

# DATA MINING PRE- PROCESSING

# Outline

1. Why data preprocessing?
2. Data cleaning
3. Data integration and transformation
4. Data reduction
5. Discretization and concept hierarchy generation
6. Summary



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## Data Integration and Transformation

# Data Integration

## Data integration:

- combines data from multiple sources into a coherent store

## Schema integration

- integrate metadata from different sources
- Entity identification problem: identify real world entities from multiple data sources, e.g., A.cust-id  $\equiv$  B.cust-#

## Detecting and resolving data value conflicts

- for the same real world entity, attribute values from different sources are different
- possible reasons: different representations, different scales, e.g., metric vs. British units, different currency

# Handling Redundant Data in Data Integration

Redundant data occur often when integrating multiple DBs

- The same attribute may have different names in different databases
- One attribute may be a “derived” attribute in another table, e.g., annual revenue

Redundant data may be able to be detected by correlational analysis

$$r_{A,B} = \frac{\Sigma(A - \bar{A})(B - \bar{B})}{(n - 1)\sigma_A\sigma_B}$$

Careful integration can help reduce/avoid redundancies and inconsistencies and improve mining speed and quality

# Data Transformation

Smoothing: remove noise from data (binning, clustering, regression)

Aggregation: summarization, data cube construction

Generalization: concept hierarchy climbing

Normalization: scaled to fall within a small, specified range

- min-max normalization
- z-score normalization
- normalization by decimal scaling

Attribute/feature construction

- New attributes constructed from the given ones

# Data Transformation: Normalization

- min-max normalization

$$v' = \frac{v - \min_A}{\max_A - \min_A} (\text{new\_max}_A - \text{new\_min}_A) + \text{new\_min}_A$$

- z-score normalization

$$v' = \frac{v - \text{mean}_A}{\text{stdev}_A}$$

- normalization by decimal scaling

$$v' = \frac{v}{10^j}$$

Where  $j$  is the smallest integer such that  $\text{Max}(|v'|) < 1$



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## Data Reduction

*To be continued*