Lecture 3 Quantitative Variables

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Visualizing One Quantitative Variable

We visualize a quantitative variable using a **histogram**.



df_CO["age binned"].value_counts().sort_index().plot.bar()





Histograms

...but Pandas provides a built-in histogram method: Series.plot.hist().

df_CO["Edad"].plot.hist()



How does this differ from the manual histogram from earlier?



- There are no spaces between the Bars.
- The *x*-axis is just numbers, rather than Bins.



Distributions

Recall how we defined the distribution of a categorical variable.

The **distribution** of a quantitative variable is similar. The counts are scaled so that the total *area* is 1.0 (or 100%).



df_C0["Edad"].plot.hist(density=True)

How does this differ from the manual histogram from earlier?



- Only the y-axis changes.
- The shape is the same!









The two most salient features of a quantitative variable are its **center** and its **spread**.





Summaries of Center

The **mean** of a variable X with n values is

$$\overline{\mathbf{X}} = \mathrm{mean}(\mathbf{X}) = \frac{\mathrm{sum \ of \ X}}{n}$$

You can calculate it manually...

df_CO["Edad"].sum() / df_CO["Edad"].count()

39.04742568792872

...or using a built-in Python function.

df_CO["Edad"].mean()

39.04742568792872



Summaries of Center

You can calculate it manually...

```
def median(values):
    # assuming no missing values
    n = values.count()
    sorted_values = values.sort_values()
    if n % 2 == 1: # if n is odd
      return sorted_values.iloc[(n + 1) // 2 - 1]
    else: # if n is even
      return (sorted_values.iloc[n // 2 - 1] +
           sorted_values.iloc[n // 2]) / 2
```

...or using the built-in Python function.

```
df_CO["Edad"].median()
37.0
```

State PER

Summaries of Spread

The **variance** of a variable X with *n* values is

$$\operatorname{var}(\mathbf{X}) = \frac{\operatorname{sum of} (\mathbf{X} - \overline{\mathbf{X}})^2}{n - 1}$$

You can calculate it manually...

```
(((df_CO["Edad"] - df_CO["Edad"].mean()) ** 2).sum() /
(df_CO["Edad"].count() - 1))
```

348.0870469898451

... or using a built-in Python function.

df_CO["Edad"].var()

348.0870469898451

What are the units? years²



Summaries of Spread

To fix the units, we take the square root to get the **standard** deviation: $sd(X) = \sqrt{var(X)}$ years years²

You can calculate it using the built-in Pandas method Series.std:









What We Learned Today

- visualizing a quantitative variable using a histogram
 - We've now seen two plots that can be made within Pandas: .plot.bar() and .plot.hist().
- summarizing a quantitative variable
 - summarizing the center by the mean or median
 - summarizing the spread By the standard deviation
- some new Python tricks
 - .iloc[...] allows you to index a Series or DataFrame by position (instead of by name).
 - // is division but always returns an integer



Reminders

- Assignment 1 is now posted. It is due next Friday.
- I am working on Colab for Tuesday's section, should be ready by the end of the day.
- As usual, post on the Ed Discussion board if you have any questions!

No class on Monday (MLK Day). Enjoy the long weekend, and see you on Wednesday!

