



2_2. Hands on



One step back to get inertia

Hardware



Data

Software

JupyterLab	Google Colab	Zeppelin
JetBrains DataLore	Kaggle	Mode Notebooks
Observable	Databricks notebooks	Visual Studio Code
Amazon SageMaker	CoCalc	Hex
Nextjournal	DataCamp Workspace	Deepnote

Kaggle	Google Dataset Search	DrivenData
UC Irvine Machine Learning	Dataworld	Data.gov
Topcoder	GitHub	FiveThirtyEight
InnoCentive	Awesome-public datasets	Zindi
Data hub	KDnuggets	Tianchi
World Bank	Open data portal	Dataportals
HackerEarth	HackerRank	CodaLab

Exploratory Data Analysis

The Essence of Exploratory Data Analysis

GARBAGE IN,
GARBAGE OUT.

It is crucial to invest time and effort in **data cleaning, preprocessing, and validation** to minimize the impact of "garbage" data on the overall analysis or decision-making process.

Data Cleaning and Preprocessing Steps

Exploratory Data Analysis

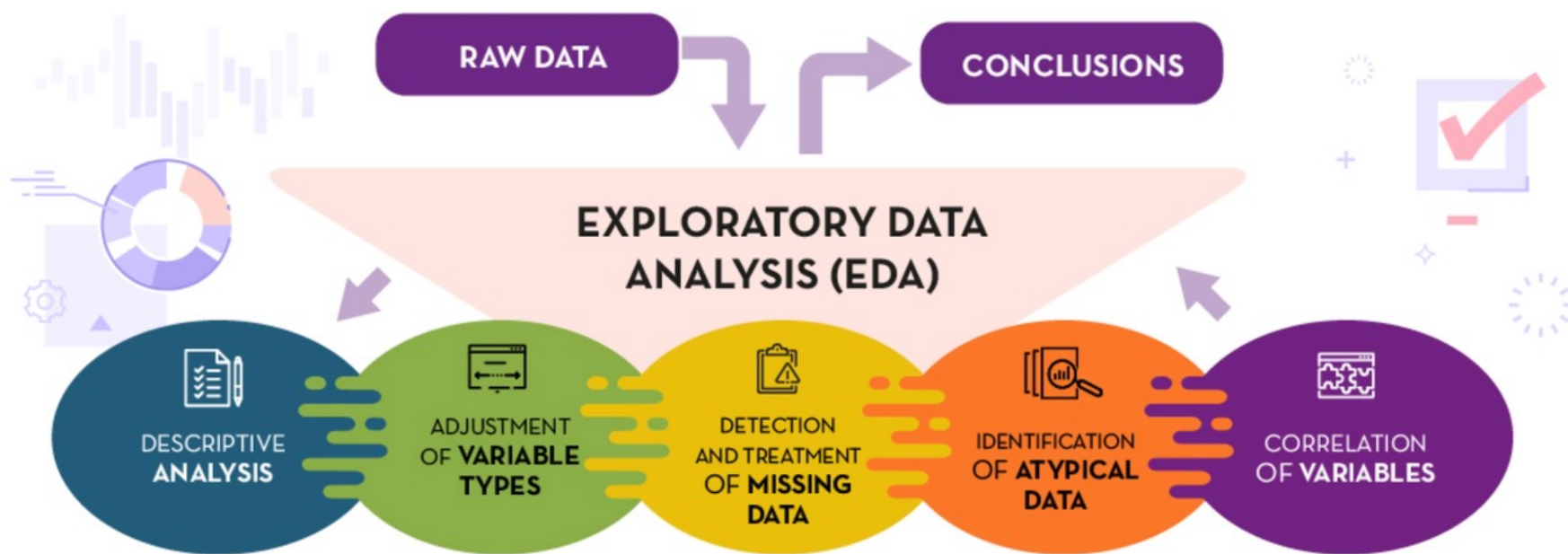


Image Credit: <https://datos.gob.es/en/documentacion/practical-introductory-guide-exploratory-data-analysis>

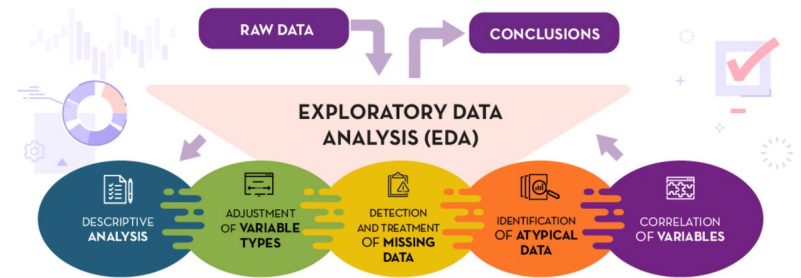
o. Methodology

- A practical case
- R / Python / Excel / ...
- Not efficient code, but illustrative
- Database:

url =

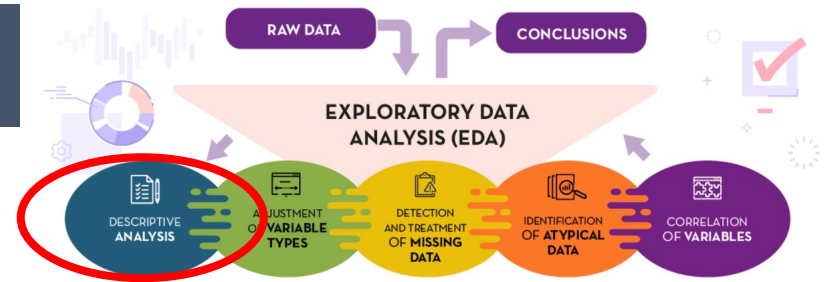
'https://github.com/DIAGNijmegen/picai_labels/blob/main/cinical_information/marksheet.csv?raw=true'

- Import libraries and packages



Exploratory Data Analysis

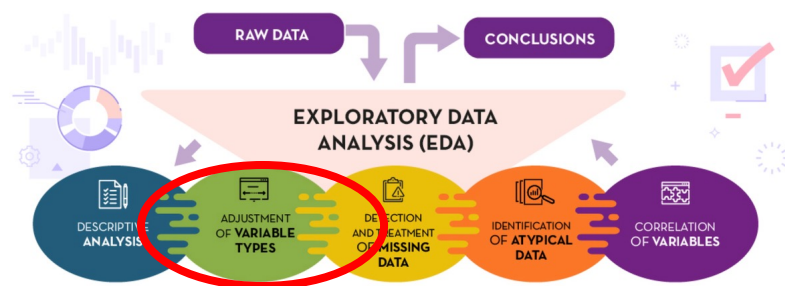
1. Descriptive Analysis



- We will apply **descriptive statistics functions** to explore the structure of the data set and examine the data and variables it presents.
- It will be very useful to use **certain graphic representations** that will help you understand the shape of the data distributions.

Exploratory Data Analysis

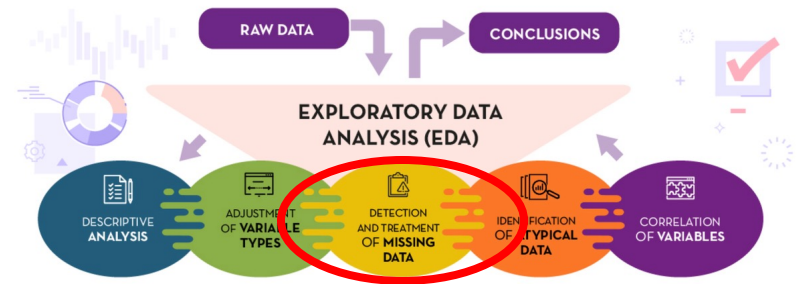
2. Variable Types



- After loading the data into the work environment, you must verify that each variable has been stored with the **corresponding value type**.
- Usual types of tabular variables:
 - **numeric**: stores numbers that can be float or integers.
 - **character**: holds text strings.
 - **categorical**: contains a limited number of categories.
 - **logical** or boolean: binary variables (TRUE/FALSE or 0/1).
 - **date**: stores specific time intervals.

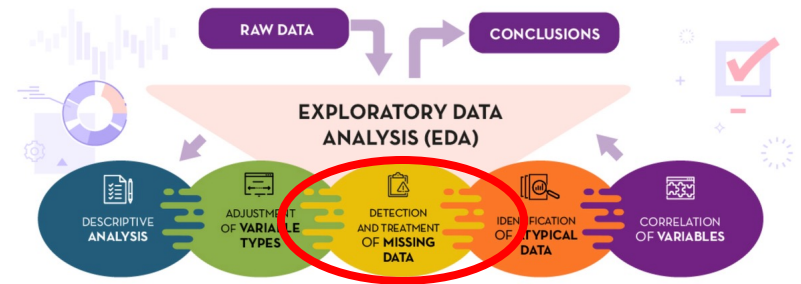
Exploratory Data Analysis

3. Missing Data



- Dealing with data sets in which there are **missing data** can cause **problems when applying different statistical analysis or generating graphical representations.**
- In order to avoid future problems, it is necessary to learn how to detect and apply some type of **treatment.**

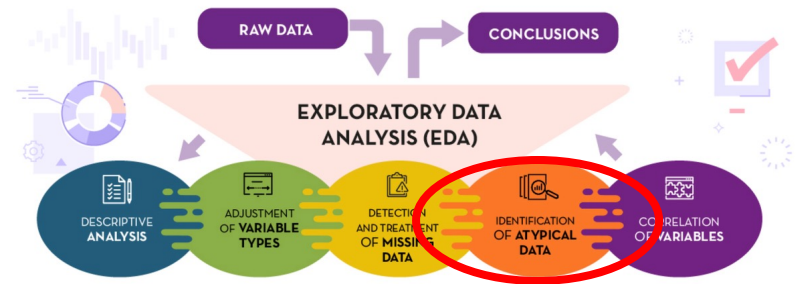
3. Missing Data



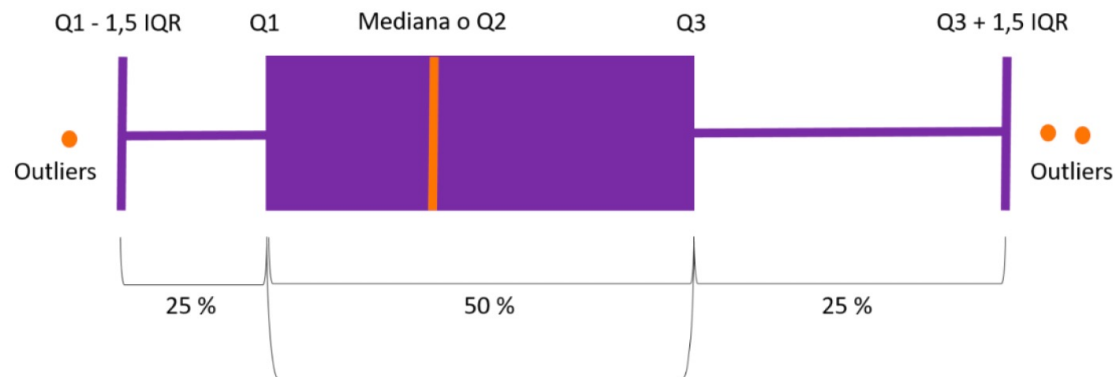
- There are several ways to deal with missing values:
 - **Fill in** the values with the mean, median or the most frequent value of the variable.
 - **Fill in** missing values with the value directly before or after them in the row or column.
 - **Replace** all missing data with 0, if they are numerical values.
 - **Delete rows** that have missing values, as long as the data set is large enough.
 - **Eliminate variables** that present a percentage greater than 50% of missing data.

Exploratory Data Analysis

4. Atypical Data. Outliers

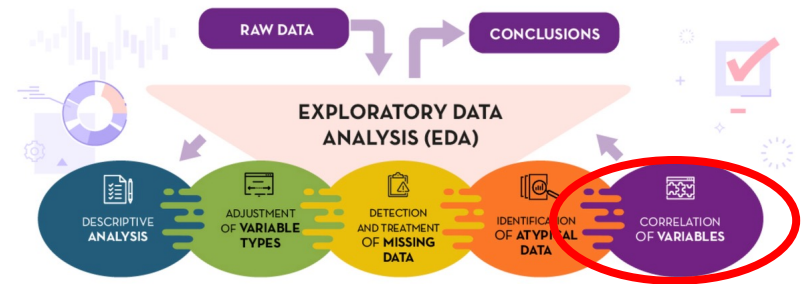


- An **outlier** value is an observation that is significantly different from the rest of the data presented by a variable, of such magnitude that it can be considered an **anomalous value**.
- IQR-based** or **Percentile** methods.



Exploratory Data Analysis

5. Correlation Analysis



- **Correlation** determines the linear relationship between two or more variables, that is, the strength and direction of a possible relationship between variables.



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