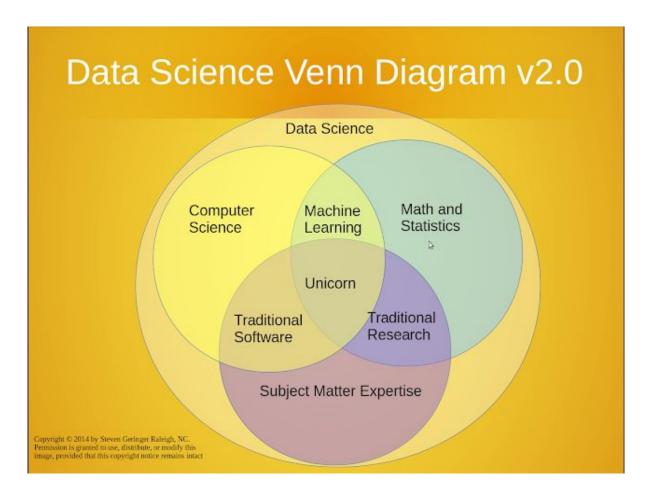
Introduction to Statistical Modeling MSDS 598

(Exploratory) Data Science

Michael Ruddy

Data Science: What? Who?



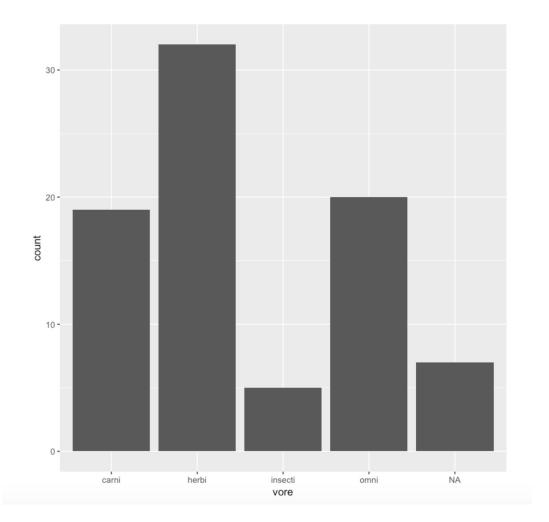
Data Science: What? Who?

- "Fields of research are defined by the people who participate"
- Things Data Scientists sometimes do:
 - Acquire data
 - Clean/Pre-process data
 - Manage data storage
 - Exploratory analysis of data
 - Make predictions/inferences from data
 - Tell a story with data
 - Summarize, Visualize

Exploratory Data Analysis

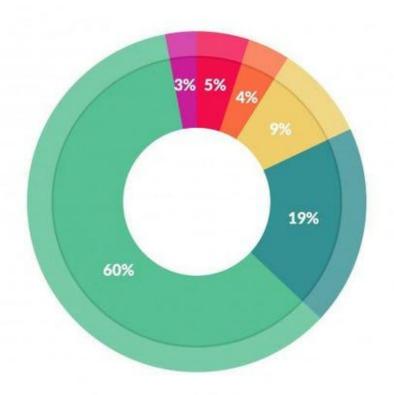
- **Informal** exploration of the data
- Summarize/Visualize properties of the data
 - Be careful of making predictions/inferences off of pure exploration/visualization!
- Iterative process
 - 1. Generate questions, hypotheses
 - 2. Visualize, transform, model your data
 - 3. Refine your questions, repeat

name genus vore order conservation sl	leep_total :			
<chr> <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr></chr></chr></chr></chr></chr></chr>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl> ·</dbl>	
1 Chee Acin carni Carn lc	12.1	NA O	NA	11.9
2 Owl … Aotus omni Prim… <na> 3 Moun… Aplo… herbi Rode… nt</na>	17 14.4	1.8 2.4	NA NA	9.6
4 Grea Blar omni Sori lc	14.9	2.3	0.133	9.1
5 Cow Bos herbi Arti domesticated	4	0.7		20
6 Thre Brad herbi Pilo <na></na>	14.4	2.2	0.767	
7 Nort… Call… carni Carn… vu	8.7	1.4	0.383	
8 Vesp Calo <na> Rode <na></na></na>	7	NA	NA	17
9 Dog Canis carni Carn domesticated	10.1	2.9	0.333	
10 Roe … Capr… herbi Arti… lc 11 Goat Capri herbi Arti… lc	3 5.3	NA 0.6	NA NA	21 18.7
12 Guin Cavis herbi Rode domesticated	9.4	0.8	0.217	
13 Griv Cerc omni Prim lc	10	0.7	NA NA	14.0
14 Chin Chin herbi Rode domesticated	12.5	1.5	0.117	
15 Star Cond omni Sori lc	10.3	2.2	NA NA	13.7
16 Afri Cric omni Rode <na></na>	8.3	2	NA	15.7
17 Less Cryp omni Sori lc	9.1	1.4	0.15	14.9
18 Long Dasy carni Cing lc	17.4	3.1		6.6
19 Tree Dend herbi Hyra lc	5.3	0.5	NA	18.7
20 Nort Dide omni Dide lc	18	4.9	0.333	6
21 Asia Elep herbi Prob en	3.9	NA .	NA 0 117	20.1
22 Big Epte inse Chir lc	19.7	3.9	0.117	
23 Horse Equus herbi Peri domesticated 24 Donk Equus herbi Peri domesticated	2.9 3.1	0.6 0.4	1 NA	21.1 20.9
25 Euro Erin omni Erin lc	10.1	3.5	0.283	
26 Pata Eryt omni Prim lc	10.9	1.1	NA NA	13.1
27 West Euta herbi Rode <na></na>	14.9	NA.	NA	9.1
28 Dome Felis carni Carn domesticated	12.5	3.2		11.5
29 Gala Gala omni Prim <na></na>	9.8	1.1		14.2
30 Gira Gira herbi Arti cd	1.9	0.4	NA	22.1
31 Pilo Glob carni Ceta cd	2.7	0.1	NA	21.4
32 Gray Hali carni Carn lc	6.2	1.5	NA	17.8
33 Gray Hete herbi Hyra lc	6.3	0.6	NA _	17.7
34 Human Homo omni Prim <na></na>	8	1.9	1.5	16
35 Mong Lemur herbi Prim vu	9.5 3.3	0.9	NA NA	14.5 20.7
36 Afri… Loxo… herbi Prob… vu 37 Thic… Lutr… carni Dide… lc	19.4	NA 6.6	NA NA	4.6
38 Maca Maca omni Prim <na></na>	10.1	1.2	0.75	13.9
39 Mong Meri herbi Rode lc	14.2	1.9	NA.	9.8
40 Gold Meso herbi Rode en	14.3	3.1	0.2	9.7
41 "Vol Micr herbi Rode <na></na>	12.8	NA	NA.	11.2
42 Hous Mus herbi Rode nt	12.5	1.4	0.183	11.5
43 Litt Myot inse Chir <na></na>	19.9	2	0.2	4.1
44 Roun Neof herbi Rode nt	14.6	NA	NA	9.4
45 Slow Nyct carni Prim <na></na>	11	NA	NA	13
46 Degu Octo herbi Rode lc	7.7	0.9	NA	16.3
47 Nort Onyc carni Rode lc	14.5	NA .	NA .	9.5
48 Rabb Oryc herbi Lago domesticated	8.4	0.9		15.6
49 Sheep Ovis herbi Arti domesticated	3.8 9.7	0.6 1.4	NA 1.42	20.2
50 Chim Pan omni Prim <na> 51 Tiger Pant carni Carn en</na>	15.8	NA NA	NA	8.2
52 Jagu Pant carni Carn nt	10.4	NA NA	NA NA	13.6
53 Lion Pant carni Carn vu	13.5	NA	NA.	10.5
54 Babo Papio omni Prim <na></na>	9.4	1		14.6
55 Dese Para <na> Erin lc</na>	10.3	2.7	NA .	13.7
56 Potto Pero omni Prim lc	11	NA	NA	13
57 Deer Pero <na> Rode <na></na></na>	11.5	NA	NA	12.5
58 Phal Phal <na> Dipr <na></na></na>	13.7	1.8	NA	10.3
59 Casp Phoca carni Carn vu	3.5	0.4	NA	20.5
60 Comm Phoc carni Ceta vu	5.6	NA _	NA	18.4
61 Poto Poto herbi Dipr <na></na>	11.1	1.5	NA	12.9
	18.1	6.1	NA	5.9
62 Gian Prio inse Cing en	E 4	0 -	NIA	10 6
62 Gian… Prio… inse… Cing… en 63 Rock… Proc… ≺NA> Hyra… lc 64 Labo… Ratt… herbi Rode… lc	5.4 13	0.5 2.4	NA 0.183	18.6 11



Why Exploratory Data Analysis?

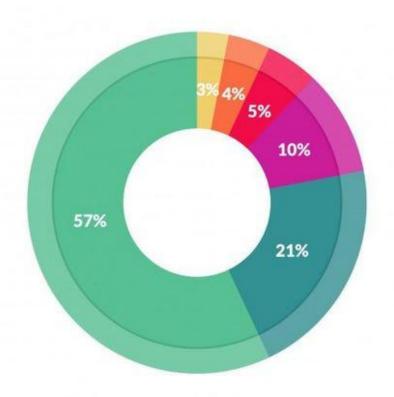
- But we are learning modeling!
 - What questions are you trying to answer?
 - Are there issues with your data?
- Narratives
 - Easier to remember big picture ideas
 - Communicating your results using summarization/visualization
- Data needs to be clean (tidy) before modeling



What data scientists spend the most time doing

- Building training sets: 3%
- Cleaning and organizing data: 60%
- Collecting data sets; 19%
- Mining data for patterns: 9%
- Refining algorithms: 4%
- Other: 5%

Forbes Article



What's the least enjoyable part of data science?

- Building training sets: 10%
- Cleaning and organizing data: 57%
- Collecting data sets: 21%
- Mining data for patterns: 3%
- Refining algorithms: 4%
- Other: 5%

Forbes Article

Terminology

- We will mostly be working tabular data
 - Most common data type
 - Sometimes referred to as structured data
 - (unstructured data usually refers to images, audio, text, etc.)
- Tabular Data: Set of values, each associated with a variable and an observation.
- Variable: A quantity, quality, or property that you can measure
- Value: The state of a variable when you measure it
- **Observation**: Set of measurements under similar conditions (time, object, etc.), i.e. several values for different variables.

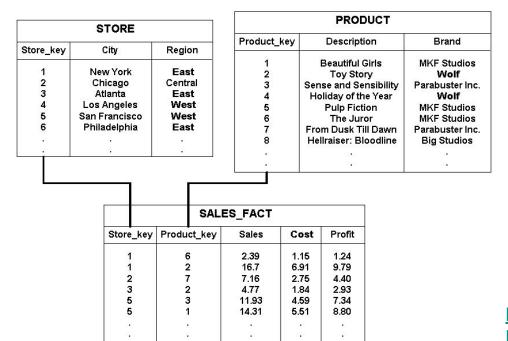
Terminology

Tabular Data

Variables → name	genus	vore	order	conservation	sleep_total sl	eep_rem	sleep_cycle	awake	brainwt	bodywt
Cheetah	Acinonyx	carni	Carnivora	lc	12.1	NA	NA	11.9	NA	50.000
Owl monkey	Aotus	omni	Primates	NA	17.0	1.8	NA	7.0	0.01550	0.480
Mountain beaver	Aplodontia	herbi	Rodentia	nt	14.4	2.4	✓ NA	9.6	NA	1.350
Greater short-tailed shrew	Blarina	omni	Soricomorpha	lc	14.9	2,8	0.1333333	9.1	0.00029	0.019
Observation → Cow	Bos	herbi	Artiodactyla	domesticated	4.0	0.7	0.6666667	20.0	0.42300	600.000
Three-toed sloth	Bradypus	herbi	Pilosa	NA	14.4	2.2	0.7666667	9.6	NA	3.850

Relational Data

- Data is often arranged into many tables with relations
- Organized using a Relational DataBase Management System (RDBMS)



From Oracle

Documentation

Types of Variables (non-exhaustive)

- Quantitative: variables representing numerical values you can perform arithmetic operations with.
 - *Discrete*: integer numbers (nothing "in-between")
 - Continuous: real numbers
- Qualitative (categorical): variables representing non-numeric properties.
 - Nominal: No rank or ordering
 - Ordered: Clear rank or ordering

Types of Variables (non-exhaustive)

Nominal <u>Discrete</u>				<u>Ordered</u>				<u>Continuous</u>				
name	year	month	day	hour	lat	long	status	category	wind	pressure	ts_diameter	hu_diameter
Amy	1975	6	27	0	27.5	-79.0	tropical depression	-1	25	1013	NA	NA
Amy	1975	6	27	6	28.5	-79.0	tropical depression	-1	25	1013	NA	NA
Amy	1975	6	27	12	29.5	-79.0	tropical depression	-1	25	1013	NA	NA
Amy	1975	6	27	18	30.5	-79.0	tropical depression	-1	25	1013	NA	NA
Amy	1975	6	28	0	31.5	-78.8	tropical depression	-1	25	1012	NA	NA
Amy	1975	6	28	6	32.4	-78.7	tropical depression	-1	25	1012	NA	NA
Amy	1975	6	28	12	33.3	-78.0	tropical depression	-1	25	1011	NA	NA
Amy	1975	6	28	18	34.0	-77.0	tropical depression	-1	30	1006	NA	NA
Amy	1975	6	29	0	34.4	-75.8	tropical storm	0	35	1004	NA	NA
Amy	1975	6	29	6	34.0	-74.8	tropical storm	0	40	1002	NA	NA
Amy	1975	6	29	12	33.8	-73.8	tropical storm	0	45	1000	NA	NA
Amy Amy Amy Amy	1975 1975 1975 1975	6 6 6	28 28 29 29	12 18 0 6	33.3 34.0 34.4 34.0	-78.0 -77.0 -75.8 -74.8	tropical depression tropical depression tropical storm tropical storm	-1 -1 0	25 30 35 40	1011 1006 1004 1002	NA NA NA	NA NA NA

Example EDA Questions

- What type of variation occurs within a variable?
 - Typical, unusual values?
- What type of covariation occurs between variables?
 - How are two or more variables related?
- Are there missing or corrupted values?
 - How bad is the issue?
- Are there outliers?
 - Real or corrupted?

Example EDA Questions

- What type of variation occurs within a variable?
 - Typical, unusual values?

Important for Modeling!

- What type of covariation occurs between variables?
 - How are two or more variables related?
- Are there missing or corrupted values?
 - How bad is the issue?

- Are there outliers?
 - Real or corrupted?

Example EDA Questions

- What type of variation occurs within a variable?
 - Typical, unusual values?
- What type of covariation occurs between variables?
 - How are two or more variables related?

Also Important for Modeling!

- Are there missing or corrupted values?
 - How bad is the issue?
- Are there outliers?
 - Real or corrupted?

Tools

- Categorical Variables
 - Count, proportion, percentage, bar graphs
- Numerical Variables
 - Mean, standard deviation, histograms, box plots.
- Covariation
 - Correlation coefficients, scatter plots, cross tables

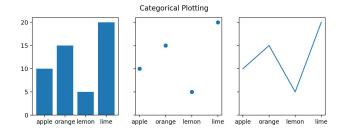
Tools

- Categorical Variables
 - Count, proportion, percentage, bar graphs
- Numerical Variables
 - Mean, standard deviation, histograms, box plots.
- Covariation
 - Correlation coefficients, scatter plots, cross tables
 - Models!

Python Libraries

Pandas

- Very common tool for manipulating/exploring/joining/transforming tabular data in Python | pandas
- Uses the *DataFrame* object



From matplotlib.org

Matplotlib

- Built on NumPy (arrays, matrices)
- Provides MATLAB-like visualizations