## FOSE1025 — Scientific Computing

Week 6 Lecture 1: Cleaning Data

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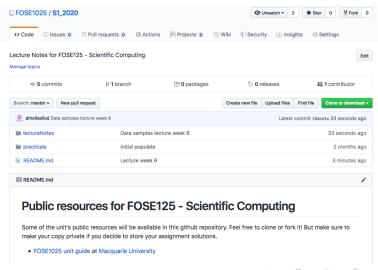
### Programme

- Review: Excel for Science
- Cleaning Data

#### Reading

 LinkedIn Learning — Excel 2016: Cleaning up Your Data https://www.linkedin.com/learning/excel-2016-cleaning-up-your-data

# FOSE1025's public github page

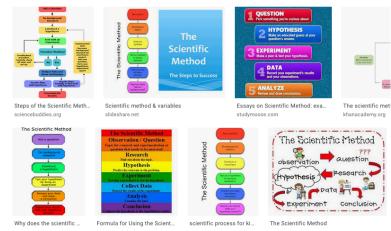


Review: Excel for Science Cleaning Data

## Programme

- Review: Excel for Science
  - Data Exploration
- 2 Cleaning Data

### The Scientific Method



Some results of a Google image search with the words "scientific" and "method" — 1 April 2020.

## Excel to Manage Data in Science

We are covering these aspects in FOSE1025:

- Import data from external files (e.g. CSV) Week 3.
- Explore the data Week 4.
- Clean the data Week 6.
- Preprocess, transform the data Week 7.
- Analyse, summarise, interpret the data Week 8.

## Importing Data

#### CSV — Comma Separated Values

- In practice, the file could use other delimiters: tab, semicolon (;), blank space, ...
- Some times, the data fields are determined by the width.

#### Data Types

- Numbers
- Text
- Dates
- Currency
- ...



Review: Excel for Science Cleaning Data

## Example CSV File

(The lecturer will demo how to import this)

#### biostats.csv from

https://people.sc.fsu.edu/jburkardt/data/csv/csv.html

Diego Mollá

| "Name",   | "Sex", " | Age", | "Height (in)" | , "Weight                    | (lbs)" |
|-----------|----------|-------|---------------|------------------------------|--------|
| "Alex",   | "M" ,    | 41,   | 74,           | 170                          |        |
| "Bert",   | "M" ,    | 42,   | 68,           | 166                          |        |
| "Carl",   | "M" ,    | 32,   | 70,           | 155                          |        |
| "Dave",   | "M" ,    | 39,   | 72,           | 167                          |        |
| "Elly",   | "F",     | 30,   | 66,           | 124                          |        |
| "Fran",   | "F",     | 33,   | 66,           | 115                          |        |
| "Gwen",   | "F",     | 26,   | 64,           | 121                          |        |
| "Hank",   | "M" ,    | 30,   | 71,           | 158                          |        |
| "lvan",   | "M",     | 53,   | 72,           | 175                          |        |
| "Jake",   | "M",     | 32,   | 69,           | 143                          |        |
| "Kate",   | "F",     | 47,   | 69,           | 139                          |        |
| "Luke",   | "M" ,    | 34,   | 72,           | 163                          |        |
| " Myra" , | "F",     | 23,   | 62,           | 98                           |        |
| "Neil",   | "M",     | 36,   | 75,           | 160                          |        |
| "Omar",   | "M" ,    | 38,   | 70, ←□→       | <b>4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1</b> |        |

W06L1: Cleaning

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#### Tables in Excel

(The lecturer will demo how to create and manipulate Excel tables)

- Tables are the fundamental data structure.
- Each row indicates a data sample.
- Each column indicates a type of data.
  - Number, string, date, etc.
  - Categorical data: when there is a pre-determined set of values.

|    | A      | В     | С       | D             | E              |
|----|--------|-------|---------|---------------|----------------|
| 1  | Name   | "Sex" | "Age" ☑ | "Height (in)" | "Weight (lbs)" |
|    | Alex , | "M"   | 41      | 74            | 170            |
| 3  | Bert   | "M"   | 42      | 68            | 166            |
| 4  | Carl   | "M"   | 32      | 70            | 155            |
| 5  | Dave   | "M"   | 39      | 72            | 167            |
| 6  | Elly   | "F"   | 30      | 66            | 124            |
| 7  | Fran   | "F"   | 33      | 66            | 115            |
| 8  | Gwen   | "F"   | 26      | 64            | 121            |
| 9  | Hank   | "M"   | 30      | 71            | 158            |
| 10 | Ivan   | "M"   | 53      | 72            | 175            |
| 11 | Jake   | "M"   | 32      | 69            | 143            |
| 12 | Kate   | "F"   | 47      | 69            | 139            |
| 13 | Luke   | "M"   | 34      | 72            | 163            |
| 14 | Myra   | "F"   | 23      | 62            | 98             |
| 15 | Neil   | "M"   | 36      | 75            | 160            |
| 16 | Omar   | "M"   | 38      | 70            | 145            |
| 17 | Page   | "F"   | 31      | 67            | 135            |
| 18 | Quin   | "M"   | 29      | 71            | 176            |
| 19 | Ruth   | "F"   | 28      | 65            | 131            |
| 20 |        |       |         |               |                |

Question: What are the data types of each column?

Review: Excel for Science Cleaning Data

## Programme

- Review: Excel for Science
- Cleaning Data

#### Text as Unstructured Data

- Much of the information you find is input in text.
- People can understand text very easily . . .
- but not machines!
- Text is often called a kind of unstructured data.
- But Excel can help find structure from text.





### Some Useful Text Functions

 $\begin{array}{lll} \text{CH-05.xlsx From} & \text{https://www.linkedin.com/learning/excel-2016-cleaning-up-your-data/use-text-functions} \\ \text{Name} & \text{Description} \end{array}$ 

| LOWER<br>PROPER<br>UPPER                             | Converts all text to lowercase Capitalizes only letters than start the entry or follow a space or punctuation Converts all text to uppercase   |
|--|--|
| REPLACE<br>SUBSTITUTE<br>REPT                        | Replaces characters within text, based on content, not on character position Replaces characters within text, based on character position, not on content Repeats text a given number of times   |
| LEFT<br>MID<br>RIGHT                                 | Returns the leftmost characters from a text value Returns a specific number of characters from a text string starting at the position you specify Returns the rightmost characters from a text value   |
| FIND<br>SEARCH<br>EXACT                              | Finds one text value within another (case-sensitive) Finds one text value within another (not case-sensitive) Checks to see if two text values are identical   |
| LEN<br>TEXT<br>VALUE                                 | Returns the number of characters in a text string Formats a number and converts it to text Converts a text argument to a number  |
| CLEAN<br>TRIM  | Removes all nonprintable characters from text<br>Removes spaces from text  |
| CONCATENATE<br>CONCAT<br>DOLLAR<br>FIXED<br>TEXTJOIN | Joins several text items into a cell Joins several text items into a cell Converts a number to text, using the \$ (dollar) currency format Formats a number as text with a fixed number of decimals Joins several text items into a cell using a delimiter |

## The Peril of Manual Data Input

- Manual input creates spelling errors.
- Excel has spell checking tools but it is not always useful.
- Spelling errors can be problematic with categorical data.
  - Can be detected by sorting and exploring.

#### Fixing spelling errors

#### Option 1

- Sort by categorical column.
- 2 Explore and fix.
- Re-sort by original criteria.

#### Option 2

- Apply filter.
- Explore and fix.
- Remove filter.

# Example: Correct Multiple Misspellings

(The lecturer will demo how to correct spelling mistakes in this table)

CH-06.xlsx HR List worksheet: watch the video

https://www.linkedin.com/learning/excel-2016-cleaning-up-your-data/correct-multiple-misspellings

| Employee Name       | Building | Department                  | Benefits | Salary  | Job Rating |
|---------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|---------|------------|
| Baker, Barney       | Taft     | Executive Education         |          | 68,565  | 3          |
| Barton, Barry       | North    | Enviromental Health/Safety  |          | 91,140  | 2          |
| Trevino, Gary       | South    | Professional Training Group | DMR      | 71,828  | 1          |
| King, Marye         | West     | Operations                  | R        | 57,158  | 2          |
| Adkins, Michael     | North    | Quality Assurance           | DM       | 68,625  | 5          |
| Fisher, Maria       | North    | Quality Assurance           |          | 74,295  | 4          |
| Knox, Lori          | North    | Quality Assurance           | DMR      | 110,340 | 3          |
| Allison, Timothy    | Main     | Operations                  |          | 71,280  | 1          |
| Rios, Fredrick      | North    | Enviromental Health/Safety  | DMR      | 86,910  | 3          |
| Maynard, Susan      | South    | Executive Education         |          | 119,070 | 1          |
| Bullock, Greg       | North    | Manufacturing               |          | 70,020  | 4          |
| Ellis, Brenda       | West     | Peptide Chemistry           |          | 96,645  | 4          |
| Castro, Christopher | Main     | Engineering/Maintenance     |          | 44,136  | 5          |
| George, Jessica     | North    | Process Development         | M        | 69,540  | 5          |
| Rodgers, Daniel     | Mane     | Manufacturing               | DMR      | 107,730 | 2          |
| man or other        |          |                             |          |         |            |

## Parsing Text Using Text to Columns Feature

(The lecturer will demo how to use the "text to columns" feature)

- Some columns have complex text that needs to be parsed.
- Excel can parse the text of a column and split it into several columns.
- It's a bit like when you import a text file.

 $CH-05.xlsx;\ watch\ the\ video\ https://www.linkedin.com/learning/excel-2016-cleaning-up-your-data/split-data-into-properties of the video\ https://www.linkedin.com/learning-up-your-data/split-data-into-properties of the video\ https://www.linkedin.com/learning-up-your-data-into-properties of the video\ https://www.linkedin.com/learning-up-your-da$ 

columns-with-the-text-to-columns-feature

|    | D                  | E | F | G                      |
|----|--------------------|---|---|------------------------|
| 1  | Contact            |   |   | City, State Zip        |
| 2  | Baker, Mark        |   |   | Boulder, CO 80304      |
| 3  | Hansen, Sheila R.  |   |   | Kenton, OH 43326       |
| 4  | Fier, Marilyn      |   |   | Indianapolis, IN 49875 |
| 5  | Morris, Mark T.    |   |   | Bardstown, KY 40004    |
| 6  | Björling, Jussi    |   |   | Nyack, NY 10348        |
| 7  | Long, Ryan L.      |   |   | Arvada, CO 80002       |
| 8  | Fitzgerald, Jackie |   |   | Wheat Ridge, CO 80033  |
| 9  | Muti, Riccardo     |   |   | Pueblo, CO 81008       |
| 10 | Tidwell, Liesl     |   |   | Cupertino, CA 94014    |
| 11 | Eaton, Jeffrey     |   |   | Westminster, CO 80234  |
| 12 | Chambers, Karen Q. |   |   | Cincinnati, OH 45220   |
| 12 | Dance Dance        |   |   | Walnut Crook CA 94596  |

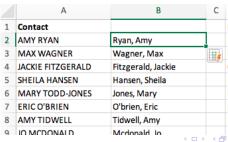


## The Magic of Flash Fill

- Flash Fill is one of Excel's most powerful and least known features.
- Uses AI techniques to try to predict how you want to parse the text.
- Looks like magic, and sometimes might not work for your task.

CH-05.xlsx; watch the video https://www.linkedin.com/learning/excel-2016-cleaning-up-your-data/use-flash-fill-for-

faster-combining-and-splitting



## Take-home Messages

- Excel as a tool to manage data in science.
- Excel tables.
- Fixing problems from manual data input.
- Importing text.
- Text to columns feature.
- Flash Fill.

#### What's Next

- Week 7 lecture: Transforming Data
- Week 7, Friday 24 April: Communicator Hurdle