

Exploratory Data Analysis

MKT 566

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Before we start

- Groups
- Homework

What we will learn

How to use visualization to explore your data in a systematic way
(also called **Exploratory Data Analysis** or **EDA**)

- Generate questions about your data
- Search for answers by visualizing, transforming, and modelling your data
- Use what you learn to refine your questions and/or generate new questions.

(Partially based on [Chapter 7 of R for Data Science](#))

EDA Goal

- There is no rule about which questions you should ask to guide your research.
- However, two types of questions will always be useful for making discoveries within your data. You can loosely word these questions as:
 - What type of **variation** occurs within my variables?
 - What type of **covariation** occurs between my variables?

Covariation

- **Covariation** is the tendency for the values of two or more variables to vary together in a related way
- The best way to spot covariation is to **visualize the relationship between two or more variables**
- How you do that should again depend on the type of variables involved

Visualizing covariation

Example with the [marketing](#) dataset from the library ‘datarium’

```
> head(marketing)
  youtube facebook newspaper sales
1 276.12    45.36    83.04 26.52
2 53.40     47.16    54.12 12.48
3 20.64     55.08    83.16 11.16
4 181.80    49.56    70.20 22.20
5 216.96    12.96    70.08 15.48
6 10.44     58.68    90.00  8.64
```

A categorical and continuous variable

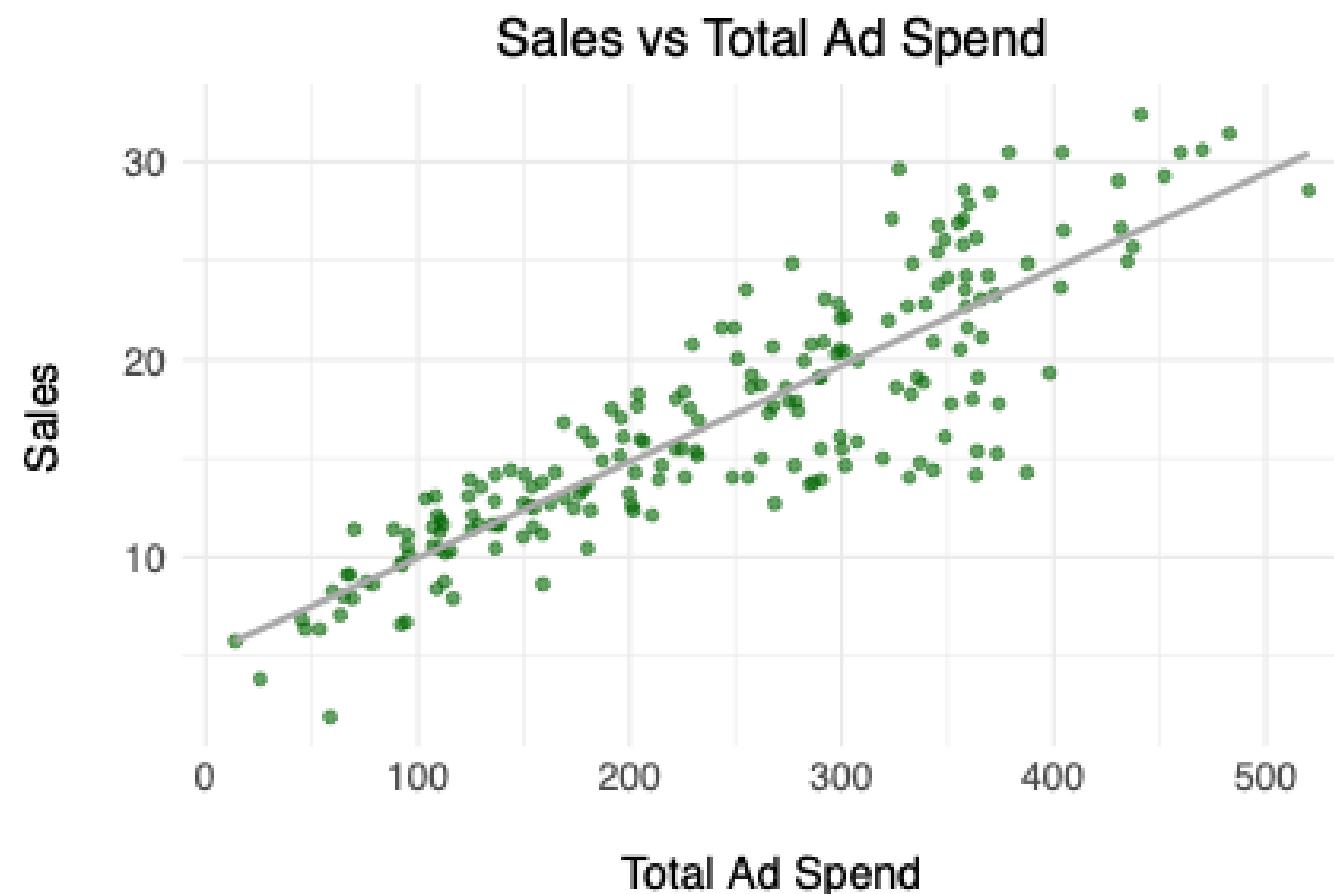
How can we visualize sales by ad spend?

Two continuous variables

How can we visualize sales by ad spend?

Two continuous variables

How can we visualize sales by ad spend?



Two continuous variables

Can we do a more informative viz?

Two continuous variables

Can we do a more informative viz?



One categorical and one continuous variable

Let's use the simulated marketing dataset we explored last week

```
> head(df)
```

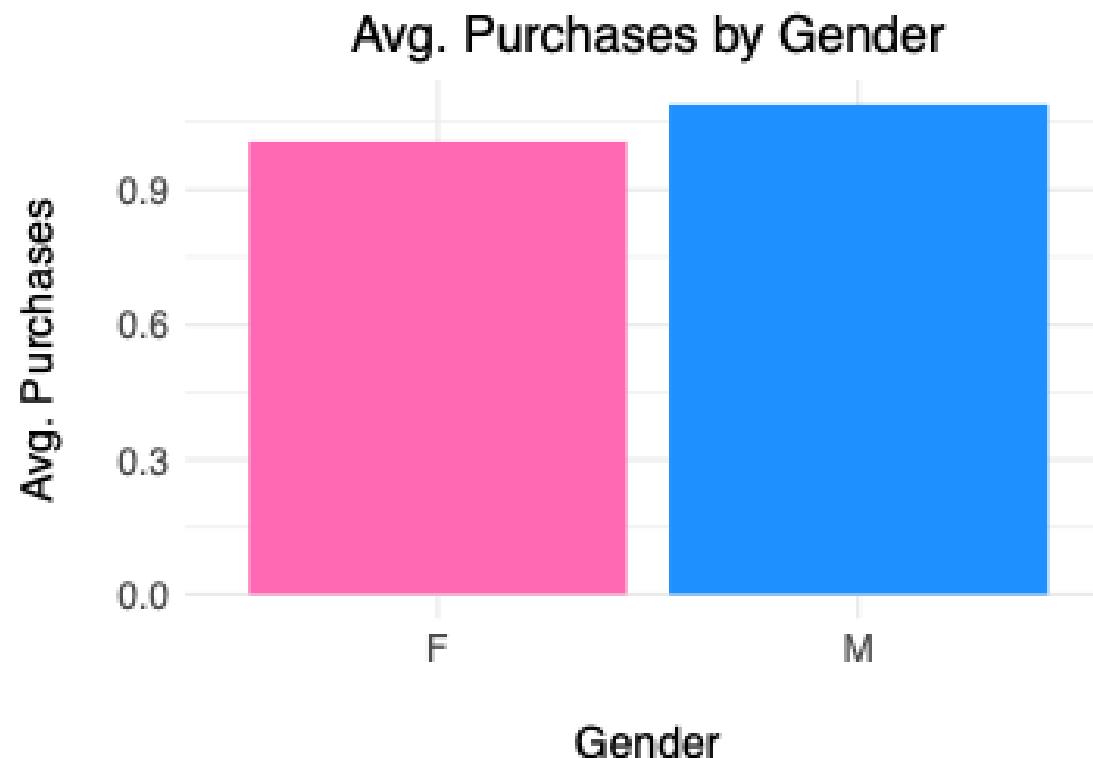
	CustomerID	Age	Gender	Device	Channel	Ad_Spend	Clicks	Purchases	Revenue
	<int>	<int>	<char>	<char>	<char>	<num>	<int>	<int>	<num>
1:	1	54	M	Mobile	Social	718.60	95	6	149.16
2:	2	18	F	Mobile	Search	233.00	34	1	22.22
3:	3	42	F	Mobile	Search	122.51	18	0	0.00
4:	4	27	F	Desktop	Social	198.78	19	1	13.22
5:	5	53	F	Mobile	Social	145.19	19	4	150.48
6:	6	35	M	Desktop	Video	125.74	9	0	0.00
7:	7	22	F	Mobile	Social	100.00	10	2	10.00
8:	8	45	M	Desktop	Video	150.00	12	3	30.00
9:	9	30	F	Mobile	Social	80.00	8	1	5.00
10:	10	50	M	Desktop	Video	180.00	14	4	40.00

One categorical and one continuous variable

Which viz can we use to explore the relationship between purchases and gender?

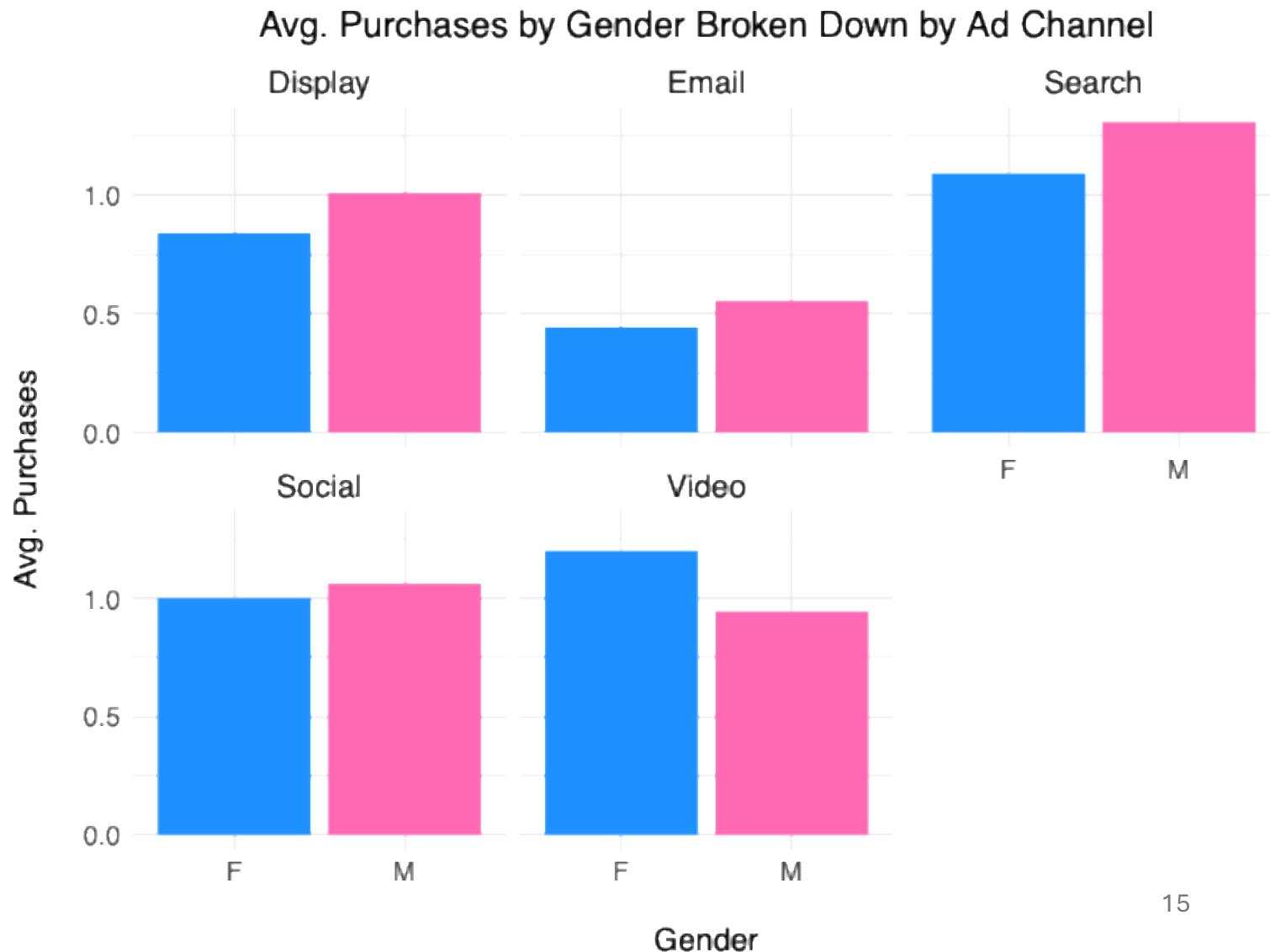
One categorical and one continuous variable

Which viz can we use to explore the relationship between purchases and gender?



One categorical and one continuous variable

Let's add an additional dimension: Ad Channel



RateBeer data viz exercise

Code:

- RateBeer case: [html](#) and [R Markdown](#), [dataset](#)

	beer_name	beer_beerId	beer_brewerId	beer_ABV	beer_style	review_appearance	review_aroma	review_palate	review_taste	review_overall	review_time	review_profileName
	<char>	<char>	<int>	<char>	<char>	<char>	<char>	<char>	<char>	<char>	<int>	<char>
1:	John Harvards Fancy Lawnmower Beer	64125	8481	5.4	Klsch	2/5	4/10	2/5	4/10	8/20	1157587200	hopdog
2:	Barley Island Dirty "Old" Helen Sour Ale	114513	3228	-	Sour Ale/Wild Ale	4/5	8/10	4/5	8/10	17/20	1266019200	MI2CA
3:	Barley Island Sinister Minister Belgian Black Ale	77833	3228	6.7	Traditional Ale	3/5	6/10	3/5	6/10	16/20	1237420800	emacgee
4:	Barley Island Sinister Minister Belgian Black Ale	77833	3228	6.7	Traditional Ale	4/5	6/10	4/5	6/10	14/20	1229040000	after4ever
5:	Barley Island Sinister Minister Belgian Black Ale	77833	3228	6.7	Traditional Ale	3/5	6/10	3/5	6/10	12/20	1222041600	Sparky
6:	Barley Island Sinister Minister Belgian Black Ale	77833	3228	6.7	Traditional Ale	3/5	5/10	3/5	6/10	13/20	1221264000	jsquire