



Subject card

Subject name and code	Statistics and data analysis, PG_00060847						
Field of study	Chemical Technology						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2024		Academic year of realisation of subject		2024/2025		
Education level	first-cycle studies		Subject group		Obligatory subject group in the field of study		
Mode of study	Full-time studies		Mode of delivery		at the university		
Year of study	1		Language of instruction		Polish		
Semester of study	2		ECTS credits		2.0		
Learning profile	general academic profile		Assessment form		assessment		
Conducting unit	Department of Physical Chemistry -> Faculty of Chemistry						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		dr hab. inż. Adam Kłoskowski				
	Teachers						
Lesson types and methods of instruction	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	15.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	30
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study	SUM
	Number of study hours	30		5.0		15.0	50
Subject objectives	<p>The student will be able to explain the basic concepts of statistics. After completing the laboratories, the student is able to use Excel and Python (Orange Data Mining) software. for analysis of experimental data</p> <p>After completing the course, the student should:</p> <p>1) be proficient in using advanced functions of Excel</p> <p>2) know the basics of using Python</p> <p>3) be able to create mathematical (regression) models to solve basic technological problems</p>						

Learning outcomes	Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
	[K6_U01] is able to acquire information from literature, databases and other appropriately selected sources, also in English; is able to integrate information obtained, interpret it and make conclusions, formulate and justify opinions	The student is able to prepare interesting way of presentation statistical data. Fluently uses tools for creating charts and presentations dependencies between variables. The student has the ability to analyze information in the context of impact decisions made on environment. He has consciousness responsibility for the actions taken decisions. Able to work in a group as well as individually and is aware of necessity keeping the assumptions deadlines	[SU5] Assessment of ability to present the results of task [SU3] Assessment of ability to use knowledge gained from the subject [SU1] Assessment of task fulfilment
	[K6_W01] has knowledge in mathematics, including the solution of equations and inequalities involving elementary functions, differential and integral calculus, elements of vector analysis, statistics, optimisation and numerical methods, has basic knowledge in selected branches of physics, useful for the description and analysis of technological processes	The student has knowledge in the field mathematics necessary for proper statistical description data sets. Student has knowledge of physics necessary in data analysis process regarding issues technical and technological.	[SW3] Assessment of knowledge contained in written work and projects [SW2] Assessment of knowledge contained in presentation [SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge

Subject contents

During the classes, issues will be discussed that introduce the student to the basic concepts in the field of statistics aimed at equipping the student with the tools necessary at later stages of education in the scope of developing measurement results, planning and conducting experiments and metrology. IN During the lectures, students become familiar with the basics of statistical description in terms of concepts and tools computational (with an introduction to metrology). In the laboratory, they solve practical tasks related to the use of statistical tools and appropriately selected software (Excel, Python) in a general and technical context. Content discussed during the lecture and laboratory cover the following areas: Statistical description of the data set

- statistics of a one-dimensional random variable

- absolute error, relative error, precision, accuracy

- determining the uncertainty of measuring instruments, uncertainty of the calibration stage of experimental methods, uncertainty propagation method, uncertainty estimation methods (types A and B), Ishikawa diagram

- correct recording of experimental measurement results with uncertainty and unit, introduction to the concept of measurement consistency,

- position measures (with particular emphasis on such as arithmetic mean, geometric mean, mode, median, quantiles); measures of dispersion (with particular emphasis on measures such as deviation standard, coefficient of variation, range); asymmetry measures,

- data representation methods: histogram, box diagram

- normal, t-Student, chi-square, Poisson (small numbers), Boltzmann, uniform, triangular, skewness of distribution, distribution function, central limit theorem

- determination of the confidence interval

- concepts commonly used in laboratory practice: repeatability, reproducibility, accuracy, correctness, linearity, measurement range, sensitivity, calibration, noise and detection limit Statistical inference

Verification of hypotheses

- concepts: null hypothesis, alternative hypothesis, significance level, critical test area, tests parametric and non-parametric

- statistical inference procedures

- types of errors: systematic errors, random errors, gross errors,

- estimating the probability of an event occurring

- statistical tests: Q-Dixon, Grubbs, F-Snedecor, t-Student, Aspin-Welch, Cochran-Cox,

- 3 sigma rule

- p-value

Data analysis

- presenting two-dimensional data: scatter chart, line chart

- presenting the confidence interval and uncertainty values on the chart

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - correlation, Pearson's and Spearman's correlation coefficient - linear regression, non-linear relationships - introduction to multidimensional data analysis, multiple regression - introduction to big data analysis: processing and cleaning of data sets, determining and predicting patterns and relationships in data sets <p>Applications of statistical methods and tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Applications in the analysis of experimental data (procedure calibration, QSAR methods, analysis clusters) - Validation of the measurement method - Elements of experimental optimization - Planning experiments, taking into account factorial and minimal designs - Statistical criteria for assessing the validity of results and comparing experimental methods 		
Prerequisites and co-requisites	Basic knowledge of mathematics		
Assessment methods and criteria	Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade
	Lecture - test	50.0%	50.0%
	Laboratory – problem task	50.0%	50.0%
Recommended reading	Basic literature	Wojciech Hyk, Zbigniew Stojek, Analiza statystyczna w laboratorium badawczym, PWN, Warszawa 2019 - Andrzej Balicki, Wiesława Makać, Metody wnioskowania statystycznego, Wydawnictwo UG, Gdańsko 2006 - Felix Zumstein, Python i Excel. Nowoczesne środowisko do automatyzacji i analizy danych, Helion, Warszawa 2021] - James Miller, Jane Miller, Statystyka i chemometria w chemii analitycznej, PWN, Warszawa 2016 - YouTube: Orange Data Mining tutorials [dostępne online]	
	Supplementary literature	- P. Konieczka Ocena i kontrola jakości wyników pomiarów analitycznych, WNT, Warszawa 2007 - J. Mazerski Podstawy chemometrii, Wydawnictwo PG, Gdańsk 2004 - A. Navlani, A. Fandango, I. Idris, Python i praca z danymi. Przetwarzanie, analiza, modelowanie i wizualizacja, Helion, Warszawa 2022 - Joel Grus, Data science	
	eResources addresses	Adresy na platformie eNauczanie:	

<p>Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed</p>	<p>Examples of theoretical issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How many digits should be presented in the measured result? What methods are used to estimate measurement uncertainty? - What is the R² coefficient? Can it take negative values and if so, when? what's going on? - What is correlation? Is high correlation of variables in a regression model beneficial? - Uncertainty and error - discuss the meaning of these phrases. - Explain the concepts: precision, accuracy, sensitivity, specificity. - Discuss the tools available in Excel to determine standard deviation. Discuss the differences between them (e.g. giving formulas according to which each function calculates them) - Discuss selected methods for identifying distant observations. - What is linearization? <p>Examples of calculation problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using the multiple regression method (linear model), find the relationship between toxicity and the variable values given in the table for the given sets of ingredient examples cosmetics. Using linear regression, determine the pH value of a river water sample using calibration results of the electrochemical pH meter presented in the table - Assess whether the tested fermentation conditions have an impact on the composition (obtaining efficiency, etc.) of the wine using the selected statistical test. - Based on the data set, assess the accuracy and precision of the measurement technique
<p>Work placement</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>