

# Univariate EDA

Dynasty

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```
knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)
```

## Univariate EDA

### Univariate Graphical Exploratory Data Analysis

#### 1. Measures of Central Tendency

Before embarking on developing statistical models and generating predictions, it is essential to understand our data. This is typically done using conventional numerical and graphical methods.

We will be using the hills dataset, this dataset contains information on hill climbs made by various athletes

```
library(MASS)

## Warning: package 'MASS' was built under R version 4.1.3

head(hills)

##           dist climb  time
## Greenmantle  2.5   650 16.083
## Carnethy     6.0  2500 48.350
## Craig Dunain  6.0   900 33.650
## Ben Rha      7.5   800 45.600
## Ben Lomond   8.0  3070 62.267
## Goatfell     8.0  2866 73.217
```

Rows and columns

```
dim(hills)

## [1] 35  3
```

#### *Mean Code Example 1.1*

Find the mean of the distance covered by the athletes and assigning the mean to the variable `athletes.dist.mean`

```
athletes.dist.mean <- mean(hills$dist)
athletes.dist.mean

## [1] 7.528571
```

The mean distance covered is 7.528571

### *Median Code Example 1.2*

Finding the median which is the middle most value of the distance covered dist

```
athletes.dist.median <- median(hills$dist)
athletes.dist.median

## [1] 6
```

The median is 6

### *Mode Code Example 1.3*

Find the mode which is the value that has highest number of occurrences in a set of data.

Unfortunately, R does not have a standard in-built function to calculate mode so we have to build one, We create the mode function that will perform our mode operation for us

```
getmode <- function(v) {
  uniqv <- unique(v)
  uniqv[which.max(tabulate(match(v, uniqv)))]
}
```

Now we Calculate the mode using our getmode() function

```
athletes.dist.mode <- getmode(hills$dist)
athletes.dist.mode

## [1] 6
```

### *Let's Challenge Ourselves*

Will Find the mean, median, mode of the total evening calls given the following dataset

Dataset url = <http://bit.ly/CustomerSignatureforChurnAnalysis>

```
library(data.table)

## Warning: package 'data.table' was built under R version 4.1.2

churn <- fread('http://bit.ly/CustomerSignatureforChurnAnalysis')
head(churn)

##      recordID state account_length area_code international_plan
voice_mail_plan
## 1:           1   HI             101          510              no
no
```

## 2:	2	MT	137	510	no
no					
## 3:	3	OH	103	408	no
yes					
## 4:	4	NM	99	415	no
no					
## 5:	5	SC	108	415	no
no					
## 6:	6	IA	117	415	no
no					
##	number_vmail_messages	total_day_minutes	total_day_calls	total_day_charge	
## 1:		0		70.9	123
12.05					
## 2:		0		223.6	86
38.01					
## 3:		29		294.7	95
50.10					
## 4:		0		216.8	123
36.86					
## 5:		0		197.4	78
33.56					
## 6:		0		226.5	85
38.51					
##	total_eve_minutes	total_eve_calls	total_eve_charge	total_night_minutes	
## 1:	211.9	73	18.01	236.0	
## 2:	244.8	139	20.81	94.2	
## 3:	237.3	105	20.17	300.3	
## 4:	126.4	88	10.74	220.6	
## 5:	124.0	101	10.54	204.5	
## 6:	141.6	68	12.04	223.0	
##	total_night_calls	total_night_charge	total_intl_minutes	total_intl_calls	
## 1:	73	10.62	10.6		
3					
## 2:	81	4.24	9.5		
7					
## 3:	127	13.51	13.7		
6					
## 4:	82	9.93	15.7		
2					
## 5:	107	9.20	7.7		
4					
## 6:	90	10.04	6.9		
5					
##	total_intl_charge	number_customer_service_calls	churn	customer_id	
## 1:	2.86	3	no	23383607	
## 2:	2.57	0	no	22550362	
## 3:	3.70	1	no	59063354	
## 4:	4.24	1	no	25464504	

```
## 5:          2.08          2    no    691824
## 6:          1.86          1    no    24456543
```

Let's see number of rows and columns

```
dim(churn)
## [1] 12892    22
```

### *Data cleaning*

Let's do some data cleaning

### **Checking for Missing values**

```
is.null(churn)
## [1] FALSE
```

We don't have null values.

### **Checking for Duplicates**

```
churn_duplicated <- churn[duplicated(churn),]
churn_duplicated

##      recordID state account_length area_code international_plan
##      1:      2    MT          137      510                no
##      2:      3    OH          103      408                no
##      3:      4    NM           99      415                no
##      4:      5    SC          108      415                no
##      5:      6    IA          117      415                no
##      ---
## 12886: 12888    MT           25      415                no
## 12887: 12889    MT          113      415                no
## 12888: 12890    ID           88      415                no
## 12889: 12891    AK          120      415                no
## 12890: 12892    UT           74      415                no
##      voice_mail_plan number_vmail_messages total_day_minutes
total_day_calls
##      1:          no          0          223.6
86
##      2:          yes          29          294.7
95
##      3:          no          0          216.8
123
##      4:          no          0          197.4
78
##      5:          no          0          226.5
85
##      ---
## 12886:          no          0          134.3
```

```

98
## 12887:          no          0          215.9
93
## 12888:          yes         31          181.6
91
## 12889:          no          0          178.4
97
## 12890:          no          0          106.4
84
##      total_day_charge total_eve_minutes total_eve_calls total_eve_charge
##      1:          38.01          244.8          139          20.81
##      2:          50.10          237.3          105          20.17
##      3:          36.86          126.4           88          10.74
##      4:          33.56          124.0          101          10.54
##      5:          38.51          141.6           68          12.04
##      ---
## 12886:          22.83          202.3          109          17.20
## 12887:          36.70          240.1           85          20.41
## 12888:          30.87          213.2          120          18.12
## 12889:          30.33          168.3          113          14.31
## 12890:          18.09          140.2          104          11.92
##      total_night_minutes total_night_calls total_night_charge
##      1:           94.2           81           4.24
##      2:          300.3          127          13.51
##      3:          220.6           82           9.93
##      4:          204.5          107           9.20
##      5:          223.0           90          10.04
##      ---
## 12886:          195.9           100           8.82
## 12887:          156.7           123           7.05
## 12888:          207.8           104           9.35
## 12889:          120.5            93           5.42
## 12890:           90.9            81           4.09
##      total_intl_minutes total_intl_calls total_intl_charge
##      1:            9.5            7           2.57
##      2:           13.7            6           3.70
##      3:           15.7            2           4.24
##      4:            7.7            4           2.08
##      5:            6.9            5           1.86
##      ---
## 12886:           12.6            5           3.40
## 12887:            4.9            5           1.32
## 12888:           11.4            4           3.08
## 12889:            9.3            9           2.51
## 12890:           11.4            3           3.08
##      number_customer_service_calls churn customer_id
##      1:            0      no      22550362
##      2:            1      no      59063354
##      3:            1      no      25464504
##      4:            2      no       691824

```

```
##      5:      1      no      24456543
##      ---
## 12886:      2      no      3785730
## 12887:      3      no      25171109
## 12888:      1      no      12126991
## 12889:      1      no      33084674
## 12890:      1      no      28432623
```

```
unique(churn)
```

```
##      recordID state account_length area_code international_plan
##      1:      1      HI      101      510      no
##      2:      2      MT      137      510      no
##      3:      3      OH      103      408      no
##      4:      4      NM      99      415      no
##      5:      5      SC      108      415      no
##      ---
```

```
## 12888:      12888      MT      25      415      no
## 12889:      12889      MT      113      415      no
## 12890:      12890      ID      88      415      no
## 12891:      12891      AK      120      415      no
## 12892:      12892      UT      74      415      no
```

```
##      voice_mail_plan number_vmail_messages total_day_minutes
total_day_calls
```

```
##      1:      no      0      70.9
123
##      2:      no      0      223.6
86
##      3:      yes      29      294.7
95
##      4:      no      0      216.8
123
##      5:      no      0      197.4
78
##      ---
```

```
## 12888:      no      0      134.3
98
## 12889:      no      0      215.9
93
## 12890:      yes      31      181.6
91
## 12891:      no      0      178.4
97
## 12892:      no      0      106.4
84
```

```
##      total_day_charge total_eve_minutes total_eve_calls total_eve_charge
##      1:      12.05      211.9      73      18.01
##      2:      38.01      244.8      139      20.81
##      3:      50.10      237.3      105      20.17
##      4:      36.86      126.4      88      10.74
```

```
##      5:      33.56      124.0      101      10.54
##      ---
## 12888:      22.83      202.3      109      17.20
## 12889:      36.70      240.1       85      20.41
## 12890:      30.87      213.2      120      18.12
## 12891:      30.33      168.3      113      14.31
## 12892:      18.09      140.2      104      11.92
##      total_night_minutes total_night_calls total_night_charge
##      1:      236.0          73          10.62
##      2:       94.2          81           4.24
##      3:      300.3         127          13.51
##      4:      220.6          82           9.93
##      5:      204.5         107           9.20
##      ---
## 12888:      195.9          100           8.82
## 12889:      156.7          123           7.05
## 12890:      207.8          104           9.35
## 12891:      120.5           93           5.42
## 12892:       90.9           81           4.09
##      total_intl_minutes total_intl_calls total_intl_charge
##      1:       10.6           3           2.86
##      2:        9.5           7           2.57
##      3:       13.7           6           3.70
##      4:       15.7           2           4.24
##      5:        7.7           4           2.08
##      ---
## 12888:       12.6           5           3.40
## 12889:        4.9           5           1.32
## 12890:       11.4           4           3.08
## 12891:        9.3           9           2.51
## 12892:       11.4           3           3.08
##      number_customer_service_calls churn customer_id
##      1:              3      no    23383607
##      2:              0      no    22550362
##      3:              1      no    59063354
##      4:              1      no    25464504
##      5:              2      no     691824
##      ---
## 12888:              2      no    3785730
## 12889:              3      no    25171109
## 12890:              1      no    12126991
## 12891:              1      no    33084674
## 12892:              1      no    28432623
```

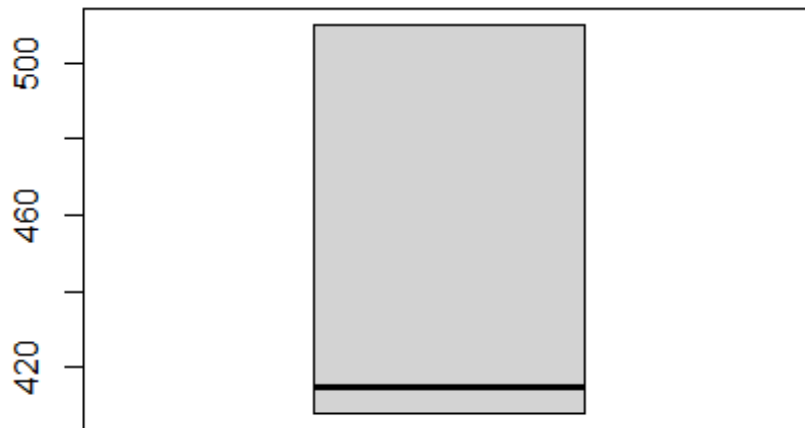
We have no duplicates

## Checking for Outliers

```
library("ggplot2") # Load ggplot2
## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 4.1.3
```

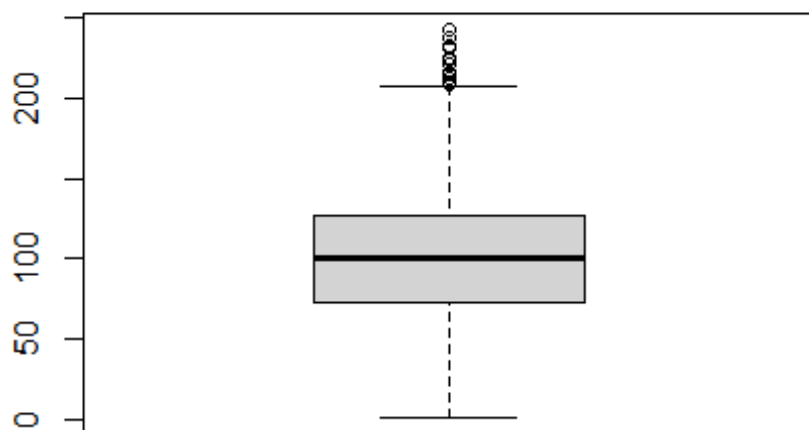
We will focus on the numeric columns

```
boxplot(churn$area_code)
```

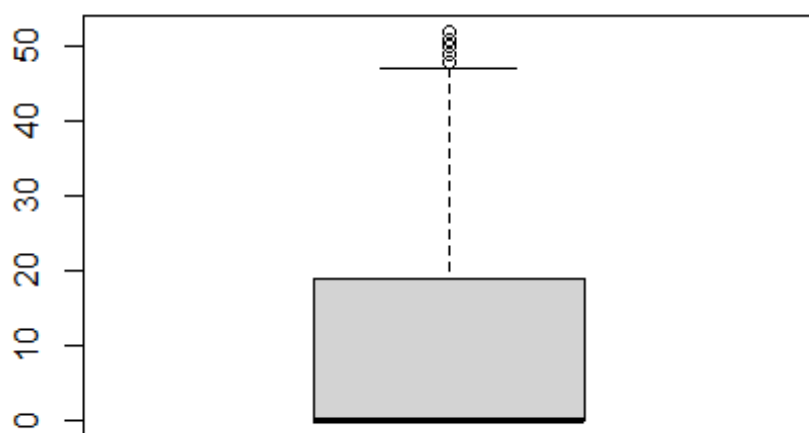


```
boxplot(churn$account_length)
```

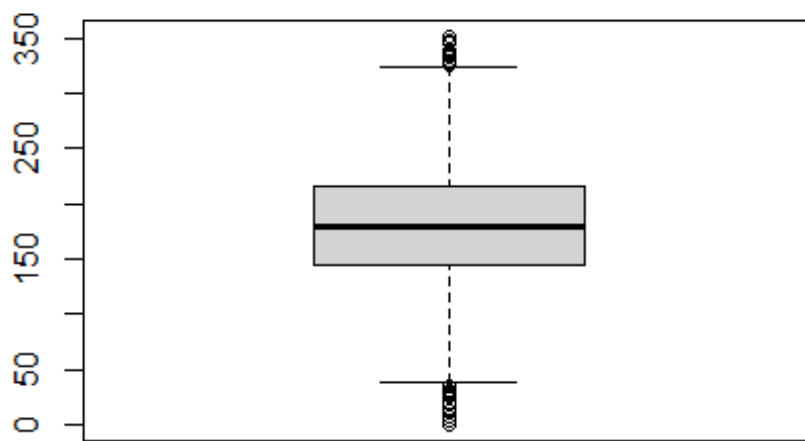




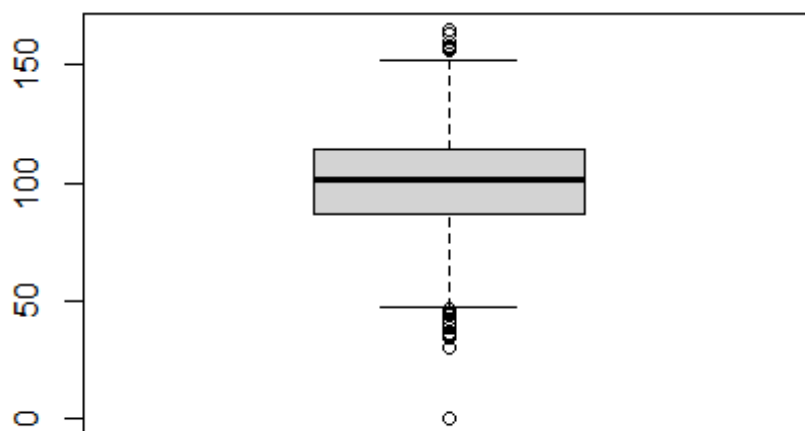
```
boxplot(churn$number_vmail_messages)
```



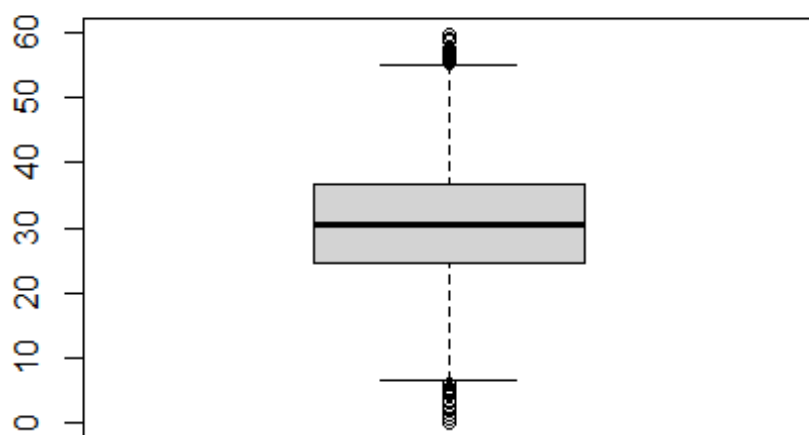
```
boxplot(churn$total_day_minutes)
```



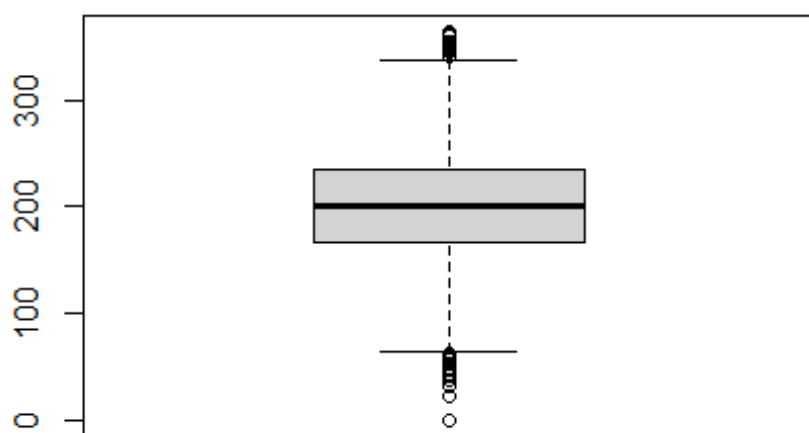
```
boxplot(churn$total_day_calls)
```



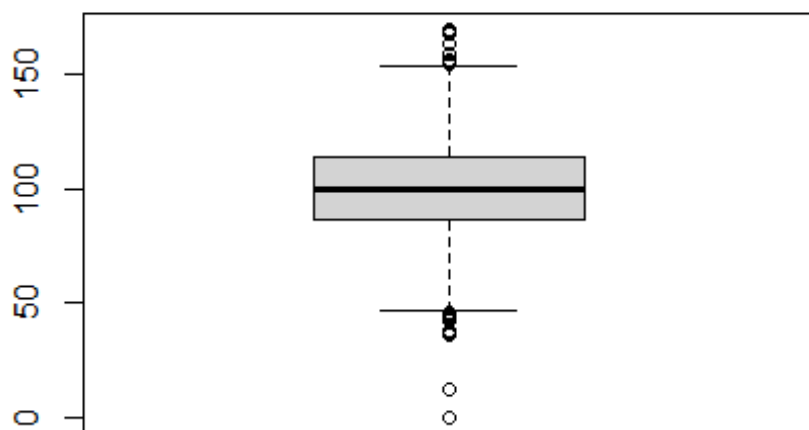
```
boxplot(churn$total_day_charge)
```



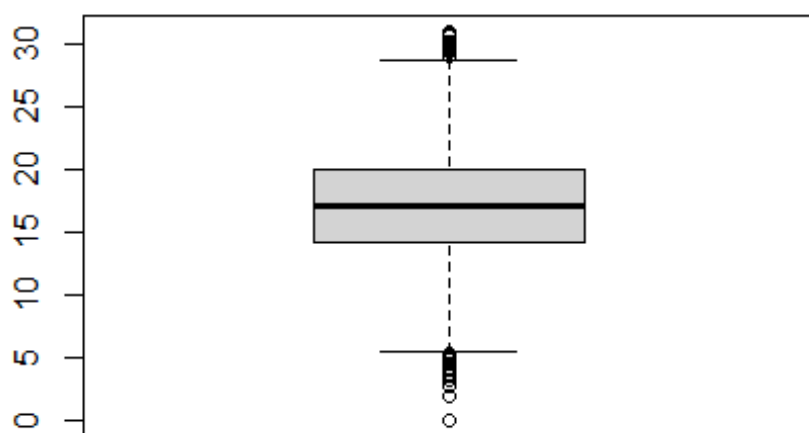
```
boxplot(churn$total_eve_minutes)
```



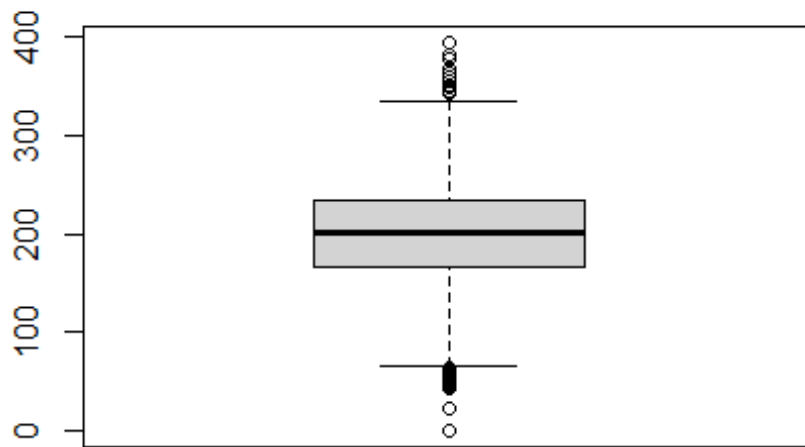
```
boxplot(churn$total_eve_calls)
```



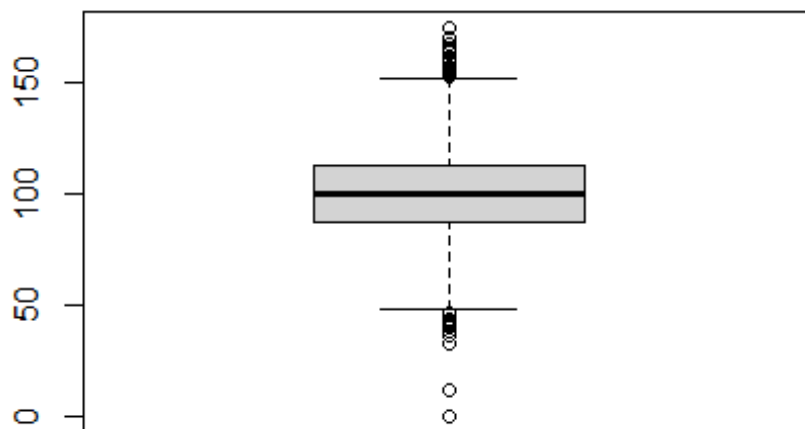
```
boxplot(churn$total_eve_charge)
```



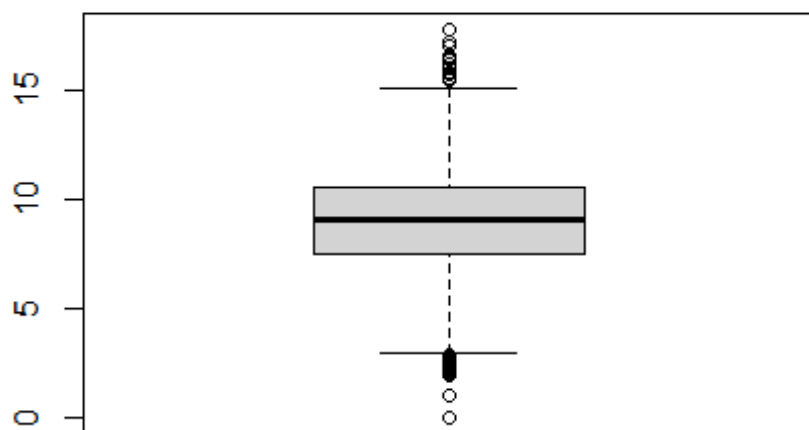
```
boxplot(churn$total_night_minutes)
```



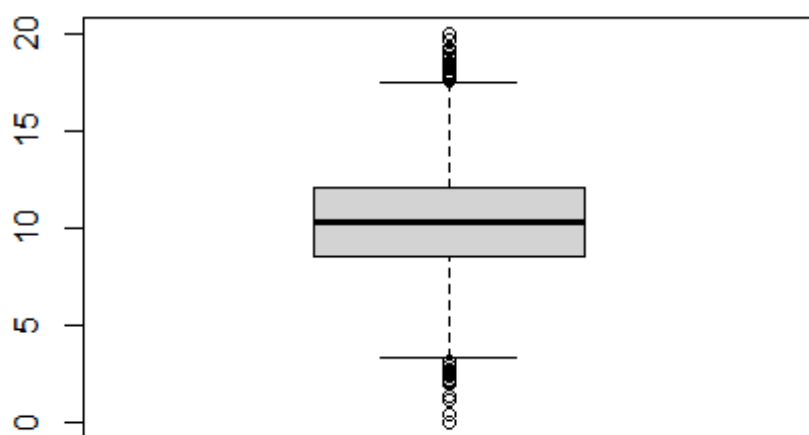
```
boxplot(churn$total_night_calls)
```



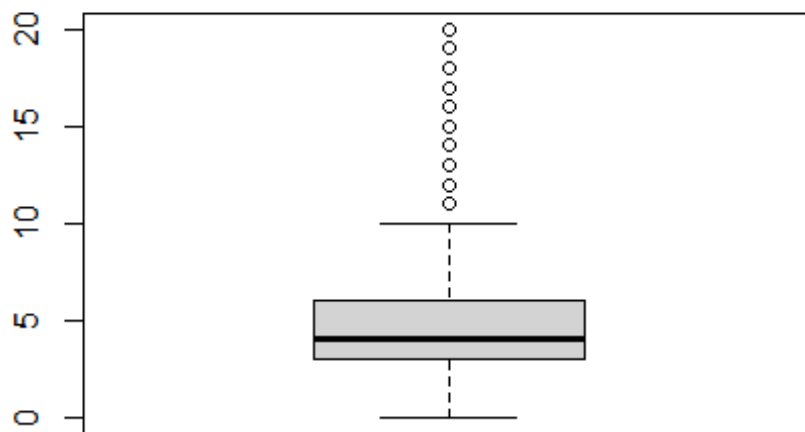
```
boxplot(churn$total_night_charge)
```



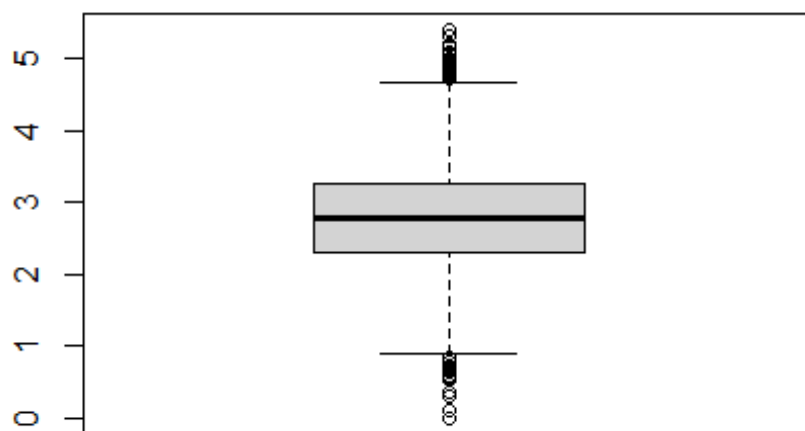
```
boxplot(churn$total_intl_minutes)
```



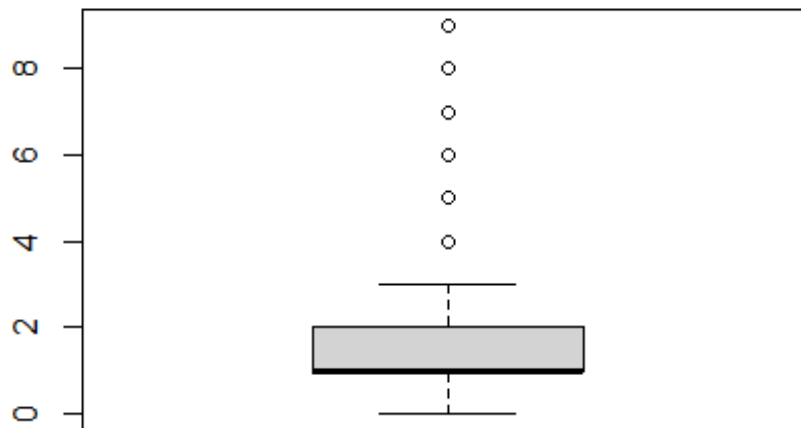
```
boxplot(churn$total_intl_calls)
```



```
boxplot(churn$total_intl_charge)
```



```
boxplot(churn$number_customer_service_calls)
```



we have some columns with outliers

### Questions

#### Find the minimum of total day calls

```
churn.dist.min <- min(churn$total_day_calls)
churn.dist.min
```

```
## [1] 0
```

#### Find the maximum i.e. max() total day calls

```
churn.dist.max <- max(churn$total_day_calls)
churn.dist.max
```

```
## [1] 165
```

#### Find the range i.e. range() of total day calls

```
churn.dist.range <- range(churn$total_day_calls)
churn.dist.range
```

```
## [1] 0 165
```

#### Find the quantile of total day calls

```
churn.dist.quantile <- quantile(churn$total_day_calls)
churn.dist.quantile
```



```
##    0%  25%  50%  75% 100%  
##     0   87  101  114  165
```

### Find the variance of total day calls

```
churn.dist.variance <- var(churn$total_day_calls)  
churn.dist.variance  
  
## [1] 397.8691
```

### Find the standard deviation of total day calls

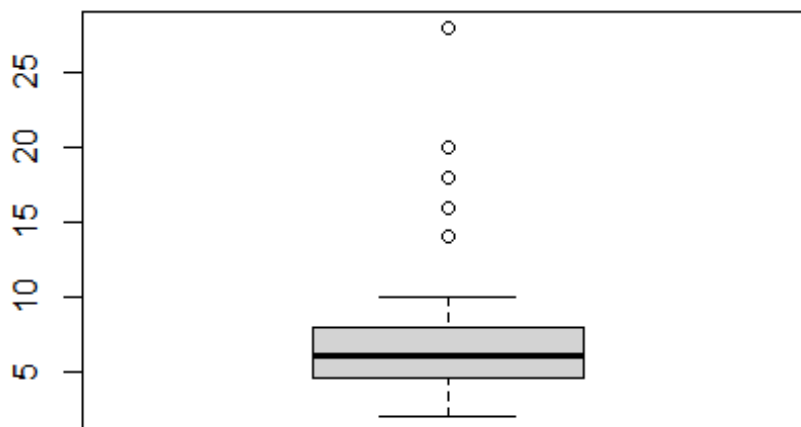
```
churn.dist.sd <- sd(churn$total_day_calls)  
churn.dist.sd  
  
## [1] 19.94666
```

## 3. Univariate Graphical

### Box Plots Code Example 3.1

Lets create a boxplot graph for the distance using the boxplot() function

```
boxplot(hills$dist)
```



The box plot of an observation variable is a graphical representation based on its quartiles, as well as its smallest and largest values. It attempts to provide a visual shape of the data distribution.

### Bar Graph Code Example 3.2

A bar graph of a qualitative data sample consists of vertical parallel bars that shows the frequency distribution graphically.

Let's Create a frequency distribution of the School variable using an R built-in database named painters

```
head(painters)

##           Composition Drawing Colour Expression School
## Da Udine           10      8     16           3      A
## Da Vinci            15     16      4          14      A
## Del Piombo          8      13     16           7      A
## Del Sarto           12     16      9           8      A
## Fr. Penni           0      15      8           0      A
## Guilio Romano       15     16      4          14      A

dim(painters)

## [1] 54  5
```

First Fetch the school column

```
school <- painters$School
```

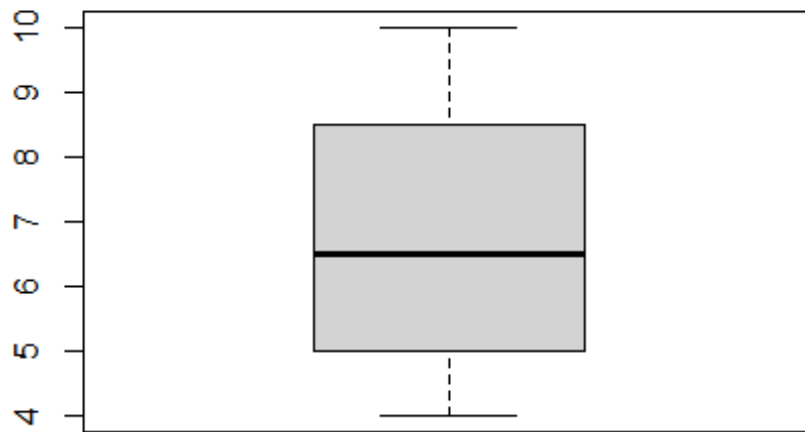
When we apply the table() function will compute the frequency distribution of the School variable

```
school_frequency <- table(school)
school_frequency

## school
##  A  B  C  D  E  F  G  H
## 10  6  6 10  7  4  7  4
```

Now we apply the barplot function to produce its bar graph

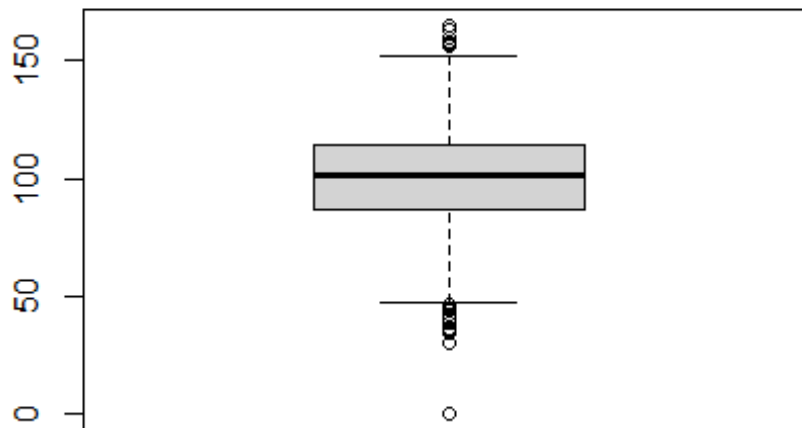
```
barplot(school_frequency)
```



### Challenge

Now we challenge ourselves, will create a bar graph of the total day calls in the customer signature dataset

```
boxplot(churn$total_day_calls)
```



### *Histogram Code Example 3.3*

A histogram shows the frequency distribution of a quantitative variable. The area of each bar is equal to the frequency of items found in each class.

Will Create a histogram using the faithful dataset

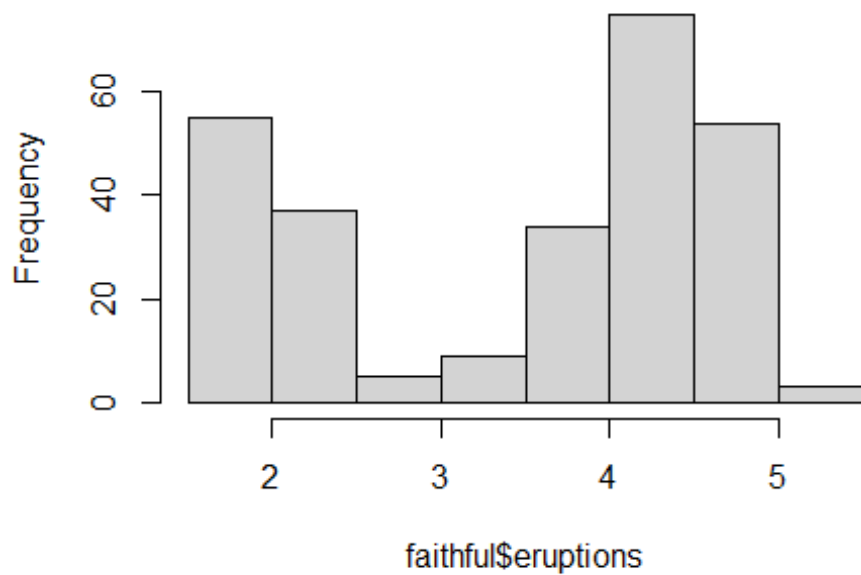
```
head(faithful)
```

```
##   eruptions waiting
## 1     3.600      79
## 2     1.800      54
## 3     3.333      74
## 4     2.283      62
## 5     4.533      85
## 6     2.883      55
```

Then applying the hist() function to produce the histogram of the eruptions variable

```
hist(faithful$eruptions)
```

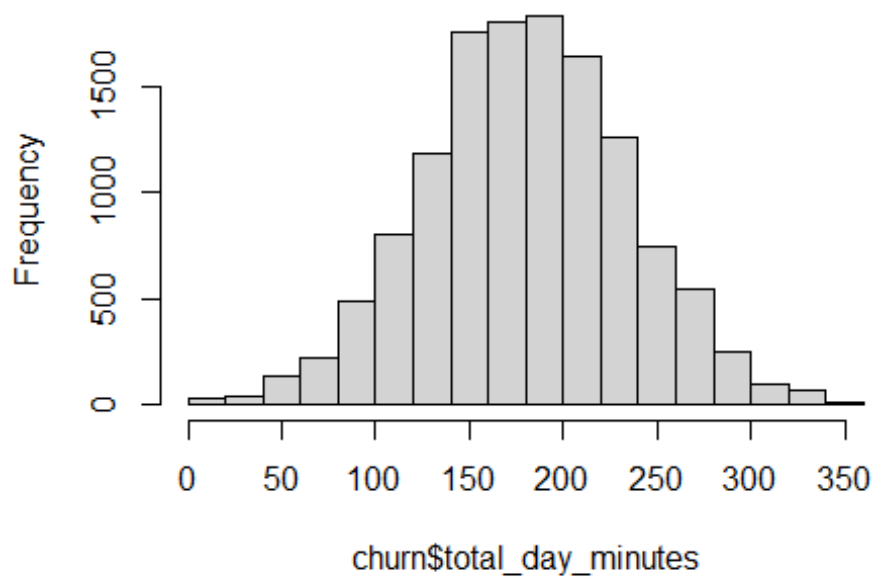
**Histogram of faithful\$eruptions**



Now let's Create a histogram of the total day minutes in the customer signature dataset

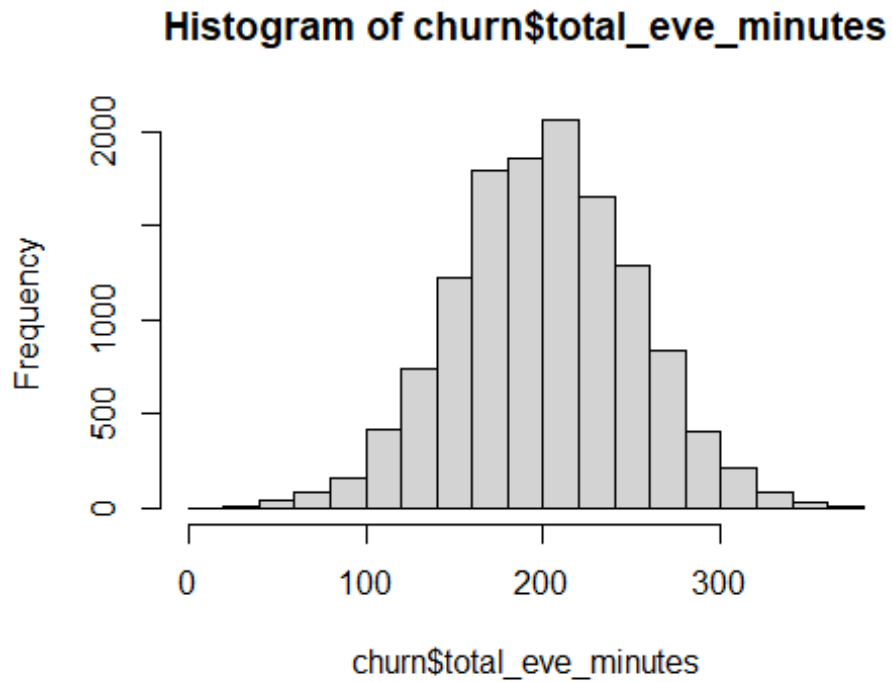
```
hist(churn$total_day_minutes)
```

**Histogram of churn\$total\_day\_minutes**



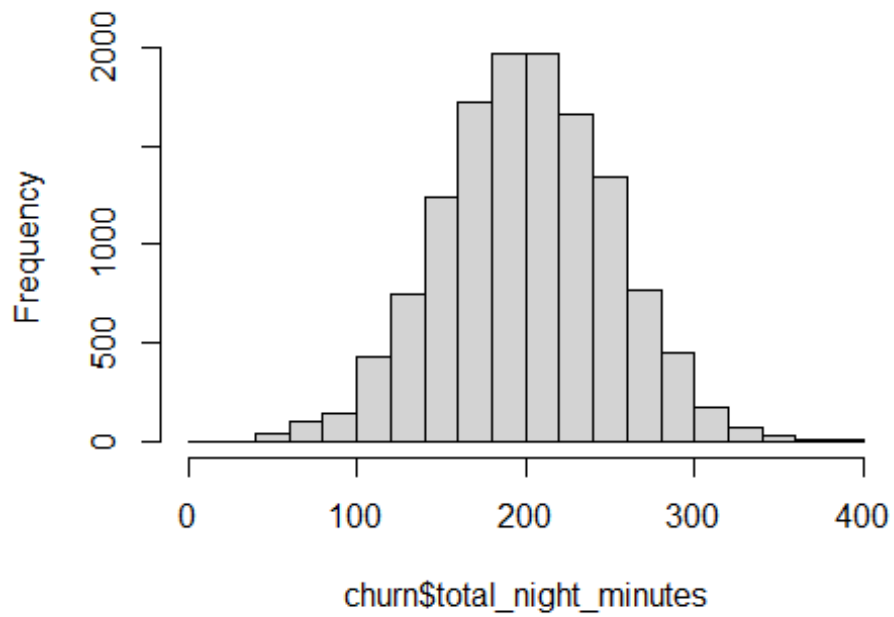
Let's have more fun with the churn data set

```
hist(churn$total_eve_minutes)
```



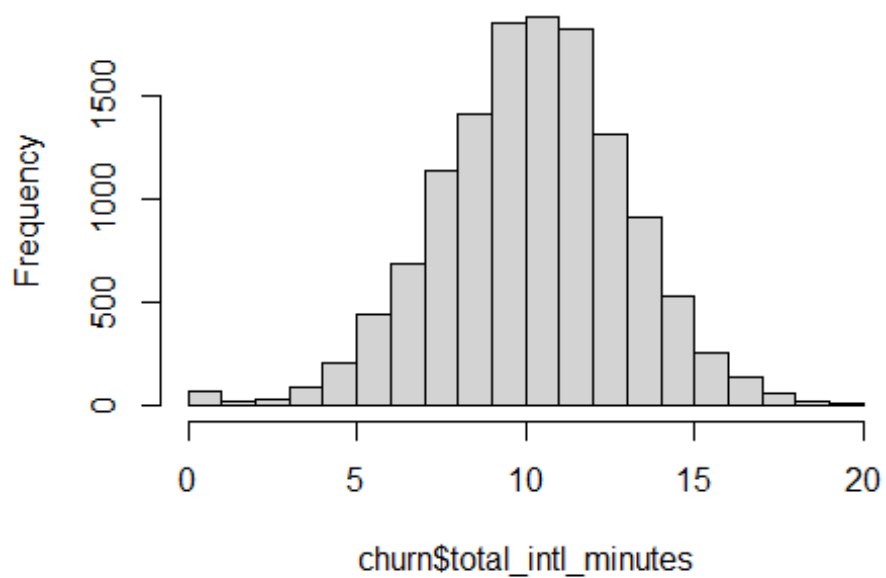
```
hist(churn$total_night_minutes)
```

**Histogram of churn\$total\_night\_minutes**



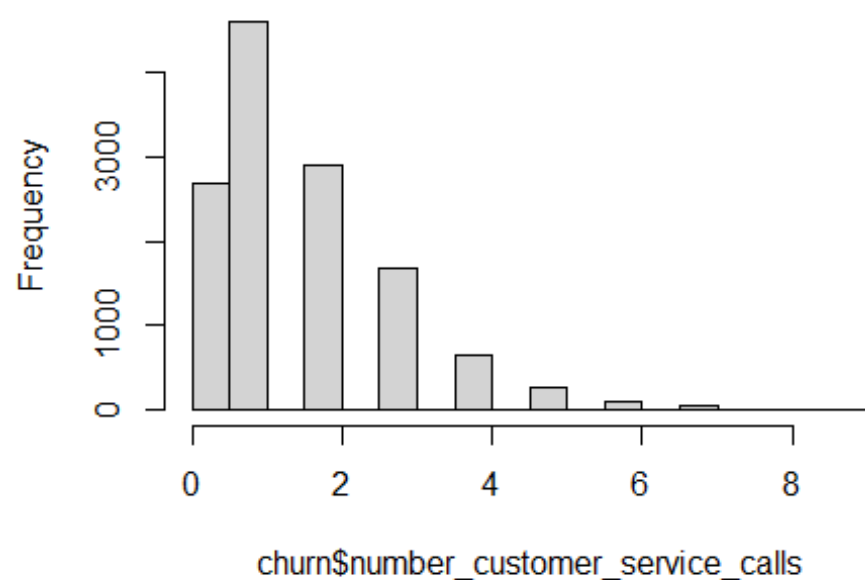
```
hist(churn$total_intl_minutes)
```

**Histogram of churn\$total\_intl\_minutes**



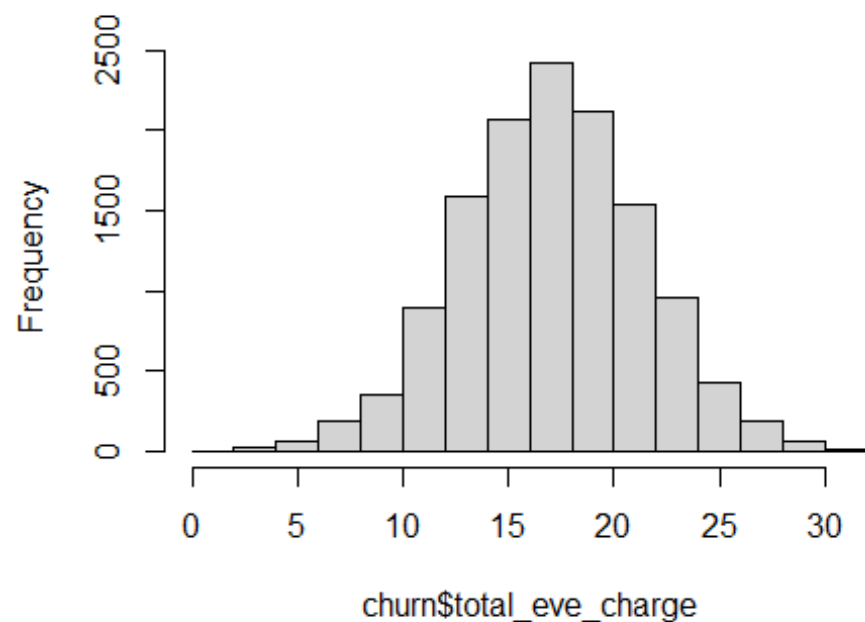
```
hist(churn$number_customer_service_calls)
```

**Histogram of churn\$number\_customer\_service\_calls**



```
hist(churn$total_eve_charge)
```

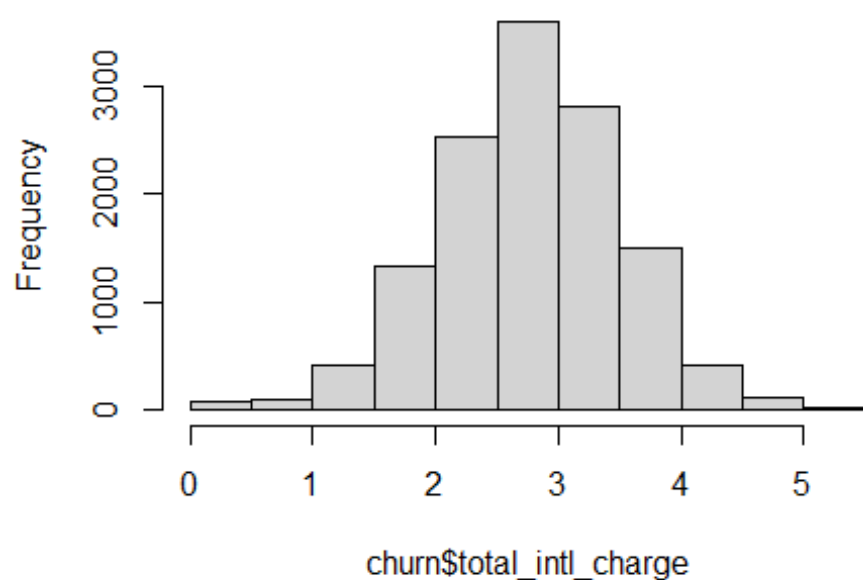
**Histogram of churn\$total\_eve\_charge**



```
hist(churn$total_intl_charge)
```



**Histogram of churn\$total\_intl\_charge**



```
hist(churn$total_night_charge)
```

**Histogram of churn\$total\_night\_charge**

