SIT384 Cyber security analytics

Pass Task 5.1P: Data correlation

Task description:

The Pearson's correlation coefficient is a measure of the strength of the linear relationship between two variables.

Correlation values range between -1 and 1. There are two key components of a correlation value:

- magnitude The larger the magnitude (closer to 1 or -1), the stronger the correlation
- sign If negative, there is an inverse correlation. If positive, there is a regular correlation.

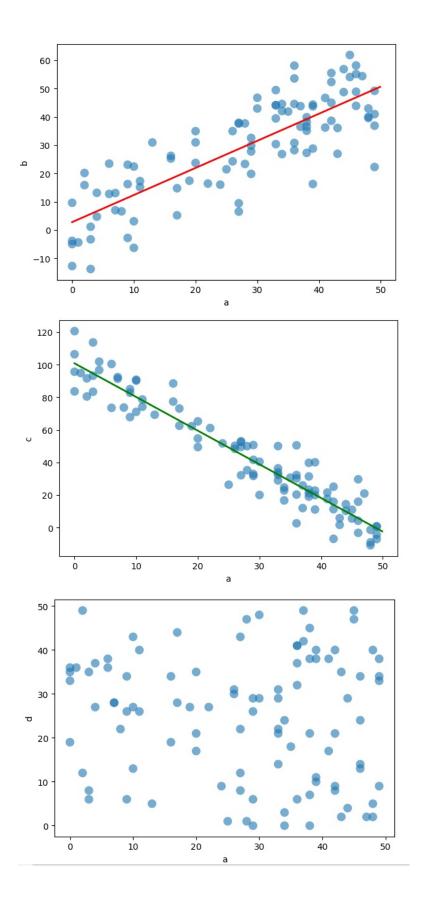
Numpy implements a corrcoef() function that returns a matrix of correlations of x with x, x with y, y with x and y with y. We're interested in the values of correlation of x with y (so position (1, 0) or (0, 1)). The values of correlation of x with y might be Positive Correlation, Negative Correlation, or No/Weak Correlation.

You are given file data_correlation.csv which has 4 columns a, b, c and d:

You are asked to:

- calculate the Pearson's-r coefficient and corrcoef() for
 - o df['a'] and df['b'],
 - o df['a'] and df['c'], and
 - o df['a'] and df['d'].
- visualize data with strong positive or negative correlation (e.g. absolute value |coefficient| >0.5) using scatter plot and np.ployfit() where possible. Data without strong correlation (|coefficient| <= 0.5) can be visualized using scatter plot.
 - o X axis is a
 - o Y axis is b, c or d
 - plt.subplots(figsize=(7, 5), dpi=100)
 - o line_coef = np.polyfit(x, y, 1)
 - \circ xx = np.arange(0, 50, 0.1)
 - o yy = line_coef[0]*xx + line_coef[1]
 - plot(xx, yy, color, lw=2)

Sample output as shown in the following figure is for demonstration purposes only.



Submission:

Submit the following files to OnTrack:

- 1. Your program source code (e.g. task5_1.py)
- 2. A screen shot of your program running

Check the following things before submitting:

1. Add proper comments to your code