

# Statistics Lecture 2: Quantitative Data

Manuel

04/12/2015

We'll work with our own earthquake data, from earthquake.usgs.gov. I downloaded a Comma-Separated Value table with all the earthquakes for March 2015.

## Preparation

Let's read the file:

```
earthquakes=read.csv("earthquakes.csv", header=TRUE) # reads a CSV file into a data frame
summary(earthquakes) # Gives summary statistics for all the values in the data frame
```

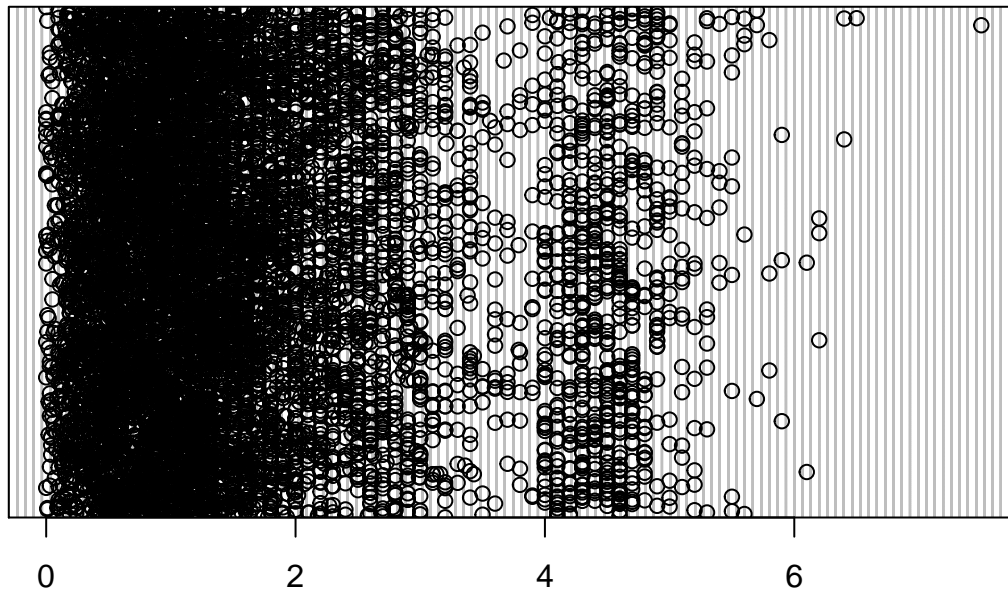
```
##               time               latitude      longitude
## 2015-03-06T14:22:59.500Z: 2   Min.      :-71.73   Min.      :-180.0
## 2015-03-08T10:36:59.340Z: 2   1st Qu.: 35.70   1st Qu.: -148.7
## 2015-03-22T20:59:54.000Z: 2   Median : 38.82   Median : -122.3
## 2015-03-27T21:13:31.750Z: 2   Mean      : 41.15   Mean      :-112.2
## 2015-03-01T00:00:19.000Z: 1   3rd Qu.: 59.47   3rd Qu.: -116.7
## 2015-03-01T00:02:50.000Z: 1   Max.      : 80.42   Max.      : 180.0
## (Other)                  :9049
##      depth           mag           magType           nst
## Min.      : -3.42   Min.      :0.0000   ml          :5318   Min.      : 0.00
## 1st Qu.: 3.52   1st Qu.:0.7500   md          :2404   1st Qu.: 9.00
## Median : 9.12   Median :1.2300   mb          : 706   Median : 14.00
## Mean      : 26.17   Mean      :1.564   Md          : 330   Mean      : 18.05
## 3rd Qu.: 20.25   3rd Qu.:2.0000   mb_lg       : 108   3rd Qu.: 22.00
## Max.      :649.74   Max.      :7.500   mc          : 63   Max.      :171.00
## NA's      :1              (Other): 130   NA's      :3151
##      gap           dmin           rms           net
## Min.      : 13   Min.      : 0.0000   Min.      :0.0000   ak          :2737
## 1st Qu.: 69   1st Qu.: 0.0180   1st Qu.:0.0900   nc          :2097
## Median : 99   Median : 0.0601   Median :0.2100   ci          :1495
## Mean      :118   Mean      : 0.5443   Mean      :0.3175   us          :1159
## 3rd Qu.:148   3rd Qu.: 0.1662   3rd Qu.:0.5100   nn          : 688
## Max.      :358   Max.      :43.7960   Max.      :1.9800   uw          : 243
## NA's      :1885   NA's      :2966   NA's      :17   (Other): 640
##      id           updated
## ak11520339: 1   2015-03-01T01:25:04.702Z: 1
## ak11520340: 1   2015-03-01T01:36:05.299Z: 1
## ak11520343: 1   2015-03-01T01:48:05.053Z: 1
## ak11520344: 1   2015-03-01T01:58:05.461Z: 1
## ak11520348: 1   2015-03-01T05:32:03.368Z: 1
## ak11520349: 1   2015-03-01T06:07:02.261Z: 1
## (Other)      :9053   (Other)      :9053
##               place               type
## 13km SE of Anza, California : 149   earthquake :8937
## 6km NW of The Geysers, California: 137   explosion   : 47
```



[illegible]

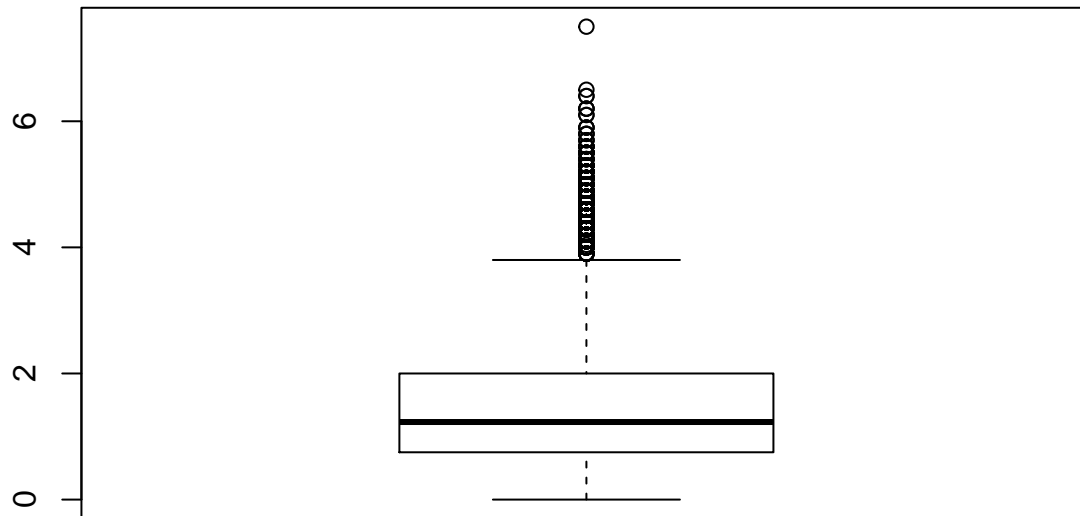
## Dotplots

```
dotchart(earthquakes$mag)
```



## Boxplots

```
boxplot(earthquakes$mag)
```



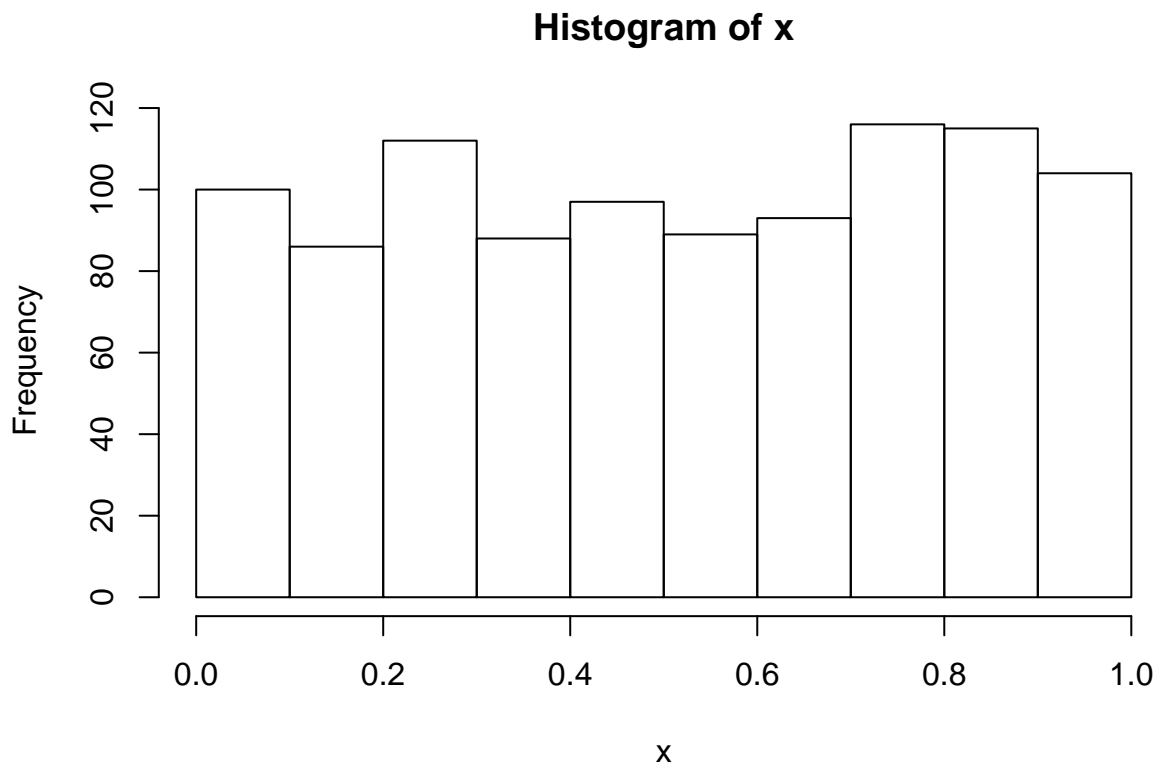
## Shapes

### Modes

### Uniform

We can generate data that is uniform:

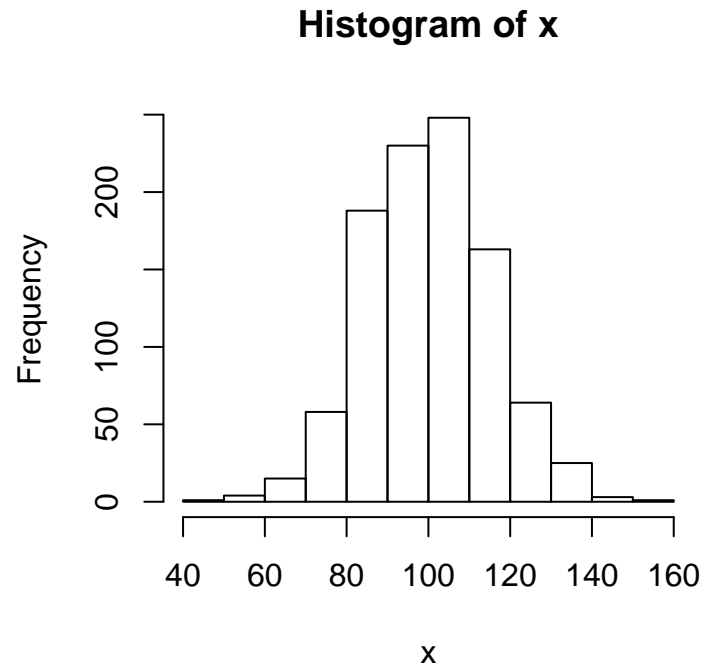
```
x = runif(1000) # Generate 1000 [R]andom [Unif]orm numbers
hist(x) # Plot a histogram
```



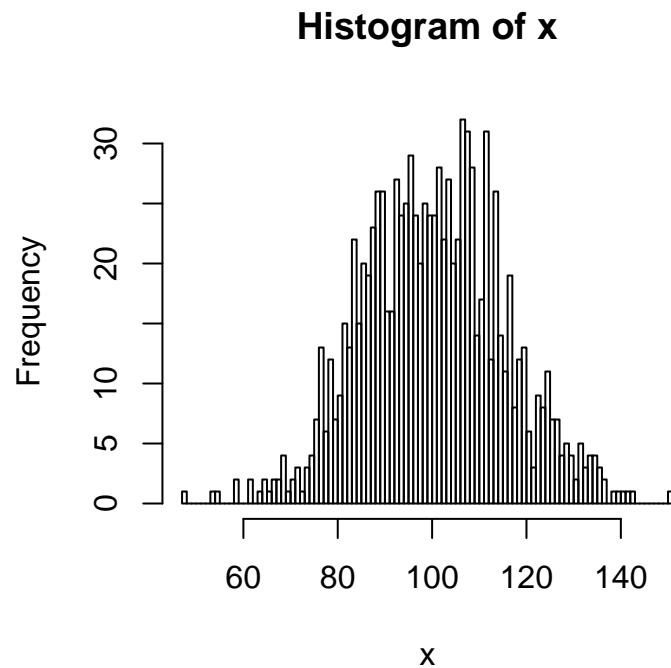
## Unimodal

The most common unimodal distribution is the *Normal* distribution:

```
x = rnorm(1000,100,15) # Generate 1000 [R]andom [Norm]al numbers  
# with mean 100 and SD 15 (Does that remind you of something?)  
hist(x) # Default Histogram
```



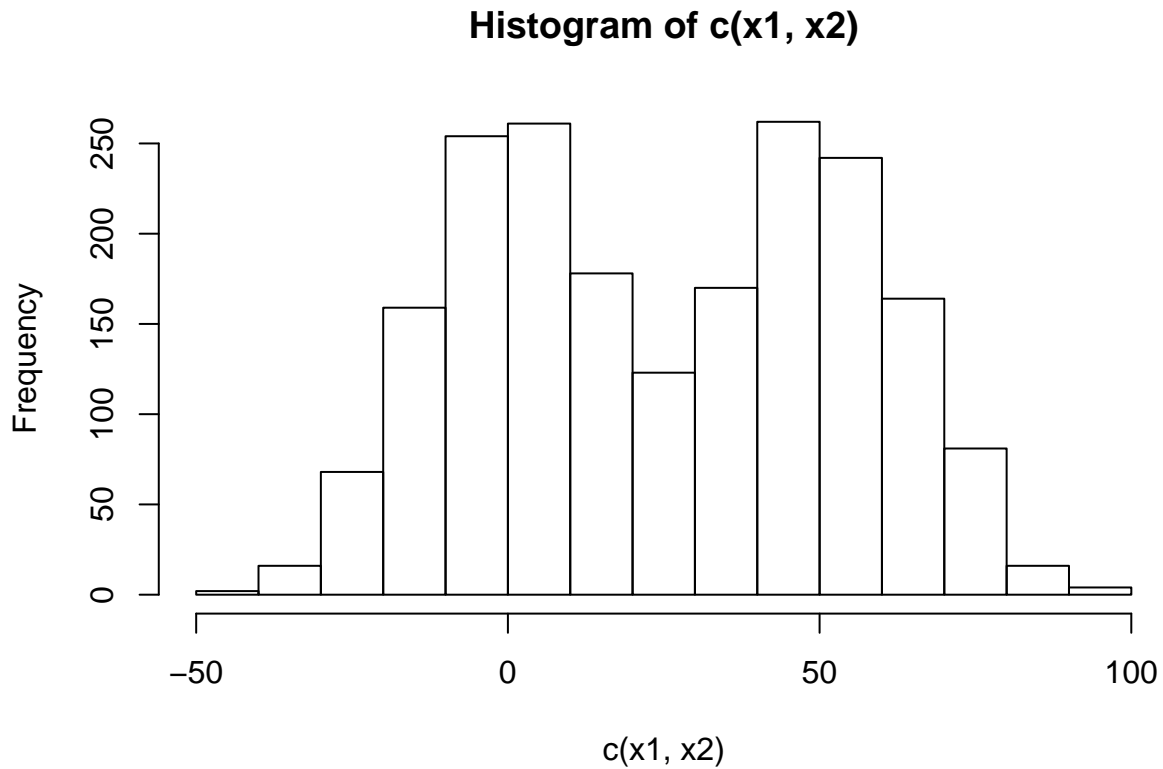
```
hist(x, breaks=100) # This time with more bins
```



## Bimodal

Is generated by, for example, adding two normal distributions with different means:

```
x1 = rnorm(1000,0,15)
x2 = rnorm(1000,50,15)
hist(c(x1,x2))
```

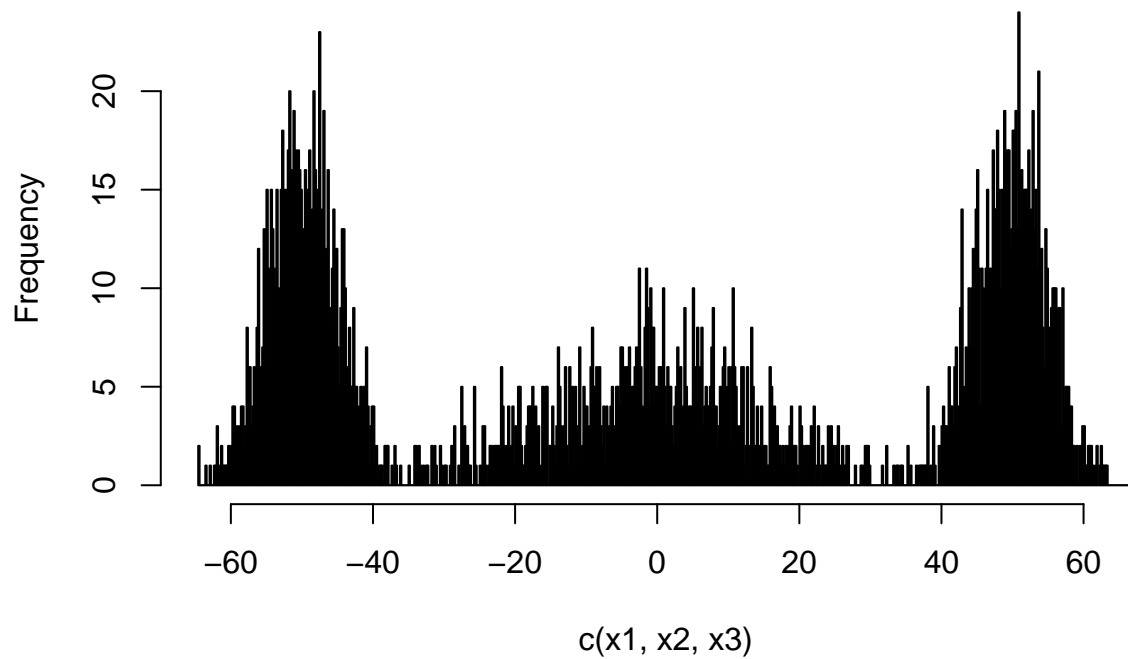


## Multimodal

Same thing as Bimodal, just with more distributions added:

```
x1 = rnorm(1000,0,15)
x2 = rnorm(1000,50,5)
x3 = rnorm(1000,-50,5)
hist(c(x1,x2,x3),breaks = 500)
```

## Histogram of c(x1, x2, x3)



## Numerical Description

### Median

```
median(earthquakes$mag)
```

```
## [1] 1.23
```

### Spread

For any data:

- Range

```
range(earthquakes$mag)
```

```
## [1] 0.0 7.5
```

- IQR

```
IQR(earthquakes$mag)
```

```
## [1] 1.25
```

- 5 Numbers

```
fivenum(earthquakes$mag)
```

```
## [1] 0.00 0.75 1.23 2.00 7.50
```

**For symmetrical data**

- Mean

```
mean(earthquakes$mag)
```

```
## [1] 1.56394
```

- Standard Deviation

```
sd(earthquakes$mag)
```

```
## [1] 1.184144
```

## Calculating by hand

### Mean and Standard Deviation

For the following sets, calculate the mean and the standard deviation:

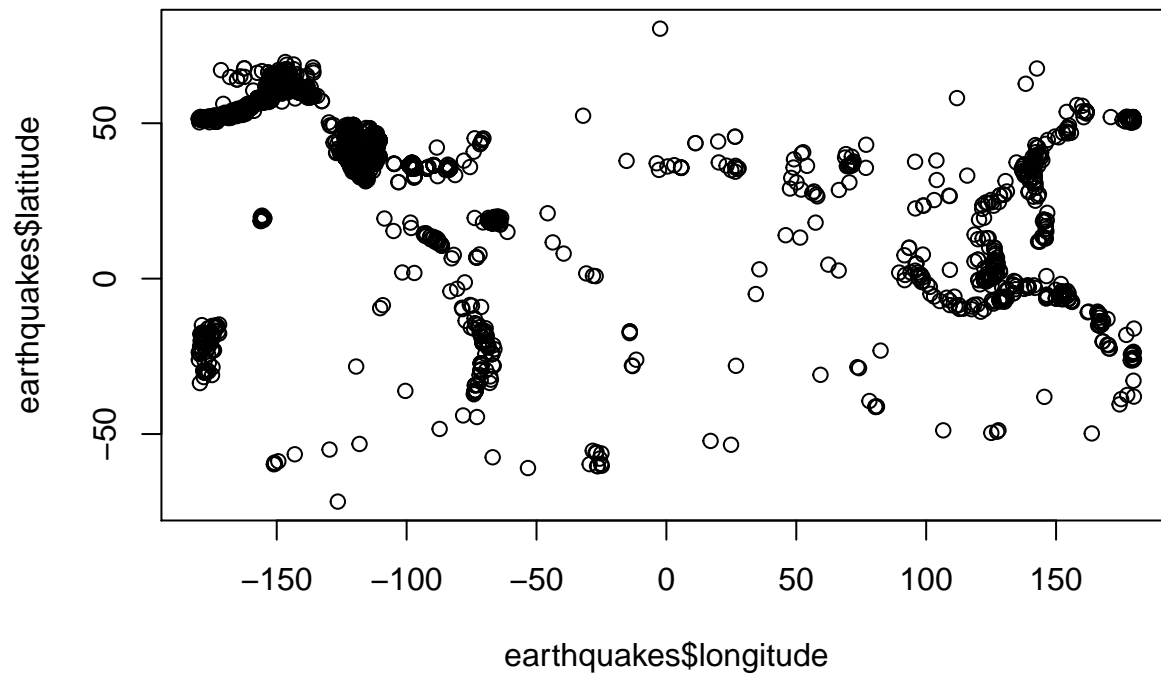
1	2	3	4	5	6
152	83	40	58	72	128
84	76	105	81	60	74
84	78	27	35	57	88
-14	-16	-1	21	6	-8
32	45	59	20	8	4
-8	20	109	39	111	29
61	54	63	81	69	135
85	74	91	109	129	91
-4	6	-38	69	48	26
-4	-3	31	8	-8	1

## For fun

Let's do a plot of the latitude and longitude of the earthquake epicenters:

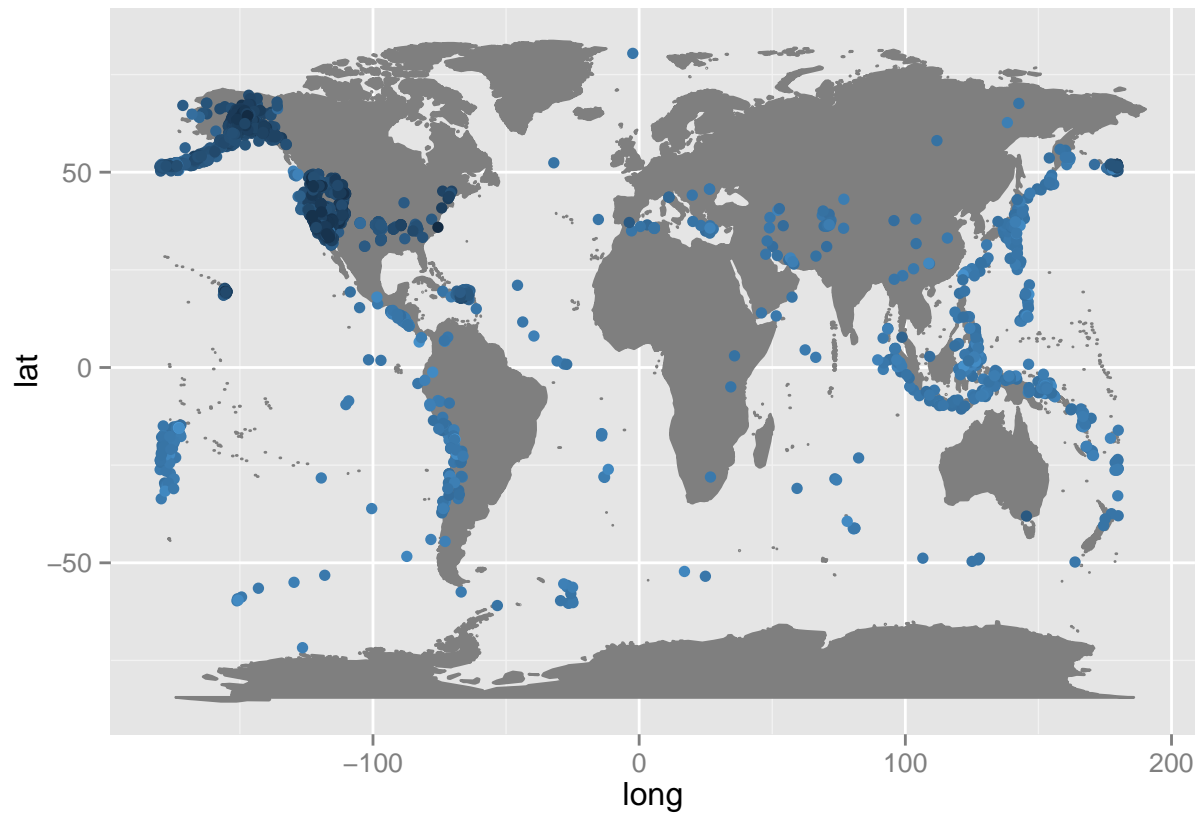
```
plot(earthquakes$longitude, earthquakes$latitude)
```





Here is a prettier version of the same thing. Eventually, I want you to be able to use Google to arrive at solutions for similar problems!

```
library(maps)
library(maptools)
library(ggmap)
mp = NULL
mapWorld = borders("world", colour="gray50", fill="gray50")
mp = ggplot() + mapWorld
mp = mp + geom_point(aes(
  x = earthquakes$longitude,
  y = earthquakes$latitude,
  color = earthquakes$mag))
mp + scale_color_continuous(guide=FALSE)
```



## Solutions

```
pander(round(solutions,2))
```

Mean	SD
88.83	42.84
80	14.79
61.5	26.05
-2	13.93
28	21.48
50	49.05
77.17	29.75
96.5	19.55
17.83	38.29
4.17	14.22