Data Statistics Introduction

on the nature of observations

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DATA STATISTICS INTRODUCTION

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DATA PRODUCTION

First question : Why this dataset has been produced ? (purpose)

- Who organized the study ?
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- Designed survey on a population
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Third question : How this dataset has been practically produced ? (observations)

- Nature of the items in the Data set
- Characterization of data
- Semantic of Data

Take time to analyse the production process

ANALYSIS OF THE SET OF VARIABLES

Identification of the variables types

- Type of the variables (numbers, identifiers, ...)
- Set of values taken by the variables (bounds, sets,...)
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Identification of the variables semantic

- What is the interpretation of the variables values ? (size, weight, ...)
- What are the relations between variables (structure) ?

Take time to build a serious metadata document

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ANALYSIS OF THE TYPE OF VARIABLES

Nominal Variables : classification, membership (qualitative)

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- Methods : grouping
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Quantitative Variables : Quantities

- Real values (ratio is significant)
- Examples : amount, duration, cost ...
- Methods : sum, difference
- Operators : $+$, $-$, ($\times$, /)

Take time to define precisely the variables properties

USAGE OF VARIABLES

Response Variables

- Quantity asked by the question
- Examples : response time, iteration duration, ...

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Univariate or Multivariate

- Univariate : one variable is involved
- Multivariate : several variables are involved

Take time to identify the response/explanatory variables

DATA STATISTICS INTRODUCTION

DATA PRODUCTION PROCESS

Global Process

$$\text{Question} \Longrightarrow \text{Experiment, Survey} \Longrightarrow \text{Decision}$$

Decision = Risk

DATA PRODUCTION PROCESS

Global Process

$$\text{Question} \Longrightarrow \text{Experiment, Survey} \Longrightarrow \text{Decision}$$

$$\text{Decision} = \text{Risk}$$

Quality of Data

Specification of the Data

- Error model for the values
- Experimental/Survey bias
- Analysis limitations

Evaluate the Quality of the Decision

CRITERIA FOR THE QUALITY OF DATA (FROM EUROSTAT)

Relevance

- degree to which statistics meet current and potential needs
- could extend to varying needs

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- Variability (random error) and bias (systematic error)
- Sources of errors (experimental, coverage sampling...)

Criteria for the Quality of Data (from EuroStat)

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Timeliness

- delay between the reference point and the availability date
- trade-off against accuracy,

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- compatibility of measures

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Accessibility

- Accessibility refers to the physical conditions under which users can obtain data
- Clarity refers to the data's information environment

Extracted from *Handbook on Data Quality Assessment Methods and Tools* EuroStat Report (2013)

Other Criteria for the Quality of Data (from Berti-Equille (2007))

Interpretability

- availability of the supplementary information and metadata
- covers the underlying concepts

Unicity

- one physical observation is represented by a unique object in the Dataset
- no duplicates

Conformity to Norm

- use the standardized encoding (reals, strings, statistical variables)

Consistency

- duplicated informations have the same value

PRE-PROCESSING OF DATA

Before any analysis : check the Data

Question on the Quality

- Are there missing values ? almost yes
- How many sampling are missing ?
- Is there a bias for missing data or randomly spread ?
- Is the bias in the dataset sufficiently important to modify the analysis (estimators, tests,...) ?

Give potential explanations

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Identification of Data Problems

Model of the Dataset (types, semantic,...)

- Missing Data (none or partial value)
- Non relevant
- Duplicated

Give potential explanations

PRE-PROCESSING OF DATA (2)

Distributions of Data Problems

Analyse the position of missing values in the Dataset

- MCAR, Missing Completely at random (unpredictable missing)
- MAR, Missing at random (predictable values : model)
- MNAR, Non missing at random

PRE-PROCESSING OF DATA (2)

Distributions of Data Problems

Analyse the position of missing values in the Dataset

- MCAR, Missing Completely at random (unpredictable missing)
- MAR, Missing at random (predictable values : model)
- MNAR, Non missing at random

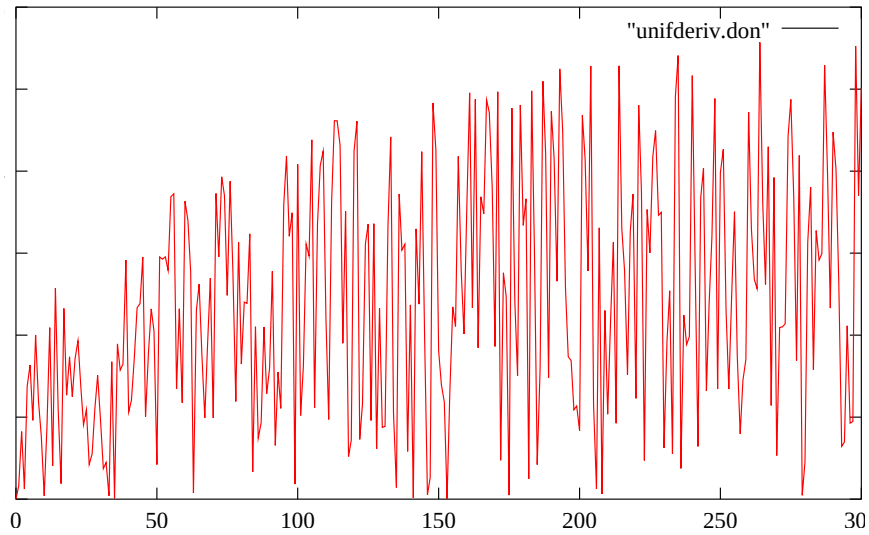
Processing Missing Data

- Do nothing
- Remove samples with missing values
- Weighted analysis
- Value imputation (central tendency, EM, regression, random hot deck, neighbouring,...)

Report the method that has been used

DATA STATISTICS INTRODUCTION

CONTROL OF EXPERIMENTS (1)



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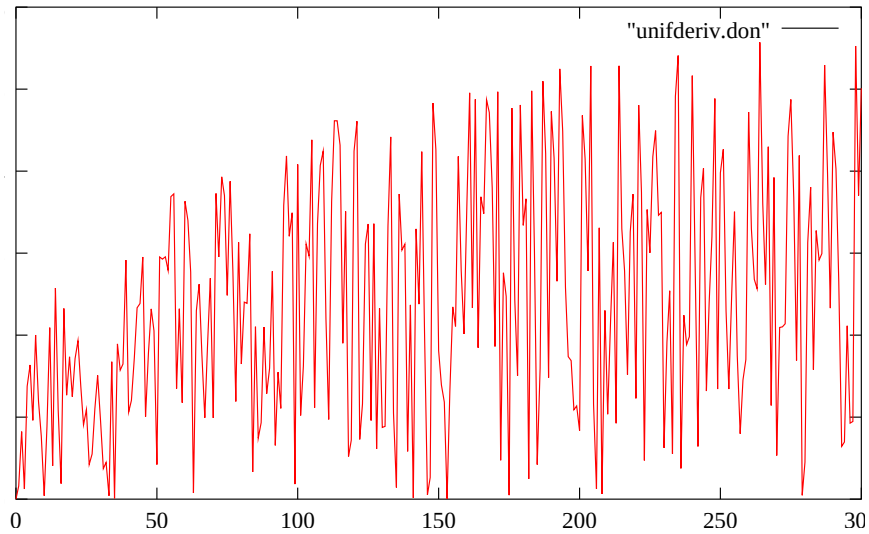
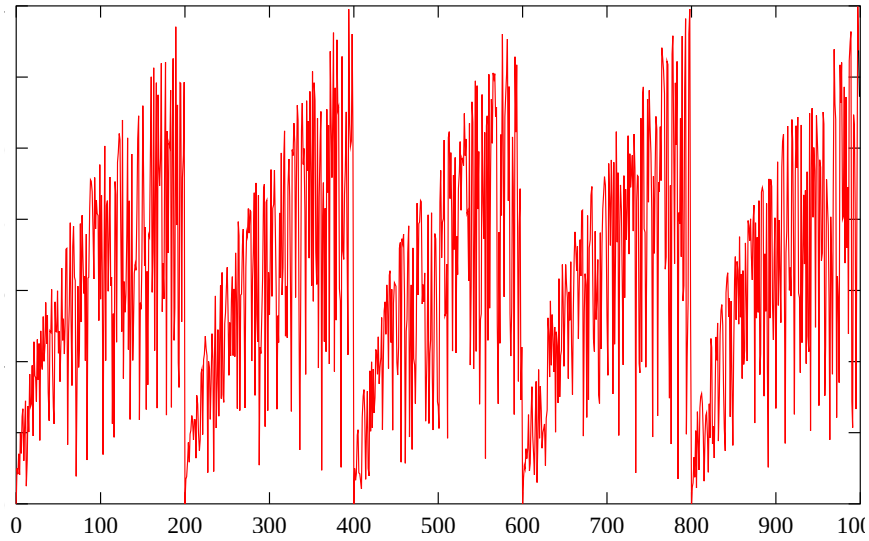


Tendency analysis

non homogeneous experiment
$\Rightarrow$ model the evolution of experiment
estimate and compensate tendency
explain why

CONTROL OF EXPERIMENTS (2)



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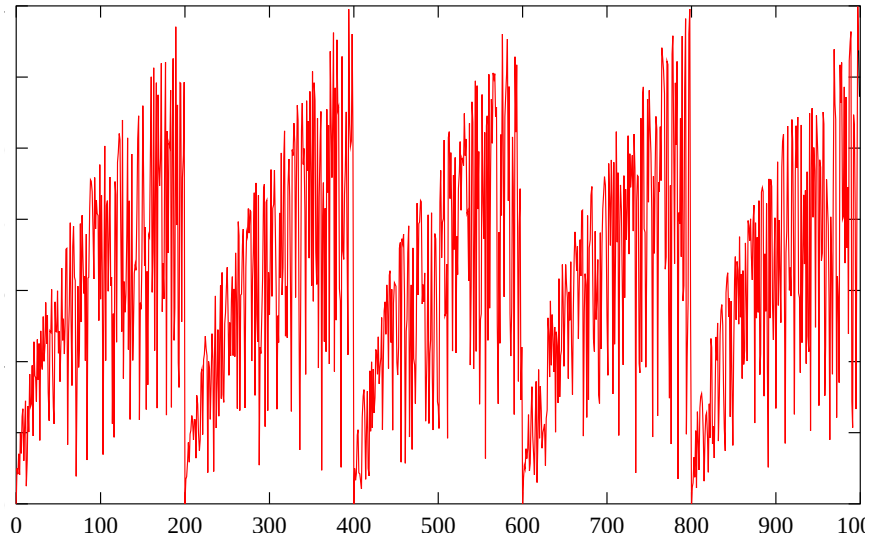
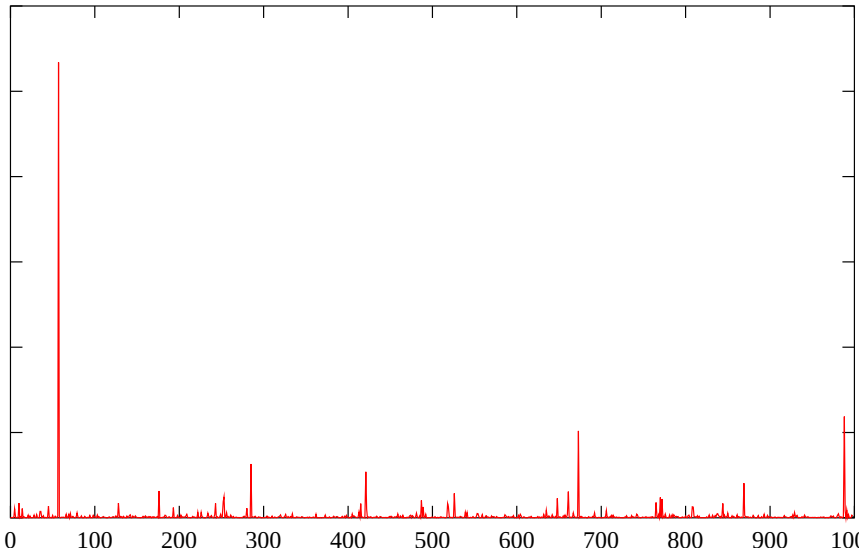


Periodicity analysis

periodic evolution of the experimental environment ?
$\Rightarrow$ model the evolution of experiment
Fourier analysis of the sample
Integration on time (sliding window analysis) Danger : size of the window
Wavelet analysis
explain why

CONTROL OF EXPERIMENTS (3)



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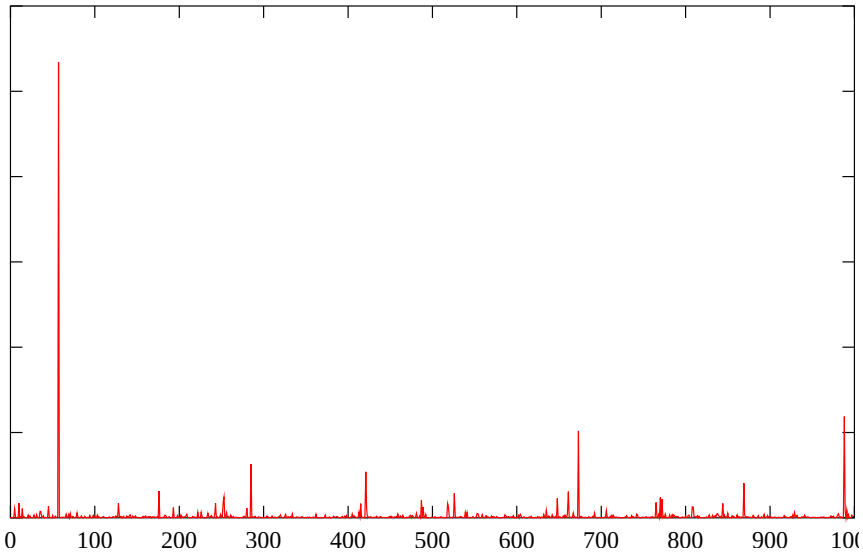
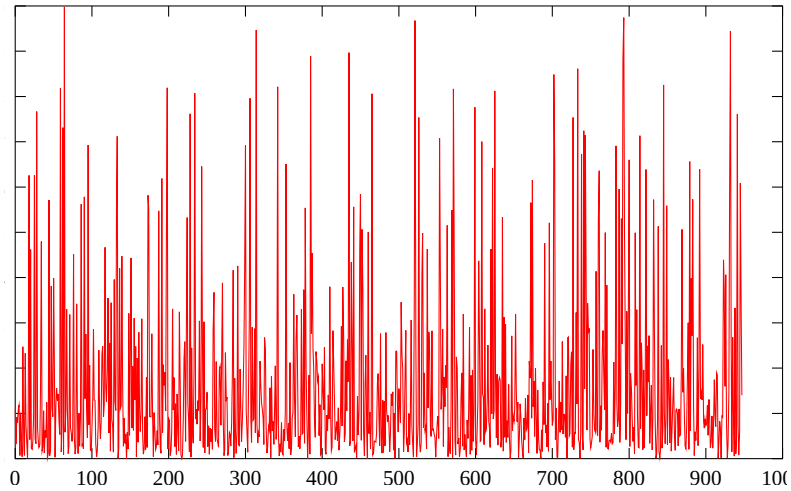


Non significant values

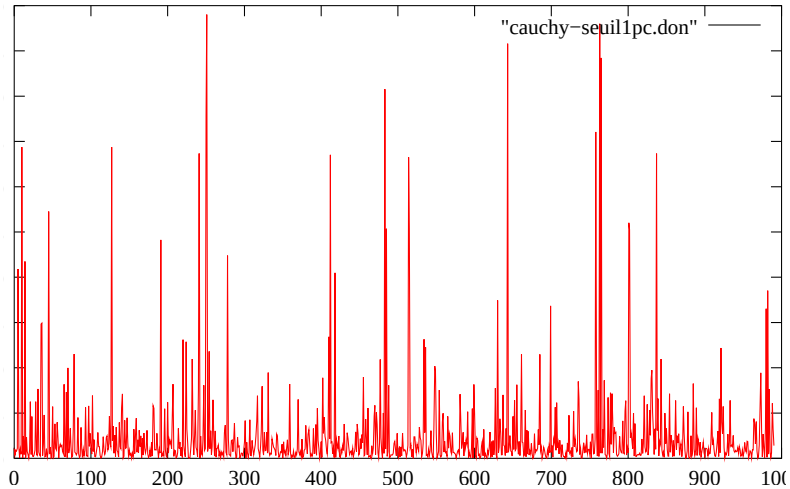
extraordinary behaviour of experimental environment
rare events with different orders of magnitude
$\Rightarrow$ threshold by value
Danger : choice of the threshold : indicate the rejection rate
$\Rightarrow$ threshold by quantile
Danger : choice of the percentage : indicate the rejection value
explain why

CONTROL OF EXPERIMENTS (4)

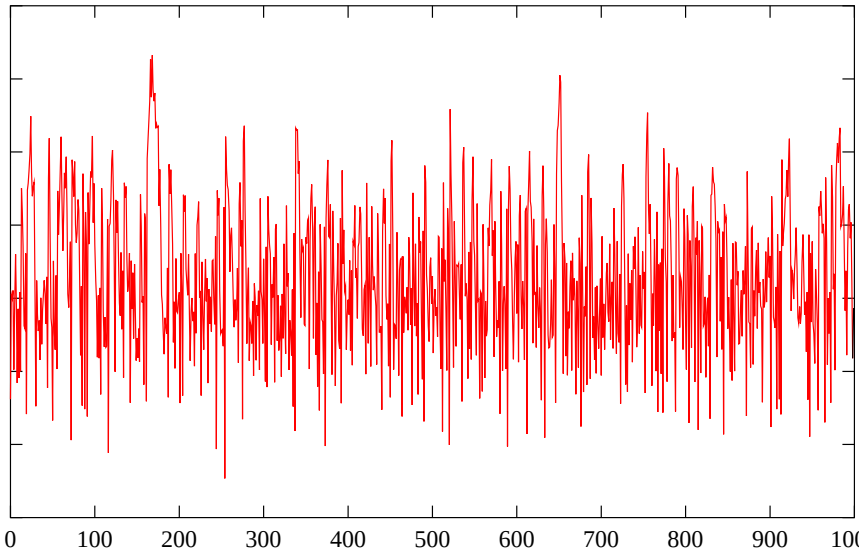
Threshold value : 10



Threshold percentage : 1%



CONTROL OF EXPERIMENTS (5)



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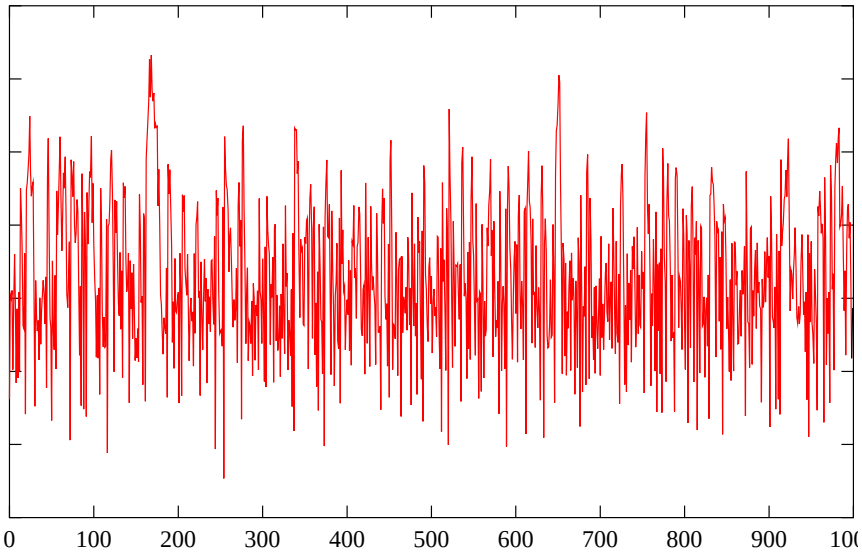
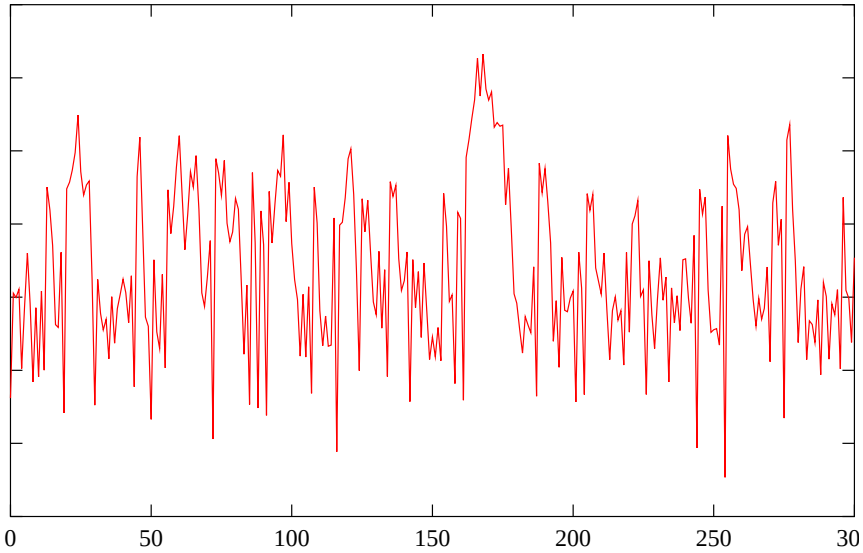


looks like correct experiments
Statistically independent
Statistically homogeneous

CONTROL OF EXPERIMENTS (5BIS)

Zooming



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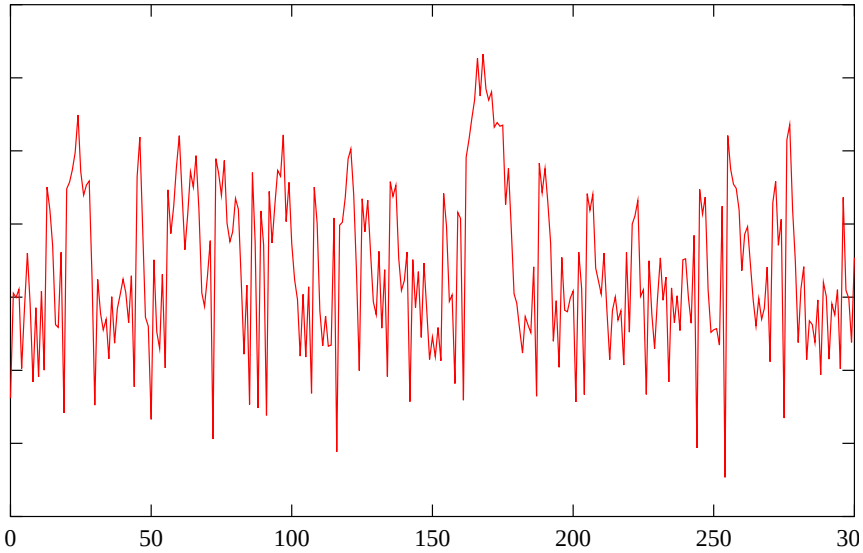


Autocorrelation

Danger time correlation among samples
experiments impact on experiments
$\Rightarrow$ stationarity analysis
autocorrelation estimation (ARMA)

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

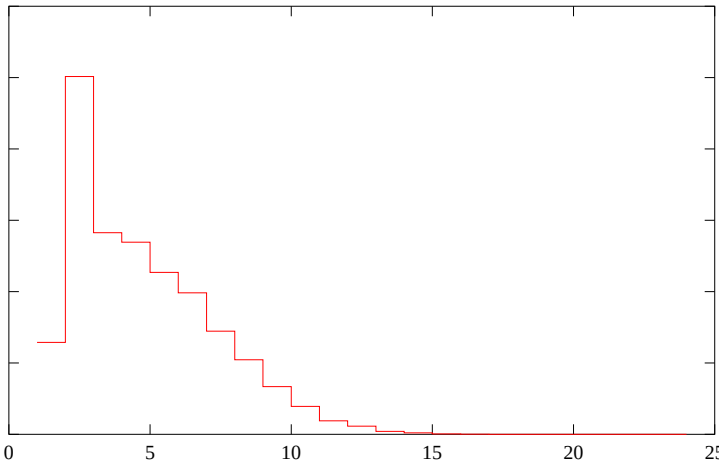
- Deterministic (controlled error non significant (white noise))
- Statistic (the system is non deterministic)

Sample analysis

- Identification of the response set
- Structure of the response set (measure)

DISTRIBUTION ANALYSIS

Summarize data in a **histogram**

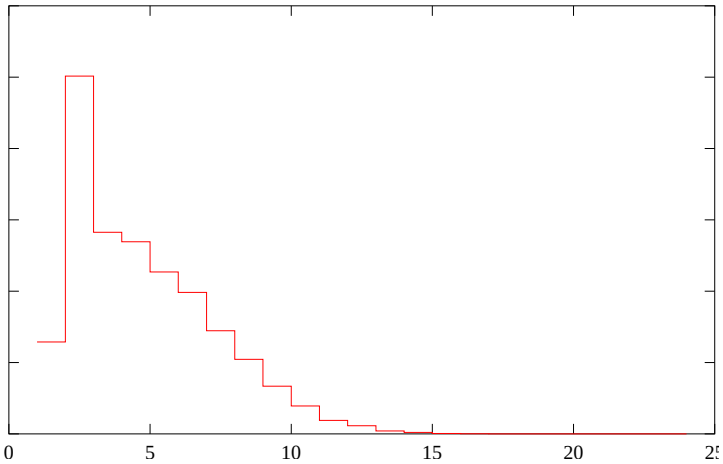


Shape analysis

- unimodal / multimodal
- variability
- symmetric / dissymmetric (skewness)
- flatness (kurtosis)

$\Longrightarrow$ **Central tendency analysis**
$\Longrightarrow$ **Variability analysis around the central tendency**

MODE VALUE



Mode

- **Categorical data**
- Most frequent value
- highly unstable value
- for continuous value distribution depends on the histogram step
- interpretation depends on the flatness of the histogram

$\Longrightarrow$ **Use it carefully**
$\Longrightarrow$ **Predictor function**

MEDIAN VALUE

Median

- **Ordered data**
- Split the sample in two equal parts

$$\sum_{i \leqslant Median} f_i \leqslant \frac{1}{2} \leqslant \sum_{i \leqslant Median+1} f_i .$$

- more stable value
- does not depends on the histogram step
- difficult to combine (two samples)

$\Longrightarrow$ **Randomized algorithms**

MEAN VALUE

Mean

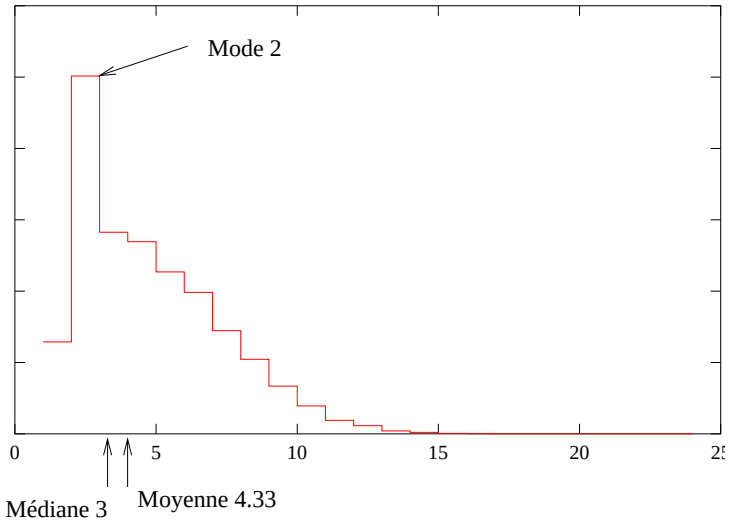
- **Vector space**
- Average of values

$$Mean = \frac{1}{Sample\_Size} \sum x_i = \sum_x x.f_x.$$

- stable value
- does not depends on the histogram step
- easy to combine (two samples $\Rightarrow$ weighted mean)

$\Longrightarrow$ **Additive problems (cost, durations, length,...)**

CENTRAL TENDENCY



Complementarity

- Valid if the sample is "Well-formed"
- **Semantic of the observation**
- Goal of analysis

$\Longrightarrow$ **Additive problems (cost, durations, length,...)**

CENTRAL TENDENCY (2)

Summary of Means

- Avoid means if possible
  Loses information
- Arithmetic mean
  When sum of raw values has physical meaning
  Use for summarizing times (not rates)
- Harmonic mean
  Use for summarizing rates (not times)
- Geometric mean
  Not useful when time is best measure of perf
  Useful when multiplicative effects are in play

VARIABILITY

Categorical data (finite set)

f_i : empirical frequency of element i
Empirical entropy

$$H(f) = \sum_i f_i \log f_i.$$

Measure the empirical distance with the uniform distribution

- $H(f) \geqslant 0$
- $H(f) = 0$ iff the observations are reduced to a unique value
- $H(f)$ is maximal for the uniform distribution

VARIABILITY (2)

Ordered data

Quantiles : quartiles, deciles, etc
Sort the sample :

$$(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) \longrightarrow (x_{(1)}, x_{(2)}, \cdots, x_{(n)});$$

$$Q_1 = x_{(n/4)};\ Q_2 = x_{(n/2)} = Median;\ Q_3 = x_{(3n/4)}.$$

For deciles

$$d_i = argmax_i\{\sum_{j \leqslant i} f_j \leqslant \frac{i}{10}\}.$$

Utilization as quantile/quantile plots to compare distributions

VARIABILITY (3)

Vectorial data

Quadratic error for the mean

$$Var(X) = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{1}^{n}(x_i - \bar{x}_n)^2.$$

Properties :

$$\begin{aligned} Var(X) &\geqslant 0; \\ Var(X) &= \overline{x^2} - (\bar{x})^2, \text{ où } \overline{x^2} = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2. \\ Var(X + cste) &= Var(X); \\ Var(\lambda X) &= \lambda^2 Var(X). \end{aligned}$$