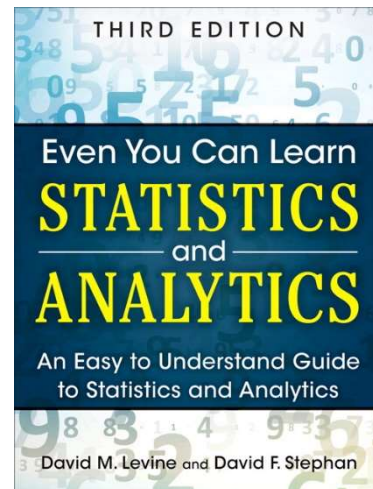


IMGD 2905

# Fundamentals of Statistics

## Chapter 1



# Why Do We Need Statistics?

445 446 397 226  
388 3445 188 1002  
47762 432 54 12  
98 345 2245 8839  
77492 472 565 999  
1 34 882 545 4022  
827 572 597 364



Aggregate data  
into meaningful  
information.

$$\bar{x} = \dots$$

Ok, but what *are* statistics?

→ First, some key words

# Key Words

- **Population** – all members of group pertaining to a study

Q: examples?



<http://www.mycariboonow.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Population.jpg>

# Key Words

- **Population** – all members of group pertaining to a study
  - e.g., every person in IMGD 2905 in D-term
  - e.g., every *League of Legends* player in the world
- In many cases, *impossible* to survey a population!
  - Typical for game analytics → want to understand/improve game for all

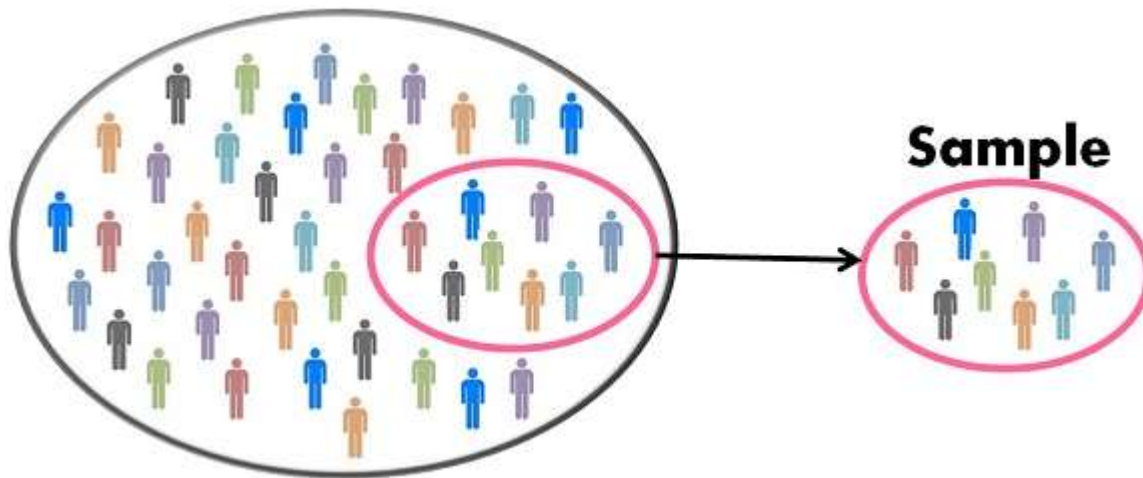


<http://www.mycariboonow.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Population.jpg>

Q: So ... what to do?

# Key Words

- **Sample** – part of population selected for analysis
  - e.g., all *League of Legends* players at WPI
  - e.g., students in first row in IMGD 2905

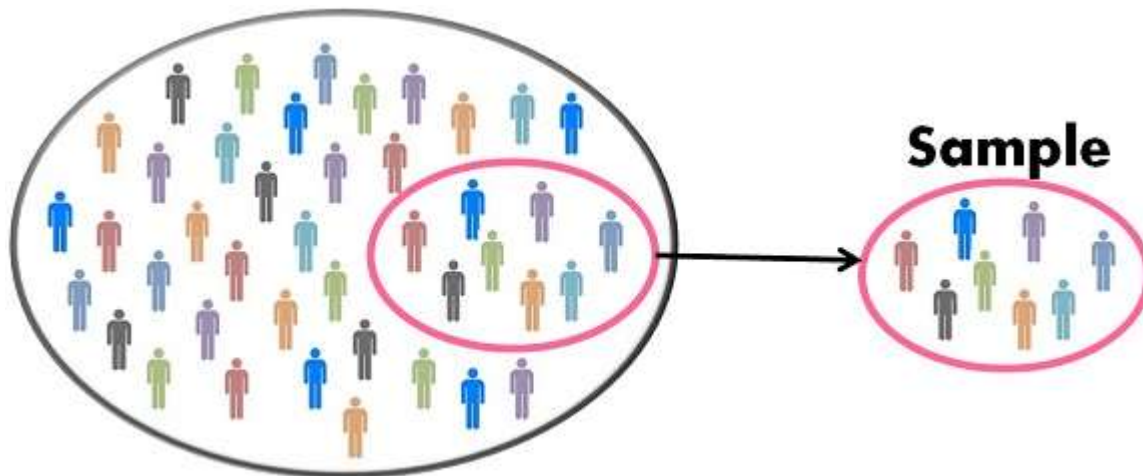


<http://keydifferences.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/census-vs-sample.jpg>

**Q:** Is sample same  
as population?  
Is it *representative*?

# Key Words

- **Sample** – part of population selected for analysis
  - e.g., all *League of Legends* players at WPI
  - e.g., students in first row in IMGD 2905



<http://keydifferences.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/census-vs-sample.jpg>

Q: Is sample same  
as population?  
Is it representative?

- Often hope *sample* is representative of *population*. ...
  - (e.g., poll: “did you finish chart for Project 2, Part 1?”)
- But Is it? → method to obtain sample is important! (We won’t talk much about this right now, however.)

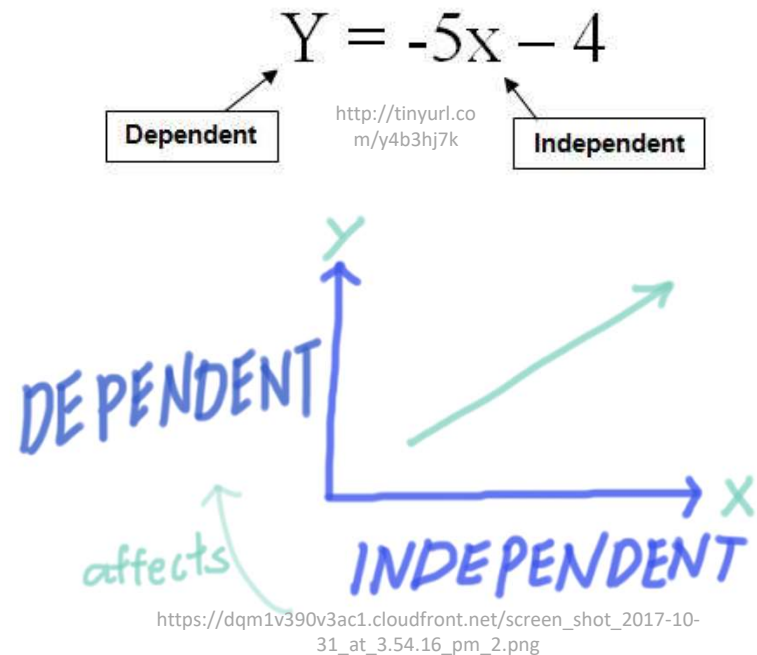


# More Key Words

- **Variable** – characteristic of individuals in population analyzing
  - e.g., time spent in competitive mode in *Starcraft 2*
  - e.g., vehicle choice in *Grand Theft Auto* (GTA)
- **Independent variable** is inherent in population, versus **dependent variable** that want to assess



<https://www.coursepics.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Independent-and-Dependent-Variable.jpg>



# More Key Words

- **Observation** – all variable values for **sample**
  - e.g., *League of Legends* competitive hours/week and Champion most played could be (2 observations)
    - “Player A: Leona, 2 hours”
    - “Player B: Teemo, 7.5 hours”
  - Can be continuous (time) or discrete (Champions)
- Often, data in grid
  - **Observation** in rows
  - **Variables** in columns
  - Format works well for spreadsheet
  - Consider our project 1 → *LoL* data!

<u>Player</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Champ</u>
A	2	Leona
B	7.5	Teemo





# Putting It Together

- Designing *Super Mario World* levels
- What are some **dependent variables**?
- What are some **independent variables**?
- What are some **variables**?
- What are some **observations**?



<https://tinyurl.com/trb4h7v>



<https://tinyurl.com/s8tcprt>

Q: Breakout rooms?

Participants →

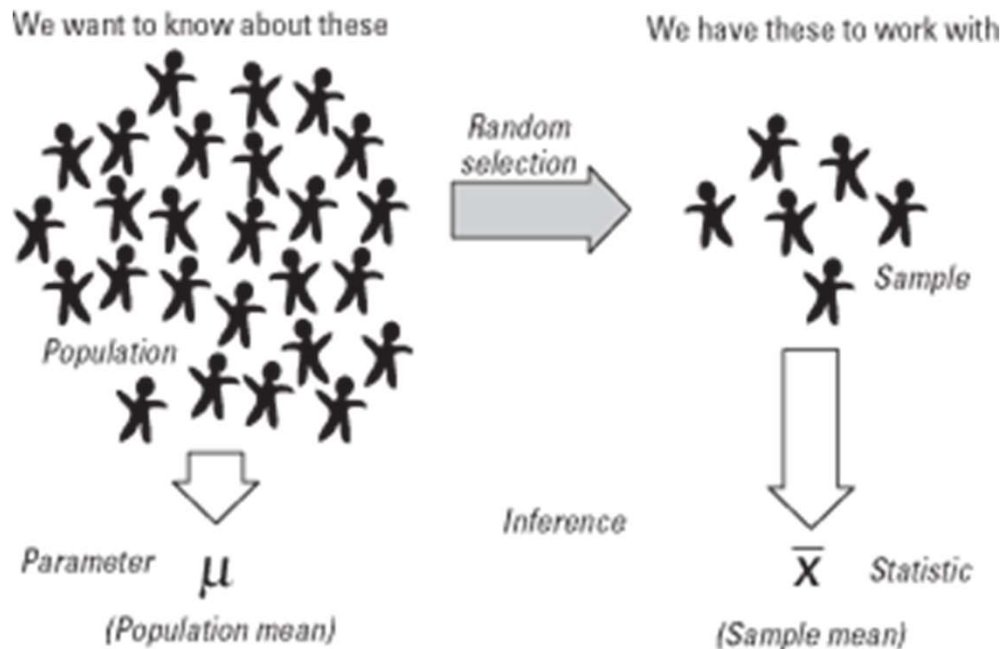


# Putting It Together

- Designing *Super Mario World* levels
  - What are some dependent variables?
  - What are some independent variables?
  - What are some variables?
  - What are some observations?
- Time, Deaths/fails, Fun ...
  - Koopas, power ups, gap lengths ...
  - Time spent getting coins, Number of jumps ...
  - A, 10s, 12 jumps

# Even More Key Words

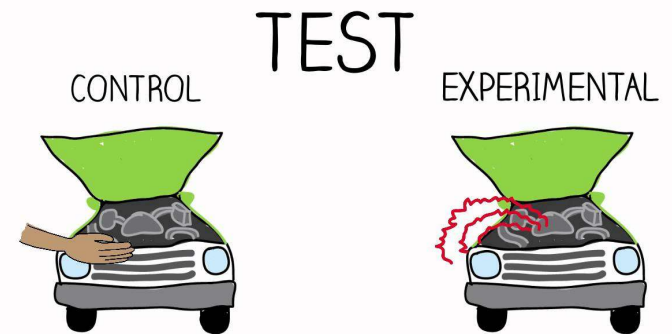
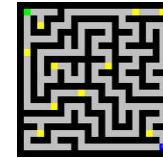
- **Parameter** – measure of dependent variable for **population**
  - e.g., average crashes in *Mario Kart* level for everyone
  - Usually what we want to know, but can't get easily
- **Statistic** – measure of dependent variable in **sample**
  - e.g., average crashes in Mario Kart level for IMGD 2905 class
- **Statistics** – set of numerical methods for getting information about **population** based on data from **sample**, usually to get information about population **parameters**



"**Statistics** - a branch of mathematics dealing with the collection, **analysis**, **interpretation**, and presentation of masses of numerical data."  
-- Merriam-Webster dictionary

# Sources of Data

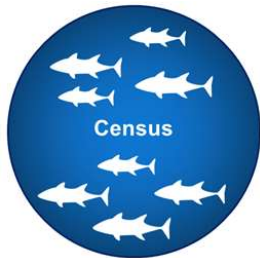
- **Published** – generally made available from those that collected it
  - e.g., Riot's *League of Legends* data
  - e.g., Metacritic's reviews and ratings
  - e.g., HOTS Logs dataset on *Heroes of the Storm*
- **Experiments** – multiple trials to collect data from sample
  - Can be in laboratory or “real world” setting
  - e.g., play shooter, add lag and play again
- **Survey** – ask people to answer questions
  - e.g., self-rating as gamer, difficulty with level, ...
  - Ethical issues with stress and use of data
  - **Institute Review Board (IRB)** for approval with human subjects



<https://i.ytimg.com/vi/qtLnBz6IbRQ/maxresdefault.jpg>

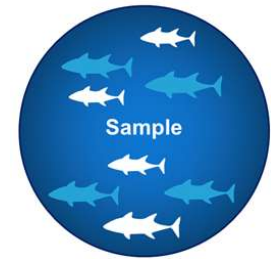


<http://www.mayersmemorial.com/pictures/content/122253.jpg>



<https://tinyurl.com/y4nu9ckf>

# Sampling Concepts



<https://tinyurl.com/y4nu9ckf>

- **Sampling** – process by which members of population are selected for sample
  - e.g., choose  $\frac{1}{2}$  class based on seat, or choose  $\frac{1}{2}$  class based on alphabet
- **Probability sampling** – sampling considering likelihood of selection
  - e.g., survey for intended Champ, ask  $\frac{1}{2}$  class, but when tournament starts, result different. Why? → sample didn't consider League players! (e.g., often similar analogy for voter polls)
  - e.g., voluntary polls/surveys
  - Use probability sampling whenever possible, but sometimes it is not (cost) or not known
- **Sampling with replacement** – once sample, put back in pool
  - e.g., die roll to see which attack boss makes
- **Sampling without replacement** – once sample, won't sample again
  - e.g., user survey – don't allow to submit twice
  - e.g., deck of 52 cards for blackjack



<https://tinyurl.com/y3ndyrom>

# Using Sample Data

- Word “sample” comes from same root word as “example”
    - Similarly, one **sample** does not prove a theory, but rather is an **example**
  - Basically, in general, definite statement *cannot* be made about characteristics of all systems
  - Instead, make **probabilistic statement** about range of most systems
- That’s where **statistics** come in!

**Statistics** – set of numerical methods for getting information about **population** based on data from **sample**, usually to get information about population **parameters**