

# Data, Metadata

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# Basic structure for analysis

## The data matrix

	Weight	Height	Sex	Eyes
John	85	1.85	M	azul
	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.

Point cloud  
(video)

Rows: Individuals (study units) ( $i1...in$ )

Columns: Variables (characteristics of individuals) ( $X1..Xk$ )

Cells: Value of variables for individuals ( $xik$ )

# Type of variables

- Numerical: Quantitative, measure

## Categorization

### Discretization

continuous (real quantity):

discrete (natural quantity):

Mean/StDev  
Histograms

Weight, Height

Age, shoes size

- Categorical: Qualitative, adjective

(eventually codified)

Ordinal (ordering over modalities):

Binary (two modalities):

Nominal (unordered modalities):

Percentages  
Tables  
BarPlots

Socioeconomic status

wear glasses

Hair color

- Date: Special formats, only some softwares

- Other variables

(no standard, rarely used in standard data mining applications)

- Fuzzy variables

Loss information

- Distributional variables

- Interval variables/Ratio variables (means, standard dev, dotplots)

- Textual data

Better  
avoid

RE  
Categori  
zation

# From Data to Decisional Knowledge

**DATA**  **INFORMATION**

Home View

Clipboard: Paste, Cut, Copy

Font: Courier New, 11, Bold, Italic, Underline, Text Color, Background Color

Paragraph: Bulleted List, Numbered List, Decrease Indent, Increase Indent, Paragraph Style

Insert: Picture, Paint drawing, Date and time, Insert object

Editing: Find, Replace, Select all

3 2 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

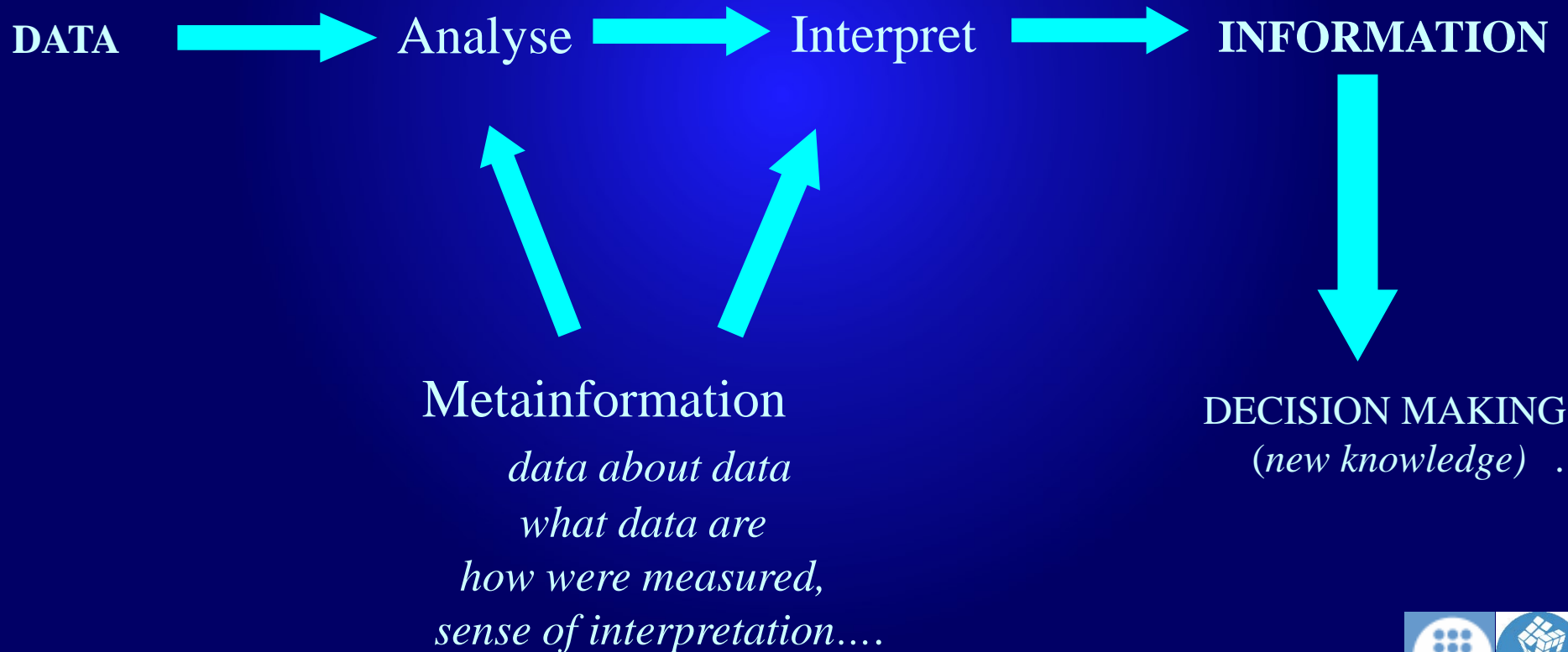
```

| ( ( 0 5 5 300 300 0 0 35 35 0 2 2
      0 0 0 0 1 1 ? ? ? 500
      500 0 -25 -4 21 0 0 0 50 50 0
      36 0 -36 ) )
( ( 6 6 0 300 300 0 0 0 0 3 3 0
      0 38 38 0 0 0 ? ? ? 500
      500 0 -25 -25 0 0 0 0 50 50 0
      24 30 6 ) )
( ( 5 5 0 300 78 -222 36 40 4 5 5 0
      0 0 0 0 0 0 ? ? ? 500
      200 -300 1.72 3.24 1.52 0 6 6 50 18 -
      32 21 42 21 ) )
( ( 6 6 0 300 33 -267 0 35 35 4 4 0
      41 47 6 1 3 2 ? ? ? 500 80
      -420 -25 -8.75 16.25 0 5 5 50 26 -24 39
      60 21 ) )
( ( 7 6 -1 82 52 -30 40 44 4 2 4 2
      38 53 15 0 6 6 ? ? ? 340
      183 -157 15.09 8.31 -6.78 2 5 3 43 28 -
      15 39 39 0 ) )
( ( 0 5 5 300 100 -200 0 30 30 0 3 3
      0 54 54 0 6 6 ? ? ? 500
      210 -290 -25 5 30 0 4 4 50 20 -
      30 30 0 -30 ) )
( ( 0 0 0 300 300 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
      0 0 0 0 0 0 ? ? ? 500
      500 0 -25 -25 0 0 0 0 50 50 0
      0 0 0 ) )
( ( 6 5 -1 60 120 60 11 15 4 4 4 0
      55 53 -2 10 6 -4 ? ? ? 300
      220 -80 -0.11 2.49 2.6 6 6 0 7 9 2

```

# From Data to Decisional Knowledge

**DATA**  **INFORMATION**



# Metadata

Data Origin: Secondary source/Primary

Inclusion criteria: Representativity? Target?

Size of data:  $n \times K$  ( $n > 10K$ ?)

All variables:

- What is it measuring (Measuring tool or procedure)
- Measuring unit
- Representation of missing data
- Meaning of variable

Quantitative variables:

- Range of possible values

Qualitative variables:

- Set of possible modalities
- Representation of modalities
- Meaning of modalities

Role of variables: Response/Explanatory

Still an open problem

Software do not support

- External project documentation manually managed
- Relational Data Base for very complex Data Matrices [Gibert, MMR 92]

Gibert, K., & Marti-Recober, M. (1992). A System for Production and Analysis of Statistical Reports. In *Computational Statistics* (pp. 363-368). Physica-Verlag HD.

# Metadata File

url: [www.xxx.ssss.www](http://www.xxx.ssss.www)

Inclusion criteria: *People in [18,65] years, no hard attacks, no smoking, no cholesterol, married, with sons or daughters....*

n: *nro of rows*

K: *nro of columns*

Variable	Modalities	meaning	Type	Measuring unit	Missing code	Measuring procedure	Range	Role
Age		Age of marriage	Num	years	“*”		[1,105]	Explanatory
Sex		Gender	Quali		Unknown			Explanatory
	M	Male						
	H	Female						
FeC		Level of Iron in blood	Num	µg/dl	NA	Biochemical analysis on blood sample measuring transferrine .....	[30, 200]	Explanatory
Anemy		The person has anemy diagnosis	Boolean		Unknown	Levels of Fec<xxx and .....		Response



# First insight to Data

- Look at Metadata
- Determine rows and columns to be kept for the analysis
- Basic descriptive analysis of remanining variables
  - Inspect anomalies, errors, missing data, outliers
- First report about data quality
- Preprocessing
- Verify after each processing step
- Final descriptive analysis (*report data improvements*)

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**Karina Gibert**

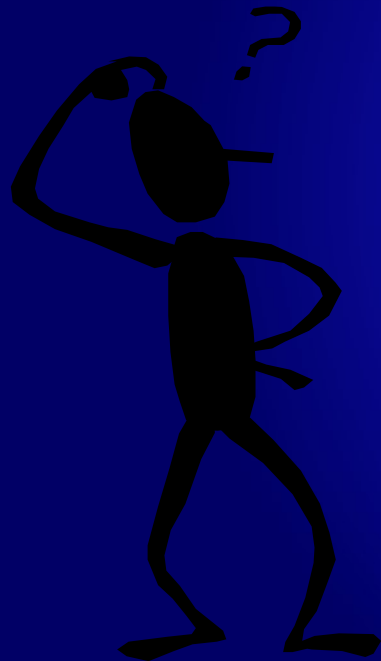
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***Are there any questions?...***