Week 1: Welcome to statistics and data

2. Data basics

Stat 140 - 04

Mount Holyoke College

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Slides posted at *http://sshanshans.github.io/stat140*

Outline

1. Today: Data basics

2. Main ideas
    1. Identify the 5W's
    2. Understanding the data table

3. Summary

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Outline

1. **Population of interest**: collection of objects, items, humans/animals about which information is sought. (Whole)
2. **Observational units** are what you take measurements on in the dataset (Individual)
3. **Variables** are the characteristics recorded about each individual
4. **Categorical variables** identify a category for each case. They have a limited number of different values, called **levels**. E.g., Maritial status is a categorical variable, and the levels are single, married, divorced, widower, etc.
5. **Quantitative/Numerical variables** record measurements or amounts of something. E.g., Height, hours of sleep last night, etc.

Suppose we have a data set that consists of patients who entered the emergency room at French Hospital in the previous week.

Poll question

What are the observational units?

1. All patients in France
2. The French hospital
3. Patients who entered the emergency room in the previous week

Suppose we have a data set that consists of patients who entered the emergency room at French Hospital in the previous week.

Poll question

Indicate whether the following is a categorical variable, a numerical variable, or not a variable with regard to these observational units:
Whether or not the patient has health insurance

1. Categorical
2. Numerical
3. Not a variable

Suppose we have a data set that consists of patients who entered the emergency room at French Hospital in the previous week.

Poll question

Indicate whether the following is a categorical variable, a numerical variable, or not a variable with regard to these observational units:
Day of the week on which the patient arrives

1. Categorical
2. Numerical
3. Not a variable

Suppose we have a data set that consists of patients who entered the emergency room at French Hospital in the previous week.

Poll question

Indicate whether the following is a categorical variable, a numerical variable, or not a variable with regard to these observational units:
Total cost of the patient's visit

1. Categorical
2. Numerical
3. Not a variable

Suppose we have a data set that consists of patients who entered the emergency room at French Hospital in the previous week.

Poll question

Indicate whether the following is a categorical variable, a numerical variable, or not a variable with regard to these observational units:
How long the patient waits to be seen by a medical professional

1. Categorical
2. Numerical
3. Not a variable

Suppose we have a data set that consists of patients who entered the emergency room at French Hospital in the previous week.

Poll question

Indicate whether the following is a categorical variable, a numerical variable, or not a variable with regard to these observational units:
Average wait time of all patients in the data set

1. Categorical
2. Numerical
3. Not a variable

Suppose we have a data set that consists of patients who entered the emergency room at French Hospital in the previous week.

Poll question

Indicate whether the following is a categorical variable, a numerical variable, or not a variable with regard to these observational units:
Whether or not wait times tend to be longer on weekends than weekdays

1. Categorical
2. Numerical
3. Not a variable

- What is the research question?
- What is the population of interest?
- What are the observational units?
- Name all the variables.
- Specify for each variable whether its use indicates that it should be treated as categorical or quantitative.

Tutorial exercise: 10 minutes

Finish Topic 1: online shopping
Goal: practice identifying observational units, categorical variables and numerical variables
I'm looking for volunteer to share their answer with the class.

Outline

Data is usually represented by a data matrix

- row: observational units
- column: variables

year <int>	month <int>	day <int>	dep_time <int>	dep_delay <dbl>	arr_time <int>
2013	6	30	940	15	1216
2013	5	7	1657	-3	2104
2013	12	8	859	-1	1238
2013	5	14	1841	-4	2122
2013	7	21	1102	-3	1230
2013	1	1	1817	-3	2008

Tutorial exercise: 5 minutes

Finish section 2

Goal: understanding from a data matrix/frame

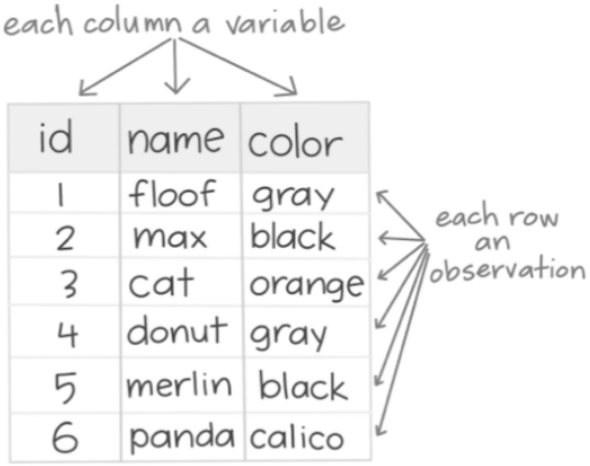
I'm looking for volunteer to share their answer with the class.

"TIDY DATA is a standard way of mapping the meaning of a dataset to its structure."

–HADLEY WICKHAM

In tidy data:

- each variable forms a column
- each observation forms a row
- each cell is a single measurement



Wickham, H. (2014). Tidy Data. Journal of Statistical Software 59 (10). DOI: 10.18637/jss.v059.i10

Tidy Data Illustrated Series
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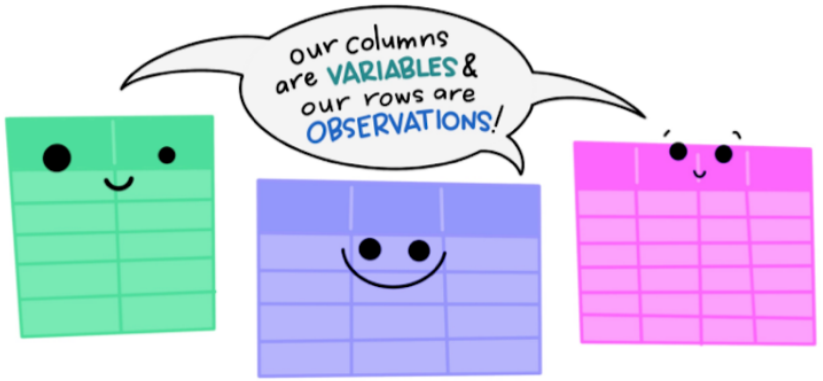
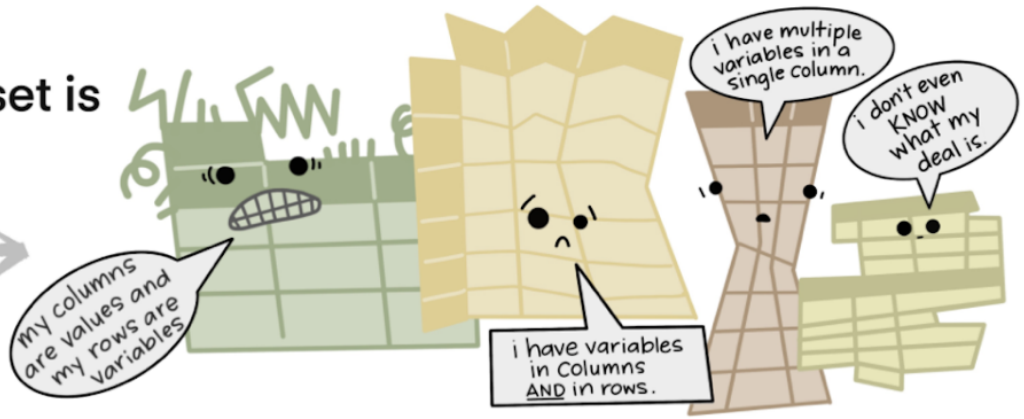
The standard structure of tidy data means that "tidy datasets are all alike..."



"...but every messy dataset is messy in its own way."
–HADLEY WICKHAM



Tidy Data Illustrated Series
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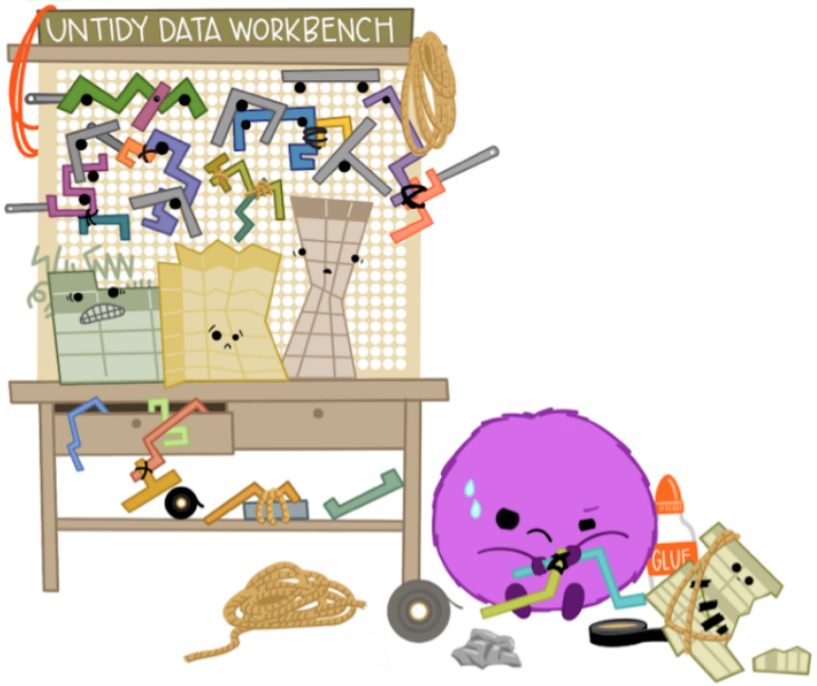
When working with tidy data, we can use the same tools in similar ways for different datasets...

...but working with untidy data often means reinventing the wheel with one-time approaches that are hard to iterate or reuse.



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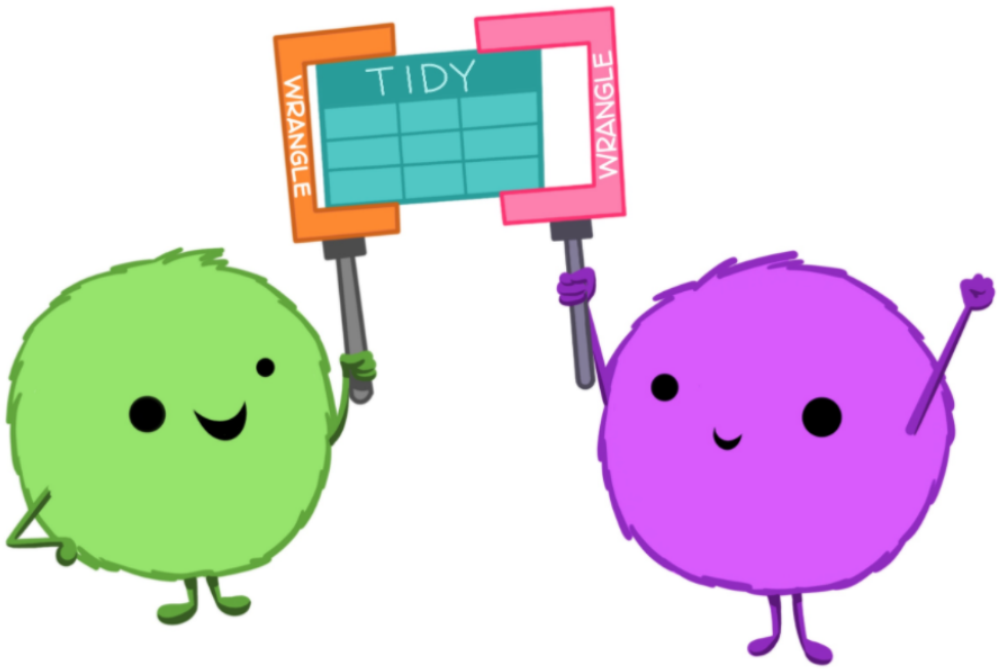

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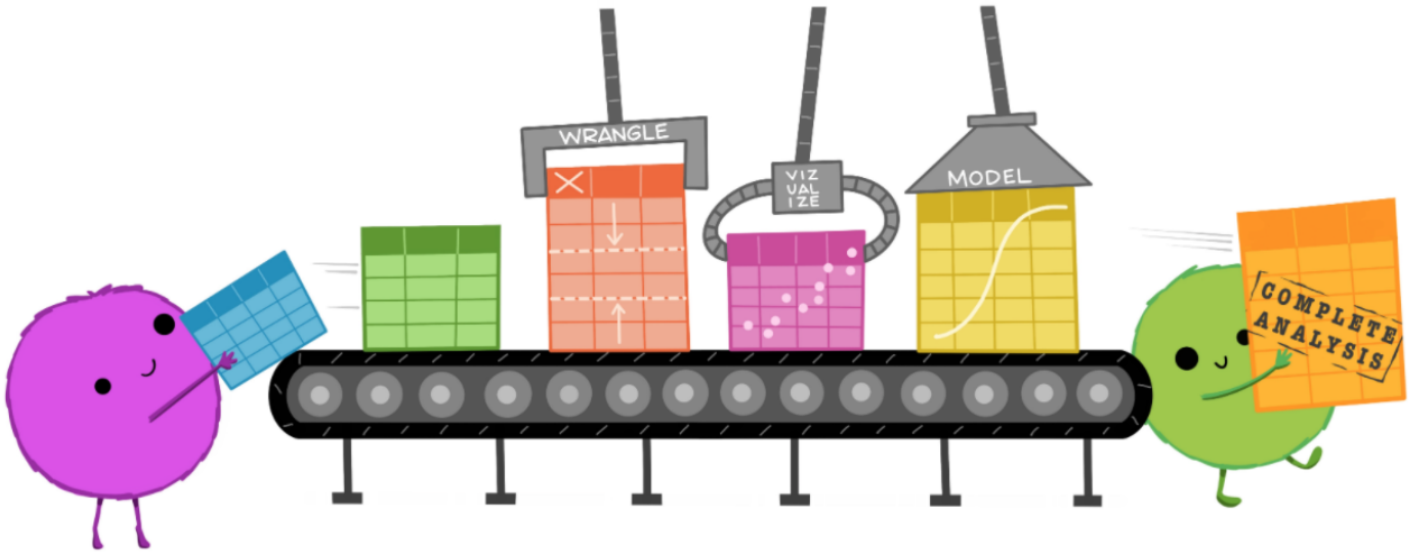

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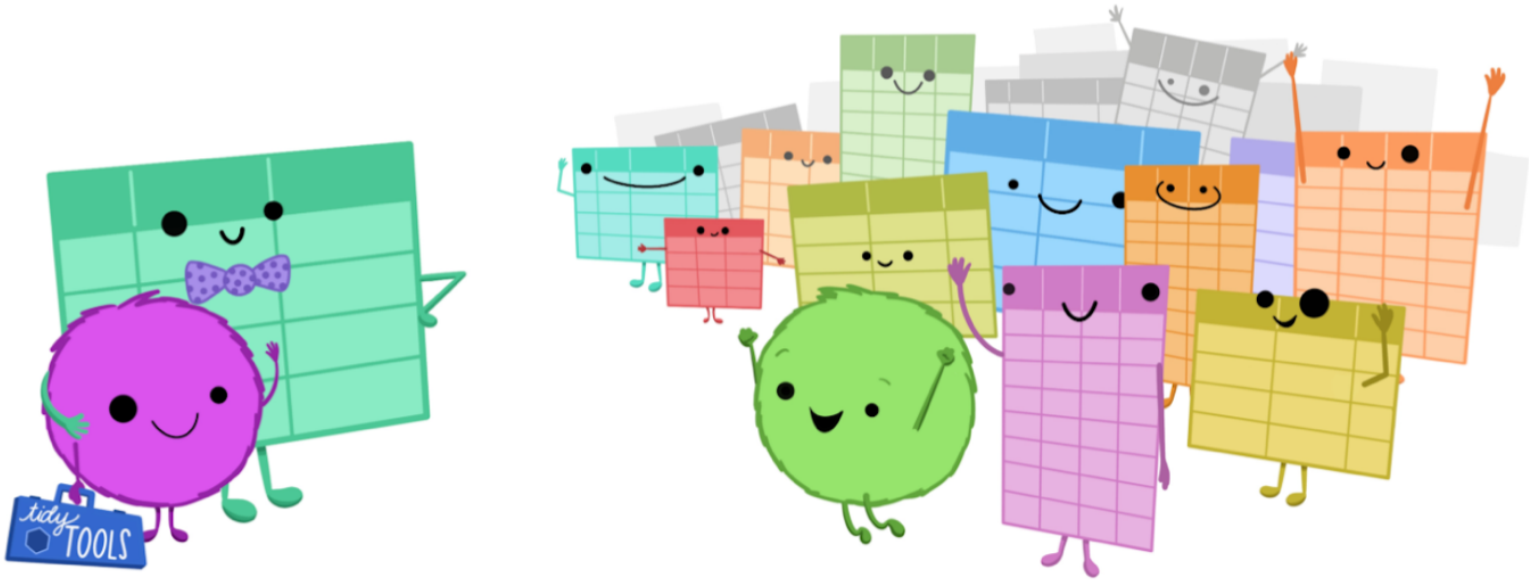

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The tidyverse is a collection of R packages designed for data science. All packages share an underlying design philosophy, grammar, and data structures.

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Some helpful R commands to have a first look of your data matrix

- head
- str
- dim
- nrow (or ncol)
- names
- $

Tutorial exercise: For the rest of class

Finish the rest of the tutorials
Goal: practice using R command for data matrix/frame
Let me know if you have any questions
You are allowed to leave once you are done.

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