

Exploratory Data Analysis

Part B - Visualizing the data : The drill

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Visualization

Visualization is incredibly important, both for EDA and for communicating our results to others.



“The greatest value of a picture is when it forces us to notice what we never expected to see.”

John Tukey

(American mathematical statistician, best known for the development of the Fast Fourier Transform algorithm and box plot.)

What's the need to visualize?

Anscombe's Quartet

Set A		Set B		Set C		Set D	
10	8.04	10	9.14	10	7.46	8	6.58
8	6.95	8	8.14	8	6.77	8	5.76
13	7.58	13	8.74	13	12.74	8	7.71
9	8.81	9	8.77	9	7.11	8	8.84
11	8.33	11	9.26	11	7.81	8	8.47
14	9.96	14	8.1	12	8.84	8	7.04
6	7.24	6	6.13	6	6.08	8	5.25
4	4.26	4	3.1	4	5.39	19	12.5
12	10.84	12	9.11	12	8.15	8	5.56
7	4.82	7	7.26	7	6.42	8	7.91
5	5.68	5	4.74	5	5.73	8	6.89

Anscombe's Quartet

Anscombe's Quartet is a set of **four datasets**, where each produces the same **summary statistics** (**mean**, **standard deviation**, and **correlation**), which could lead one to believe the datasets are quite similar. However, after visualizing (plotting) the data, it becomes clear that the datasets are markedly different.

Summary Statistics

$$\mu_X = 9.0 \quad \sigma_X = 3.317$$

$$\mu_Y = 7.5 \quad \sigma_Y = 2.03$$

Linear Regression

$$Y^2 = 3 + 0.5 X$$

$$R^2 = 0.67$$

Make sure the statistics are not fooling you!

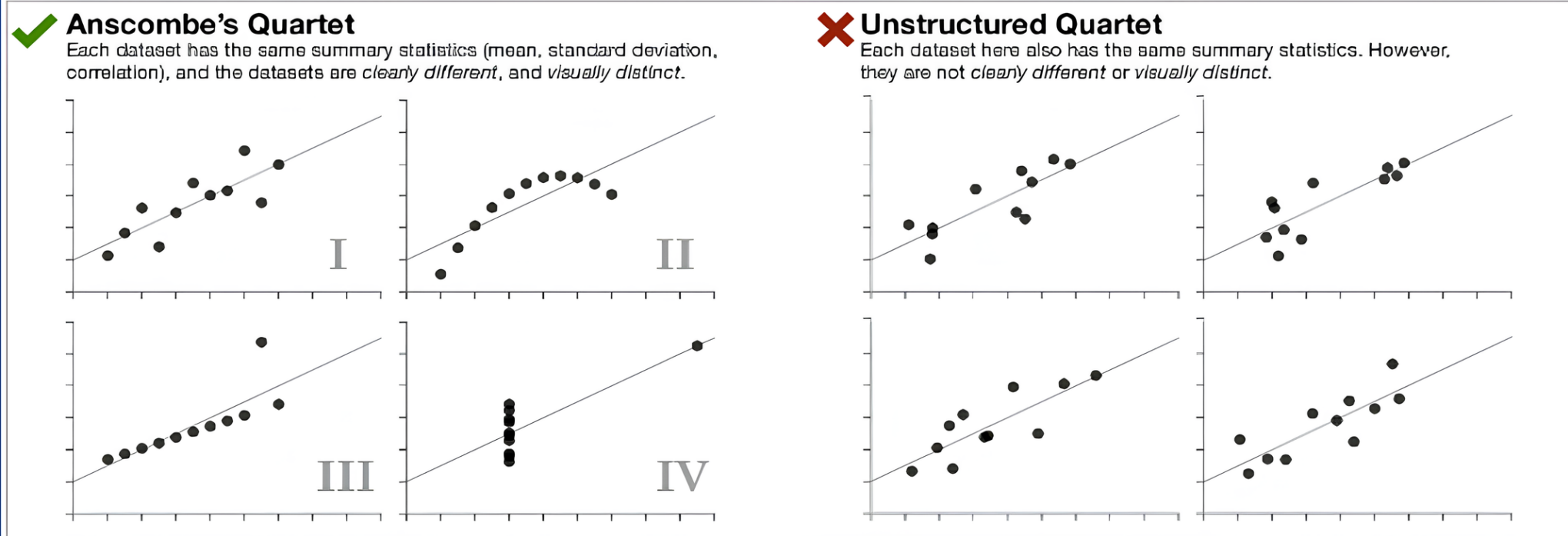
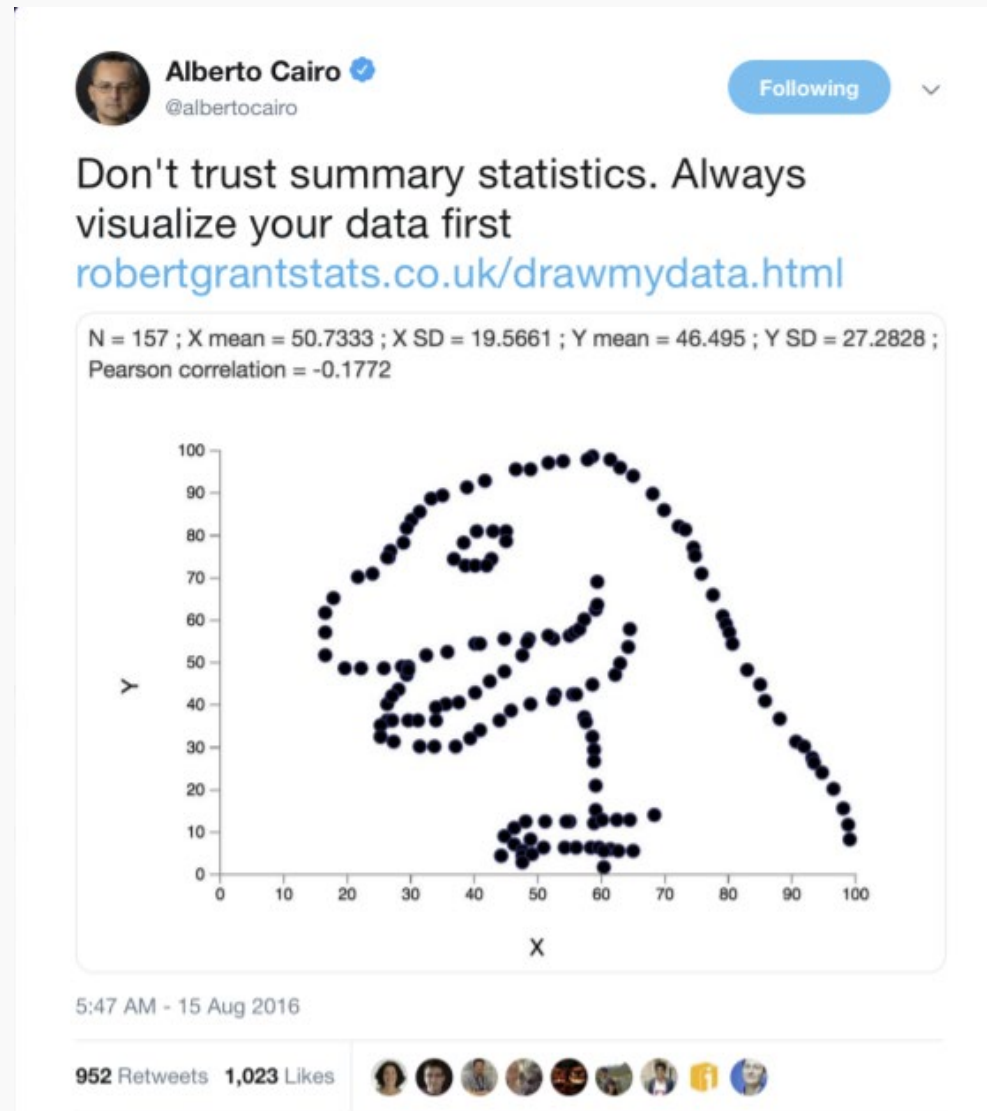


Fig 1. Anscombe's Quartet (left), and a "Unstructured Quartet" on the right, where the datasets have the same summary statistics as those in Anscombe's Quartet, but lack underlying structure or visual distinction.

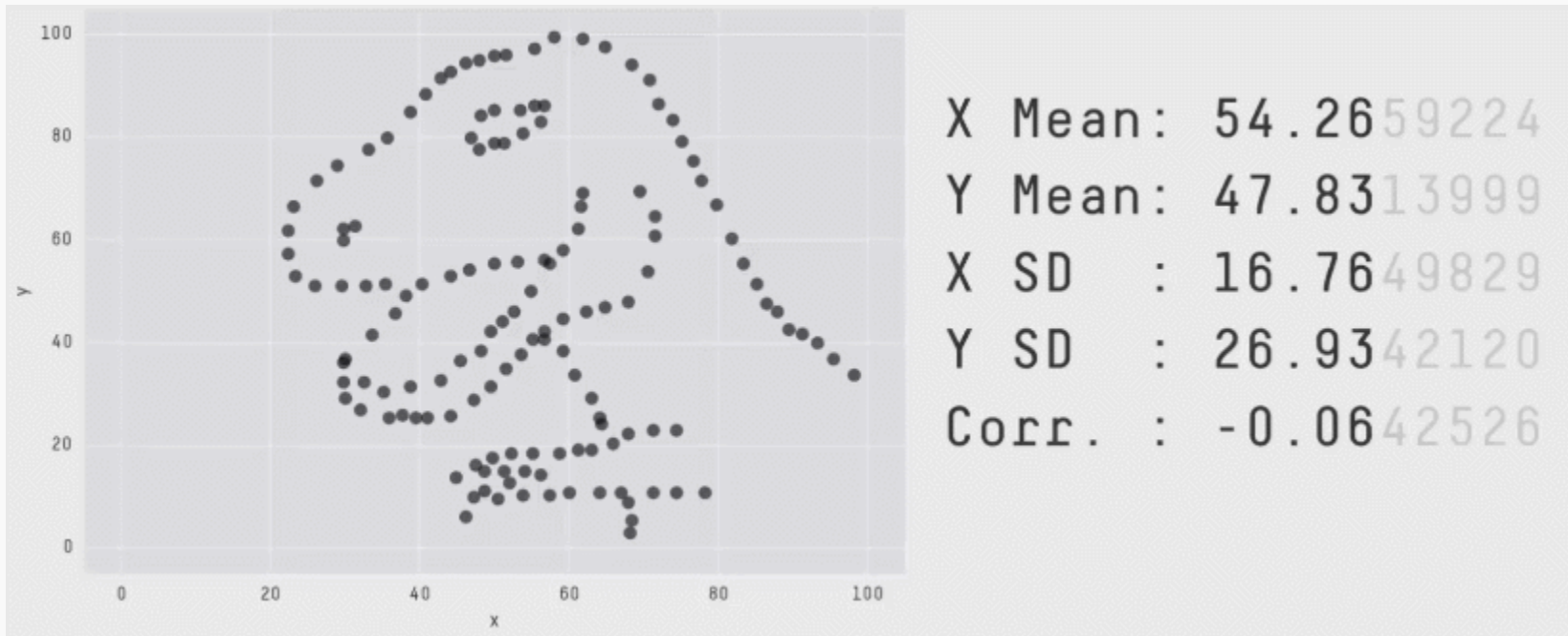
Same stats do not imply same graphs **Same graphs do not imply same stats**

Same stats, different graphs!



The Datasaurus Dozen

Datasets which are identical over a number of statistical properties, yet produce dissimilar graphs, are frequently used to illustrate the importance of graphical representations when exploring data.



THE DATASAURUS DOZEN

Credits: [Same Stats, Different Graphs](#). (Autodesk Research)

Visualization Goals

Analyze (Exploratory)

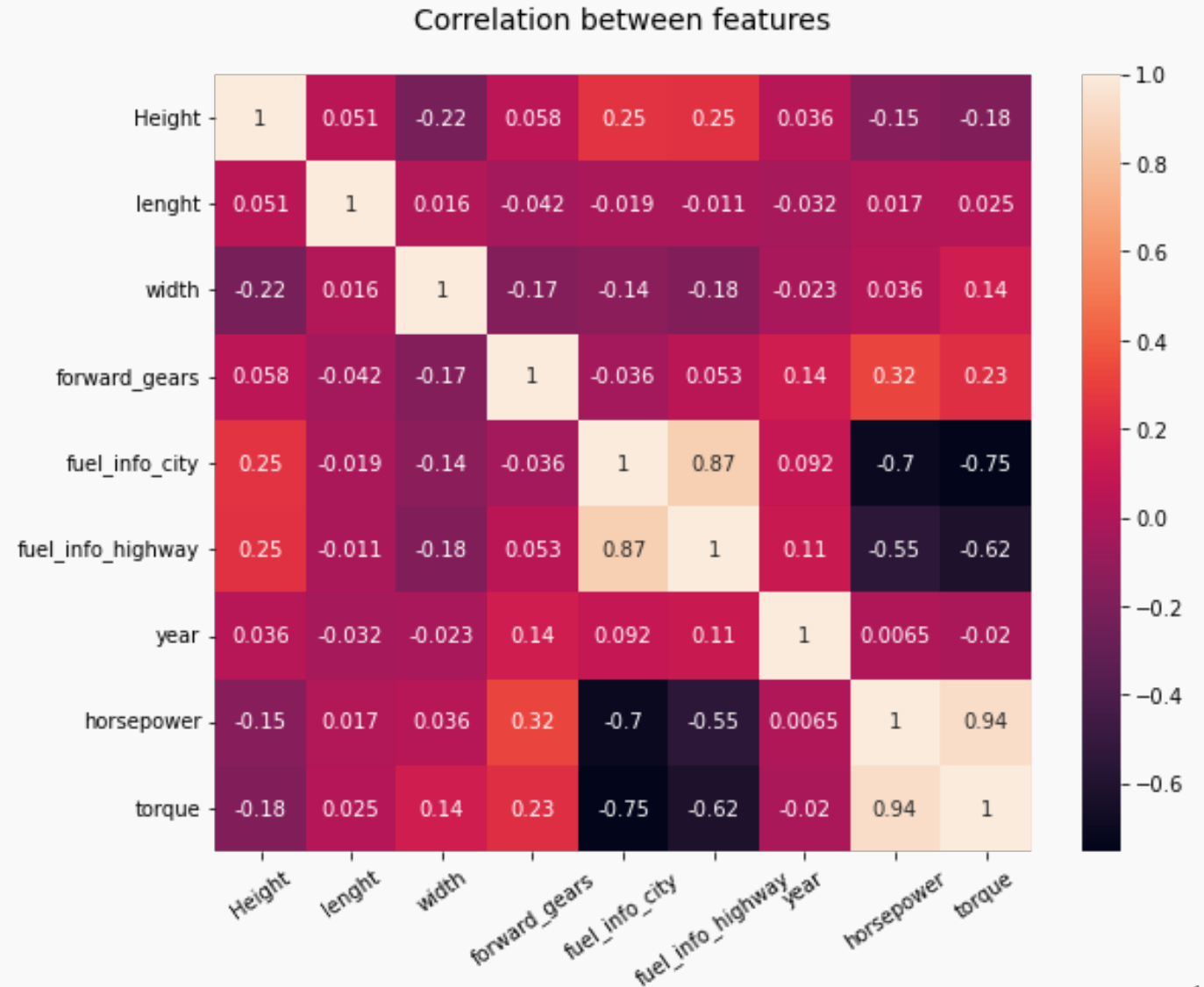
1. Explore the data.
2. Assess the situation.
3. Determine how to proceed.
4. Decide what to do.

Analyze (Exploratory)

Exploring data

The figure illustrates the correlation plot of numerical variables using a heat map.

The correlation plot is used to drop variables that are highly correlated..



Visualization Goals

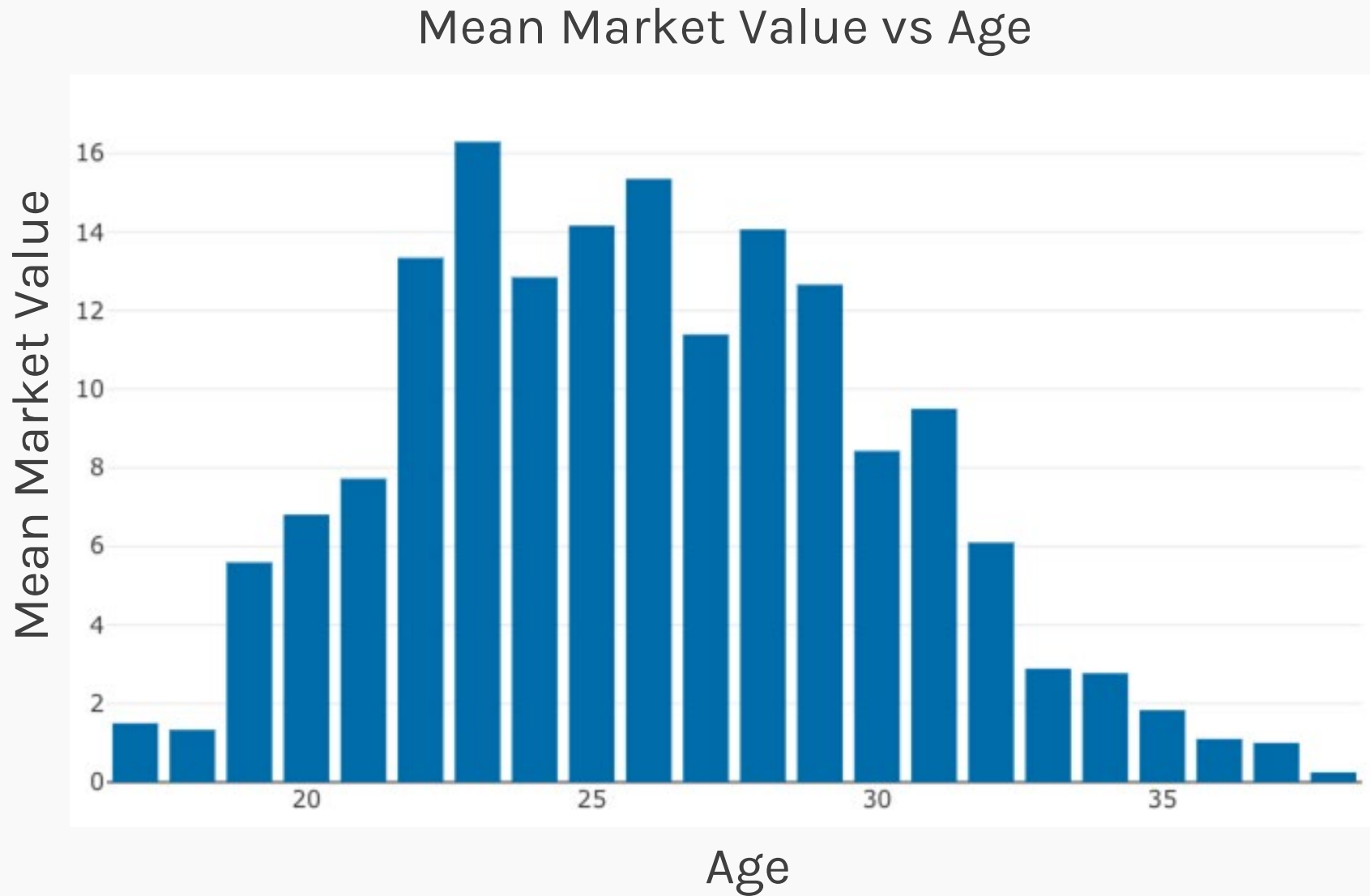
Analyze (Exploratory)

1. Explore the data.
2. Assess the situation.
3. Determine how to proceed.
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Now, let's come back to visualizing the data from
English Premier League



Visualization: The English Premier League

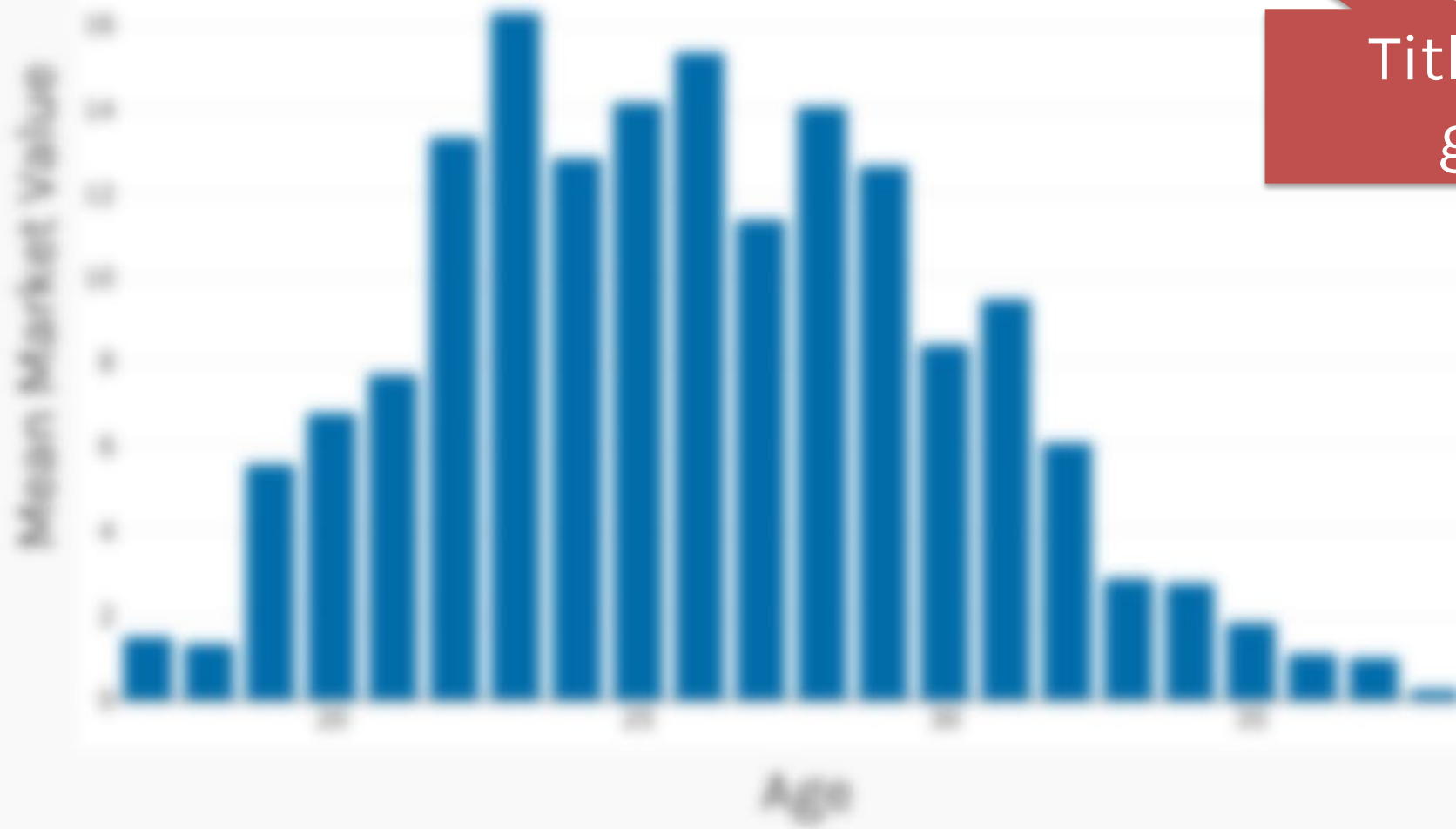


Visualization: The English Premier League

Components
of the graph

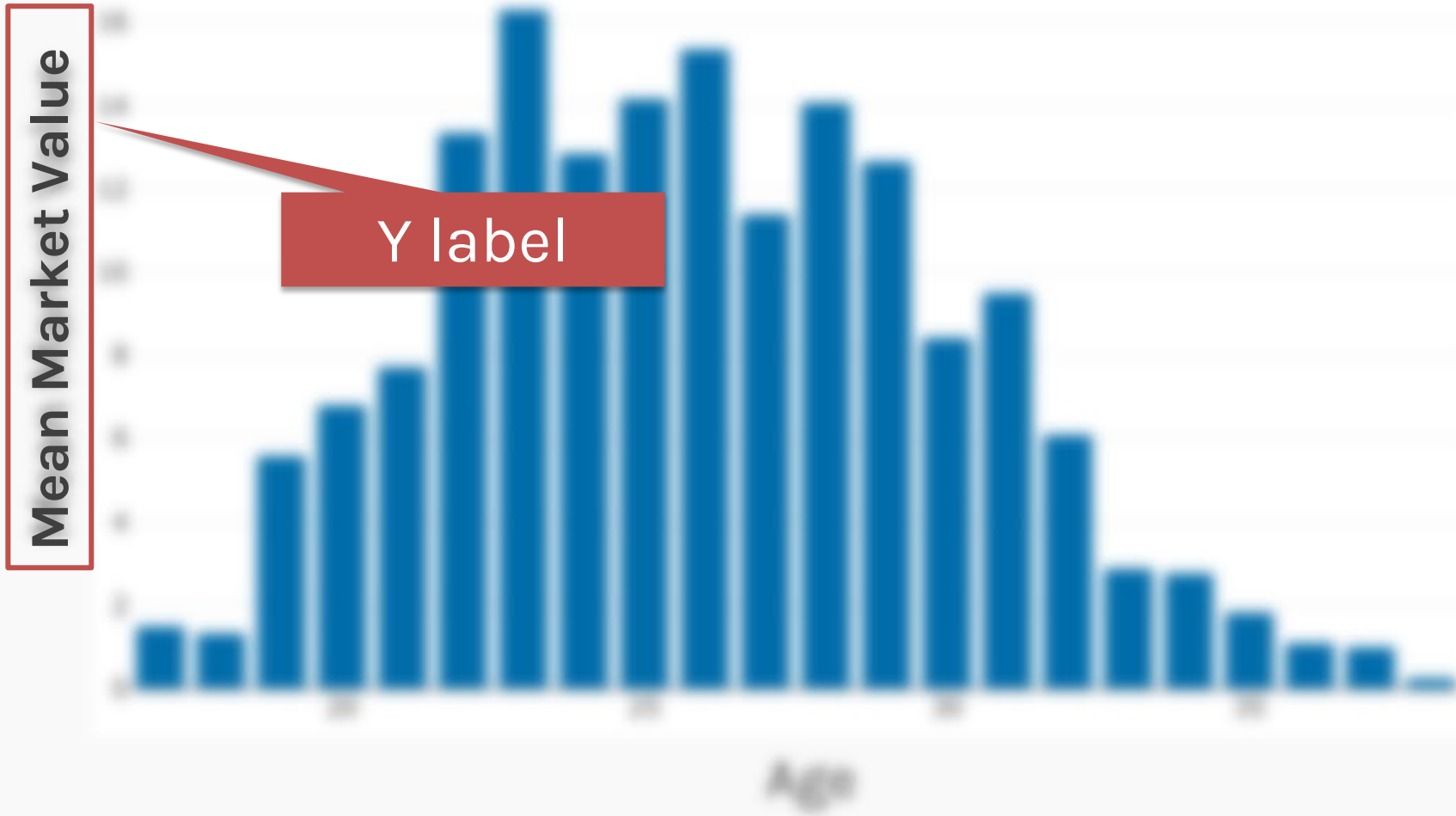
Mean Market Value vs Age

Title of the
graph



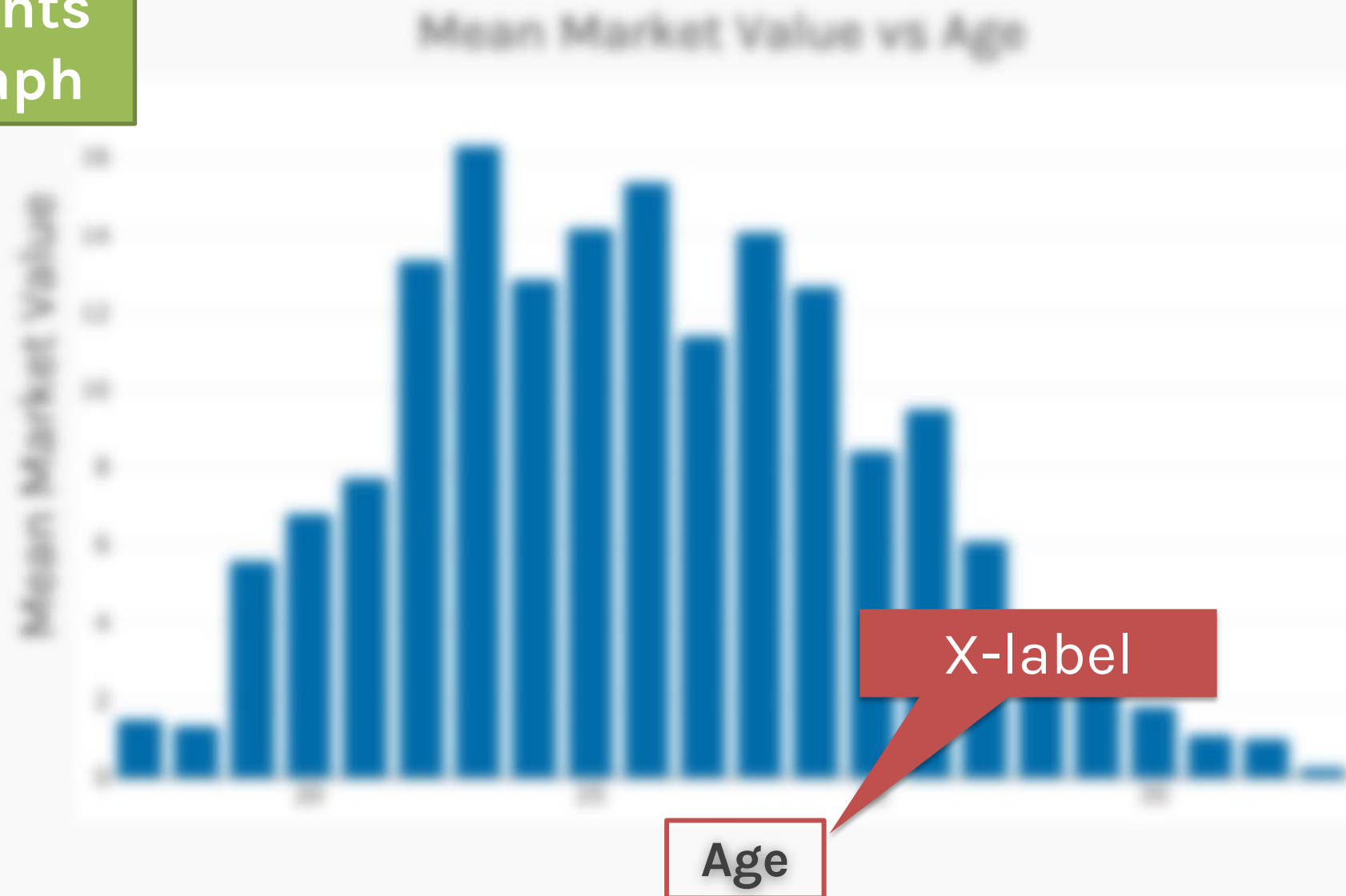
Visualization: The English Premier League

Components of the graph



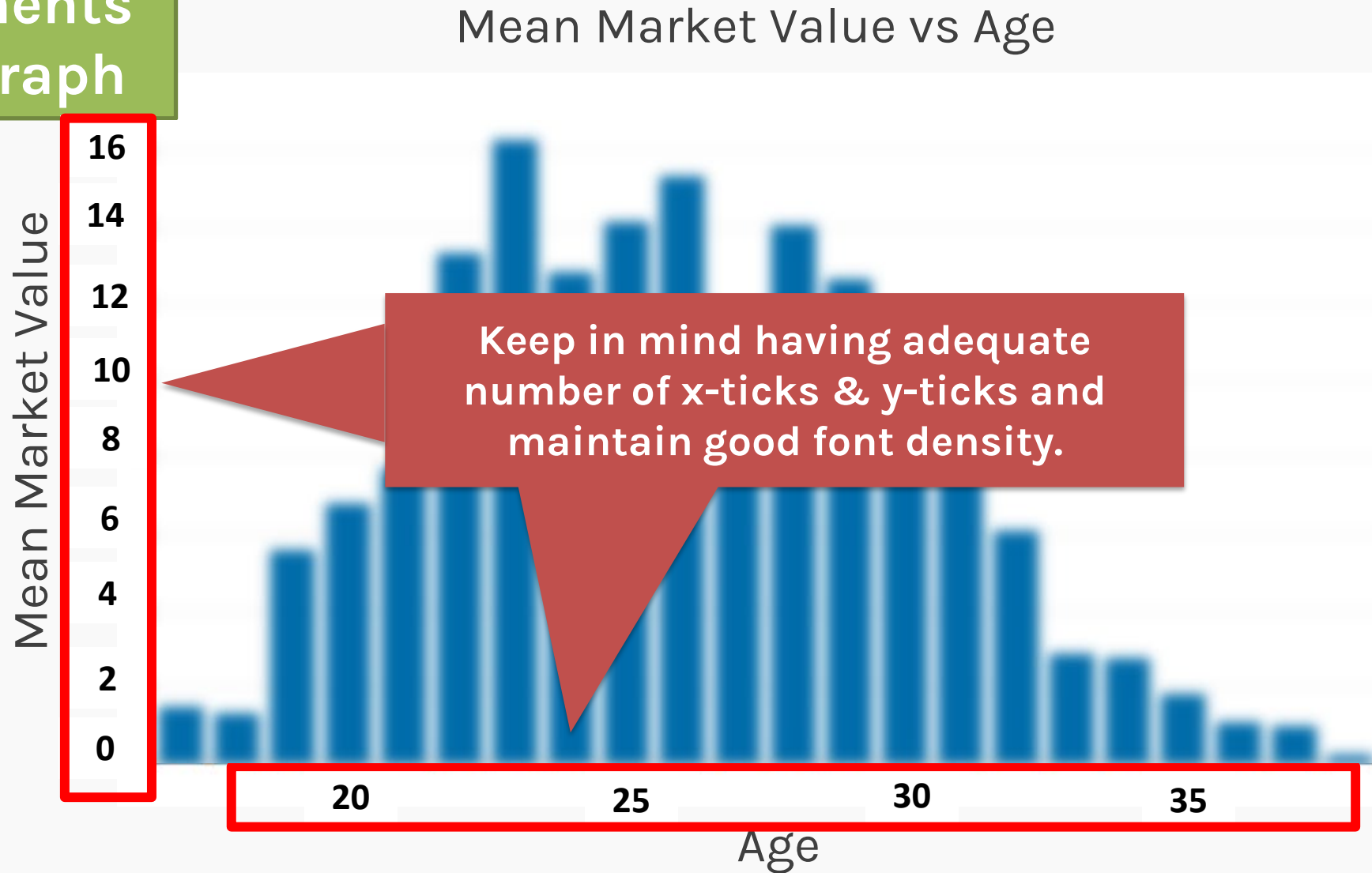
Visualization: The English Premier League

Components of the graph

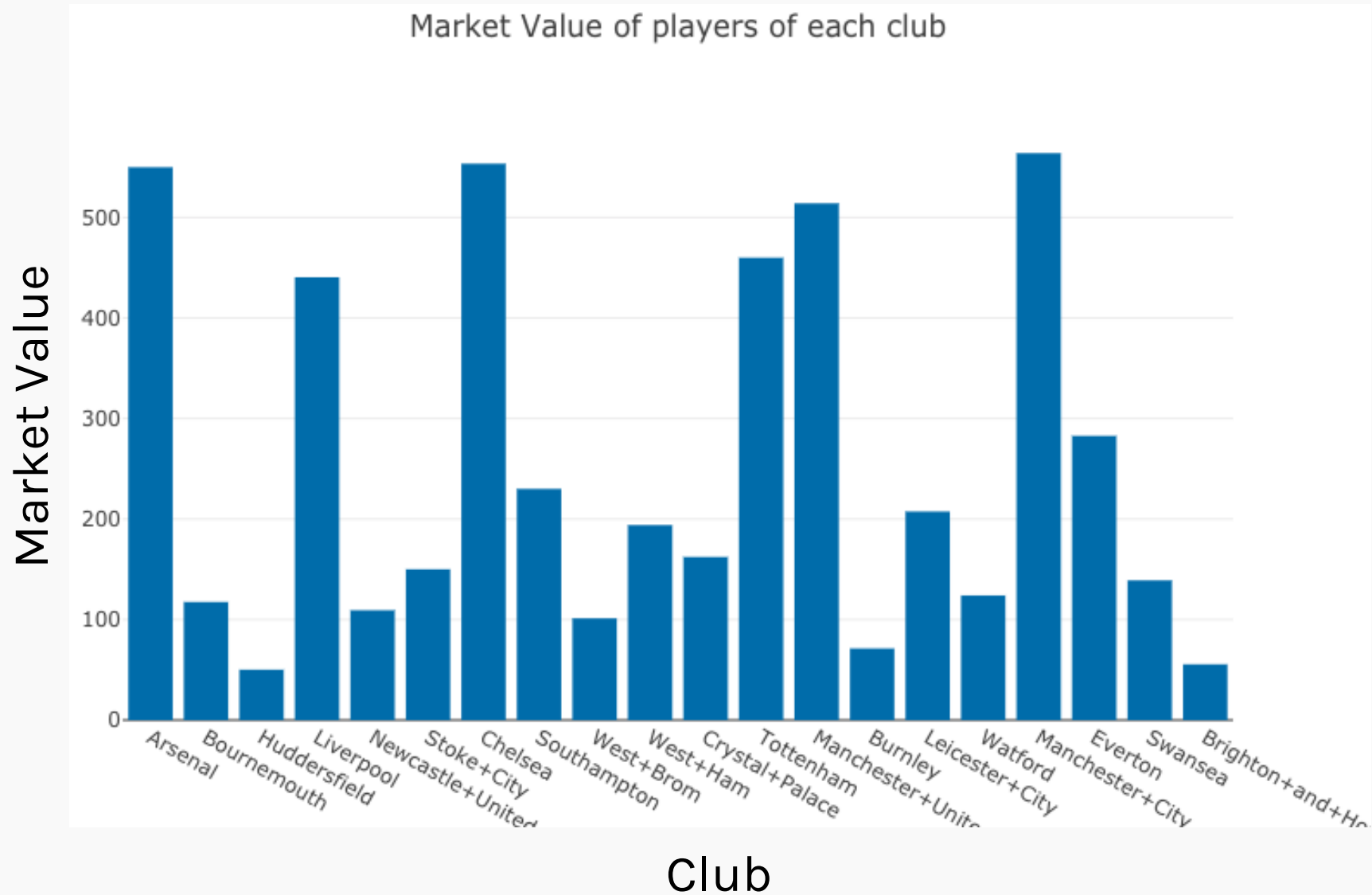


Visualization: The English Premier League

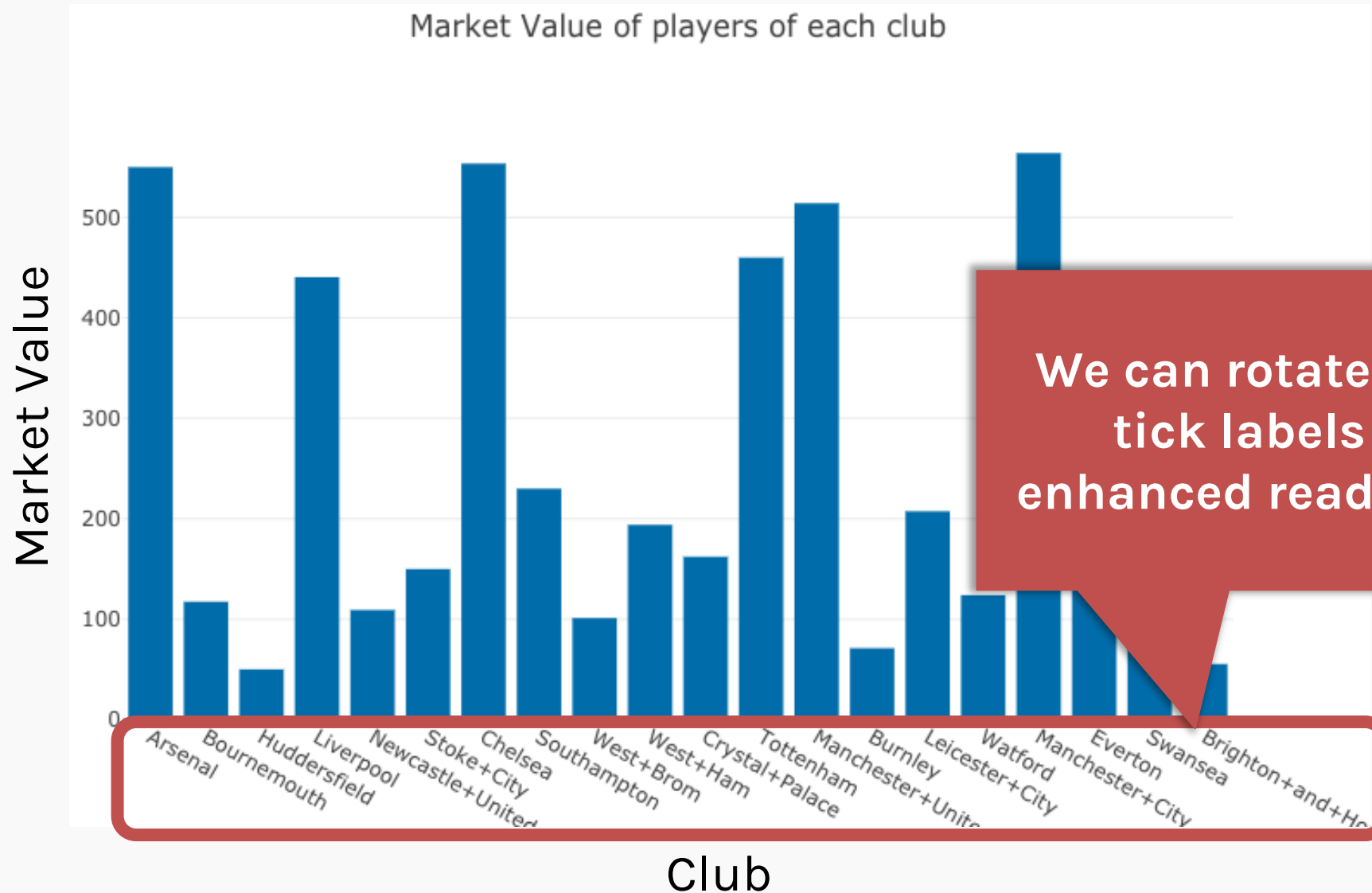
Components of the graph



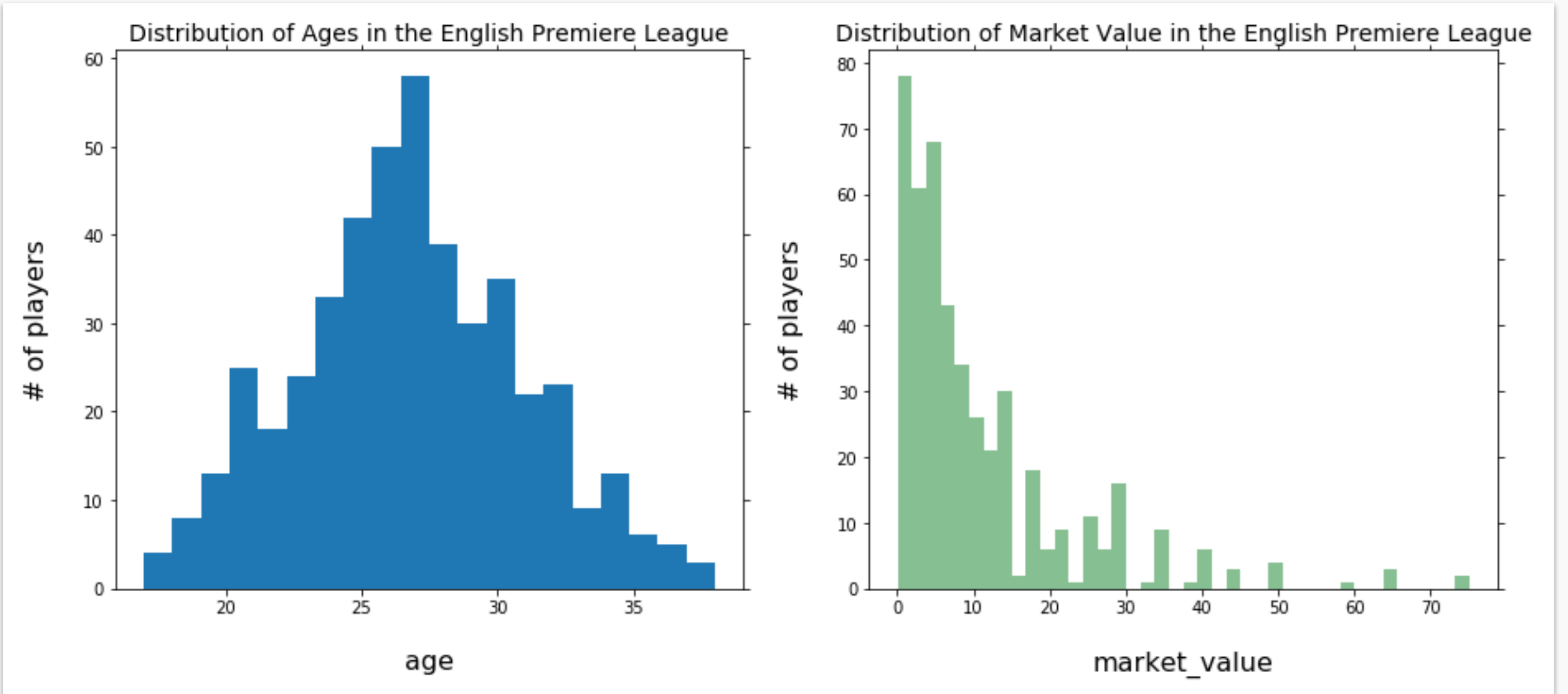
Visualization: The English Premier League



Visualization: The English Premier League



Visualization: The English Premier League

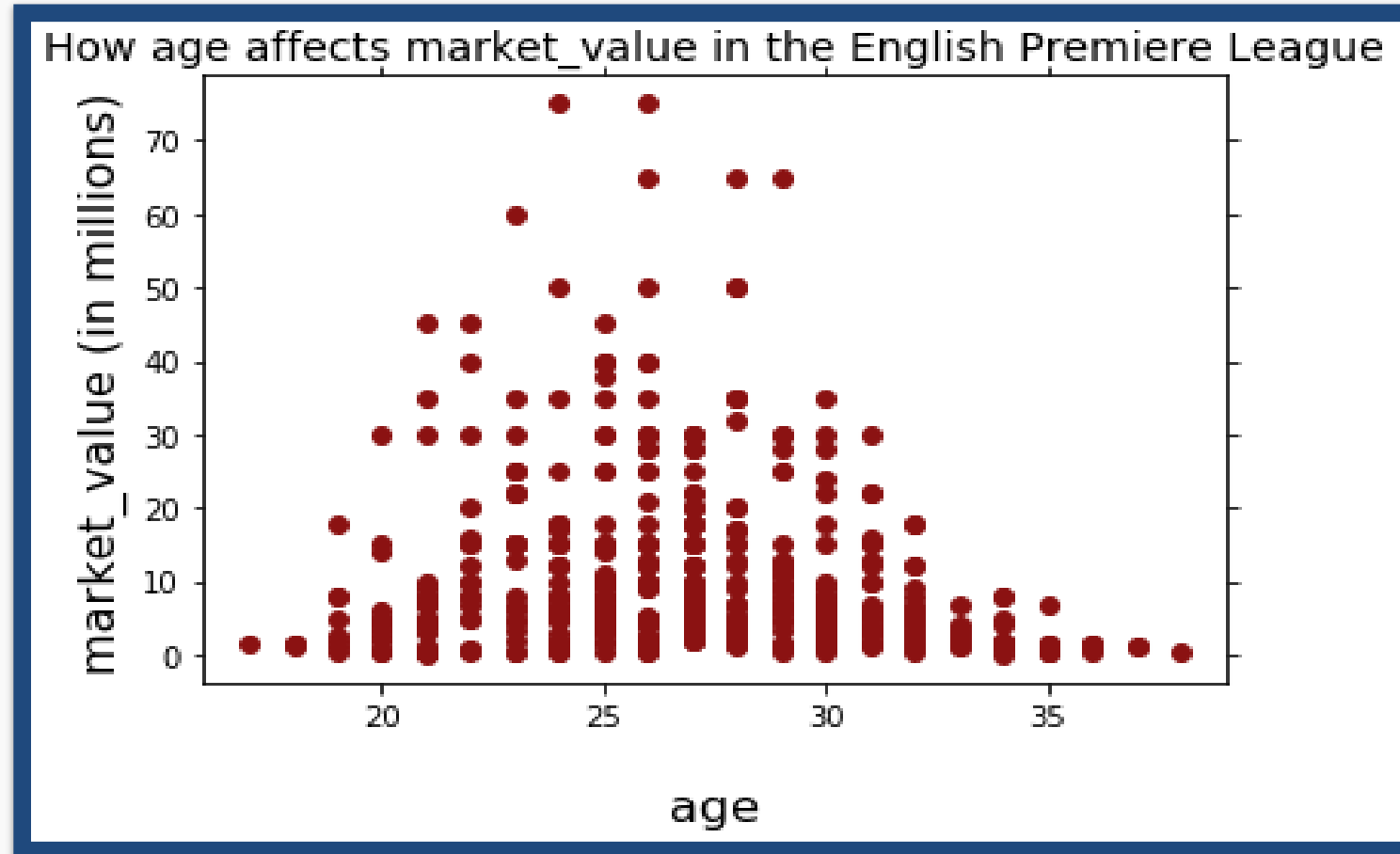


Visualization: The English Premier League

Side-by-side plots are a lot helpful when we want to compare distributions of variables.

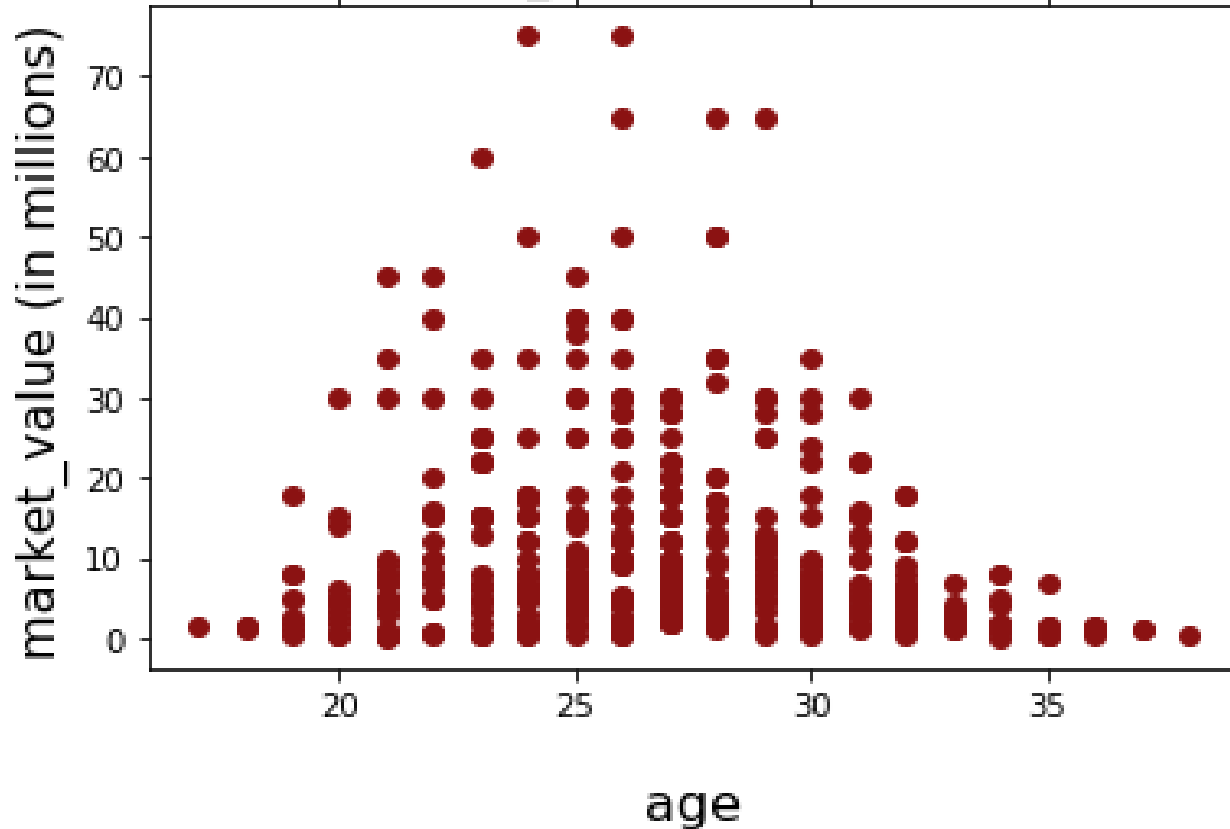


Visualization: The English Premier League

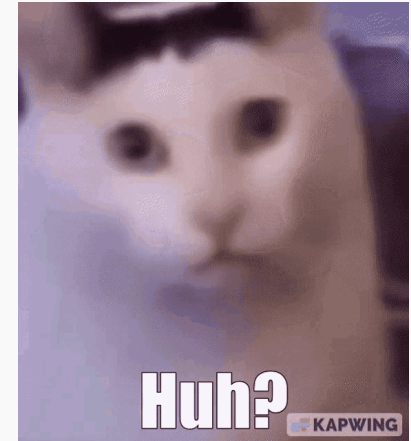


Visualization: The English Premier League

How age affects market_value in the English Premiere League



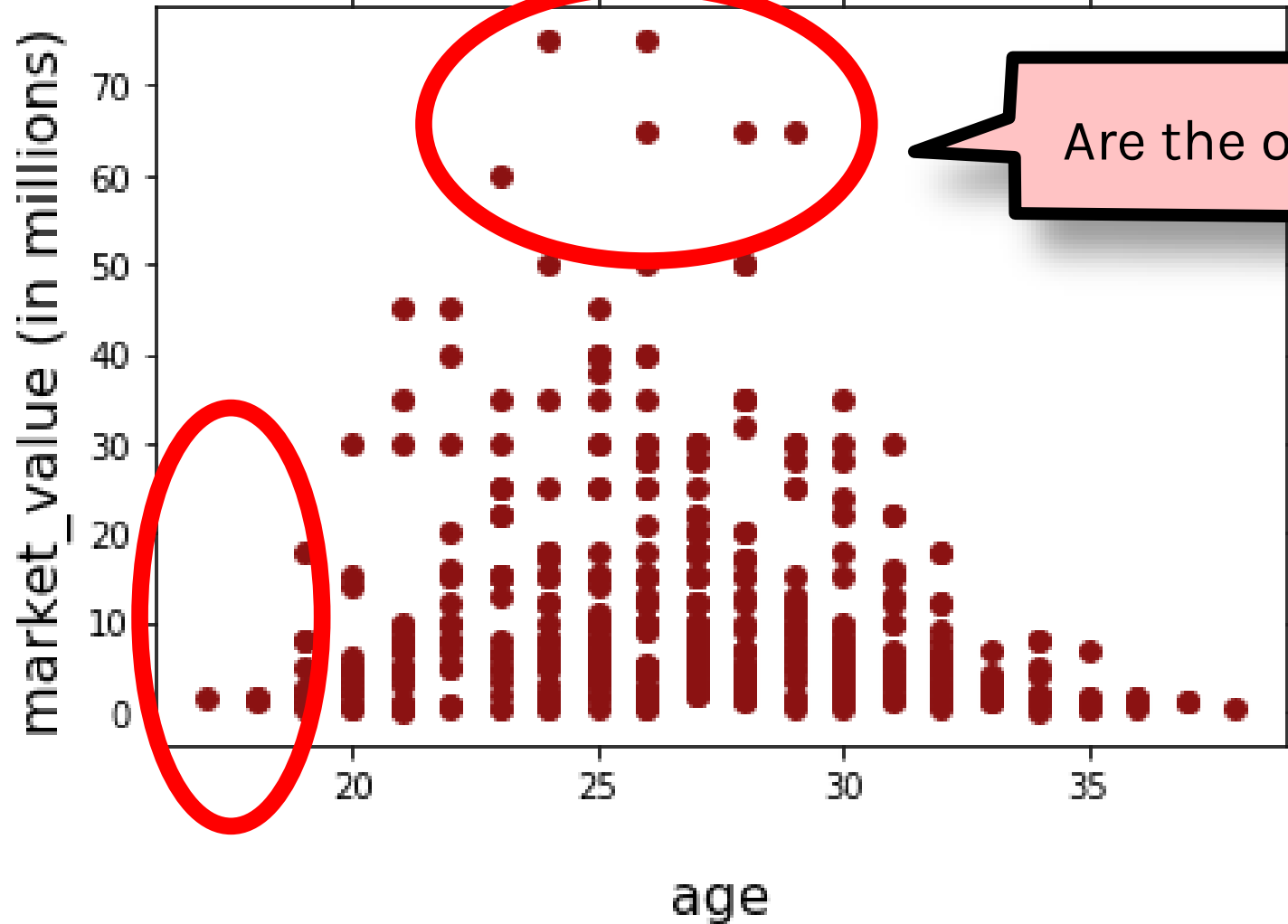
What do see in this graph?
Is this sensible enough?



Are there any outliers?

Visualization: The English Premier League

How age affects market value in the English Premiere League



Are the outliers legit?

Just because some observations doesn't follow the usual distribution does not mean that the observation is not real!

Next steps:

- Ensure our data is expected/valid/appropriate for the task.
 - Provide insights into the dataset.
 - Extract/determine important variables/attributes/features.
 - Detect outliers and anomalies.
- Test underlying assumptions.
 - Make informed decisions in developing models.

Next steps:

- Ensure our data is appropriate for the task.
- Provide insight
- Extract/determine attributes/features.
- Detect outliers
- Test underlying
- Make informed decisions.

⚠️ Fasten your seat belts for the upcoming sessions!