



MONASH University

Information Technology

程序代写代做 CS编程辅导

FIT1006



Business Information Analysis

WeChat: cstutorcs

Assignment Project Exam Help

Lecture 3

Email: [tutorcs@163.com](mailto:tutorcs@163.com)

Graphical Presentation of  
(Quantitative) Data

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# Topics covered:

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- Types of Data
- Tally & Frequency
- Stem and Leaf Plot

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- Histogram

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- Visualisation of Data.

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- ❖ You can go through pie charts and column graphs in Excel on your own.

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- ❖ We will cover multivariate data and time series later in the course.

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# Motivating problem...



- A grocery store wants to analyse the amount spent by their customers. They also want to know there might be different types of customers. They have given you the sales history of 10 randomly sampled customers.

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- Oh, you can't use a calculator or computer.

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- We'll work on this in Lectures 4 & 5 also...

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# Introduction

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- Different types of data allow us to perform different methods of analysis.
- The first step in analysing quantitative data should be to 'see' the data in order to observe the underlying pattern, or distribution, of the data.
- It is the distribution of the data which determines which statistical measures are appropriate.

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<https://flux.qa> <sup>程序代写代做CS编程辅导</sup> (Feed code: SJ6KGV)

## Question 1



I dig up 10 worms in my back garden and measure their length. What type of data do I have?

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- A. Discrete
- B. Continuous**
- C. Qualitative
- D. Categorical
- E. Something else!

<https://flux.qa> <sup>程序代写代做CS编程辅导</sup> (Feed code: SJ6KGV)

## Question 2



Students completed a survey ranking their satisfaction as high, medium or low. What type of data is that?

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- A. Discrete
  - B. Continuous
  - C. Qualitative
  - D. Categorical
  - E. Something else!
- Assignment Project Exam Help
- Email: [tutorcs@163.com](mailto:tutorcs@163.com)  
*non-numerical,*
- QQ: 749389476  
*rankings*
- <https://tutorcs.com>

<https://flux.qa> <sup>程序代写代做CS编程辅导</sup> (Feed code: SJ6KGV)

## Question 3



Students completed a survey ranking their satisfaction on a scale 0, 1, 2, ..., 10. What type of data is that?

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A. Discrete

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B. Continuous

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C. Qualitative

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D. Categorical

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E. Something else!

# Types of Data

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## – Quantitative

- Discrete 2, 3...
- Continuous 4.256, 3.999, 11.2, ...
- *We can calculate summary numerical statistics*

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## – Ordinal

- Qualitative eg. agree, neutral, disagree
- Qualitative eg. Lecturer, Senior Lecturer, Professor
- *We can calculate statistics based on rank*

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## – Nominal

- Categorical eg. red, green, silver, ...
- *We can calculate statistics based on counts*

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# Motivating Problem



- Data is from the 'Dunnhumby's Shopper Challenge' which provided the amount spent and date of the transaction at a supermarket in the US over one year.

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- See: <http://www.kaggle.com/c/dunnhumbychallenge>

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- I have resampled 'spend' from the original data, using approx 20% of the original observations.

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- We will analyse data for 10 groups of shoppers.

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# Sample Data

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- The data below Customer #208



53, 16, 66, 10, 77, 25, 17, 44, 37, 25, 24, 62, 3,  
50, 16, 18, 5, 31, 29

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- What can you say about that customer?

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# Determining class intervals



## ■ Some guidelines:

- Class intervals lie between possible observations.
- Express cut-offs at one more decimal point accuracy than data.
- For  $n$  data,  $\sqrt{n}$  intervals is usually a good starting point.
- Sturge's formula:  $\text{classes} = 1 + 3.3 \log_{10} n$
- Choose 'intuitive' intervals: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 etc.
- It is more usual to use equal sized intervals.

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## Sample Data – class intervals

53, 16, 66, 10, 77, 47, 44, 37, 25, 24, 62, 3, 50,  
16, 18, 5, 31, 29



19 observations

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Smallest = 3

Intervals =  $\sqrt{19} = 4.4$

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Largest = 77

Or using Sturge's

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Intervals ??

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Intervals =  $\frac{\text{Range}}{\text{No. of classes}}$

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$= \frac{77 - 3}{5.2} = 14.2$

✓ Intervals (ideally) = 5

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## Sample Data – Stem and leaf plot

53, ~~16~~, 66, ~~10~~, ~~77~~, ~~7~~, 44, 37, 25, ~~24~~, 62, ~~3~~, 50,  
~~16~~, ~~18~~, ~~5~~, 31, 29



	<i>stem</i>	<i>leaf</i>
2	0	3 5
7	1	0 6 6 7 8
(4)	2	4 5 5 9
8	3	1 7
6	4	4
5	5	0 3
3	6	2 6
1	7	7

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# Sample Data – Stem and leaf plot

53, 16, 66, 10,  
17, 44, 37, 25,  
3, 50, 16, 18, 5, 31, 29.



Stem and Leaf Plot of Variable:  
RSPEND, N = 19

Minimum : 3.000  
Lower Hinge : 16.500  
Median : 25.000  
Upper Hinge : 47.000  
Maximum : 77.000

$$LH: \frac{10+1}{2} = 5.5 \text{ value}$$
$$\frac{16+17}{2} = 16.5$$

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- Output from SYSTAT on the RHS

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- What can you say about that customer?

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Stem and Leaf Plot of Variable:  
RSPEND, N = 19

0	35
1	H 06678
2	M 4559
3	17
4	H 4
5	03
6	26
7	7

$$UH = \frac{44+50}{2} = 47$$

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## Sample Data – Histogram

53, 16, 66, 10,  
17, 44, 37, 25,  
3, 50, 16, 18, 5, 31, 29.



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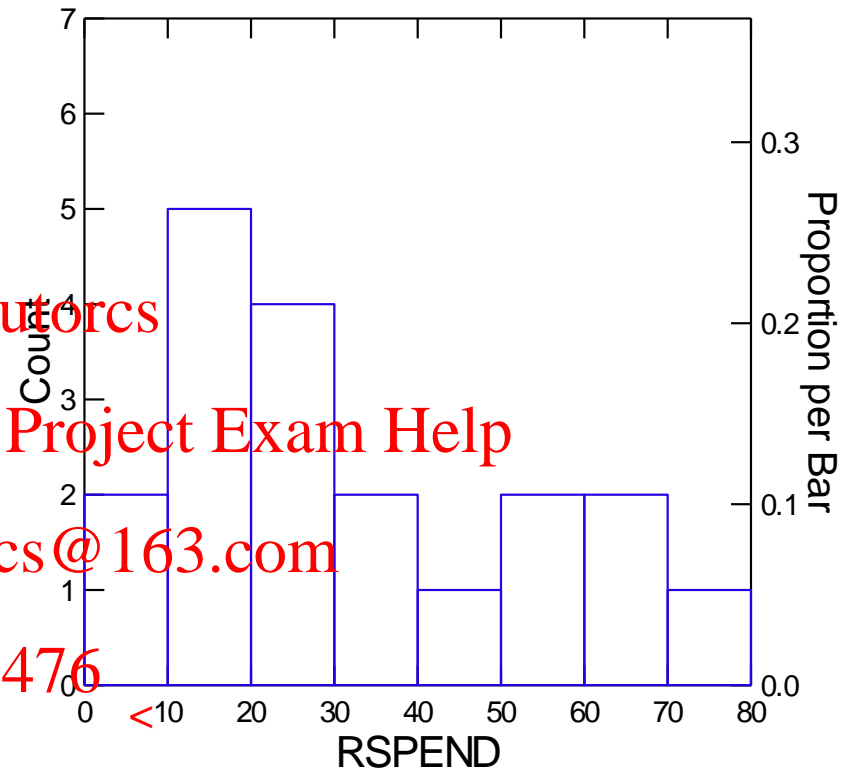
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- Output from SYSTAT on the RHS

```
35
0 1 H 06678
2 M 4559
3 17
4 H 4
5 03
6 26
7 7
```



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## Sample Data – Dotplot

53, 16, 66, 10,  
17, 44, 37, 25,  
3, 50, 16, 18, 5, 31, 29.



35	0	6	6	7	8
1	H				
2	M	4	5	5	9
3					
4	H	4			
5					
6					
7					

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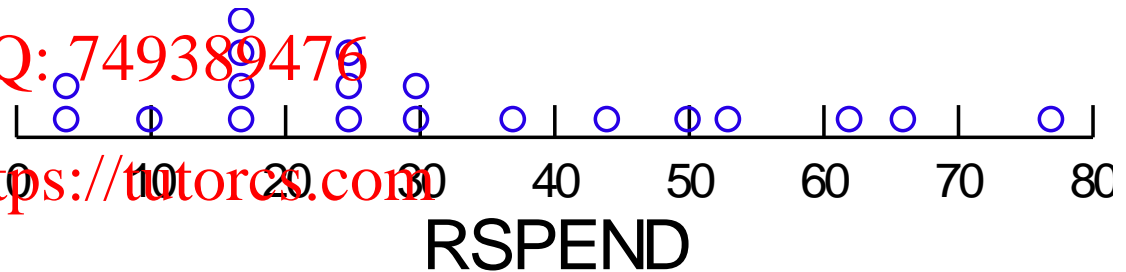
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### ■ Output from SYSTAT

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# Motivating Problem



- Working in groups, each group will draw a stem and leaf plot for one of the 10 customers. Your customer is based on the first letter of your last name indicated in the worksheet.

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- Describe the shape of the distribution of data.

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# Motivating Problem – SYSTAT

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ID40(0), N = 13

```
0 267
1 M 3447
2
3 9
4 H 05
5 4
6 13
```

ID79(1), N = 10

```
0 H 01233
0 M 7
1 H 11
1 5
2 3
```

ID119(2), N = 21

```
0 22223
0 H 68
1
1 6
2 M 000012
2 6
3 H 002
3
4 1
4 5
5
5 5
```

DI123(3), N =



7 H 045

8

9 4

10 1

11 4

ID134(4), N = 66

```
0 022
0 56677789
1 H 01234
1 55556788889
2 M 111223344
2 556678
3 22
3 H 58909
4 0114
4 68
5 0014
5
6
7 2
```

\*\*\* Outside Values \*\*\*

9 69

12 1

ID140(5), N = 32

```
0 134699
1 H 129
2 3
3 4
4 27
5 M 224467
6 235
7 H 33
8 26
9 04
10 357
11 4
```

ID148(6), N = 49

```
0 111
0 22
0 4455555
0 H 6666667777
0 M 8899
1 00
1 2233
1 7
1 8
2 H 001
2 223
2 4
2 6
2 899
3
3 2
4 6
5 6
```

\*\*\* Outside Values \*\*\*

9 6

ID149(7), N = 11

```
0 45
1 4
2 H 89
3 M 6
4 0
5 H 44
6 9
7 7
```

ID168(8), N = 29

```
0 24
0 6779
1 H 444
1 66688
2 M 0122
2 9
3 H 0004
3 6
4 3
4
5 44
*** Outside Values ***
6 8
14 1
```

ID177(9), N = 10

```
4 9
5
6 M 1334
7 3
8 1
9 H 6
10 79
```

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Describe the different types of customers...

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# Visualising Data



- Why do we want to visualise data?
  - Visual inspection is the fastest way to get an overview of data.
  - Visual inspection enables a description of the distribution of the data to be made.
  - The distribution of data determines which statistics are appropriate.
  - To make comparisons between data from different groups.

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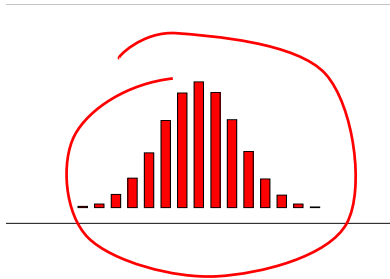
# Comparing Distributions

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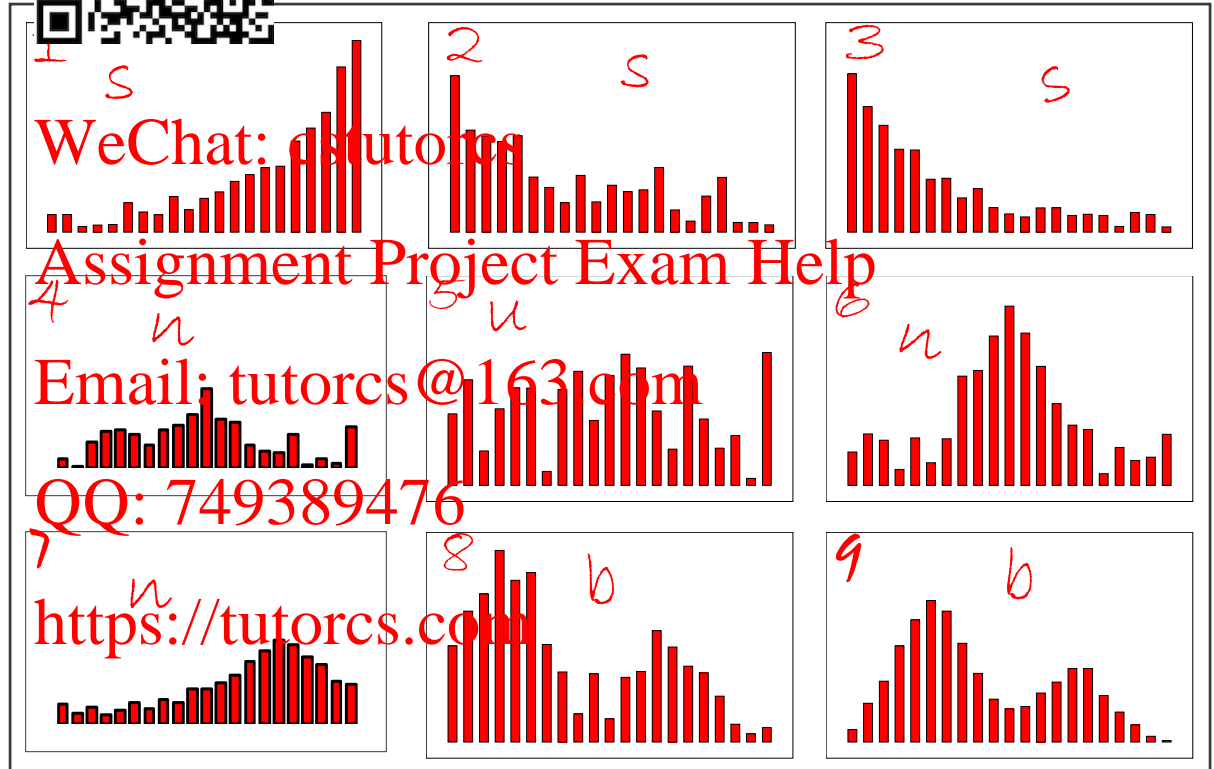
## Histograms compare other distributions



Normal Dist.



Some *skewed*,  
*bimodal*, and  
*uniform*  
distributions



# Key Ideas

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- You should be able to construct a tally, histogram, cumulative frequency plot and stem leaf plot of a data set.
- You should be able to calculate an appropriate class interval, determine cut-offs and mid-points.
- Get into the habit of always visualising a data set before you undertake any analysis.

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# Reading/Questions (Selvanathan)



- Reading: Graphical Descriptive Methods
  - 7<sup>th</sup> Ed. Section 4.1
- Questions: Graphical Descriptive Methods
  - 7<sup>th</sup> Ed. 2.4, 2.5, 2.9, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.10.
- Tutorial 2 Questions.

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