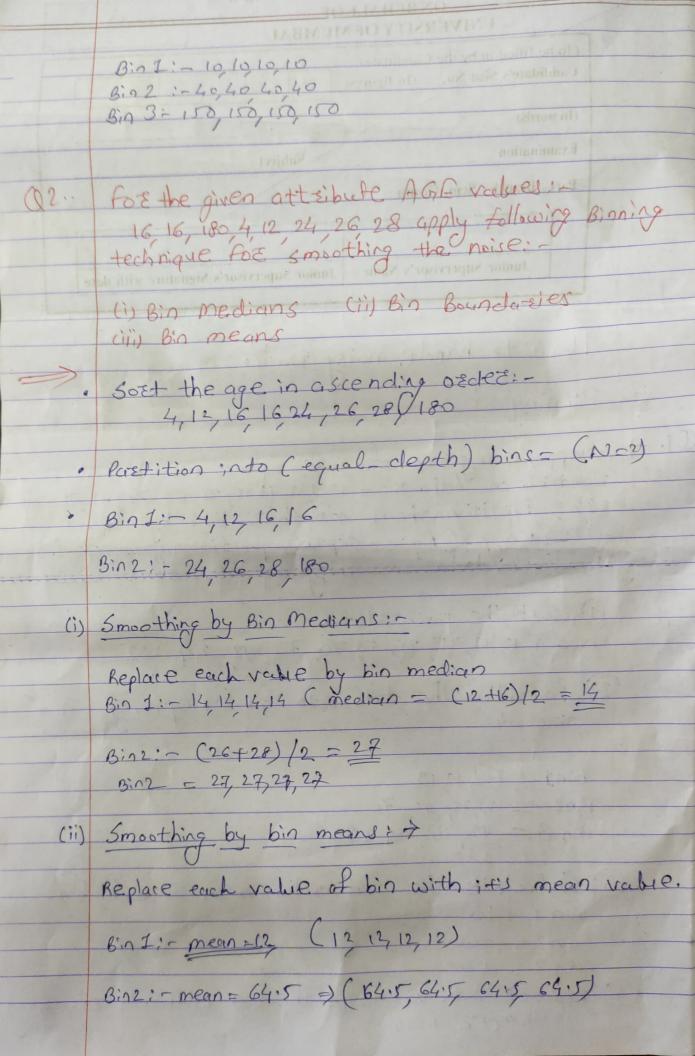
How to hande noisy Data >
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1 Bioning:
Q1. > Suppose a group of sales price records has been
Sorted ox tollows: - 6912 131525 00 70 71 91 224
232, Pactition them into three bins by equal
- Leeguency (Equi-depth) partitioning method
232, Paztition them into three bins by equal -frequency (Equi-depth) paztitioning method. Peztorm data smoothing by bin mean.
1) Sort the given dota
6,9,12,13,15,25,70,72,92,204,232
2) Parishan than did it is a single of
6,9,12,13, 15, 25, 50, 70, 72 92 204 232 2) Paritition the data into equal frequency bin of size -4
Bineso (20+28) 10 = 28
Bin1 = 69,1213
Bin2 = 15,25,50,70 $Bin3 = 72,92,204,232$
01/102 12,001,702
3 Calculate the arithmetic mean of each bin
Bin 1 = 10
Bin 2 = 40 (01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 0
Bin3 = 150
(I) Replace each value in the bin with it's respective
4) Replace each value in the bin with it's respective



Utili) smoothing by bin boundaries,: -In this method. the min of mase values of the bean boundarsies is found and each value is replaced with it's nearest value either min or Bin 12 - 4, 16, 16, 16 Big 2: - 84 24 24 180 Different approches of binning: a) Equal width (distance) paztitioning => bin_width:> (move value - min. value) / N b) Equal -depth (frequency) pastitioning or Equal The entire range is divided into N' intervals, each containing approximately the same no of samples: