## anscombe eda

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#### 1 Anscombe's Quartet: Exploratory Data Analysis

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#### 2 Abstract

This project explores Anscombe's Quartet, a set of four datasets that have nearly identical summary statistics but very different distributions when visualized. The goal was to demonstrate the importance of graphical analysis in data science and statistics. Using Python libraries such as Pandas, Seaborn, Plotly, and Altair, each dataset was analyzed to compute statistical measures including mean, variance, correlation, and regression coefficients. Scatter plots and regression lines were created to visualize how the datasets differ despite having similar numerical summaries. The results shows that relying only on statistics can be misleading and highlights the importance of visualization for correctly interpreting data patterns and relationships.

#### 3 Introduction

Anscombe's Quartet was created by statistician Francis Anscombe in 1973 to illustrate the importance of looking at data visually instead of relying only on summary statistics. Each of the four datasets has the same mean, variance, correlation, and regression line, yet they have distinct distributions and patterns when plotted. The purpose of exploratory data analysis (EDA) is to understand the structure and characteristics of data through both statistical measures and visualizations. By examining Anscombe's Quartet, this project demonstrates how visualization helps identify trends, outliers, and relationships that would otherwise be hidden by summary statistics alone.

#### 4 Methods

## 5 Requirements

```
[1]: import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from scipy import stats
import pandas as pd
```

```
import statsmodels.api as sm
import plotly.express as px
sns.set(style="white")
```

#### 6 Load data

```
[2]: colours = ["orange", "blue", "green", "black"]
    anscombe = pd.read_csv("anscombe.csv")
    anscombe_melted = anscombe.melt(
        id_vars=["x123","x4"],
        value_vars=["y1","y2","y3","y4"],
        var_name="dataset",
        value name="y"
    anscombe_melted["dataset"] = anscombe_melted["dataset"].replace({
        "y1": "I",
        "y2": "II",
        "y3": "III",
        "y4": "IV"
    })
    anscombe_melted["x"] = anscombe_melted.apply(lambda row: row["x123"] if_
     anscombe_melted = anscombe_melted.drop(columns=["x123","x4"])
    print(anscombe_melted)
```

```
dataset
                     х
0
            8.04 10.0
        Ι
1
         Ι
            6.95
                  8.0
2
        Ι
            7.58 13.0
3
                   9.0
        Ι
            8.81
4
        Ι
            8.33 11.0
            9.96 14.0
5
         Ι
6
        Ι
            7.24
                  6.0
7
            4.26
                   4.0
        Ι
        I 10.84 12.0
8
9
         Ι
            4.82
                  7.0
        Ι
            5.68
                  5.0
10
            9.14 10.0
11
        ΙI
            8.14
                   8.0
12
        ΙI
13
        ΙI
            8.74 13.0
14
        ΙI
             8.77
                   9.0
15
            9.26 11.0
        ΙI
```

```
8.10 14.0
16
        ΙI
17
        ΙI
              6.13
                     6.0
18
              3.10
                     4.0
        ΙI
19
        ΙI
              9.13 12.0
             7.26
20
        ΙI
                     7.0
21
        ΙI
              4.74
                     5.0
22
       III
             7.46
                   10.0
23
       III
              6.77
                     8.0
24
       III 12.74 13.0
25
       III
             7.11
                     9.0
26
       III
             7.81
                   11.0
27
       III
              8.84
                   14.0
28
       III
              6.08
                    6.0
29
              5.39
       III
                    4.0
30
       III
              8.15
                   12.0
31
       III
              6.42
                    7.0
32
       III
              5.73
                     5.0
33
        ΙV
              6.58
                     8.0
34
        ΙV
              5.76
                     8.0
35
        ΙV
              7.71
                     8.0
36
        ΙV
              8.84
                     8.0
37
        ΙV
              8.47
                     8.0
38
              7.04
        ΙV
                     8.0
39
        ΙV
              5.25
                     8.0
40
        IV 12.50
                    19.0
41
        IV
              5.56
                     8.0
42
             7.91
        ΙV
                     8.0
43
        ΙV
              6.89
                     8.0
```

## 7 Summary Stats

```
[3]: def dataset_stats(df, name):
    x = df["x"]
    y = df["y"]

mean_x = np.mean(x)
    mean_y = np.mean(y)
    var_x = np.var(x, ddof=1)
    var_y = np.var(y, ddof=1)
    std_x = np.std(x, ddof=1)
    std_y = np.std(y, ddof=1)
    cov_xy = np.cov(x, y, ddof=1)[0, 1]
    corr = np.corrcoef(x, y)[0, 1]

slope, intercept, r_value, p_value, std_err = stats.linregress(x, y)
    r_squared = r_value**2
```

```
return {
        "Dataset": name,
        "Mean x": round(mean_x, 2),
        "Mean y": round(mean_y, 2),
        "Var x": round(var_x, 2),
        "Var y": round(var_y, 2),
        "Std x": round(std x, 2),
        "Std y": round(std_y, 2),
        "Cov xy": round(cov xy, 2),
        "Correlation": round(corr, 3),
        "Slope": round(slope, 3),
        "Intercept": round(intercept, 3),
        "R<sup>2</sup>": round(r squared, 3)
    }
results = []
for dataset_name, group in anscombe_melted.groupby("dataset"):
    results.append(dataset_stats(group, dataset_name))
stats_df = pd.DataFrame(results)
print(stats_df.set_index("Dataset").T)
```

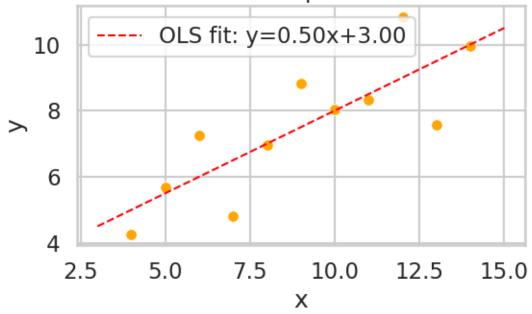
| Dataset     | I      | II     | III    | IV     |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Mean x      | 9.000  | 9.000  | 9.000  | 9.000  |
| Mean y      | 7.500  | 7.500  | 7.500  | 7.500  |
| Var x       | 11.000 | 11.000 | 11.000 | 11.000 |
| Var y       | 4.130  | 4.130  | 4.120  | 4.120  |
| Std x       | 3.320  | 3.320  | 3.320  | 3.320  |
| Std y       | 2.030  | 2.030  | 2.030  | 2.030  |
| Cov xy      | 5.500  | 5.500  | 5.500  | 5.500  |
| Correlation | 0.816  | 0.816  | 0.816  | 0.817  |
| Slope       | 0.500  | 0.500  | 0.500  | 0.500  |
| Intercept   | 3.000  | 3.001  | 3.002  | 3.002  |
| $R^{2}$     | 0.667  | 0.666  | 0.666  | 0.667  |

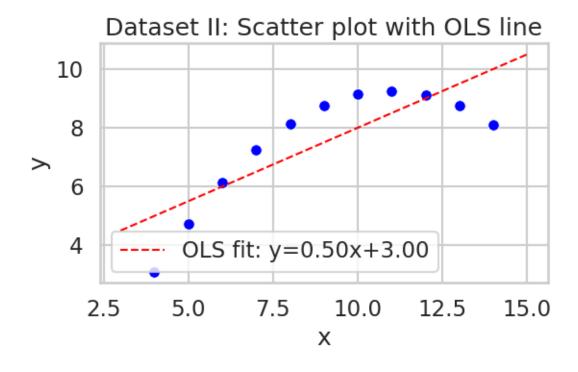
## 8 Scatter + regression line (seaborn) - one figure per dataset

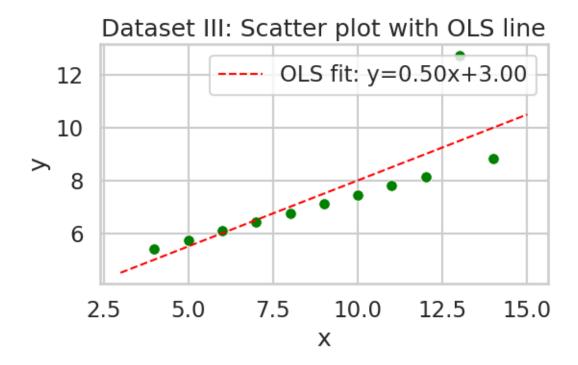
```
[4]: sns.set(style="whitegrid", context="talk")
for (name, group), colour in zip(anscombe_melted.groupby('dataset'), colours):
    plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
    ax = sns.scatterplot(data=group, x='x', y='y', s=70, color=colour)

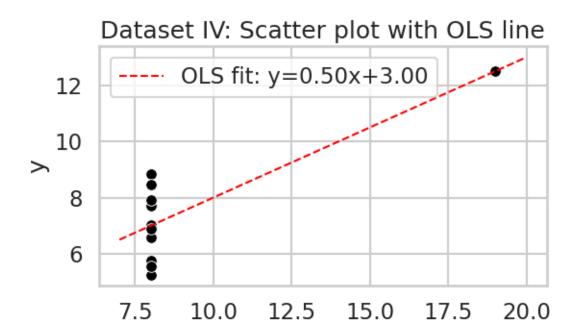
X = sm.add_constant(group['x'])
    model = sm.OLS(group['y'], X).fit()
    xs = np.linspace(group['x'].min() - 1, group['x'].max() + 1, 100)
    ys = model.params['const'] + model.params['x'] * xs
```

# Dataset I: Scatter plot with OLS line







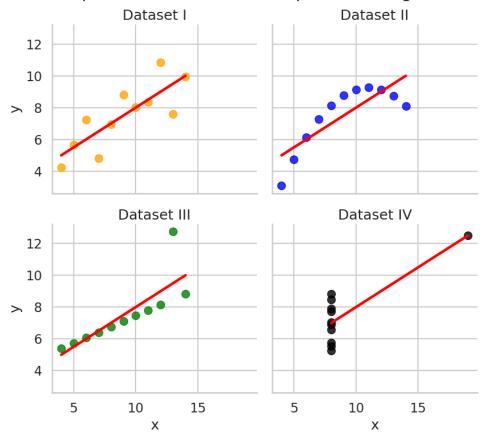


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## 9 Combined visualization (faceted) using seaborn

```
[5]: g = sns.lmplot(
         data=anscombe_melted,
         x="x",
         y="y",
         col="dataset",
         col_wrap=2,
         ci=None,
         height=4,
         aspect=1.1,
         scatter_kws={"s":100}
     )
     titles = ["Dataset I", "Dataset II", "Dataset III", "Dataset IV"]
     for ax, title, colour in zip(g.axes, titles, colours):
         ax.set_title(title)
         for collection in ax.collections:
             collection.set_facecolor(colour)
             collection.set_edgecolor(colour)
```

### Anscombe's quartet — faceted scatterplots with regression lines



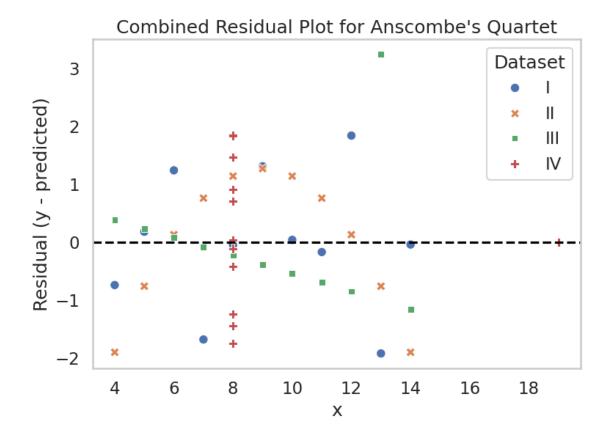
## 10 Residual plots

```
[6]: datasets = ['I', 'II', 'III', 'IV']

residual_data = []

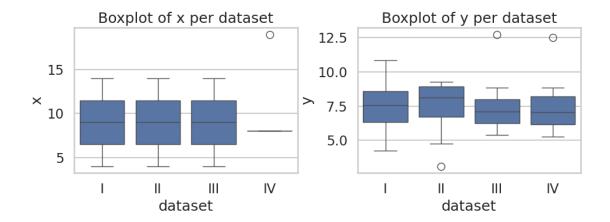
for dataset in datasets:
    subset = anscombe_melted[anscombe_melted["dataset"] == dataset]
    x = subset['x']
    y = subset['y']
```

```
coeffs = np.polyfit(x, y, 1)
    y_pred = np.polyval(coeffs, x)
    residuals = y - y_pred
    residual_data.append(pd.DataFrame({
        'x': x,
        'residual': residuals,
        'dataset': dataset
    }))
residuals_anscombe = pd.concat(residual_data)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.scatterplot(data=residuals_anscombe, x='x', y='residual', hue='dataset', u
 ⇔style='dataset', s=80)
plt.axhline(0, color='black', linestyle='--')
plt.title("Combined Residual Plot for Anscombe's Quartet")
plt.xlabel("x")
plt.ylabel("Residual (y - predicted)")
plt.legend(title="Dataset")
plt.grid(False)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



# 11 Distribution comparisons (box + violin)

```
[7]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,4))
   plt.subplot(1,2,1)
   sns.boxplot(data=anscombe_melted, x='dataset', y='x')
   plt.title("Boxplot of x per dataset")
   plt.subplot(1,2,2)
   sns.boxplot(data=anscombe_melted, x='dataset', y='y')
   plt.title("Boxplot of y per dataset")
   plt.tight_layout()
   plt.savefig("boxplots_xy.png", dpi=200)
```



## 12 Interactive scatter with plotly

```
[8]: fig = px.scatter(
    anscombe_melted,
    x='x', y='y',
    color='dataset',
    facet_col='dataset',
    title="Interactive Anscombe scatter (Plotly)"
)
fig.update_layout(height=400, width=1000)

new_titles = {"I": "Dataset I", "II": "Dataset II", "III": "Dataset III", "IV":
    J"Dataset IV"}
fig.for_each_annotation(lambda a: a.update(text=new_titles[a.text.
    Jsplit("=")[-1].strip()]))

fig.show()
fig.show()
fig.write_html("anscombe_plotly.html")
```





```
[29]: !jupyter nbconvert --to pdf anscombe_eda.ipynb --output anscombe_report.pdf

[NbConvertApp] Converting notebook anscombe_eda.ipynb to pdf
[NbConvertApp] Support files will be in anscombe_report_files/
[NbConvertApp] Making directory ./anscombe_report_files
[NbConvertApp] Writing 50794 bytes to notebook.tex
[NbConvertApp] Building PDF
[NbConvertApp] Running xelatex 3 times: ['xelatex', 'notebook.tex', '-quiet']
[NbConvertApp] Running bibtex 1 time: ['bibtex', 'notebook']
[NbConvertApp] WARNING | bibtex had problems, most likely because there were no citations
[NbConvertApp] PDF successfully created
[NbConvertApp] Writing 292424 bytes to anscombe_report.pdf
[]:
```