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Chapter 5 - Basic Math and Statistics

Segement 5 - Starting with parametric methods in pandas an dscipy
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In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sb
from pylab import rcParams

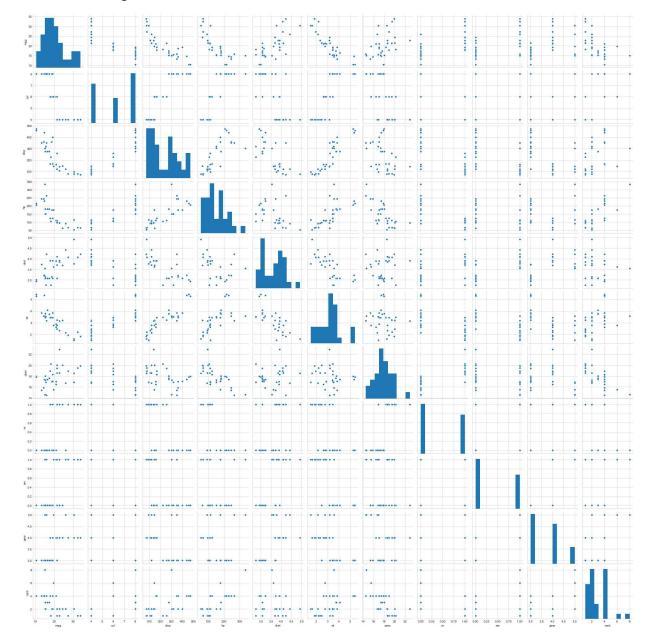
import scipy
from scipy.stats.stats import pearsonr
```

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```
The Pearson Correlation
```

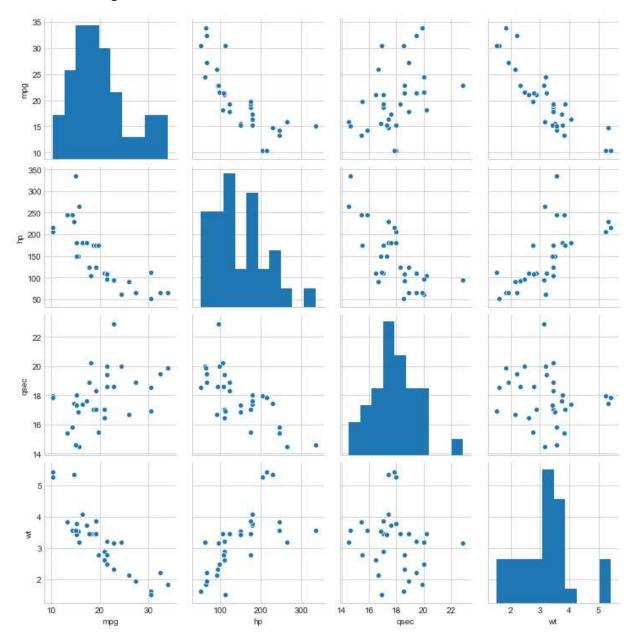
In [9]: sb.pairplot(cars)

Out[9]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x1fd378f04c8>



```
In [11]: x = cars[['mpg', 'hp', 'qsec', 'wt']]
sb.pairplot(x)
```

Out[11]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x1fd3ed59e88>



In []: Using scipy to calculate the Pearson correlation coefficient

```
In [25]: mpg = cars['mpg']
hp = cars['hp']
qsec = cars['qsec']
wt = cars['wt']

pearsonr_coefficient, p_value = pearsonr(mpg, hp)
print('PearsonR Correlation Coefficient %0.3f'% (pearsonr_coefficient))
```

PearsonR Correlation Coefficient -0.776

```
In [26]: pearsonr_coefficient, p_value = pearsonr(mpg, qsec)
    print('PearsonR Correlation Coefficient %0.3f'% (pearsonr_coefficient))
```

PearsonR Correlation Coefficient 0.419

```
In [27]: pearsonr_coefficient, p_value = pearsonr(mpg, wt)
    print('PearsonR Correlation Coefficient %0.3f'% (pearsonr_coefficient))
```

PearsonR Correlation Coefficient -0.868

Using pandas to calculate the Pearson correlation coefficient

```
In [22]: corr = x.corr()
corr
```

Out[22]:

	mpg	hp	qsec	wt
mpg	1.000000	-0.776168	0.418684	-0.867659
hp	-0.776168	1.000000	-0.708223	0.658748
qsec	0.418684	-0.708223	1.000000	-0.174716
wt	-0.867659	0.658748	-0.174716	1.000000

Using Seaborn to visualize the Pearson correlation coefficient

In [24]: sb.heatmap(corr, xticklabels=corr.columns.values, yticklabels=corr.columns.values

Out[24]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1fd3f93f708>

