Week 4 Quiz

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Due Monday Oct 7th 11:59pm ET

Instructions

Replace the Name and UNI in cell above and the notebook filename

Replace all '____' below using the instructions provided.

When completed,

- 1. make sure you've replaced Name and UNI in the first cell and filename
- 2. Kernel -> Restart & Run All to run all cells in order
- 3. Print Preview -> Print (Landscape Layout) -> Save to pdf
- 4. post pdf to GradeScope

```
In [48]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
sns.set_style('darkgrid')
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

In this quiz we'll calculate a 95% confidence interval for the mean value of 'flavanoids' from the wine dataset.

```
In [49]: #1. Read in ../data/wine_dataset.csv as df
df = pd.read_csv('../data/wine_dataset.csv')

# print .info() on df for a summary of the dataset
print(df.info())
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'> RangeIndex: 178 entries, 0 to 177 Data columns (total 14 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	alcohol	178 non-null	float64
1	malic_acid	178 non-null	float64
2	ash	178 non-null	float64
3	alcalinity_of_ash	178 non-null	float64
4	magnesium	178 non-null	float64
5	total_phenols	178 non-null	float64
6	flavanoids	178 non-null	float64
7	nonflavanoid_phenols	178 non-null	float64
8	proanthocyanins	178 non-null	float64
9	color_intensity	178 non-null	float64
10	hue	178 non-null	float64
11	od280/od315_of_diluted_wines	178 non-null	float64
12	proline	178 non-null	float64
13	class	178 non-null	int64
dt			

dtypes: float64(13), int64(1)

memory usage: 19.6 KB

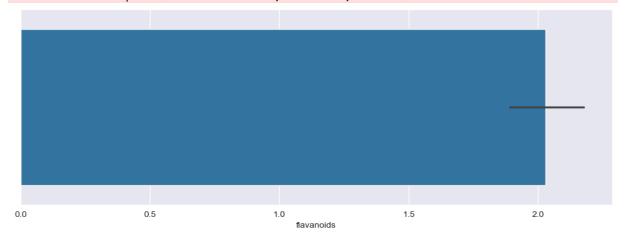
None

```
In [59]: #2. Generate a barplot of the 'flavenoids' column with 95% confidence interv
         # These are the CI values we're going to calculate below.
         # Capture the axis of the plot in ax
         fig,ax = plt.subplots(1,1,figsize=(12,4))
         ax = sns.barplot(x='flavanoids', data=df, ci=95)
```

/var/folders/yd/0rx8hpn96fd0480f9ndhwn_00000gn/T/ipykernel_53187/4277498267. py:6: FutureWarning:

The `ci` parameter is deprecated. Use `errorbar=('ci', 95)` for the same eff ect.

ax = sns.barplot(x='flavanoids', data=df, ci=95)



In [60]: #3. Assign the mean value of flavanoids to variable observed_mean observed_mean = df.flavanoids.mean()

```
# Print the observed mean with a precision of 2
         observed mean round(2)
Out[60]: 2.03
In [61]: # generate a bootstrap sample of df.flavanoids (with the same number of value)
             using .sample() (with replacement)
            using random state=0 so our answers will match
             assign the result to sample
         sample = df.flavanoids.sample(n=len(df), replace=True, random state=0)
         # Print the mean of the sample with a precision of 2
         # Note: if the sample mean is the same as the observed mean,
                 check: are you sampling with replacement?
         print(f"The mean (with replacement) is {sample.mean():.2f}")
        The mean (with replacement) is 2.16
In [62]: #4. Generate 1000 additional sample means using bootstrap sampling from the
            each sample should have the same number of values as the original datafr
             sample with replacement
         # do not use random_state for this step (your results may differ from the
             store in the list sample means
         sample means = []
         for i in range(1000):
             sample = np.random.choice(df['flavanoids'], size=len(df['flavanoids']),
             sample mean = np.mean(sample)
             sample_means.append(sample_mean)
         # Print the first 5 values in sample_means
         sample_means[:5]
Out [62]: [1.9194382022471908,
          2.003651685393258,
          1.998370786516854,
          1.969494382022472,
          2.078820224719101]
```

```
In [63]: #5. Plot the distribution of sample means using sns.histplot()
sns = sns.histplot(sample_means, kde=True)
```

