

Frequency Distributions: Takeaways

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Syntax

- Generating a frequency distribution table for a `Series` :

```
frequency_table = Series.value_counts()
```

- Sorting the values of frequency distribution table:

```
### In an ascending order (default) ###
freq_table_asc = Series.value_counts().sort_index()

### In a descending order ###
freq_table_desc = Series.value_counts().sort_index(ascending=False)
```

- Finding proportions and percentages in a frequency distribution table:

```
### Proportions ###
proportions = Series.value_counts(normalize=True)

### Percentages ###
percentages = Series.value_counts(normalize=True) * 100
```

- Finding the percentile rank of a value (score) in some array:

```

from scipy.stats      import percentileofscore
percentile_rank      = percentileofscore(a      = some_array, score      =
some_score,
                                         kind      = 'weak')

```

- Finding percentiles:

```

### Only the quartiles ###
quartiles      = Series.describe()

### Any percentile we want ###
percentiles      = Series.describe(percentiles      = [.1, .15, .33, .5, .592,
.9])

```

- Generating a grouped frequency table:

```

### With 5 class intervals ###
gr_freq_table_5      = Series.value_counts(bins      = 5)

### With 10 class intervals ###
gr_freq_table_10      = Series.value_counts(bins      = 10)

```

Concepts

- A table that shows the frequency for each unique value in a distribution is called a **frequency distribution table**.
- The frequencies can be expressed as:
 - Absolute counts (**absolute frequencies**).
 - Proportions or percentages (**relative frequencies**).
- The percentage of values that are equal or less than a value is called the **percentile rank** of . For instance, if the percentile rank of a value of 32 is 57%, 57% of the values are equal to or less than 32.

- If a value has a percentile rank of , we say that is the **percentile**. For instance, if 32 has a percentile rank of 57%, we say that 32 is the 57th percentile.
- Frequency distribution tables can be grouped in **class intervals** to form **grouped frequency distribution tables**. As a rule of thumb, 10 is a good number of class intervals to choose because it offers a good balance between information and comprehensibility.

Resources

- [An intuitive introduction](#) to frequency distribution tables.
- [An intuitive introduction](#) to grouped frequency distribution tables.
- [The Wikipedia entry](#) on frequency distributions.



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