

Peer Chat

Chat with peers and alumni

Video: Bootstrapping & The Central Limit Theorem C Bootstrapping Notebook 🗂 jupyter Bootstrapping Notebook Last Checkpoint: 4 minutes ago (un Widgets + ළු 16 Н C Code \$ **=** CellToolbar ተ In [1]: import numpy as np np.random.seed(42) # 1 here represents a coffee drinker In [2]: students.mean() Out[2]: 0.76190476190476186 In [3]: np.random.choice(students, 21) Out[3]: array([0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, In [4]: sample = sample.mean() Out[4]: 0.7142857142857143 In [5]: proportions = [np.random.choice(students, 21).mean() In [6]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt \*matplotlib inline plt.hist(proportions) 254., 38., 666.. 1116., Out[6]: (array([ 115.,

> You actually have been bootstrapping to create sampling distributions in earlie but this can be extended to a bigger idea.

708.,

0.71428571,

<a list of 10 Patch objects>)

225.]), array([ 0.42857143, 0.48571429,

0.77142857,

0.54285714,

0.82857143,

0.6

It turns out, we can do a pretty good job of finding out where a parameter is b distribution created from bootstrapping from only a sample. This will be cover lessons.

Three of the most common ways are with the following estimation techniques statistics" are as shown previously:

• Maximum Likelihood Estimation

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- Method of Moments Estimation
- Bayesian Estimation

Though these are beyond the scope of what is covered in this course, these ar should be well understood for data scientists who may need to understand hc value that isn't as common as a mean or variance. Using one of these method estimate" would be a necessity.