

STAT107 Data Science Discovery

LAB: REGRESSION

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- Please work in a group of 2–4 students
 - collaboration is important in data science!
 - meet new friends and discuss :)
 - let us know if you have any questions
- Attendance form
 - you can come up if you do not want to use this form
 - submit before you leave the lab

- Check email for score decomposition
- **LLN vs CLT**: they are both related to the behavior of sample average when sample size is large. However, CLT additionally tells how variable the sample average is at a particular (large) sample size
- **CLT does not guarantee the sample is normal**: it only states that the mean (or other summary statistics) of a large sample is normal
- 2.2: -0.5 if you use the wrong range. Note that `range(1,100)` is `1, 2, ..., 99` in Python
- 2.3: -0.5 if your answer does not accurately describe the shape of the histograms

- 3.2: -0.5 if you plot columns other than `claims`. no points deducted if you do not separate the histograms. However, you should do that in practice since combining them is hard to read here
- 3.3: -0.5 if your answer does not demonstrate why CLT is necessary or contains misconception (see my elaborations in bold in previous page)

- 1 point for creating Cauchy average function
- 2 points for the three simulations
 - 1 point off if results are not reproducible (e.g., no `seed()`)
- 2 points max for the reflection question
 - All the other parts of the extra credit must be done to receive points for this
 - 1 point for each of the following observations/explanations
 - Dispersion: the range of simulated values is changing
 - Central tendency: the histograms do not look normal
 - Explanation: the moments of Cauchy random variable is undefined, so CLT does not apply
 - Other reasonable unique answers are accepted

- Data science in real world
 - data collection
 - data cleansing
 - modelling/prediction
 - assumption/interpretation
- Resume tips
 - table with transparent border in Word (or use LaTeX)
 - one page only (reduce font size/margin properly if you need)
 - three points (max) per experience

- Main page
- Hints
 - 2.1: type `model.` and check the box in IDE to see how to access variables like intercept $\hat{\beta}_0$ and coefficient(s) $\hat{\beta}_1$
 - 2.2: the p -value is `2*scipy.stats.t.sf(abs(TEST_STAT), df=DEG_FREE)` or `2*(1-scipy.stats.t.cdf(-abs(TEST_STAT), df=DEG_FREE))`
 - 3.1: use `MLB[["ERA", "WAR"]]` for predictors in multiple regression
 - 3.2: get predicted win by `model.predict(MLB[["ERA", "WAR"]])`. The actual win is `MLB["W"]`
- Submit your work. Feel free to:
 - ask us questions
 - leave whenever you finish the lab