

## PDAT 617 Zoom Discussion 6

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### Statistics in Python:

- **SciPy**: is a Python module that provides an extended range of random number generators, probability distributions and statistical tests.
- **Statsmodels**: is a Python module that provides classes and functions for the estimation of many different statistical models, as well as for conducting statistical tests, and statistical data exploration.

**Scipy** can compute the PDF, CDF and inverse CDF, fitting parameters using MLE, and compute various moments.

- **dist.rvs**
- **dist.pdf**
- **dist.cdf** ,
- **dist.ppf** : Inverse CDF evaluation
- **dist.median/dist.mean** .
- **dist.moment** .
- **dist.varr/ dist.std** .

### Hypothesis test in Scipy/Statsmodels

- `import scipy.stats as stats; import statsmodels.api as sm`
- **One sample t-test** : `stats.ttest_1samp(data, .11)` ; `d1 = sm.stats.DescrStatsW(data)` `d1.ttest-mean(value=0.11, alternative=two-sided)` .
- **One sample Proportion Z test** : `sm.stats.proportions-ztest(x, n, p0, alternative = larger,prop-var= 0.5)`
- **2- sample t-test (Independent)** : `stats.ttest_ind(carpted, uncarpted)`; `sm.stats.ttest-ind(carpted,uncarpted,alternative=larger)`
- **2 sample t-test (Paired)** : `stats.ttest_rel(father, son)`; `d2.ttest-mean(value=0, alternative=smaller)`
- **2 sample proportion test** : `sm.stats.proportions-ztest(x1, n1,alternative = smaller)`

- **Analysis of Variance Test (ANOVA):** stats.f-oneway() :
- **Pearson's Correlation Coefficient** : stats.pearsonr(data1, data2)

**Linear Regression in Python :**

$$\hat{y} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \beta_2 x + \dots + \beta_n x$$

Our task: estimate  $\beta'_i$ s based on the available data

- from sklearn.linear-model import LinearRegression
- lm = LinearRegression().fit(X,Y)
- model = lm.fit(X-train, Y-train)