

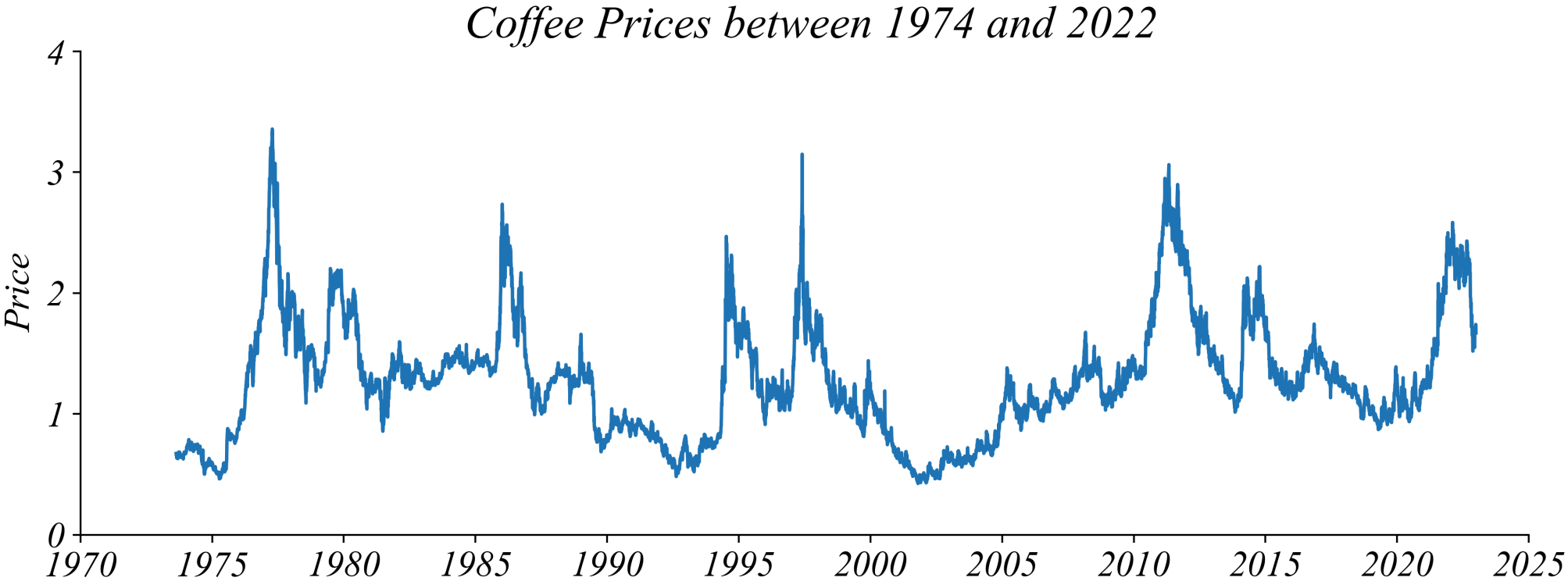
# ECON 0150 | Economic Data Analysis

*The economist's data analysis pipeline.*

## *Part 2.2 | Transforming Data*

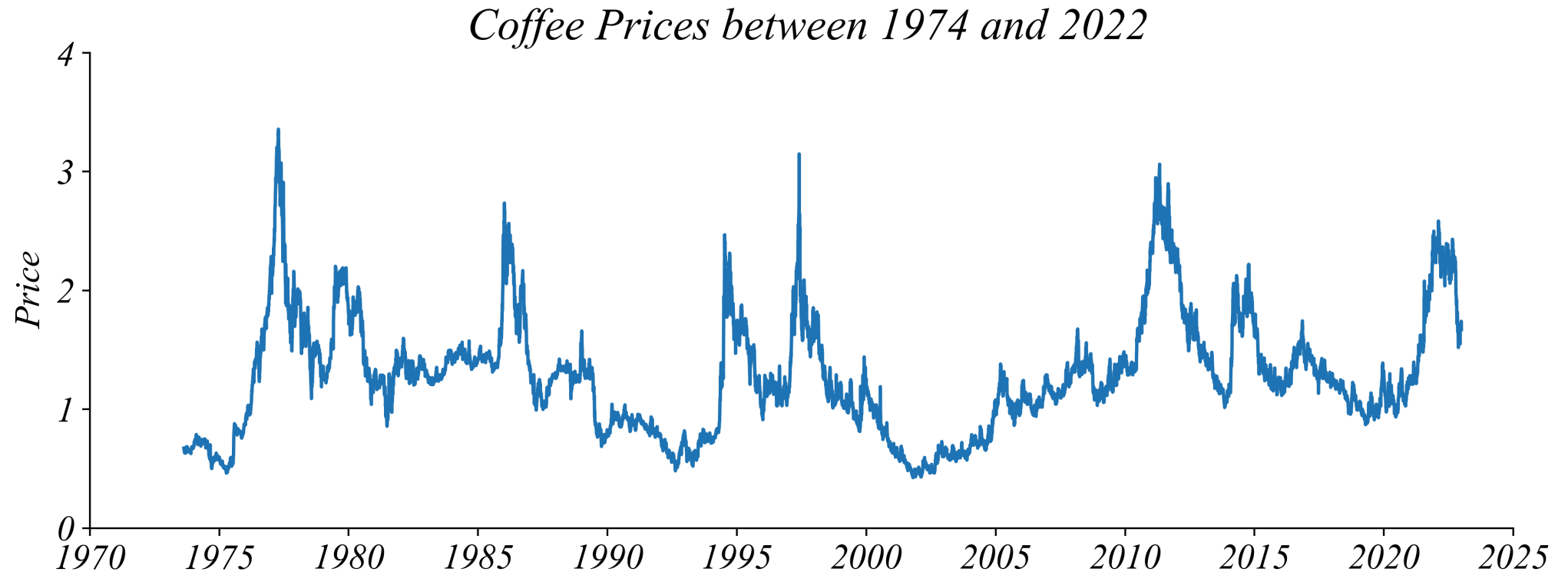
# Coffee Prices

*Do you notice a **trend** in price?*



# Coffee Prices

*Do you notice a **trend** in price?*

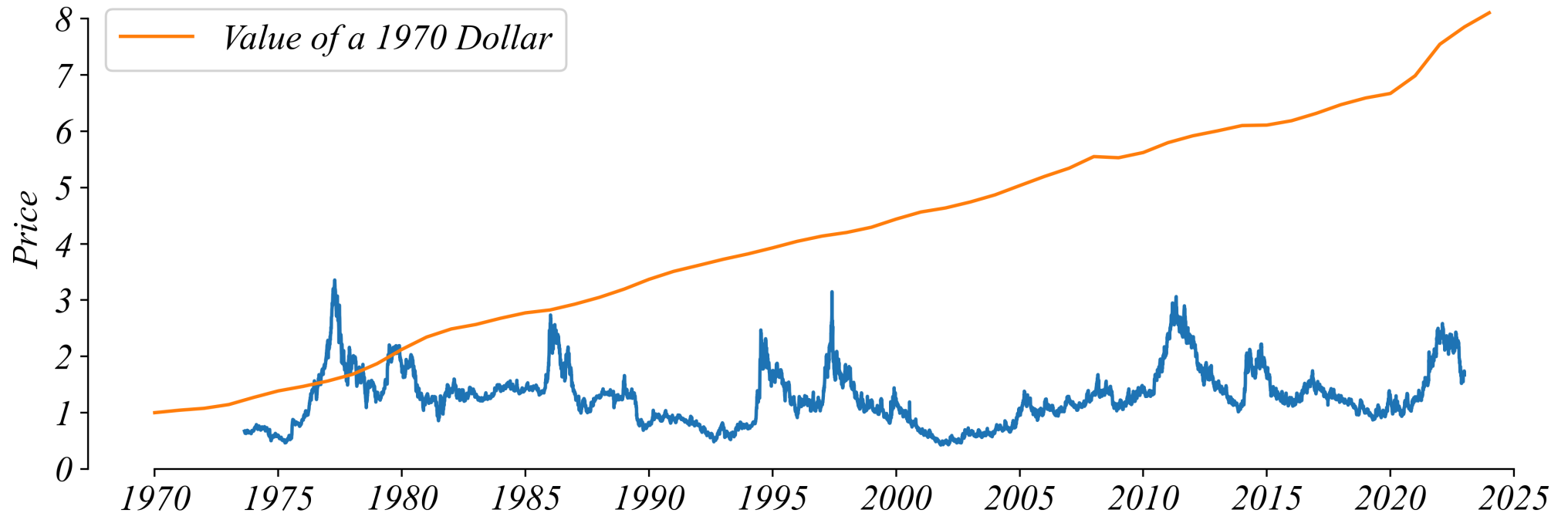


> *was coffee about as expensive in 1980 as it is today?*

# Coffee Prices: Nominal vs Real Prices

*Do you notice a **trend** in price?*

*Coffee Prices and CPI between 1974 and 2022*

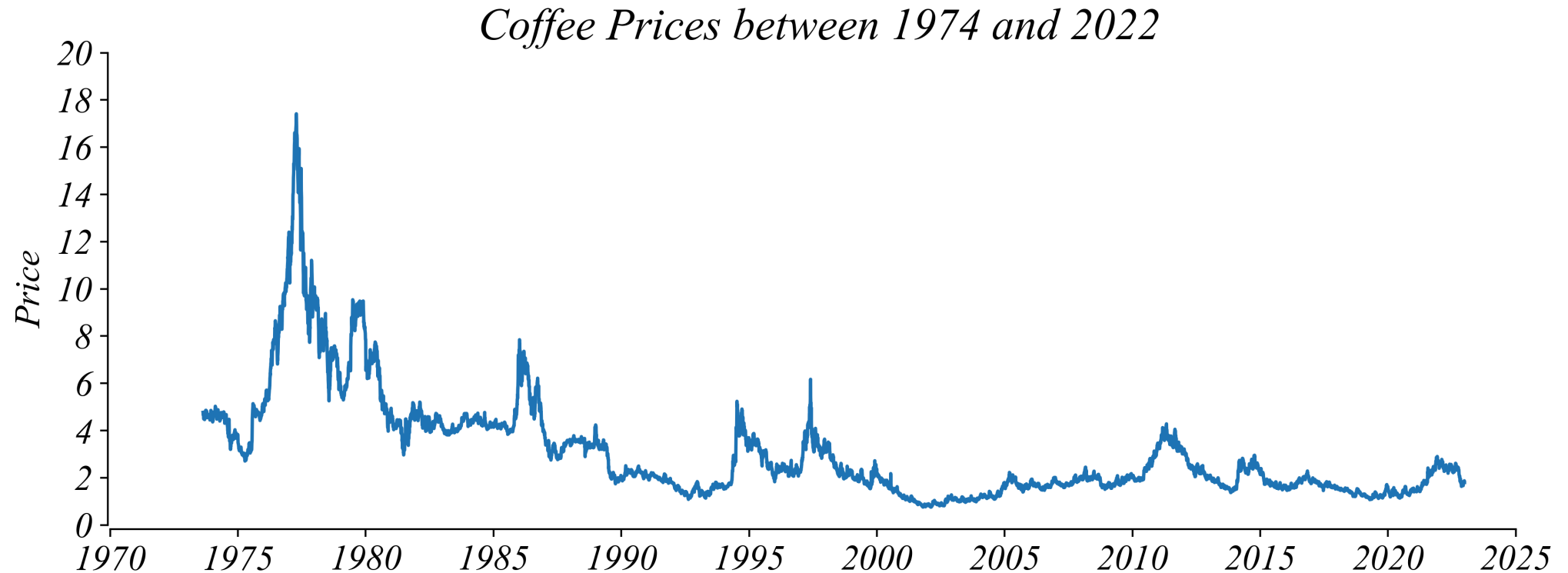


> *no! a dollar today is worth much less than in 1980!*

> *adjusting for inflation makes the picture clearer*

# Real Coffee Prices: Adjust For Inflation

*Do you notice a **trend** in price?*



*> prices have dropped a lot since 1970 and have been stable since 2000*

# Exercise 2.2 | Real Price Adjustment

*Is there a trend in the real price of coffee?*

Lets transform coffee prices from nominal dollars to real dollars.

- **Data:** *Coffee\_Prices\_CPI.csv*

# Starbucks' Global Server Capacity

*How many shops are opening at any given time?*

- *Starbucks manages many shops globally and needs to maintain server capacity for all of them around the clock.*
- *Starbucks has a massive operation to make sure their shops are able to open every morning.*
- *Lets investigate how many coffee shops are opening at any hour of the day.*

# Opening Times: Starbucks' Global Capacity

*How many shops are opening at any given time?*

Looking at the data is a good place to start.

	<b>country</b>	<b>open</b>	<b>close</b>	<b>GMT</b>
0	HK	8	22	8
1	HK	7	22	8
2	HK	8	22	8
3	HK	8	22	8
4	HK	8	20	8

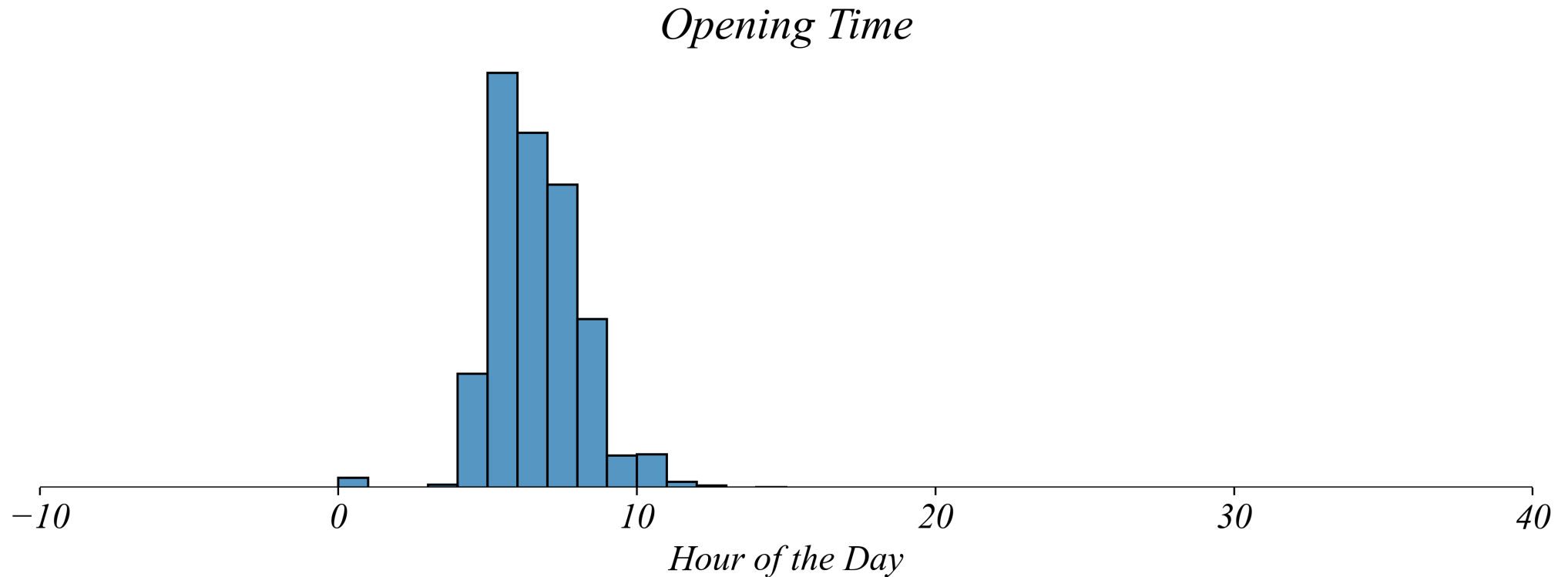
*>as is common, it's difficult to understand the raw data on its own*



# Opening Times

*What times do shops open in their local times?*

Lets start by looking at what times shops open in local time.

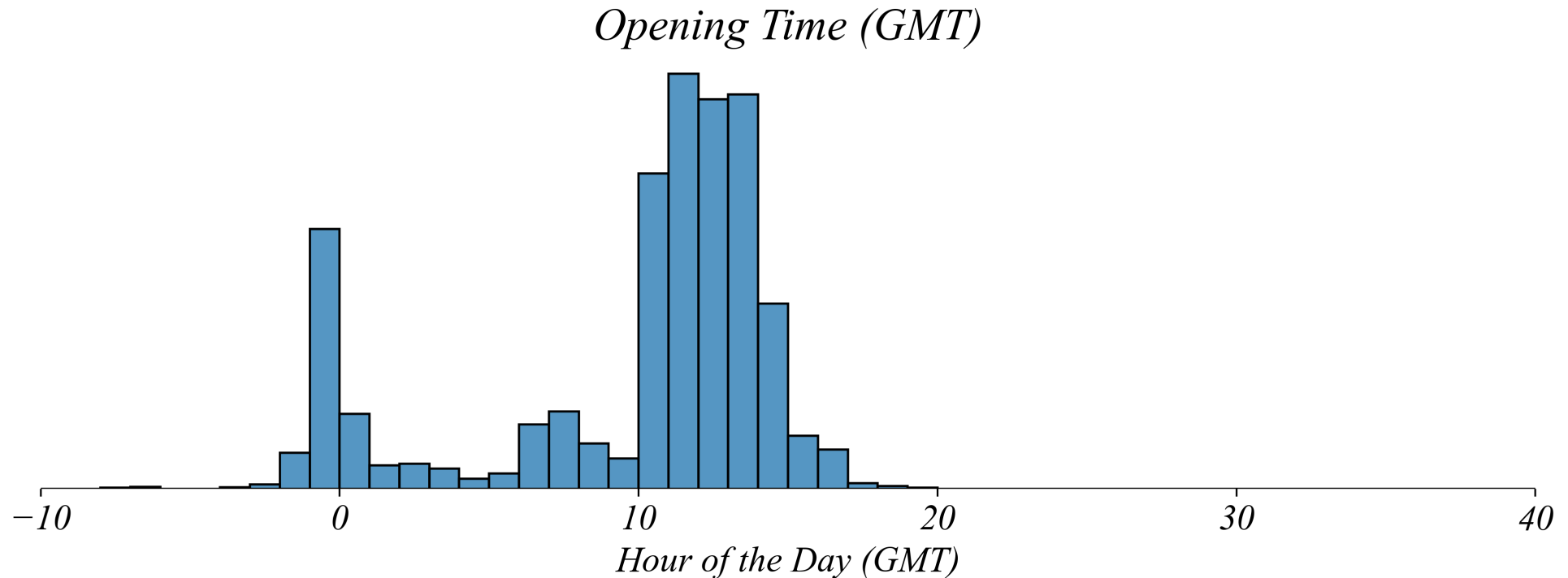


> *but does this tell us how many shops are opening at one time?*

# Opening Times: Standardize by GMT

*What times do shops open in GMT?*

Lets standardize all times in *Greenwich Mean Time* (GMT).



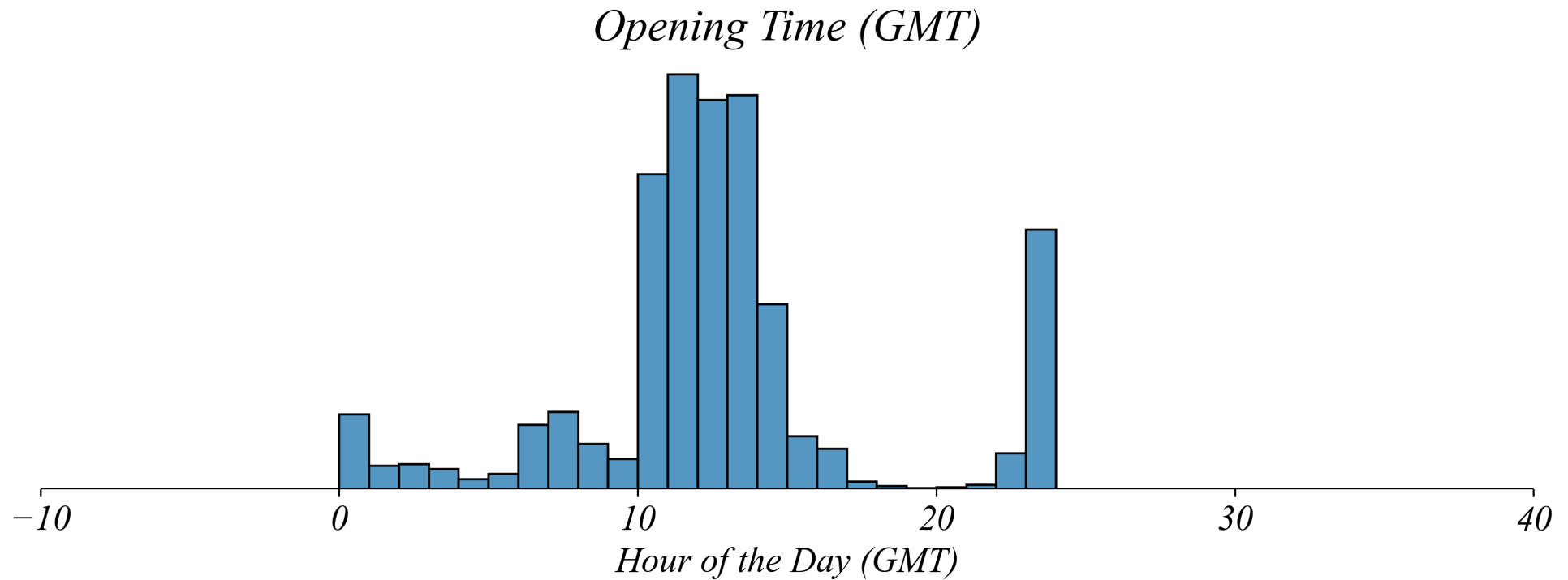
> *what do the negative values mean?*

> *hour -1 (1 hour before GMT midnight) is the same as opening at hour 23*

# Opening Times: Normalize to 24 Hours

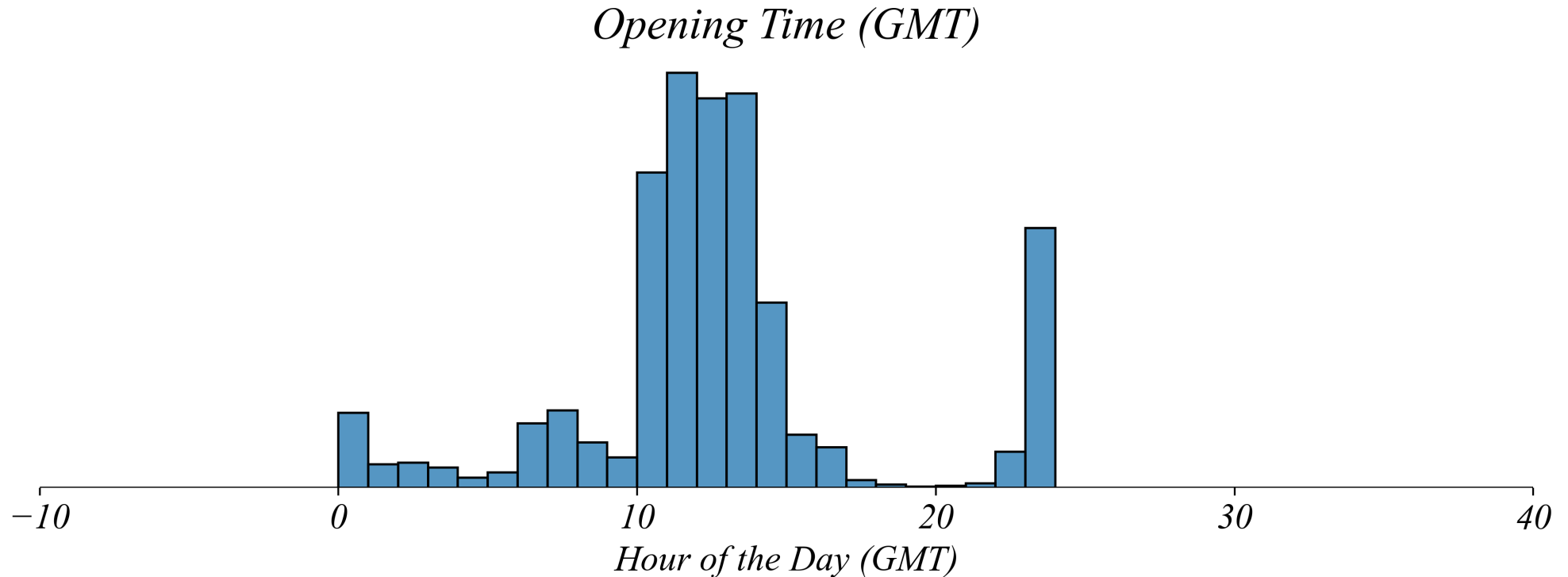
*Normalize the negative values to 24 hours.*

Lets add 24 if the number is negative.



# Opening Times: Standardizing Hours

*How many shops are opening at any given time?*



- > *a small bump during morning in Europe*
- > *a huge spike during morning in the Americas*
- > *a smaller spike during morning in Asia*

# Exercise 2.2 | Starbucks' Global Capacity

*How many shops are open at any given time?*

- *Starbucks manages many shops globally and needs to maintain server capacity for all of them around the clock.*
- *We want to investigate how many coffee shops are open at any given hour to better understand server loads and Starbucks' global capacity needs.*
- *It's also just pretty interesting.*

# Exercise 2.2 | Starbucks' Global Capacity

*How many shops are opening at any given time?*

Looking at the data is a good place to start.

	country	open	close	GMT
0	HK	8	22	8
1	HK	7	22	8
2	HK	8	22	8
3	HK	8	22	8
4	HK	8	20	8

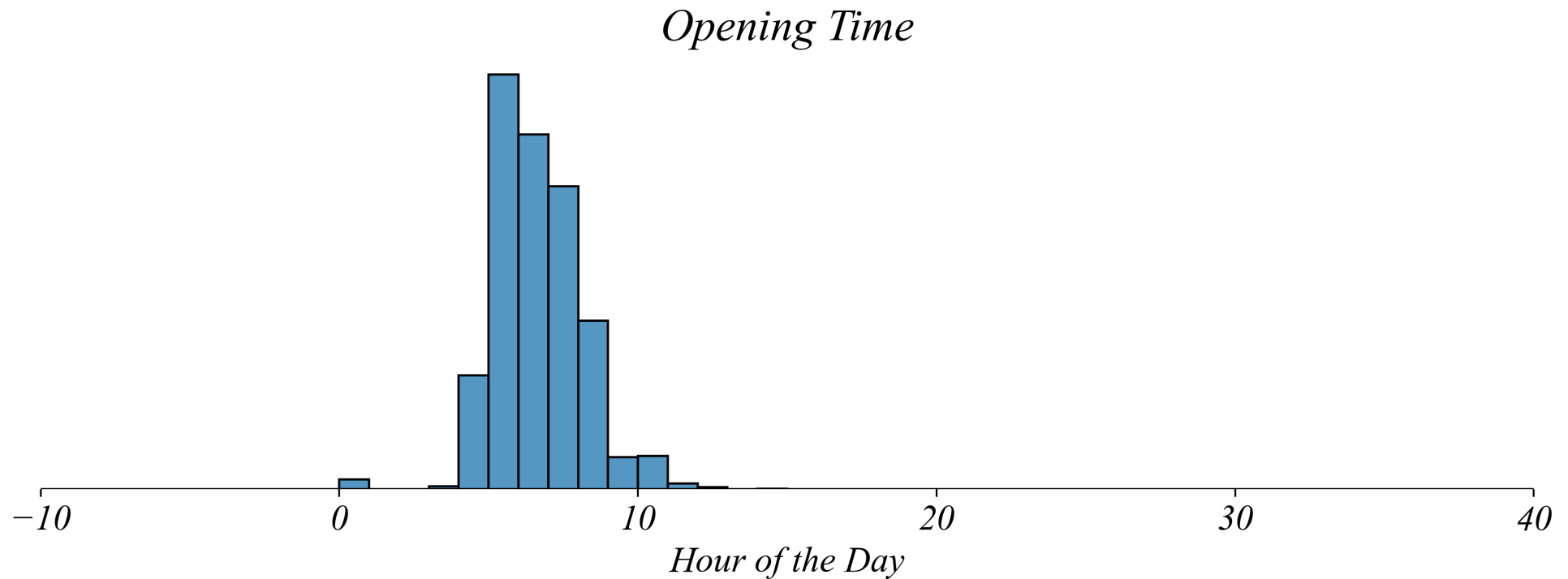
*>as is common, it's difficult to understand the raw data on its own*

# Opening Times

*What times do shops open in their local times?*

Lets start by looking at what times shops open in local time.

```
1 # Histogram of opening times  
2 sns.histplot(hours, x='open')
```

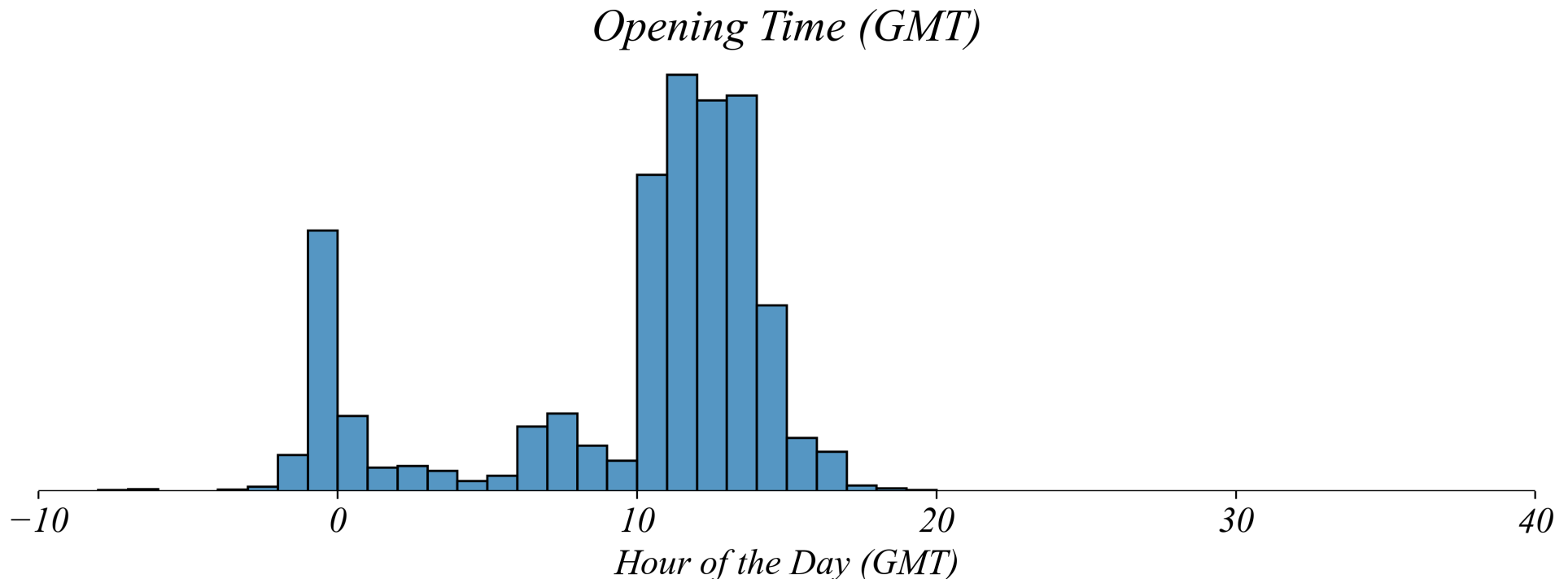


# Opening Times: Standardize by GMT

*What times do shops open (GMT)?*

Lets standardize all times in *Greenwich Mean Time* (GMT).

```
1 # Normalize to GMT
2 hours['OpenGMT'] = hours['open'] - hours['GMT']
3
4 # Histogram of opening times (GMT)
5 sns.histplot(hours, x='OpenGMT')
```



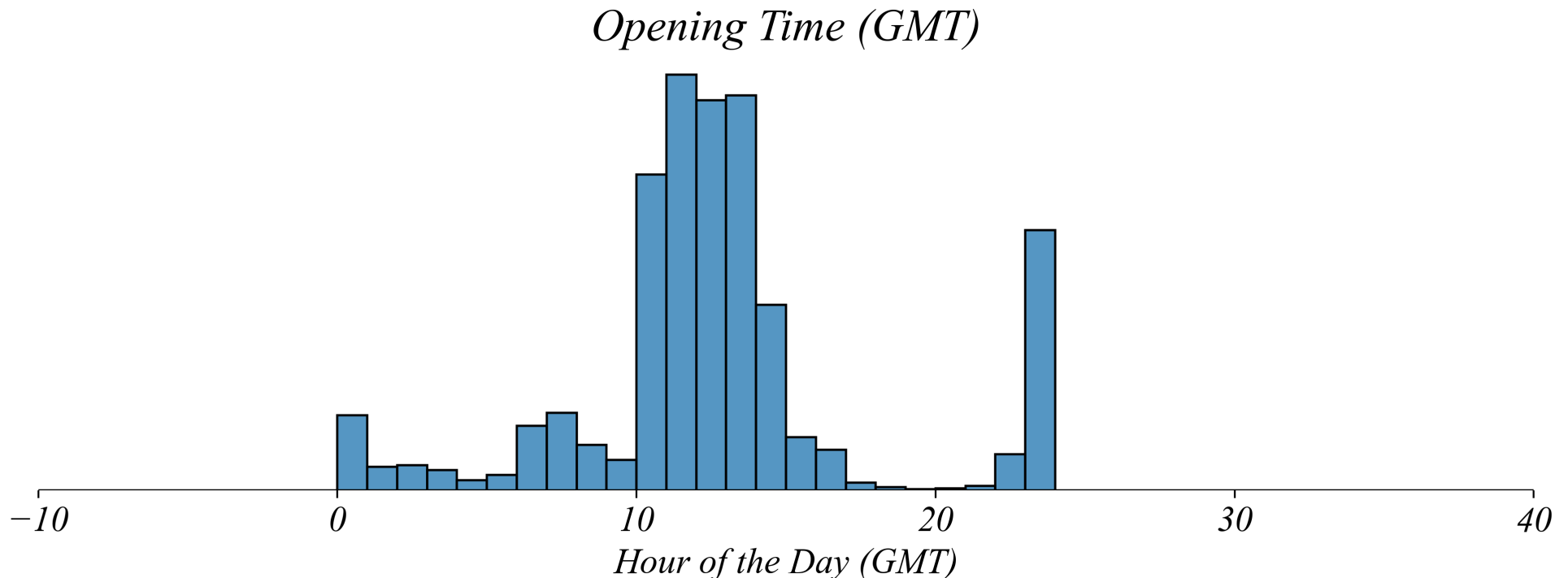


# Opening Times: Standardizing Hours

*Normalize the negative values to 24 hours.*

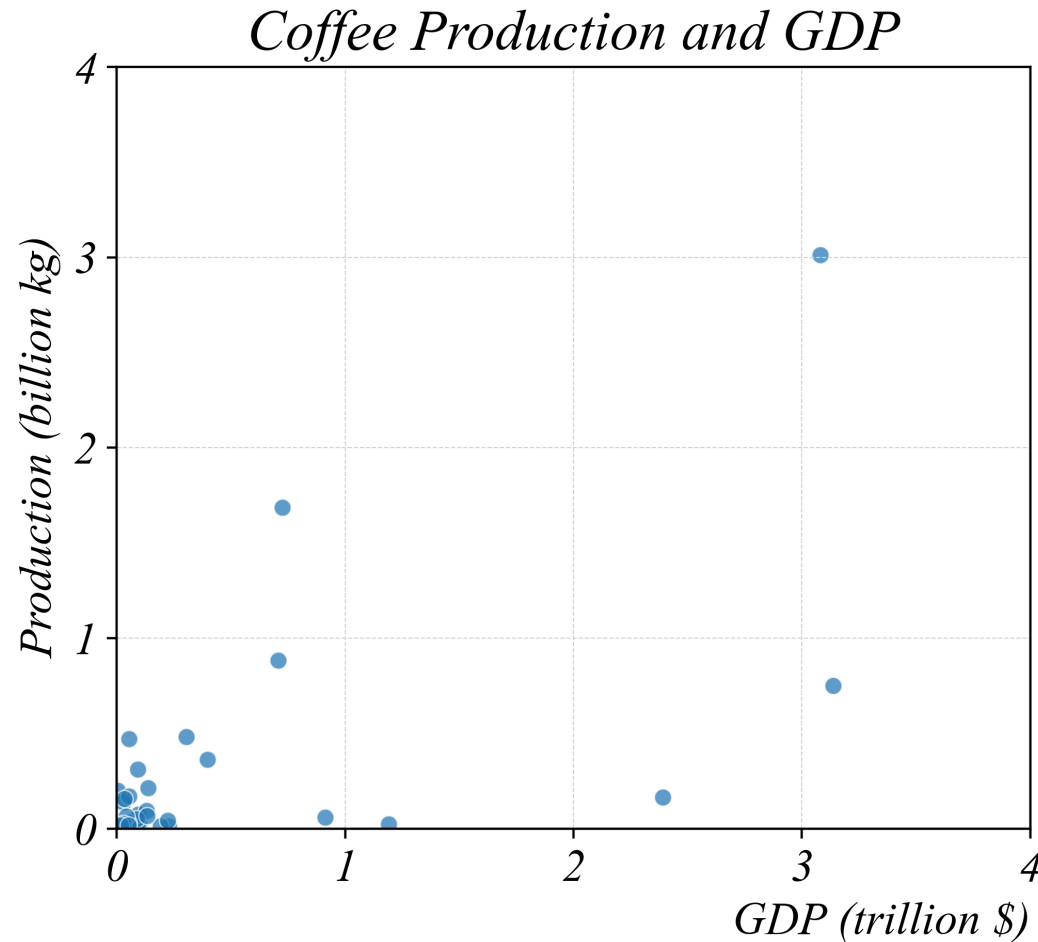
Lets add 24 if the number is negative.

```
1 # Normalize to 24 hours
2 hours['OpenGMT24'] = hours['OpenGMT'].mod(24)
3
4 # Histogram of opening times (GMT, 24)
5 sns.histplot(hours, x='OpenGMT24')
```



# Scatterplot: Linear Scale

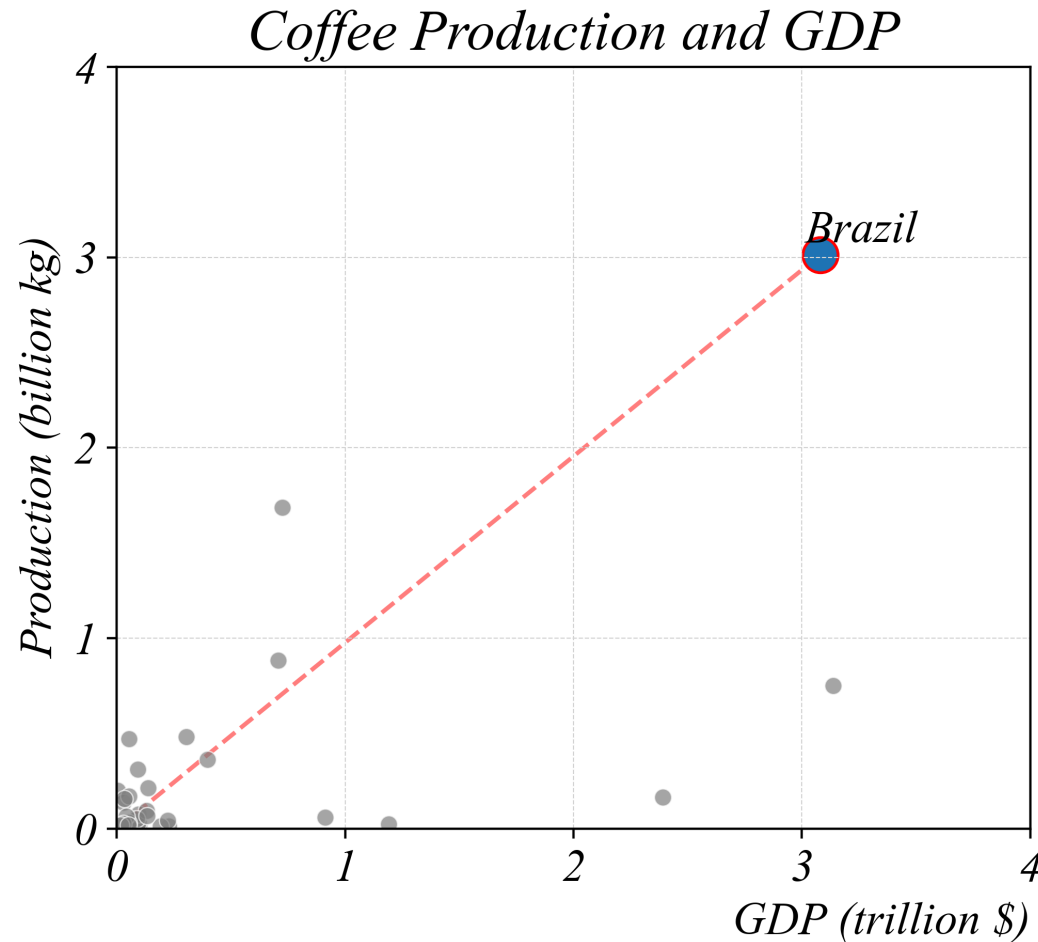
*Q. Is there a relationship between GDP and coffee production?*



> *a scatterplot effectively visualizes scross sectional data with two dimensions*

# Scatterplot: Linear Scale

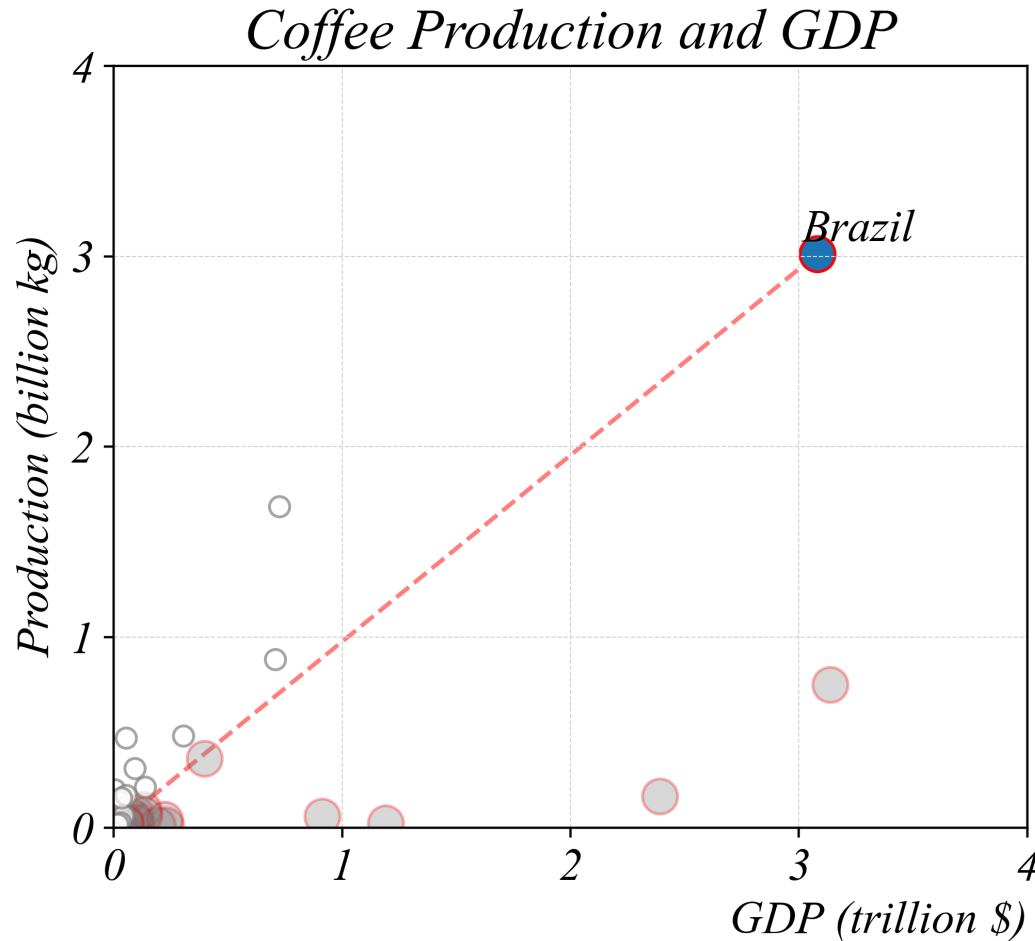
*Which countries produce less coffee per dollar than Brazil?*



> *separating lines can help make comparisons between ratios*

# Scatterplot: Linear Scale

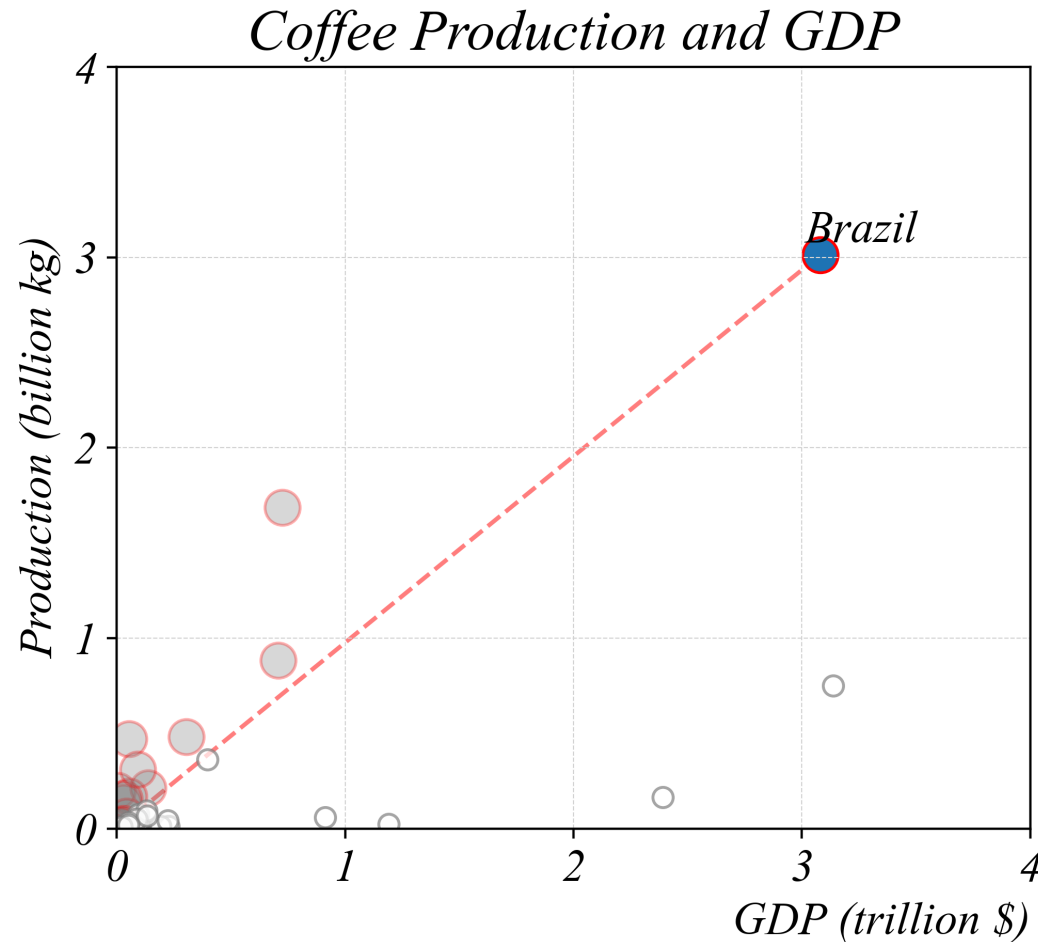
*Which countries produce less coffee per dollar than Brazil?*



> *separating lines can help make comparisons between ratios*

# Scatterplot: Linear Scale

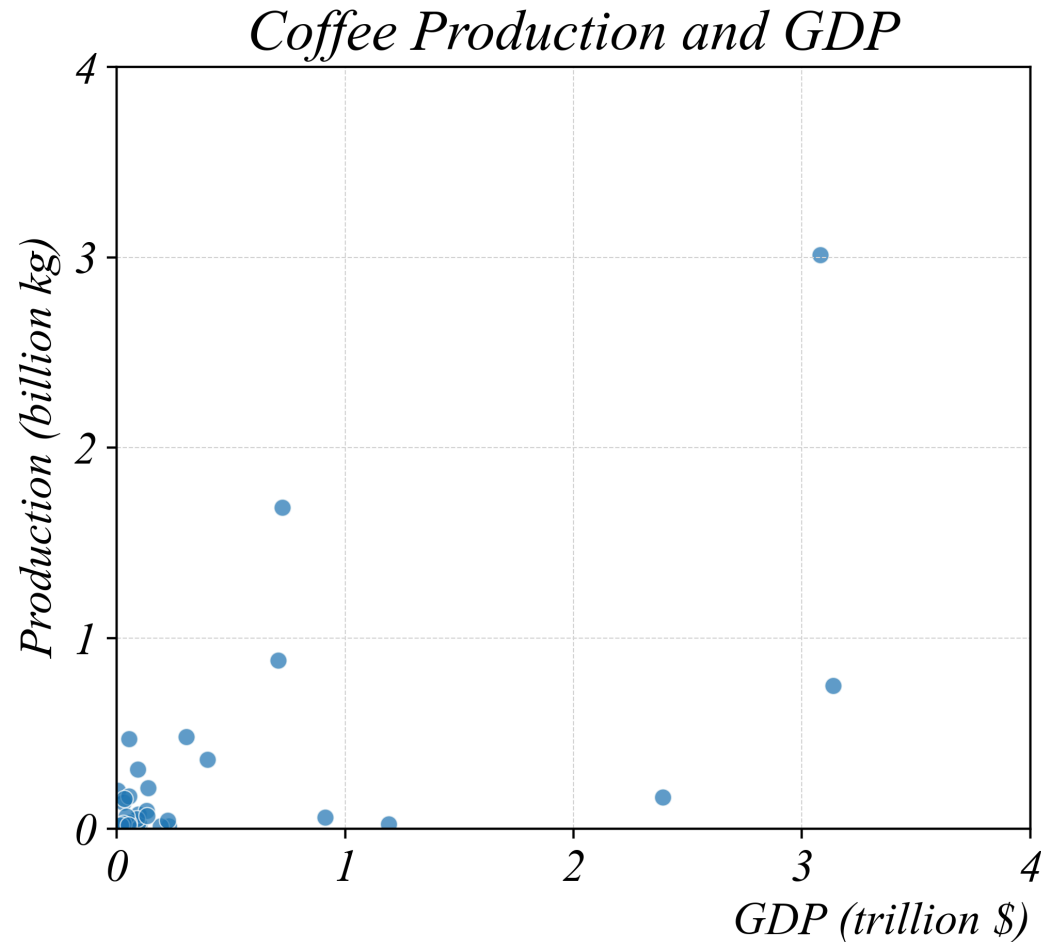
*Which countries produce more coffee per dollar than Brazil?*



> *separating lines can help make comparisons between ratios*

# Scatterplot: Linear Scale

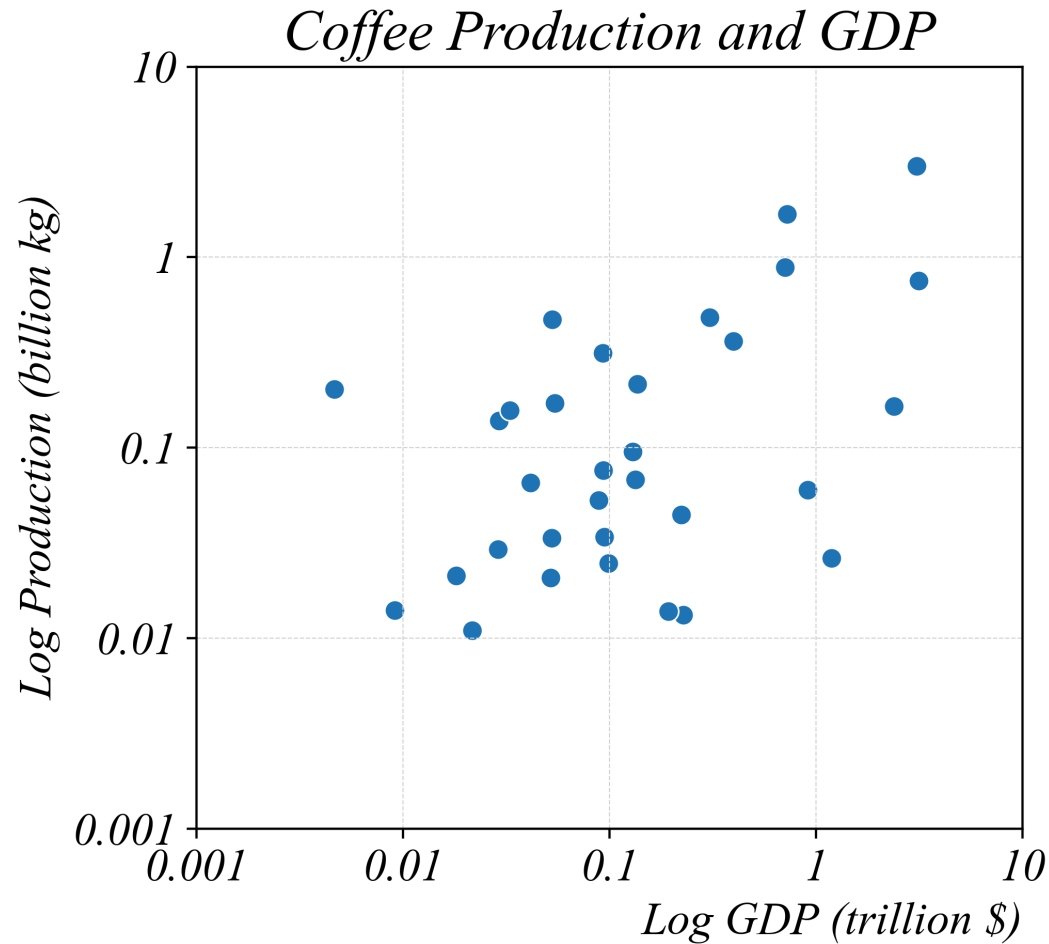
*How does GDP relate to coffee production?*



*> small values are bunched; large data is very separated*

# Scatterplot: Log Scale

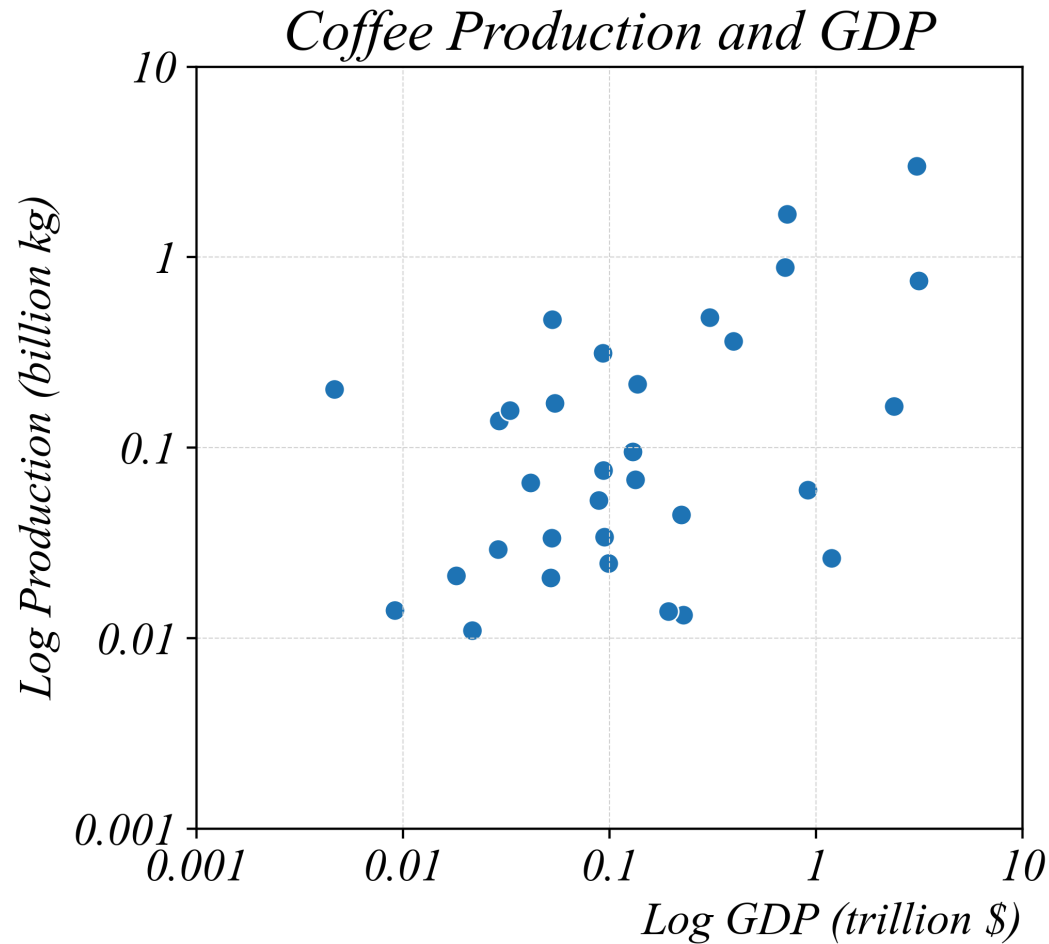
*How does GDP relate to coffee production?*



> we can fix this by applying a log transformation

# Scatterplot: Log Scale

*How does GDP relate to coffee production?*



> *looks positive, but we'll formally test this in Part 4*



# Exercise 2.2 | Log Transformation

*How does GDP relate to coffee production?*

	<b>Code</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>coffee_prod</b>	<b>Entity</b>	<b>GDP</b>
49	AGO	2019	0.013257	Angola	0.227856
189	BOL	2019	0.024841	Bolivia	0.098836
248	BRA	2019	3.011745	Brazil	3.080049
307	BDI	2019	0.014059	Burundi	0.009110
416	CMR	2019	0.034061	Cameroon	0.094488

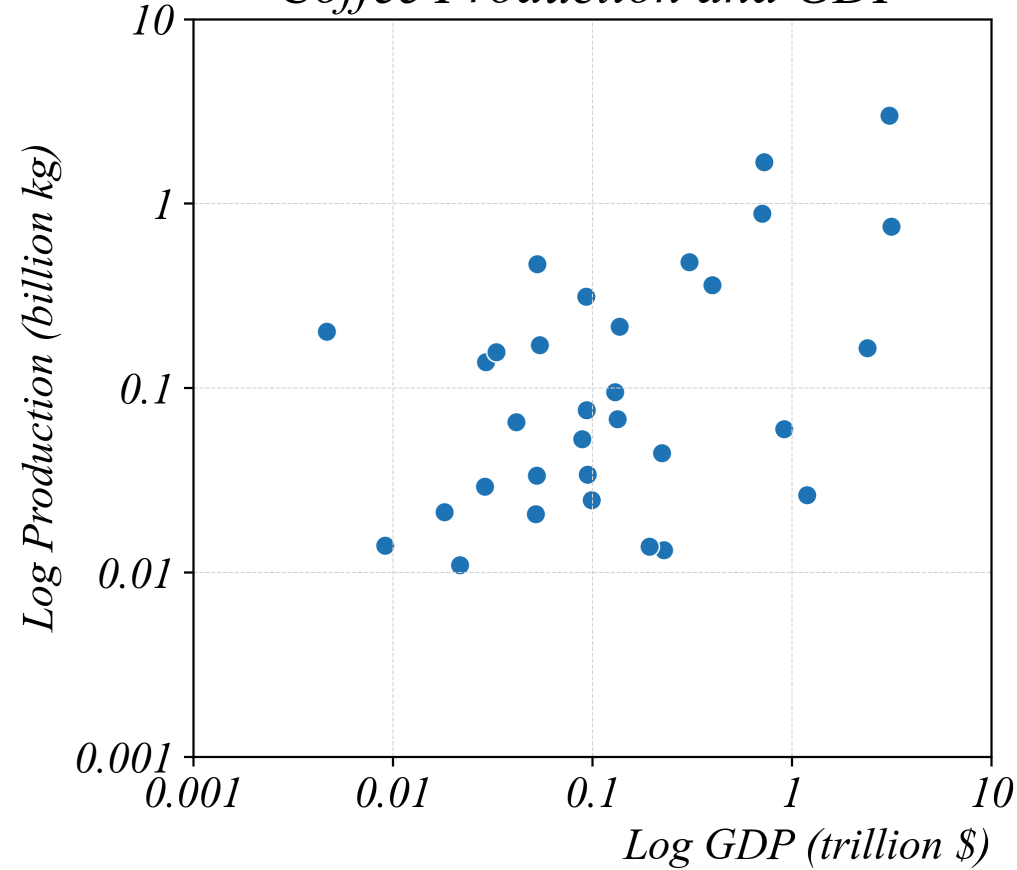
# Exercise 2.2 | Log Transformation

*How does GDP relate to coffee production?*

```
1 # Log both x and y variables
2 gdp['log_GDP'] = np.log(gdp['GDP'])
3 gdp['log_prod'] = np.log(gdp['coffee_prod'])
```

```
1 # Plot the log variables
2 sns.scatterplot(gdp, y='log_prod', x='log_GDP')
```

*Coffee Production and GDP*



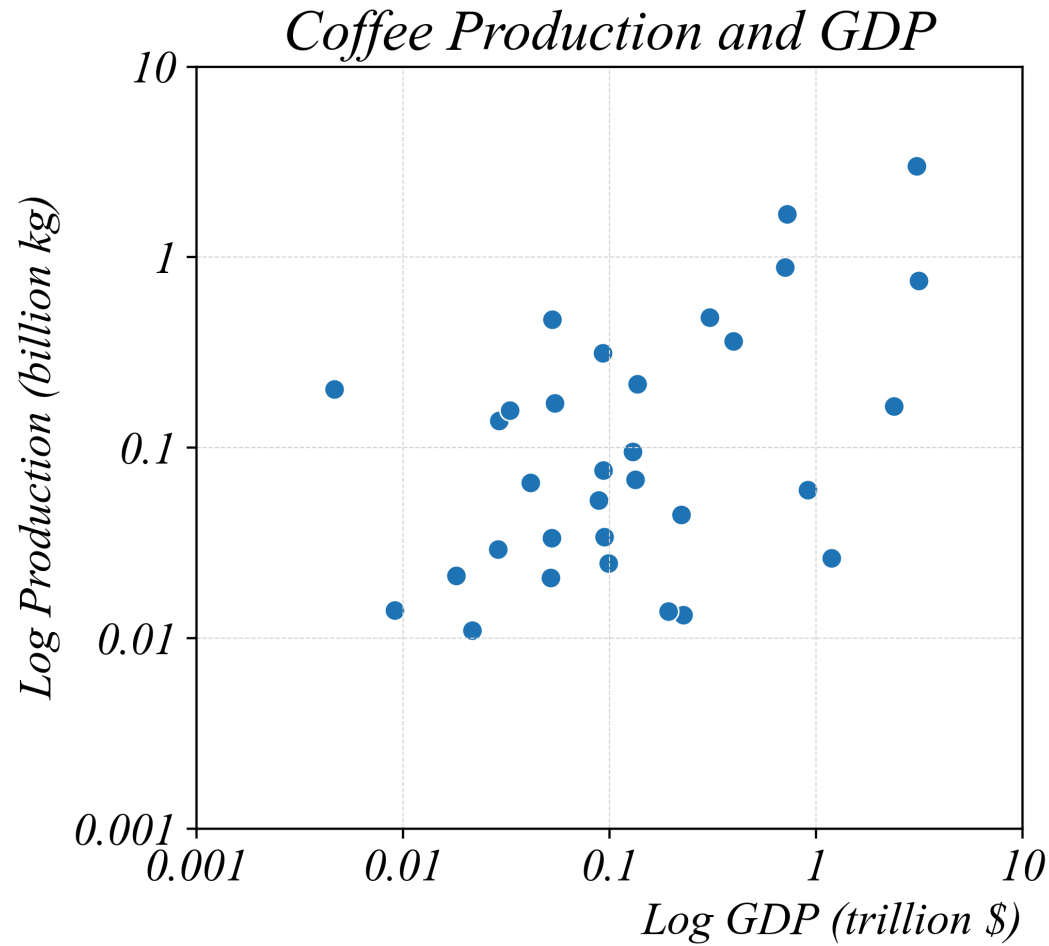
# Exercise 2.2 | Log Transformation

*How does GDP relate to coffee production?*

```
1 # Use a log scale without transforming the variable
2 sns.scatterplot(gdp, y='coffee_prod', x='GDP')
3 plt.xscale('log')
4 plt.yscale('log')
```

# Scatterplot: Log Scale

*How does GDP relate to coffee production in the Americas?*



> *lets use a filter with this data*

# Filtering Data: next time!

*How does GDP relate to coffee production in the Americas?*

