## The Mode: Takeaways 睑

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## Syntax

• Computing the mode of series:

```
mode = Series.mode()
```

• Coding from scratch a function that computes the mode of an array:

```
def mode(array):
    counts = {}
    for value in array:
        if value in counts:
            counts[value] += 1
        else:
            counts[value] = 1
    return max(counts, key=counts.get)
```

## Concepts

- The most frequent value in the distribution is called the mode.
- A distribution can have:
  - One mode (unimodal distribution).
  - Two modes (bimodal distribution).
  - More than two modes (multimodal distribution).
  - **No mode** (as for a perfectly uniform distribution or the distribution of a continuous variable).
- The mode is an ideal summary metric for:
  - Nominal data.
  - Ordinal data (especially when the values are represented using words).
  - **Discrete** data (when we need to communicate the average value to a non-technical audience).
- The location of the mean, median, and mode is usually predictable for certain kinds distributions:
  - **Left-skewed** distributions: the mode is on the far right, the median is to the left of the mode, and the mean is to the left of the median.
  - **Right-skewed** distributions: the mode is on the far left, the median is to the right of the mode, and the mean is to the right of the median.
  - **Normal** distributions: the mean, the median, and the mode are all in the center of the distribution.
  - Uniform distributions: the mean and the median are at the center, and there's no mode.
  - Any symmetrical distribution: the mean and the median are at the center, while the
    position of the mode may vary, and there can also be symmetrical distributions having
    more than one mode (see example in the lesson).

## Resources

- The Wikipedia entry on the mode.
- <u>Paul von Hippel's paper</u> adressing patterns in skewed distributions.

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