

Objectives

OI

Describe data formatting techniques

02

Demonstrate the use of binning and of categorical variables

03

Identify data preprocessing techniques

Describe data normalization

How much do you remember?

Test your knowledge of definitions!

Data Formatting

Data are usually collected from different places and stored in different formats.

Bringing data into a common standard of expression allows users to make meaningful comparisons.

Data Types in Python

- Sometimes the wrong data type is assigned to a feature.
- ♦ Objects □ letters or words
- ♦ Int64 □ integers
- ♦ Float64 □ real numbers

What's the difference between an integer and a real number?

unnormalized

\$ Euit uptions	Record_Count	AGE_Mean	NUMCHLD_Mean	LASTGIFT_Mean	TARGET_D_Mean	
cluster-1	2520	49.168	3.391	15.325	15.956	
cluster-2	5	81.333	\$null\$	130.000	190.000	
cluster-3	374	43.404	1.321	15.885	15.003	
cluster-4	143	68.126	1.224	13.811	14.825	
cluster-5	1801	75.498	3.500	14.589	14.863	

Normalized

\$KM-K-Means	Record_Count		AGE_Mean	 NUMCHLD_Mean	 LASTGIFT_Mean	 TARGET_D_Mean
cluster-1	1012		63.820	 3.000	 6.828	 6.026
cluster-2	1387		76.557	 3.500	 16.746	 17.402
cluster-3	375		43.501	 1.317	 15.963	 15.109
cluster-4	139	***	68.317	 1.216	 13.799	 14.791
cluster-5	1930		48.716	 3.455	 18.352	 19.535

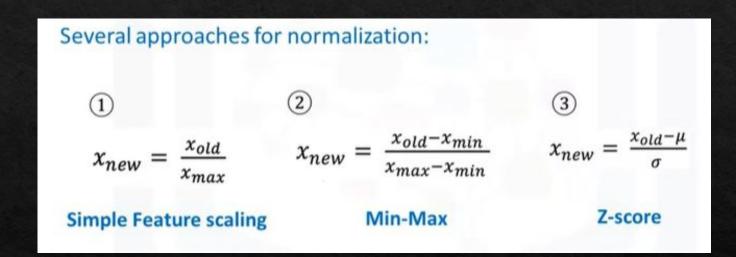
Why is data normalization important?

Ways to Normalize Data

Simple Feature Scaling

Min-Max

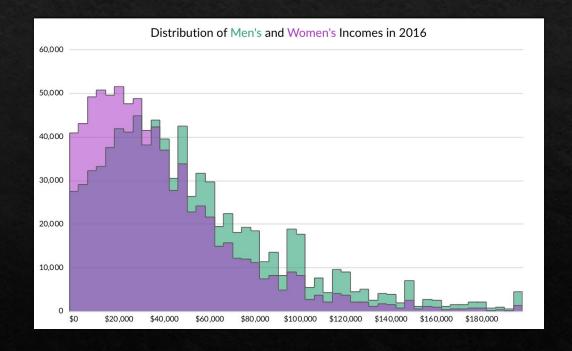
Z-score (or Standard Score)



Binning

- Grouping values into bins
- Convert numeric into categorical variables

After data has been put into bins, what would be the best graph to use to visualize the data?



Resources to Explore!

- ♦ Real Python
- ♦ Repl

Lab and Assessment

Please spend the next 2 hours working through the lab and assessment for week 2.