



</talentlabs>

# Multivariate Analysis

# Agenda

- More variables – lets talk multivariate
- Heatmaps
- Scatterplots
- Grouped Boxplots
- Grouped and Stacked Bar charts
- Three dimensional plots
- Cluster Analysis
- Principal Component Analysis



# Why Multivariate Analysis?

## Data reduction or structural simplification

This helps data to get simplified as possible without sacrificing valuable information. This will make interpretation easier.

## Sorting and grouping

When we have multiple variables, groups of “similar” objects or variables are created, based upon measured characteristics.

## Investigation of dependence among variables

The nature of the relationships among variables is of interest. Are all the variables mutually independent or are one or more variables dependent on the others?

## Predict Relationships between variables

Must be determined for the purpose of predicting the values of one or more variables based on observations on the other variables.

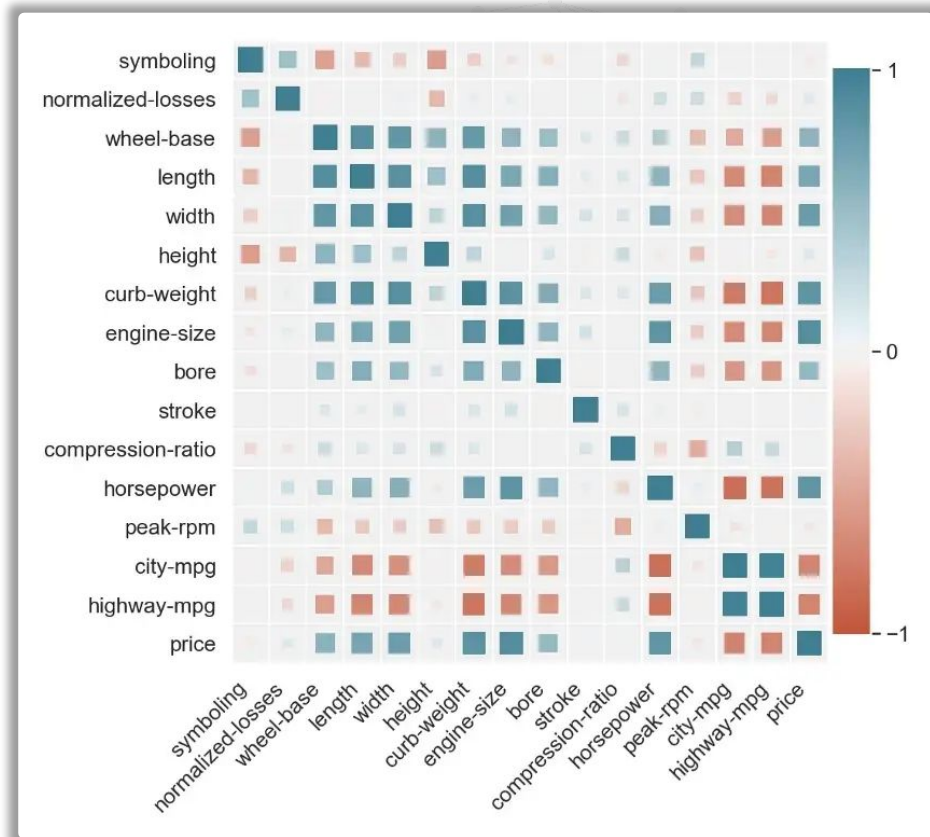
## Hypothesis construction and testing

Specific statistical hypotheses, formulated in terms of the parameters of multivariate populations, are tested. This may be done to validate assumptions or to reinforce prior convictions.

# Heatmaps for Numerical Variables

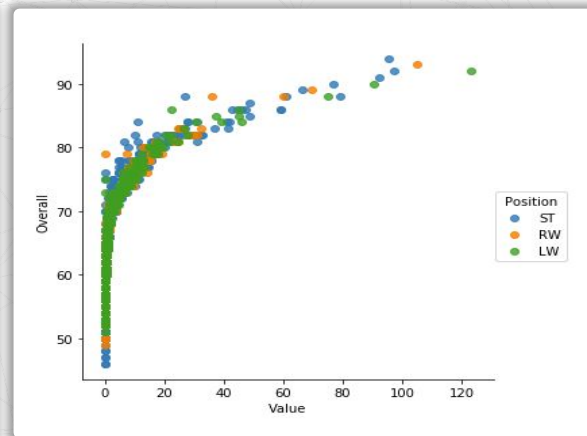
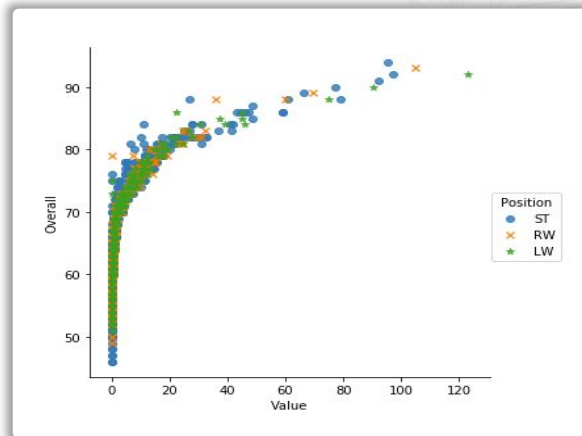
- Automobiles data - containing various characteristics of a number of cars.
- Green means positive, red means negative. The stronger the color, the larger the correlation magnitude.
- Size shows the magnitude or the measure of correlation coefficient

**`size(c1, c2) ~ abs(corr(c1, c2))`**



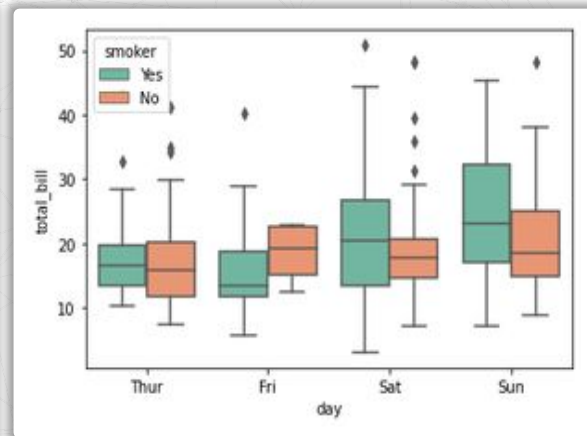
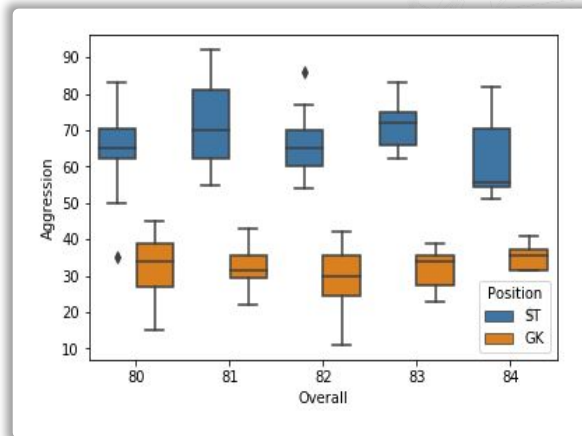
# Multivariate Scatterplots

- Suppose that we are interested in seeing which type of offensive players tends to get paid the most: the striker, the right-winger, or the left-winger.
- This scatterplot uses three visual variables. The horizontal position (x-value) tracks the Value of the player (how well they are paid). The vertical position (y-value) tracks the Overall score of the player across all attributes. And the color (the hue parameter) tracks which of the three categories of interest the player the point represents is in.
- Another example visual variable is shape. Shape controls, well, the shape of the marker.



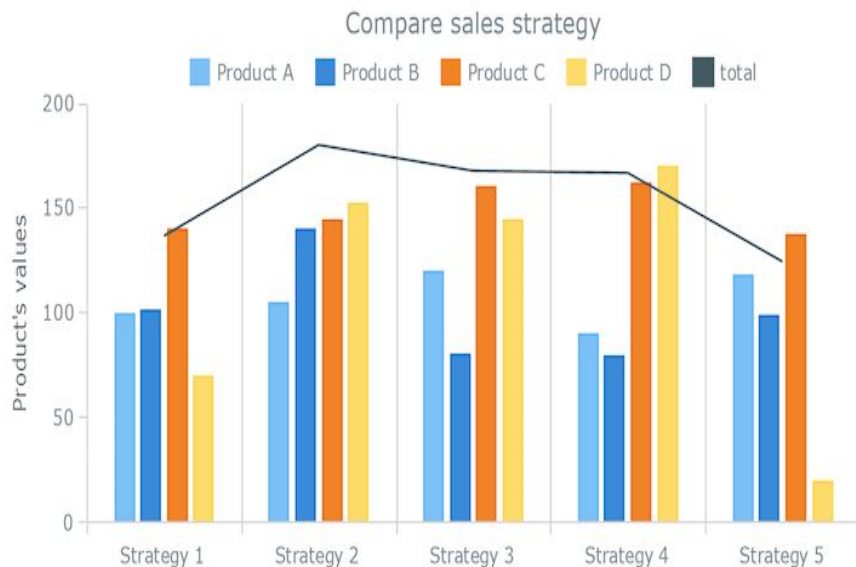
# Multivariate Boxplots

- Suppose we're interested in the following question: do Strikers score higher on "Aggression" than Goalkeepers do?
- As you can see, this plot demonstrates conclusively that within our datasets goalkeepers (at least, those with an overall score between 80 and 85) have much lower Aggression scores than Strikers do.
- In this plot, the horizontal axis encodes the Overall score, the vertical axis encodes the Aggression score, and the grouping encodes the Position.
- Grouping is an extremely communicative visual variable: it makes this chart very easy to interpret. However, it has very low cardinality: it's very hard to use groups to fit more than a handful of categorical values.

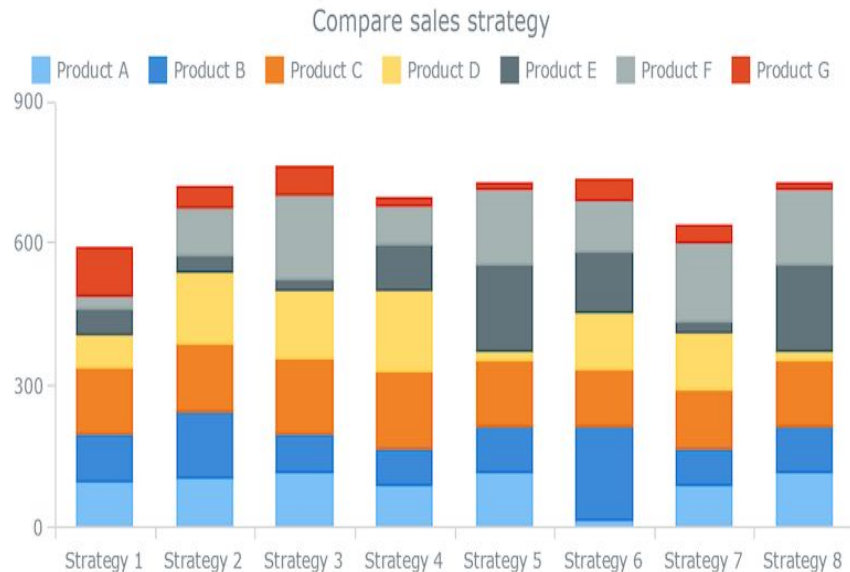


# Stacked and Grouped Bar charts

Sales Strategy across product lines using Grouped Bar Chart

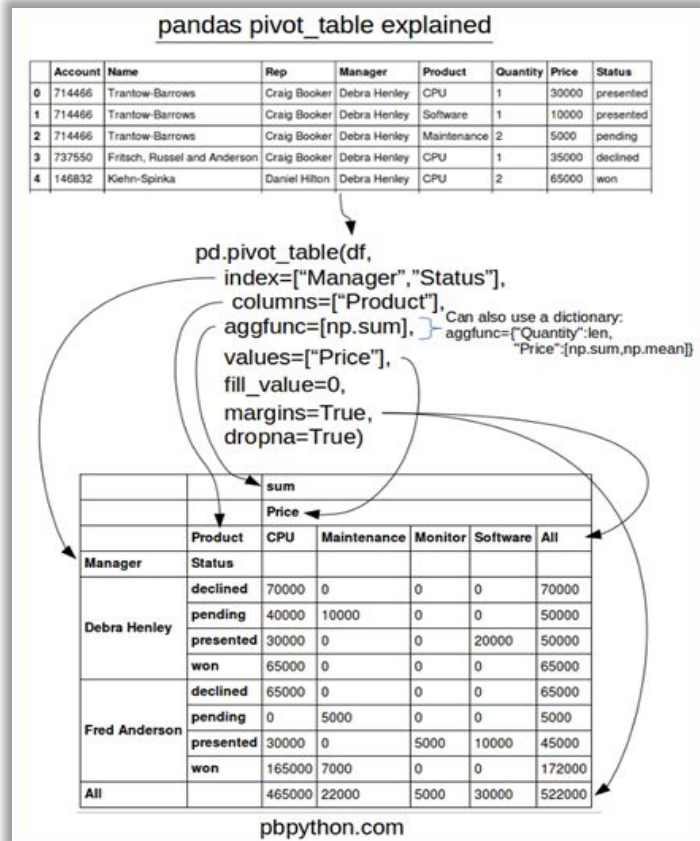


Sales Strategy across product lines using Stacked Bar Chart



# Pivot tables

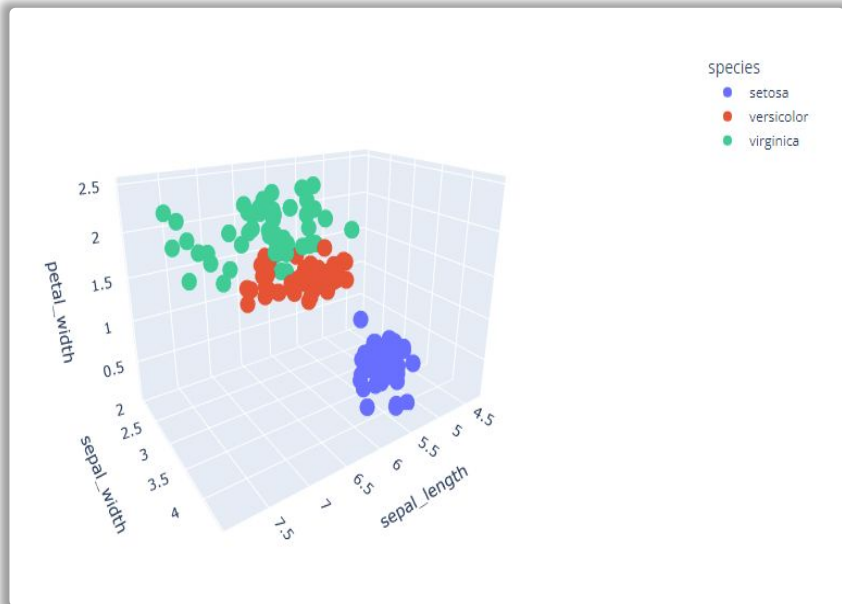
- Wrangle the data around the pivot to analyze better.
- Derived from Excel.
- Shift the data and aggregate it around the pivot.
- Explains better than normal dataframes



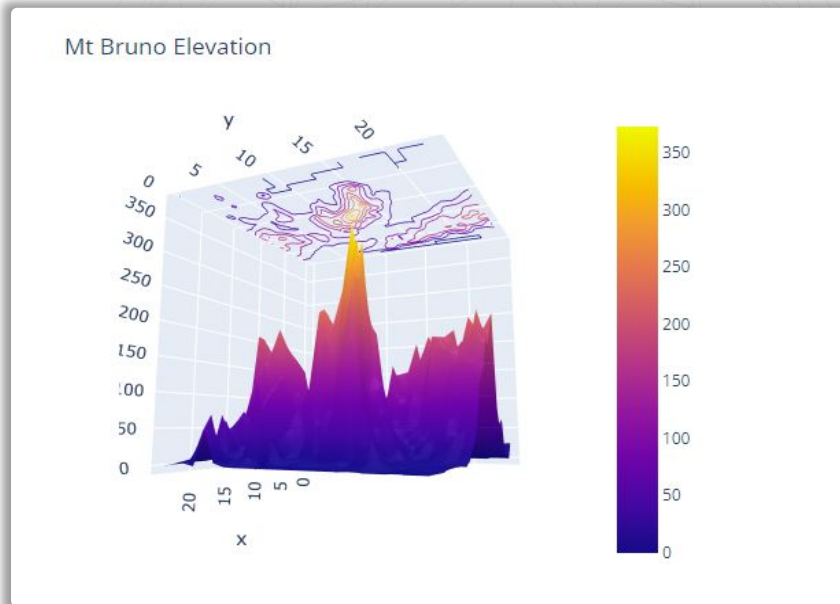


# Three dimensional visualizations

Iris flower species with different characteristics

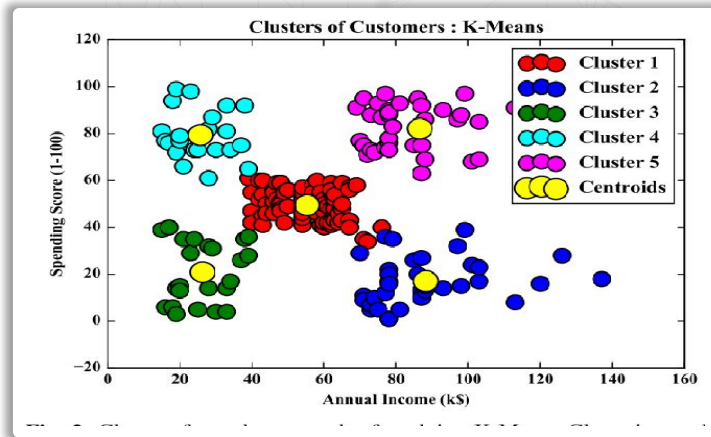
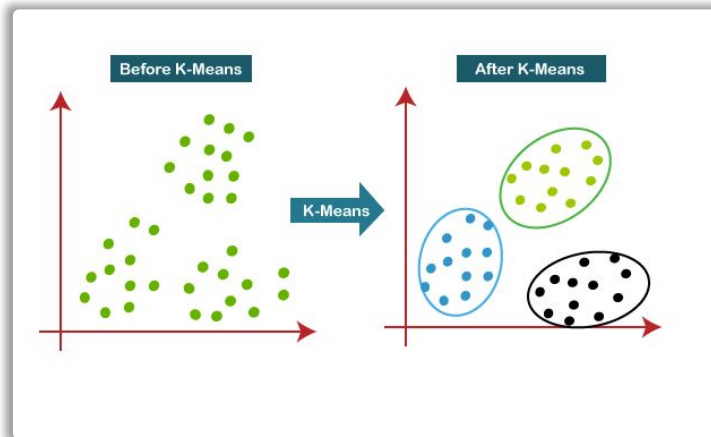


Surface plot of Mt Bruno's Elevation



# Cluster Analysis

- Find groups of similar samples/people.
- Homogenous within cluster and heterogenous between the clusters.
- Retail companies often use clustering to identify groups of households that are similar to each other.
- Streaming services often use clustering analysis to identify viewers who have similar behavior.





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**Thank you**