Data exploration

Types of data:

- Sequential data data where order of elements is important ex) DNA sequence
- Data matrix data is organized into rows and columns ex) n x m matrix
- Spatial data data that includes information about physical location or geometry of objects.
 ex) images
- Temporal data data that involves time-related information ex) temperature, humidity over certain period
- Graph or network- data that represents relationship between entities
- Text data in the form of written words
- Multi-modality data data that combines multiple types of data ex) video, electronic health records

Data cleaning

Essential steps in the data preprocessing so that the data is ready for analysis.

Examples of data quality problems

- 1. Noise
- 2. Outlier
- 3. Missing values solution: remove, estimate (mean)
- 4. Duplicate data solution: remove
- 5. Unnormalized data solution: Min-max or Z-score normalization
- 6. Categorical data solution: one-hot encoding

Steps of data cleaning (order is important)

- 1. Denoise data (if applicable)
- 2. Remove outliers
- 3. Handle missing data
- 4. Remove duplicates
- 5. Categorical data encoding
- 6. Data normalization

Summary statistics

Measure of location

• Mean -
$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i$$
 *sensitive to outliers
• Median - $\begin{cases} x_{(r+1)} & \text{if } m \text{ is } odd, i.e., \ m = 2r+1 \\ \frac{1}{2} (x_{(r)} + x_{(r+1)}) & \text{if } m \text{ is } even, \ i.e., \ m = 2r \end{cases}$

Measure of spread

Range - Difference between Max and Min

$$_{\circ}$$
 Variance / standard deviation - $rac{1}{m-1} \sum_{i=1}^m ig(x_i - mean(x)ig)^2$

o Percentiles



Frequency – the percentage of time the value occurs in data set

Mode – the most frequent attribute value

*Usually used in categorical data

Visualization of data

- ♦ Can detect general patterns and trends
- ◊ Can detect outliers and unusual patterns



3. 2D - Histograms



2. Histograms



4. Box Plots

