

## Lecture 5: Visualizing Numerical Data

Chapter 1.6 + 1.7

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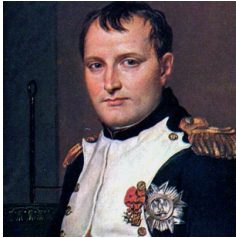
### Goals for Today

- ▶ Visualizing numerical data
  - ▶ Two famous historical examples of data visualization
  - ▶ Reed's 2013 entering class
- ▶ Histograms
- ▶ Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, and Mode
- ▶ Measure of Spread: Sample variance and sample standard deviation

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## 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.



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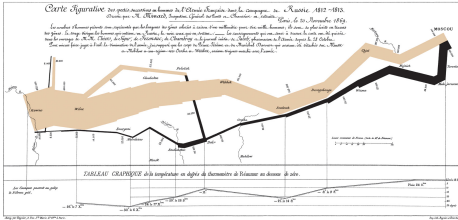
## Famous Example 1: Napoleon's March on Russia in 1812

The advance and retreat on Moscow was an unmitigated disaster:



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



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

Why is this visualization big deal?

On a two-dimensional page, it displays 6 variables (in others words, 6 dimensions of information) at once:

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## Famous Example 2: 1854 Broad Street Cholera Outbreak

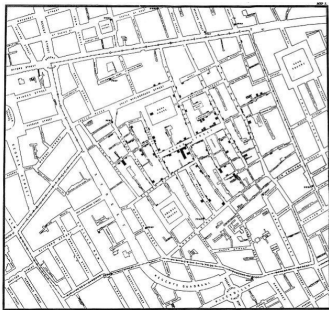
On August 31 1854, an epidemic of cholera began in the Soho neighborhood of London. Over the next three days 127 people near Broad Street had died.

Dr. John Snow, a physician, was a student of the disease. (From Wikipedia) Snow was a skeptic of the then-dominant [miasma theory](#) that stated that diseases such as cholera or the Black Death were caused by pollution or a noxious form of "bad air."

Snow created the following map to investigate:

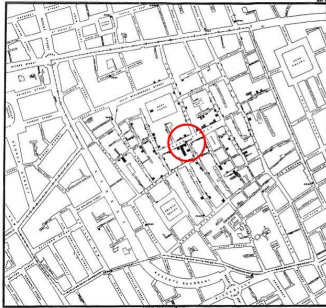
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## Famous Example 2: 1854 Broad Street Cholera Outbreak



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## Famous Example 2: 1854 Broad Street Cholera Outbreak



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## Famous Example 2: 1854 Broad Street Cholera Outbreak

He identified the source of the outbreak as water from the [Broad Street Pump](#), which was near a cesspit that began to leak.



This led to discovering 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](#).

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## 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:

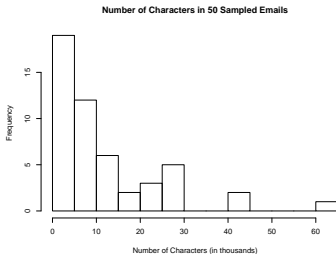
```
Characters | 0-4.999 5-9.999 10-14.999 ... 60-64.999  
(in 1000's)|  
-----  
Count      |      19      12          6 ...          1
```

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.

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## Histograms

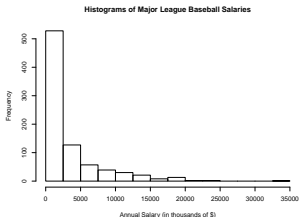
Histograms provide a description of the shape of the **distribution** of data.



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## Skew and Long Tail

Also in the openintro package is MLB salary data in 2010. If we plot a histogram:

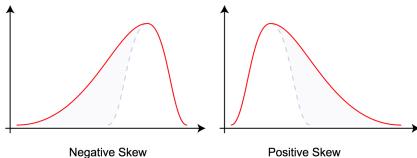


The data has a **long tail** to the right: data is **right-skewed**. i.e. a small number of players who make a VERY large amount of money.

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## Trick to Remembering Which Skew is Which

- ▶ Long tail to the right: data is **right-skewed** AKA **positively-skewed**
- ▶ Long tail to the left: data is **left-skewed** AKA **negatively-skewed**



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## Reed's 2013 US-Originating Entering Class

What can we do about skewed data?

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

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## Mean

The mean, AKA average, is a common way to measure the **center** of the data. So for example, the mean of 1, 2, 5, 3, and 7 is

$$\frac{1 + 2 + 5 + 3 + 7}{5} = 3.6$$

We label the **sample mean**  $\bar{x}$  (pronounced “x bar”):

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}$$

where  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$  are the  $n$  observed/sampled values.

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## Median

The **median**, however, is the **middle number**.

Two cases:

- ▶ Odd number of values: the median of (1, 3, 5, 8, 10) is 5.
- ▶ Even number of values: the median of (1, 3, 5, 8) is the average of the middle two values:  $\frac{3+5}{2} = 4$

But why use the median at all?

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## Mean vs Median: Imaginary Scenario

- ▶ Say at company  $X$ , there 5 employees: the CEO and everyone else.
- ▶ 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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## Mean vs Median: Imaginary Scenario

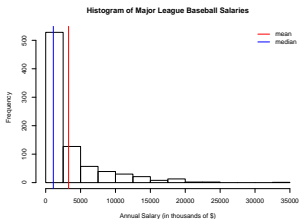
The CEO's extreme salary is inflating the mean. A more appropriate measure is the median hourly salary of 30.

Medians are less sensitive to (i.e. more **robust** to) **outliers** than the mean.

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

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## Mean vs Median: Back to MLB Salary Data



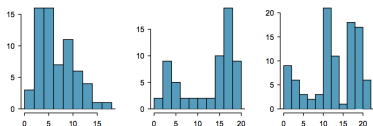
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## Mode

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.

Modes also describe **peaks**, but this can get subjective.

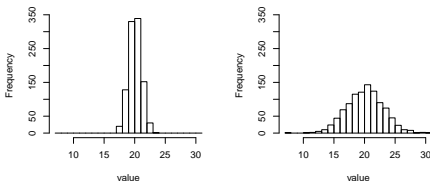
A distribution can be **unimodal**, **bimodal**, or **multimodal**:



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## Measure of Spread

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



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## Measure of Spread

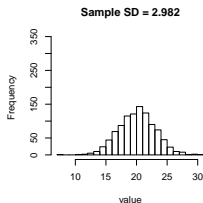
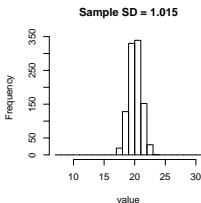
We need a measure of **spread/variability**. The **sample variance  $s^2$**  is roughly the average squared distance from the mean.

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.

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## Measure of Spread

Back to example:



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## 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()`

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## Next Time

- ▶ Another simple data visualization tool: boxplots
- ▶ Examining/Visualizing [Categorical](#) Data

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