

STATISTICS FUNDAMENTALS

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DAT₂

STATISTICS FUNDAMENTALS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ▶ Use Numpy and Pandas libraries to analyze datasets using basic summary statistics: mean, median, mode, max, min, quartile, inter-quartile range, variance, standard deviation, and correlation
- ▶ Create data visualizations - line graphs, box plots, and histograms - to discern characteristics and trends in a dataset
- ▶ Identify a normal distribution within a dataset using summary statistics and visualization
- ▶ ID variable types and complete dummy coding by hand

LET'S REVIEW THE DATA SCIENCE WORKFLOW

The steps:

1. Identify the problem
2. Acquire the data
3. Parse the data
4. Mine the data
5. Refine the data
6. Build a data model
7. Present the results



TODAY

- ▶ We're going to begin to talk about step 3: Parsing the Data
- ▶ We'll cover the fundamentals of Statistics

INTRODUCTION

LAYING THE GROUND WORK

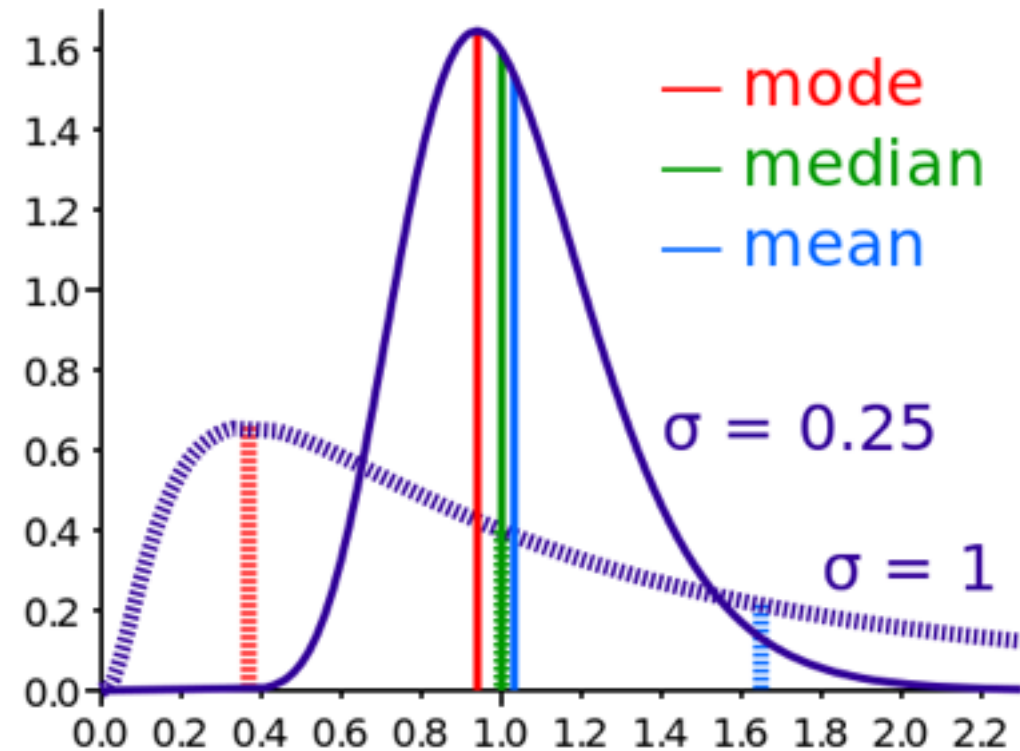
WE'RE GOING TO COVER SEVERAL TOPICS

- ▶ Mean
- ▶ Median
- ▶ Mode
- ▶ Max
- ▶ Min
- ▶ Quartile
- ▶ Interquartile Range
- ▶ Variance
- ▶ Standard Deviation
- ▶ Correlation

MEAN

- ▶ The mean of a set of values is the sum of the values divided by the number of values. It is also called the average.

$$\overline{X} = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$



MEAN EXAMPLE

- ▶ Find the mean of 19, 13, 15, 25, and 18.

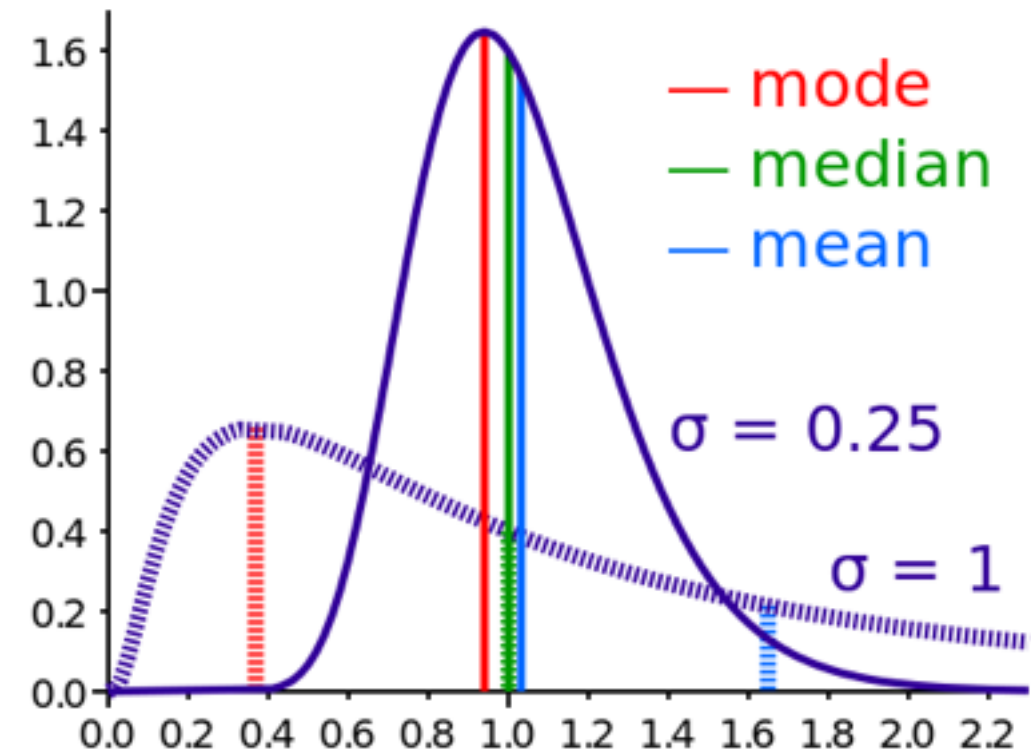
MEAN EXAMPLE

► Find the mean of 19, 13, 15, 25, and 18.

$$\frac{19 + 13 + 15 + 25 + 18}{5} = \frac{90}{5} = 18$$

MEDIAN

- ▶ The median refers to the midpoint in a series of numbers.
- ▶ To find the median
 - ▶ Arrange the numbers in order smallest to largest.
 - ▶ If there is an odd number of values, the middle value is the median.
 - ▶ If there is an even number of values, the average of the middle two values is the median.



MEDIAN EXAMPLE

- ▶ Find the median of 19, 29, 36, 15, and 20.

MEDIAN EXAMPLE

► Find the median of 19, 29, 36, 15, and 20.

Ordered Values:

15, 19, 20, 29, 36

20 is the median

MEDIAN EXAMPLE

- ▶ Find the median of 67, 28, 92, 37, 81, 75.

MEDIAN EXAMPLE

► Find the median of 67, 28, 92, 37, 81, 75.

Ordered Values:

28, 37, 67, 75, 81, 92

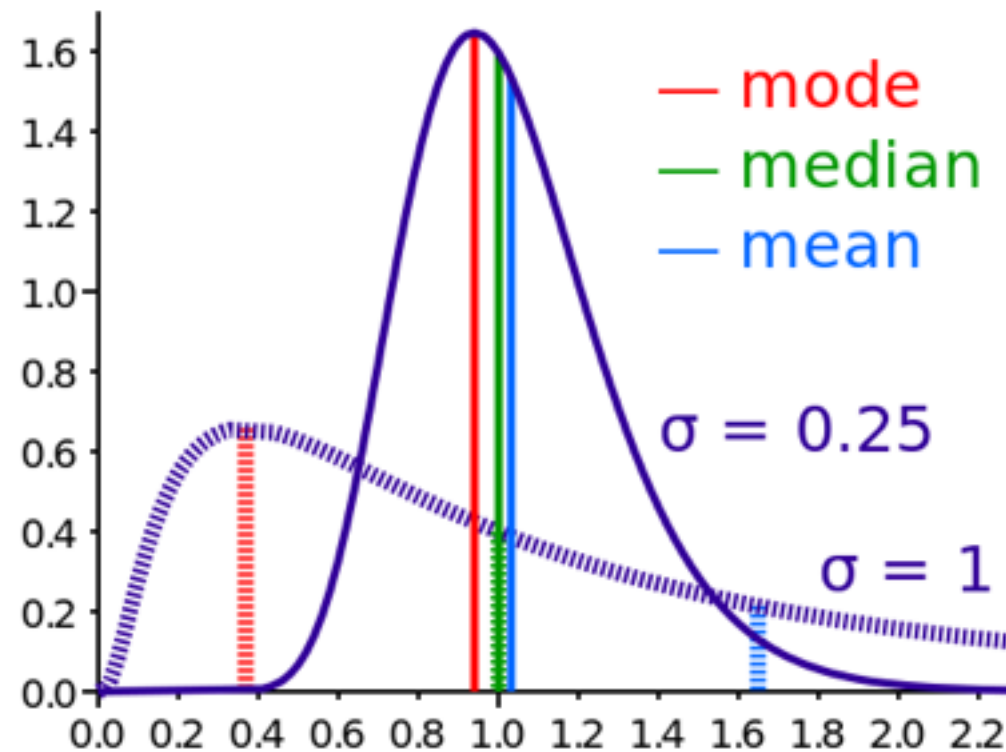
67 and 75 are the middle values.

$$\frac{67 + 75}{2} = \frac{142}{2} = 71$$

71 is the median.

MODE

- ▶ The mode of a set of values is the value that occurs most often.
- ▶ A set of values may have more than one mode or no mode.



MODE EXAMPLE

- Find the mode of 15, 21, 26, 25, 21, 23, 28, and 21.

MODE EXAMPLE

- Find the mode of 12, 15, 18, 26, 15, 9, 12, and 27.

MODE EXAMPLE

- Find the mode of 4, 8, 15, 21, and 23.

CODEALONG

SUMMARY STATISTICS IN PANDAS

CODEALONG: SUMMARY STATISTICS IN PANDAS

► Open `/lesson-03/code/starter-code/starter-code-3.ipynb`

CODEALONG PART 1: BASIC STATS

► We can use Pandas to calculate the mean, median, mode, min, and max.

Methods available include:

`.min()` - Compute minimum value

`.max()` - Compute maximum value

`.mean()` - Compute mean value

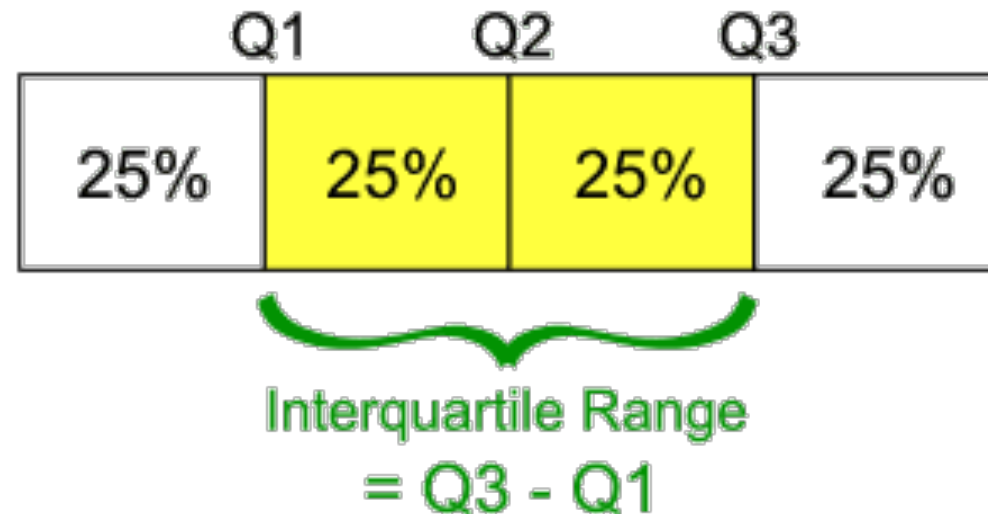
`.median()` - Compute median value

`.mode()` - Compute mode value

`.count()` - Count the number of observations

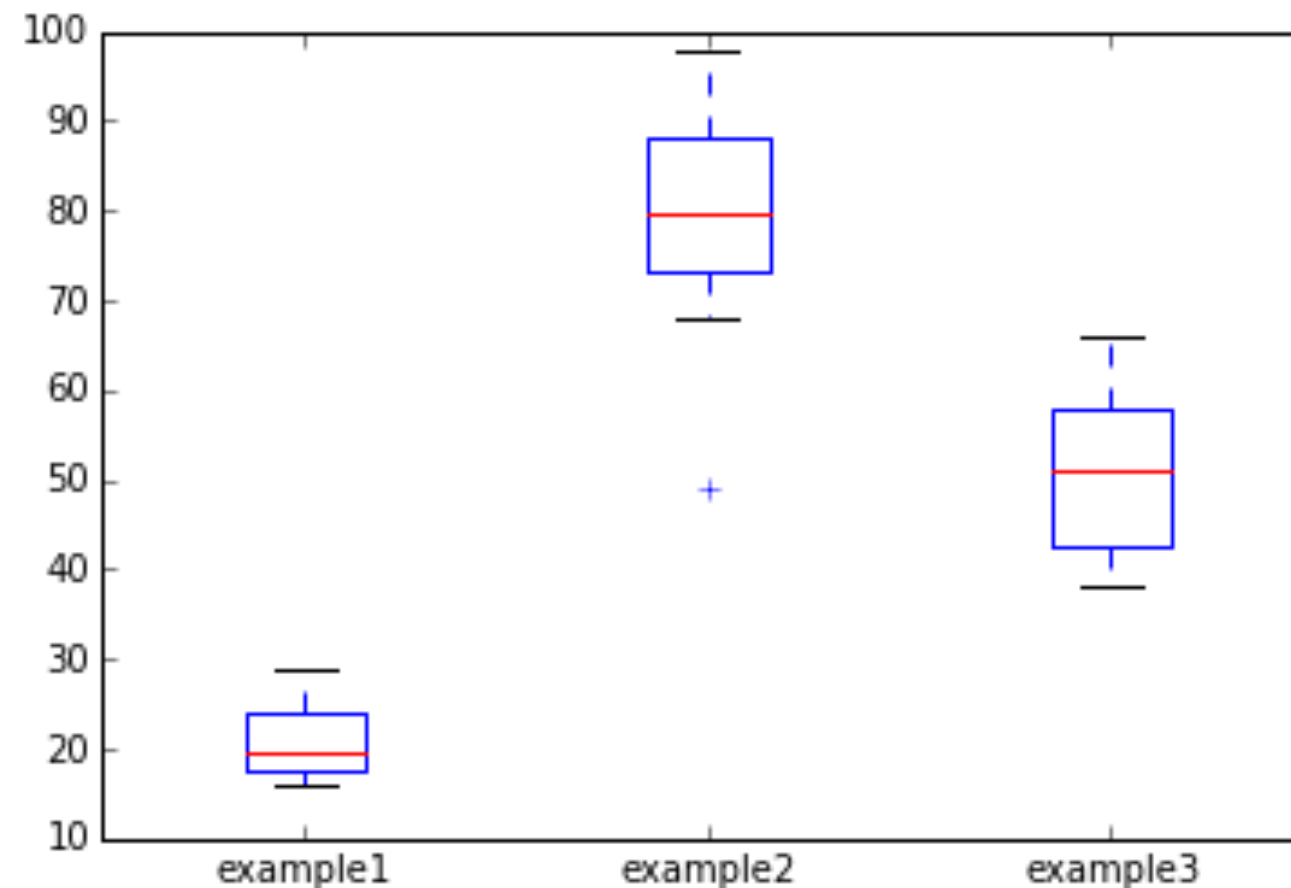
QUARTILES AND INTERQUARTILE RANGE

- ▶ Quartiles divide a rank-ordered data set into four equal parts.
- ▶ The values that divide each part are called first, second, and third quartiles, denoted Q_1 , Q_2 , and Q_3 , respectively.
- ▶ The interquartile range (IQR) is $Q_3 - Q_1$, a measure of variability (assuming relative normality).



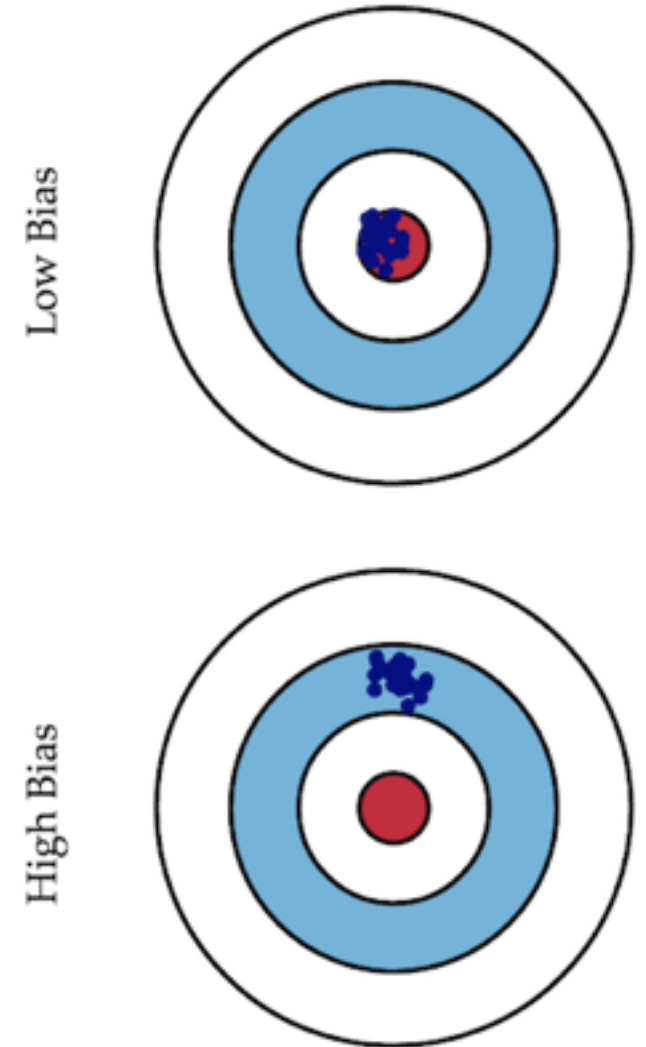
CODEALONG PART 2: BOX PLOT

- Box plots give a nice visual of min, max, median, and the quartile and interquartile range.



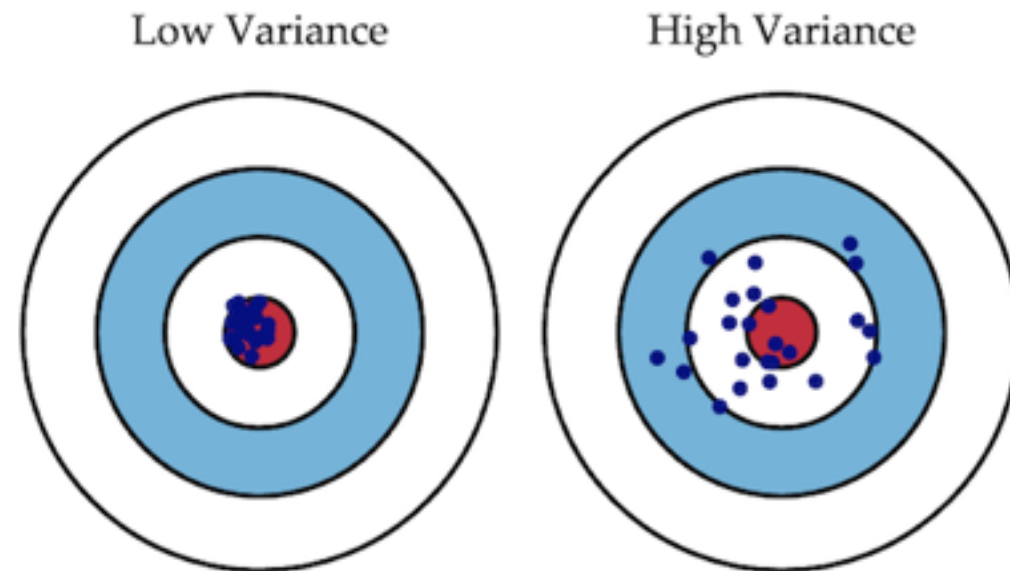
BIAS VS. VARIANCE

- ▶ Error due to **bias** is calculated at the difference between the *expected prediction* of our model and the *correct value* we are trying to predict.
- ▶ Imagine creating multiple models on various datasets. **Bias** measures *how far off in general* models' predictions are from the correct value.

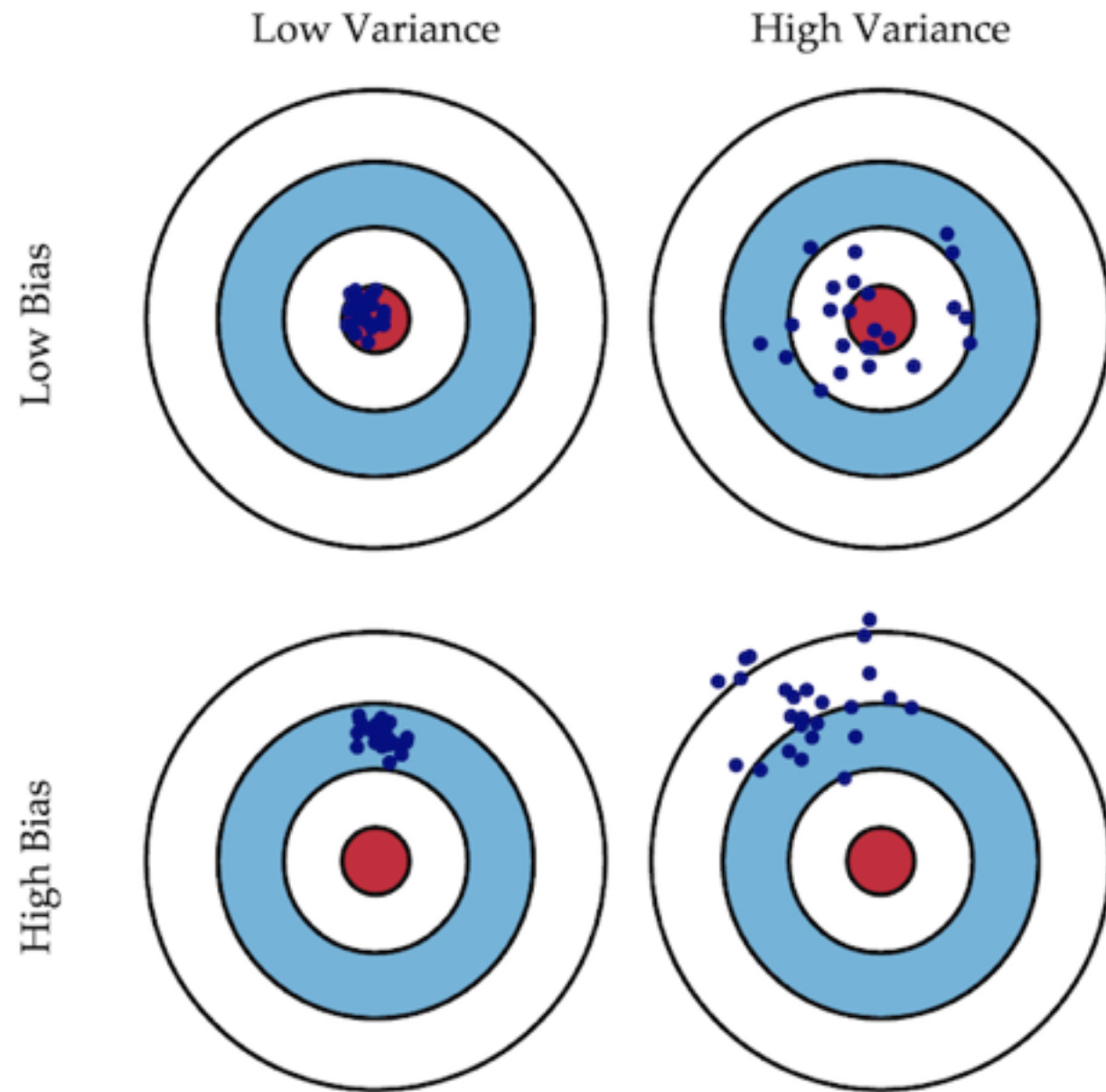


BIAS VS. VARIANCE

- ▶ Error due to **variance** is taken as the variability of a model prediction for a given point.
- ▶ Imagine creating multiple models on various datasets. The **variance** is *how much the predictions for a given point vary* between different realizations of the model.



BIAS VS. VARIANCE



STANDARD DEVIATION

- ▶ Standard deviation (SD, σ for population, s for sample) is a measure that is used to quantify the amount of variation or dispersion of a set of data values.
- ▶ Standard deviation is the square root of variance.

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}}$$

STANDARD ERROR

- ▶ The standard error of the mean (SEM) quantifies the precision of the mean.
- ▶ It is a measure of how far your sample mean is likely to be from the true population mean.
- ▶ It generally increases with the size of an estimate, meaning a large standard error may not indicate the estimate of the mean is unreliable.
- ▶ It's often better to compare the error in relation to the size of the estimate.

STANDARD ERROR

$$SE_{\bar{x}} = \frac{S}{\sqrt{n}}$$

CODEALONG PART 3: STANDARD DEVIATION & VARIANCE

► You can calculate variance and standard deviation easily in Pandas.

Methods include:

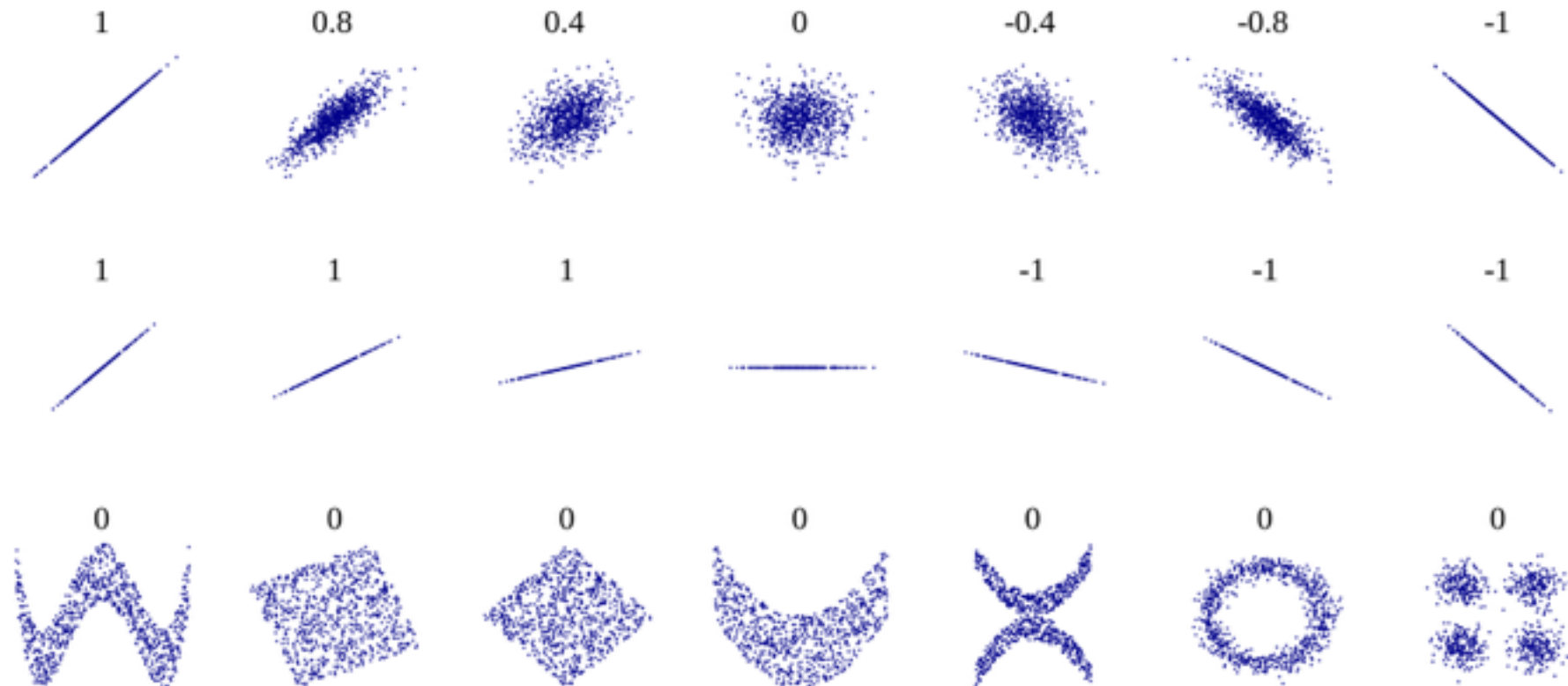
`.std()` - Compute Standard Deviation

`.var()` - Compute variance

`.describe()` - short cut that prints out count, mean, std, min, quartiles, max

CORRELATION

- ▶ The correlation measures the extent of interdependence of variable quantities.
- ▶ Example correlation values



CONTEXT

- ▶ For most projects, descriptive stats will come first. These help you get to know your dataset better.
- ▶ Sometimes, descriptive stats may be all you need to answer your question.

INTRODUCTION

IS THIS NORMAL?

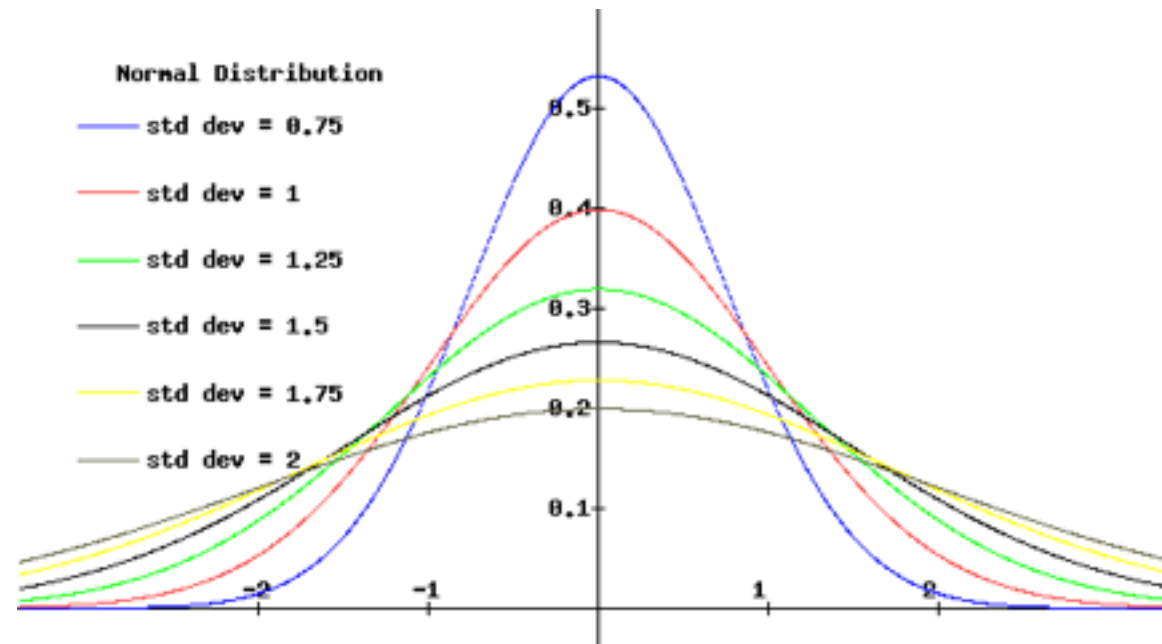
THE NORMAL DISTRIBUTION

- ▶ A normal distribution is often a key assumption to many models.
- ▶ The normal distribution depends upon the *mean* and the *standard deviation*.
- ▶ The *mean* determines the center of the distribution. The *standard deviation* determines the height and width of the distribution.



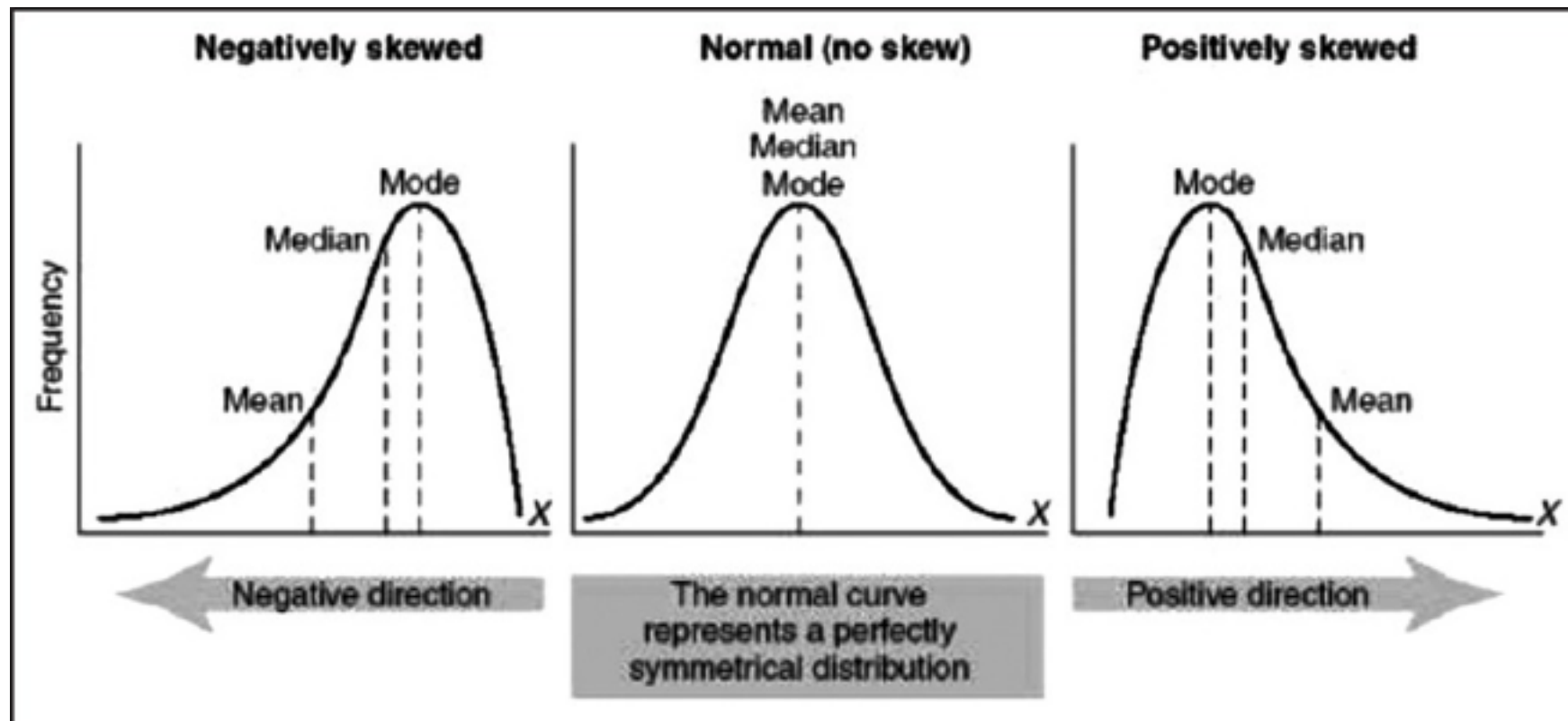
THE NORMAL DISTRIBUTION

- ▶ Normal distributions are symmetric, bell-shaped curves.
- ▶ When the standard deviation is large, the curve is short and wide.
- ▶ When the standard deviation is small, the curve is tall and narrow.



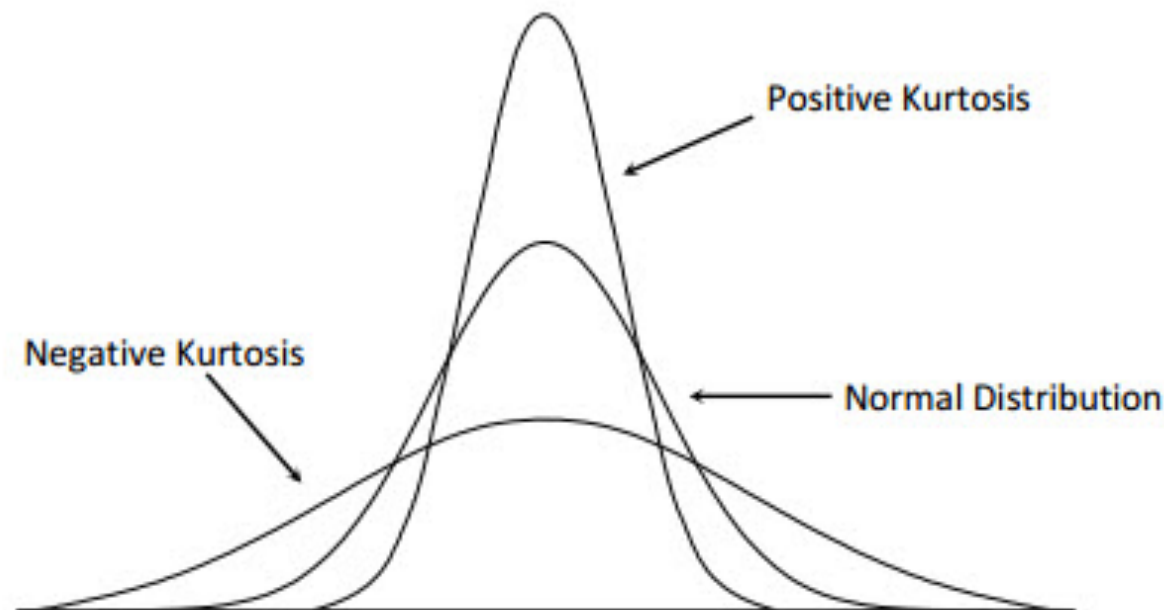
SKEWNESS

- ▶ Skewness is a measure of the asymmetry of the distribution of a random variable about its mean.
- ▶ Skewness can be positive or negative, or even undefined.



KURTOSIS

- ▶ Kurtosis is a measure of whether the data are peaked or flat relative to a normal distribution.
- ▶ Datasets with high kurtosis tend to have a distinct peak near the mean, decline rather rapidly, and have heavy tails.



DEMO

DETERMINING THE DISTRIBUTION OF YOUR DATA

DETERMINING THE DISTRIBUTION OF YOUR DATA

- ▶ Open `/lesson-03/code/lesson-3-demo.ipynb`

DEMO

CLASSES

VARIABLE TYPES

- ▶ Numeric variables can take on a large range of non-predetermined, quantitative values. These are things such as height, income, etc.
- ▶ Categorical variables can take on a specific set of variables. These are things such as race, gender, paint colors, movie titles, etc.

CLASS/DUMMY VARIABLES

- ▶ Let's say we have the categorical variable `area`, which takes on one of the following values: `rural`, `suburban`, and `urban`.
- ▶ We need to represent these numerically for a model. So how do we code them?

CLASS/DUMMY VARIABLES

► How about 0=rural, 1=suburban, and 2=urban?

CLASS/DUMMY VARIABLES

- ▶ But this implies an ordered relationship - is urban twice suburban?
That doesn't make sense.
- ▶ However, we can represent this information by converting the one area variable into two new variables:

area_urban and area_suburban.

CLASS/DUMMY VARIABLES

- ▶ We'll draw out how categorical variables can be represented without implying order.
- ▶ First, let's choose a reference category. This will be our “base” category.
- ▶ It's often good to choose the category with the largest sample size and a criteria that will help model interpretation. If we are testing for a disease, the reference category would be people without the disease.

CLASS/DUMMY VARIABLES

- ▶ Step 1: Select a reference category. We'll choose `rural` as our reference category.
- ▶ Step 2: Convert the values `urban`, `suburban`, and `urban` into a numeric representation that does not imply order.
- ▶ Step 3: Create two new variables: `area_urban` and `area_suburban`.

CLASS/DUMMY VARIABLES

- ▶ Why do we need only two dummy variables?

rural	urban	suburban
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- ▶ We can derive all of the possible values from these two. If an area isn't urban or suburban, we know it must be rural.
- ▶ In general, if you have a categorical feature with k categories, you need to create $k-1$ dummy variable to represent all of the information.

CLASS/DUMMY VARIABLES

► Let's see our dummy variables.

	area_urban	area_suburban
rural	0	0
suburban	0	1
urban	1	0

► As mentioned before, if we know $\text{area_urban}=0$ and $\text{area_suburban}=0$, then the area must be rural.

CLASS/DUMMY VARIABLES

- ▶ We can do this for a gender variable with two categories: male and female.
- ▶ How many dummy variables need to be created?

CLASS/DUMMY VARIABLES

▶ # of categories - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1

CLASS/DUMMY VARIABLES

- ▶ We will make female our reference category. Thus, female=0 and male=1.

	gender_male
female	0
male	1

- ▶ This can be done in Pandas with the `get_dummies` method.

INDEPENDENT PRACTICE

DUMMY COLORS

ACTIVITY: DUMMY COLORS



EXERCISE

DIRECTIONS (15 minutes)

It's important to understand the concept before we use the Pandas function `get_dummies` to create dummy variables. So today, we'll create our dummy variables by hand.

1. Draw a table like the one on the white board.
2. Create dummy variables for the variable “colors” that has 6 categories: blue, red, green, purple, grey, and brown. Use grey as the reference.

DELIVERABLE

Dummy variables table for colors

CONCLUSION

TOPIC REVIEW

REVIEW

- ▶ Let's go through the process for creating dummy variables for “colors”.
 - ▶ We talked about several different types of summary statistics, what are they?
 - ▶ We covered several different types of visualizations; which ones?
 - ▶ We talked about the normal distribution; how do we determine your data's distribution?
- ▶ Any other questions?

COURSE

BEFORE NEXT CLASS

► **Project: Unit Project 2**

LESSON

Q & A

LESSON

EXIT TICKET

**DON'T FORGET TO FILL OUT YOUR EXIT
TICKET**