Z-scores: Takeaways ⬈

Syntax

- Writing a function that converts a value to a z-score:

```python
def z_score(value, array, bessel = 0):
    mean = sum(array) / len(array)

    from numpy import std
    st_dev = std(array, ddof = bessel)

    distance = value - mean
    z = distance / st_dev

    return z
```

- Standardizing a `Series`:

```python
standardized_distro = Series.apply(
                        lambda x: (x - Series.mean()) / Series.std()
                        )
```

- Transforming a standardized distribution to a different distribution, with a predefined mean and standard deviation:

```python
mean = some_mean
st_dev = some_standard_deviation

standardized_distro = Series.apply(
                        lambda z: z * st_dev + mean
                        )
```

Concepts

- A **z-score** is a number that describes the location of a value within a distribution. Non-zero z-scores (+1, −1.5, +2, −2, etc.) consist of two parts:
  - *A sign*, which indicates whether the value is above or below the mean.
  - *A value*, which indicates the number of standard deviations that a value is away from the mean.

- The z-score of the mean is 0.

- To compute the z-score   for a value   coming from a population with mean   and standard deviation   , we can use this formula:

- To compute the z-score   for a value   coming from a sample with mean   and standard deviation   , we can use this formula:

- We can **standardize** any distribution by transforming all its values to z-scores. The resulting distribution will have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1. Standardized distributions are often called **standard distributions**.

- Standardization is useful for **comparing values** coming from distributions with different means and standard deviations.

- We can transform any population of z-scores with mean   and   to a distribution with any mean   and any standard deviation   by converting each z-score   to a value   using this formula:

- We can transform any sample of z-scores with mean   and   to a distribution with any mean   and any standard deviation   by converting each z-score   to a value using this formula:

Resources

- The `z-score()` function from `scipy.stats.mstats` — useful for standardizing distributions.

- [The Wikipedia entry on z-scores](#).