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Laboratory 25: "Probability-Magnitude Data Models"

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ENGR 1330 Laboratory 25

Important Terminology:

Population: In statistics, a population is the entire pool from which a statistical sample is drawn. A population may refer to an entire group of people, objects, events, hospital visits, or measurements.
Sample: In statistics and quantitative research methodology, a sample is a set of individuals or objects collected or selected from a statistical population by a defined procedure. The elements of a sample are known as sample points, sampling units or observations.
Distribution (Data Model): A data distribution is a function or a listing which shows all the possible values (or intervals) of the data. It also (and this is important) tells you how often each value occurs.

From https://www.investopedia.com/terms
https://www.statisticshowto.com/data-distribution/

Important Steps:

1. **Get descriptive statistics- mean, variance, std. dev.**
2. **Use plotting position formulas (e.g., weibull) and plot the SAMPLES (data you already have)**
3. **Use different data models (e.g., normal, log-normal, Gumbell) and find the one that better FITs your samples- Visual or Numerical**
4. **Use the data model that provides the best fit to infer about the POPULATION**

Estimate the magnitude of the annual peak flow at Spring Ck near Spring, TX.

The file 08068500.pkf is an actual WATSTORE formatted file for a USGS gage at Spring Creek, Texas. The first few lines of the file look like:

```
Z08068500                       USGS
H08068500       3006370952610004848339SW12040102409    409     72.6
N08068500       Spring Ck nr Spring, TX
```

```
Y08068500
308068500       19290530  483007          34.30       1879
308068500       19390603    838           13.75
308068500       19400612   3420           21.42
308068500       19401125  42700           33.60
308068500       19420409  14200           27.78
308068500       19430730   8000           25.09
308068500       19440319   5260           23.15
308068500       19450830  31100           32.79
308068500       19460521  12200           27.97
```

The first column are some agency codes that identify the station , the second column after the fourth row is a date in YYYYMMDD format, the third column is a discharge in CFS, the fourth and fifth column are not relevant for this laboratory exercise. The file was downloadef from

https://nwis.waterdata.usgs.gov/tx/nwis/peak?site_no=08068500&agency_cd=USGS&format=hn2

In the original file there are a couple of codes that are manually removed:

- 19290530 483007; the trailing 7 is a code identifying a break in the series (non-sequential)
- 20170828 784009; the trailing 9 identifies the historical peak

The laboratory task is to fit the data models to this data, decide the best model from visual perspective, and report from that data model the magnitudes of peak flow associated with the probebilitiess below (i.e. populate the table)

Exceedence Probability	Flow Value	Remarks
25%	????	75% chance of greater value
50%	????	50% chance of greater value
75%	????	25% chance of greater value
90%	????	10% chance of greater value
99%	????	1% chance of greater value (in flood statistics, this is the 1 in 100-yr chance event)
99.8%	????	0.002% chance of greater value (in flood statistics, this is the 1 in 500-yr chance event)
99.9%	????	0.001% chance of greater value (in flood statistics, this is the 1 in 1000-yr chance event)

The first step is to read the file, skipping the first part, then build a dataframe:

In [1]:
```
# Get the datafile
# Read the data file
amatrix = [] # null list to store matrix reads
rowNumA = 0
matrix1=[]
col0=[]
```

```
col1=[]
col2=[]
with open('08068500.pkf','r') as afile:
    lines_after_4 = afile.readlines()[4:]
afile.close() # Disconnect the file
howmanyrows = len(lines_after_4)
for i in range(howmanyrows):
    matrix1.append(lines_after_4[i].strip().split())
for i in range(howmanyrows):
    col0.append(matrix1[i][0])
    col1.append(matrix1[i][1])
    col2.append(matrix1[i][2])
# col2 is date, col3 is peak flow
#now build a datafranem
```

In [5]:

```
import pandas
df = pandas.DataFrame(col0)
df['date']= col1
df['date']=df['date'].astype(int)
df['flow']= col2
df['flow']=df['flow'].astype(int)
```

In [6]:

```
df.head()
```

Out[6]:

	0	date	flow
0	308068500	19290530	48300
1	308068500	19390603	838
2	308068500	19400612	3420
3	308068500	19401125	42700
4	308068500	19420409	14200

In [7]:

```
df.describe()
```

Out[7]:

	date	flow
count	8.000000e+01	80.000000
mean	1.977249e+07	11197.800000
std	2.338980e+05	15022.831582
min	1.929053e+07	381.000000
25%	1.957772e+07	3360.000000
50%	1.977552e+07	7190.000000
75%	1.997276e+07	11500.000000
max	2.017083e+07	78800.000000

In [8]:

```
type(df['date'])
```

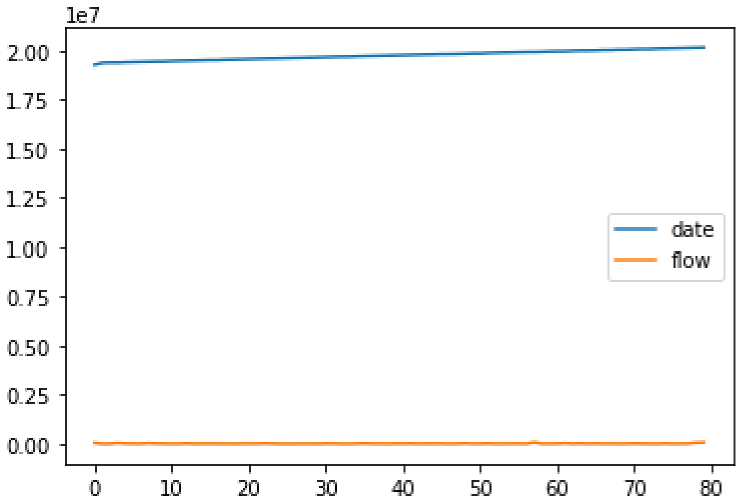
Out[8]:

```
pandas.core.series.Series
```

Now explore if you can plot the dataframe as a plot of peaks versus date.

In [9]:
```
df.plot()
```

Out[9]: <AxesSubplot:>



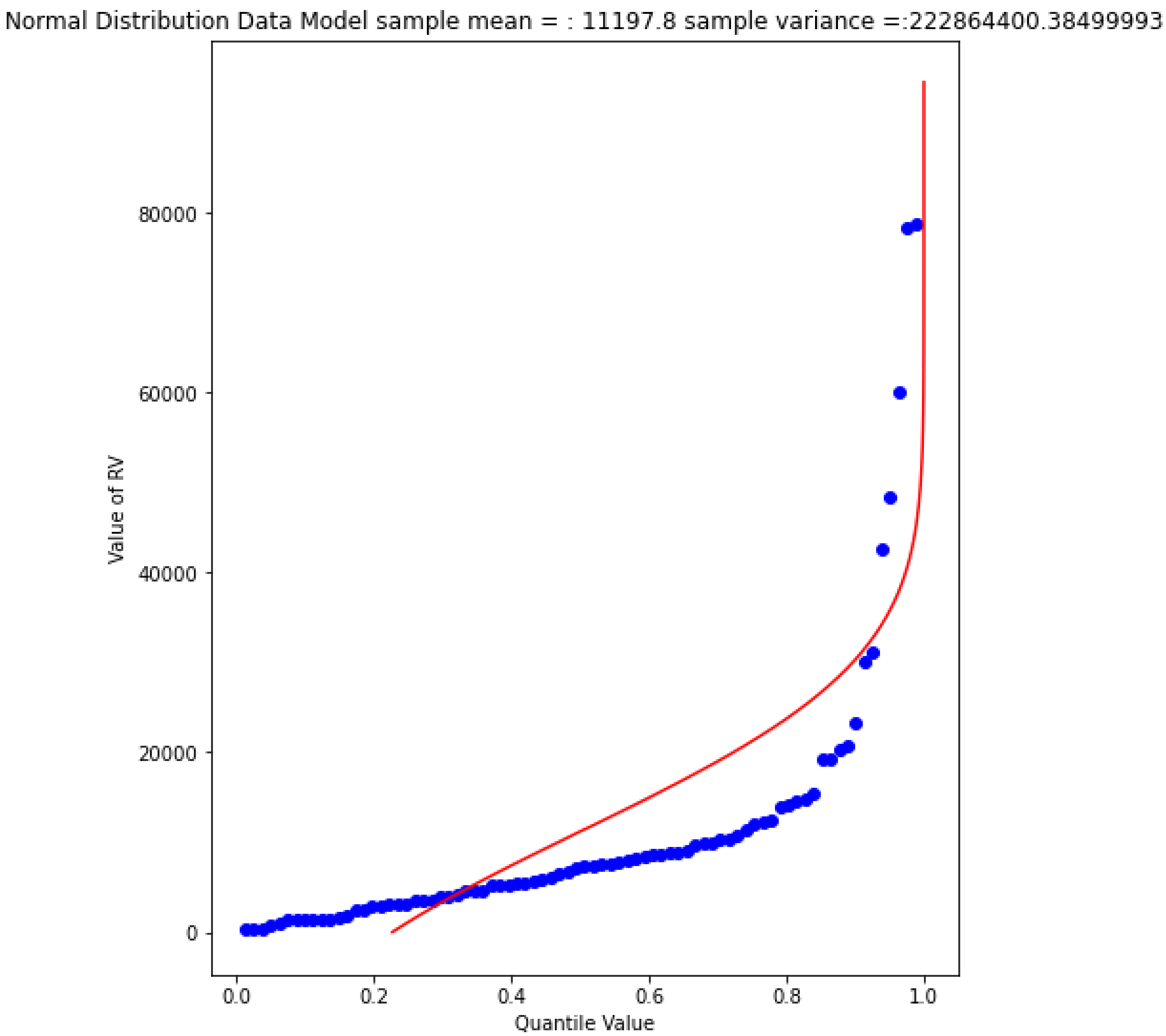
In [10]:
```
def normdensity(x,mu,sigma):
    weight = 1.0 /(sigma * math.sqrt(2.0*math.pi))
    argument = ((x - mu)**2)/(2.0*sigma**2)
    normdensity = weight*math.exp(-1.0*argument)
    return normdensity

def normdist(x,mu,sigma):
    argument = (x - mu)/(math.sqrt(2.0)*sigma)
    normdist = (1.0 + math.erf(argument))/2.0
    return normdist
```

In [12]:
```
# Plot here
import numpy
import math
import matplotlib.pyplot # the python plotting library


sample = df['flow'].tolist() # put the peaks into a list
sample_mean = numpy.array(sample).mean()
sample_variance = numpy.array(sample).std()**2
sample.sort() # sort the sample in place!
weibull_pp = [] # built a relative frequency approximation to probability, assume each
for i in range(0,len(sample),1):
    weibull_pp.append((i+1)/(len(sample)+1))
################
mu = sample_mean # Fitted Model
sigma = math.sqrt(sample_variance)
x = []; ycdf = []
xlow = 0; xhigh = 1.2*max(sample) ; howMany = 100
xstep = (xhigh - xlow)/howMany
for i in range(0,howMany+1,1):
    x.append(xlow + i*xstep)
    yvalue = normdist(xlow + i*xstep,mu,sigma)
    ycdf.append(yvalue)
# Now plot the sample values and plotting position
myfigure = matplotlib.pyplot.figure(figsize = (7,9)) # generate a object from the figur
```

```
matplotlib.pyplot.scatter(weibull_pp, sample ,color ='blue')
matplotlib.pyplot.plot(ycdf, x, color ='red')
matplotlib.pyplot.xlabel("Quantile Value")
matplotlib.pyplot.ylabel("Value of RV")
mytitle = "Normal Distribution Data Model sample mean = : " + str(sample_mean)+ " sampl
matplotlib.pyplot.title(mytitle)
matplotlib.pyplot.show()
```



From here on you can proceede using the lecture notebook as a go-by, although you should use functions as much as practical to keep your work concise

In [34]:
```
# Descriptive Statistics
df['flow'].describe()
```

Out[34]:
```
count       80.000000
mean     11197.800000
std      15022.831582
min        381.000000
25%       3360.000000
50%       7190.000000
75%      11500.000000
max      78800.000000
Name: flow, dtype: float64
```

In [35]:
```
myguess = 8000
print(mu,sigma)
```

```
print(normdist(myguess,mu,sigma))
```

```
11197.8 14928.64362174273
0.41519334019257514
```

In [36]:

```
from scipy.optimize import newton

def f(x):
    mu = 11197.8
    sigma = 15022.831582
    quantile = 0.999
    argument = (x - mu)/(math.sqrt(2.0)*sigma)
    normdist = (1.0 + math.erf(argument))/2.0
    return normdist - quantile

print(newton(f, myguess))
```

```
57621.83948481428
```

Normal Distribution Data Model

Exceedence Probability	Flow Value	Remarks
25%	1065	75% chance of greater value
50%	11197	50% chance of greater value
75%	21330	25% chance of greater value
90%	30450	10% chance of greater value
99%	46146	1% chance of greater value (in flood statistics, this is the 1 in 100-yr chance event)
99.8%	54435	0.002% chance of greater value (in flood statistics, this is the 1 in 500-yr chance event)
99.9%	57621	0.001% chance of greater value (in flood statistics, this is the 1 in 1000-yr chance event)

In [ ]: