Learn Git and GitHub without any code!

Using the Hello World guide, you'll start a branch, write comments, and open a pull request.

Read the guide

tonydiana1 Created using Colaboratory History

1 contributor

Raw Blame

244 lines (244 sloc) 6.87 KB

(https://colab.research.google.com/github/tonydiana1/Data602/blob/master/DATA_602_ANOVA_Analysis.ipynb)

Imagine a group of students from different colleges taking the same exam. You want to see if one college outperforms the other, hence your null hypothesis is that the means of GPAs in each group are equivalent to those of the other groups. To keep it simple, we will consider 3 groups (college 'A', 'B', 'C') with 6 students each.

In [ ]:
```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
from pandas import DataFrame
a=[25,25,27,30,23,20]
b=[30,30,21,24,26,28]
c=[18,30,29,29,24,26]
list_of_tuples = list(zip(a, b,c))
df = pd.DataFrame(list_of_tuples, columns = ['A', 'B', 'C'])
df
```

In [ ]:
```
m1=np.mean(a)
m2=np.mean(b)
m3=np.mean(c)

print('Average mark for college A: {}'.format(m1))
print('Average mark for college B: {}'.format(m2))
print('Average mark for college C: {}'.format(m3))
```

In [ ]:
```
# Compute the overall mean
m=(m1+m2+m3)/3
print('Overall mean: {}'.format(m))
```

In [ ]:
```
# compute the 'between-group' sum of squared differences
# (where n is the number of observations per group/college, hence in our case n=6)
SSb=6*((m1-m)**2+(m2-m)**2+(m3-m)**2)
print('Between-groups Sum of Squared Differences: {}'.format(SSb))
```

In [ ]:
```
# Between-group MS value
MSb=SSb/2
print('Between-groups Mean Square value: {}'.format(MSb))
```

In [ ]:
```
# Within-group sum of squared differences
err_a=list(a-m1)
err_b=list(b-m2)
err_c=list(c-m3)
err=err_a+err_b+err_c
ssw=[]
for i in err:
    ssw.append(i**2)

SSw=np.sum(ssw)

print('Within-group Sum of Squared Differences: {}'.format(SSw))
```

In [ ]:
```
# Within-group mean squared value
MSw=SSw/15
print('Within-group Mean Squared value: {}'.format(MSw))
```

In [ ]:
```
# Compute the F-score
F=MSb/MSw
print('F-score: {}'.format(F))
```

In [ ]:
```
# F-score using scipy.stats
import scipy.stats as stats
stats.f_oneway(a,b,c)
```

In [ ]:
```
from scipy.stats import f
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 1)
plt.title('Fisher distribution with (2,15) degrees of freedom')
dfn, dfd = 2,15
x = np.linspace(f.ppf(0.01, dfn, dfd),f.ppf(0.99, dfn, dfd), 100)
ax.plot(x, f.pdf(x, dfn, dfd),'r-', lw=5, alpha=0.6, label='f pdf')
```

In [ ]:
```
# we set alpha, which the level of significance, equal to 5%. The corresponding F-critical val
ue is 3.68.
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 1)
dfn, dfd = 2,15
x = np.linspace(f.ppf(0.01, dfn, dfd),f.ppf(0.99, dfn, dfd), 100)
ax.plot(x, f.pdf(x, dfn, dfd),'r-', lw=5, alpha=0.6, label='f pdf')
plt.axvline(x=3.68, label='Critical value for alpha=0.05', color='g')
plt.axvline(x=F, label='F-score')
plt.legend()
```