

**Data Mining**

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**NOVA-IMS 2019/2020**

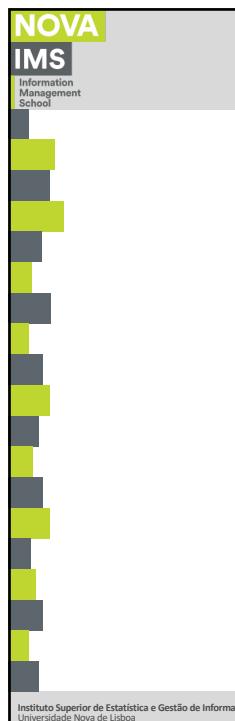
Fernando Lucas Bação

[bacao@isegi.unl.pt](mailto:bacao@isegi.unl.pt)

<http://www.isegi.unl.pt/bacao>

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**Data Pre-processing**

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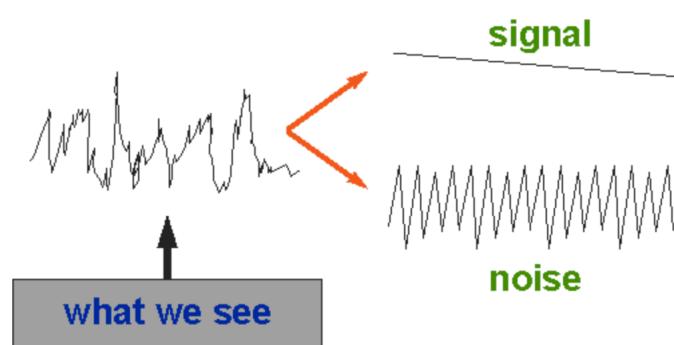
Business Schools

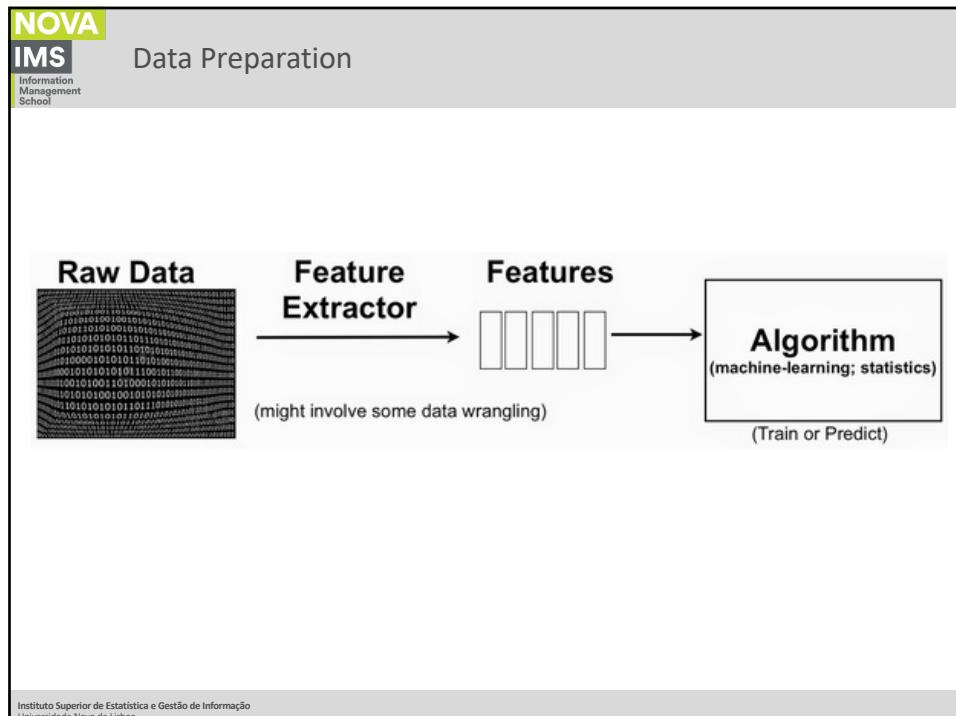
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- **Reasons:**
  - Noise Reduction;
  - Signal amplification;
- **Tasks:**
  - Domain-specific knowledge application;
  - Constructing ratios and derived variables
  - Size Reduction of the Input Space;
  - Remove correlated variables
  - Remove irrelevant variables
  - Normalization;

**What we observe can be divided into:**





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# Reducing Input Space

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## Data Preprocessing

- **Additional considerations about data:**
  - Curse of dimensionality – the input space grows exponentially with the number of input variables;
  - The larger the input space, the more data and computing power we need.

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## Data Preprocessing

Three groups, right?

The curse of dimensionality

Not exactly...

**When the dimensionality increases, the space becomes more sparse and it becomes more difficult to find groups**

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## Data Preprocessing

- **Size Reduction of the Input Space** (or feature selection):
  - Two major principles:
  - Relevance and Redundancy

E(Target)

$Input_1$     $Input_2$

$Input_3$

$Input_1$

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# Reducing Input Space

## Feature Engineering

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## Data Preprocessing

- **Size Reduction of the Input Space:**
  - To create input combinations
  - Height<sup>2</sup>/weight (obesity index)
  - Population/area (density)
  - Euros spent/nº of purchases (average buy)
  - Euros spent/time as customer
  - Debt/income
  - Average number of different products purchased per transaction
  - Relative spend on each product

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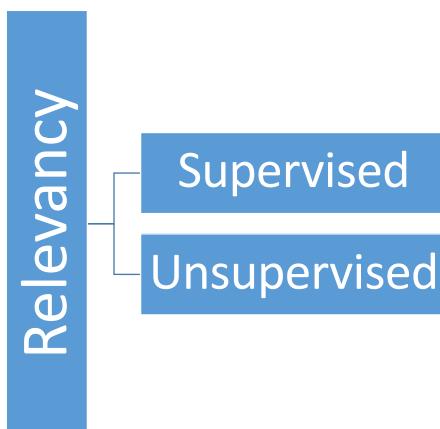
- **Size Reduction of the Input Space:**

- To create input combinations
  1. Average time between transactions (transaction interval)
  2. Variance of transaction interval
  3. Customer stability index (ratio of (2)/(1))

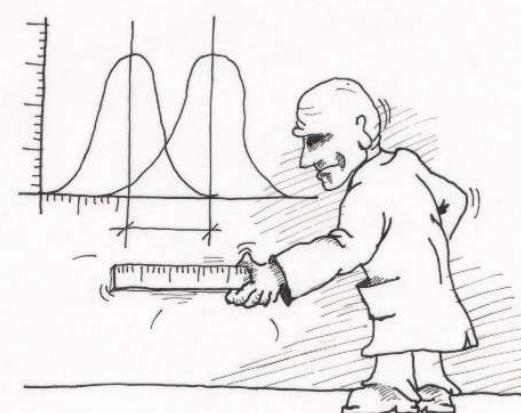


## Reducing Input Space

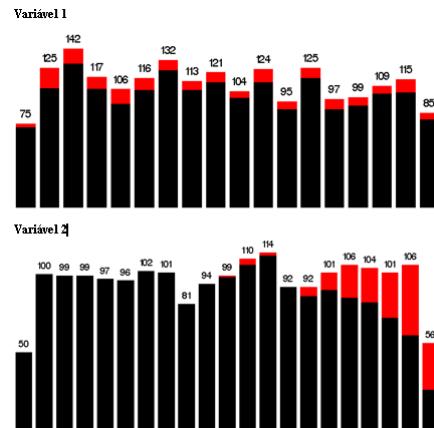
Relevancy



- **Size Reduction of the Input Space:**



- **Size Reduction of the Input Space:**



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- **Size Reduction of the Input Space:**

- Heuristic feature selection methods:
  - Best single features
    - Choose by information gain measures (e.g. entropy)
    - A feature is interesting if it reduces uncertainty



No improvement



Perfect Split

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## Reducing Input Space

Redundancy

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## Data Preprocessing

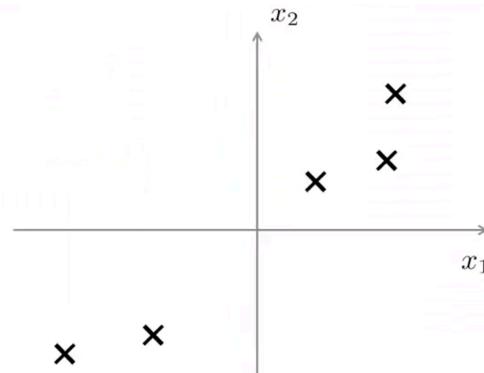
- Size Reduction of the Input Space:**

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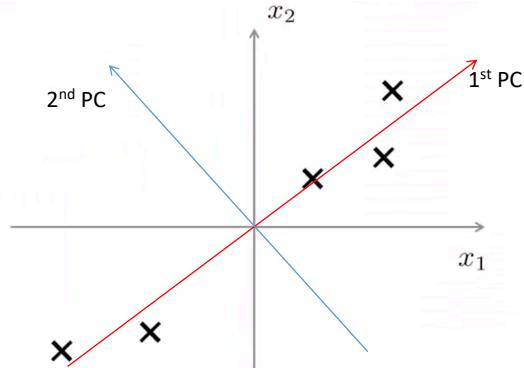
- **Size Reduction of the Input Space:**
  - Principal Component Analysis
  - A procedure that uses an **orthogonal transformation** to convert a set of observations of possibly correlated variables into a set of values of **linearly uncorrelated variables called principal components**.
  - The number of principal components is **equal to the number of original variables**.
  - This transformation is defined in such a way that the first principal component has the **largest possible variance** (that is, accounts for as much of the variability in the data as possible), and each succeeding component in turn has the highest variance.

- **Size Reduction of the Input Space:**
  - Principal Component Analysis



- **Size Reduction of the Input Space:**

- Principal Component Analysis

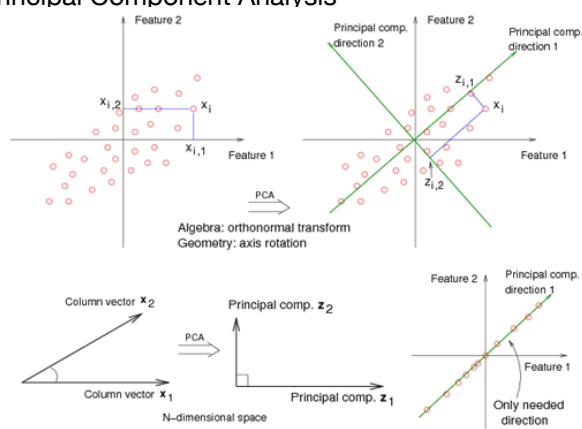


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- **Size Reduction of the Input Space:**

- Principal Component Analysis

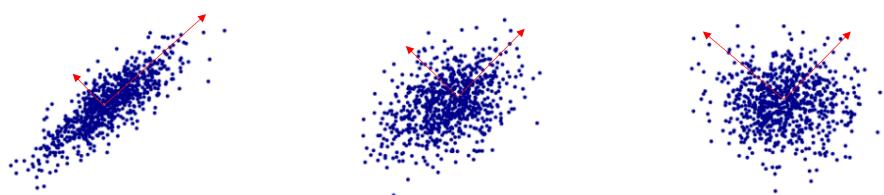


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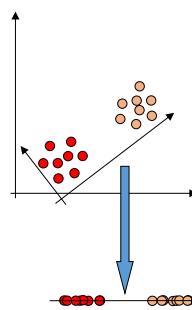
- **Size Reduction of the Input Space:**

- Principal Component Analysis



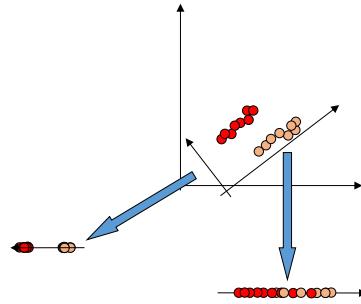
- **Size Reduction of the Input Space:**

- Principal Component Analysis (careful)



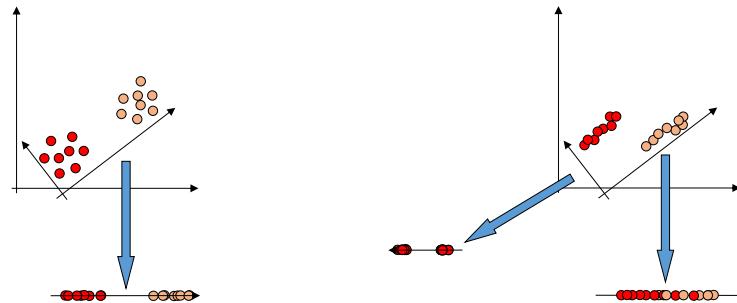
- **Size Reduction of the Input Space:**

- Principal Component Analysis (careful)



- **Size Reduction of the Input Space:**

- Principal Component Analysis (careful)



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## Data Standardization

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## Data Preprocessing

- **Normalization:**
  - Models assume that the distances in different directions of the input space have the same importance.
  - Variables come in many **different scales** (percentages, euros, kilos, meters, days...)
  - Normalization: is about adjusting values measured on different scales to a common scale



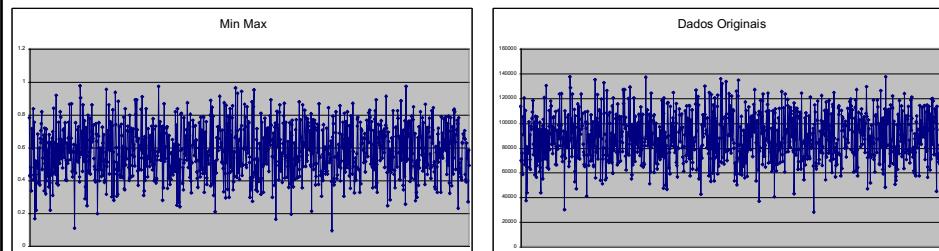
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- **Normalization:**

- Min-Max       $y' = \left( \frac{y - \min 1}{\max 1 - \min 1} \right) \underbrace{(\max 2 - \min 2)}_{\text{optional}} + \min 2$
- Zscore           $y' = \frac{y - \mu}{std}$

- **Normalization:**





Questions?

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