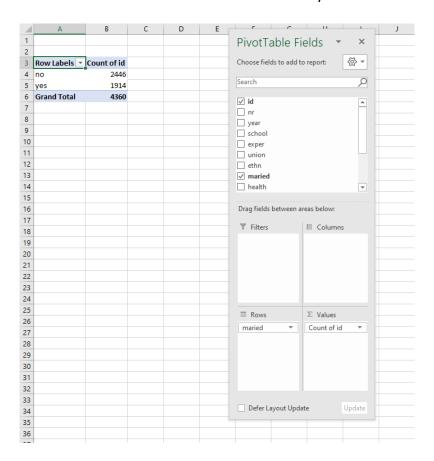


# EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN EXCEL- DEMO NOTES

## **Frequencies**

Create a PivotTable from the source data.

- Make a frequency table by selecting categories of interest in the Rows/Columns field, then place a Count of the ID field in the Values section.
  - a. To convert a field from a Sum to a Count, double-click on that variable header, and select Count in the "Summarize value field by" menu.



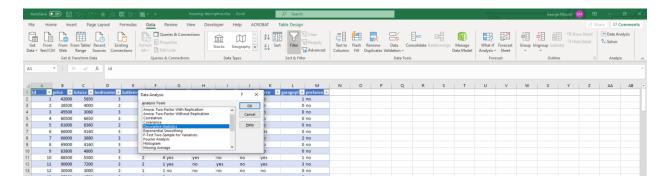
### **Downloading the Analysis ToolPak**

<u>See instructions from Microsoft here</u>. Note the process is different for Windows and Mac.

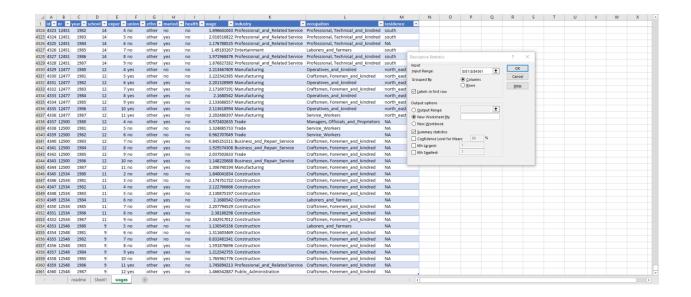


### **Descriptive Statistics**

- 1. Go to the Data tab on the home ribbon.
- 2. Select Data Analysis from the Analyze group (far right of the menu).
- 3. Select Descriptive Statistics from the menu.



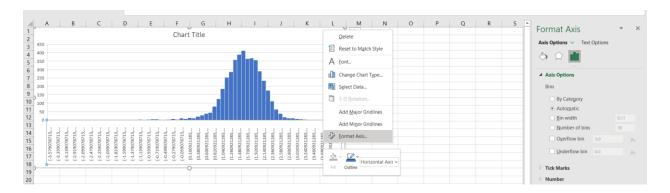
- 4. Select your Input Range. This will be Column J, year. If your selection includes a header row, make sure to check on the "Labels in First Row" option.
- 5. By default, the output will be placed in a new worksheet. If you want it elsewhere, click inside "Output Range." Make sure to double-click inside the dialog box before selecting a new range, otherwise the input range will be re-written.
- 6. Check on "Summary Statistics."





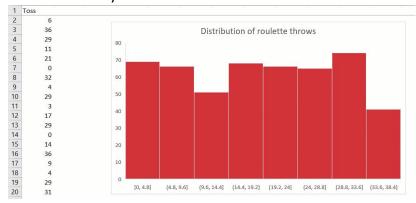
# Histograms

- Select your input range and go to Insert -> Charts. Histogram should be your third
  option. Select that. You can cut and paste the resulting histogram elsewhere in the
  workbook.
- 2. To change the number of bins in the histogram, right-click on the X-axis and select Format Axis. You can then customize the X-axis on the side menu. *Note: these features are not available on Excel for Mac.*



#### **Central limit theorem**

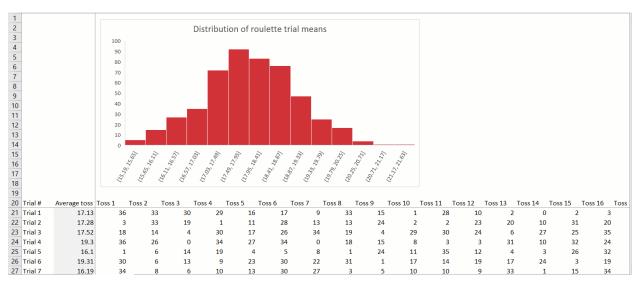
- 1. Simulate 500 rounds of a roulette spin using RANDBETWEEN(0,36)
- 2. Plot the resulting frequency distribution as a histogram.
- 3. Use F9 while in your workbook to refresh it.



4. This is a uniform distribution.



5. Now simulate a roulette spin 100 times and take the average spin. Do this 500 times and plot the resulting distribution of *sample* means.



6. This time we get a normal distribution, due to the central limit theorem.

# Law of large numbers: large-numbers.xlsx

- 1. Simulate a roulette toss 500 times in Column B: RANDBETWEEN (0, 36)
- 2. Take a running total in Column C: SUM(\$B\$2:B2)
- 3. Take a running total in Column D: C2/A2
- 4. Plot Column D as a line chart. Press F9 to recalculate.
  - a. The line converges to the expected mean due to the law of large numbers.

