

INFO 1998: Introduction to Machine Learning

Download `lecture2data.csv` and `demo` from the website – make sure they are in the same directory!

Lecture 2: Data Manipulation

INFO 1998: Introduction to Machine Learning



CDS Education

Logistics

- Waiting for enrollment pins from registrar
 - Keep an eye on email
- You'll be added to CMS soon

Ask yourself:

- Can you access the Ed Discussion?
- Can you access the course website?
- Can you access the first assignment?
 - **Self Assessment!**
 - **Does not need to be submitted, but we expect you to be familiar with it.**
- A2 released! **Due Wednesday, Feb. 19th at 11:59pm**
 - Extended due to break



Agenda

1. **Define Good Question + Get Raw Data**
2. **Data Manipulation Techniques**
3. **Data Imputation**
4. **Other Techniques**
5. **Demo + Summary**



Define Good Question + Get Raw Data



Creating A Good Question

Good Examples:

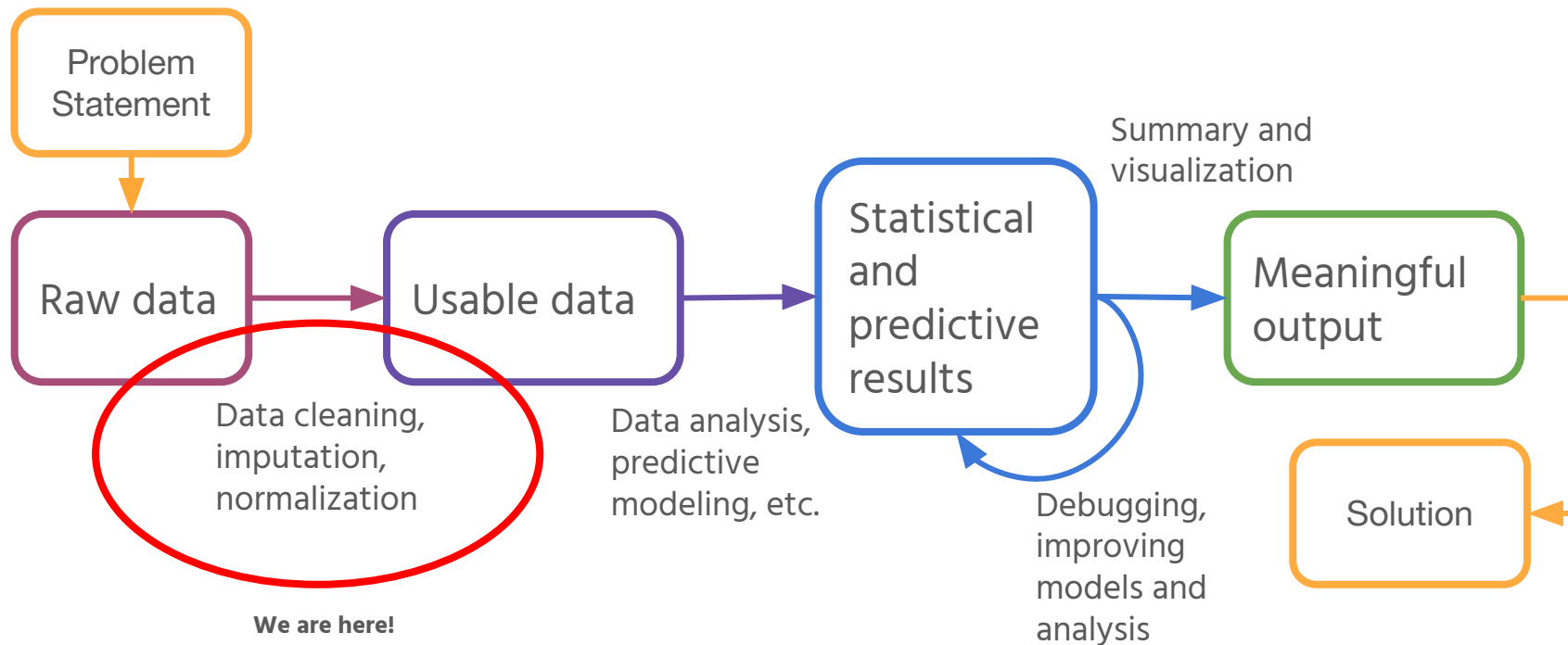
- What work and lifestyle conditions greatly impact mental health, and in what way?
- Based on this data, what factors can be used to predict a candidate's success within a Canadian election?
- What features best predict the amount of solar radiation the Earth gets based on data collected by NASA?

Poor Examples:

- What can the data tell me about mental health?
- Is there a relationship between the data and a candidate's success in a Canadian election?
- Can we predict amount of solar radiation the earth gets?



The Data Pipeline



Acquiring data

- **Option 1:** Web scraping directly from web with tools like [BeautifulSoup](#)
- **Option 2:** Querying from databases
- **Option 3:** Downloading data directly (ex. from Kaggle/Inter-governmental organizations/Govt./Corporate websites)

...and more!



Finding a Relevant Dataset

Questions to Ask Yourself...

- Does the data measure what you care about?
- Is your data connected/related?
- Do you have a lot of data?

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term.000 Valid Guesses and Answers

[Lucas Hohmann](#) · Updated 3 hours ...



term.000 JavaScript Source Code

[Lucas Hohmann](#) · Updated 4 hours ...



IPL Auction Data from 2013-2022

[Sidharth Kriplani](#) · Updated 8 hours ...



Gran Turismo 6 cars

[Prasert Kanawattanachai](#) · Updated ...
Usability 9.4 · 31 kB



How does input data usually look?

Timestamp,Class Year:Major,"On a scale 1 to 5 (1=unfamiliar, 5=proficient) , how well do you know Python?",How did you hear about this class?,"We will hold some optional workshops to dive deeper into industry applications of advanced analytics, and any other topics that might be of interest to you (eg. Data Scraping). What are some workshops you would like to attend? Anything goes.",What is a data problem that interests you the most?
 2/9/20 0:26,2020,MBA,1,Referral by Friend,Tensorflow,A/B testing and setting up experiments
 2/10/20 16:33,2023,Computer Science,1,In-class advertisement,"Website Analytics, Sentiment Analysis, Cleaning Data",How can we design efficient metrics to gauge performance of any type of data?
 2/11/20 8:26,2022,MechE,1,In-class advertisement,,I would like to know more about how computational methods are used in engineering or physics researches.
 2/11/20 22:43,2023,ILR,1,Referral by Friend,,The ethics behind data sharing and privacy laws online
 2/12/20 17:41,2023,Food Science,1,Referral by Friend,"artificial intelligence human behavior

	Timestamp	Class Year:	Major:	On a scale 1 to 5 (1=unfamiliar, 5=proficient) , how well do you know Python?	How did you hear about this class?	We will hold some optional workshops to dive deeper into industry applications of advanced analytics, and any other topics that might be of interest to you (eg. Data Scraping). What are some workshops you would like to attend? Anything goes.	What is a data problem that interests you the most?
0	2/9/20 0:26	2020	MBA	1	Referral by Friend	Tensorflow	A/B testing and setting up experiments
1	2/10/20 16:33	2023	Computer Science	1	In-class advertisement	Website Analytics, Sentiment Analysis, Cleanin...	How can we design efficient metrics to gauge p...
2	2/11/20 8:26	2022	MechE	1	In-class advertisement	NaN	I would like to know more about how computatio...
3	2/11/20 22:43	2023	ILR	1	Referral by Friend	NaN	The ethics behind data sharing and privacy law...
4	2/12/20 17:41	2023	Food Science	1	Referral by Friend	artificial intelligence \nhuman behavior\necon...	how to predict human behavior using internet d...
...



However...

Most datasets are **messy**.

Datasets can be **huge**.

Datasets **may not make sense**.



Question

What are some ways in which data can be “*messy*”?



ATTENDANCE



Examples of Weird Data

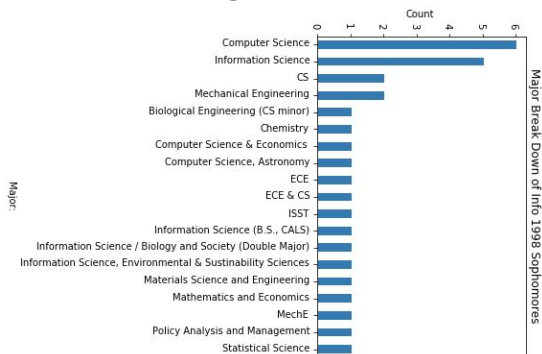
From the onboarding form!

Example 1: Let's find CS majors in INFO 1998.

Different cases:

- Computer Science
- CS
- Cs
- computer science
- CS and Math
- OR/CS

...goes on



Example 2: From INFO 1998

Example answers for 'What Year Are You?'

- 2002
- 1st
- Junor
- INFO SCI 2026

...goes on

Data Manipulation Techniques



Why should we manipulate data?

Ease of Use

Prevent calculation
errors

Capture True
Intentions



DataFrames

- **Pandas** (a Python library) offers **DataFrame** objects to help manage data in an orderly way
- Similar to Excel spreadsheets or SQL tables
- DataFrames provides functions for selecting & manipulating data



```
import pandas as pd
```



Data Manipulation Techniques (with Pandas)

- Filtering & Subsetting
- Concatenating
- Joining
- *Bonus*: Summarizing



Filtering vs. Subsetting

- Filters **rows**
- Focusing on data entries

Name	Year	Major
Merichel	2025	CS
Deniz	2026	CS
Mahi	2025	ORIE
Sri	2025	CS

Filtering

- Subsets **columns**
- Focusing on characteristics

Name	Year	Major
Merichel	2025	CS
Deniz	2026	CS
Mahi	2025	ORIE
Eric	2024	Math

Subsetting




Joining

Joins together two data frames on any specified key (fills in NaN = Not a Number otherwise). The index is the key here.

	Name
0	Merichel
1	Deniz
2	Mahi
3	Eric
4	Sri

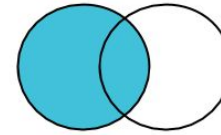
	Name	Age	Major
0	Sri	20	CS
1	Mahi	21	CS
3	Deniz	21	CS



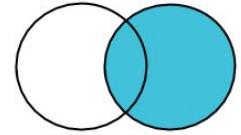
	Name	Age	Major
0	Merichel	NaN	NaN
1	Deniz	21	CS
2	Mahi	21	CS
3	Eric	Nan	NaN
4	Sri	20	CS

```
DataFrame.join(other, on=None, how='left', lsuffix='', rsuffix='', sort=False)
```

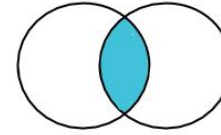
Types of Joins



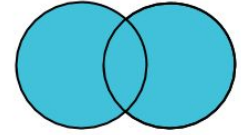
Left Join



Right Join



Inner Join



Full Outer Join

ID	X1	ID	X2
1	a1	2	b1
2	a2	3	b2

Inner Join

ID	X1	X2
2	a2	b1

Outer Join

ID	X1	X2
1	a1	NA
2	a2	b1
3	NA	b2

Left Join

ID	X1	X2
1	a1	NA
2	a2	b1

Right Join

ID	X1	X2
2	a2	b1
3	NA	b2



Concatenating

Combines together two data frames, either row-wise or column-wise

Name	Sex	Major
Varun	M	CS
Eric	M	Math

Name	Sex	Major
Mahi	F	ORIE
Deniz	F	CS



Name	Sex	Major
Varun	M	CS
Eric	M	Math
Mahi	F	ORIE
Deniz	F	CS

```
pandas.concat(objs, axis=0, join='outer', ignore_index=False, keys=None,  
levels=None, names=None, verify_integrity=False, sort=False, copy=True)
```



Bonus: Summarizing

- Gives a quantitative overview of the dataset
- Useful for understanding and exploring the dataset!

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
>>> s.describe()
count      3.0
mean       2.0
std        1.0
min        1.0
25%        1.5
50%        2.0
75%        2.5
max        3.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['a', 'a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> s.describe()
count      4
unique      3
top         a
freq        2
dtype: object
```

Above: stats made easy

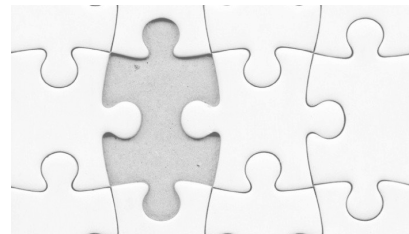


Data Imputation



Dealing with missing data

Datasets are usually incomplete. We can solve this by:



Leaving out samples
with missing data

Data imputation

Randomly Replacing NaNs

Using summary statistics

Using predictive models



1: Leaving out samples with missing values

- Option: Remove NaN values by removing specific samples or features
- **Beware** not to remove too many samples or features!
 - Information about the dataset is lost each time you do this



2: Data Imputation

3 main techniques to impute data:

1. Randomly replacing NaNs
2. Using summary statistics
3. Using regression, clustering, and other advanced techniques



2.1: Randomly replacing NaNs

- **This is not good - don't do it**
- Replacing NaNs with random values adds unwanted and unstructured noise



2.2: Using summary statistics

non-categorical data

- Works well with small datasets
- Fast and simple
- Does not account for correlations & uncertainties
- e.g. mean vs. median, average

categorical data

- Using mode works with categorical data (only theoretical)
- But it introduces **bias** in the dataset

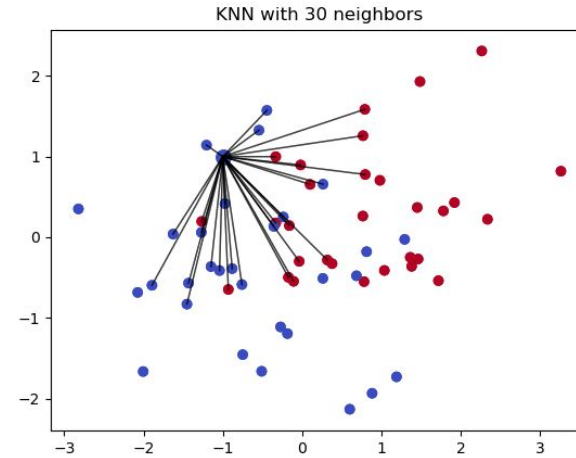
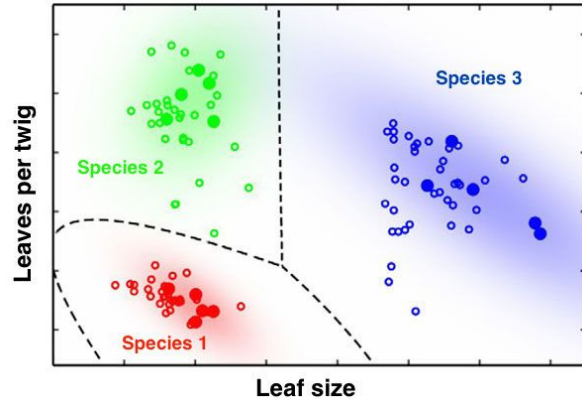
```
>> an_array.mean(axis=1) # computes means for each row
```

```
>> an_array.median() # default is axis=0
```



2.3: Using Regression / Clustering

- Use other variables to predict the missing values
 - Through regression, clustering, KNN...
- Doesn't include an error term, so it's not clear how confident the prediction is



Other Techniques



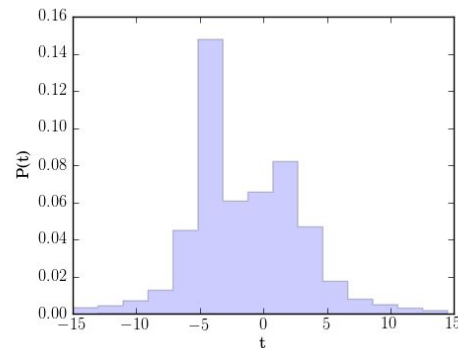
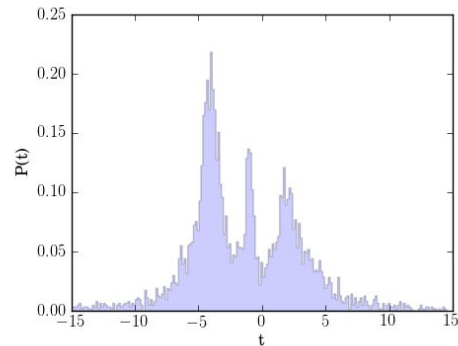
Technique 1: Binning

What?

Makes continuous data categorical by lumping ranges of data into discrete “levels”

Why?

Applicable to problems like (third-degree) price discrimination



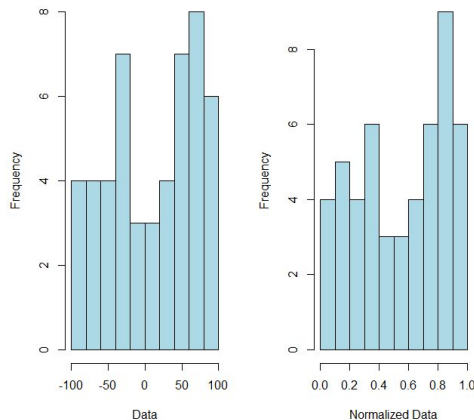
Technique 2: Normalizing

What?

Turns the data into values between 0 and 1

Why?

Easy comparison between different features that may have different scales. Necessary for models with distance metrics.



Technique 3: Standardizing

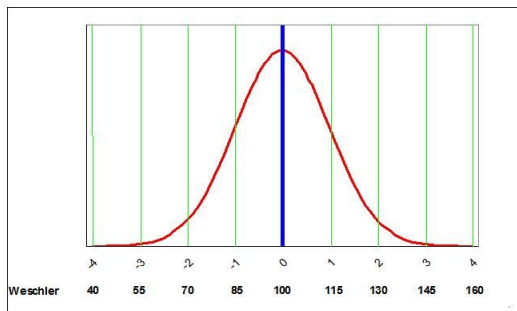
What?

Turns the data into a normal distribution with mean = 0 and SD = 1

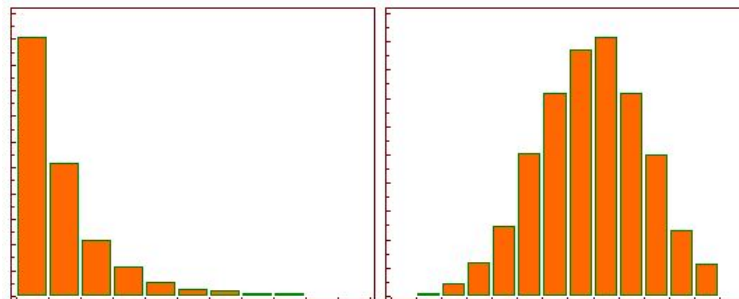
Why?

Meet model assumptions of normal data; act as a benchmark since the majority of data is normal; curving grades.

Standardizing



Log transformation



Others include square root, cubic root, reciprocal, square, cube...

Technique 4: Ordering

What?

Converts categorical data that is inherently ordered into a numerical scale

Why?

Numerical inputs often facilitate analysis

Example

January → 1
February → 2
March → 3
...



Technique 5: Dummy Variables

What?

Creates a binary variable for each category in a categorical variable

plant	is a tree
aspen	1
poison ivy	0
grass	0
oak	1
corn	0



Technique 6: Feature Engineering

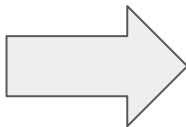
What?

Generates new features which may provide additional information to the user and to the model

Why?

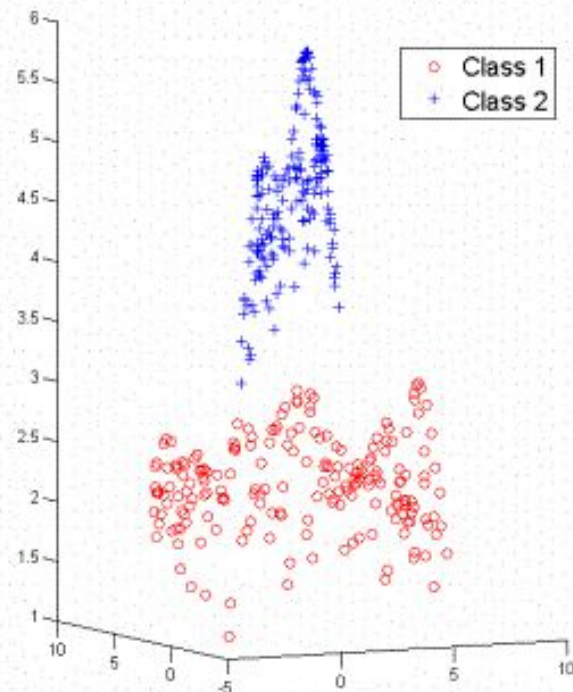
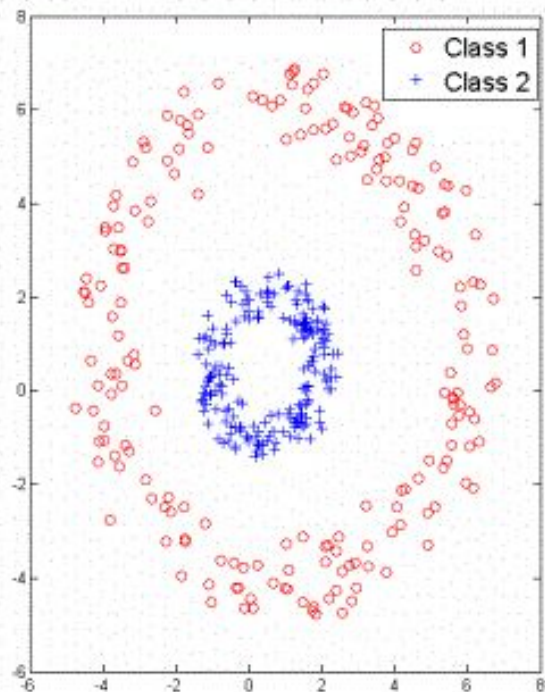
You may add new columns/dimensions of your own design to derive more meaningful relationships in your analysis!

ID	Num
0001	2
0002	4
0003	6



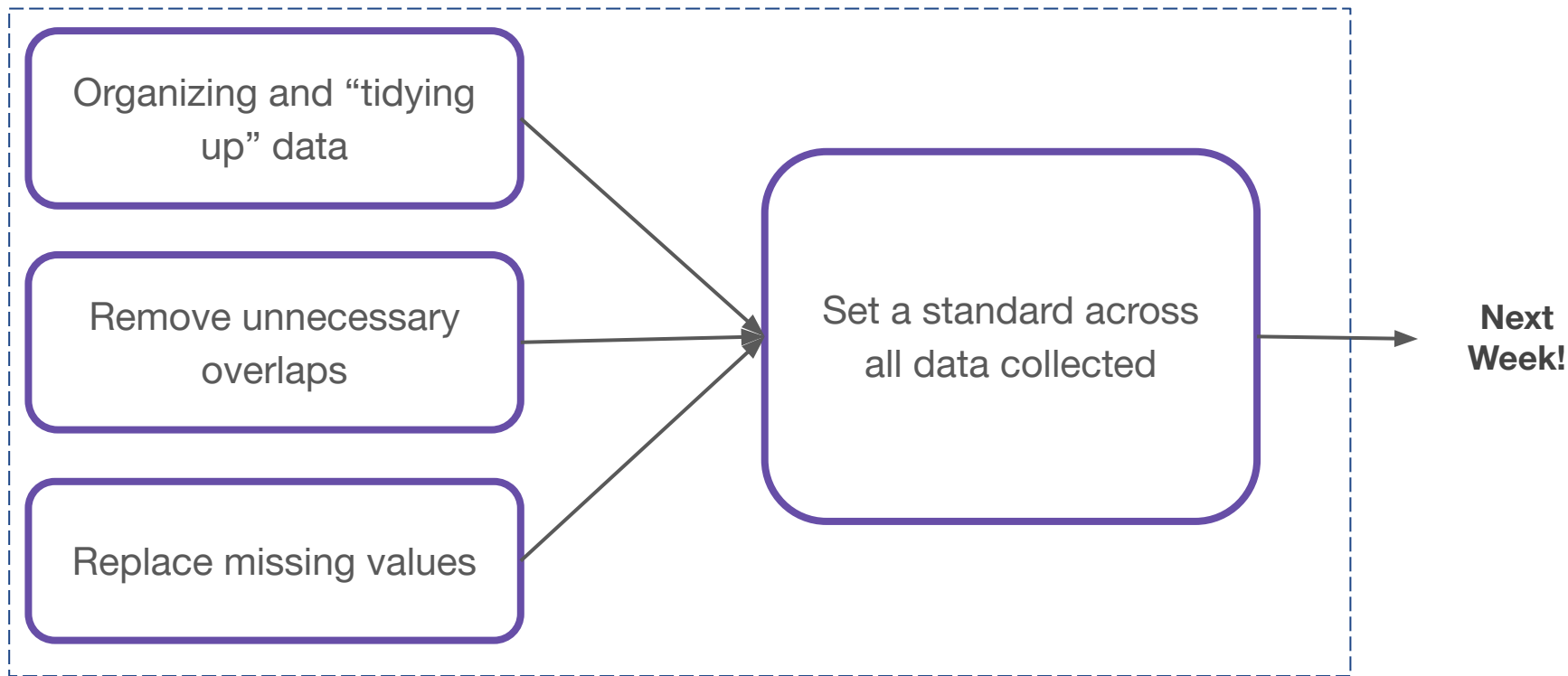
ID	Num	Half	SQ
0001	2	1	4
0002	4	2	16
0003	6	3	36

Example: Feature Engineering



Summary

Today



Demo



Coming Up

- **Assignment 2:** Due at 11:59pm on Wednesday, September 25th
- Submit **Assignment 1** by Friday night!
- **Next Lecture:** Data Visualization
- Start thinking about project groups! Feel free to group up after class or send out potential project ideas on Ed.



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