Intro to SYS 6018: Data Mining

Data Mining

SYS 6018 | Fall 2019

00-intro.pdf

Contents

1 Requirements

- Working version of R and RStudio
- Install R package: `tidyverse` and `nycflights13`
- Course Webpage: https://mdporter.github.io/SYS6018

2 About us

2.1 About the Instructor

2.1.1 My Job

- Faculty Webpage http://www.faculty.virginia.edu/mdporter/index.html

2.1.2 My Family

2.2 About you

Fill out a notecard with the following information:

1. Your name (with pronunciation hints)
2. Hometown (include country/region if far away)
3. Degrees
4. What type of job to hope to land on graduation (industry, title)
5. 2 things you hope to learn in this course
6. 2 interesting things about you (to help me remember you)

2.3 About our TA

Guimin Dong

3 The course

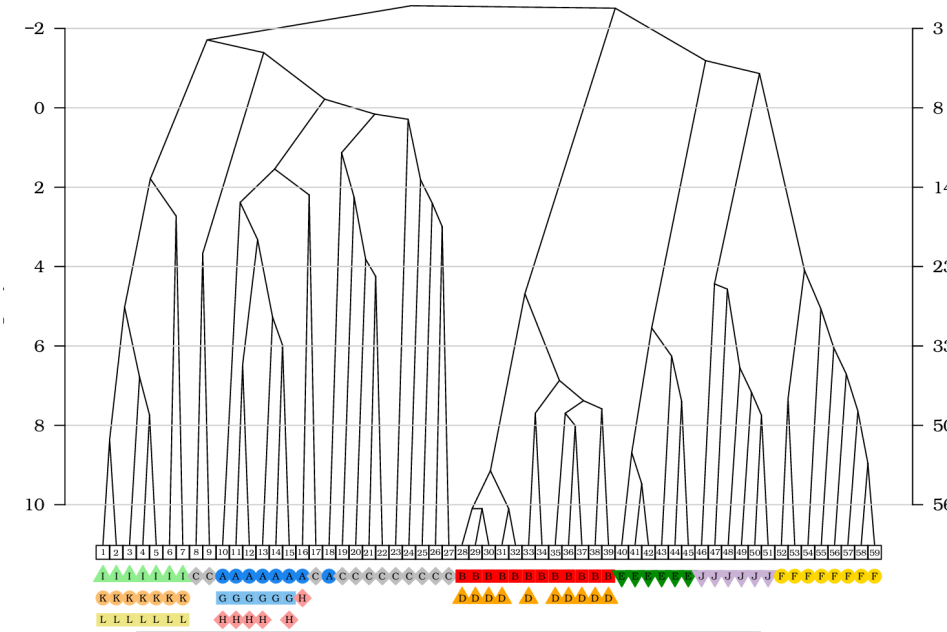
3.1 Becoming Data Scientists

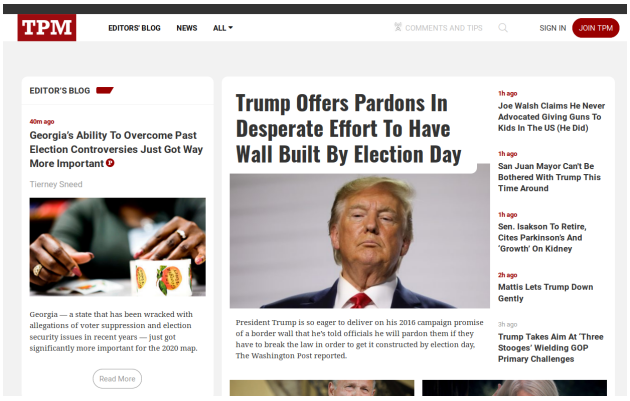
- How do you learn in the DS domain?
- What is knowledge?

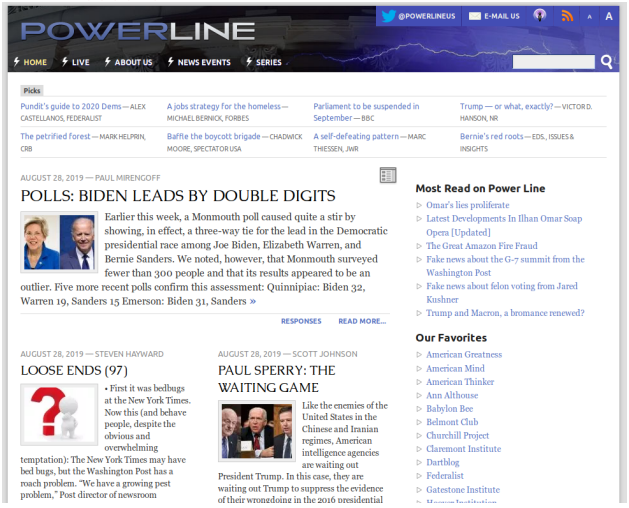
3.2 Topics

- See website: https://mdporter.github.io/SYS6018
- Data scientists are expected to have *fluency* in :
  - data analysis, modeling, stats, ML, coding, algorithms, probability, etc.
  - This class will be a mix of all

3.3 Examples







3.4 How this course fits within Data Science

Donoho's 50 Years of Data Science

1. Data Gathering, Preparation, and Exploration
2. Data Representation and Transformation
3. Computing with Data
4. Data Modeling

5. Data Visualization and Presentation
6. Science about Data Science

4 Syllabus

4.1 Course Webpage

- We have a course webpage https://mdporter.github.io/SYS6018/
  - lectures
  - R scripts
  - data sets
- We will use the Collab site for homework submission, announcements, Piazza, etc.

4.2 Course Prereqs

- Linear Regression
  - Multiple Linear Regression
  - Logistic Regression
  - Categorical Predictors (dummy coding)
  - Implementation in R (lm(), predict(), coef(), etc.)
  - Estimation / Model Fitting
  - Cross-validation
- Probability and Statistics
  - Bayes Theorem
  - CDF/PDF/PMF
  - Maximum Likelihood Estimation
  - Distributions: normal, binomial, hypergeometric, etc.
  - Expected value, variance, median, quantiles
  - Mean Square Error
  - Confidence Intervals
  - Hypothesis Testing
- Math
  - Calculus
  - Matrix Calculations
  - PCA, SVD
- Computing
  - data types: vector, matrix, array, list, etc.
  - writing simple functions
  - flow control: loops, if/else, etc.
  - data wrangling
  - generating random variables
  - RMarkdown [*Note: practice HW will cover RMarkdown*]

4.3 Exercise 1

Your Turn #1

Let $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_{n-1}$ be the yearly number of crashes at an intersection (X_i is number of crashes in year i).

- What is an estimate of the probability that there are 100 crashes in year n?

4.4 Other Syllabus Material

- Office Hours
- Textbooks
- R, RStudio
- Course Assessment
  - The exam dates are posted in the Class Schedule (on the course website). Note these now so there are no conflicts.
  - RMarkdown (See HW0)
  - Class participation. Expect you come prepared with questions. Don't be afraid to ask questions in class. Now is your time to learn.
- Course Management
- Read all syllabus and ask me questions

5 Introduction to R

5.1 Getting Help

- A good source of basic data analysis using R is found in the free book R for Data Science.
- Web search, especially *stackoverflow.com* and *stats.stackexchange.com*
- Troubleshooting/Debugging.
  - Check one line of code at a time.
  - Use scripts
  - Make sure it works in plain R before incorporating into Rmd

5.2 RStudio

- Install R and RStudio
- Make use of *Projects* in RStudio

5.3 Using R Packages

It takes two steps to use the functions and data in an R package

1. Install the package
   - i.e., download the package to your computer
   - this only needs to be done one time
   - `install.packages()`
2. Load the package
   - i.e., tell R to look for the package functions and/or data
   - this needs to be done every time R is started (and you want to use the package)
   - `library()`

5.3.1 Note on `tidyverse` package

- The `tidyverse` package https://www.tidyverse.org/packages/ is really just a wrapper to load several related R packages
  - `ggplot2` for graphics
  - `dplyr` for data manipulation
  - `tidyr` for getting data into tidy form
  - `readr` for loading in data
  - `tibble` for improved data frames
  - `purrr` for functional programming
  - `stringr` for string manipulation
  - `forcats` for categorical/factor data
- This provides a nice shortcut to load all of these packages with `library(tidyverse)` instead of each separately:

```
#- the hard way
library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr)
library(tidyr)
library(readr)
library(tibble)
library(purrr)
library(stringr)
library(forcats)
```

```
#- the easy way
library(tidyverse)
```

5.4 Graphics with the `ggplot2` package

The `ggplot2` package is an approach to creating graphics for data analysis.

- See https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/
- Keep the ggplot2 cheatsheet handy

5.5 Data Transformation with the `dplyr` package

- See https://dplyr.tidyverse.org/
- Keep the dplyr cheatsheet handy

5.5.1 single table verbs

1. `filter()`: find/keep certain rows
   - alternative to `base::subset()`
   - `slice()` to keep by row number
   - helper functions: `between()`: numeric values in a range
2. `arrange()`: reorder rows
   - alternative to `base::order()`
   - helper functions: `desc()` to use descending order
3. `select()`: find/keep certain columns
   - helper functions: `starts_with()`, `ends_with()`, `matches()`, `contains()`, `?select`
4. `mutate()`: add/create new variables
   - alternative to `base::transform()`
   - `transmute()`: only return new variables
5. `summarize()`: produce summary statistics
   - don't confuse with `summary()`
   - most useful when data is *grouped*

5.5.2 Chaining/Pipes

- Multiple operations can be chained together with the *pipe* operator, `%>%`, (pronounced as *then*). Technically, it performs `x %>% f(y) -> f(x, y)`. This lets you focus on the verbs, or actions you are performing.

```
x = c(1:5, NA)
x %>% mean(na.rm=TRUE)
#> [1] 3
mean(x, na.rm=TRUE)
#> [1] 3
```

Your Turn #2

1. Load the `nycflights13` package, which contains airline on-time data for all flights departing NYC in 2013. Also includes useful 'metadata' on airlines, airports, weather, and planes.
2. Load the `tidyverse` package
3. Using the `flights` data,
   - find all flights that were less than 1000 miles (`distance`)
   - Keep only the columns: `dep_delay`, `arr_delay`, `origin`, `dest`, `air_time`, and `distance`
   - Add the Z-score for departure delays
   - Convert the departure and arrival delays into hours
   - Calculate the average flight speed (in mph)
   - order by average flight speed (fastest to slowest)
   - return the first 12 rows

5.5.3 Other useful `dplyr` functions

- `distinct()`: retain unique/distinct rows
- `sample_n()` and `sample_frac()`: randomly sample rows
- `top_n()`: selects and orders the top n rows according to `wt`
- `add_column()` add new column in particular position
- `add_row()` adds new row(s) to the table
- `na_if(x, y)` converts the `y` valued elements in `x` to `NA`

```
x = c(1, 2, -99, 5, 5, -99)
na_if(x, -99)              # replace -99 with NA
#> [1]  1  2 NA  5  5 NA
```

- `coalesce(x, y)` replaces the `NA` in `x` with `y`

```
x = c(1, 2, NA, 5, 5, NA)
coalesce(x, 0)           # replace NA with 0
#> [1] 1 2 0 5 5 0
```

5.6 Groupwise operations

5.6.1 Split - Apply - Combine

The dplyr operations are more powerful when they can be used with grouping variables. Split - Apply - Combine.

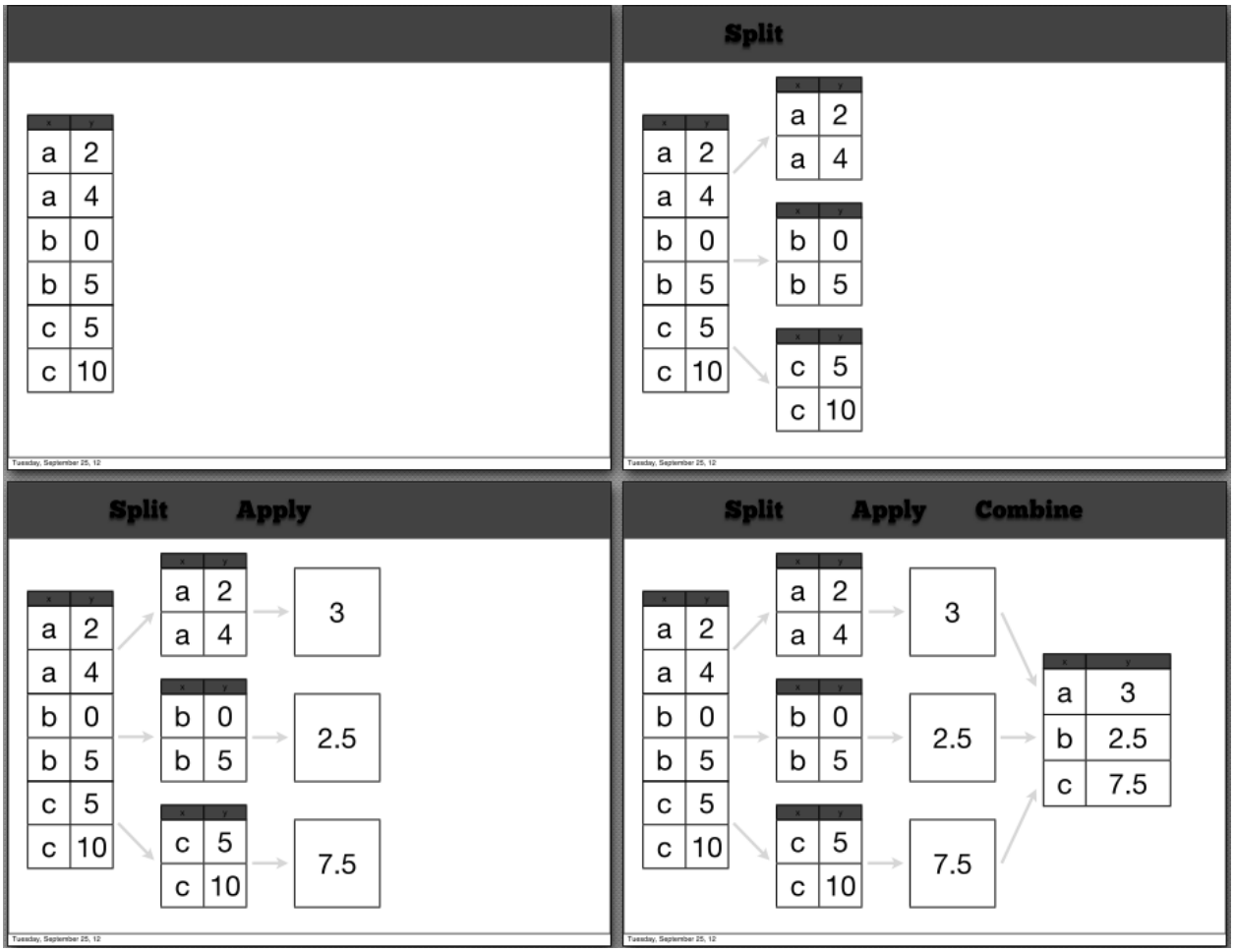


Image from Hadley Wickham UseR tutorial June 2014 http://www.dropbox.com/sh/i8qnluwmuieicxc/AAAgt9tIKoIm7WZKIyK25lh6a

5.6.2 `group_by()`

First use the `group_by()` function to group the data (determines how to split), then apply function(s) to each group using the `summarise()` function. Note: grouping should to be applied on discrete variables (categorical, factor, or maybe integer valued columns).

```
flights %>%
  group_by(origin, dest) %>%    # group by both origin and dest
  summarize(max.delay = max(arr_delay, na.rm=TRUE),
            avg.delay = mean(arr_delay, na.rm=TRUE),
            min.delay = min(arr_delay, na.rm=TRUE),
            count = n() )         # n() gives the group count
#> # A tibble: 224 x 6
#> # Groups:   origin [3]
#>    origin dest  max.delay avg.delay min.delay count
#>    <chr>  <chr>     <dbl>     <dbl>     <dbl> <int>
#>  1 EWR    ALB         328    14.4         -34   439
#>  2 EWR    ANC          39    -2.5         -47     8
```

```
#>  3 EWR    ATL          796    13.2          -39  5022
#>  4 EWR    AUS          349    -0.474        -59   968
#>  5 EWR    AVL          228     8.80         -26   265
#>  6 EWR    BDL          266     7.05         -43   443
#>  7 EWR    BNA          364    12.7          -41  2336
#>  8 EWR    BOS          422     4.78         -47  5327
#>  9 EWR    BQN          208    10.9          -43   297
#> 10 EWR    BTV          306    12.2          -41   931
#> # ... with 214 more rows
```

- `count(...)` is a shortcut for `group_by(...) %>% summarize(n=n())`
- `ungroup()` removes the grouping

5.6.3 Grouped Mutate and Filter

- When data is *grouped*, `mutate()` and `filter()` operate on each group independently

```
#- proportion of carrier at each dest
flights %>%
  count(dest, carrier) %>%
  group_by(dest) %>%                      # group by dest
  mutate(total=sum(n), p=n/sum(n)) %>% # grouped mutate sum(n) is by group
  arrange(desc(total), -p)                # arrange by most freq dest and prop
#> # A tibble: 314 x 5
#> # Groups:   dest [105]
#>    dest  carrier     n total         p
#>    <chr> <chr>   <int> <int>     <dbl>
#>  1 ORD   UA       6984 17283 0.404
#>  2 ORD   AA       6059 17283 0.351
#>  3 ORD   MQ       2276 17283 0.132
#>  4 ORD   9E       1056 17283 0.0611
#>  5 ORD   B6        905 17283 0.0524
#>  6 ORD   EV          2 17283 0.000116
#>  7 ORD   OO          1 17283 0.0000579
#>  8 ATL   DL      10571 17215 0.614
#>  9 ATL   FL       2337 17215 0.136
#> 10 ATL   MQ       2322 17215 0.135
#> # ... with 304 more rows
```

5.7 Relational Data and Joins

Joins are used to combine or merge two datasets. This is a major aspect of SQL.

5.7.1 Mutating Joins

See 13.4 of R4DS

- `inner_join(x, y)` only includes observations that having matching x and y key values. Rows of x can be dropped/filtered.
- `left_join(x, y)` includes all observations in x, regardless of whether they match or not. This is the most commonly used join because it ensures that you don't lose observations from your primary table.
- `right_join(x, y)` includes all observations in y. It's equivalent to `left_join(y, x)`, but the columns will be ordered differently.
- `full_join()` includes all observations from x and y.
- The left, right and full joins are collectively know as **outer joins**. When a row doesn't match in an outer join, the new variables are filled in with missing values.
  - **outer joins** will fill any missing values with `NA`
- If there are duplicate keys, all combinations are returned.
- Missing values are given `NA`.

5.8 Data Importing

5.8.1 `readr` package

- See https://readr.tidyverse.org/
- Keep the data import cheatsheet handy

5.8.2 `readxl` package

- See https://readxl.tidyverse.org/ for importing excel files

5.9 Tidy Data with the `tidyr` package

- https://tidyr.tidyverse.org/
- Keep the data import cheatsheet handy. Page two describes the `tidyr` functionality

5.9.1 Why Tidy Data?

- Tidy data (in form of a data frame) is usually the best form for analysis
  - some exceptions are for modeling (e.g., matrix manipulations and algorithms)
- For presentation of data (e.g., in tables), non-tidy form can often do better
- the functions in `tidyr` usually allow us to covert from non-tidy to tidy for analysis and also from tidy to non-tidy for presentation

5.9.2 Main `tidyr` functions

function	description
`spread()`	Spreads a pair of key:value columns into a set of tidy columns
`gather()`	Gather takes multiple columns and collapses into key-value pairs, duplicating all other columns as needed. You use gather() when you notice that you have columns that are not variables
`separate()`	turns a single character column into multiple columns
`unite()`	paste together multiple columns into one (reverse of `separate()`)

6 RMarkdown

- Homework will be submitted in Rmd and (pdf/html) format
- When you *knit* a Rmd, it:
  1. starts a new instance of R (clean environment)
  2. in the current directory
- Any data or code must first be put into the Rmd file
  - The Rmd won't know about anything in another script or in your R environment
  - Any `source()` or data paths are relative to the current directory of the Rmd
- A homework template will be provided for each homework