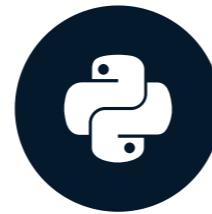


Simple random and systematic sampling

SAMPLING IN PYTHON



James Chapman

Curriculum Manager, DataCamp

Simple random sampling



Simple random sampling of coffees



Simple random sampling with pandas

```
coffee_ratings.sample(n=5, random_state=19000113)
```

	total_cup_points	variety	country_of_origin	aroma	flavor	\
437	83.25	None	Colombia	7.92	7.75	
285	83.83	Yellow Bourbon	Brazil	7.92	7.50	
784	82.08	None	Colombia	7.50	7.42	
648	82.58	Caturra	Colombia	7.58	7.50	
155	84.58	Caturra	Colombia	7.42	7.67	

	aftertaste	body	balance			
437	7.25	7.83	7.58			
285	7.33	8.17	7.50			
784	7.42	7.67	7.42			
648	7.42	7.67	7.42			
155	7.75	8.08	7.83			

Systematic sampling



Systematic sampling - defining the interval

```
sample_size = 5  
pop_size = len(coffee_ratings)  
print(pop_size)
```

1338

```
interval = pop_size // sample_size  
print(interval)
```

267

Systematic sampling - selecting the rows

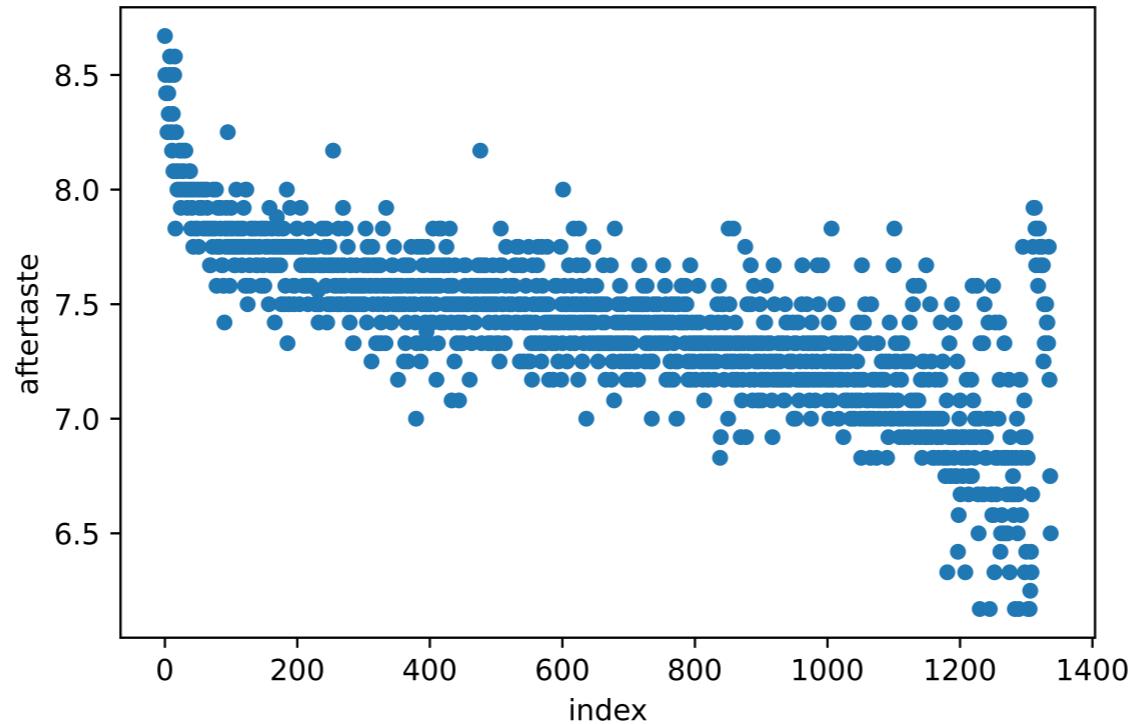
```
coffee_ratings.iloc[::interval]
```

	total_cup_points	variety	country_of_origin	aroma	flavor	aftertaste	\
0	90.58	None	Ethiopia	8.67	8.83	8.67	
267	83.92	None	Colombia	7.83	7.75	7.58	
534	82.92	Bourbon	El Salvador	7.50	7.50	7.75	
801	82.00	Typica	Taiwan	7.33	7.50	7.17	
1068	80.50	Other	Taiwan	7.17	7.17	7.17	

	body	balance
0	8.50	8.42
267	7.75	7.75
534	7.92	7.83
801	7.50	7.33
1068	7.17	7.25

The trouble with systematic sampling

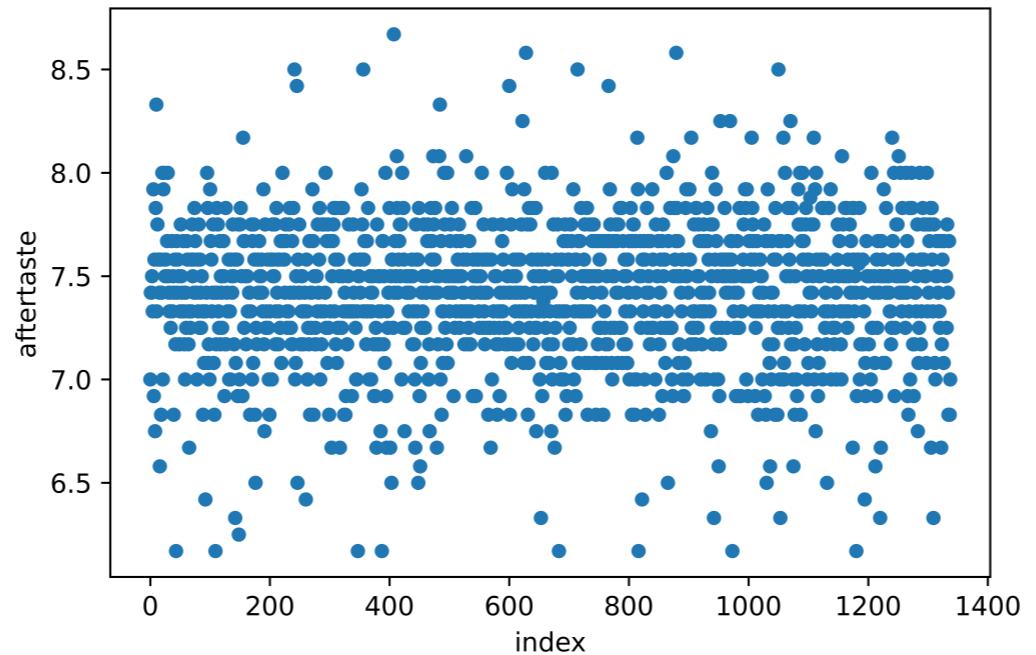
```
coffee_ratings_with_id = coffee_ratings.reset_index()  
coffee_ratings_with_id.plot(x="index", y="aftertaste", kind="scatter")  
plt.show()
```



Systematic sampling is only safe if we don't see a pattern in this scatter plot

Making systematic sampling safe

```
shuffled = coffee_ratings.sample(frac=1)  
shuffled = shuffled.reset_index(drop=True).reset_index()  
shuffled.plot(x="index", y="aftertaste", kind="scatter")  
plt.show()
```



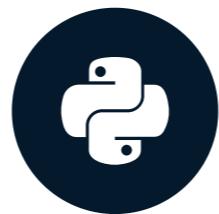
Shuffling rows + systematic sampling is the same as simple random sampling

Let's practice!

SAMPLING IN PYTHON

Stratified and weighted random sampling

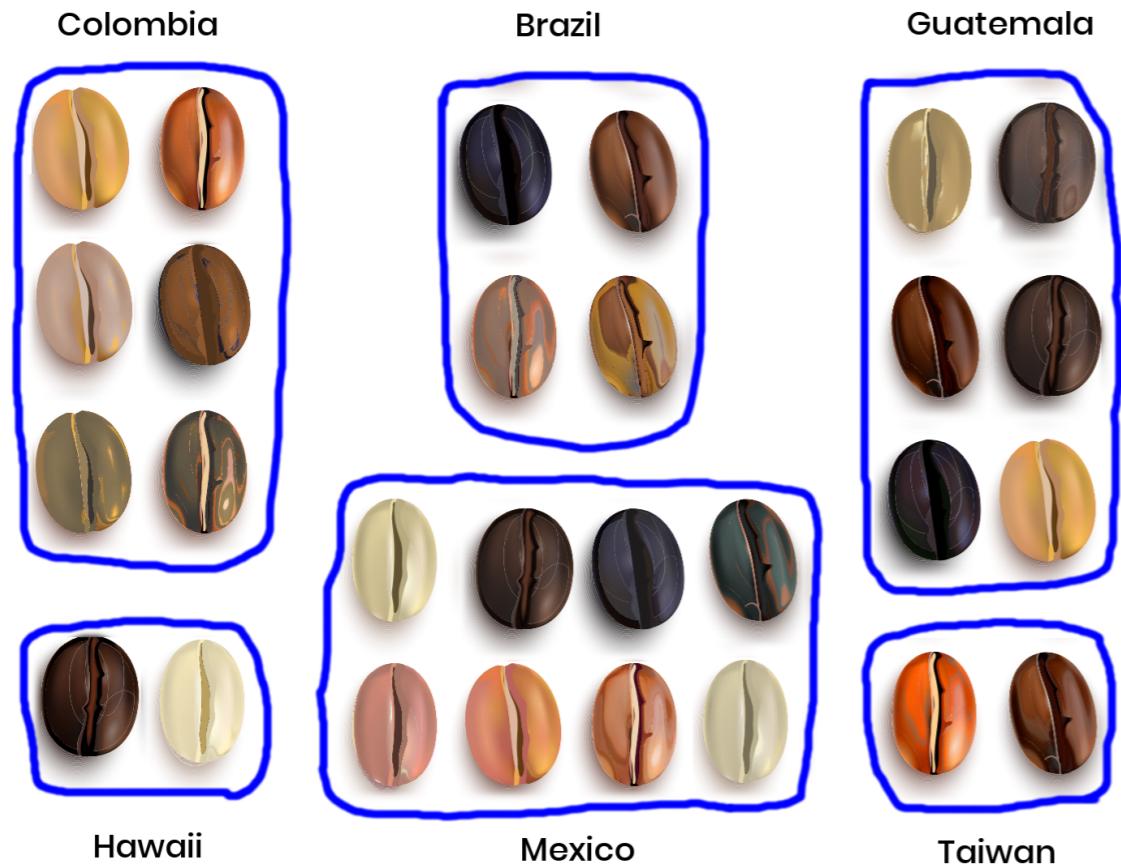
SAMPLING IN PYTHON



James Chapman

Curriculum Manager, DataCamp

Coffees by country



```
top_counts = coffee_ratings['country_of_origin'].value_counts()  
top_counts.head(6)
```

country_of_origin	
Mexico	236
Colombia	183
Guatemala	181
Brazil	132
Taiwan	75
United States (Hawaii)	73
	dtype: int64

¹ The dataset lists Hawaii and Taiwan as countries for convenience, as they are notable coffee-growing regions.

Filtering for 6 countries

```
top_counted_countries = ["Mexico", "Colombia", "Guatemala",
    "Brazil", "Taiwan", "United States (Hawaii)"]

top_counted_subset = coffee_ratings['country_of_origin'].isin(top_counted_countries)

coffee_ratings_top = coffee_ratings[top_counted_subset]
```

Counts of a simple random sample

```
coffee_ratings_samp = coffee_ratings_top.sample(frac=0.1, random_state=2021)
```

```
coffee_ratings_samp['country_of_origin'].value_counts(normalize=True)
```

```
country_of_origin
Mexico          0.250000
Guatemala      0.204545
Colombia        0.181818
Brazil          0.181818
United States (Hawaii) 0.102273
Taiwan          0.079545
dtype: float64
```

Comparing proportions

Population:

```
Mexico          0.268182  
Colombia       0.207955  
Guatemala      0.205682  
Brazil          0.150000  
Taiwan          0.085227  
United States (Hawaii) 0.082955  
Name: country_of_origin, dtype: float64
```

10% simple random sample:

```
Mexico          0.250000  
Guatemala      0.204545  
Colombia        0.181818  
Brazil          0.181818  
United States (Hawaii) 0.102273  
Taiwan          0.079545  
Name: country_of_origin, dtype: float64
```

Proportional stratified sampling

```
coffee_ratings_strat = coffee_ratings_top.groupby("country_of_origin")\\  
.sample(frac=0.1, random_state=2021)
```

```
coffee_ratings_strat['country_of_origin'].value_counts(normalize=True)
```

```
Mexico          0.272727  
Guatemala      0.204545  
Colombia        0.204545  
Brazil          0.147727  
Taiwan          0.090909  
United States (Hawaii) 0.079545  
Name: country_of_origin, dtype: float64
```

Equal counts stratified sampling

```
coffee_ratings_eq = coffee_ratings_top.groupby("country_of_origin")\\  
    .sample(n=15, random_state=2021)
```

```
coffee_ratings_eq['country_of_origin'].value_counts(normalize=True)
```

```
Taiwan          0.166667  
Brazil         0.166667  
United States (Hawaii) 0.166667  
Guatemala     0.166667  
Mexico         0.166667  
Colombia       0.166667  
Name: country_of_origin, dtype: float64
```

Weighted random sampling

- Specify weights to adjust the relative probability of a row being sampled

```
import numpy as np  
coffee_ratings_weight = coffee_ratings_top  
condition = coffee_ratings_weight['country_of_origin'] == "Taiwan"
```

```
coffee_ratings_weight['weight'] = np.where(condition, 2, 1)
```

```
coffee_ratings_weight = coffee_ratings_weight.sample(frac=0.1, weights="weight")
```

Weighted random sampling results

10% weighted sample:

```
coffee_ratings_weight['country_of_origin'].value_counts(normalize=True)
```

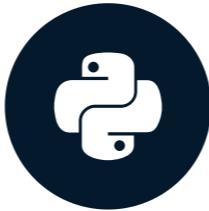
```
Brazil          0.261364
Mexico          0.204545
Guatemala      0.204545
Taiwan          0.170455
Colombia        0.090909
United States (Hawaii) 0.068182
Name: country_of_origin, dtype: float64
```

Let's practice!

SAMPLING IN PYTHON

Cluster sampling

SAMPLING IN PYTHON



James Chapman

Curriculum Manager, DataCamp

Stratified sampling vs. cluster sampling

Stratified sampling

- Split the population into subgroups
- Use simple random sampling on every subgroup

Cluster sampling

- Use simple random sampling to pick some subgroups
- Use simple random sampling on only those subgroups

Varieties of coffee



```
varieties_pop = list(coffee_ratings['variety'].unique())
```

```
[None, 'Other', 'Bourbon', 'Catimor',  
'Ethiopian Yirgacheffe', 'Caturra',  
'SL14', 'Sumatra', 'SL34', 'Hawaiian Kona',  
'Yellow Bourbon', 'SL28', 'Gesha', 'Catuai',  
'Pacamara', 'Typica', 'Sumatra Lintong',  
'Mundo Novo', 'Java', 'Peaberry', 'Pacas',  
'Mandheling', 'Ruiru 11', 'Arusha',  
'Ethiopian Heirlooms', 'Moka Peaberry',  
'Sulawesi', 'Blue Mountain', 'Marigojipe',  
'Pache Comun']
```

Stage 1: sampling for subgroups



```
import random
```

```
varieties_samp = random.sample(varieties_pop, k=3)
```

```
['Hawaiian Kona', 'Bourbon', 'SL28']
```

Stage 2: sampling each group

```
variety_condition = coffee_ratings['variety'].isin(varieties_samp)  
coffee_ratings_cluster = coffee_ratings[variety_condition]
```

```
coffee_ratings_cluster['variety'] = coffee_ratings_cluster['variety'].cat.remove_unused_categories()
```

```
coffee_ratings_cluster.groupby("variety")\\  
.sample(n=5, random_state=2021)
```

Stage 2 output

	total_cup_points	variety	country_of_origin	...
variety				
Bourbon	575	82.83	Bourbon	Guatemala
	560	82.83	Bourbon	Guatemala
	524	83.00	Bourbon	Guatemala
	1140	79.83	Bourbon	Guatemala
	318	83.67	Bourbon	Brazil
Hawaiian Kona	1291	73.67	Hawaiian Kona	United States (Hawaii)
	1266	76.25	Hawaiian Kona	United States (Hawaii)
	488	83.08	Hawaiian Kona	United States (Hawaii)
	461	83.17	Hawaiian Kona	United States (Hawaii)
	117	84.83	Hawaiian Kona	United States (Hawaii)
SL28	137	84.67	SL28	Kenya
	452	83.17	SL28	Kenya
	224	84.17	SL28	Kenya
	66	85.50	SL28	Kenya
	559	82.83	SL28	Kenya

Multistage sampling

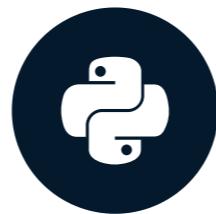
- Cluster sampling is a type of multistage sampling
- Can have > 2 stages
- E.g., countrywide surveys may sample states, counties, cities, and neighborhoods

Let's practice!

SAMPLING IN PYTHON

Comparing sampling methods

SAMPLING IN PYTHON



James Chapman

Curriculum Manager, DataCamp

Review of sampling techniques - setup

```
top_counted_countries = ["Mexico", "Colombia", "Guatemala",
    "Brazil", "Taiwan", "United States (Hawaii)"]

subset_condition = coffee_ratings['country_of_origin'].isin(top_counted_countries)
coffee_ratings_top = coffee_ratings[subset_condition]

coffee_ratings_top.shape
```

```
(880, 8)
```

Review of simple random sampling

```
coffee_ratings_srs = coffee_ratings_top.sample(frac=1/3, random_state=2021)
```

```
coffee_ratings_srs.shape
```

```
(293, 8)
```

Review of stratified sampling

```
coffee_ratings_strat = coffee_ratings_top.groupby("country_of_origin")\\  
    .sample(frac=1/3, random_state=2021)
```

```
coffee_ratings_strat.shape
```

```
(293, 8)
```

Review of cluster sampling

```
import random

top_countries_samp = random.sample(top_counted_countries, k=2)
top_condition = coffee_ratings_top['country_of_origin'].isin(top_countries_samp)
coffee_ratings_cluster = coffee_ratings_top[top_condition]
coffee_ratings_cluster['country_of_origin'] = coffee_ratings_cluster['country_of_origin']\
    .cat.remove_unused_categories()

coffee_ratings_clust = coffee_ratings_cluster.groupby("country_of_origin")\
    .sample(n=len(coffee_ratings_top) // 6)
```

```
coffee_ratings_clust.shape
```

```
(292, 8)
```

Calculating mean cup points

Population

```
coffee_ratings_top['total_cup_points'].mean()
```

```
81.94700000000002
```

Simple random sample

```
coffee_ratings_srs['total_cup_points'].mean()
```

```
81.95982935153583
```

Stratified sample

```
coffee_ratings_strat['total_cup_points'].mean()
```

```
81.92566552901025
```

Cluster sample

```
coffee_ratings_clust['total_cup_points'].mean()
```

```
82.03246575342466
```

Mean cup points by country: simple random

Population:

```
coffee_ratings_top.groupby("country_of_origin")\
    ['total_cup_points'].mean()
```

```
country_of_origin
Brazil           82.405909
Colombia         83.106557
Guatemala       81.846575
Mexico           80.890085
Taiwan           82.001333
United States (Hawaii) 81.820411
Name: total_cup_points, dtype: float64
```

Simple random sample:

```
coffee_ratings_srs.groupby("country_of_origin")\
    ['total_cup_points'].mean()
```

```
country_of_origin
Brazil           82.414878
Colombia         82.925536
Guatemala       82.045385
Mexico           81.100714
Taiwan           81.744333
United States (Hawaii) 82.008000
Name: total_cup_points, dtype: float64
```

Mean cup points by country: stratified

Population:

```
coffee_ratings_top.groupby("country_of_origin")\
    ['total_cup_points'].mean()
```

```
country_of_origin
Brazil           82.405909
Colombia         83.106557
Guatemala       81.846575
Mexico           80.890085
Taiwan           82.001333
United States (Hawaii) 81.820411
Name: total_cup_points, dtype: float64
```

Stratified sample:

```
coffee_ratings_strat.groupby("country_of_origin")\
    ['total_cup_points'].mean()
```

```
country_of_origin
Brazil           82.499773
Colombia         83.288197
Guatemala       81.727667
Mexico           80.994684
Taiwan           81.846800
United States (Hawaii) 81.051667
Name: total_cup_points, dtype: float64
```

Mean cup points by country: cluster

Population:

```
coffee_ratings_top.groupby("country_of_origin")\
    ['total_cup_points'].mean()
```

```
country_of_origin
Brazil           82.405909
Colombia         83.106557
Guatemala        81.846575
Mexico            80.890085
Taiwan            82.001333
United States (Hawaii) 81.820411
Name: total_cup_points, dtype: float64
```

Cluster sample:

```
coffee_ratings_clust.groupby("country_of_origin")\
    ['total_cup_points'].mean()
```

```
country_of_origin
Colombia          83.128904
Mexico             80.936027
Name: total_cup_points, dtype: float64
```

Let's practice!

SAMPLING IN PYTHON