

# Lecture 5: Visualizing Numerical Data

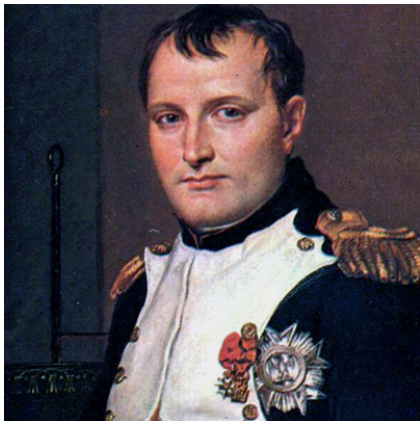
Chapter 1.6 + 1.7

# Goals for Today

- ▶ Visualizing numerical data
- ▶ Histograms
- ▶ Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, and Mode
- ▶ Measure of Spread: Sample variance and sample standard deviation

# Famous Example 1: Napoleon's March on Russia in 1812

In 1812, Napoleon led a French invasion of Russia, at one point marching on Moscow.

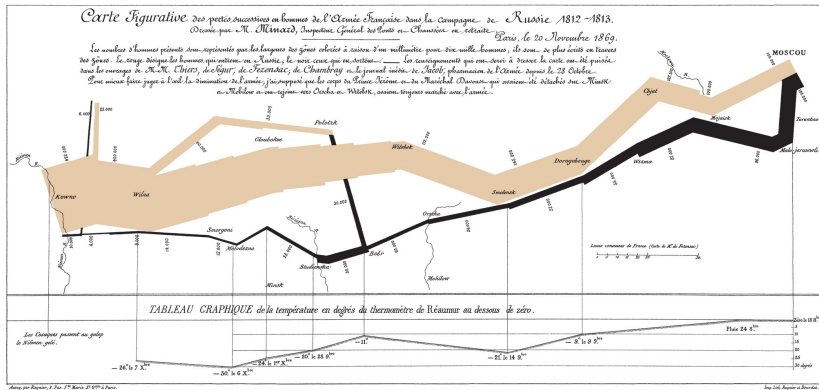


# Famous Example 1: Napoleon's March on Russia in 1812

The advance and retreat on Moscow was an unmitigated disaster:



## Famous Example 1: Napoleon's March on Russia in 1812



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Why is this visualization big deal? On a two-dimensional page, it displays 6 variables (i.e. **dimensions** of information) at once:

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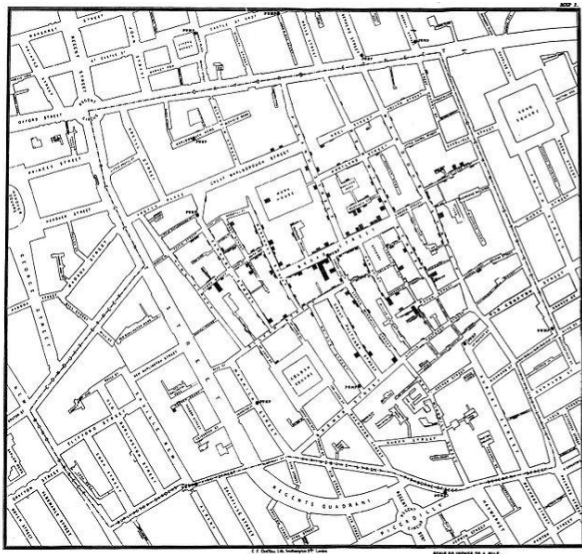
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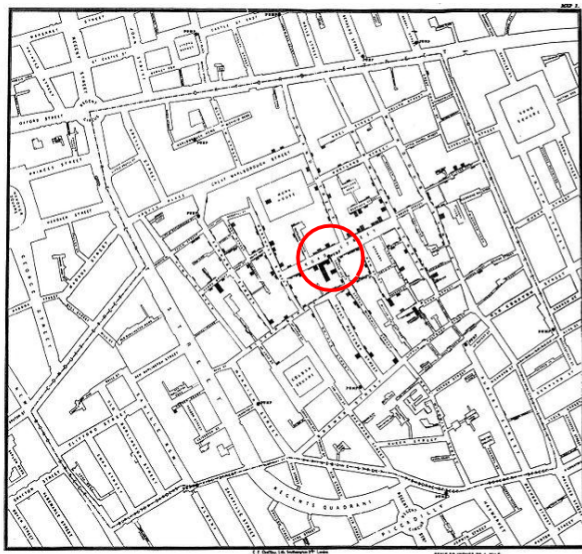
(Wikipedia) Dr. John Snow, a physician, was a skeptic of the then-dominant [miasma theory](#) that diseases such as cholera/plague were caused by pollution or a noxious form of “bad air.”

Snow created the following map to investigate:

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This led to the discovery that cholera was transmitted by food and water being contaminated by fecal matter and not via the air. This was a watershed moment in the emerging field of [epidemiology](#).

# Histograms

In the `openintro` package, the `email50` dataset contains a random sample of 50 emails, in which researchers try to identify emails as spam. One variable is the # of characters:

Characters	0-4.999	5-9.999	10-14.999	...	60-64.999
(in 1000's)					
Count		19	12	6 ...	1

# Histograms

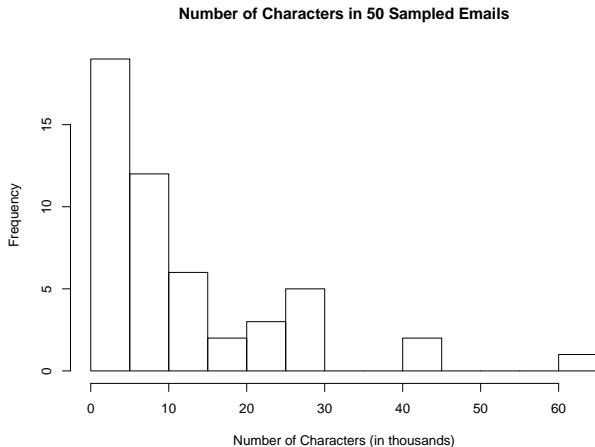
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So each of the intervals 0-5, 5-10, 10-15, etc. are **buckets/bins** and we count the number of emails in each bucket/bin.

# Histograms

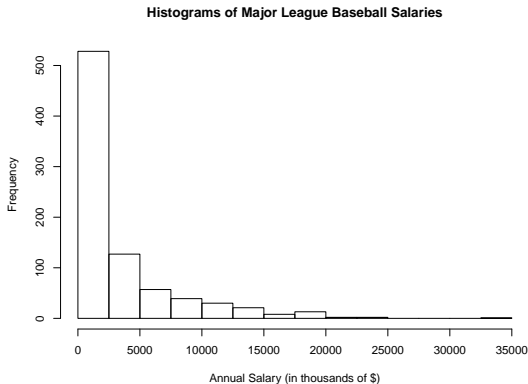
Histograms provide a description of the shape of the **distribution** of data.





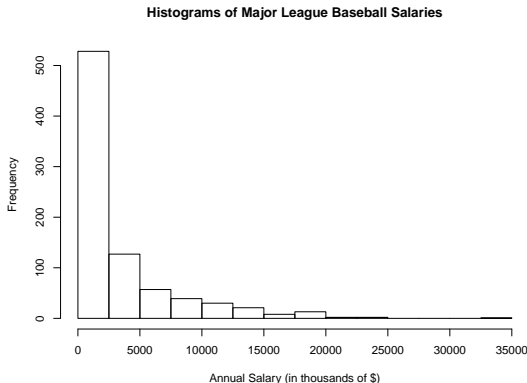
# Skew and Long Tail

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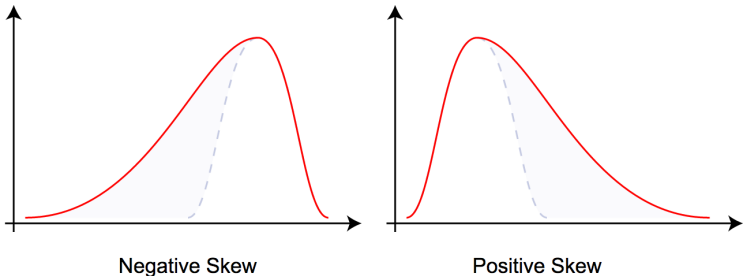
The data has a **long tail** to the right: data is **right-skewed**. i.e. a small number of players who make a VERY large amount of money.

# Trick to Remembering Which Skew is Which

- ▶ Long tail to the right: data is right-skewed AKA positively-skewed
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# Reed's 2013 US-Originating Entering Class

What can we do about skewed data?

<http://rpubs.com/rudeboybert/reed2013>

Mean

# Median

# Mean vs Median: Imaginary Scenario

But why use the median at all?

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- ▶ The CEO earns \$1000 an hour, while the others earn \$20, \$21, \$30, and \$40 an hour.
- ▶ The employees complain that they are paid too little.
- ▶ The CEO counters that the mean hourly salary is
$$\bar{x} = \frac{20+21+30+40+1000}{5} = 222.20 \text{ an hour, which is really high.}$$

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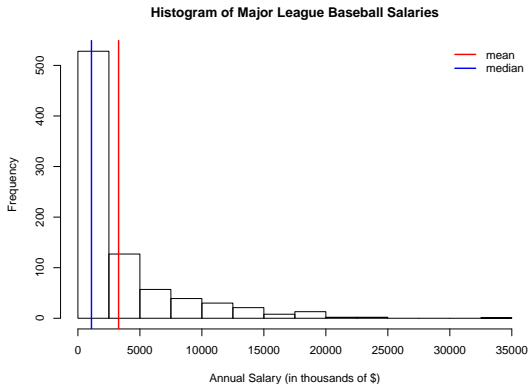
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Ex: the “median home price” is typically used, because it isn't as sensitive as the mean to the few very expensive houses.

# Mean vs Median: Back to MLB Salary Data



# Mode

A **mode** is the value that appears the most often in a data set. So out of (1, 3, 3, 5, 6), the modal value is 3.



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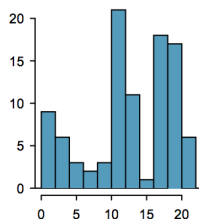
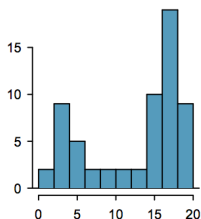
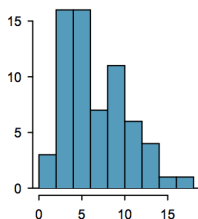
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A distribution can be **unimodal**, **bimodal**, or **multimodal**:

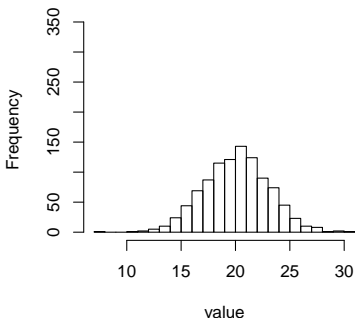
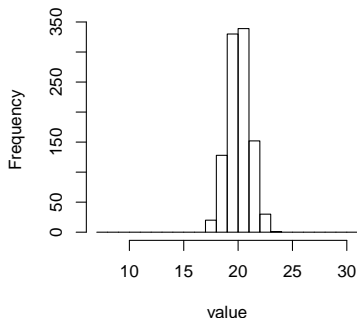


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Next, consider the following two histograms: Both have mean of about 20. What is the difference between them?

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We need a measure of spread/variability. The sample variance  $s^2$  is roughly the average squared distance from the mean.

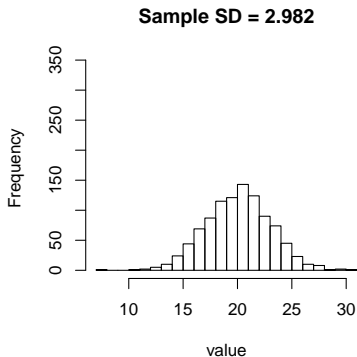
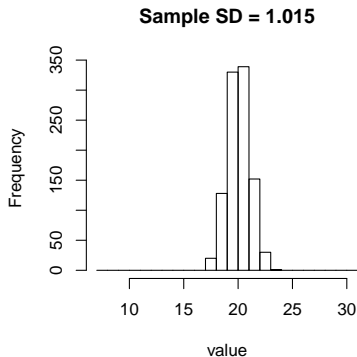
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The **sample standard deviation  $s$**  is the square root of the sample variance. The sample standard deviation is useful when considering how close the data are to the mean.

# Measure of Spread

Back to example:



# How to Compute the Sample Standard Deviation

Read section 1.6.4. The formula really doesn't make much intuitive sense, but is the way it is due to mathematical convenience.

Fortunately there is an R command that computes it for you: `sd()`



## Next Time

- ▶ Another simple data visualization tool: boxplots
- ▶ Examining/Visualizing **Categorical** Data