

Reasoning with Data Notes

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Course Summary

- see `lecture1written.pdf`

Course

Exploratory Data Analysis

EDA for 1-variable categorical data

- population: complete set on interest (eg all US workers). can't be measured perfectly
- sample: subset of pop that can actually be obtained
- parameter: summary of population (eg average weight). also can't be measured
- statistic: estimation of parameter using sample.
- inference: specifying estimate of a parameter (ie giving estimate and measure of how far off it is)
- individuals/units/cases: objects described in dataset
- variable: column of spreadsheet, something measured
- quantitative: numerical (eg age)
- categorical/qualitative: not numerical (eg ethnicity)
- frequency table: show how often each *categorical* variable shows up
 - relative freq. table: how percent often they show up, adding up to 1 or 100%:
best summary of a categorical variable
- frequency/percent/relative (add to 1) frequency bar graphs: to visualize categorical data. v. similar to their freq table variants.
- pie graph: to visualize a *single* categorical variable, with each slice being a category.

EDA for 1-variable quantitative data

- grouped frequency/grouped relative frequency table: for one quantitative var. boring version of a histogram.
- histogram: for one quantitative variable. visualizes a grouped (rel.) freq table.
- distribution of one quantitative var (anal. doesn't really hold up for qualitative)
 - modality: how many 'clusters'? (eg unimodal/bimodal/etc)
 - symmetric/skewness? (skew right means tail is to right)
 - center: mean (\bar{x})
 - * median if heavy outliers. using mode is cursed but you do you
 - spread: standard deviation (S) (usually, $\frac{2}{3}$ of values are 1 stddev away from mean)
 - * interquartile range (IQR) if heavy outliers.
 - outliers?
- fun facts: variance: square of std dev. easier in formulas because it removes the square root, but in real world, std dev is preferred because it has same units as the data
- box plot: other way to graph quantitative data (using min, first quartile, median, third quartile, max)
 - interquartile range (IQR): difference between quartiles, a measure of spread. is rough, not as useful as stddev.
 - shows less data than histogram, so best for concise comparison of *multiple* distributions (see section on 2-variable EDA)

EDA for 2-variable data

- relationship/association: one variable can tell you about another
- explanatory variable: “input” variable, the x-axis
- response variable: “output” variable, the y-axis
- if we need analysis from explanatory \rightarrow response
 - categorical \rightarrow quantitative: side by side boxplots
 - * more difference if boxes are further apart on “y-axis”
 - * summaries: numerical summaries of response for each category
 - categorical \rightarrow categorical: contingency table
 - * summaries: conditional percents of responses, conditioned on explanatory (ie what percent of people from Cali are stat majors?)
 - quantitative \rightarrow quantitative: scatterplots
 - * describe: direction, form, outliers
 - * summaries (only if reasonably linear): correlation coefficient (R), least squares regression line ($\hat{y} = b_0 + b_1X$)
 - quantitative \rightarrow categorical: outside scope of this course

Study Design

- no matter what, we want to consider and get...
 - reliability, statistical significance: low random variation/error (use a large sample size)
 - * can be measured with stddev
 - validity: trustworthy estimates and predictions
 - * consider and declare outliers. remove them if needed, but with caution!
 - * beware extrapolation outside range of data that produced the model
 - * validate model (eg check for linearity if you use linear regression)
 - generalizability: no bias aka systemic error
 - * called instrument bias if instrument is set wrong (can be social instrument such as misleading survey)
 - remove via resetting instrument (reset scale, rewrite survey)
 - * called sampling bias if sample is systematically not representative
 - remove via random sampling. such as simple random sampling (SRS): every individual has same chance to be chosen as any other; every pair same chance as other pair; etc
- and if we have 2 or more variable relationships...
 - causality: no lurking/confounding variables; if we want to find causation and not just correlation (randomized assignment of explanatory variable)
 - * experimental study: study where lurking/confounding variables are removed
 - * observational study: not experimental. subjects decided which treatments to get (eg survey vitamin c usage vs flu symptoms)
 - * placebo control group: ‘non-active’ treatment to avoid placebo effect
 - * ‘double blind’: neither the researchers nor the subjects know which treatment they are receiving

Elementary Probability

- TODO lecture 9 onwards