## **Data Exploration Part 1**

## Lesson 1



#### **Data Exploration (Descriptive Statistics)**

- > Purpose: To gain a clear understanding of your data.
  - How large is it?
  - What columns are of interest?
  - Missing data?
  - Outliers?
  - Assumptions inherent in the data

WTF

# SMTWTFS

Because the first idea might not be the right one

01-12

02-12

03-12

04-12

05-12

06-12

07-12

08-12

09-12

10-12

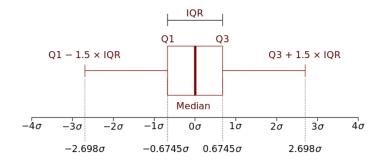
11-12

12-12

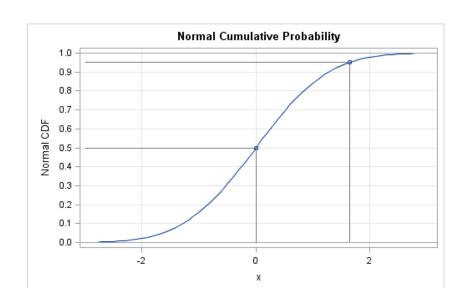
O2-DecemberFebruary-12O3-DecemberMarch-12O4-DecemberApril-12O5-DecemberMay-12O6-DecemberJune-12O7-DecemberJuly-12O8-DecemberAugust-12O9-DecemberSeptember-12	01-December	January-12
O4-DecemberApril-12O5-DecemberMay-12O6-DecemberJune-12O7-DecemberJuly-12O8-DecemberAugust-12	02-December	February-12
O5-DecemberMay-12O6-DecemberJune-12O7-DecemberJuly-12O8-DecemberAugust-12	03-December	March-12
O6-DecemberJune-12O7-DecemberJuly-12O8-DecemberAugust-12	04-December	April-12
07-December July-12 08-December August-12	05-December	May-12
08-December August-12	06-December	June-12
	07-December	July-12
09-December September-12	08-December	August-12
·	09-December	September-12
10-December October-12	10-December	October-12
11-December November-12	11-December	November-12
12-December December-12	12-December	December-12

Because the data is different based on location

> inner quartile range (Q3 – Q1)



- > Quantiles of numerical vectors
  - Quantiles are inverse values of the CDF (cumulative distribution function).
  - Standard Normal: (shown in figure)
    - > Quantile(0.5) = 0, means at x=0, 50% of the distribution lies to the left. (This is also the median)
    - > Quantile(0.95) = 1.65



- > Relationships:
  - covariances

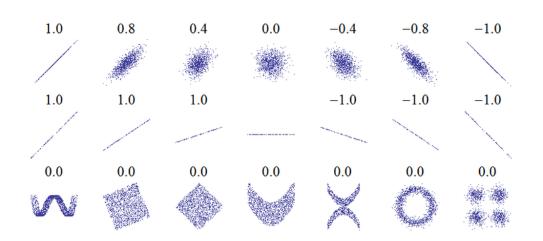
$$Cov(X,Y) = \frac{\sum (X_i - \overline{X})^* (Y_i - \overline{Y})}{n}$$

- Interpretation: Expected value of the differences between x and y and their corresponding mean.
- E.g. if x is above it's mean when y is also above it's mean, then they will have a high covariance.
- Highly interpretable, but not bounded.

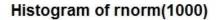
- > Relationships:
  - Correlations (pearsons) = scaled covariance

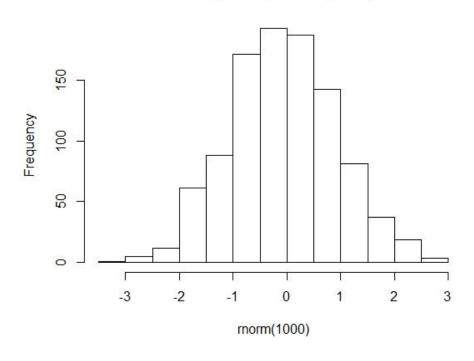
- Bounded between 0 and 1.
- Not as interpretable.

$$r = r_{xy} = \frac{\text{Cov}(x, y)}{S_x \times S_y}$$



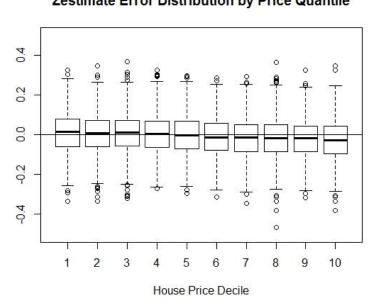
> Histograms:

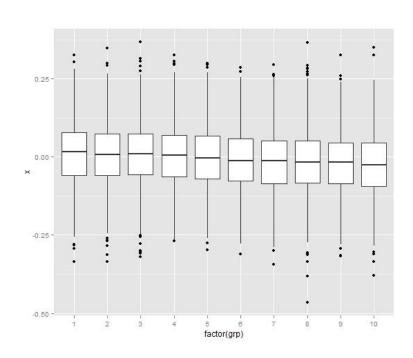




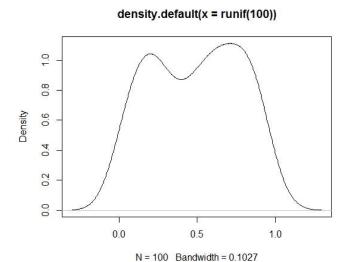
#### > Boxplots:

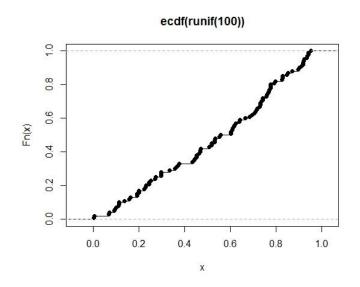
#### Zestimate Error Distribution by Price Quantile



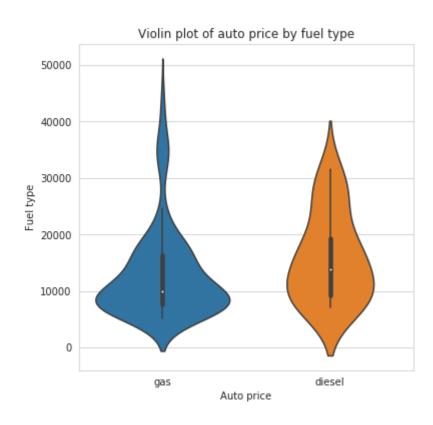


#### > Densities/CDFs:

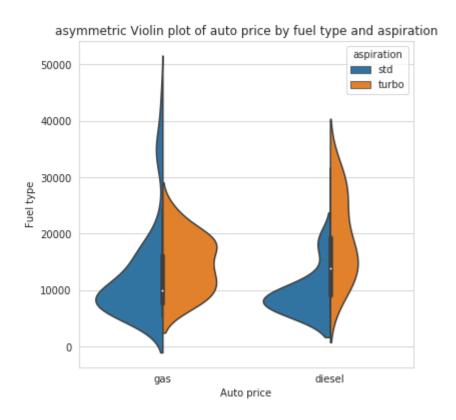




> Violin Plots:

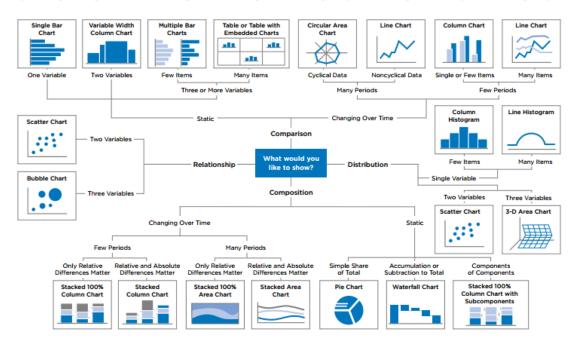


> Asymmetric Violin Plots:



- > Suggested Chart Selection ( not to be understood as iron rule )
- > The chart conveying the message in the clearest way is the right chart.

#### SELECTING THE APPROPRIATE CHART FOR STRATEGY PRESENTATIONS



( source: multiple, can't trace the original author )

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