

DSFA Spring 2019

### Lecture 23

Correlation

## Announcements

- HW6 due today
- Project 3 due Wednesday, May 8 (last day of classes)

## Prelim 2 Scores



## **Prediction**

- Guess outcomes in the future, based on available data
- Our simple goal: predict value of one variable based on



## **Prediction**

If we have a line describing the relation between two

variables, we can make predictions



# **Relation Between Two Variables**

#### **Visualize then quantify**

- Any discernible pattern?
- Simplest kind of pattern: Linear? Non-linear?



# The Correlation Coefficient r

- Developed by Karl Pearson (1857-1936) based on work of Francis Galton (1822-1911)
- Measures linear association
- -1 ≤ r ≤ 1
  - r = 1: scatter is perfect straight line sloping up
  - r = -1: scatter is perfect straight line sloping down
- r = 0: No linear association; uncorrelated (Demo)

## **Definition of** *r*

#### **Correlation Coefficient** (r) =

average of	(array) product of	x in standard units	and	y in standard units

Measures how clustered the scatter is around a straight line

# Classification

- Our study of regression/correlation:
  - One quantitative variable (x)
  - Predicts another quantitative variable (y)
- Now, classification:
  - Many quantitative variables
  - Predict a categorical variable

# **Classification Terminology**

- Response variable: the categorical variable we try to classify
- Classes or labels: possible values of response variable
- Binary response: 0 or 1
- Attributes: variables used to make classification

## Classifier





# **Nearest Neighbor**

How to classify a new individual:

- Find their nearest neighbor: the individual closest to them in the data set
- Assign the new individual the **same** label as that nearest neighbor

### **Distance**

