

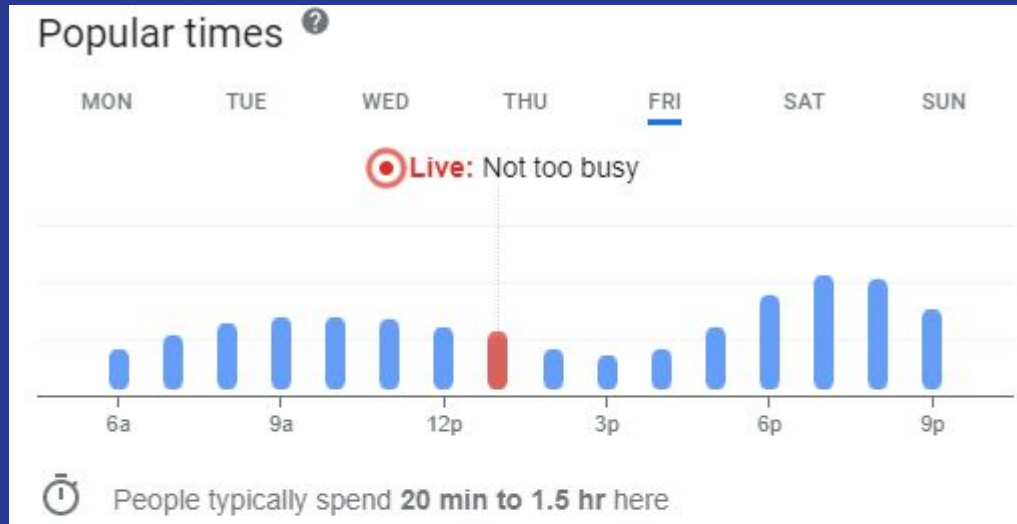
# Seaborn

-Aditya Dhandi

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# Distribution Plot

# Uses of Distribution Plot



# Uses of Distribution Plot

- Summarizing large data sets graphically
- Helps in identifying trends in a set of data
- To see the symmetry and skewness in data
- Seeing whether a process change has occurred from one time period to another
- Verification of similar distribution

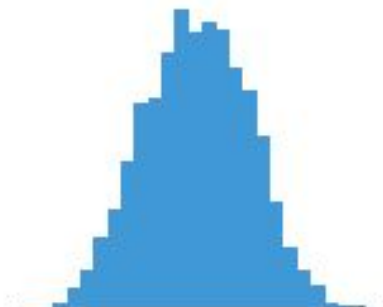
# Kernel Density Estimate (KDE)

# What Is a Kernel density estimation (KDE)?

Kernel density estimation (KDE) is a **non-parametric method** for estimating the **probability density function** of a given random variable.

A **nonparametric method** is a mathematical inference method that does not consider the underlying assumptions on the shape of the probability distribution of the population.

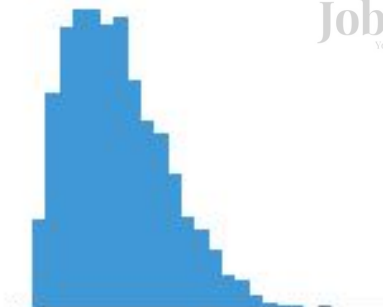
Example: Histogram



symmetric, unimodal



skew left



skew right



uniform



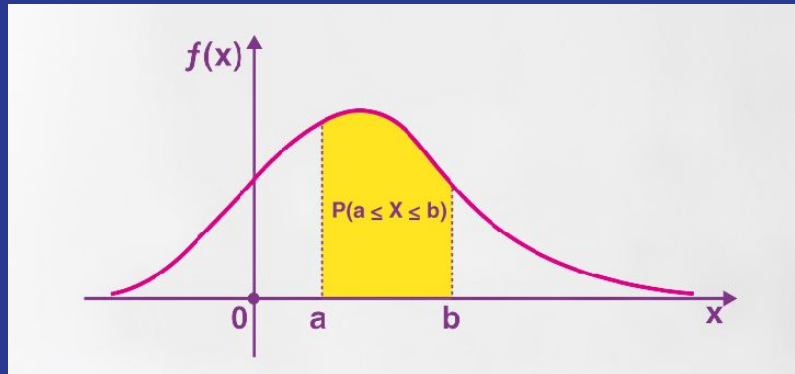
bimodal



multimodal

# The Probability Density Function(PDF)

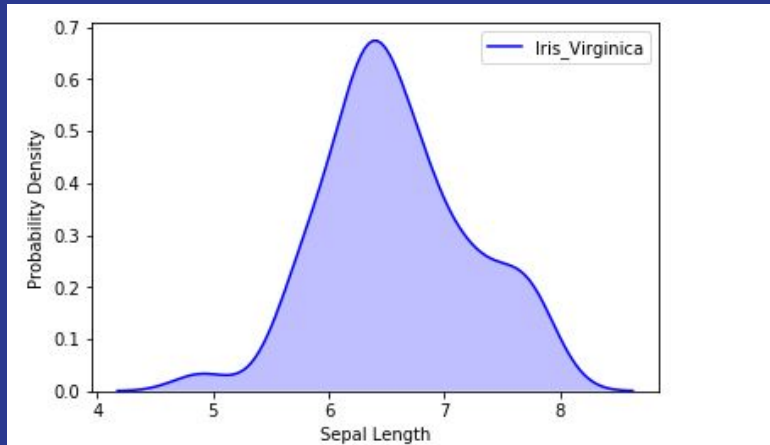
The Probability Density Function(PDF) defines the probability function representing the density of a continuous random variable lying between a specific range of values. In other words, the probability density function produces the likelihood of values of the continuous random variable





# What Is a Kernel density estimation (KDE) Plot?

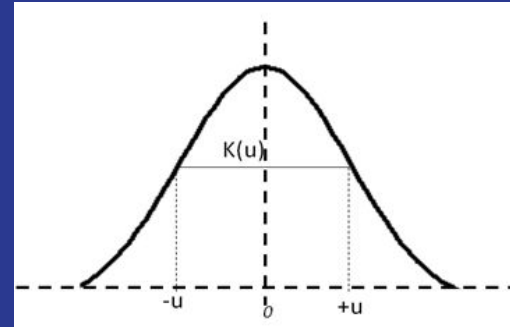
Kernel density estimate (KDE) plot is a method for visualizing the distribution of observations in a dataset. KDE represents the data using a continuous probability density curve in one or more dimensions.



Kernel is simply a function which satisfies following three properties as mentioned below.



1. It must be symmetrical.

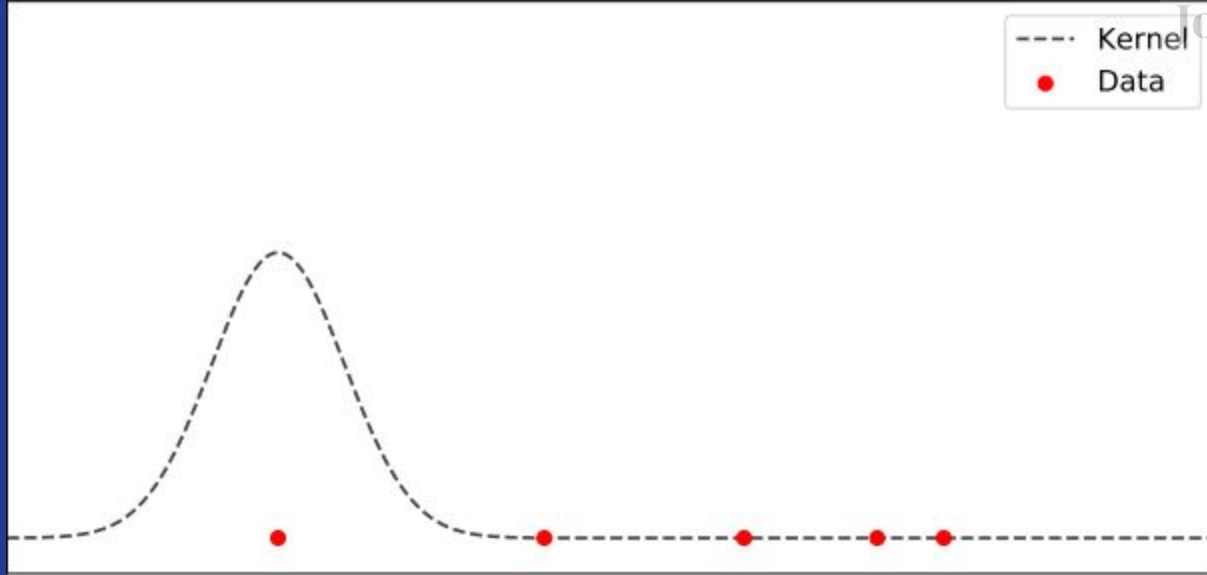


2. Area under the curve of the function must be equal to one.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} K(u) du = 1$$

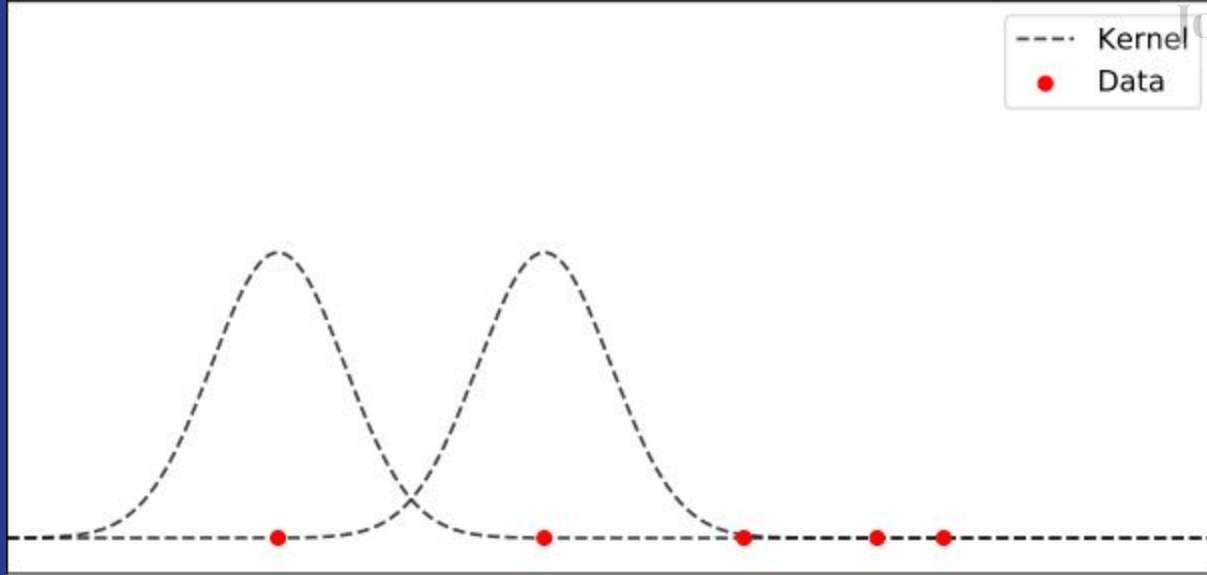
3. Can not be negative

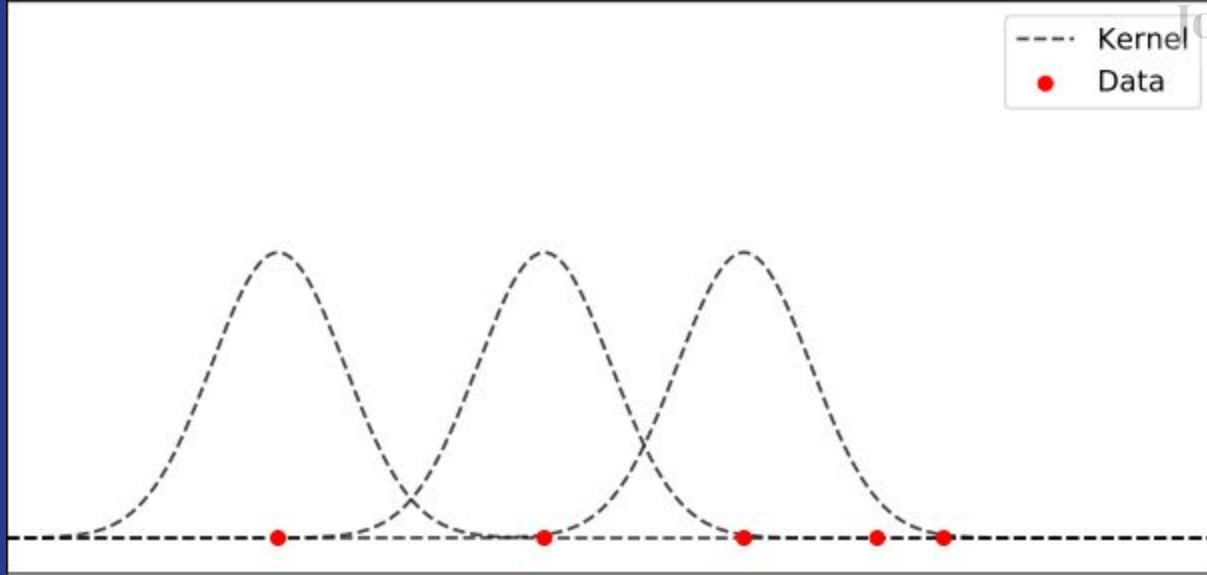
$$K(x) = \frac{1}{h\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-0.5\left(\frac{x-x_i}{h}\right)^2}$$



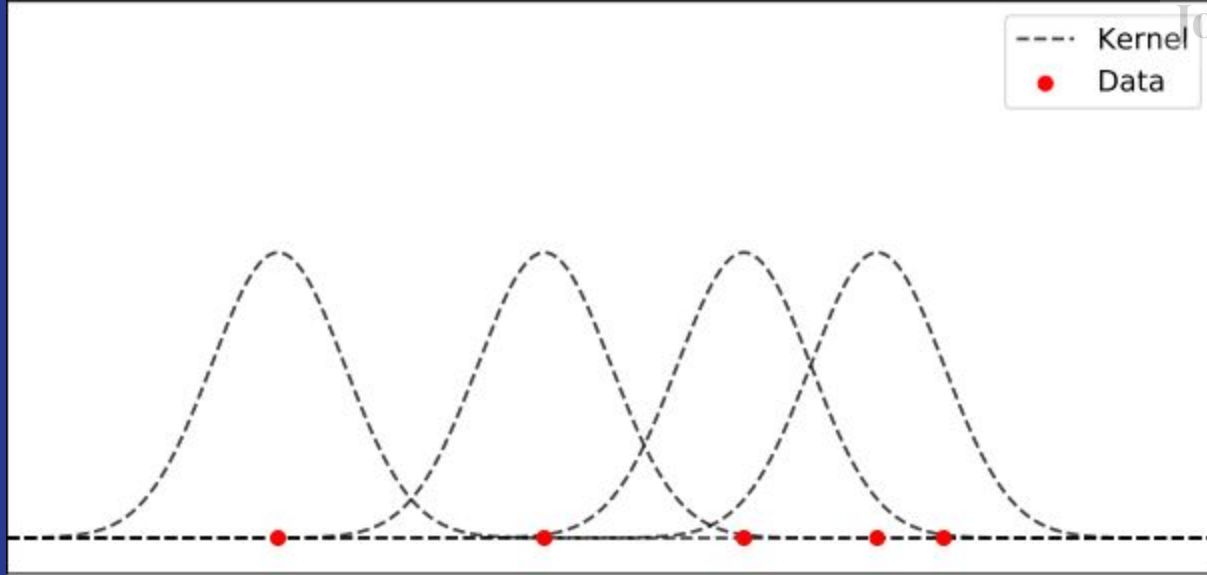
$$\hat{f}(x) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N K(x - x_i).$$

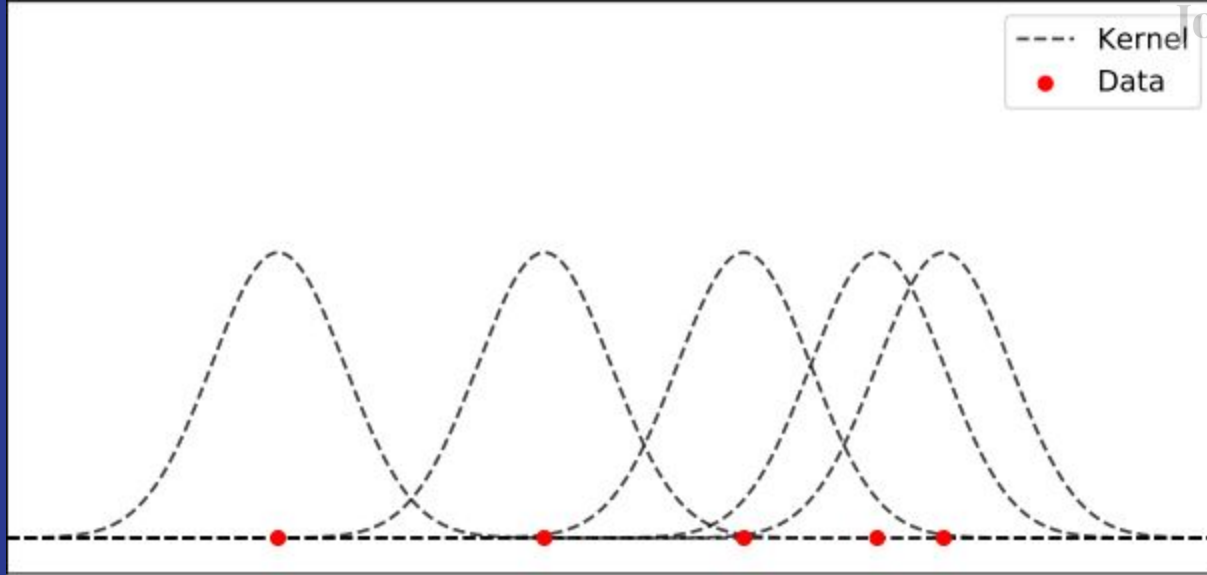
$$\hat{f}(x) = \frac{1}{Nh} \sum_{i=1}^N K \left( \frac{x - x_i}{h} \right).$$

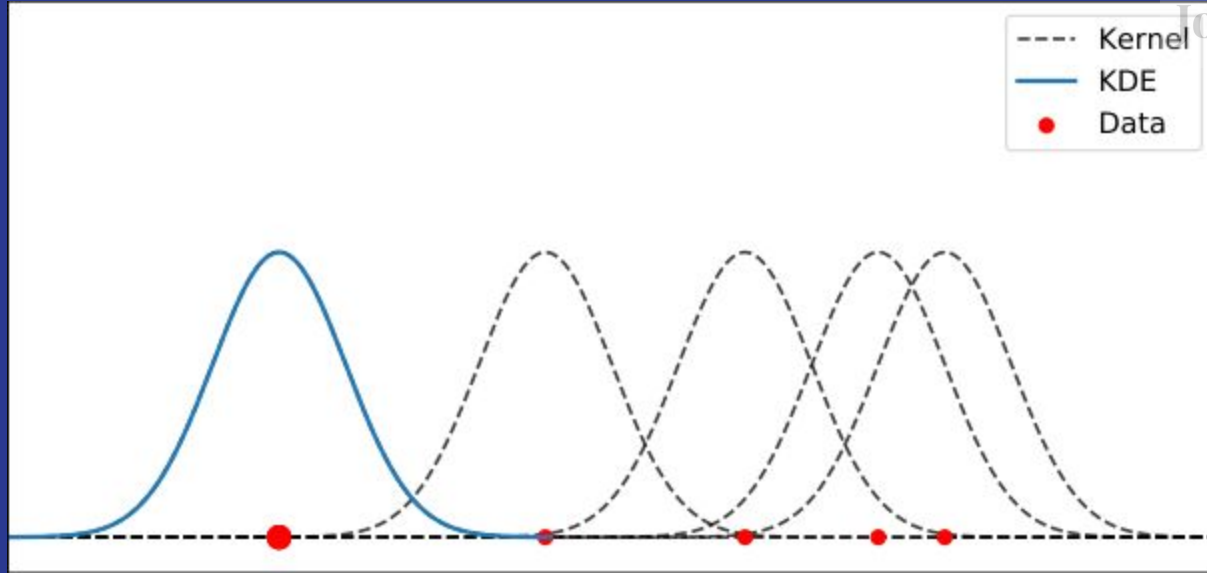


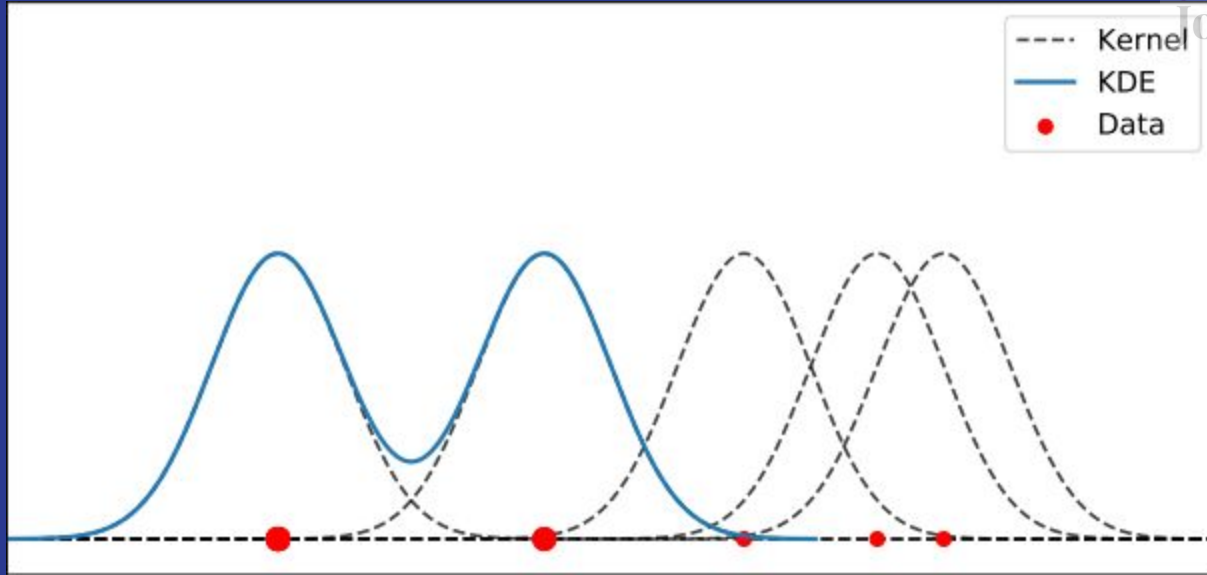


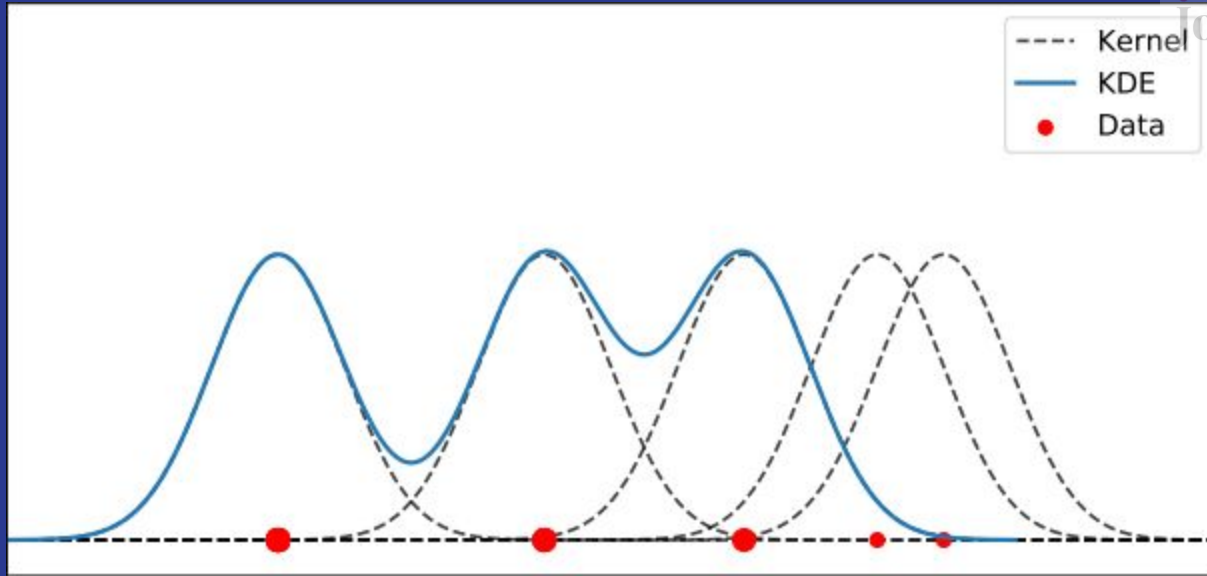


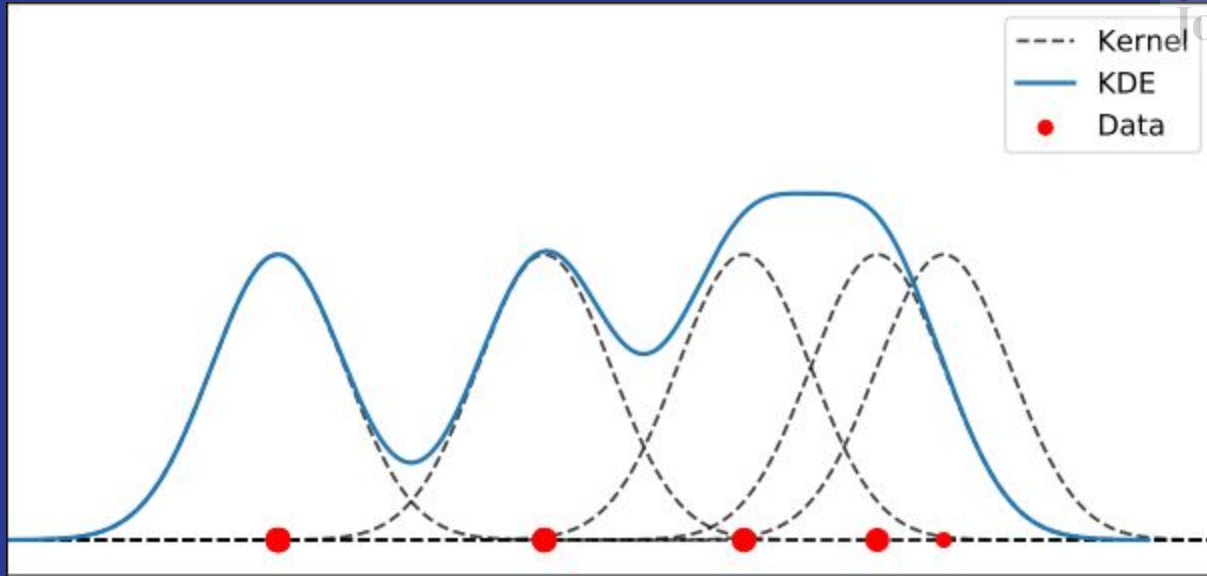


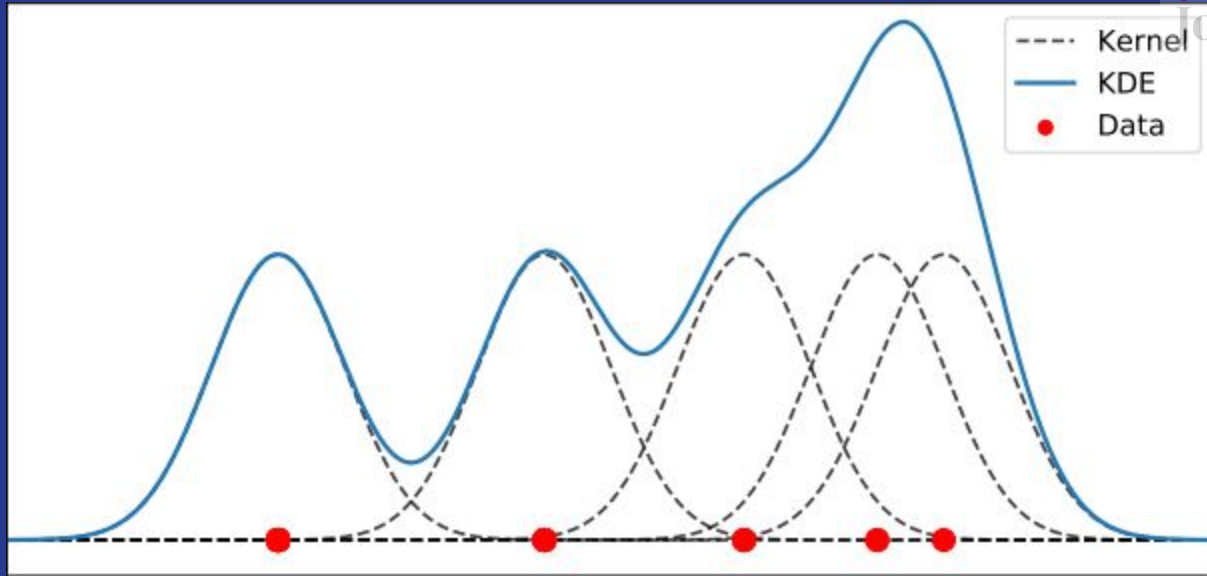


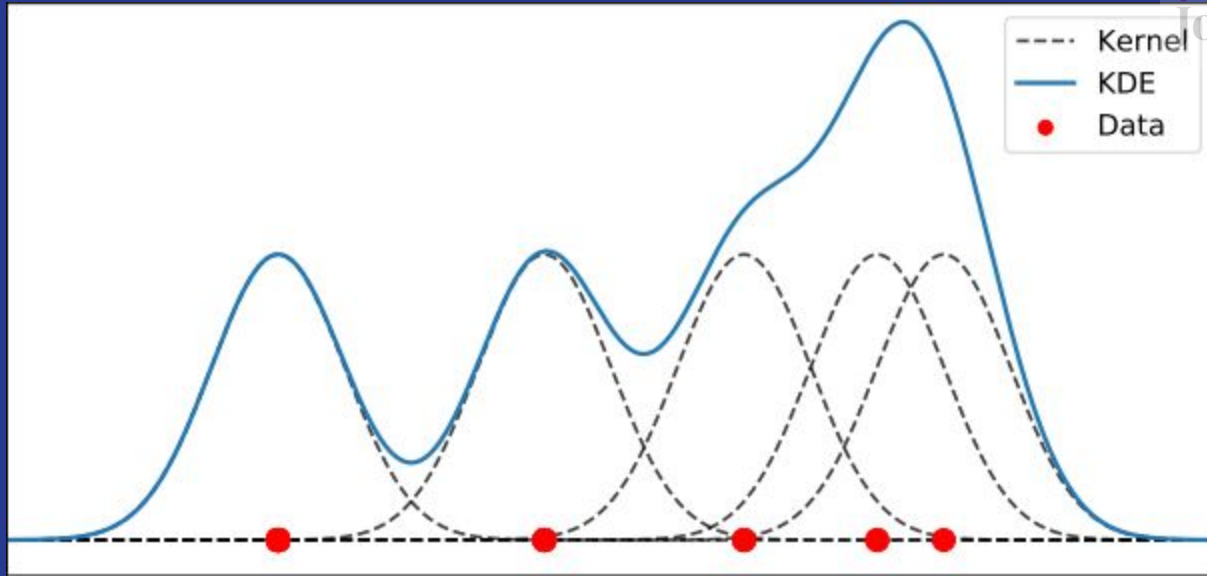












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