

# cse537

# Artificial Intelligence

Part 2: Data Mining  
Chapter 2: Preprocessing  
Short

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# Data Preprocessing

- Why preprocess the data?
- Data cleaning
- Data integration and transformation
- Data reduction
- Discretization and concept hierarchy generation
- Summary

# TYPES OF DATA (1)

- Generally we distinguish:

Quantitative Data

Qualitative Data

- **Bivaluated:** attributes have only two values -often very useful
- **Remember:** null values are not applicable
- Missing data usually not acceptable

# Why Data Preprocessing?

- Data in the real world is dirty
  - incomplete:** lacking attribute values, lacking certain attributes of interest, or containing only aggregate data
  - noisy:** containing errors or outliers
  - inconsistent:** containing discrepancies in codes or names

No quality data, no quality results!

# Data Quality

- A well-accepted **multidimensional** view of **data quality**:
  - Accuracy
  - Completeness
  - Consistency
  - Timeliness
  - Believability
  - Interpretability
  - Accessibility

# Major Tasks in Data Preprocessing

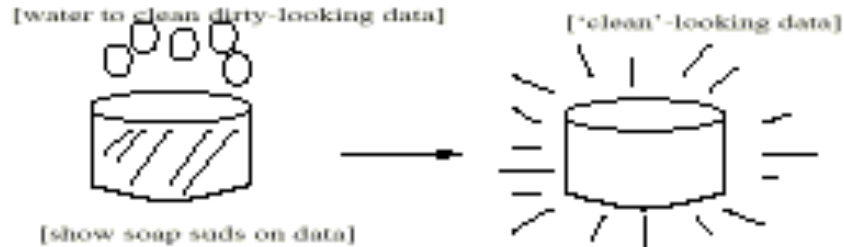
- **Data cleaning**
  - Fill in **missing values**, smooth **noisy data**, identify or remove **outliers**, and resolve **inconsistencies**
- **Data integration (if needed)**
  - Integration of multiple databases, data cubes, or files
- **Data transformation**
  - **Normalization** and **aggregation**

# Major Tasks in Data Preprocessing

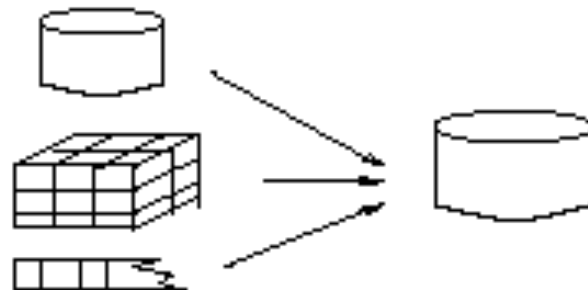
- **Data reduction**
  - Obtains **reduced representation** in volume but produces the same or similar analytical results
- **Data discretization**
  - particular importance for **numerical data**;
  - **reduces the number of values of attributes**
  - Often transforms **quantitative** data into **qualitative**

# Forms of data preprocessing

## Data Cleaning



## Data Integration



## Data Transformation

-2, 32, 100, 59, 48      →      -0.02, 0.32, 1.00, 0.59, 0.48

## Data Reduction





# Data Cleaning

- **Data cleaning tasks**
  - Fill in **missing values**
  - Identify **outliers** and **smooth** out **noisy data**
  - Correct **inconsistent** data

# Missing Data

- **Data is not always available**
- **Missing data may be due to**
  - equipment malfunction
  - inconsistent with other recorded data and thus deleted
  - data not entered due to misunderstanding
  - certain data may not be considered important at the time of entry
  - not register history or changes of the data
- **Missing data may need to be inferred.**

# How to Handle Missing Data?

- **Ignore** the tuple (record) : usually done when **class label** (a value of the classification attribute) is missing (assuming the tasks in classification)
- It is **not effective** when the percentage of missing values per attribute varies considerably.
- **Fill in** the missing value **manually**: tedious + often infeasible
- **Fill in** the missing value **automatically** (methods to follow)

# Fill in Missing Data

- Use a **global constant** to fill in the missing value (not efficient, often incorrect or in our case **not acceptable**)
- **Use the attribute values mean** to fill in the missing value
  - **In case of the classification: use the attribute values mean** for all **samples belonging to the same class** to fill in the missing value:
  - **Use the most probable value** to fill in the missing value
  - **In case of the classification: use the most probable value** for all **samples belonging to the same class**

# Noisy Data

- **Noise:** random error or variance in a measured variable (numeric attribute value)
- **Incorrect attribute values** may due to faulty data collection instruments, data entry problems, data transmission problems, technology limitation, inconsistency in naming convention

# Other Data Problems

- Other **data problems** which requires data cleaning
  - duplicate records
  - incomplete data
  - inconsistent data

# How to Handle Noisy Data?

- **Binning method:**

- first sort data (values of the attribute we consider) and **partition them into (equal-depth) bins**
- then apply one of the methods:
  - **smooth by bin means**, (replace noisy values in the bin by the bin mean)
  - **smooth by bin median**, (replace noisy values in the bin by the bin median)
  - **smooth by bin boundaries**, (replace noisy values in the bin by the bin boundaries)

**Binning method** is mainly used for **data discretization**

# How to Handle Noisy Data?

- **Clustering**
  - Are used to detect and remove outliers in the **attributes values**, as well as in the whole **data set**
- **Combined computer and human inspection**
  - detect suspicious attribute values and check by human
- **Regression**
  - smooth by fitting the attribute values into regression functions



# Simple Discretization Methods:

## Binning

- **Equal-width** (distance) partitioning:
  - It divides the range (values of a given attribute)
  - into  $N$  intervals of equal size: uniform grid
  - if  $A$  and  $B$  are the lowest and highest values of the attribute, the width of intervals will be:  
$$W = (B-A)/N$$
  - The most straightforward
  - But outliers may dominate presentation
  - Skewed data is not handled well.

# Simple Discretization Methods:

## Binning

- **Equal-depth** (frequency) partitioning:
  - It divides the range (values of a given attribute)
  - into  $N$  intervals, each containing approximately **same number** of samples (elements)
  - Good data scaling
  - Managing **categorical attributes** can be tricky; works on the **numerical attributes**

# Binning Methods for Data DISCRETIZATION

- **Sorted data (attribute values )** for price (attribute: price in dollars): 4, 8, 9, 15, 21, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 34
- **Partition into (equal-depth) bins:**
  - Bin 1: 4, 8, 9, 15
  - Bin 2: 21, 21, 24, 25
  - Bin 3: 26, 28, 29, 34
- **Smoothing by bin means:**
  - Bin 1: 9, 9, 9, 9
  - Bin 2: 23, 23, 23, 23
  - Bin 3: 29, 29, 29, 29
- **CREATES 3 VALUES** for the attribute – we use the bean mean 9 when numerical values are needed
- **Smoothing by bin boundaries:**
  - Bin 1: 4, 4, 4, 15
  - Bin 2: 21, 21, 25, 25
  - Bin 3: 26, 26, 26, 34
- **Replace all values in a BIN by ONE value (smoothing values)**

# Binning Methods for Data DISCRETIZATION

- **Sorted data (attribute values )** for price (attribute: price in dollars): 4, 8, 9, 15, 21, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 34
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- **Replace all values in a BIN by ONE value (smoothing values)**
  - Bin 1: 9, 9, 9, 9
  - Bin 2: 23, 23, 23, 23
  - Bin 3: 29, 29, 29, 29
- **CREATES 3 VALUES** for the attribute
- We use **the bean means 9,23,29** when numerical values are needed

# Binning Methods for Data DISCRETIZATION

## Smoothing by bin means:

- **Replace all values in a BIN by ONE value (smoothing values)**
  - **Bin 1: 9, 9, 9, 9**
  - **Bin 2: 23, 23, 23, 23**
  - **Bin 3: 29, 29, 29, 29**
- **CREATES 3 VALUES for the attribute**
- **We create a BIN Category like: small , medium, large**
- **When we want to better express the descriptions**
- **We replace a numerical values : 4, 8, 9, 15 in any record by category small**
- **We replace a numerical values : 21, 24, 25 in any record by category medium**
- **We replace a numerical values : 26, 28, 29, 34**
- **in any record by category large**

# Binning Methods for Data DISCRETIZATION

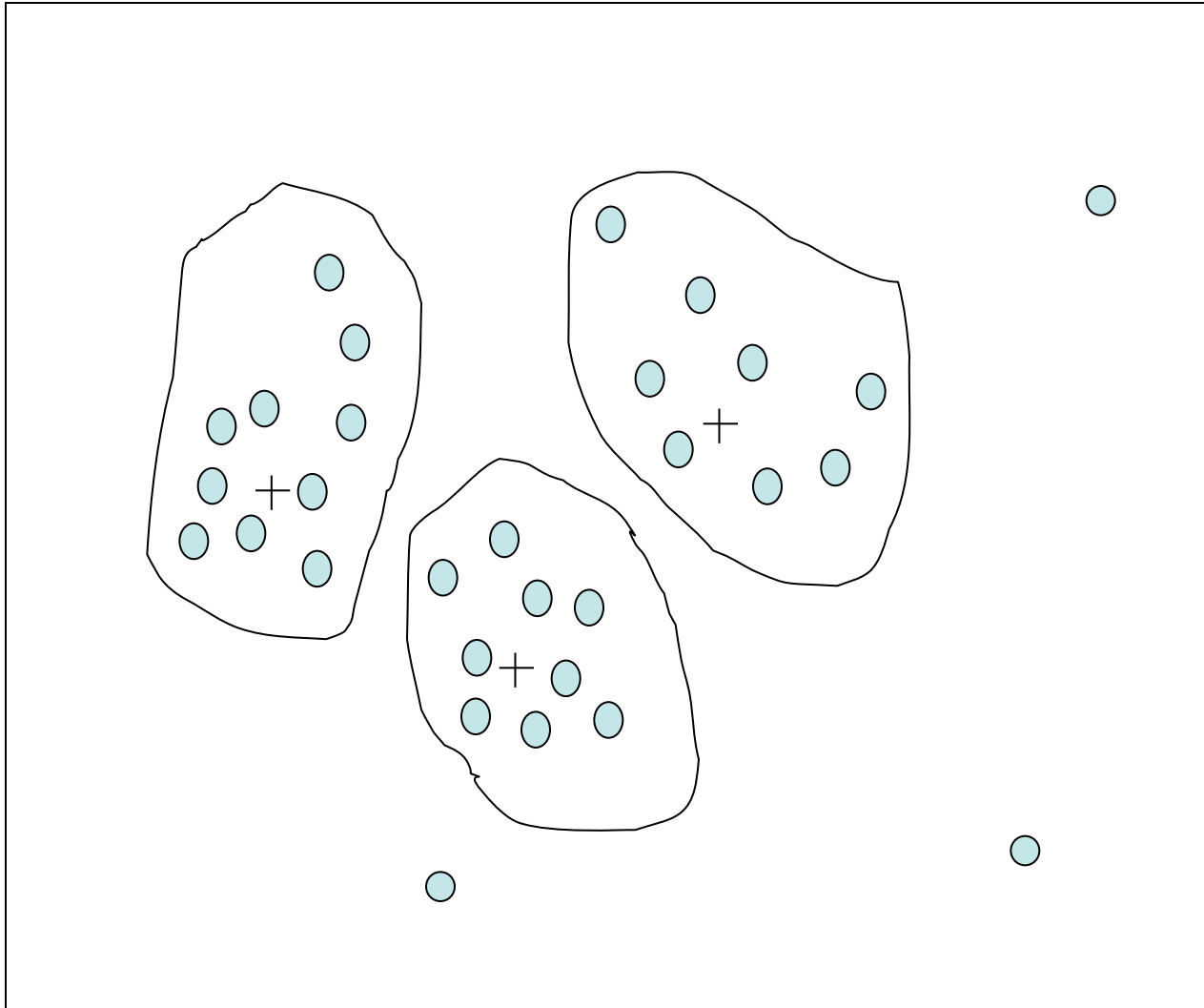
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**CREATES 6 VALUES** for the attribute

**You can use numerical values or categorical for the bins**

# Cluster Analysis

As discretization method it perform clustering on attributes values and replace all values in the cluster by a cluster representative



# Data Integration

- **Data integration:**
  - combines data from multiple sources into a coherent store
- **Schema integration**
  - integrate metadata from different sources
  - Entity identification problem: identify real world entities from multiple data sources, e.g., A.cust-id  $\equiv$  B.cust-#
- **Detecting and resolving data value conflicts**
  - for the same real world entity, attribute values from different sources are different
  - possible reasons: different representations, different scales, e.g., metric vs. British units

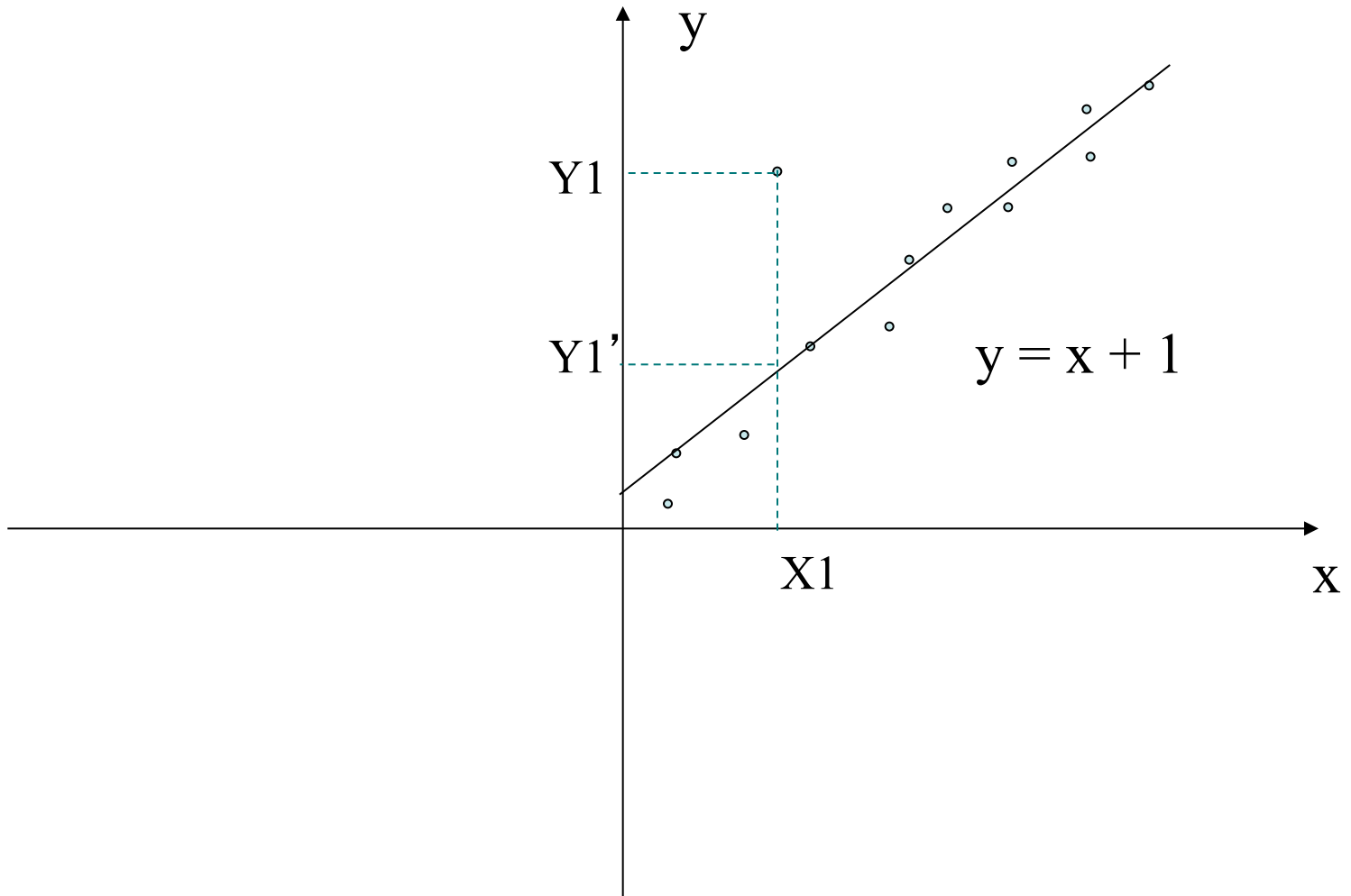


# Regression and Log-Linear Models

- **Linear regression:** Data are modeled to fit a straight line
  - Often uses the least-square method to fit the line
- **Multiple regression:** allows a response variable  $Y$  to be modeled as a linear function of multidimensional feature vector
- **Log-linear model:** approximates discrete multidimensional probability distributions

# Linear Regression

Use regression analysis on values of attributes to fill missing values.

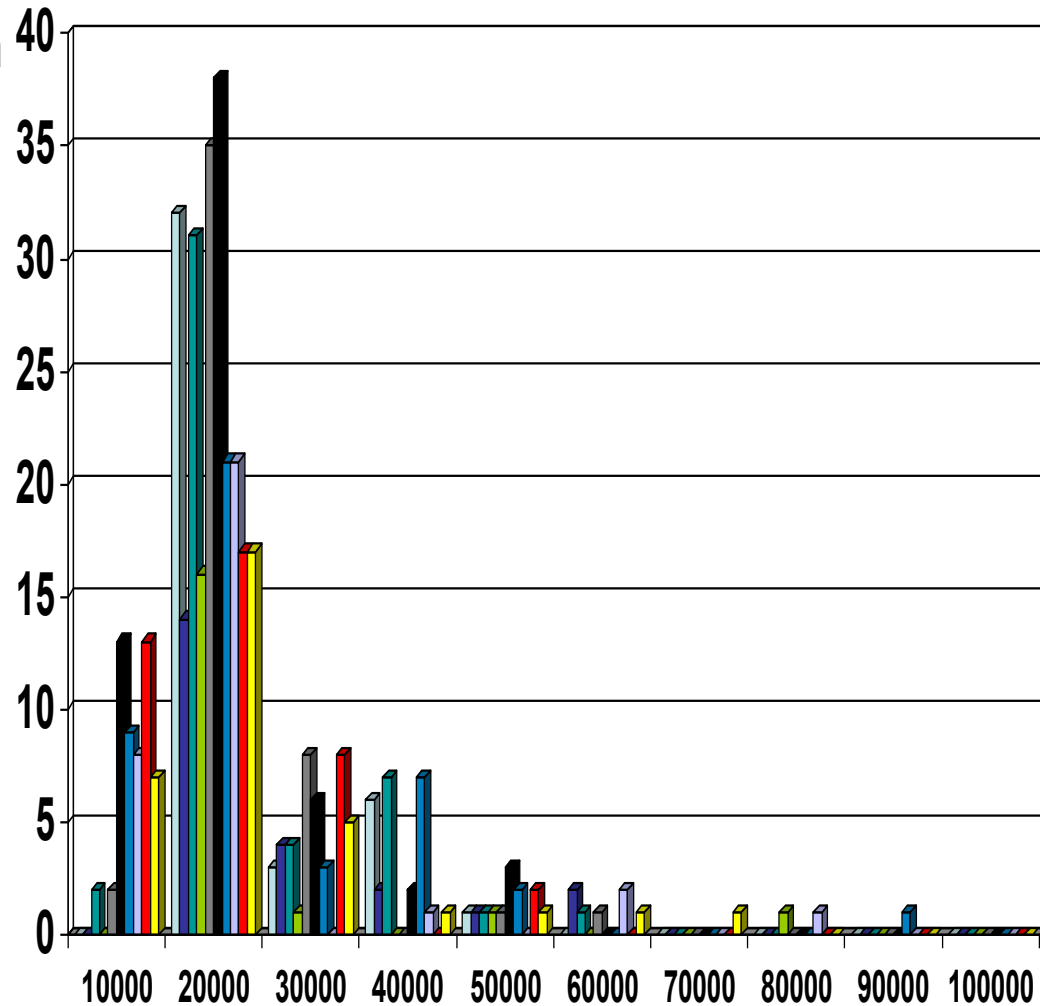


# Regression and Log-Linear Models

- Linear regression:  $Y = \alpha + \beta X$ 
  - Two parameters,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  specify the line and are to be estimated by using the data at hand.
  - using the least squares criterion to the known values of  $Y_1, Y_2, \dots, X_1, X_2, \dots$
- Multiple regression:  $Y = b_0 + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2$ .
  - Many nonlinear functions can be transformed into the above.
- Log-linear models:
  - The multi-way table of joint probabilities is approximated by a product of lower-order tables.
  - Probability:  $p(a, b, c, d) = \alpha_{ab} \beta_{ac} \chi_{ad} \delta_{bcd}$

# Histograms

- A popular data reduction technique
- Divide data (or values of a given attribute) into buckets and store average (sum) for each bucket
- Related to quantization problems.



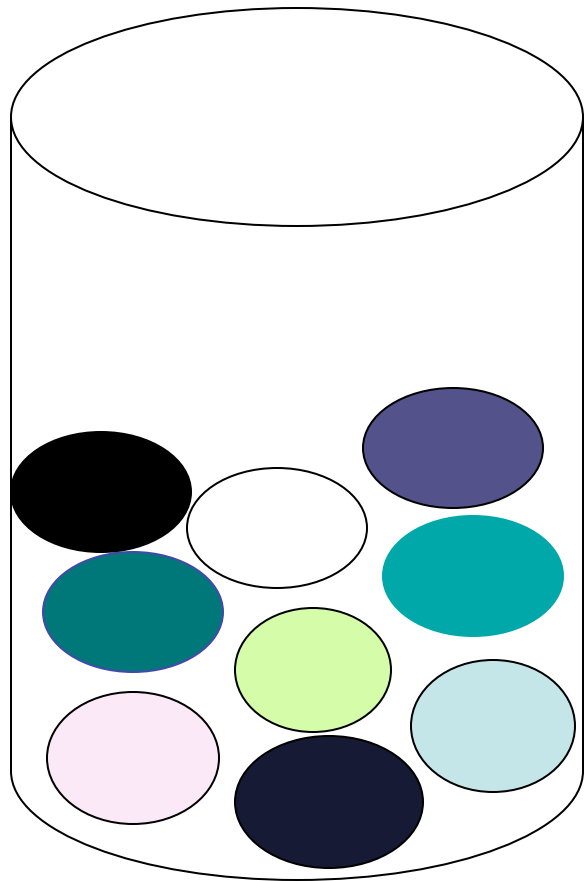
# Clustering

- **Partition data set** (it means the values of an attribute in case of preprocessing) **into clusters**, and one can **store cluster representation** only, i.e. replace all values of the cluster by the one value representing this cluster.
- We also can use **hierarchical clustering** that can be stored in multi-dimensional index tree structures
- There are many choices of clustering definitions and clustering algorithms (**Chapter 7**)

# Sampling

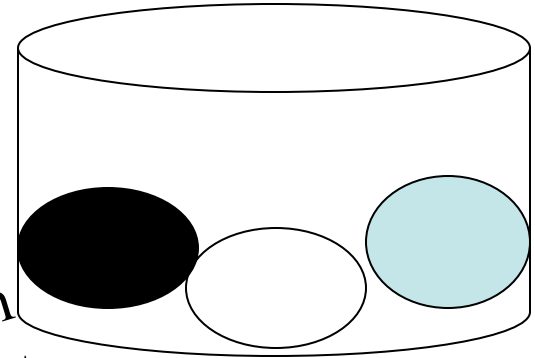
- **Sampling** allows the learning algorithm to run in complexity that is potentially sub-linear to the size of the data
- **Sampling** is a method of **choosing a representative subset** of the data
  - Simple random sampling may have very poor performance in the presence of skew data
- There are adaptive sampling methods
  - **Stratified sampling:**
    - Approximate the percentage of each class (or subpopulation of interest) in the overall database
    - Used in conjunction with skewed data

# Sampling

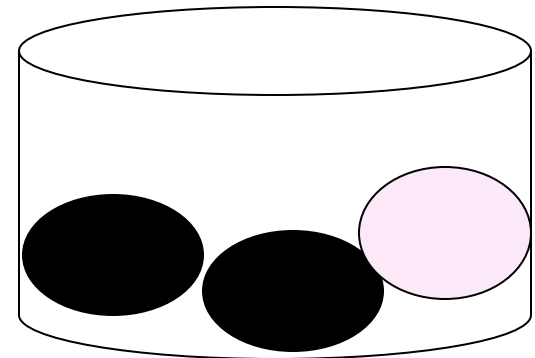


Raw Data

*SRSWOR*  
(simple random  
sample without  
replacement)



*SRSWR*



# Discretization

- Three types of attributes:
  - **Nominal** — values from an unordered set
  - **Ordinal** — values from an ordered set
  - **Continuous** — real numbers
- **Discretization:**
- **divide the range of a continuous attribute into intervals**
  - Some classification algorithms only accept categorical (non- numerical) attributes.
  - Reduce data (attributes values) size by discretization
  - Prepare for further analysis



# Discretization and Concept Hierarchies for numerical data

- **Discretization**

- reduce the number of values for a given continuous attribute by dividing the range of the attribute (values of the attribute) into intervals.
- Interval labels are then used to replace actual data values

- **Concept hierarchies**

- reduce the data by collecting and replacing **low level concepts** (such as numeric values for the attribute age) by **higher level concepts** (such as young, middle-aged, or senior) transforming **numerical** attributes into **categorical**

# Discretization and concept hierarchy generation for numeric data

- Discretization:
- Binning (see slides before)
- Histogram analysis (see slides before)
- Clustering analysis (see slides before)
- Segmentation by natural partitioning

# Segmentation by natural partitioning

**3-4-5 rule** can be used to **segment numeric data** (attribute values) into relatively uniform, “natural” intervals.

- If an interval covers 3, 6, 7 or 9 distinct values at the most significant digit, partition the range into **3 equi-width intervals**
- If it covers 2, 4, or 8 distinct values at the most significant digit, partition the range into 4 intervals
- If it covers 1, 5, or 10 distinct values at the most significant digit, partition the range into **5 intervals**

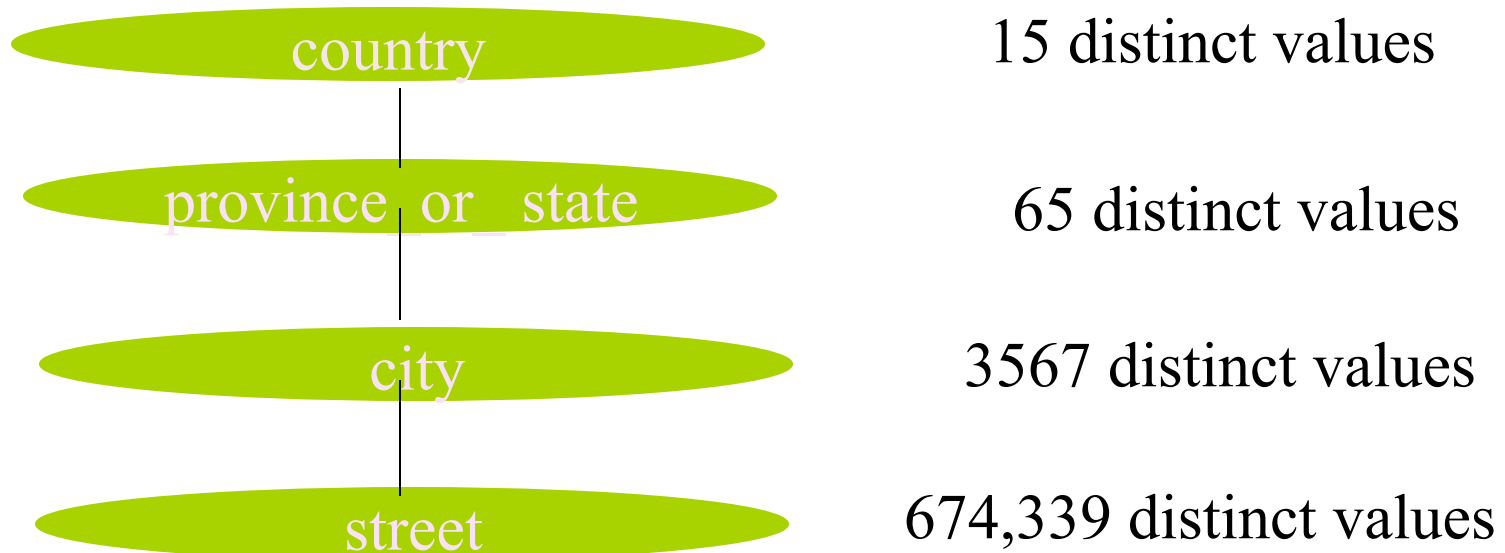


# Concept Hierarchy generation for Categorical data

- **Concept hierarchy is:**
- **Specification** of a **partial ordering of attributes** explicitly at the schema level by **users** or **experts**
- **Specification** of a portion of a hierarchy by explicit **data grouping**
- **Specification** of a set of attributes, but not of their partial ordering
- **Specification** of only a partial set of attributes

# Specification of a set of attributes

Concept hierarchy can be automatically generated based on the number of distinct values per attribute in the given attribute set. The attribute with the most distinct values is placed at the lowest level of the hierarchy.



# Summary

- **Data preparation and preprocessing** is a big issue for learning, data mining
- **Data preprocessing includes**
  - Data **cleaning** and data **integration**
  - Data **reduction and attributes selection**
  - **Discretization**
- A lot a methods have been developed but still an active area of research

# Learning Process

DM- KDD process  
(re-iterated if needed)

