

CS 412 Intro. to Data Mining

Chapter 2. Getting to Know Your Data

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Data

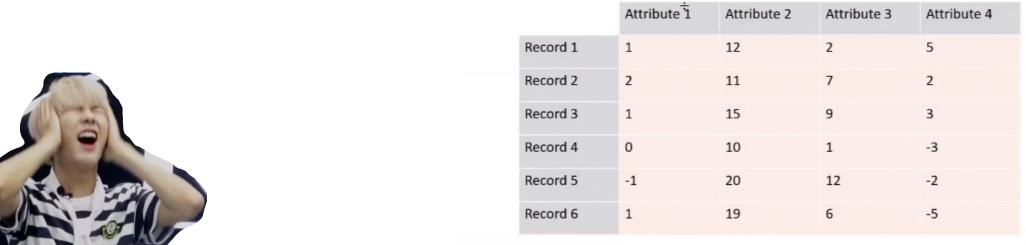
Data

| 1 |
|----|
| 2 |
| 1 |
| 0 |
| -1 |
| 1 |
| 1D |

| 1 | 12 | 2 | 5 |
|----|----|----|----|
| 2 | 11 | 7 | 2 |
| 1 | 15 | 9 | 3 |
| 0 | 10 | 1 | -3 |
| -1 | 20 | 12 | -2 |
| 1 | 19 | 6 | -5 |
| | 20 |) | |

| 1 1 2 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 1 2 1 0 -1 | 12 11 15 10 20 | 2 7 9 1 12 6 | 5 2 3 -3 -2 -5 |
|---|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| . 1 | 12 | 9 6 | -5 | • |
| 1 | 15 | U | , | |
| | | 3D | | |





Chapter 2. Getting to Know Your Data

Data Objects and Attribute Types



Basic Statistical Descriptions of Data

Data Visualization

Measuring Data Similarity and Dissimilarity

Summary

แลายศาราวที่มีความ Types of Data Sets: (1) Record Data

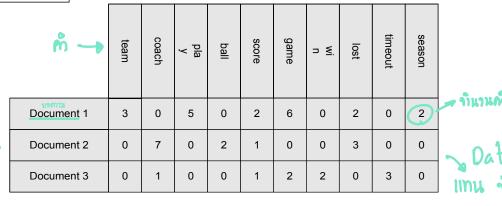
- Relational records
 - Relational tables, highly structured
- Data matrix, e.g., numerical matrix, crosstabs

| x. mราวสที่อกของ | | | | I | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|---------|--------|-------|----------|----------|
| | China | England | France | Japan | USA | Total |
| Active Outdoors Crochet Glove | | 12.00 | 4.00 | 1.00 | 240.00 | 257.00 |
| Active Outdoors Lycra Glove | | 10.00 | 6.00 | | 323.00 | 339.00 |
| InFlux Crochet Glove | 3.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | | 132.00 | 149.00 |
| InFlux Lycra Glove | | 2.00 | | | 143.00 | 145.00 |
| Triumph Pro Helmet | 3.00 | 1.00 | 7.00 | | 333.00 | 344.00 |
| Triumph Vertigo Helmet | | 3.00 | 22.00 | | 474.00 | 499.00 |
| Xtreme Adult Helmet | 8.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | 2.00 | 251.00 | 276.00 |
| Xtreme Youth Helmet | | 1.00 | | | 76.00 | 77.00 |
| Total | 14.00 | 43.00 | 54.00 | 3.00 | 1,972.00 | 2,086.00 |

| 'erson: | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|-----|
| Pers_ID | Surname | First_Name | City | | |
| 0 | Miller | Paul | London | | |
| 1 | Ortega | Alvaro | Valencia | — no relation | |
| 2 | Huber | Urs | Zurich | | |
| 3 | Blanc | Gaston | Paris | | |
| 4 | Bertolini | Fabrizio | Rom | | - I |
| Car: Car_ID | Model | Year | Value | Pers_ID | |
| 101 | Bentley | 1973 | 100000 | 0 | |
| 100 | | | | | |
| 102 | Rolls Royce | 1965 | 330000 | 0 | |
| 103 | Rolls Royce Peugeot | 1965 1993 | 330000 500 | 0 3 | |
| | | | | $\overline{}$ | |
| 103 | Peugeot | 1993 | 500 | 3 | |
| 103 104 | Peugeot Ferrari | 1993 2005 | 500 150000 | 3 4 | |

Transaction data

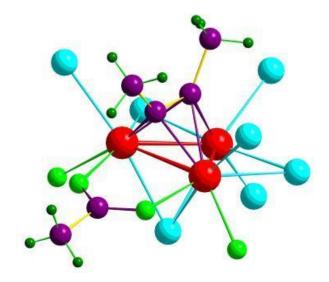
| TID | Items |
|-----|---------------------------|
| 1 | Bread, Coke, Milk |
| 2 | Beer, Bread |
| 3 | Beer, Coke, Diaper, Milk |
| 4 | Beer, Bread, Diaper, Milk |
| 5 | Coke, Diaper, Milk |



Document data: Term-frequency vector (matrix) of text documents

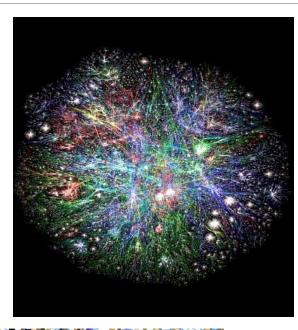
Types of Data Sets: (2) Graphs and Networks

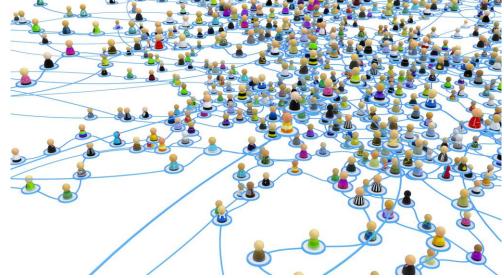
- Transportation network
- World Wide Web



- Molecular Structures
- Social or information networks







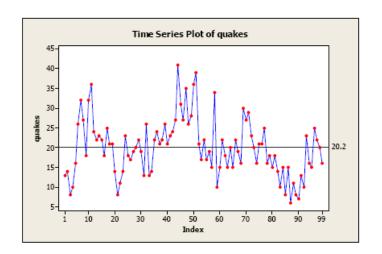


Types of Data Sets: (3) Ordered Data Ordered Data Types of Data Sets: (3) Ordered Data

■ Video data: sequence of images

ข้อมูลใต้โดมีเวลา เข้ามาเกี่ยวข้อง น้ำรูปมาซ่อนๆกัน (กร์ทุนมิกก้ามาส์ในอดีท)

☐ Temporal data: time-series



albert belle the art of the hill

■ Sequential Data: transaction sequences

Genetic sequence data

ATGTTC AATAAATGC TGC TTTC ACTCC TC TATTTAC AGACC TGCCGC Human Chimpanzee Macague Human Chimpanzee GATCTGGAGACTAAACTCTGAAATAAATAAGCTGATTATTATT Macaque Human AGAATACGATTTAGCAAATTACTTCTTAAGATACTATTTTACATTTCTA Chimpanzee Macaque CCCTGAGTTGATGTGTGAGCAATATGTCACTTTCATAAAGCCAGGTATAC Human CCTGAGTTGATGTGTGAGCCGTATGTCACTTTCATAAAGCCAGGTATAC CCTGAGTTGATGTGTGAGCAATATGTCACTTCCACAAAAGCCAGGTATAT Chimpanzee Macaque Human Chimpanzee Macaque Chimpanzee Macaque

Types of Data Sets: (4) Spatial, image and multimedia Data

Spatial data: maps



■ Image data:

□ Video data: Spatio-tempora

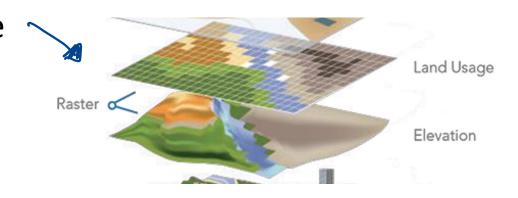


Important Characteristics of Structured Data

- Dimensionality -> มีตามนาในก็ ล,3,4,5
 - Curse of dimensionality
- □ Sparsity → สนใจทางที่มีข้อมูล, ข้อมูลาปื้น ๐ เขอะไม่สนใจ
 - Only presence counts
- □ Resolution → าก็บรับมุลใส่ส่างในจุดๆ
 - Patterns depend on the scale
- □ Distribution → ริกุต์กลาว ที่สีนั้นว่าวแร้งมืด
 - Centrality and dispersion



| c. ms128m00702 | China | England | France | Japan | USA | Total |
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Data Objects

- Data sets are made up of data objects -> กลุ่มของกังมุลประกอบด้วยแลายๆ data
- A data object represents an entity
- Examples:
 - sales database: customers, store items, sales
 - medical database: patients, treatments
 - university database: students, professors, courses
- Also called samples, examples, instances, data points, objects, tuples
- Data objects are described by attributes าังมุลาะกุกงชิงาษารียก affributes
- \Box Database rows \rightarrow data objects; columns \rightarrow attributes



- **Attribute (or dimensions, features, variables)**
 - A data field, representing a characteristic or feature of a data object.
 - E.g., customer_ID, name, address
- Types:
 - Nominal (e.g., red, blue) ร้องอากุลมร้องอาหมิด ไม่ให้หัวเลง Binary (e.g., {true, false}) ข้อมุลมีแก่สอวต์

 - Ordinal (e.g., {freshman, sophomore, junior, senior}) → ช่อมุลเรียวสำคับ
 - Numeric: quantitative -> +, -, ×, ÷ ได้แล้วฆ์ดาวมูนมาย
 - Interval-scaled: 100°C is interval scales
 - Ratio-scaled: 100°K is ratio scaled since it is twice as high as 50°K
- Q1: Is student ID a nominal, ordinal, or interval-scaled data?
- Q2: What about eye color? Or color in the color spectrum of physics?

Attribute Types

- □ Nominal: categories, states, or "names of things"
 - ☐ Hair_color = {auburn, black, blond, brown, grey, red, white}
 - marital status, occupation, ID numbers, zip codes
- □ Binary → เนมียน Nomina แพ่มีแก่ 2 เช่น o กับ เ ใช่ กับไม่ใช้
 - Nominal attribute with only 2 states (0 and 1)
 - □ Symmetric binary: both outcomes equally important
 - □ e.g., gender, Left/Right-handed, Coke/Pepsi, Hot/Cold
 - □ Asymmetric binary: outcomes not equally important. → ฐังค่องมีสำคัญไม่เท่ากัน เช่น กรวจ covid ฆือนเป็น
 - e.g., medical test (positive vs. negative)
 - □ Convention: assign 1 to most important outcome (e.g., HIV positive)

2 คน ไม่าปั้น 1000 คน

- □ Ordinal → ไม่สามารถนามารวมกันได้ สามารถเรียวค่ำดับได้
 - □ Values have a meaningful order (ranking) but magnitude between successive values is not known
 - Size = {small, medium, large}, grades, army rankings

Numeric Attribute Types

- Quantity (integer or real-valued)
- ว ลังแย์แท้ กับ ไม่แท้
- □ Interval กาทัวงาลีดินลอกาการ คือ ปรกั
 - Measured on a scale of equal-sized units
 - Values have order
 - E.g., temperature in C°or F°, calendar dates
 - No true zero-point
- Ratio
 - Inherent zero-point
 - We can speak of values as being an order of magnitude larger than the unit of measurement (10 K° is twice as high as 5 K°).
 - e.g., temperature in Kelvin, length, counts, monetary quantities

Discrete vs. Continuous Attributes

- Discrete Attribute -> ระนาวาต่ 2 ต่าไม่มีค่าที่อยู่ครวกลาว เช่น แมง มเยายาล ไม่มีครั้นอยู่ ครวกลาว
 - Has only a finite or countably infinite set of values
 - E.g., zip codes, profession, or the set of words in a collection of documents
 - Sometimes, represented as integer variables
 - Note: Binary attributes are a special case of discrete attributes
- □ Continuous Attribute → ฆัศกลาวระหา่าว 2 ค์ เช่น สุว 180 กับ หุว 181 แท่มีคนสุว 180.5
 - Has real numbers as attribute values
 - E.g., temperature, height, or weight
 - Practically, real values can only be measured and represented using a finite number of digits
 - Continuous attributes are typically represented as floating-point variables

Chapter 2. Getting to Know Your Data

- Data Objects and Attribute Types
- Basic Statistical Descriptions of Data



Data Visualization

Measuring Data Similarity and Dissimilarity

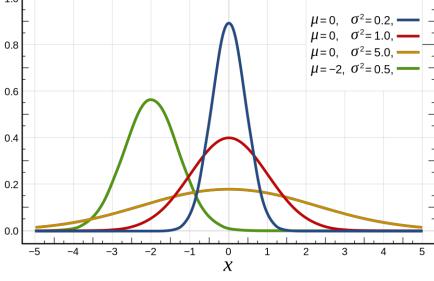
Summary

ๆ เลือกค่า mo หาให้มาใช้เเสดง data ของเราเมื่อคามาล่าชื่อถือ

Basic Statistical Descriptions of Data

Motivation

- เชียวเบนจากคากกาวมากเท่าในรั
- □ To better understand the data: central tendency, variation and spread
- Data dispersion characteristics
 - 🗖 ให้เขาให้ Median, max, min, quantiles, outliers, variance, ...
- Numerical dimensions correspond to sorted intervals
 - Data dispersion:
 - Analyzed with multiple granularities of precision
 - Boxplot or quantile analysis on sorted intervals
- Dispersion analysis on computed measures
 - Folding measures into numerical dimensions
 - Boxplot or quantile analysis on the transformed cube



แพกท่าวาากคากลางมากหังยแต่ ใบแ

คนส่วนในญ่ในน้องนั้งายุ 20 ปี - ฐานนิยม (ซ้ายอง)