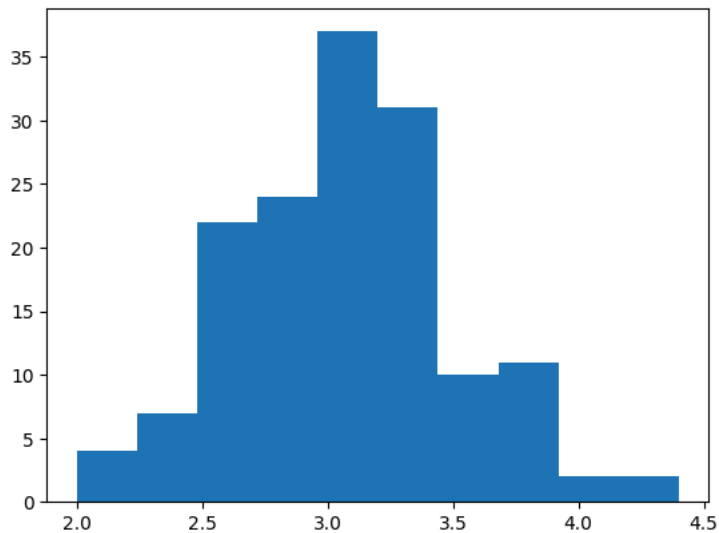


## ✓ 정규성 검정

- 정규 분포를 따르는지 검정

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
df = sns.load_dataset('iris')
plt.hist(df['sepal_width'])
from scipy.stats import shapiro
print(shapiro(df['sepal_width']))
```

ShapiroResult(statistic=0.9849168062210083, pvalue=0.10112646222114563)



## ✓ 등분산 검정

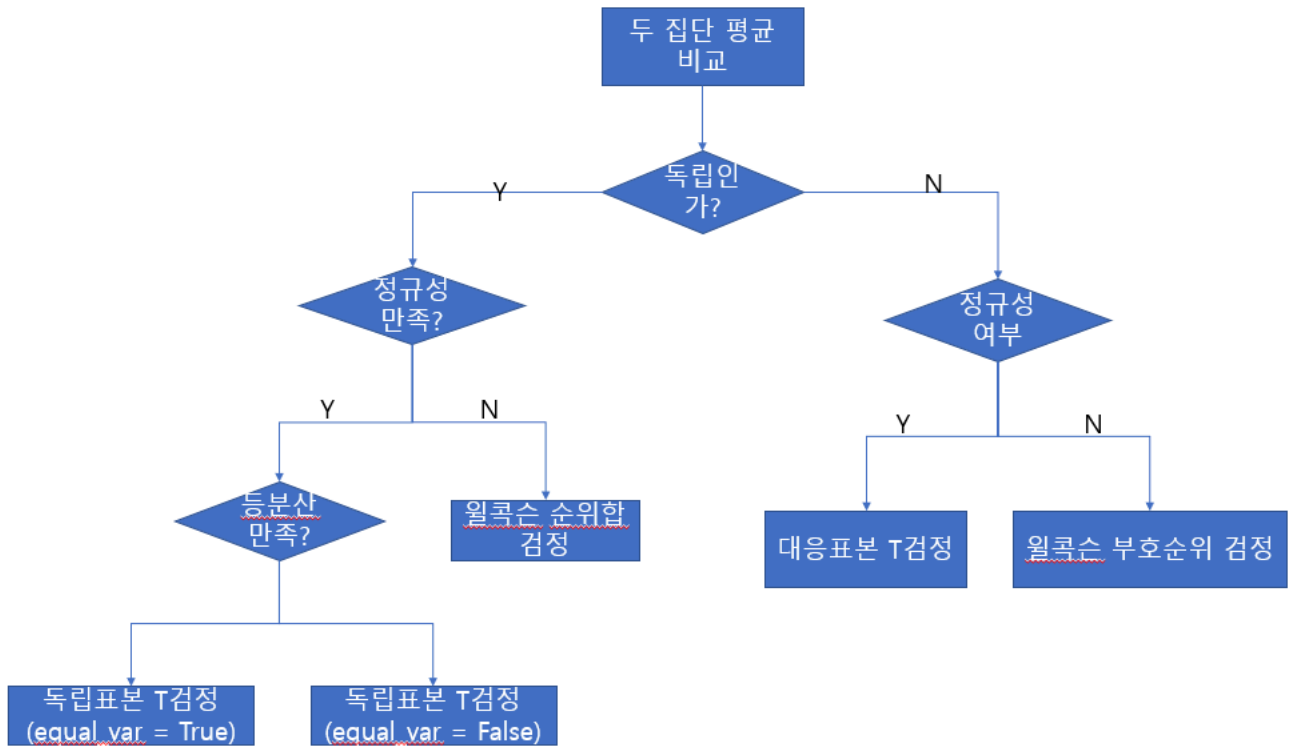
- 각 데이터가 같은 분산을 가지는지(등분산) 검정

```
df
from scipy.stats import bartlett
a = df.loc[df['species'] == 'setosa', 'sepal_length']
b = df.loc[df['species'] == 'versicolor', 'sepal_length']
```

```
bartlett(a,b)
```

BartlettResult(statistic=6.891726740802407, pvalue=0.008659557933880048)

## 두 집단 검정



## ✓ T 검정 (평균값 검정)

가정: 모집단이 정규분포를 이루고 종속변수가 연속형이다

- 일표본 T검정 (One sample T-Test)
  - 기준이 되는 평균값이 문제에 주어짐
  - 귀무가설(H0): 모평균과 표본 평균이 같다.(차이가 없다)
  - 대립가설(H1): 모평균과 표본 평균에 유의미한 차이가 있다.

## ✓ 1) anscombe데이터에서 x의 평균이 8.0점인지 통계적 검정을 수행하라. (단, 유의수준은 0.5)

```
# anscombe 데이터에서 X의 평균이 8.0점인지 통계적 검정을 수행
import seaborn as sns
from scipy.stats import shapiro
from scipy import stats
data = sns.load_dataset('anscombe')
print('shapiro result : ', shapiro(data['x']))
```

```
#모평균
mean = 8.0
t_stat , p_value = stats.ttest_1samp(data['x'],mean)
print(p_value)
```

```
shapiro result : ShapiroResult(statistic=0.9406659603118896, pvalue=0.024983162060379982)
0.04413626555962819
```

- 이표본 T 검정
  - 독립 T 검정: 두 개의 독립된 그룹의 평균이 통계적으로 유의미하게 다른지 확인
    - 정규성, 등분산성 검정 필요
  - 대응표본 T검정: 같은 집단의 두 조건에서의 평균을 비교하기 위해 사용
    - 1) A 평균 ≠ B 평균 (양측검정)
    - 2) A 평균 > B 평균 (우단측검정)
    - 3) A 평균 < B 평균 (좌단측검정)

```
data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 44 entries, 0 to 43
Data columns (total 3 columns):
#   Column    Non-Null Count  Dtype
---

```

```
0  dataset    44 non-null    object
1   x         44 non-null    float64
2   y         44 non-null    float64
dtypes: float64(2), object(1)
memory usage: 1.2+ KB
```

```
# 독립 T 검정
```

```
t_stat, p_value = stats.ttest_ind(data['x'], data['y'])# alternative = 'greater' : 우단측 검정 / 'less' : 좌단측 검정
```

```
print(p_value)
```

```
0.00954231937757824
```

```
# 대응 표본 T검정
```

```
import pandas as pd
from scipy.stats import ttest_rel
```

```
data = pd.read_csv('paired_t.csv')
```

```
data.head()
```

```
t_stat, p_val = ttest_rel(data['Before Treatment'], data['After Treatment'])
print(p_val)
```

```
0.033760144362093514
```

## ✓ 순위합 검정

- 두 독립 표본 간의 차이를 비교하는 비모수적 검정
- 두 집단 간의 위치 차이를 평가하기 위해 순위를 사용.

```
# iris에서 setosa, versicolor의 꽃받침 길이 차이가 통계적으로 유의한지 검정
```

```
import seaborn as sns
iris = sns.load_dataset('iris')
```

```
setosa_sepal_length = iris.loc[iris['species'] == 'setosa', 'sepal_length']
versicolor_sepal_length = iris.loc[iris['species'] == 'versicolor', 'sepal_length']
```

```
from scipy.stats import ranksums
stat, p_value = ranksums(setosa_sepal_length, versicolor_sepal_length)
print(p_value)
```

```
8.941486415112091e-14
```

## ✓ Anova 테스트

### 일원분산분석(One-way ANOVA)

- 세 개 이상의 그룹 평균 간의 차이를 검정
- 각 샘플이 독립성, 정규성, 등분산성을 만족하는지 확인 필요

```
import seaborn as sns
data = sns.load_dataset('diamonds')
from scipy import stats
f_stat, p_value = stats.f_oneway(data['x'], data['y'], data['z'])
print(p_value)
```

```
0.0
```

## ✓ 이원배치분산분석

- 두 개의 범주형 독립 변수와 한 개의 연속형 종속 변수 간의 평균차이를 분석하는 통계 방법

```
!pip install pingouin
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: pingouin in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (0.5.4)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pingouin) (1.25.2)
Requirement already satisfied: scipy in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pingouin) (1.11.4)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=1.5 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pingouin) (2.0.3)
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pingouin) (3.7.1)
Requirement already satisfied: seaborn in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pingouin) (0.13.1)
Requirement already satisfied: statsmodels in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pingouin) (0.14.2)
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: scikit-learn in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pingouin) (1.2.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas-flavor in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pingouin) (0.6.0)
Requirement already satisfied: tabulate in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pingouin) (0.9.0)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pandas>=1.5->pingouin) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pandas>=1.5->pingouin) (2023.4)
Requirement already satisfied: tzdata>=2022.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pandas>=1.5->pingouin) (2024.1)
Requirement already satisfied: contourpy>=1.0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib->pingouin) (1.2.1)
Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib->pingouin) (0.12.1)
Requirement already satisfied: fonttools>=4.22.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib->pingouin) (4.51.0)
Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib->pingouin) (1.4.5)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib->pingouin) (24.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=6.2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib->pingouin) (9.4.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing>=2.3.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib->pingouin) (3.1.2)
Requirement already satisfied: xarray in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pandas-flavor->pingouin) (2023.7.0)
Requirement already satisfied: joblib>=1.1.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from scikit-learn->pingouin) (1.4.2)
Requirement already satisfied: threadpoolctl>=2.0.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from scikit-learn->pingouin) (3.5.0)
Requirement already satisfied: patsy>=0.5.6 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from statsmodels->pingouin) (0.5.6)
Requirement already satisfied: six in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from patsy>=0.5.6->statsmodels->pingouin) (1.16.0)

!pip install scikit_posthocs

Requirement already satisfied: scikit_posthocs in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (0.9.0)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from scikit_posthocs) (1.25.2)
Requirement already satisfied: scipy>=1.9.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from scikit_posthocs) (1.11.4)
Requirement already satisfied: statsmodels in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from scikit_posthocs) (0.14.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=0.20.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from scikit_posthocs) (2.0.3)
Requirement already satisfied: seaborn in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from scikit_posthocs) (0.13.1)
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from scikit_posthocs) (3.7.1)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.2 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pandas>=0.20.0->scikit_posthocs) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pandas>=0.20.0->scikit_posthocs) (2023.4)
Requirement already satisfied: tzdata>=2022.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from pandas>=0.20.0->scikit_posthocs) (2024.1)
Requirement already satisfied: contourpy>=1.0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib->scikit_posthocs) (1.2.1)
Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib->scikit_posthocs) (0.12.1)
Requirement already satisfied: fonttools>=4.22.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib->scikit_posthocs) (4.51.0)
Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib->scikit_posthocs) (1.4.5)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib->scikit_posthocs) (24.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=6.2.0 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib->scikit_posthocs) (9.4.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing>=2.3.1 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from matplotlib->scikit_posthocs) (3.1.2)
Requirement already satisfied: patsy>=0.5.6 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from statsmodels->scikit_posthocs) (0.5.6)
Requirement already satisfied: six in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from patsy>=0.5.6->statsmodels->scikit_posthocs) (1.16.0)

import pingouin as pg
import scikit_posthocs

# 이원 배치 분산분석 모델
aov = pg.anova(data = data, dv='price', between = ['cut', 'color'], detailed = True)
aov

Source      SS      DF      MS      F      p-unc      np2
0      cut  9.699679e+09      4.0  2.424920e+09  159.356253  7.880786e-136  0.011687
1      color  2.550704e+10      6.0  4.251174e+09  279.370558  0.000000e+00  0.030158
2  cut * color  1.653455e+09      24.0  6.889396e+07  4.527442  1.000780e-12  0.002012
3  Residual  8.202709e+11  53905.0  1.521697e+07      NaN      NaN      NaN

posthoc1 = pg.pairwise_tukey(data = data, dv = 'price', between = 'cut')
posthoc1

A      B      mean(A)      mean(B)      diff      se      T      p-tukey      hedges
0  Ideal  Premium  3457.541970  4584.257704  -1126.715734  43.224592  -26.066544  0.000000  -0.279710
1  Ideal  Very Good  3457.541970  3981.759891  -524.217921  45.050188  -11.636309  0.000000  -0.135992
2  Ideal  Good  3457.541970  3928.864452  -471.322481  62.703206  -7.516721  0.000000  -0.124513
3  Ideal  Fair  3457.541970  4358.757764  -901.215794  102.411549  -8.799943  0.000000  -0.237674
4  Premium  Very Good  4584.257704  3981.759891  602.497814  49.393867  12.197826  0.000000  0.144782
5  Premium  Good  4584.257704  3928.864452  655.393253  65.893298  9.946281  0.000000  0.156623
6  Premium  Fair  4584.257704  4358.757764  225.499940  104.395211  2.160060  0.195059  0.052763
7  Very Good  Good  3981.759891  3928.864452  52.895439  67.104998  0.788249  0.934115  0.013688
8  Very Good  Fair  3981.759891  4358.757764  -376.997873  105.164224  -3.584849  0.003112  -0.096819
9  Good  Fair  3928.864452  4358.757764  -429.893312  113.849404  -3.775982  0.001499  -0.117700

posthoc2 = pg.pairwise_tukey(data=data, dv = 'price', between = 'color')
posthoc2
```



	A	B	mean(A)	mean(B)	diff	se	T	p-tukey	hedges
0	D	E	3169.954096	3076.752475	93.201621	62.047242	1.502107	0.743743	0.027826
1	D	F	3169.954096	3724.886397	-554.932301	62.385265	-8.895246	0.000000	-0.153574
2	D	G	3169.954096	3999.135671	-829.181575	60.344704	-13.740751	0.000000	-0.217878
3	D	H	3169.954096	4486.669196	-1316.715100	64.287150	-20.481777	0.000000	-0.341665
4	D	I	3169.954096	5091.874954	-1921.920858	71.553080	-26.860072	0.000000	-0.477893
5	D	J	3169.954096	5323.818020	-2153.863924	88.132029	-24.439060	0.000000	-0.581089
6	E	F	3076.752475	3724.886397	-648.133922	56.478996	-11.475663	0.000000	-0.181620
7	E	G	3076.752475	3999.135671	-922.383196	54.216594	-17.012931	0.000000	-0.246661
8	E	H	3076.752475	4486.669196	-1409.916720	58.572975	-24.071113	0.000000	-0.374046
9	E	I	3076.752475	5091.874954	-2015.122479	66.466525	-30.317855	0.000000	-0.517798
10	E	J	3076.752475	5323.818020	-2247.065545	84.054805	-26.733338	0.000000	-0.621285
11	F	G	3724.886397	3999.135671	-274.249274	54.603114	-5.022594	0.000011	-0.069755
12	F	H	3724.886397	4486.669196	-761.782799	58.930930	-12.926706	0.000000	-0.190852
13	F	I	3724.886397	5091.874954	-1366.988557	66.782183	-20.469360	0.000000	-0.329445
14	F	J	3724.886397	5323.818020	-1598.931623	84.304634	-18.966118	0.000000	-0.405487
15	G	H	3999.135671	4486.669196	-487.533524	56.766332	-8.588427	0.000000	-0.118278
16	G	I	3999.135671	5091.874954	-1092.739283	64.880058	-16.842452	0.000000	-0.255277
17	G	J	3999.135671	5323.818020	-1324.682349	82.805998	-15.997420	0.000000	-0.320646
18	H	I	4486.669196	5091.874954	-605.205758	68.562208	-8.827104	0.000000	-0.136826
19	H	J	4486.669196	5323.818020	-837.148824	85.721570	-9.765906	0.000000	-0.195894
20	I	J	5091.874954	5323.818020	-231.943066	91.297279	-2.540526	0.144946	-0.050119

## ✓ 카이제곱 검정

- 독립성 검정 : 두 범주형 변수 간의 독립성을 검정
- 동질성 검정 : 여러 집단이 동일한 분포를 따르는지를 검정
- 적합도 검정 : 관측된 빈도가 기대되는 분포와 얼마나 일치하는지 검정.

```
import seaborn as sns
from scipy.stats import chi2_contingency
import pandas as pd

tips = sns.load_dataset('tips')
chi2, p, dof, expected = chi2_contingency(pd.crosstab(tips['day'], tips['smoker']))
print(p)
#
```

1.0567572499836523e-05

```
import seaborn as sns
titanic = sns.load_dataset('titanic')
titanic.info()

chi2, p, dof, expected = chi2_contingency(pd.crosstab(titanic['class'], titanic['embarked']))
print(p)
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 891 entries, 0 to 890
Data columns (total 15 columns):
#   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   survived    891 non-null    int64
1   pclass      891 non-null    int64
2   sex         891 non-null    object
3   age         714 non-null    float64
4   sibsp       891 non-null    int64
5   parch       891 non-null    int64
6   fare        891 non-null    float64
7   embarked    889 non-null    object
8   class       891 non-null    category
9   who         891 non-null    object
10  adult_male   891 non-null    bool
11  deck        203 non-null    category
```

```
12  embark_town  889 non-null    object
13   alive      891 non-null    object
14   alone      891 non-null     bool
dtypes: bool(2), category(2), float64(2), int64(4), object(5)
memory usage: 80.7+ KB
8.435267819894384e-26
```

```
import numpy as np
import scipy.stats as stats
```

```
observed = np.array([8,9,10,10,11,12])
expected = np.array([10,10,10,10,10,10])
```

```
chi2, p = stats.chisquare(f_obs = observed, f_exp = expected)
print(p)
```

```
↗ 0.9625657732472964
```