# Chen Data Science & Al for Neuroscience Summer School



Caltech

# Data Processing Principles

Sabera Talukder

# What are your data processing principles?

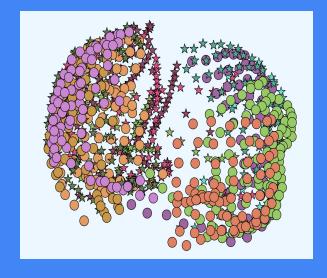
• Visualize Your Data → Intuition Development

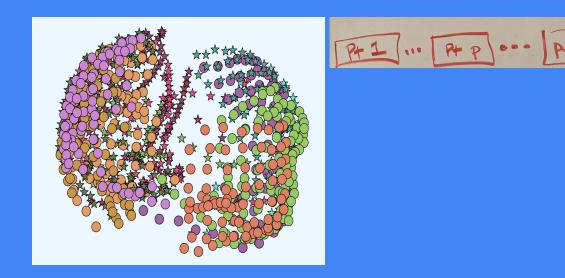
- Visualize Your Data → Intuition Development
- Signal Extraction (aka Denoising)

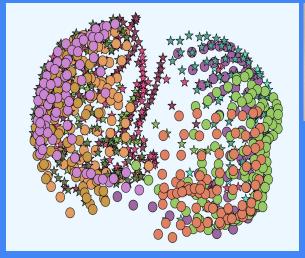
- Visualize Your Data → Intuition Development
- Signal Extraction (aka Denoising)
- Dataset Augmentation

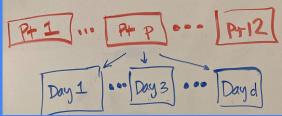
- Visualize Your Data → Intuition Development
- Signal Extraction (aka Denoising)
- Dataset Augmentation
- Normalization / Standardization

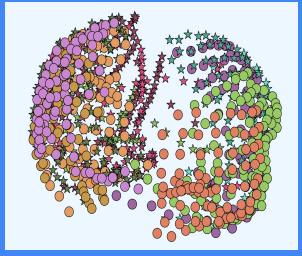
- Visualize Your Data → Intuition Development
- Signal Extraction (aka Denoising)
- Dataset Augmentation
- Normalization / Standardization
- Train / Validation / Test Splits

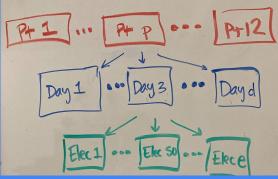


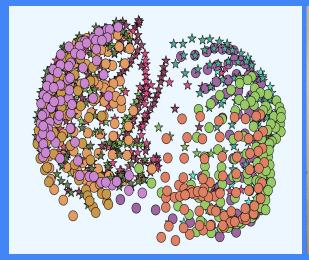


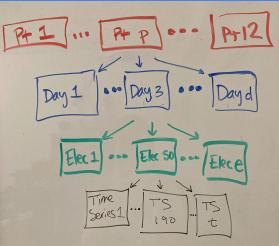


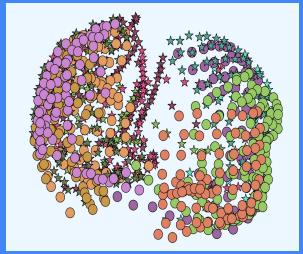


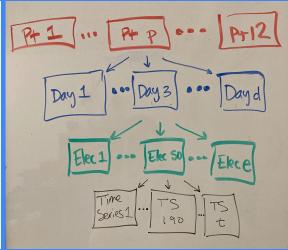


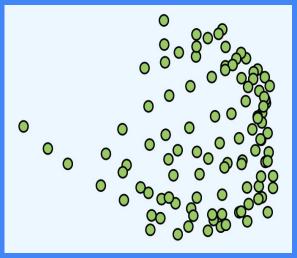


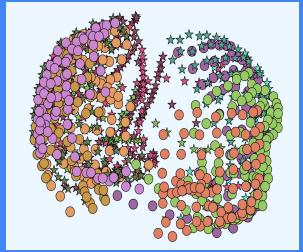


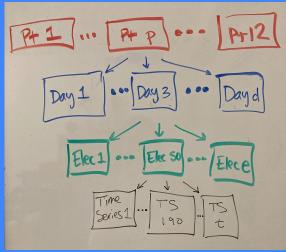


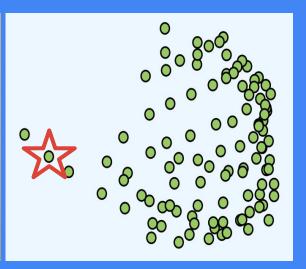


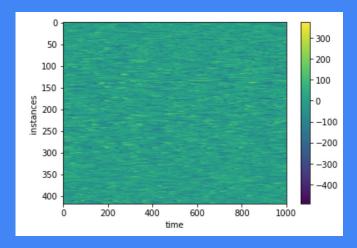




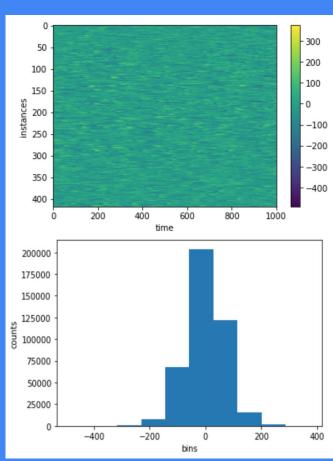


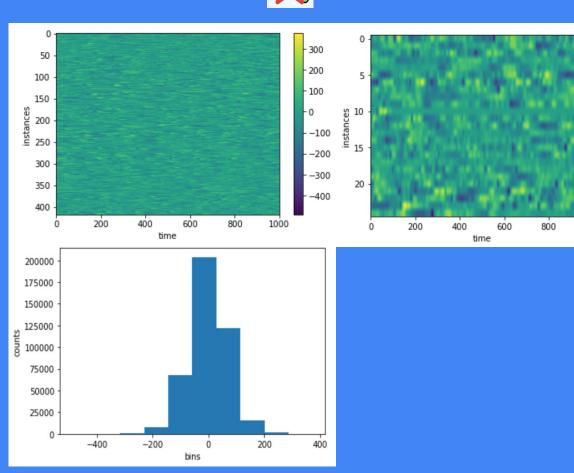










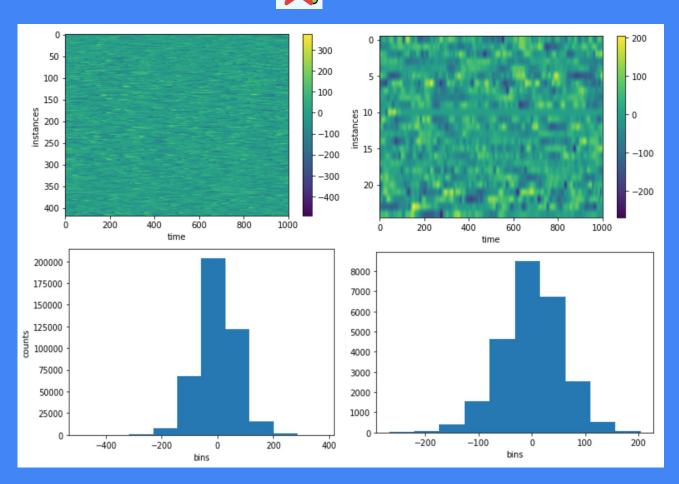


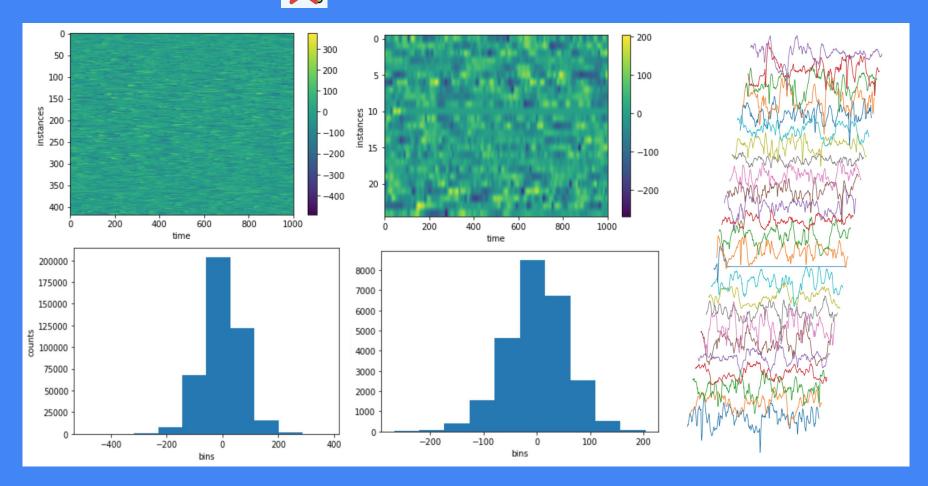
100

-100

-200

1000

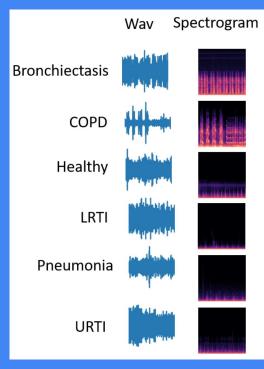




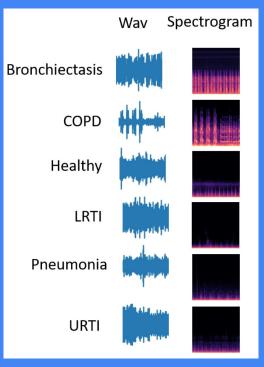
What types of signals might you have in your data?

- Lung Artifacts
- Heart Artifacts
- Stimulation Artifacts
- Movement Artifacts
- Electrical Noise
- · . .

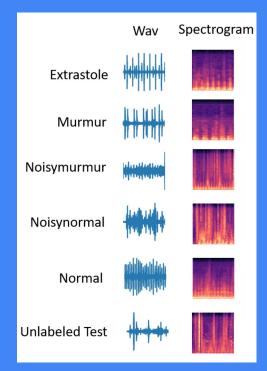
#### **Lung Artifacts**

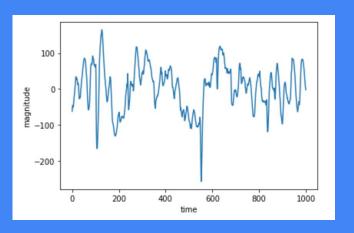


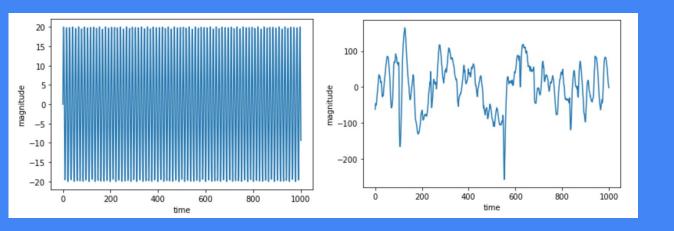
#### **Lung Artifacts**

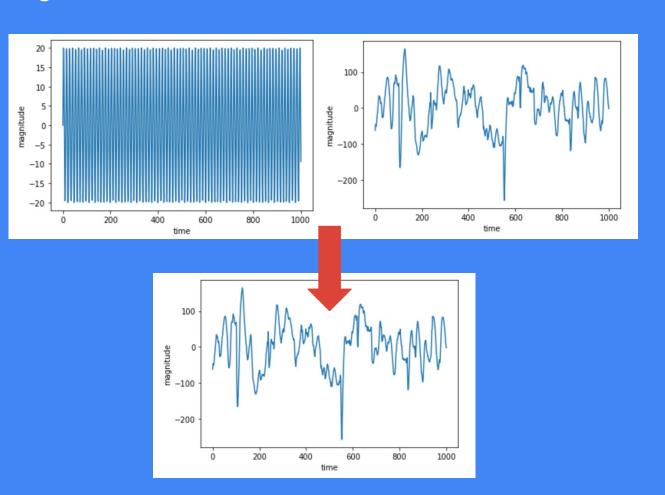


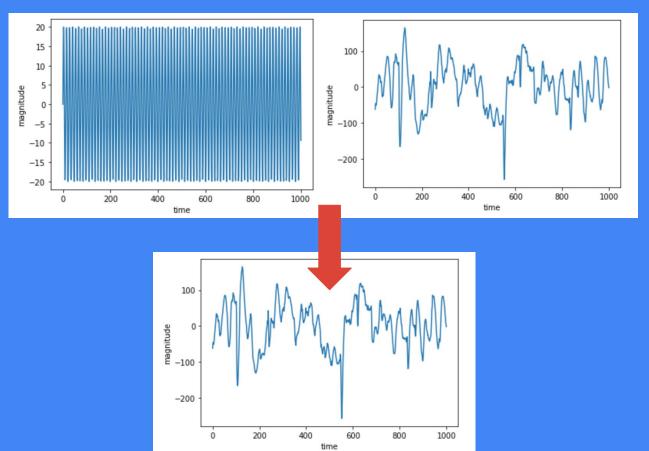
#### **Heart Artifacts**

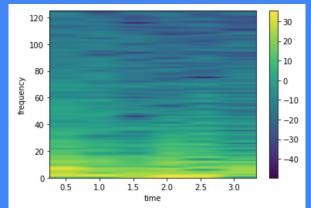


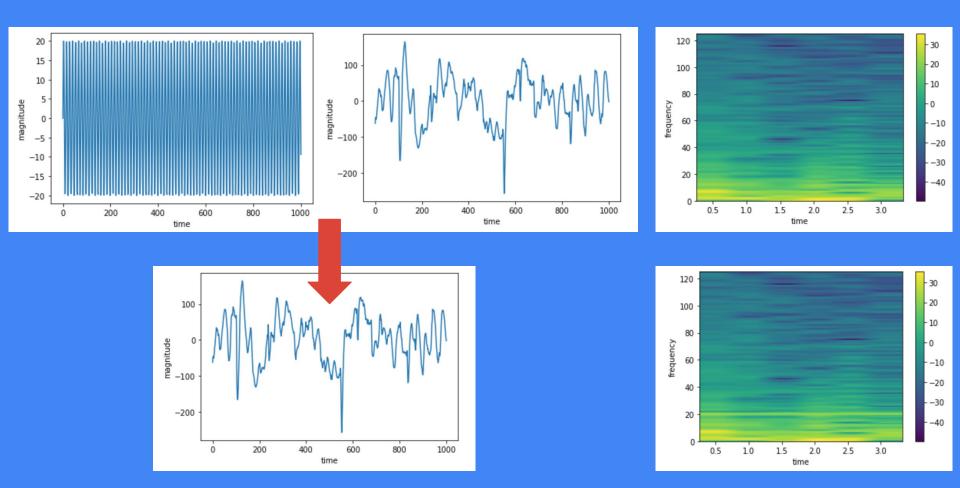








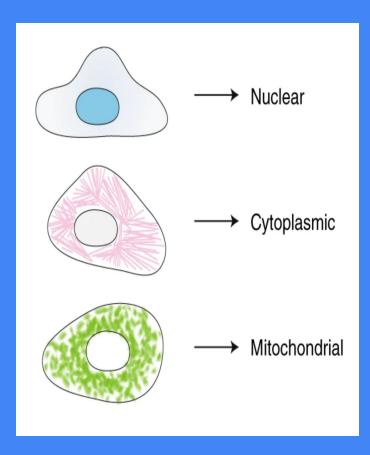


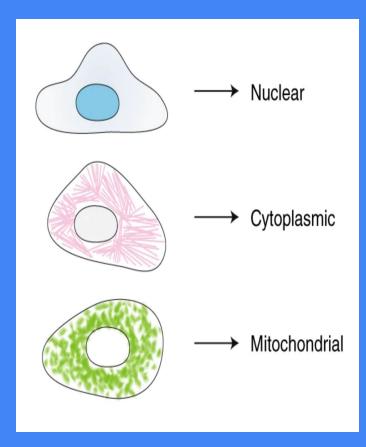


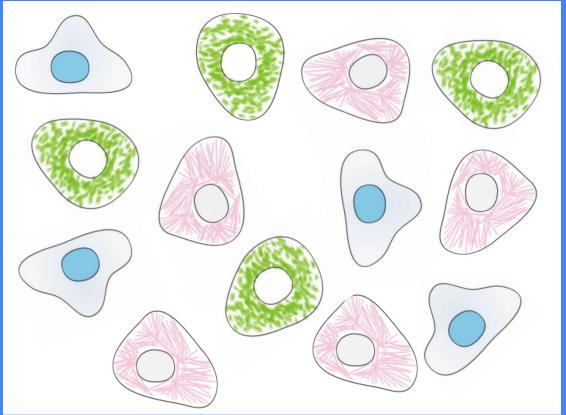
<u>Data augmentation</u> in data analysis are techniques used to increase the amount of data by adding slightly modified copies of already existing data or newly created synthetic data from existing data.

<u>Data augmentation</u> in data analysis are techniques used to increase the amount of data by adding slightly modified copies of already existing data or newly created synthetic data from existing data.

It acts as a regularizer and helps reduce overfitting when training a machine learning model.







**Normalization:** Is adjusting values measured on different scales to a notionally common scale... [or] more sophisticated adjustments where the intention is to bring the entire probability distributions of adjusted values into alignment.

**Normalization:** Is adjusting values measured on different scales to a notionally common scale... [or] more sophisticated adjustments where the intention is to bring the entire probability distributions of adjusted values into alignment.

**Standardization:** Is when we subtract the population mean from an individual raw score and then dividing the difference by the population standard deviation (aka Z-scoring).

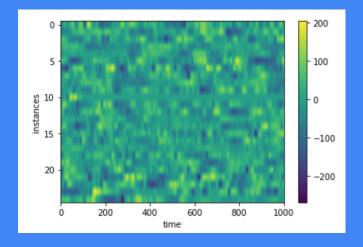
**Normalization:** Is adjusting values measured on different scales to a notionally common scale... [or] more sophisticated adjustments where the intention is to bring the entire probability distributions of adjusted values into alignment.

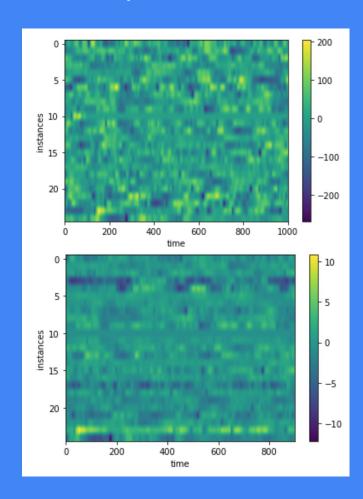
**Standardization:** Is when we subtract the population mean from an individual raw score and then dividing the difference by the population standard deviation (aka Z-scoring).

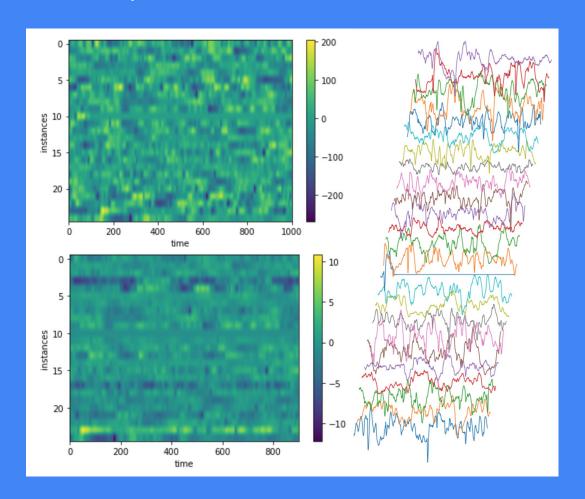
$$z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$$

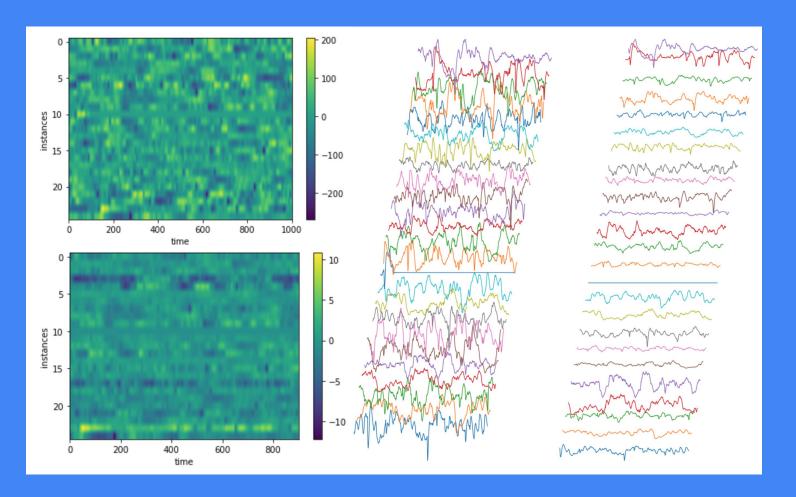
What does this help correct for in our data?

- Neural population drift across time.
- Electrode shift across days.
- Different dynamic ranges across patients.
- Habituation to stimuli.
- ...

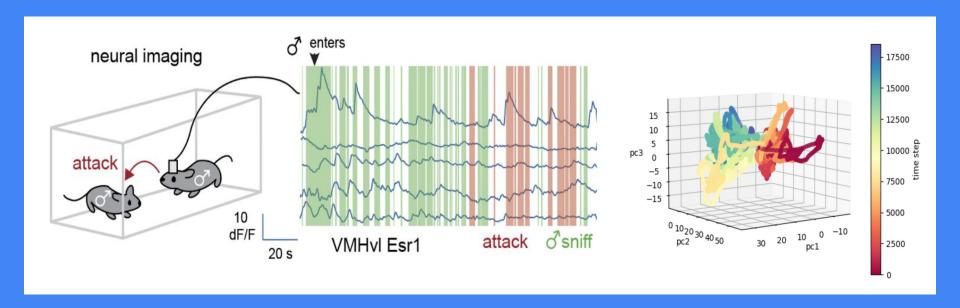


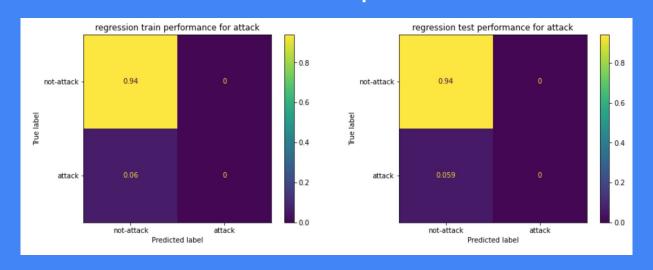


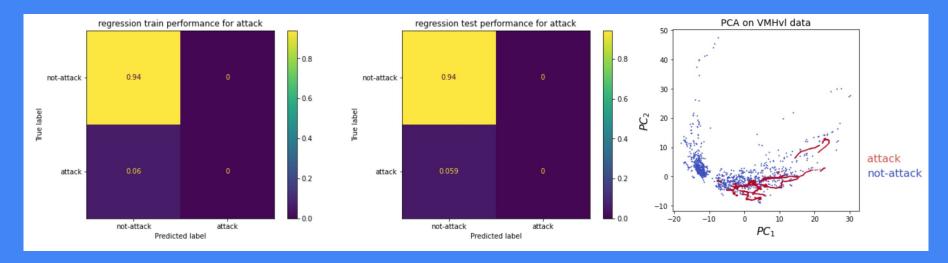


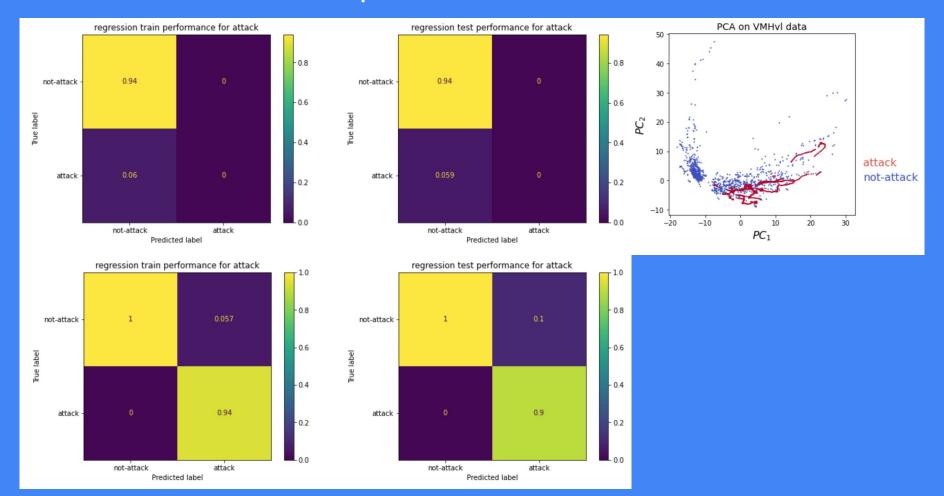












https://github.com/SaberaTalukder/Chen\_Institute\_DataSAI\_for\_Neuroscience/blob/main/07\_05\_22\_day1\_overview/code/diy\_notebooks/dataset\_engineering.ipynb