

How to deal with data?

IFT6758, Fall 2020; Lecture 1





Data is variable



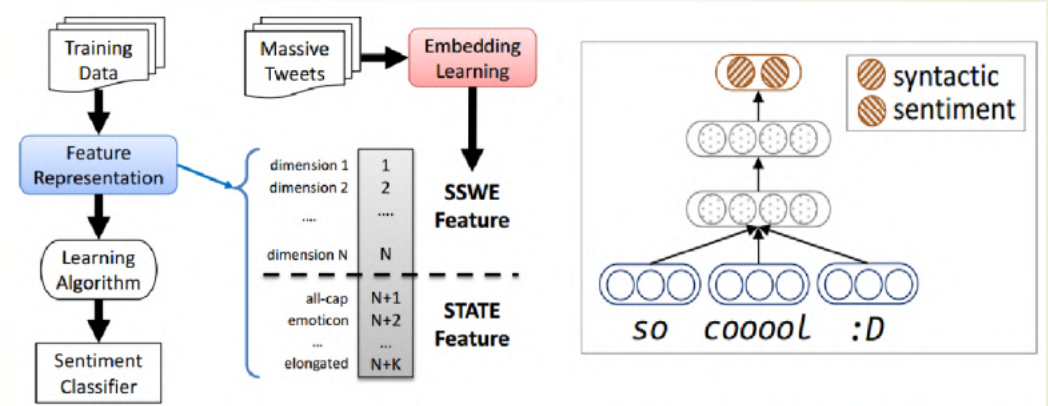
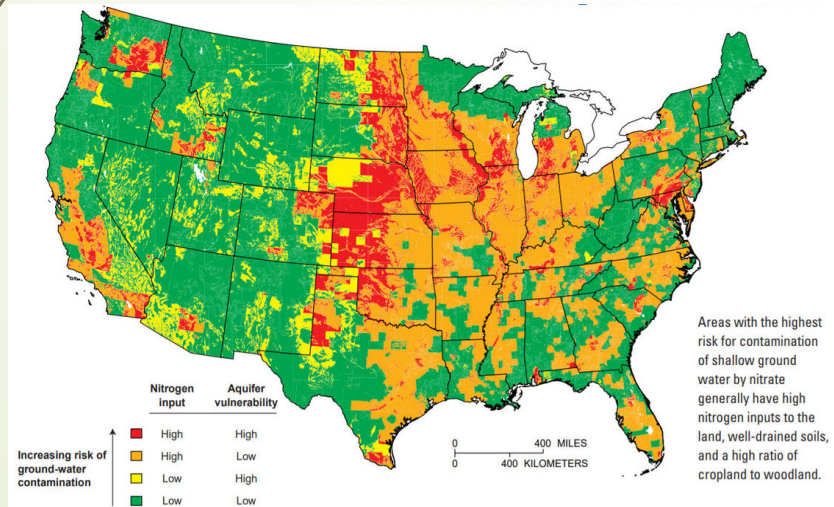
Data is variable

- Data are the result of deliberate human intervention



Data is variable

- Data are the result of deliberate human intervention
- Data is varied across domains and within domains





Data wrangling





Data wrangling

- ➡ Data (+ people who collect them) are varied



Data wrangling

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 - Some amount of preparation is always needed.



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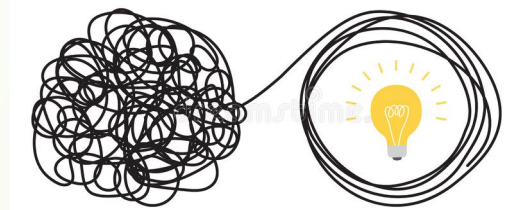
Data wrangling

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 - Reading: How to share data with a statistician
Tidy data

Data wrangling

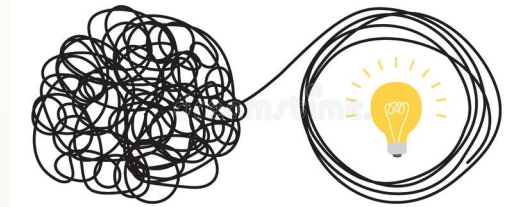
- Data (+ people who collect them) are varied
 - Some amount of preparation is always needed.
- Example: tidying data, a small part of Data Cleaning process
 - Reading: [How to share data with a statistician](#)
[Tidy data](#)
[Tidy data in Python](#)

You just got some data



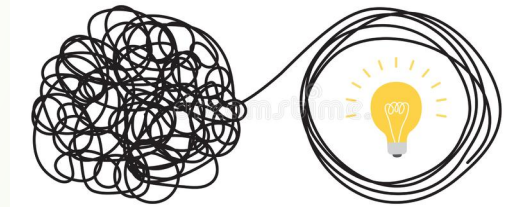
You just got some data

- Understand what the variables are



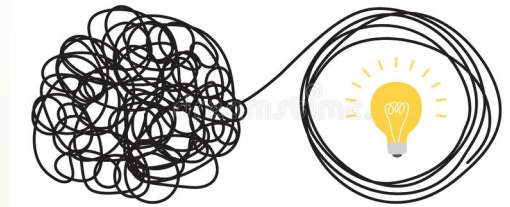
You just got some data

- Understand what the variables are
- Manage column types



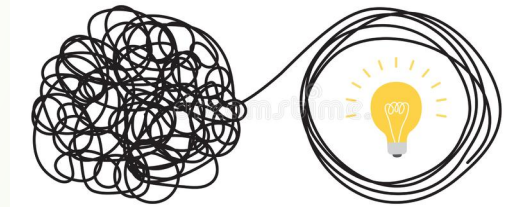
You just got some data

- Understand what the variables are
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- Handle missing values




You just got some data

- Understand what the variables are
- Manage column types
- Handle missing values
- Join, reorganize, and tidy





Understand the data: Metadata

- What do the tables mean?
 - What do the columns mean?
 - How were the data collected?
- 

Understand the data: Metadata

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- What do the columns mean?
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employee_id	first_name	last_name	nin	department_id
44	Simon	Martinez	HH 45 09 73 D	1
45	Thomas	Goldstein	SA 75 35 42 B	2
46	Eugene	Comelsen	NE 22 63 82	2
47	Andrew	Petculescu	XY 29 87 61 A	1
48	Ruth	Stadick	MA 12 89 36 A	15
49	Bary	Scardelis	AT 20 73 18	2
50	Sidney	Hunter	HW 12 94 21 C	6
51	Jeffrey	Evans	LX 13 26 39 B	6
52	Doris	Bemdt	YA 49 88 11 A	3
53	Diane	Eaton	BE 08 74 68 A	1
54	Bonnie	Hall	WW 53 77 68 A	15
55	Taylor	Li	ZE 55 22 80 B	1

Data

Metadata

Column	Data Type	Description
employee_id	int	Primary key of a table
first_name	nvarchar(50)	Employee first name
last_name	nvarchar(50)	Employee last name
nin	nvarchar(15)	National Identification Number
position	nvarchar(50)	Current position title, e.g. Secretary
department_id	int	Employee department. Ref: Departments
gender	char(1)	M = Male, F = Female, Null = unknown
employment_start_date	date	Start date of employment in organization.
employment_end_date	date	Employment end date. Null if employee still



Managing types





Managing types

- Data come in different “types”
- 



Managing types

- Data come in different “types”
 - Numeric, (ordered) categorical, dates, (positive) integers

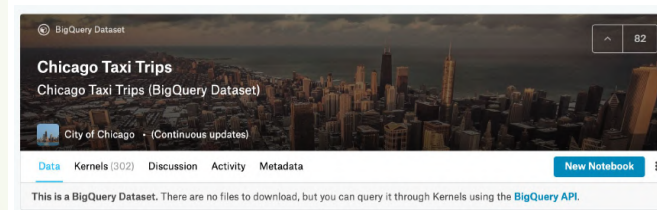


Managing types

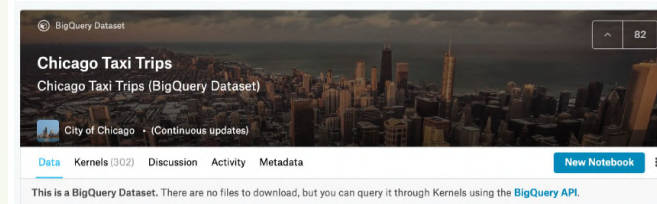
- ▶ Data come in different “types”
 - ▶ Numeric, (ordered) categorical, dates, (positive) integers
- ▶ Type should be (made) consistent with the purpose

Managing types

- Data come in different “types”
 - Numeric, (ordered) categorical, dates, (positive) integers
- Type should be (made) consistent with the purpose
 - Chicago Taxi Trips (BigQuery Dataset)
 - includes taxi trips (7000 licensed taxicabs) from 2013 to the present



Managing types



```
In [6]:
taxi.dtypes
Out [6]:
unique_key          object
taxi_id             object
trip_start_timestamp object
trip_end_timestamp  object
trip_seconds        float64
trip_miles           float64
pickup_census_tract float64
dropoff_census_tract float64
pickup_community_area float64
dropoff_community_area float64
fare                float64
tips                float64
tolls               float64
extras              float64
trip_total          float64
payment_type        object
company             object
pickup_latitude     float64
pickup_longitude    float64
pickup_location     float64
dropoff_latitude     float64
dropoff_longitude   float64
dropoff_location    float64
dtype: object
```



Managing types: Dates

- Use Python datetime package and pandas' timestamp and to_datetime
 - Lets you convert **arbitrary strings into datetime objects**
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Once it is in datetime format, new attributes can be derived

```
import datetime
```

```
x = datetime.datetime(2018, 6, 1)
```

```
print(x.strftime("%B"))
```

June

Managing types: Dates

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- Lets you convert **arbitrary strings into datetime objects**

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`datetime.datetime(2019, 1, 22, 15, 0, 2)`

Once it is in datetime format, new attributes can be derived

```
import datetime
```

```
x = datetime.datetime.now()
```

```
print(x.year)  
print(x.strftime("%A"))
```

2020
Friday



Managing types: Categoricals





Managing types: Categoricals

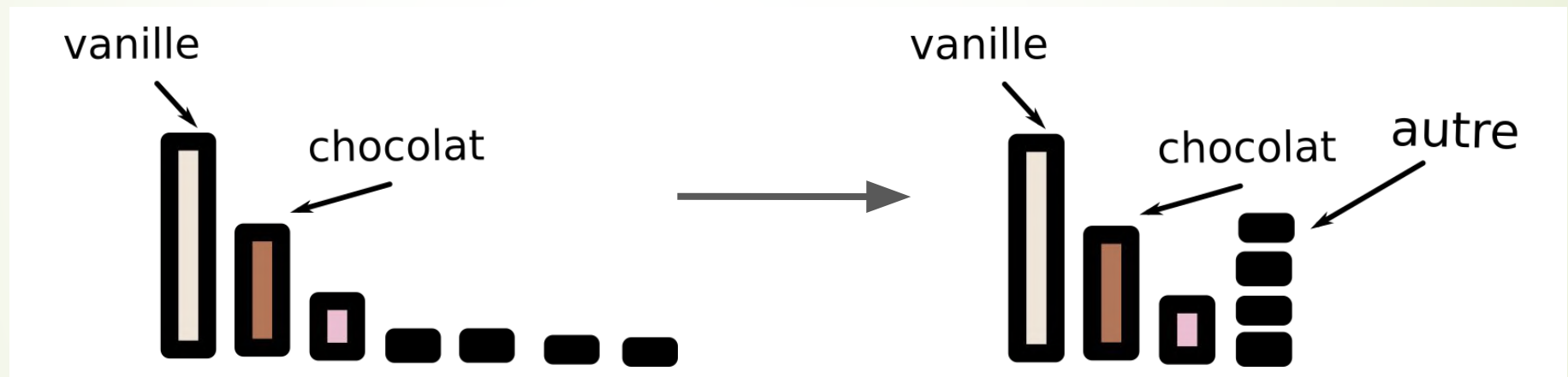
Common issues

- ➡ Overwhelming number of levels

Managing types: Categoricals

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Managing types: Categoricals





Managing types: Categoricals

Common issues

- A single categorical might encode multiple pieces of information

Managing types: Categoricals

Common issues

- A single categorical might encode multiple pieces of information

Name
Jhelum Chakravorty



First name	Last name
Jhelum	Chakravorty



Managing types: Categoricals





Managing types: Categoricals

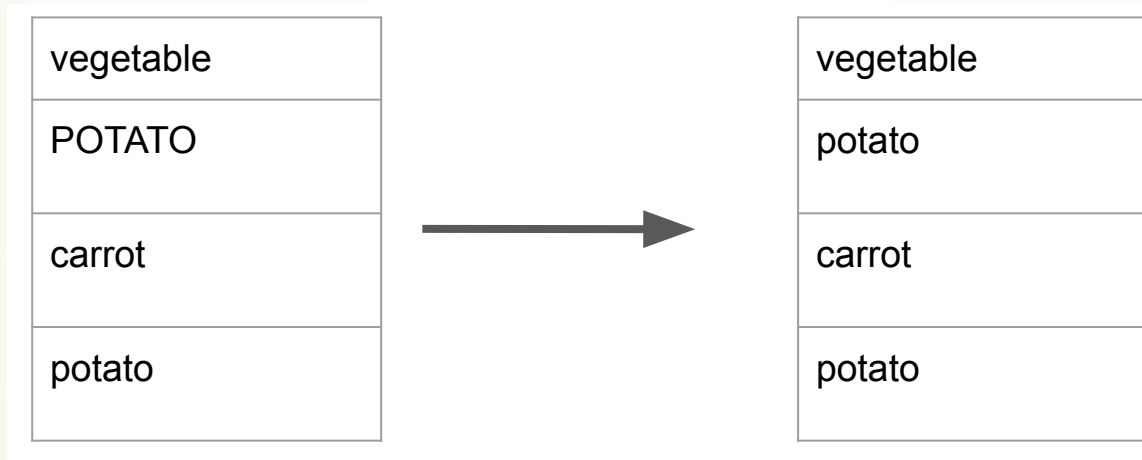
Common Issues

- ▀ The levels might not be consolidated

Managing types: Categoricals

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Managing types: Categoricals





Managing types: Categoricals

Common Issues

- ▀ You might want to convert into numerical vectors

Managing types: Categoricals

Common Issues

- ▶ You might want to convert into numerical vectors

Happy?		yes	no	maybe
yes		1	0	0
yes		1	0	0
no		0	1	0
maybe		0	0	1
no		0	1	0



Missing values

- Real-world data can be missing due to various reasons: e.g., **observations that were not recorded and data corruption**.
- **Handling missing values is important**. Many machine learning algorithms do not support data with missing values.
- **Many ways**.

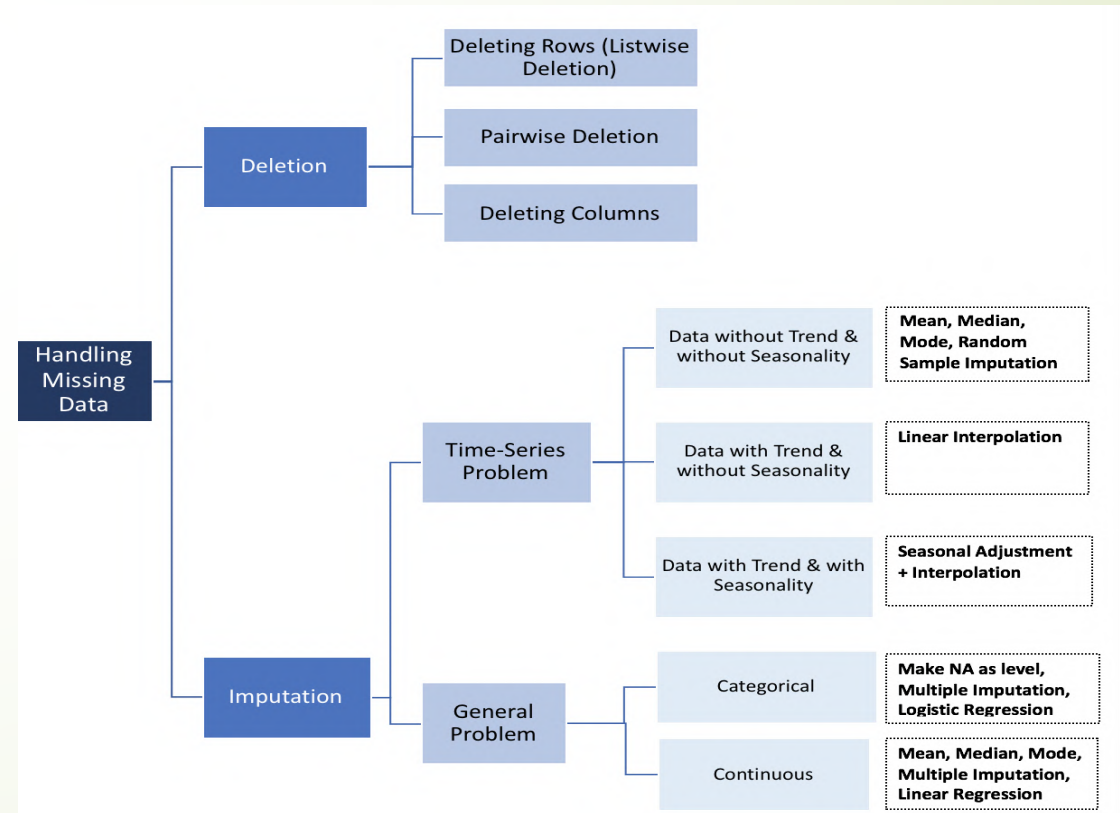


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 - Imputation and deletion

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- **Handling missing values is important**. Many machine learning algorithms do not support data with missing values.
- Many ways.
 - Imputation and deletion
 - [A useful tutorial](#)




Joining, Reorganizing and Tidying

- Data might be available in messy forms
- 

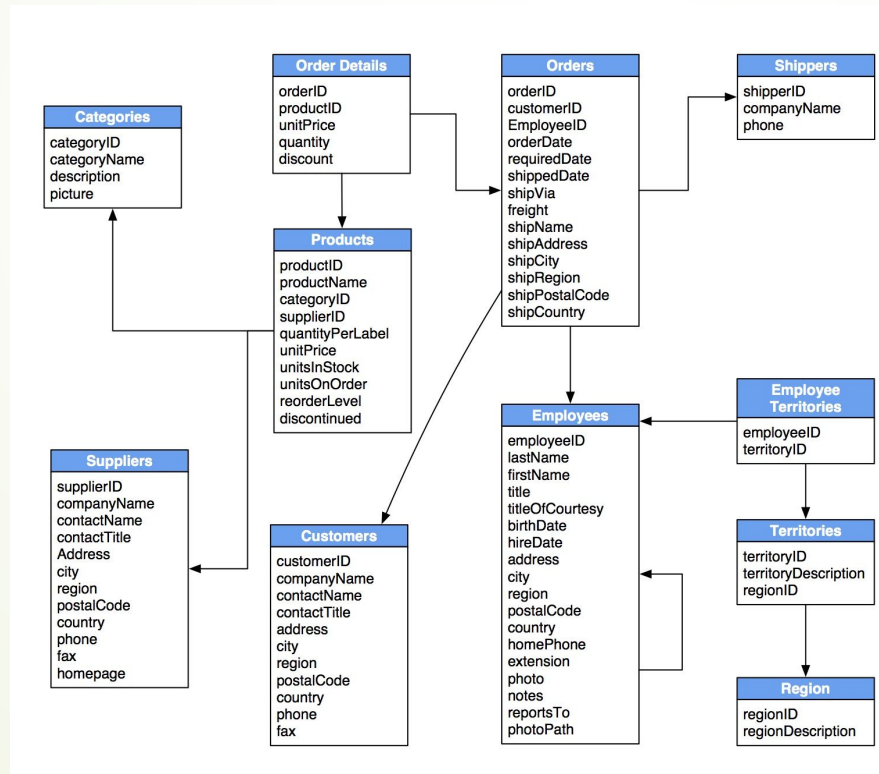


Joining, Reorganizing and Tidying

- ▶ Data might be available in messy forms
 - ▶ Columns are stored across tables, relational data
- 


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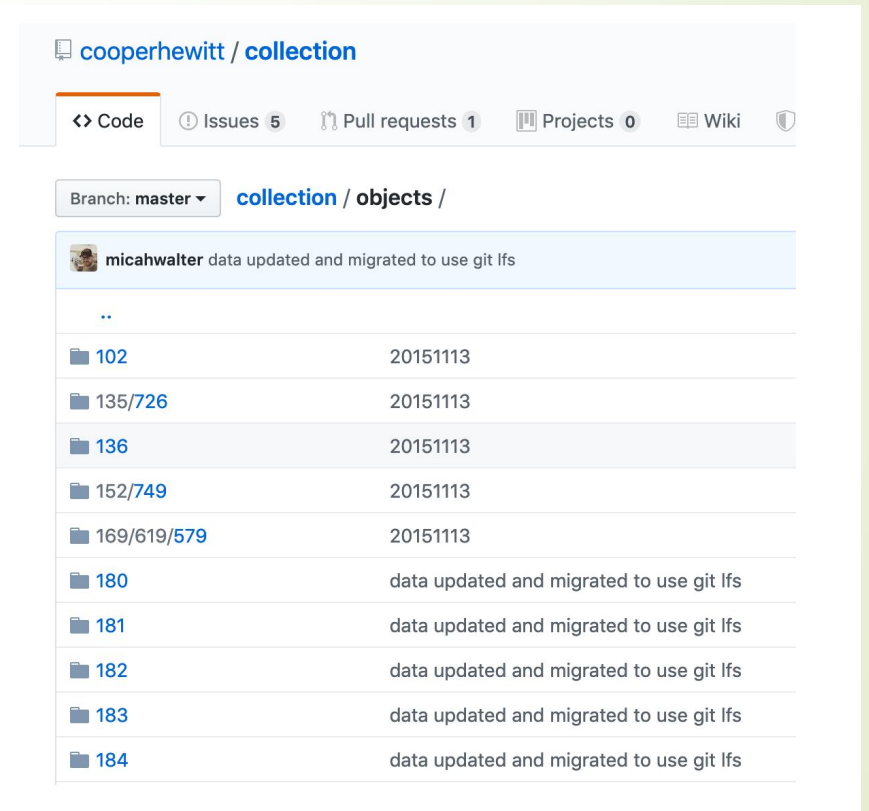


Joining, Reorganizing and Tidying

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 - Rows are written to different files
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cooperhewitt / collection

<> Code 5 Issues 1 Pull requests 0 Projects Wiki


Branch: master collection / objects /

micahwalter data updated and migrated to use git lfs

..	
102	20151113
135/726	20151113
136	20151113
152/749	20151113
169/619/579	20151113
180	data updated and migrated to use git lfs
181	data updated and migrated to use git lfs
182	data updated and migrated to use git lfs
183	data updated and migrated to use git lfs
184	data updated and migrated to use git lfs



Joining, Reorganizing and Tidying

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 - ▶ May need to link to nontabular signals
- 

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```
,width,height,channels,im_size,ctime,mtime,img_files
```




Painful? Intriguing?





Painful? Intriguing?

- Persist. There are so many datasets to have fun with.
- 

Painful? Intriguing?

- Persist. There are so many datasets to have fun with.

Menu

Search

10.25.2017 - ACTIVITY / ARCHIVE / CLASSROOM / C

SCQ / THE SCIENCE CREATIVE QUARTERLY

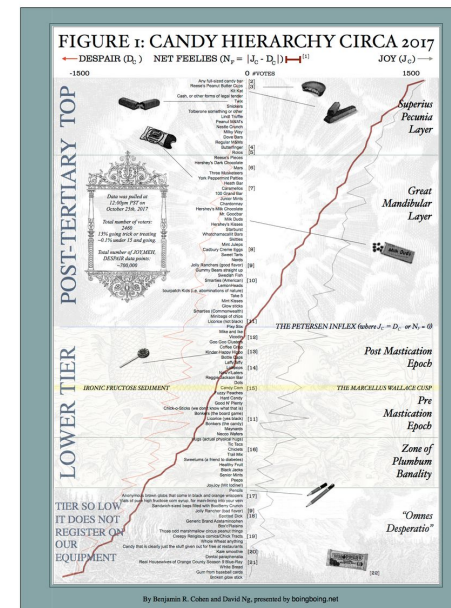
SO MUCH CANDY DATA, SERIOUSLY

by DAVID NG



As promised, here is the candy hierarchy data for 2017. (Released Oct 25th @1:45pm PST. Will provide updated *xlsx* file on Oct 31st as well)

[xlsx](#) | [csv](#) | [txt \(d&t\)](#) | [surveyQ pdf](#) | n=2460





Painful? Intriguing?

- Persist. There are so many datasets to have fun with.
 - Embrace complexity and move forward
- 