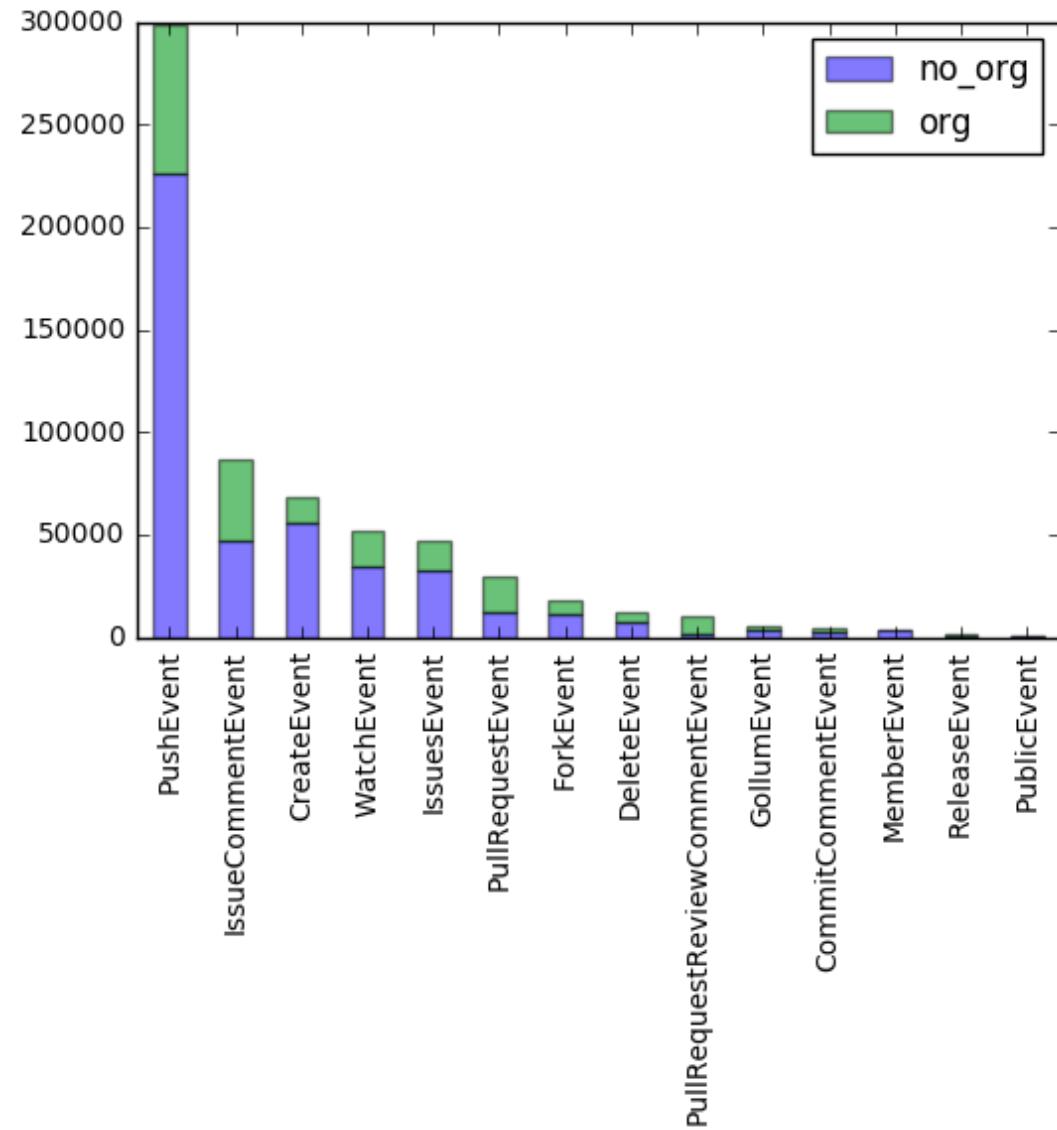
Bar plots (cont'd)

- Same as in the previous slide but using stacked bar plot
- Using same pyplot's function bar but with stacked=True

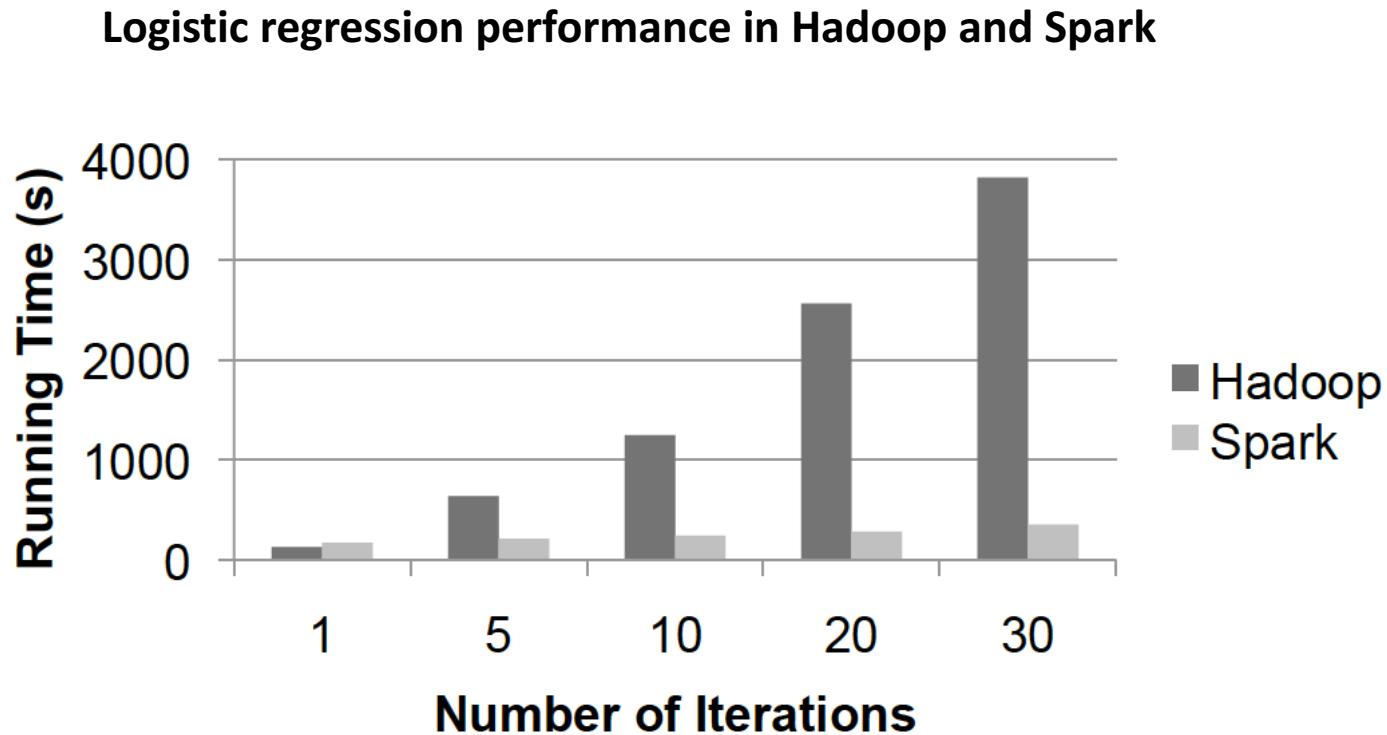


Bar plots (cont'd)

- Same as in the previous slide but event types sorted in decreasing order of the total frequencies

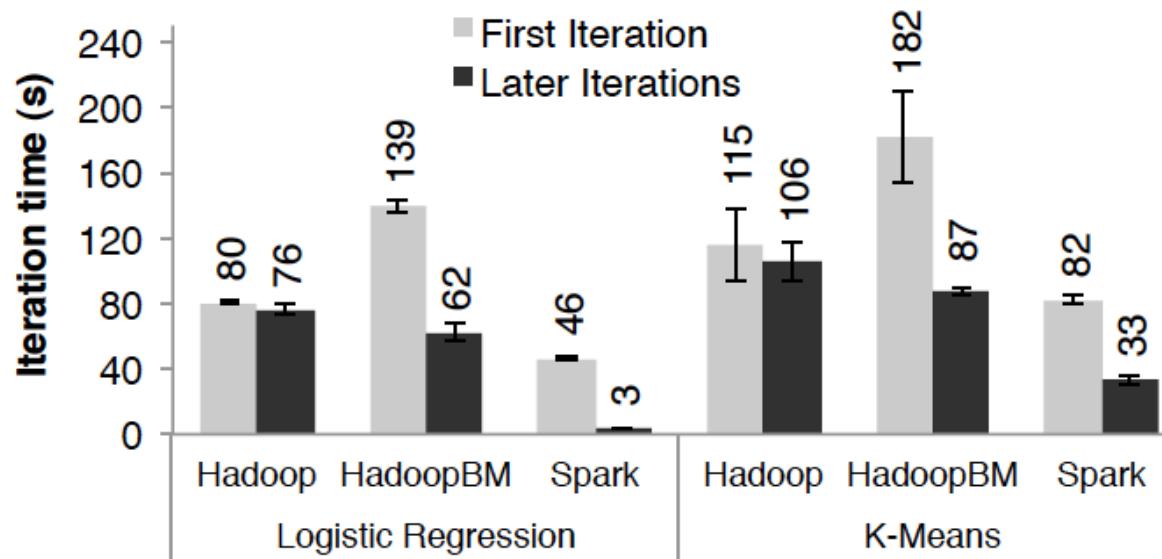


Examples of bar plots in literature



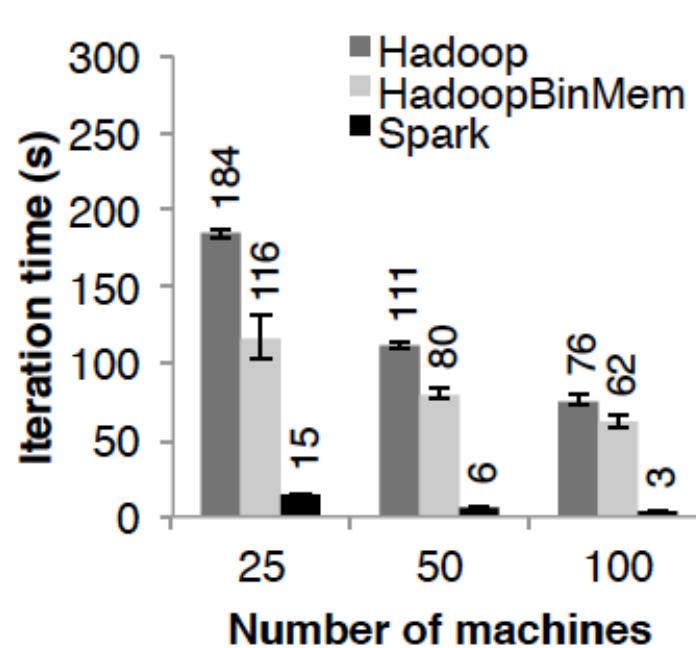
- Source: M. Zaharia, M. Chowdhury, M. J. Franklin, S. Shenker and I. Stoica, Spark: Cluster Computing With Working Sets, HotCloud 2010
- The only performance graph in the whole paper! Makes a strong point

Examples of bar plots in literature (cont'd)

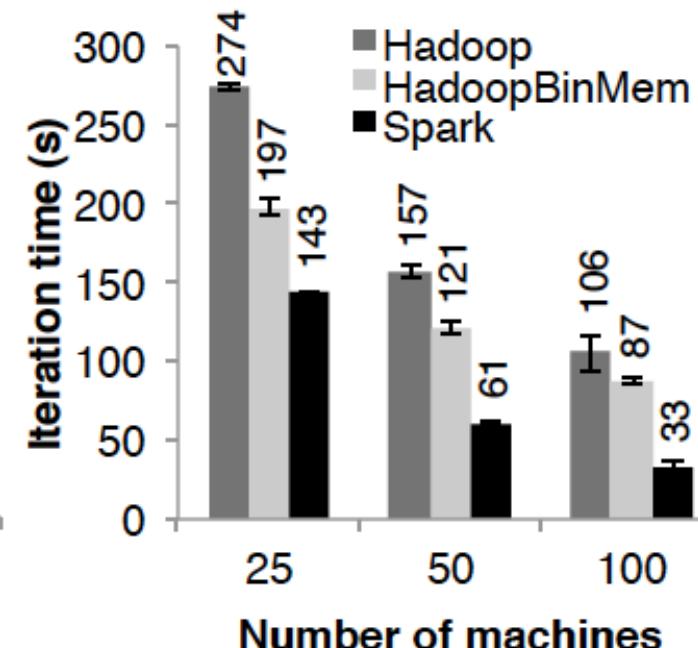


- Source: M. Zaharia, M. Chowdhury, T. Das, A. Dave, J. Ma, M. McCauley, M. J. Franklin, S. Shenker, I. Stoica, Resilient Distributed Datasets: A Fault-Tolerant Abstraction for In-Memory Cluster Computing, NSDI 2012
- Summary of performance results in a compact real estate

Examples of bar plots in literature (cont'd)



(a) Logistic Regression



(b) K-Means

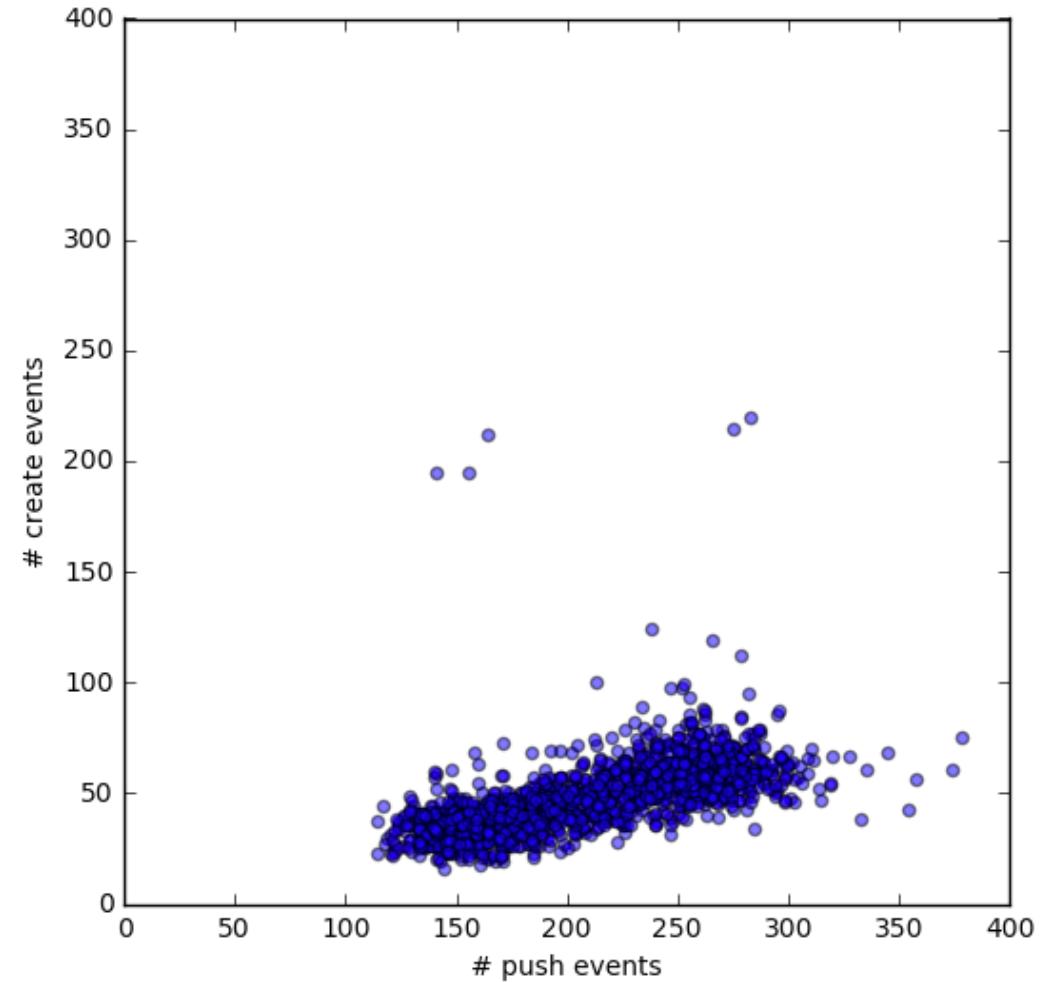
- Another summary of performance results from the same paper

Multivariate data visualization

- Scatter plots
- Scatter matrices

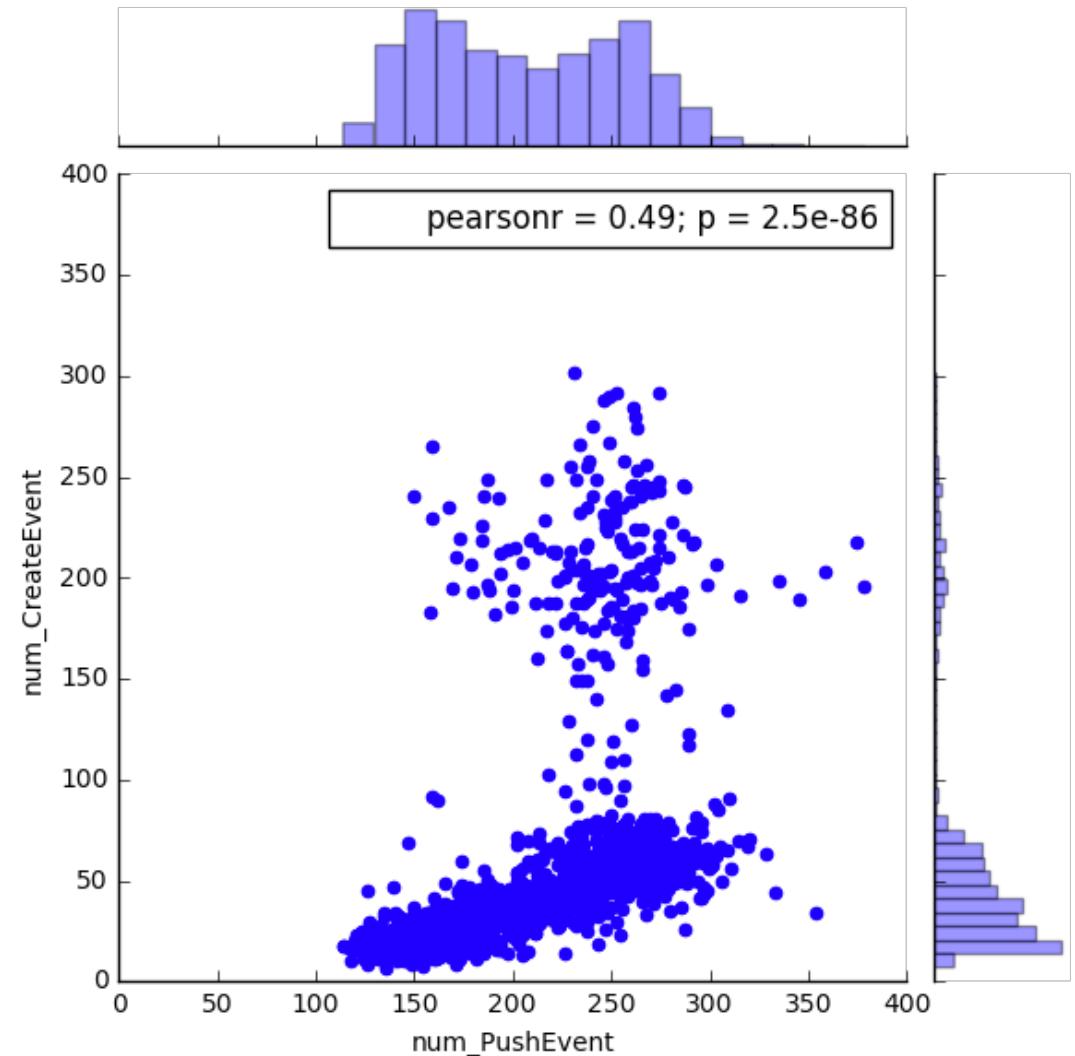
Scatter plot

- Used for visualizations of the degree of correlations of bivariate data
- Plot produced by pyplot's function scatter



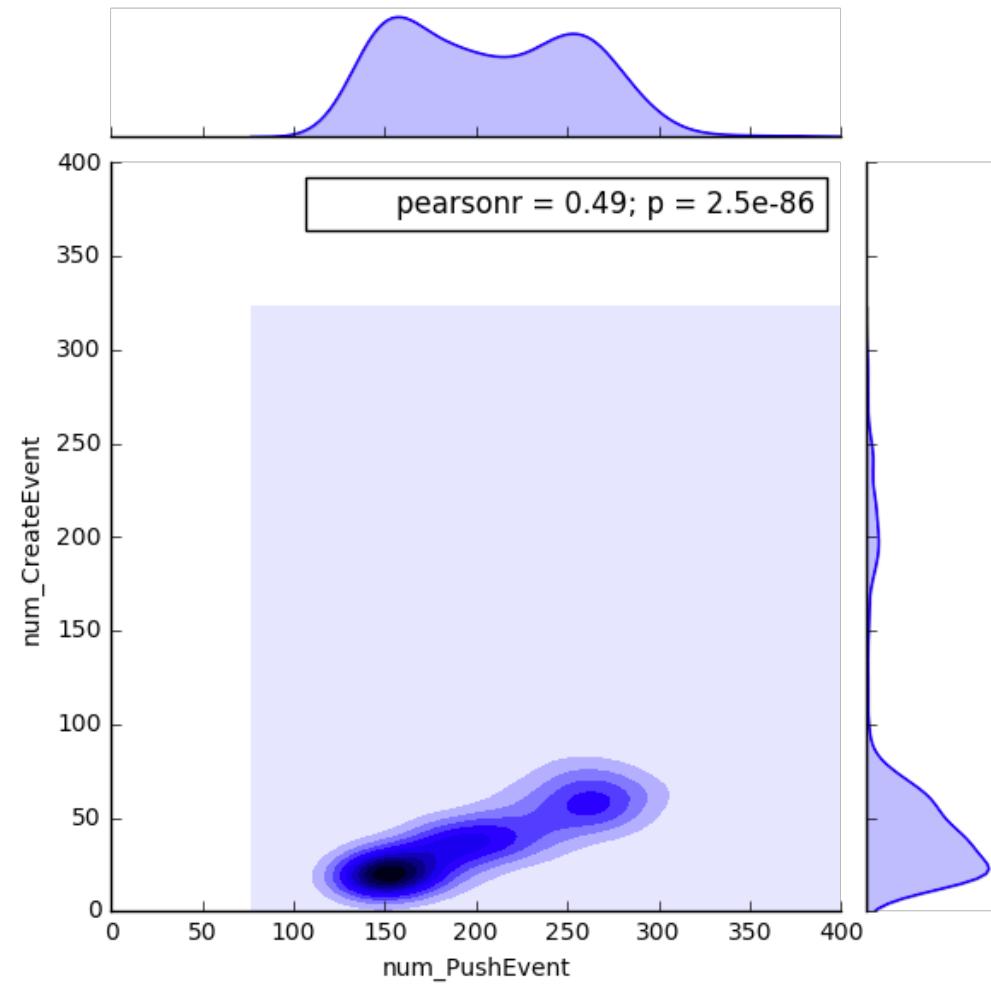
Scatter plot (cont'd)

- Scatter plot with marginal distributions shown on the corresponding data axes
- Plot produced by Seaborn's jointplot



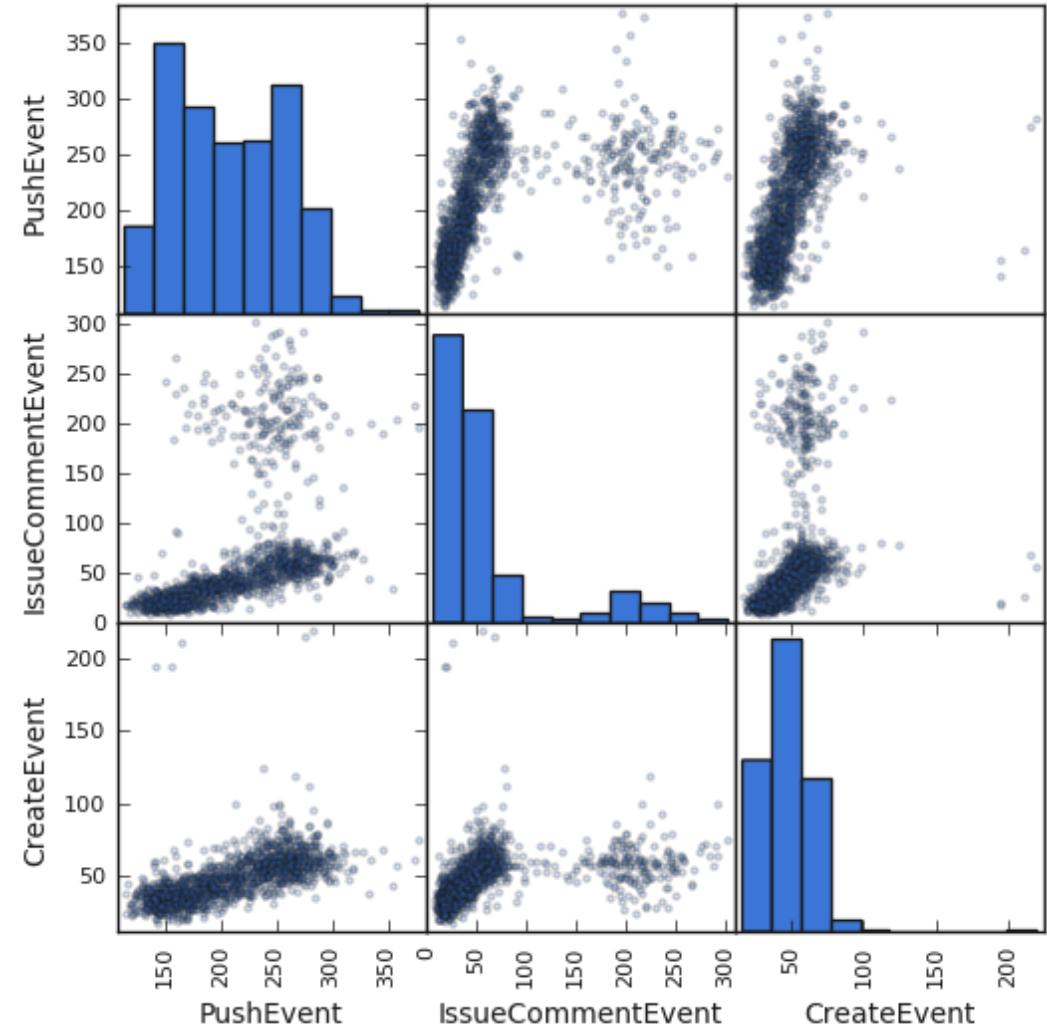
Scatter plot (cont'd)

- Same as in the previous slide but with kernel density estimation
- Plot produced with Seaborn's jointplot with kind=kde



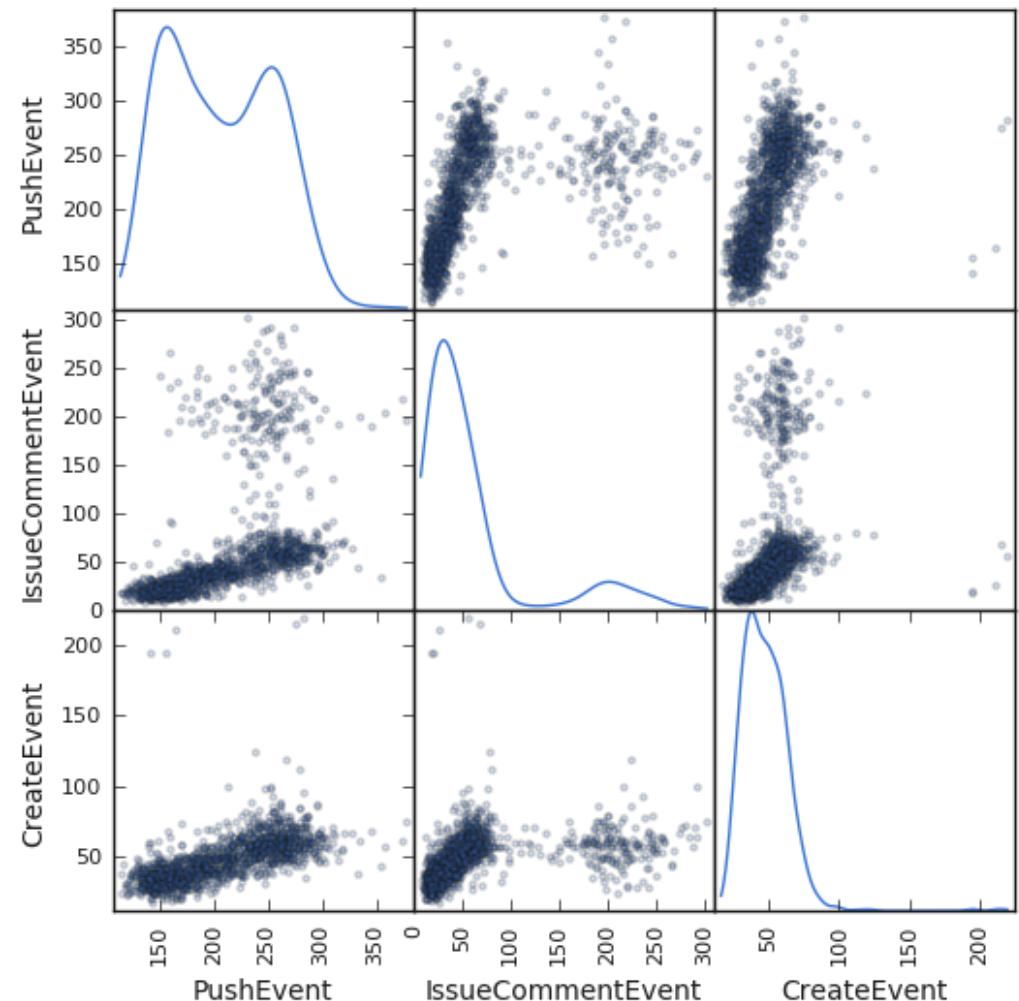
Scatter matrix

- Scatter plots for all possible pairs dimensions of input multivariate data
- Histograms shown on diagonal
- Effective means for quick exploratory data analysis
- Plot obtained by pyplot's function `scatter_matrix`



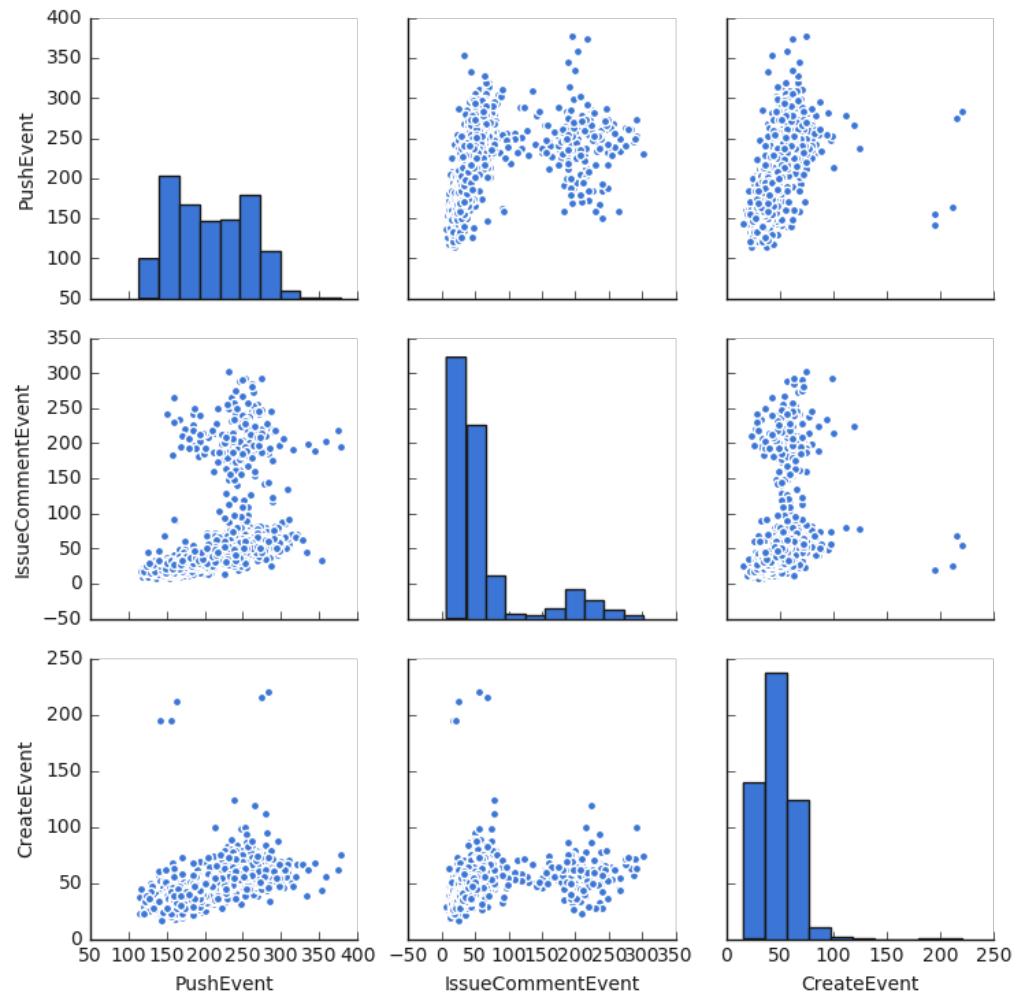
Scatter matrix (cont'd)

- Same as in the previous slide but with histograms replaced with density estimators



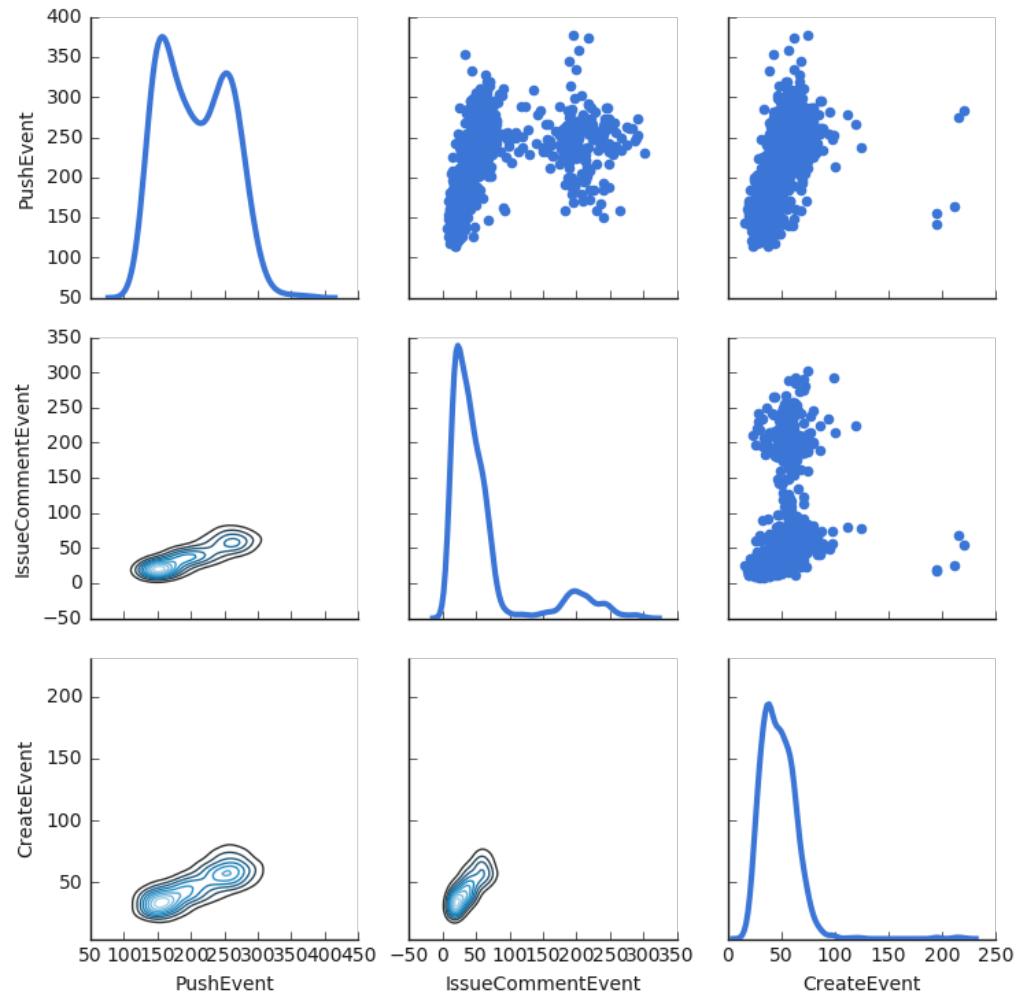
Scatter matrix (cont'd)

- Same thing but using Seaborn's pairplot



Scatter matrix (cont'd)

- Similar thing by combining scatter and kde plots using Seaborn's function `PairGrid`



References

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- Useful link: https://matplotlib.org/users/pyplot_tutorial.html
- Python Pandas Cookbook Lesson 3.2 (Descriptive Statistics and Visualizations)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E8OQAdQljE>