

# INT303 W2 Note

## Data Science Process

- Ask questions
- Data Collection
- Data Exploration
- Data Modeling
- Data Analysis
- Visualization and Presentation of Results

## Data Collection and Exploration

### Types of Data

Simple or atomic:

- **Numeric:** integers, floats
- **Boolean:** binary or true false values
- **Strings:** sequence of symbols

Compound, composed of a bunch of atomic types:

- **Date and time:** compound value with a specific structure
- **Lists:** a list is a sequence of values
- **Dictionaries:** A dictionary is a collection of key-value pairs, a pair of values x : y

### Data Storage

- **Tabular Data:** 一个二维表，其中每行通常代表单个数据记录，每个列代表一种类型的测量 (csv、dat、xlsx 等)
- **Structured Data:** 数据用（复杂的）dict 的形式储存 (json, xml, etc.)
- **Semistructured Data:** 并非所有记录都由同一组 keys 表示，或者某些数据记录不使用 key-value pair 结构表示

### Data Format

- Textual Data
- Temporal Data
- Geolocation Data

### Tabular Data

	seq_id	hubway_id	status	duration	start_date	strt_statn	end_date	end_statn	bike_nr	subsc_type	zip_code	birth_date	gender
0	1	8	Closed	9	7/28/2011 10:12:00	23.0	7/28/2011 10:12:00	23.0	B00468	Registered	'97217	1976.0	Male
1	2	9	Closed	220	7/28/2011 10:21:00	23.0	7/28/2011 10:25:00	23.0	B00554	Registered	'02215	1966.0	Male
2	3	10	Closed	56	7/28/2011 10:33:00	23.0	7/28/2011 10:34:00	23.0	B00456	Registered	'02108	1943.0	Male
3	4	11	Closed	64	7/28/2011 10:35:00	23.0	7/28/2011 10:36:00	23.0	B00554	Registered	'02116	1981.0	Female
4	5	12	Closed	12	7/28/2011 10:37:00	23.0	7/28/2011 10:37:00	23.0	B00554	Registered	'97214	1983.0	Female

每种类型的测量都称为数据的 variable 或 attribute (例如。seq\_id、status 和 duration 是 variable 或 attribute) 。attribute 的数量称为 dimension。这些通常称为 features。

## Types of Data

- **Quantitative variable:** is numerical and can be either:
  - **discrete:** 在任何有限制的间隔内，都可能获得数量有限的值。例如："兄弟姐妹的数量"是一个离散的变量
  - **continuous:** 在任何有边界的间隔内都可能具有无限数量的值。例如："高度"是一个连续变量
- **Categorical variable:** 值之间没有固有的顺序，例如："你有什么样的宠物"是一个 categorical variable

## Common Issues

- Missing values: how do we fill in?
- Wrong values: how can we detect and correct?
- Messy format
- Not usable: the data cannot answer the question posed

## Messy Data

下表是一个周末的农产品交货数量

	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Morning	15	158	10
Afternoon	2	90	20
Evening	55	12	45

Problem: Day 和 time 都是自变量，数字是因变量。但上表的形式不利于观察和处理。应变为以下形式：

ID	Time	Day	Number
1	Morning	Friday	15
2	Morning	Saturday	158
3	Morning	Sunday	10
4	Afternoon	Friday	2
5	Afternoon	Saturday	9
6	Afternoon	Sunday	20
7	Evening	Friday	55
8	Evening	Saturday	12
9	Evening	Sunday	45

## Data Exploration: Descriptive Statistics

### Basics of Sampling

Population versus sample:

- **population** 是正在研究的对象或事件的整个集合
- **sample** 是正在研究的对象或事件的"代表"子集 ("representative" subset)

Biases in samples:

- **selection bias**: sample 中的某些项目或记录 (subjects or records) 更有可能被选中
- **Volunteer/nonresponse bias**: sample 中不容易获得的项目或记录将不被代表

### Sample mean and median

平均数:

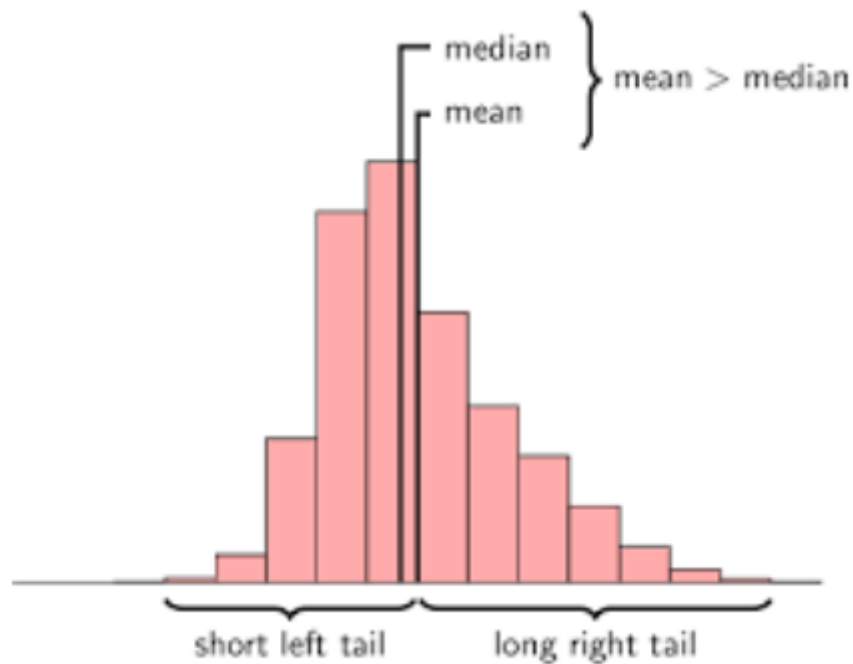
平均值是对极端值 (或离群值, outliers) 的反映

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

中位数:

$$\text{Median} = \begin{cases} x_{(n+1)/2} & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \\ \frac{x_{n/2} + x_{(n+1)/2}}{2} & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

## Skewness



上述分布称为右偏度 (right-skewed) , 因为平均值大于中位数。

注意: 长尾 (long tail) 在哪边, 偏度就是哪边。

## Measures of spread

### Range

样本的扩散程度 (spread of sample) 可以用 **range** 来衡量:

Range = Maximum Value - Minimum Value

### Variance

方差 (variance) , 表示为  $s^2$ , 衡量样本值平均偏离平均值的程度:

$$s^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i - \bar{x}|^2$$

### Standard deviation

标准差 (standard deviation) , 表示为  $s$ , 是方差 (variance) 的平方根:

$$s = \sqrt{s^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i - \bar{x}|^2}$$

