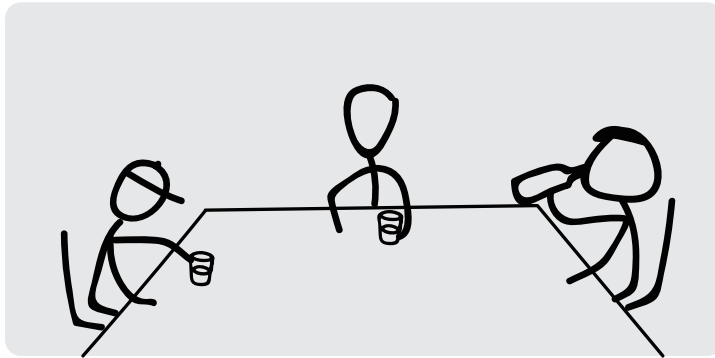


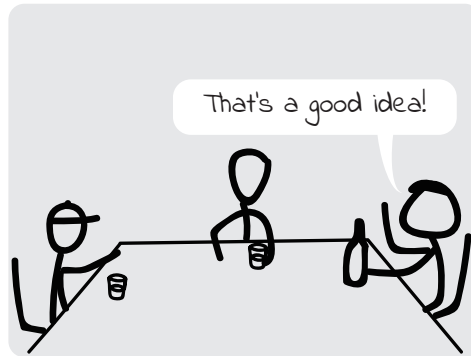
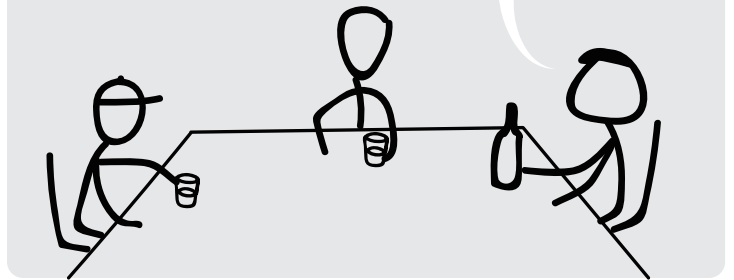


Boxplot

Introduction



Do you guys have any plan for the coming Easter holiday?



That's a good idea!



It seems we need to find a place with high chance of snow.

The Cursed Hill The Golden Tip Linsons Peak Pyggar Hillside The Raging Top

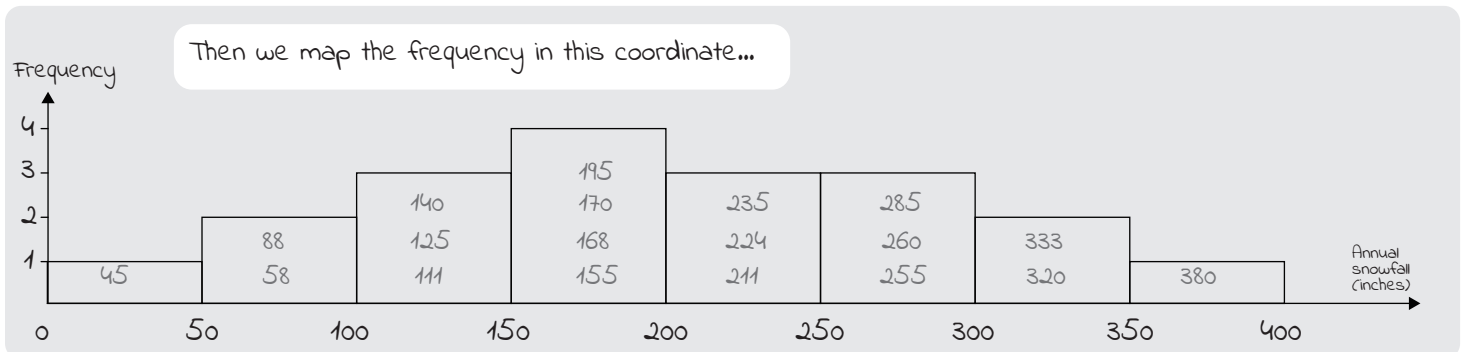
Year	Snowfall	Year	Snowfall	Year	Snowfall	Year	Snowfall	Year	Snowfall
2018	45	2018	...	2018	...	2018	...	2018	...
2017	58	2017	...	2017	...	2017	...	2017	...
2016	111	2016	...	2016	...	2016	...	2016	...
2015	155	2015	...	2015	...	2015	...	2015	...
2014	211	2014	...	2014	...	2014	...	2014	...
2013	255	2013	...	2013	...	2013	...	2013	...
2012	320	2012	...	2012	...	2012	...	2012	...
2011	...	2011	...	2011	...	2011	...	2011	...
...

I find 5 mountains, and the data of annual snowfall for each mountain in the past 19 years.

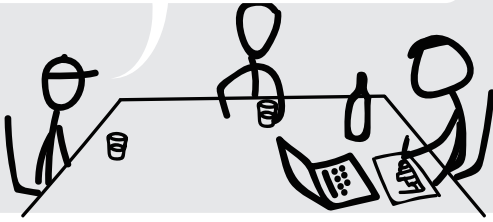
To see how these data are distributed, we should visualize them. Let's start from the first one, The Cursed Hill, and sort the snowfall value into 8 groups in an ascending order:

45 88 125 140 155 168 170 195 211 224 235 255 260 285 320 333 380

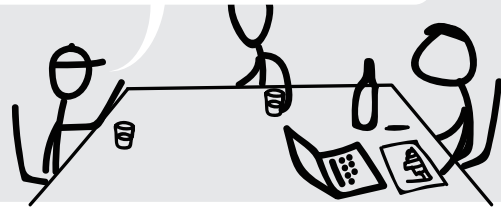
0 - 49 50 - 99 100 - 149 150 - 199 200 - 249 250 - 299 300 - 349 350 - 399



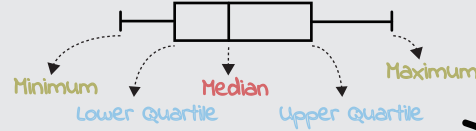
Are you making histograms for all of them?



Why not using a Box-and-whisker plot?

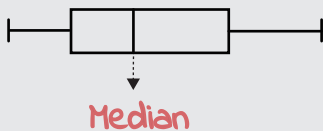


A box-and-whisker plot is also known as a **boxplot**. It's a good way to summarize large amounts of data and compare among several data sets.

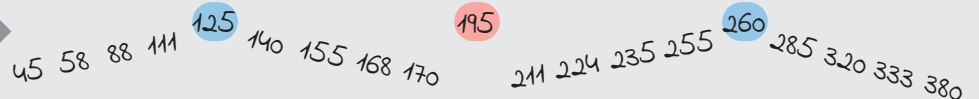
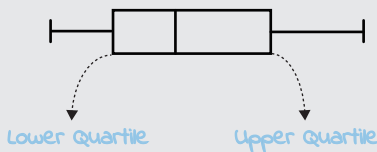


To construct a box-plot, we need these **5** values.

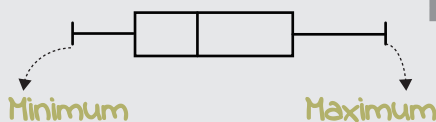
The 'median' splits the data set into **two equal groups**.



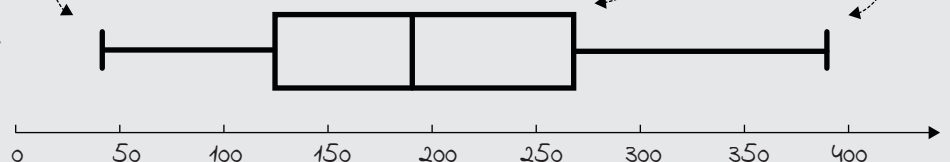
The 'lower quartile' and 'upper quartile' are the median values of lower half and higher half respectively.

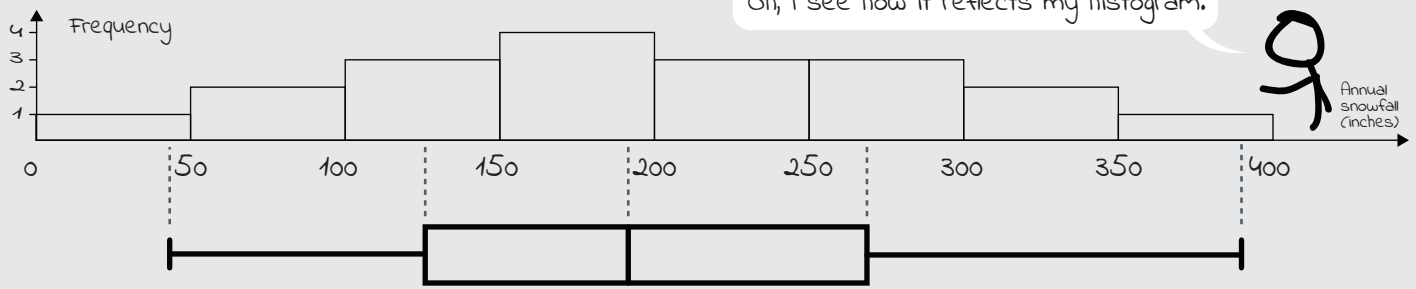


Find the 'minimum' and 'maximum'.

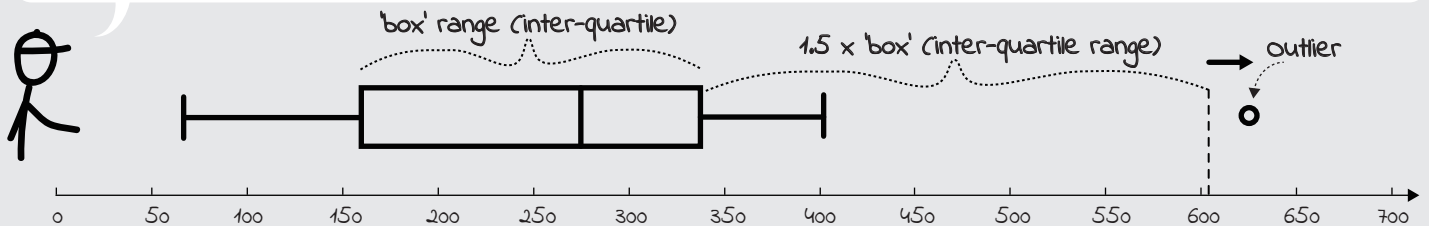


The last step, put these 5 values on the axis, draw a 'box' between 'lower quartile' and 'upper quartile' and link two 'whiskers' to 'minimum' and 'maximum'.

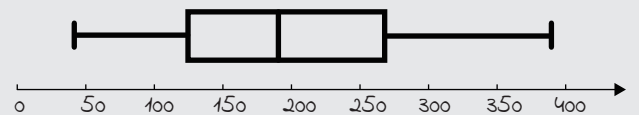




In boxplots the whiskers are generally defined as 1.5 times the 'box' (inter-quartile range) below the lower quartile and beyond the upper quartile. Anything outside this range is considered as an outlier.



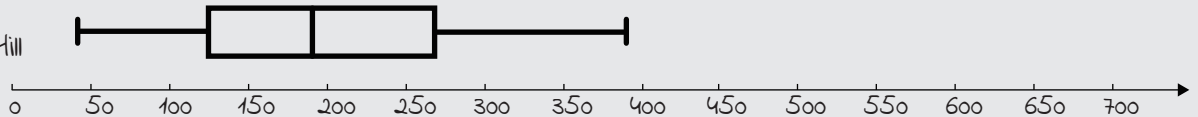
Great! How can we use boxplots to make decision?



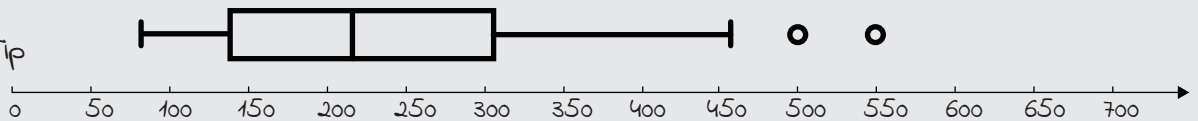
This is only for The Cursed Hill, we need box-plots for the rest, then I'll explain it.

Here we go:

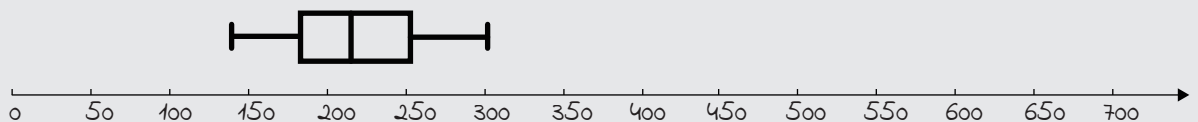
The Cursed Hill



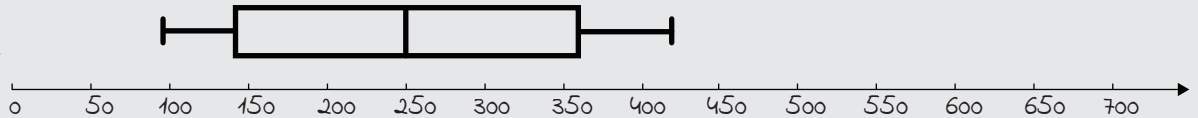
The Golden Tip



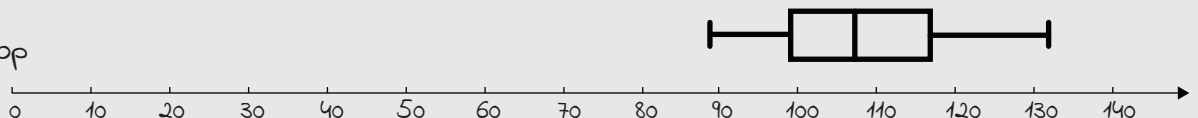
Linsons Peak

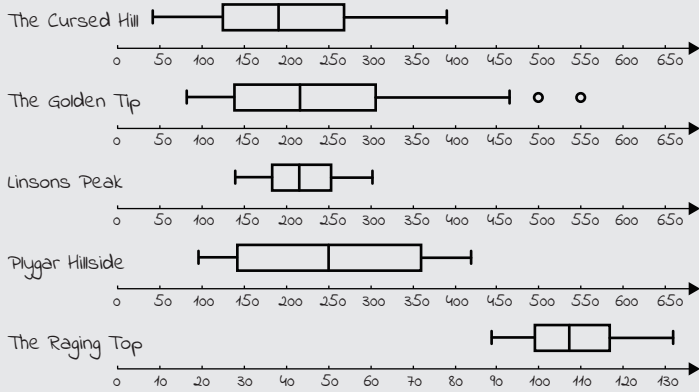


Plygar Hillside

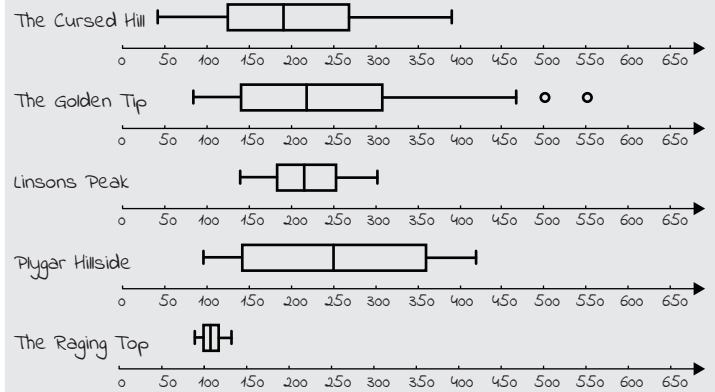


The Raging Top



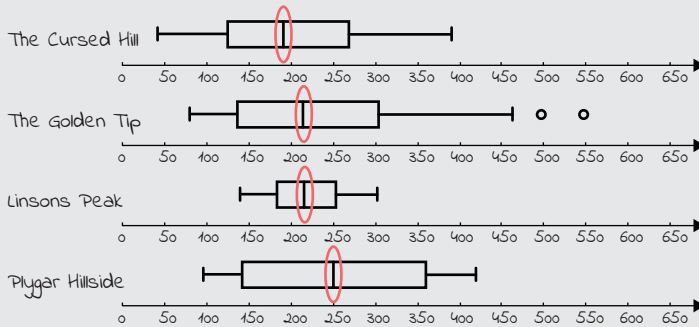


If you see carefully, you'll see one of them has a **different scale**. Don't fall into that pitfall.

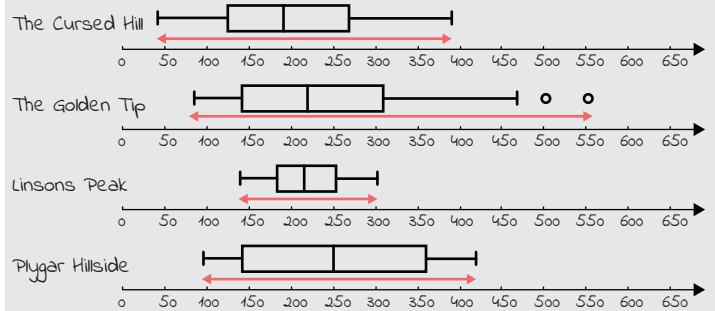


It's The Raging Top, which has the annual snowfall always under 150 inches, let's exclude it.

For the rest, by **comparing the median**, The Golden Tip, Linsons Peak and Playgar Hillside seem better than The Cursed Hill, because they have higher medians than The Cursed Hill.

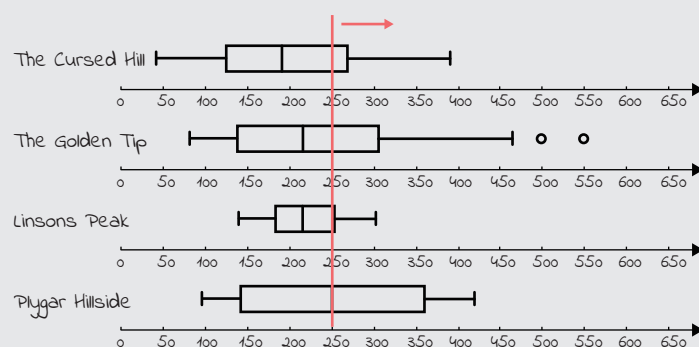


The extreme values tell us two messages, sample **minimum**, **maximum** and **variance**.

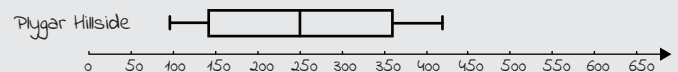


The greater variance it has, the more spread out annual snowfall data is. Smaller variance indicate the data of snowfall doesn't vary as much from year to year.

Finally, if you're interested in which mountain has **greater chance** to receive snowfall more than a certain value, I think more than 250 inches is ideal for skiing.

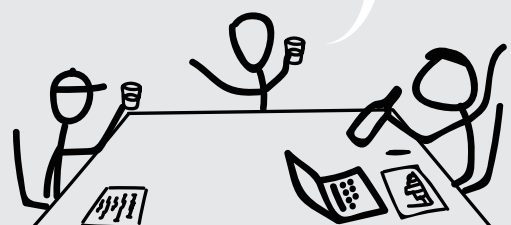


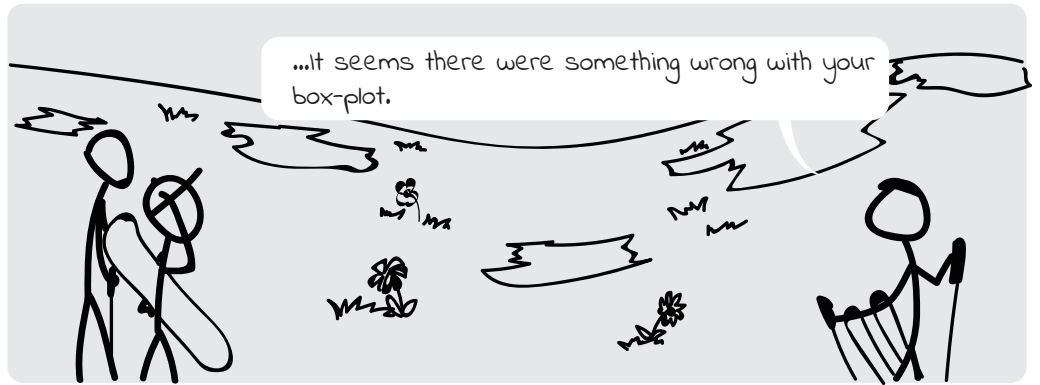
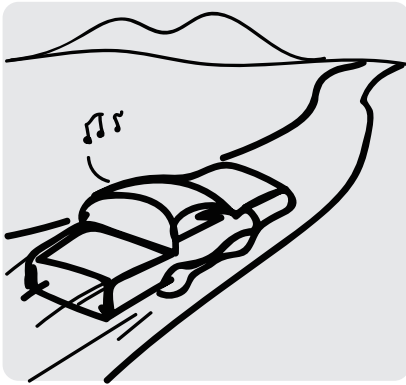
So, which mountain has higher chance to receive more than 250 inches snowfall and smaller variance?



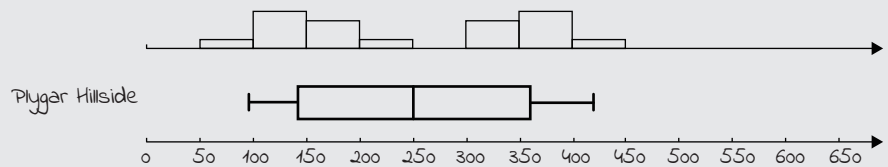
Yes, it's Playgar Hillside!

Yah! I can't wait for Easter holiday!





Let me check the data again.. oh no! It's a bimodal distribution.



when the data are distributed into "bimodal" rather than "one lump" cases, a box-plot would not give us any evidence of this, unfortunately, this year has little snowfall.

...So bad!



...anyway, just put your box-plot away, let's have a picnic.

