Information Visualization lab. Cleaning Data

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- The problem: Garbage in garbage out
 - When the input is not correct, the output can be unexpected

Major problem in Computer Science

- The quality of the data determines the quality of the outcome. Some criteria:
 - Valid
 - Accurate
 - Complete
 - Consistent
 - Uniform
 - Traceable
 - Updated

- Valid: the data must meet certain constraints
 - Some columns must not be empty
 - Values must be of a certain data type
 - Values must fall within certain ranges
 - Sometimes values reference to other values in other columns/databases... (foreign keys)
 - Fields or values must be unique

- Accuracy:
 - The data must conform to a true value
 - Valid values does not imply correctness
 - We can have a valid street address that does not exist (e.g. Av. Diagonal, 42000042)
 - Accuracy is different from precision

Completeness:

- How complete the data and related measures are known
- Missing data is going to happen
 - Should be mitigated as much as possible

Consistency:

- Measures are equivalent within the same dataset and across multiple datasets
 - Values contradicting each other depict inconsistency
 - A valid age, e.g. 2, is inconsistent with the marital status of divorced

- Uniformity: The degree to which data is specified using the same units across systems
 - E.g. distances should be encoded either in meters or miles, dates should be stored either in the USA or European format, currency should always be the same
- Traceable: The source of the data is known
- Timeliness: Is the data updated properly?

- Common data cleaning tasks
 - Formatting values
 - For example: changing date formats
 - Converting between units
 - Dealing with Anomalies
 - Detecting and dealing with outliers
 - Detecting and removing duplicate values

- Common data cleaning tasks (ii)
 - Standardizing values
 - Making sure all values are formatted consistently for each variable
 - Detecting and standardizing values which have the same meaning but are formatted differently
 - E. g. Values like "Charles St" and "Charles Street" in an address.
 - Data Augmentation or Extension
 - Adding new columns to your dataset
 - Combining your dataset with another dataset

- Data cleaning process
 - Data parsing
 - Data profiling

Data parsing

- Take each observation and ensure it matches the schema
 - Schema: High level representation of the data observations
- Check types (e.g. expected numbers are not strings...)
- Ensure all the fields are filled
- Identify duplicates
- **—** ...
- Once the data is syntactically correct, we can proceed to the semantic analysis

- Things to look for:
 - Irrelevant data
 - Duplicates
 - Types
 - Typos
 - Syntax errors
 - Pad strings (strings padded with spaces or other characters)

- Data profiling
 - Analyzes the data to ensure consistency
 - Check for outliers
 - Check for the correct order of the data (e.g. in time-dependent datasets)

— ...

- Tools
 - Libraries: pandas, dora, datacleaner...
 - Applications: Excel, Tableau, Open Refine, Wrangler...

- Challenges & features
 - Ability to work with large datasets
 - Task automation
 - Easy data exploration

- Extra features
 - Data augmentation
 - Bulk task executions

Open Refine

- Free open source tool for cleaning data
 - http://openrefine.org/
- Originally Google Refine
- Works in the browser
 - But locally
- Requires Java

Open Refine

- Procedure
 - Open a file
 - Work with it
 - Modify fields (all at once) to get consistent data
 - Add/remove columns
 - Transform data
 - Save
 - Optionally apply the same editions to other files

Open Refine

 Now take the tutorial (DataCleainingWithOpenRefine) and follow the examples there.

- Analyze and clean the file "inca_od_20191115.csv".
- Analyze and clean the file "airQualityDailySummary.csv".

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