# Statistical techniques Iabe Eau

## Data Preparation



### **Data preparation**

ANALYZING DATA IN TABLEAU



https://www.kaggle.com/yingwurenjian/chicago-divvy-bicycle-sharing-data



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#### Data preparation

Ask yourself...

- Do any fields need to be refined?
- Are there calculated fields we can create to more effectively tell our data story?
- Does the data contain fields that will allow for summaries or grouping at a higher level?
- Are there sufficient categorical fields to slice and dice your data?







#### Divvy dataset: stations table



- id: ID attached to each station
- name : station name
- latitude : station latitude
- longitude : station longitude



#### Divvy dataset: trips table

- Trips taken between Jan June, 2019
- trip id : ID attached to each trip
- bikeid: ID attached to each bike
- tripduration: time of trip in seconds
- starttime: day and time trip started (CST)
- endtime :day and time trip ended (CST)
- from station id : station ID of trip start
- from\_station\_name : station name of start
- to station id: station ID of trip end



- to station name : station name of end
- usertype : customer or subscriber
- birthyear : birth year of rider
- gender : gender of rider



### Dimension and measure recap

#### **Dimensions:**

Categorical or qualitative data

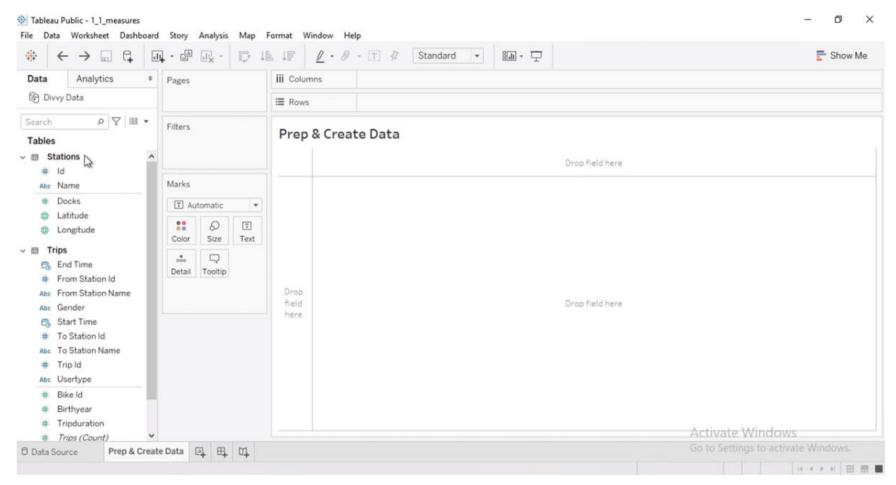
#### Measures:

Numerical data that can be aggregated

#### We want to move fields strategically between these two types:

• Move numeric fields that shouldn't be aggregated to the Dimensions section







## Table of Conten



- 1. Univariate exploratory data analysis:
  3
- 2. Measures of spread and confidence intervals
- 3. Bivariate exploratory data analysis
- 4. Forecasting and clustering



# exploratory data anal Sound S

#### Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

- Main characteristics of your data
- Spot extreme values
- Suggest hypotheses
- Assess assumptions

General goal: get an idea of the overall structure of your data

#### **Univariate EDA**

- Summary table
- Bar plot
- Histogram
- Box plot

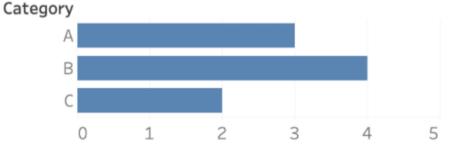


#### Tables & bar plots

Visualize the distribution of a single, categorical variable





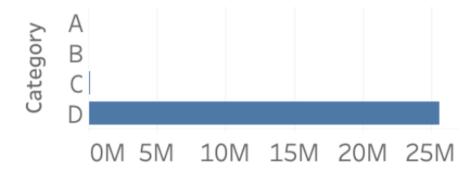




#### When to use a table vs. a plot

- Focus is on individual values (snapshot) and not on trends
- Dataset contains few values
- Small difference between values is crucial
- Data is presented in a non-interactive way

Category	
Α	20
В	400
С	160.000
D	25.600.000

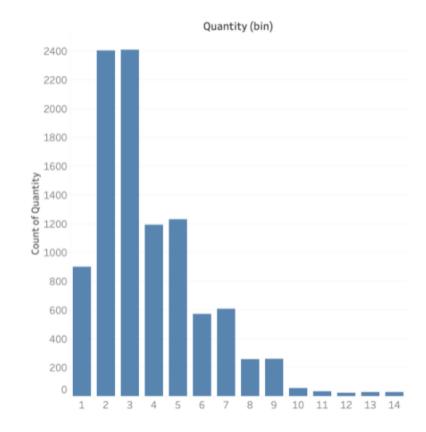




### **Histograms**

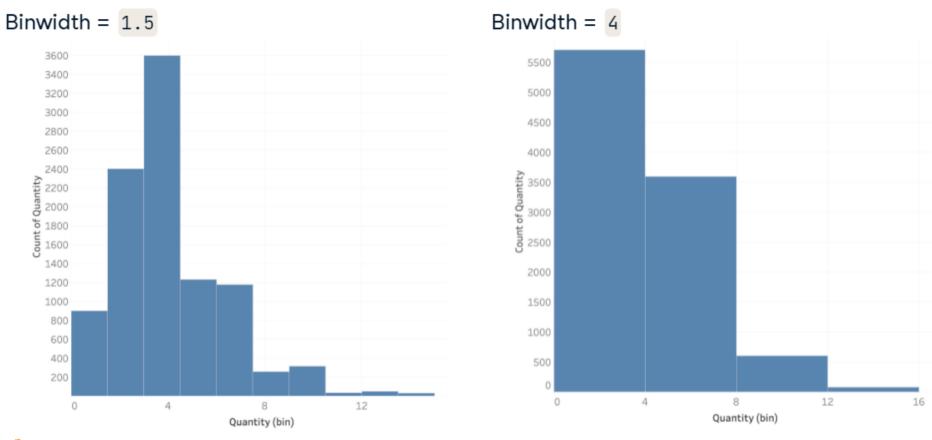
Visualize the distribution of a single, continuous variable

- Lowest/highest value
- Most common value(s)
- Splitting variable in bins



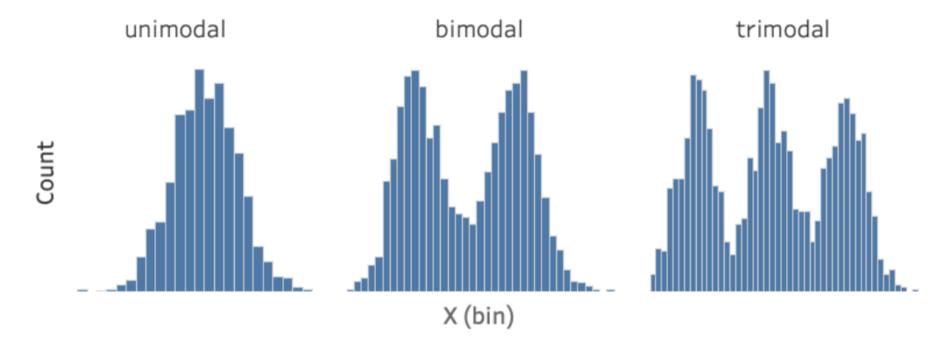


#### Size of bins

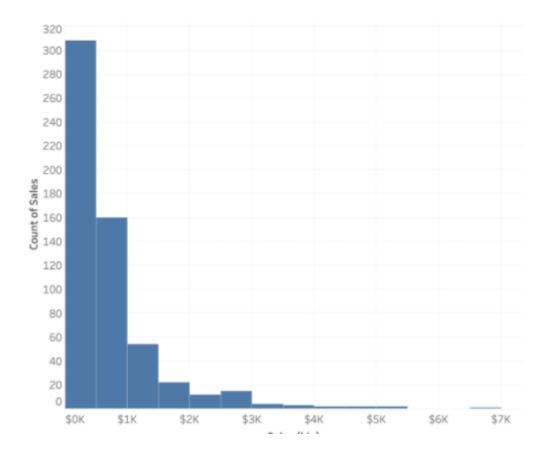




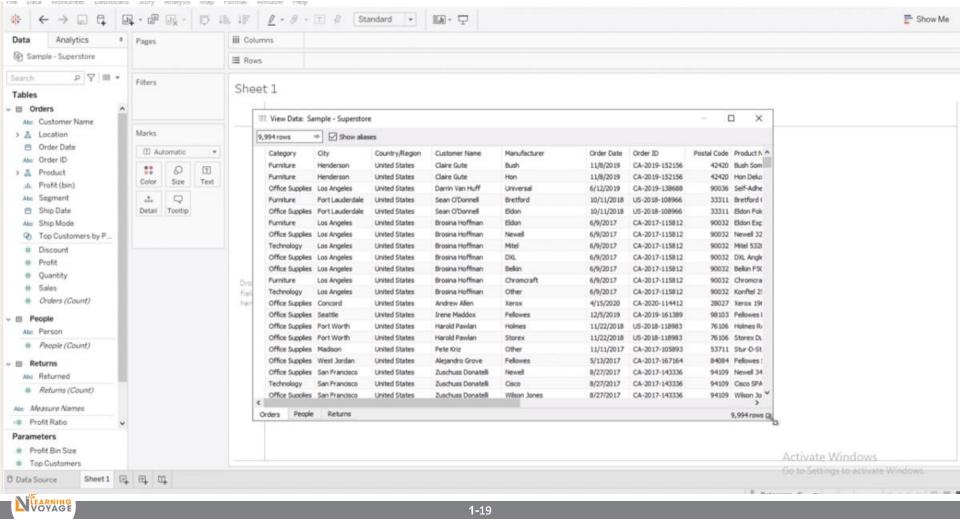
### Modality

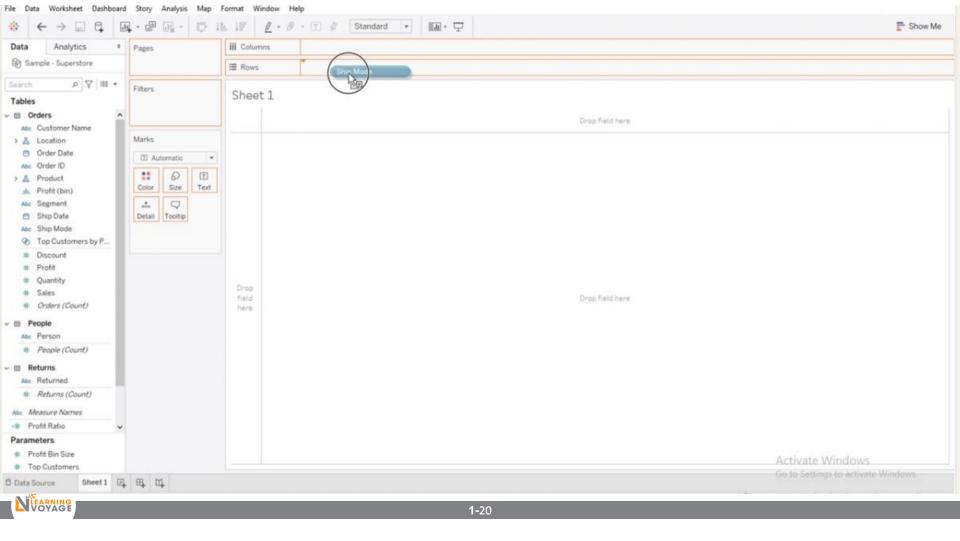


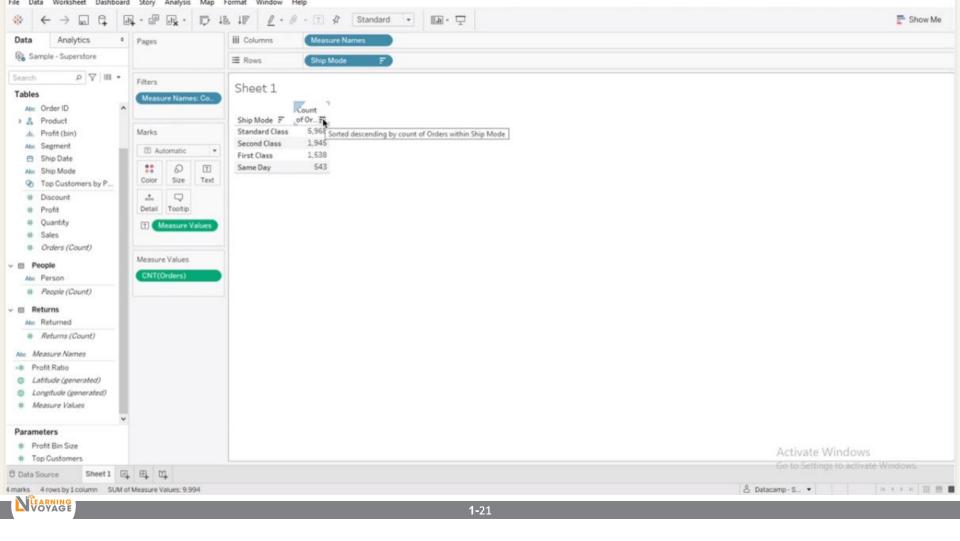


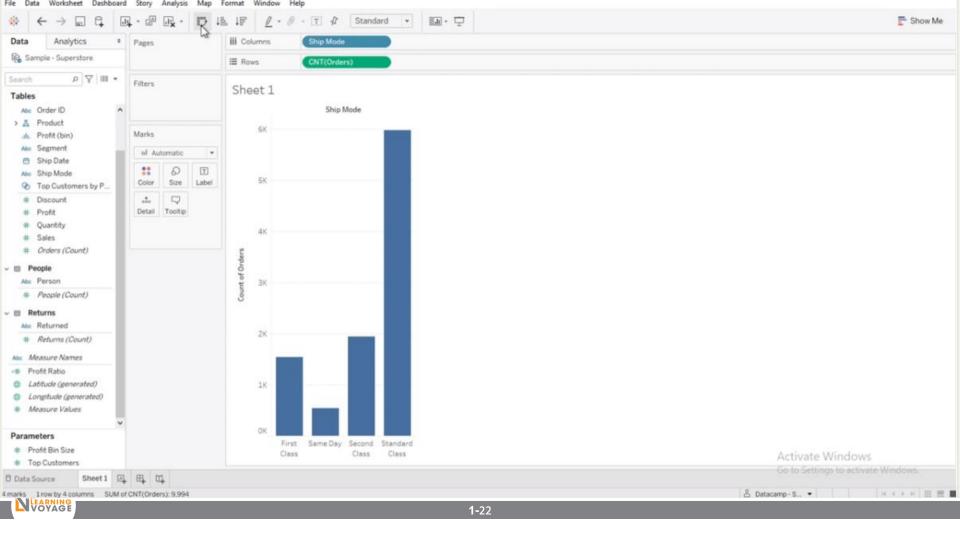








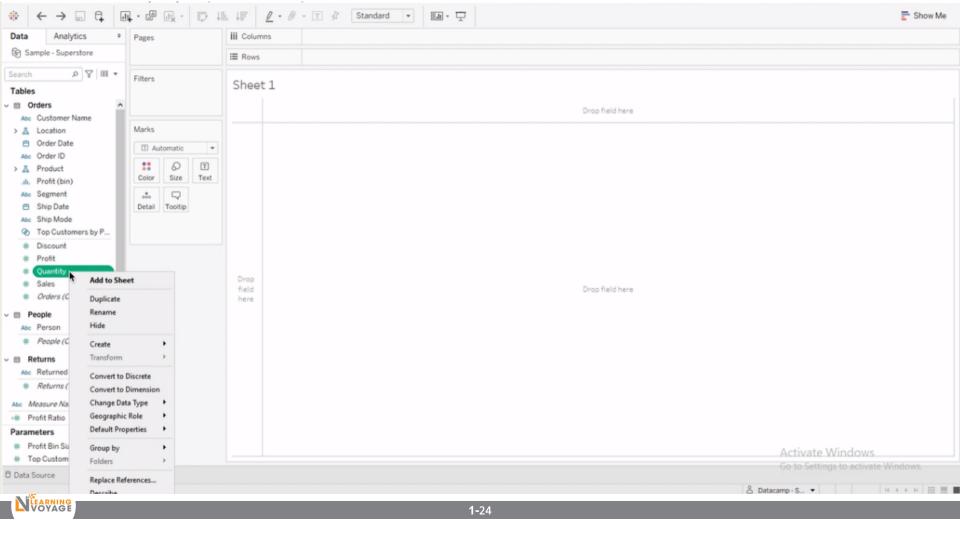


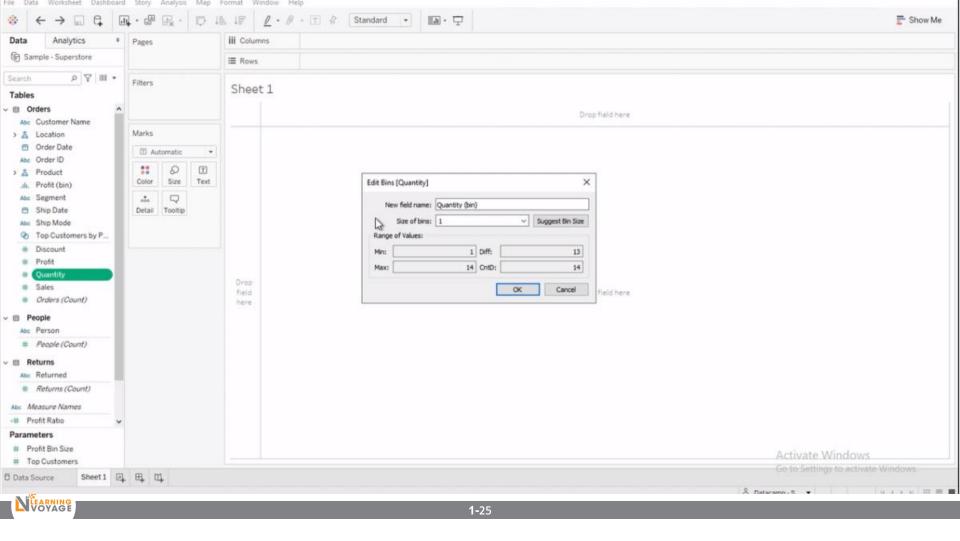


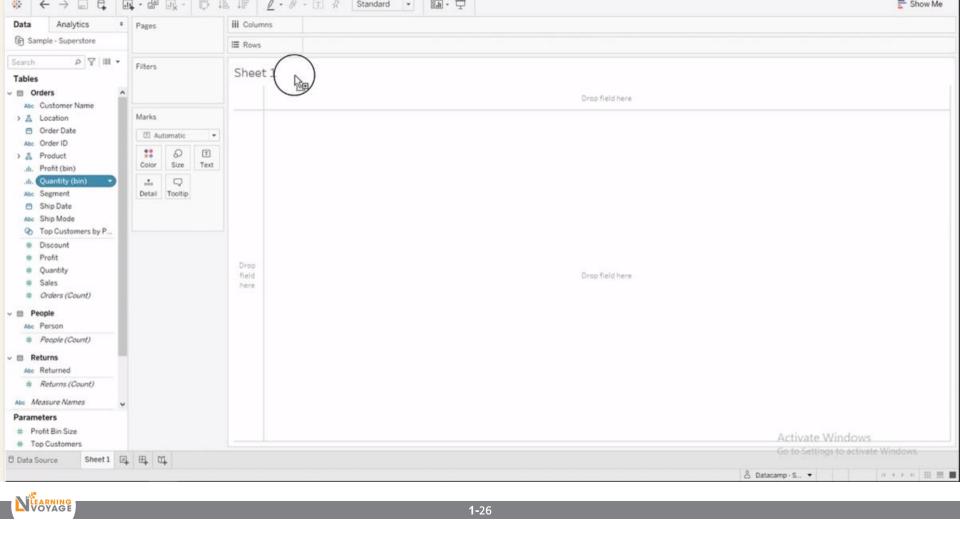


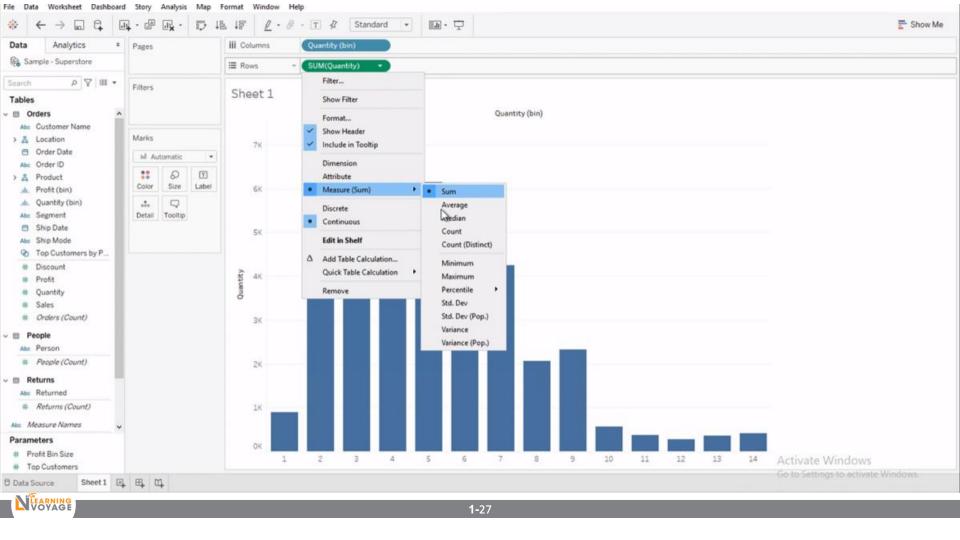
# Complete 'xercise'

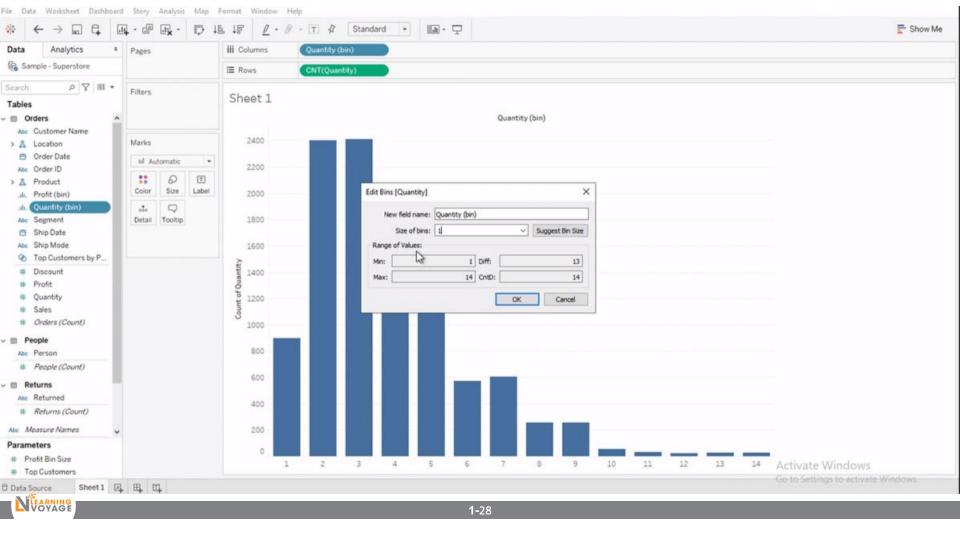


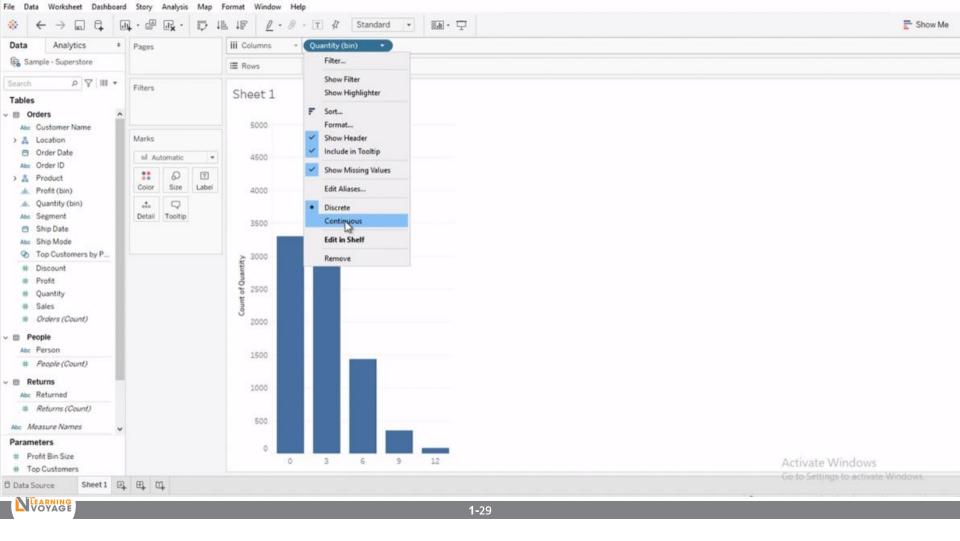


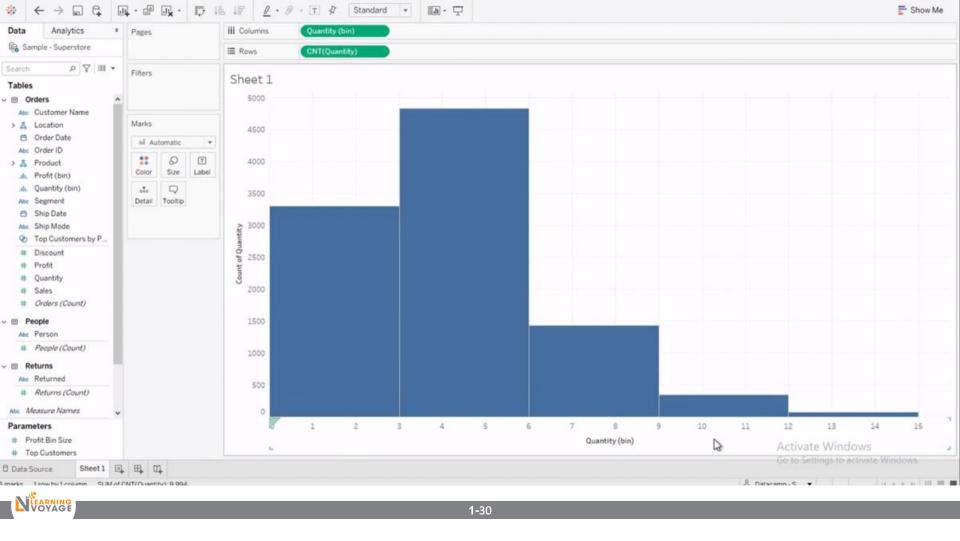


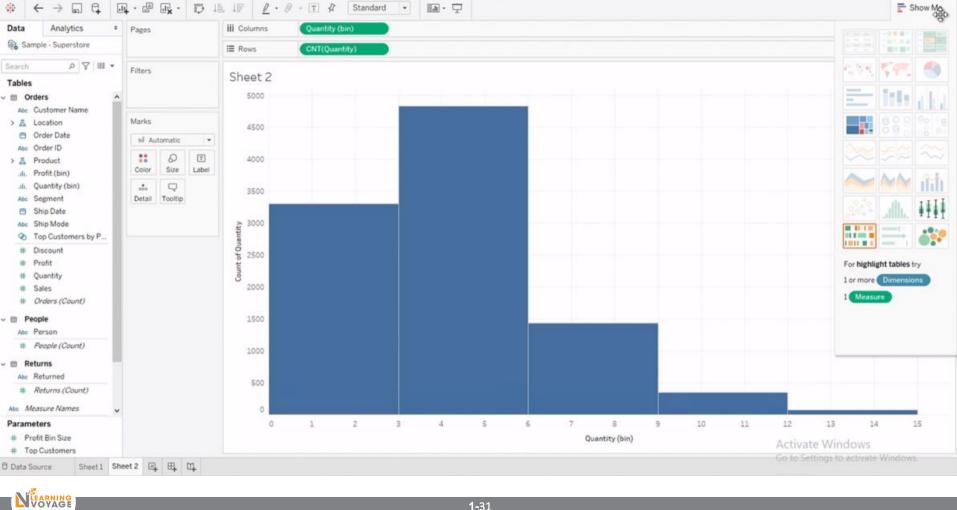






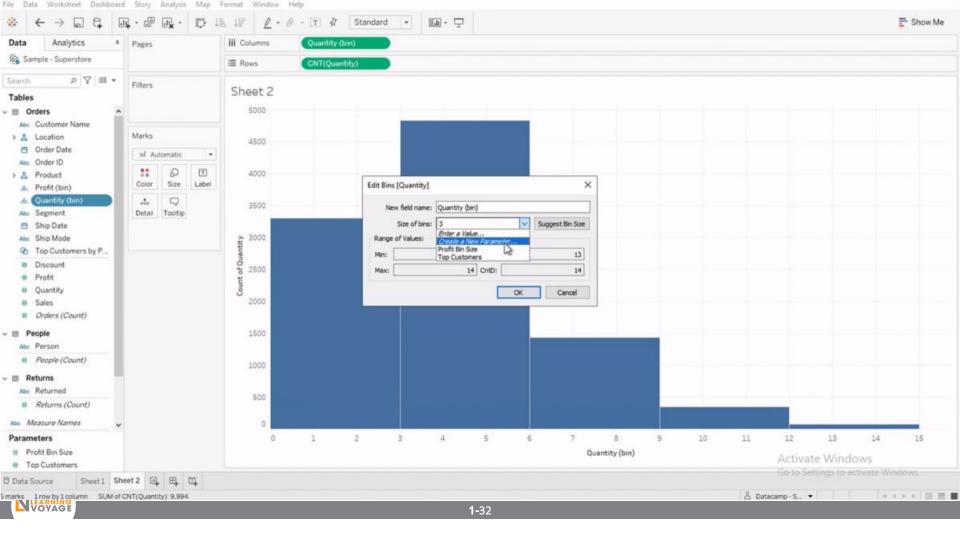


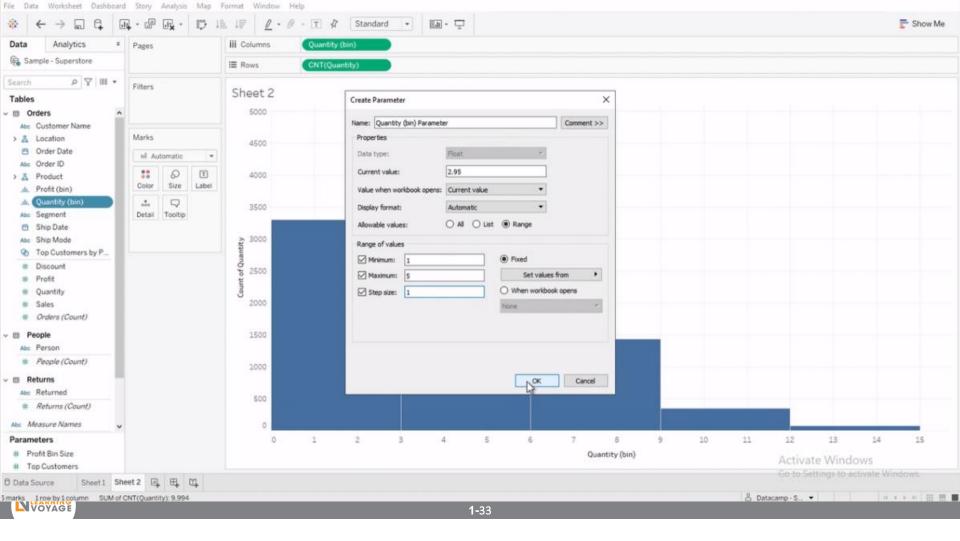


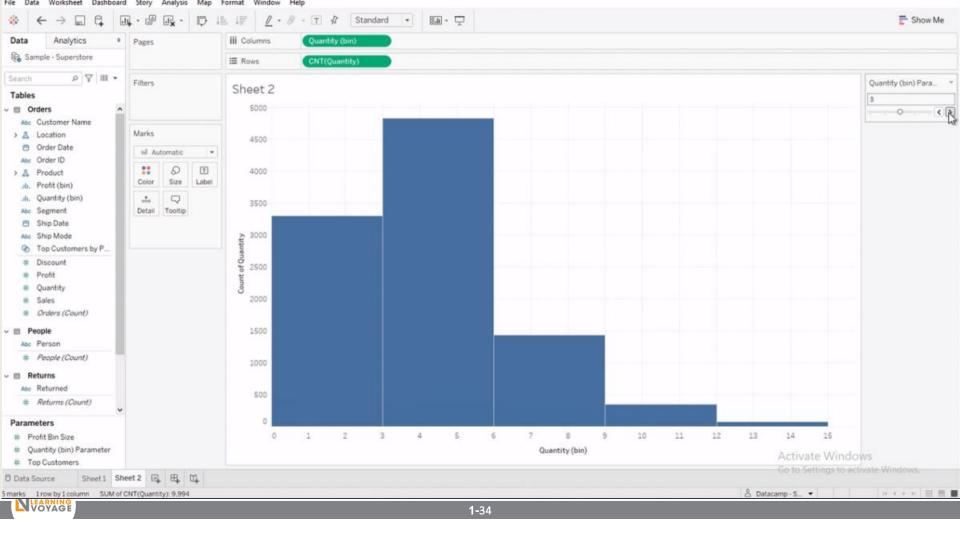


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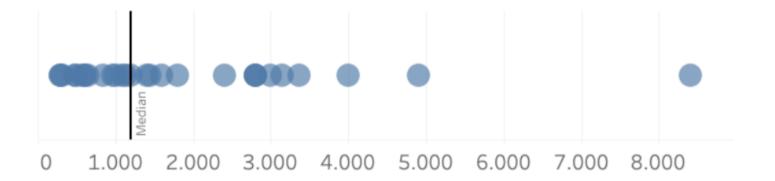


# Complete 'xercise'



### **Box plots**

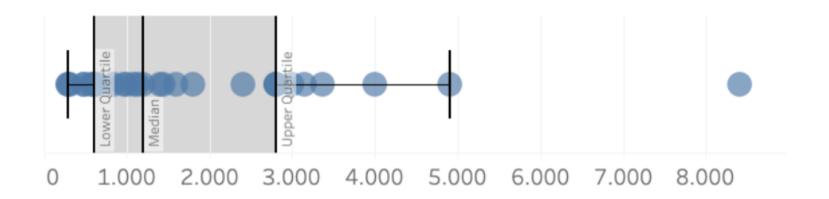
Visualize the distribution of a single, continuous variable





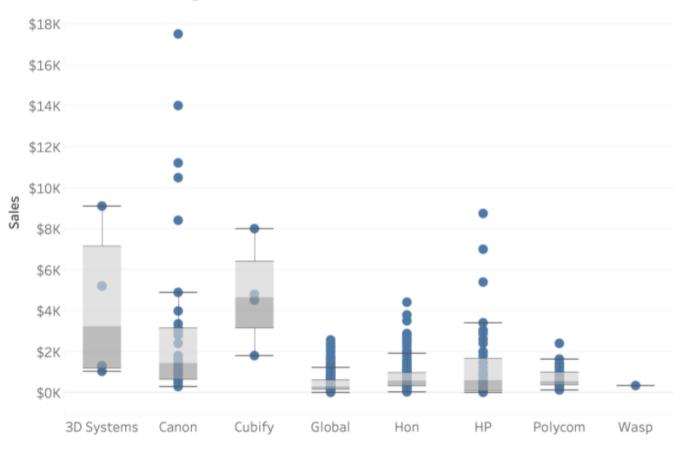
## Box plots

Visualize the distribution of a single, continuous variable



- Distance between lower quartile and upper quartile is the interquartile range (IQR)
- Whiskers: length of 1.5 x IQR
- Outlier: extreme value outside whiskers

# When to use a box plot



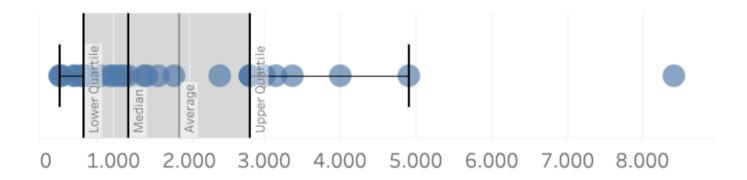
### When to use a box plot

- Compare distributions among multiple categories
- Spot trends and differences between categories



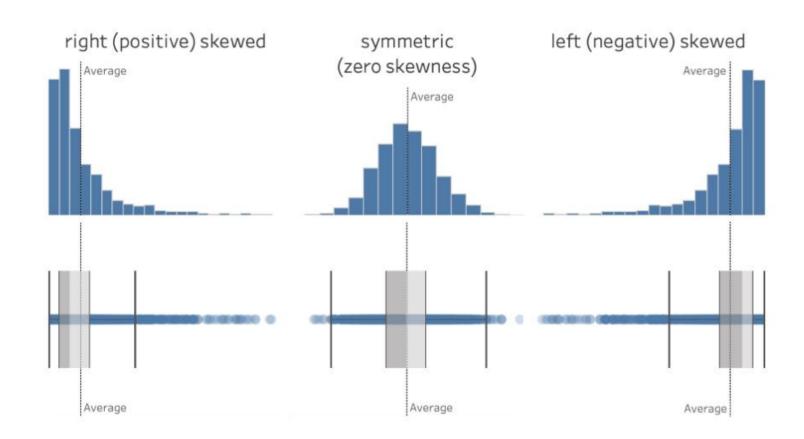
### What about the mean?

- Average = arithmetic mean
- $\begin{array}{ccc}
   & \frac{a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots + a_n}{n}
  \end{array}$
- Average and mean are often used interchangeably

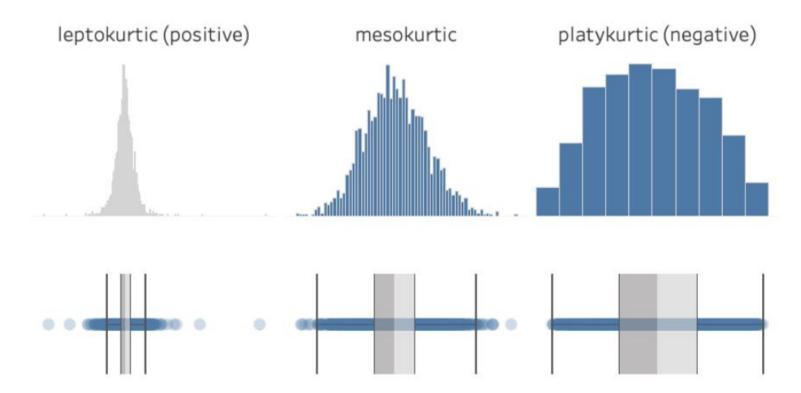




### **Skewness**



### **Excess kurtosis**

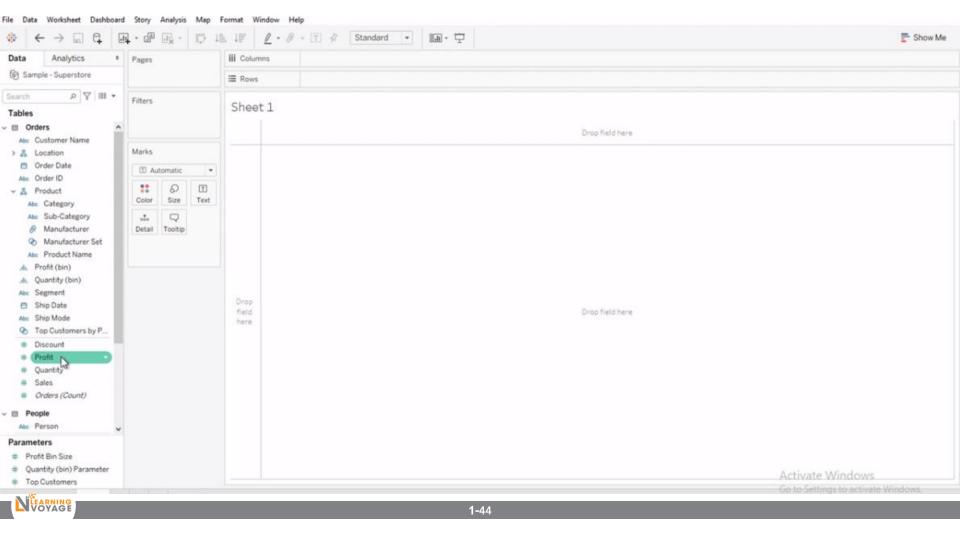


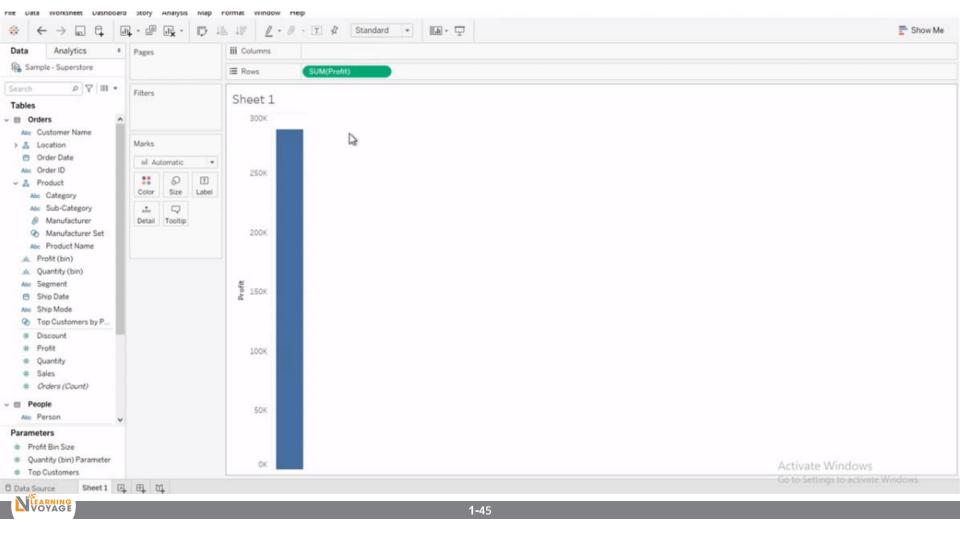


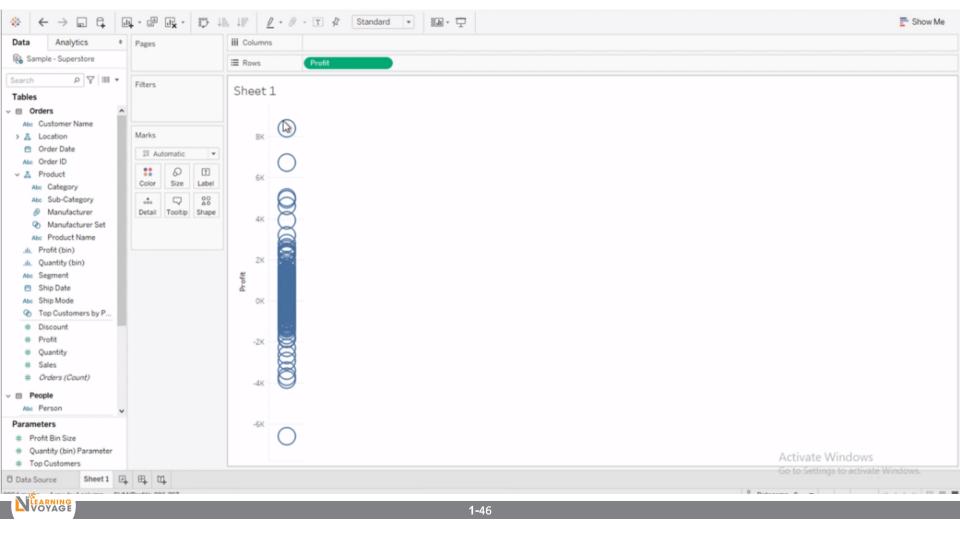


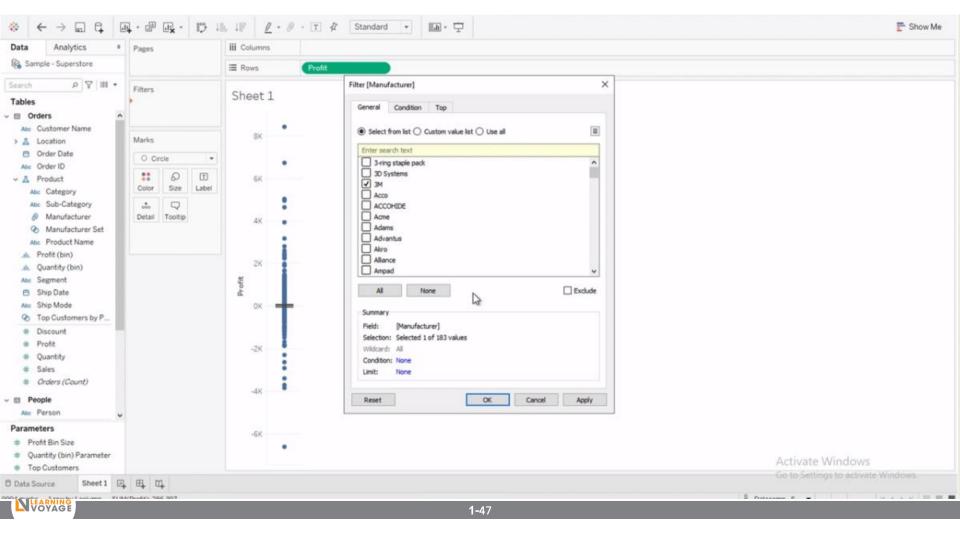
# Complete 'xercise'

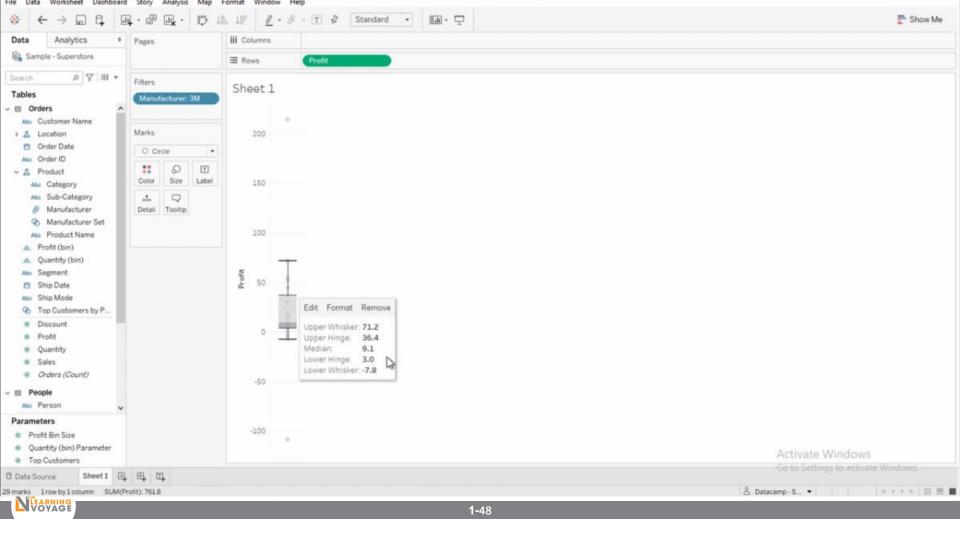




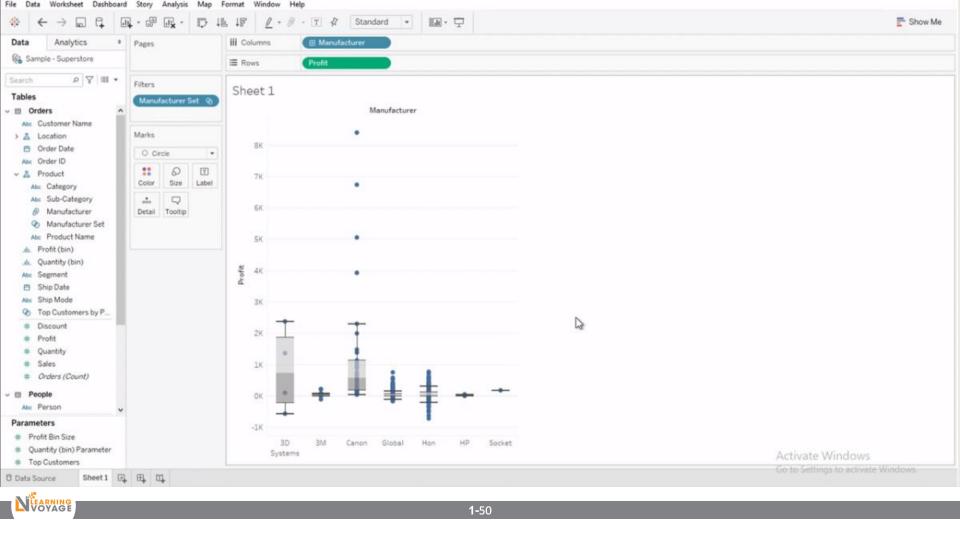


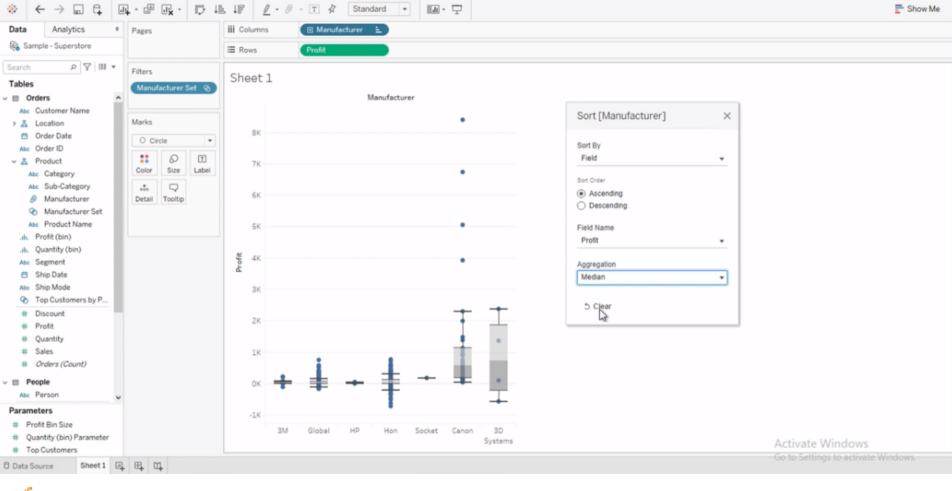














# Complete Lab"

