

# ELE 503

## **Advanced Computer Programming and Statistics**

**Week #3:** Advanced Statistical Applications in  
Engineering

**By Kingsley E. Erhabor**



# Week 03.

Advanced Statistical Applications in Engineering

## Introduction to Advanced Statistics in Engineering

## Analyzing Variability and Central Tendency

Identifying Distribution Types

Skewness and Kurtosis

## Hypothesis Testing

Null and Alternative Hypotheses

Type I and Type II Errors

Common Tests (t-test, ANOVA)

## Confidence Intervals

Construction and Interpretation

Applications in Engineering

## Q&A

Closing Take away

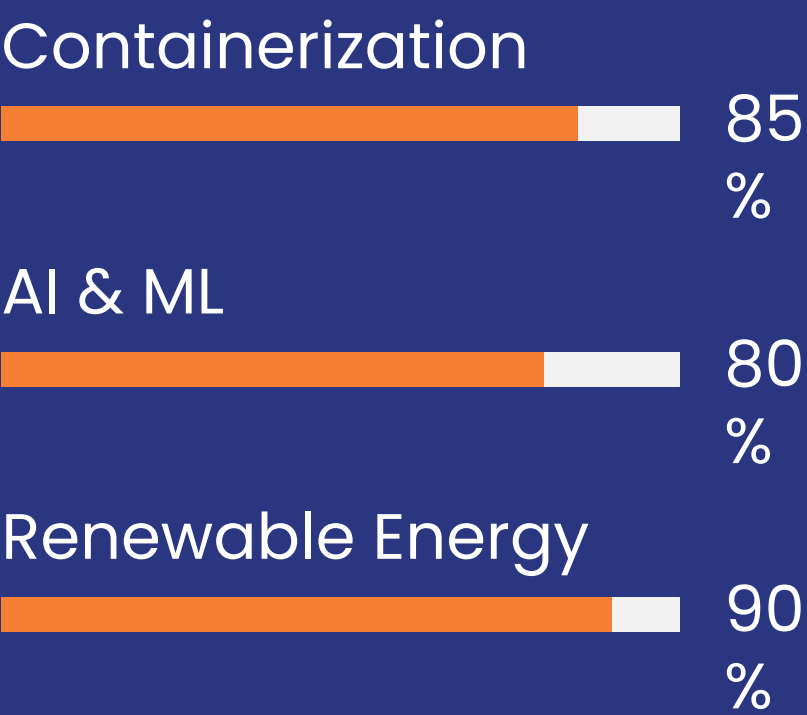
# Efosa's Introduction

Engineer | Programmer | Innovator

## Technical Authority

### Shell Nigeria

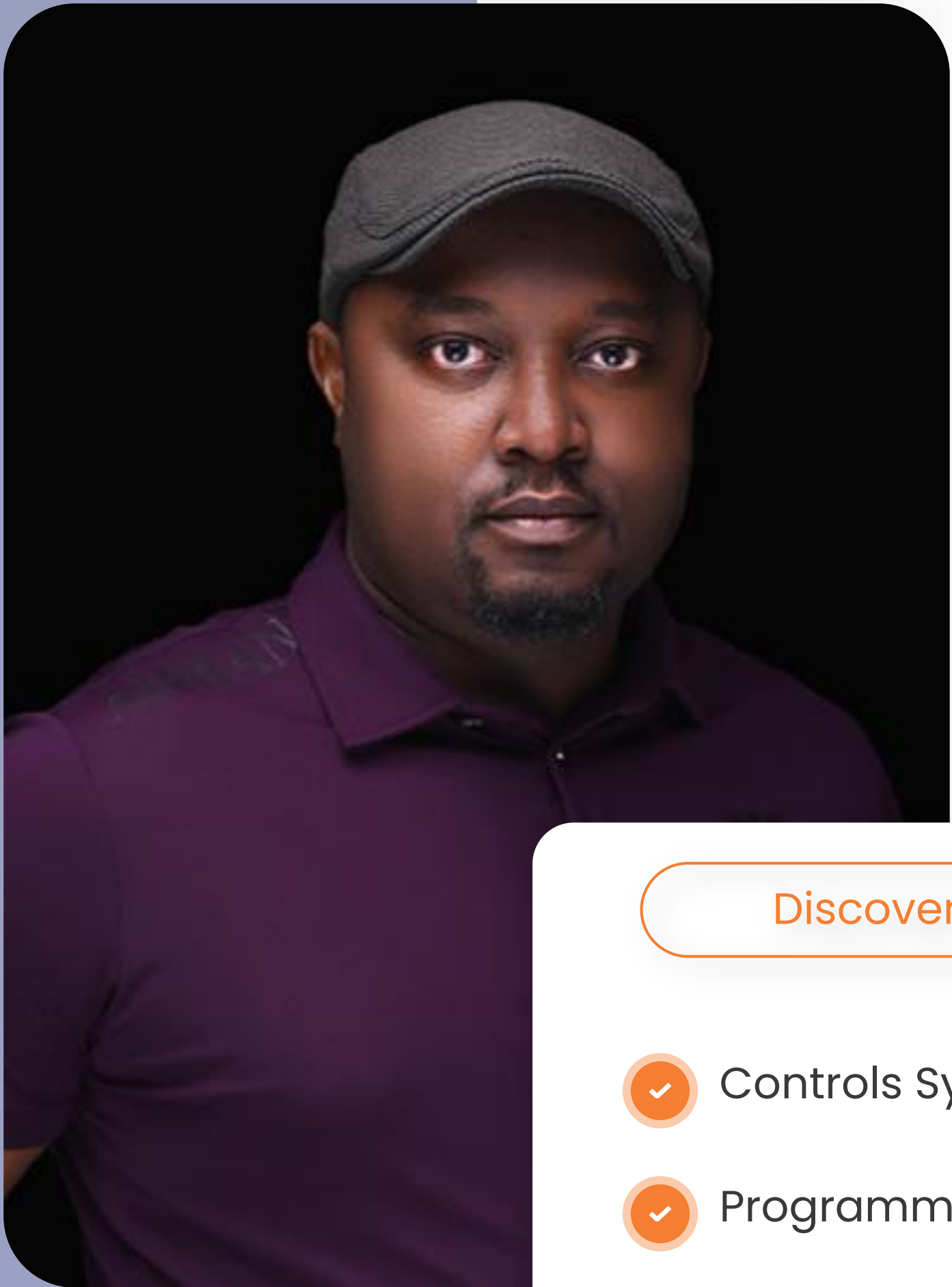
Subject Mater Expert (EMEA)  
for Process Automation &  
Control (PACO)-Subsea control  
systems and Subsea Distribution



## Innovator, VC

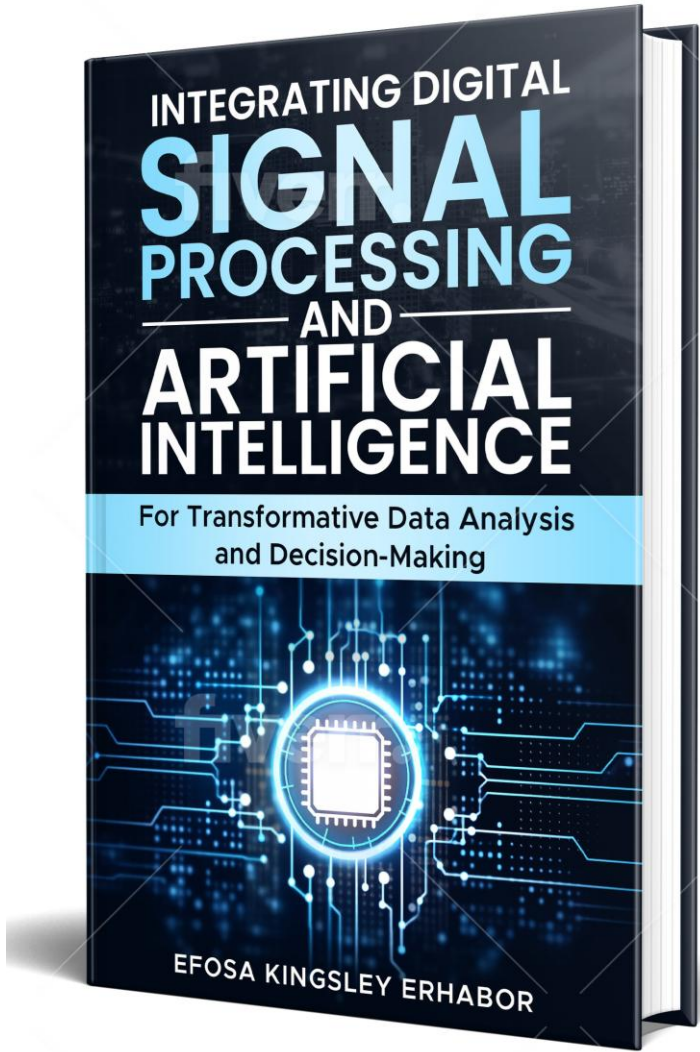
### Katharos Technologies

Linux, Devops, AI and  
Software SME, Innovator and  
enterprenur



Discover

- ✓ Controls System
- ✓ Programmer
- ✓ Subsea Engineer
- ✓ AI and ML



X or Twitter



Linkedin

**Part 1:**

# **Introduction to Advanced Statistics in Engineering**



# Learning Objectives

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- **Analyze** engineering data to determine variability, central tendency, and distribution patterns.
- **Perform** hypothesis testing and construct confidence intervals.
- **Utilize** statistical software tools for data analysis and interpretation

# Importance of Advanced Statistics in Engineering

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- **Enhanced Data Interpretation:** Gain deeper insights from complex datasets.
- **Improved Decision Making:** Make informed choices based on rigorous analysis.
- **Quality Assurance:** Ensure products and processes meet high standards.
- **Innovation:** Drive engineering solutions through data-driven strategies

# Measures of Central Tendency

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- **Mean:** Average value of the dataset.
- **Median:** Middle value when data is ordered.
- **Mode:** Most frequently occurring value.
- **Advanced Metrics:**
  - **Geometric Mean:** Suitable for multiplicative processes.
  - **Harmonic Mean:** Useful for rates and ratios.

# Measures of Variability

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- **Range:** Difference between maximum and minimum values.
- **Variance ( $\sigma^2$  - sigma<sup>2</sup>):** Average squared deviation from the mean.
- **Standard Deviation ( $\sigma$  -sigma):** Square root of variance.
- **Coefficient of Variation (CV):** Ratio of standard deviation to mean.



# Identifying Distribution Types

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- **Normal Distribution:** Symmetrical, bell-shaped.
- **Skewed Distributions:** Asymmetric, data tails.
- **Bimodal and Multimodal Distributions:** Multiple peaks.
- **Application:** Selecting appropriate statistical methods.

# Skewness and Kurtosis

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- **Skewness:** Measure of asymmetry in data distribution.
  - **Positive Skew:** Tail on the right.
  - **Negative Skew:** Tail on the left.
- **Kurtosis:** Measure of the "tailedness" of the distribution.
  - **Leptokurtic:** Heavy tails.
  - **Platykurtic:** Light tails.
- **Importance:** Understanding data characteristics for analysis.

**Part 2:**

# **Introduction to Hypothesis Testing**

# Introduction to Hypothesis Testing

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- **Purpose:** Determine if there is enough evidence to reject a hypothesis.
- **Components:**
  - **Null Hypothesis ( $H_0$ ):** No effect or difference.
  - **Alternative Hypothesis ( $H_a$ ):** Effect or difference exists.
- **Process:**
  1. Formulate hypotheses.
  2. Choose significance level ( $\alpha$  - alpha).
  3. Select appropriate test.
  4. Calculate test statistic and p-value.
  5. Make decision based on p-value.

# Type I and Type II Errors

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- **Type I Error ( $\alpha$  - alpha):** Rejecting a true null hypothesis.
- **Type II Error ( $\beta$  - beta):** Failing to reject a false null hypothesis.
- **Trade-Off:** Balancing the risks of both error types.
- **Implications in Engineering:** Ensuring reliability and safety



# Common Hypothesis Tests

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- **t-Test:** Comparing means between two groups.
- **ANOVA (Analysis of Variance):** Comparing means among three or more groups.
- **Chi-Square Test:** Assessing relationships between categorical variables.
- **Regression Analysis:** Exploring relationships between variables.

# Confidence Intervals (CI)

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- **Definition:** Range of values within which the population parameter lies with a certain probability.
- **Components:**
  - **Point Estimate:** Sample statistic (e.g., mean).
  - **Margin of Error:** Reflects uncertainty.
- **Formula:**
$$CI = \text{Point Estimate} \pm (\text{Critical Value} \times \text{Standard Error})$$
- **Interpretation:** 95% CI means 95% confidence that the parameter lies within the interval.

# Constructing Confidence Intervals

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- For Means:

$$\bar{x} \pm t_{\alpha/2, df} \times \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

- For Proportions:

$$\hat{p} \pm z_{\alpha/2} \times \sqrt{\frac{\hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})}{n}}$$

- Choosing the Right Interval:** Based on data type and distribution.

# Applications of Confidence Intervals in Engineering

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- **Quality Control:** Estimating mean product measurements.
- **Reliability Testing:** Determining confidence in product lifespan estimates.
- **Process Improvement:** Assessing the effectiveness of changes.
- **Risk Assessment:** Quantifying uncertainty in safety measures.

# Introduction to Statistical Software Tools

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- **R:**
  - **Strengths:** Extensive statistical packages, data visualization.
  - **Usage:** Widely used in academia and research.
- **Python:**
  - **Strengths:** Versatile, integrates with other engineering tools.
  - **Key Libraries:** NumPy, pandas, SciPy, matplotlib, seaborn.
- **Choosing the Right Tool:** Based on project requirements and personal preference



# Key Libraries and Packages

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- **R:**

- **ggplot2:** Data visualization.
- **dplyr:** Data manipulation.
- **tidyr:** Data tidying.
- **stats:** Statistical tests and models.

- **Python:**

- **NumPy:** Numerical operations.
- **pandas:** Data manipulation.
- **SciPy:** Scientific computations.
- **matplotlib & seaborn:** Data

visualization

**Part 3:**

**Python and R code Examples**

# Example Slide 1 – Hypothesis Testing in Python

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- Range:** Difference between maximum and minimum values.

# Example Slide 2 – Confidence Interval Calculation in

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- Range:** Difference between maximum and minimum values.

# Example Slide 4 – Data Visualization with ggplot2 in R

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- Range:** Difference between maximum and minimum values.



# Example Slide 4 – Data Visualization with ggplot2 in R

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- Range:** Difference between maximum and minimum values.

# Example Slide 3 – ANOVA in Python

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- Range:** Difference between maximum and minimum values.

**Part 4:**

**Hands-On Exercise & Case Studies**

# Case Study 1 – Quality Control Improvement

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- **Problem:** High defect rates in manufacturing.
- **Approach:**
  - Collect defect data.
  - Analyze variability and identify patterns.
  - Perform hypothesis testing to determine factors affecting defects.
- **Outcome:** Identified key process parameters; implemented changes reducing defects by 30%.

# Case Study 2 – Reliability Engineering

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- Problem:** Predicting product lifespan.

- Approach:**

  - Gather lifespan data from testing.

  - Construct confidence intervals for mean lifespan.

  - Use regression analysis to identify influencing factors.

- Outcome:** Enhanced product design leading to increased reliability and customer satisfaction.



# Hands-On Exercise 1 – Hypothesis Testing with Python

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- Task:** Compare the mean performance of two engineering materials.

- Steps:**

1. Load provided dataset.
2. Perform an independent t-test.
3. Interpret the results.

- Tools:** Python, SciPy

# Hands-On Exercise 2 – Confidence Interval Construction in R

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- Task:** Estimate the mean efficiency of a new engine design.

- Steps:**

1. Load the efficiency data.
2. Calculate the 95% confidence interval for the mean.
3. Discuss the implications.

- Tools:** R, ggplot2

# Hands-On Exercise 3 – Data Visualization with Python

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•**Task:** Create a histogram and box plot of stress test results.

•**Steps:**

- Load the stress test dataset.
- Generate visualizations using matplotlib and seaborn.
- Analyze the distribution and identify outliers.

•**Tools:** Python, matplotlib, seaborn

# Summary of Key Concepts

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- **Variability and Central Tendency:** Comprehensive understanding of data distribution.
- **Hypothesis Testing:** Making informed decisions based on data.
- **Confidence Intervals:** Quantifying uncertainty in estimates.
- **Statistical Software:** Leveraging R and Python for advanced analysis.
- **Real-World Applications:** Enhancing engineering solutions through data-driven approaches.

# Importance of Statistical Software in Engineering

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- **Efficiency:** Automate complex calculations and analyses.
- **Accuracy:** Minimize human errors in data processing.
- **Visualization:** Create insightful and interpretable visual representations.
- **Reproducibility:** Ensure analyses can be replicated and validated.

# Q&A Session

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- **Open Floor:** Address any questions or clarifications.
- **Discussion Points:**
  - Challenges faced during hands-on exercises.
  - Insights from case studies.
  - Further exploration of advanced statistical methods.

# Homework Assignment

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## •Programming Task:

1

- Objective:** Perform hypothesis testing and construct confidence intervals.

- Tasks:**

- Use Python or R to analyze a provided engineering dataset.
- Conduct a t-test to compare two groups.
- Calculate and interpret a 95% confidence interval for the mean.

## •Data Analysis Project:

2

- Objective:** Apply advanced statistical methods to a real-world dataset.

- Tasks:**

- Select an engineering-related dataset.
- Analyze variability and distribution patterns.
- Perform regression analysis to identify key factors.
- Present findings with visualizations.

# Homework Assignment

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- **Case Study Reflection:**

3

- **Objective:** Understand the application of statistics in engineering solutions.

- **Tasks:**

- Read the provided case studies.
    - Write a summary on how statistical analysis improved engineering outcomes.
    - Suggest additional statistical methods that could enhance the study.



# Closing Remarks

ELE 503: Advanced Computer Programming and Statistics

- Mastering Advanced Statistics:** Essential for tackling complex engineering challenges.
- Programming Proficiency:** Enhances ability to perform sophisticated data analyses.
- Real-World Impact:** Apply statistical insights to drive engineering innovations and improvements.
- Support:** Utilize office hours, online forums, and resources for continued learning.
- Encouragement:** Stay engaged, practice regularly, and explore advanced topics to deepen your expertise.