Lab Guide

Hands-on-Lab:
Data visualization with data refinery

Shivam R Solanki
Data Scientist
Shivam.raj.solanki@ibm.com

IBM

Data refinery is part of IBM Watson® and comes with IBM Watson Studio on the IBM Public Cloud, and IBM Watson Knowledge Catalog running on-premises using IBM Cloud Pak® for Data. It's a self-service data-preparation client for data scientists, data engineers, and business analysts. With it, you can quickly transform large amounts of raw data into quality consumable information that's ready for analytics. Data refinery makes it easy to explore, prepare, and deliver data that people across your organization can trust.

Learning objectives

In this lab tutorial, you will learn how to:

- Load data into the IBM Cloud Pak for Data platform for use with data refinery.
- Transform a sample data set
- Quickly profile data
- Visualize the data with charts and graphs
- Use Data Flow steps to keep track of your work.
- Save the data refinery flow and create a job

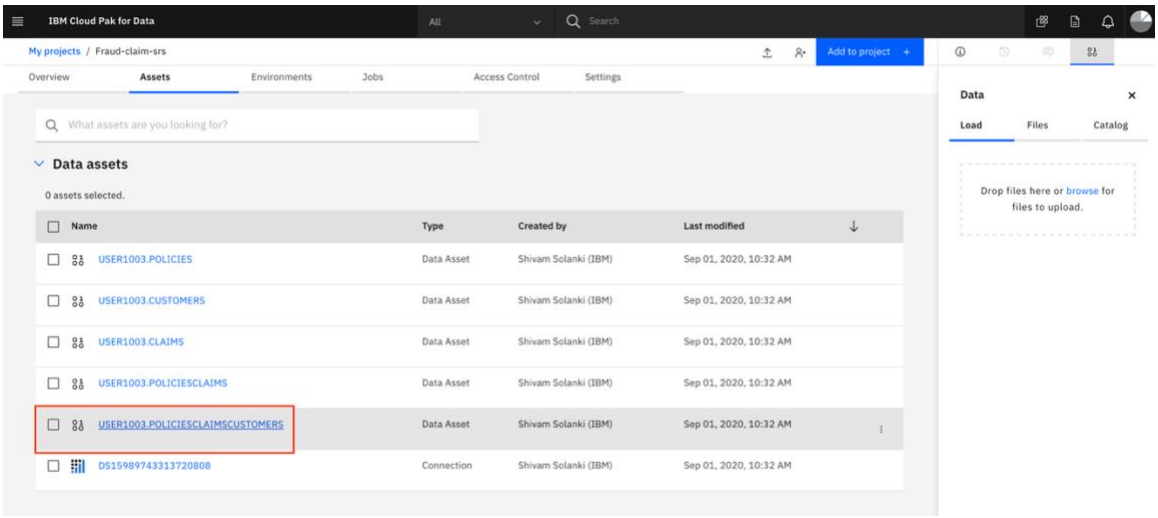
Steps

Step 1. Load the virtualized data into data refinery

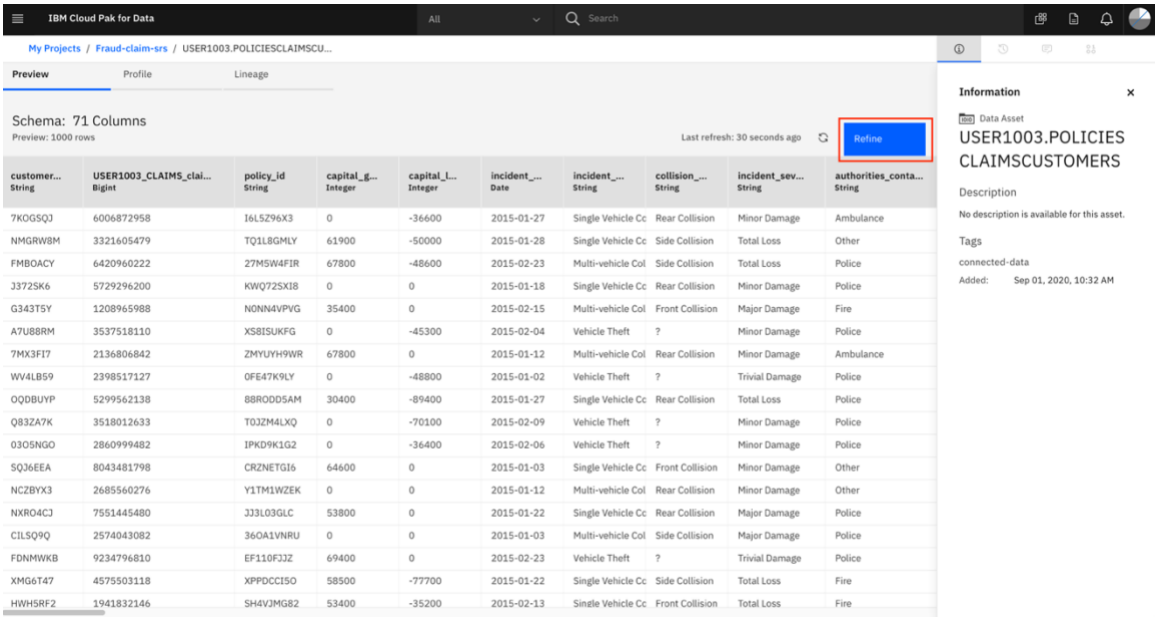
1. If you are not already on the Project **Assets** tab from the last lab tutorial on Data Virtualization, open the Project that you created earlier and then click on

the **Assets** tab.

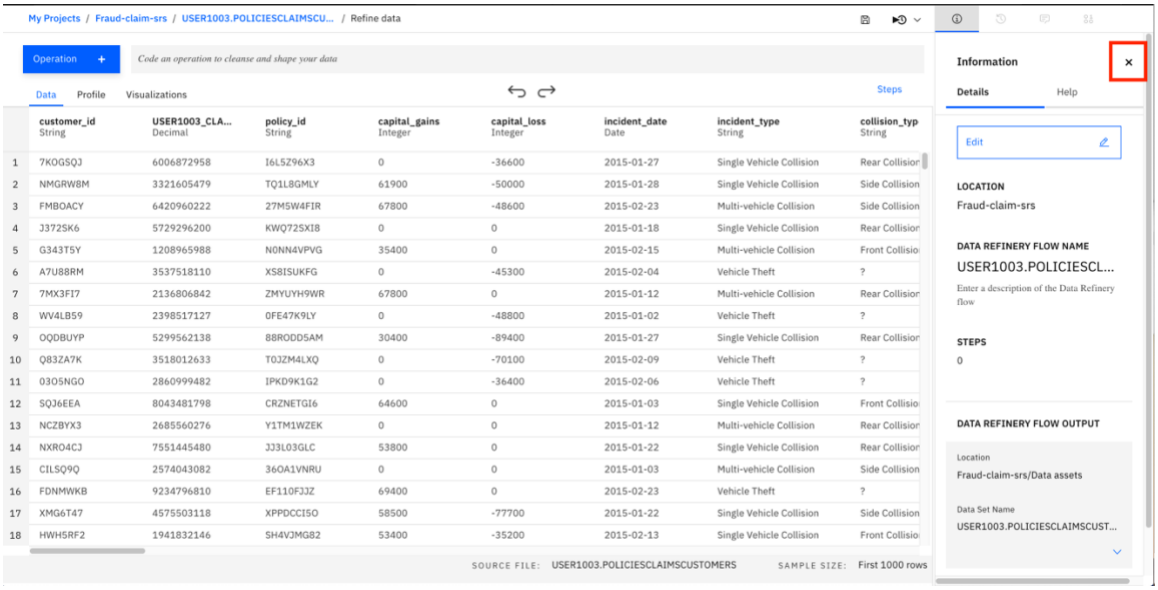
2. From the **Assets** tab, select the Data Asset that contains the combined table POLICIES, CLAIMS and CUSTOMERS created in the previous tutorial.



3. You should be able to see the data as shown below. Click on **Refine.**



4. Data refinery should launch and open the data. Click on **Maybe Later** and close the modal.

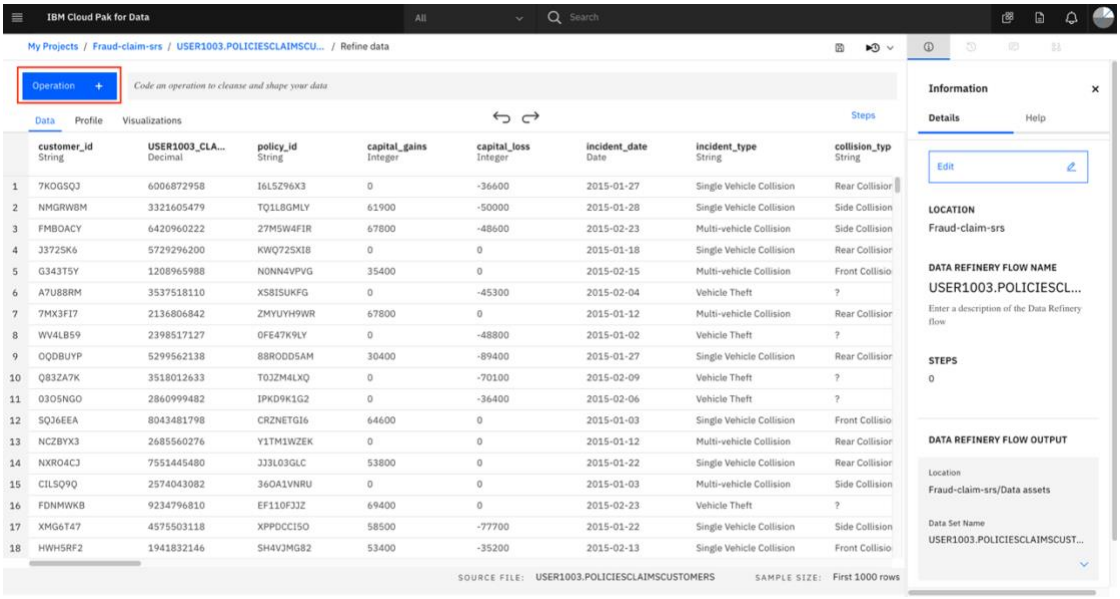


5. Click the **X** by the **Details** button to close it.

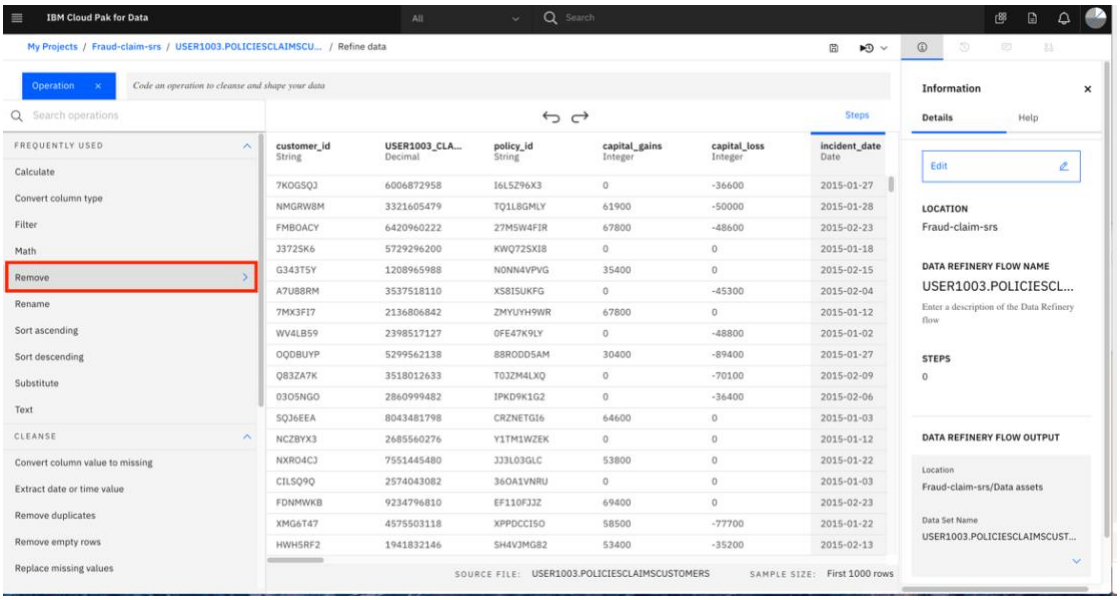
Step 2. Refine the data

We'll start out on the Data tab.

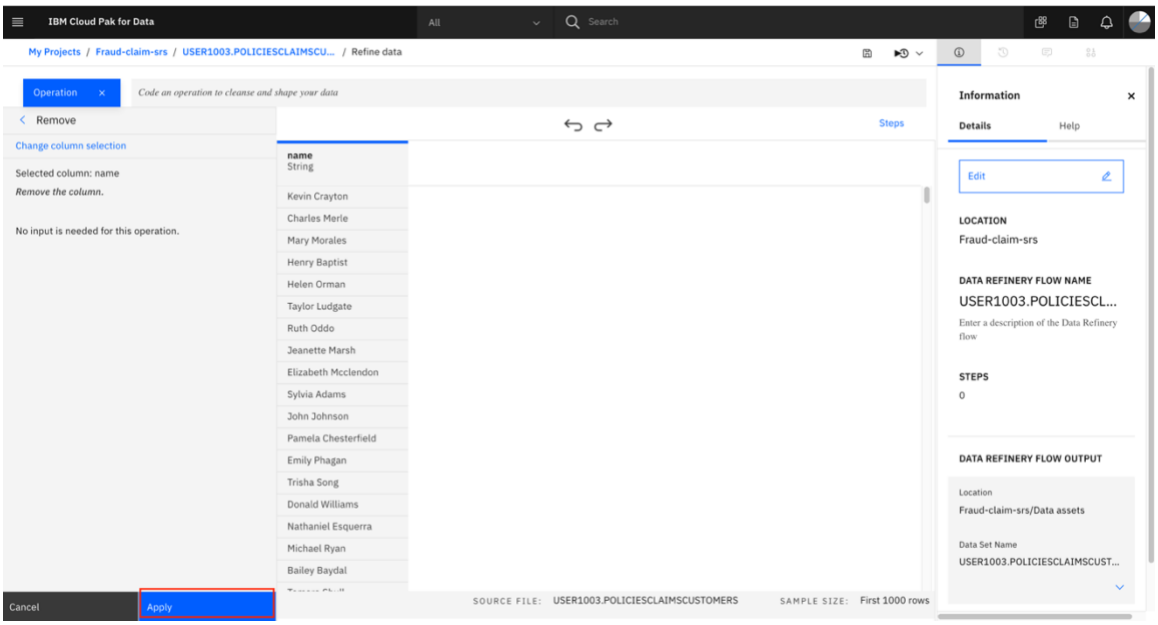
1. Click the **Operation+** button.



2. We notice that there are some attributes pertaining to personal information such as *name, phone_number, email_address, national_id, credit_card information* etc. These attributes are not required for building a machine learning fraud prediction model and contains sensitive information so we should drop them. Choose the Operator **Remove**.



3. Type **name** in the Select Column dropdown and click on **Apply.**

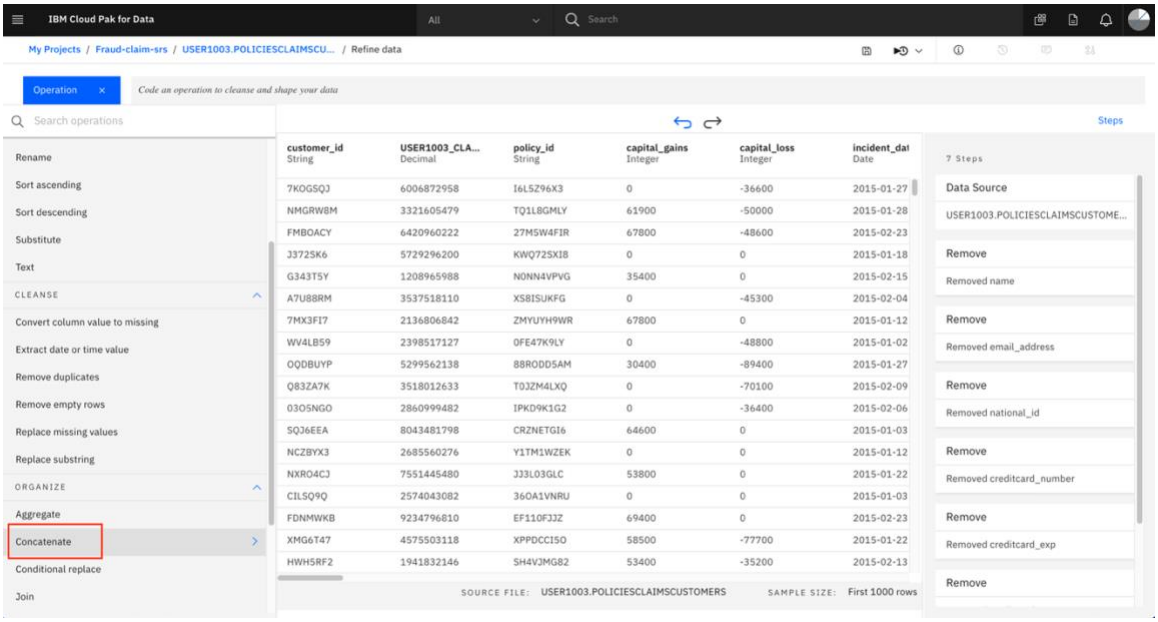


4. Repeat the process to remove the columns **email_address, phone_number, national_id, creditcard_number, creditcard_exp**, and **creditcard_type.**

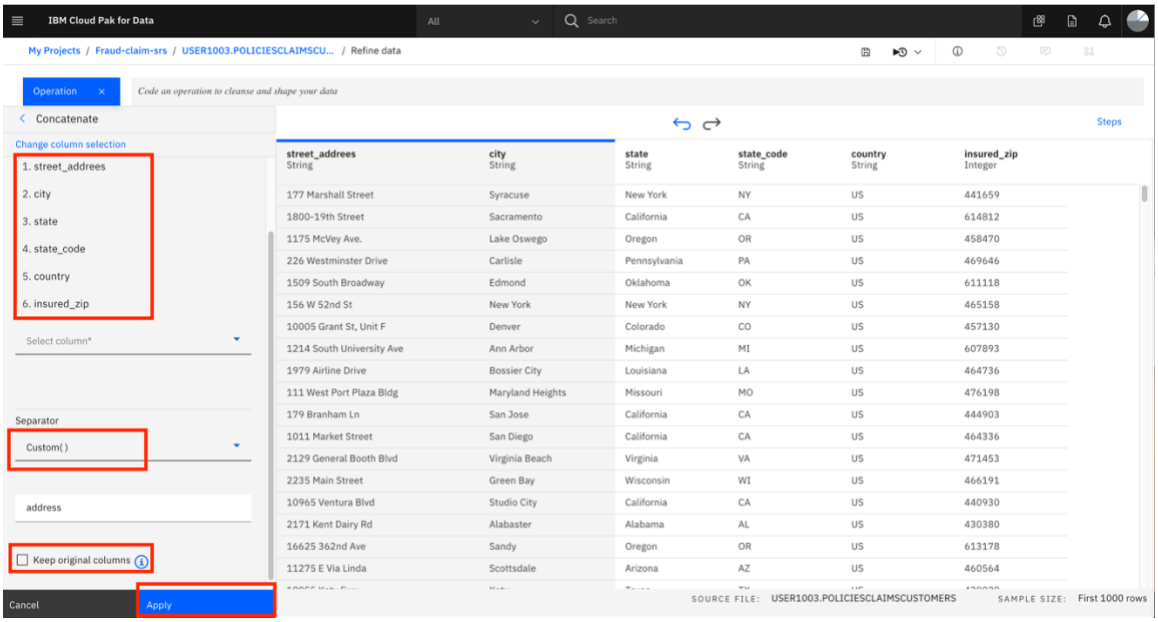
   After removing these columns, you can see the steps on the right-hand side where you can track the data refinery flow. Click on Steps to hide it.

5. Scroll to the right and observe the columns **country, street_address, city, state, state_code**, and **insured_zip.** We are going to concatenate all these attributes to create a single column named **address**.

6. Click the **Operation+** button and select **Concatenate**.



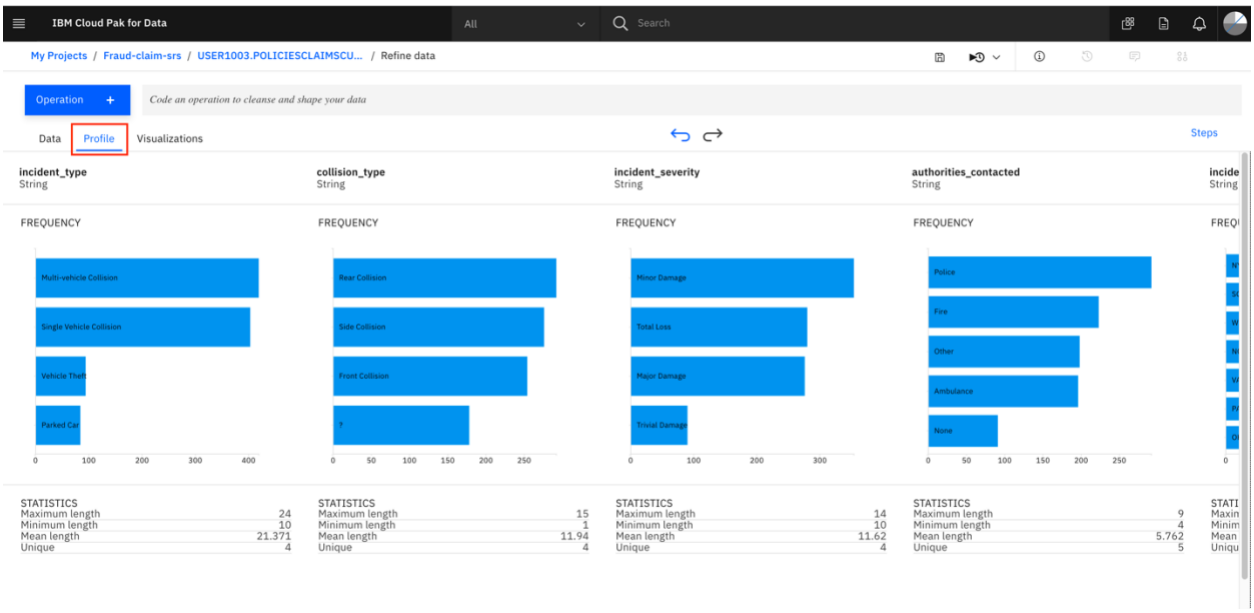
7. Select the column **street_address** and then click on **Next.** Then select **city, state, state_code, insured_zip**, and **country.**
8. Enter **Space** in the Separator and **address** in the Name of the concatenated column. Uncheck the **Keep original columns** and click on **Apply.**



9. Click on the save button to save the progress.

Step 3. Profile the data

The **Profile** tab displays a quick view of several histograms about the data.



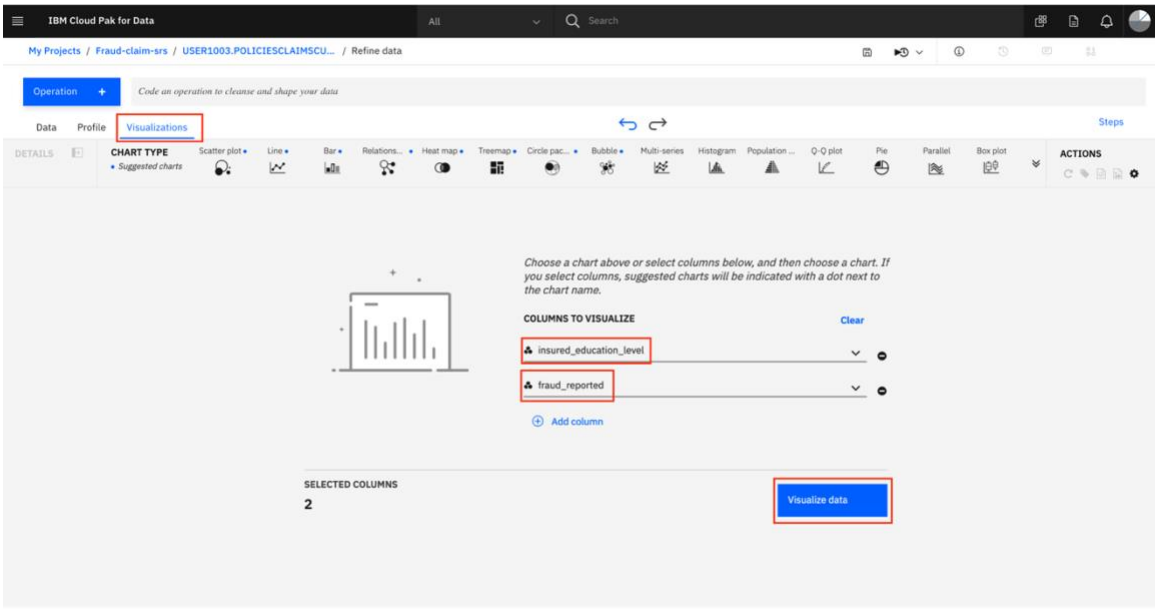
You can get insights into the data from the histograms:

- Highest number of incidents are collisions
- Rear collision dominates the collision type. There is a missing type denoted by "**?**". We will take care of this missing value using the **Data** tab in the next step
- You can see the distribution of incident severity
- Scroll right to observe the distribution of **fraud_reported.** Only 1/4th of the auto insurance claims were fraudulent

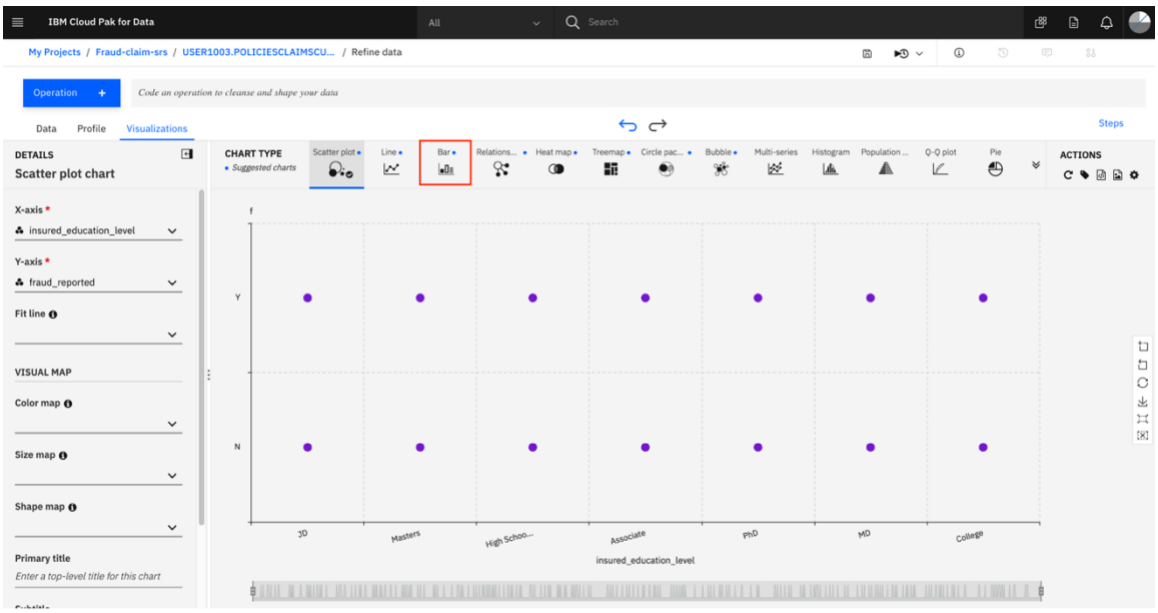
Step 4. Visualize the data

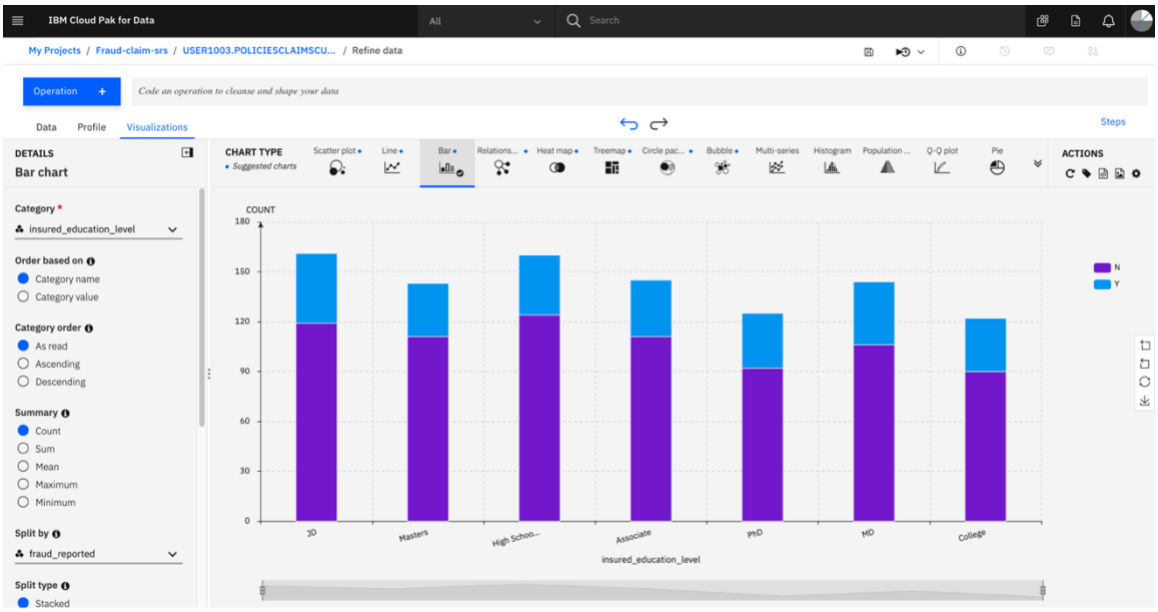
1. Select the **Visualizations** tab.

2. Under the **Columns to Visualize,** select **insured_education_level.** Click on **Add column** and select **fraud_reported.** Click on **Visualize data.**

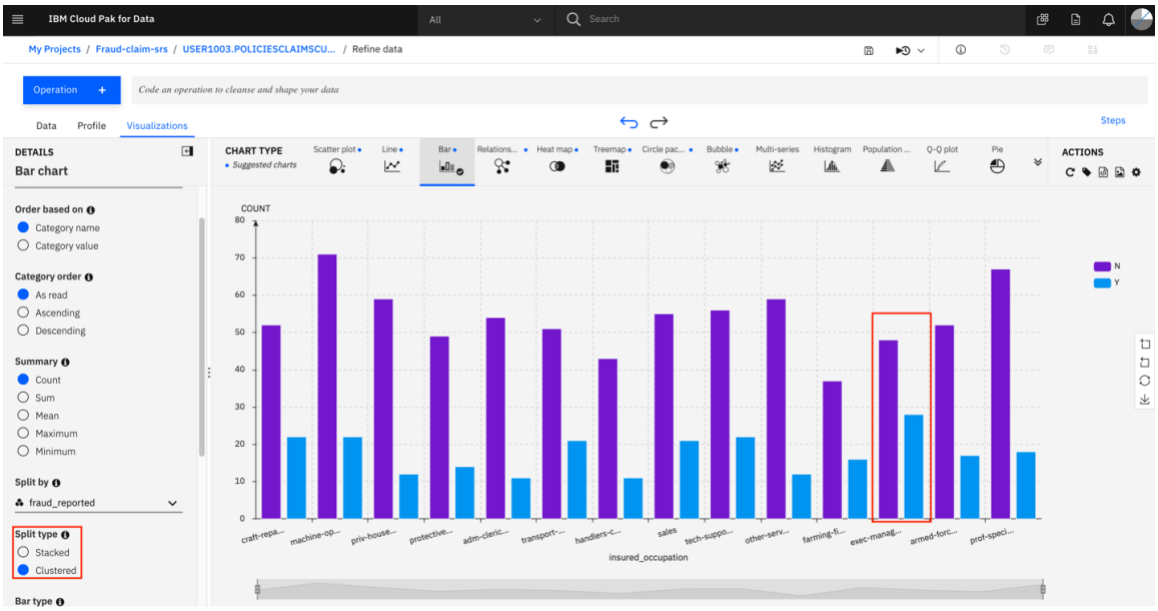


3. We first see the data in a Scatter plot by default. You can choose other chart types. We'll pick **Bar** by clicking on it.



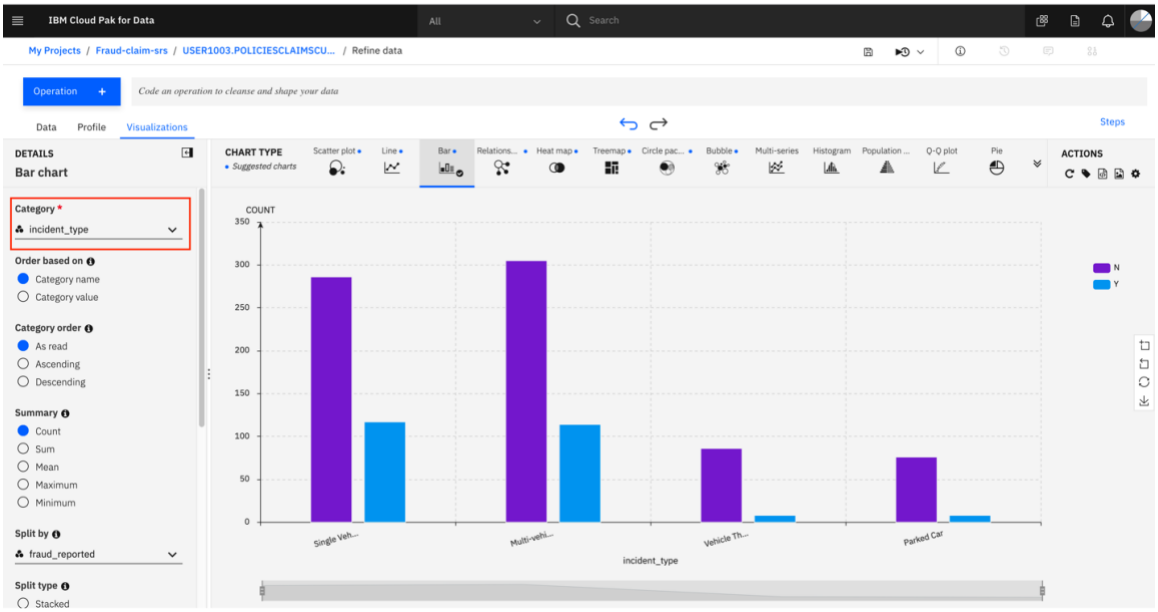


4. We will now visualize other columns. Select **insured_occupation** in the **Category**. Choose the **Split type** as **Clustered**.



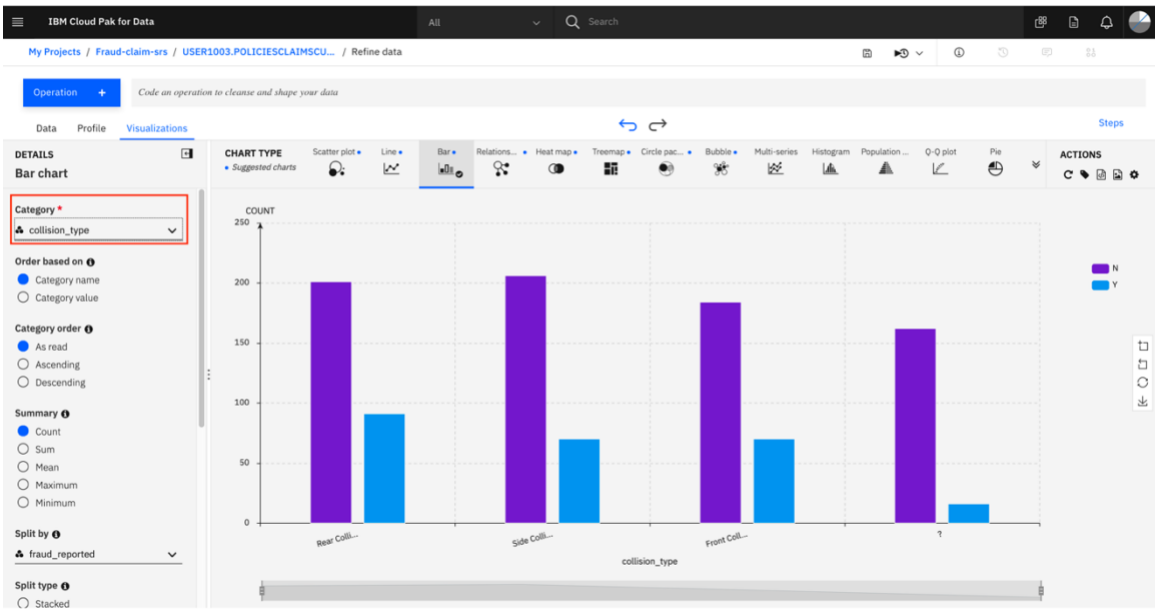
It can be observed from the data that people in exec-managerial positions have a greater number of frauds compared to other occupations.

5. Select **incident_type** in the **Category.**



Multi-vehicle and single vehicle collisions have a greater number of frauds compared to parked and vehicle theft. One of the reasons could be that in a collision, there is a high possibility of more damage to a car, as well as the passengers, and hence the need to file false insurance claims.

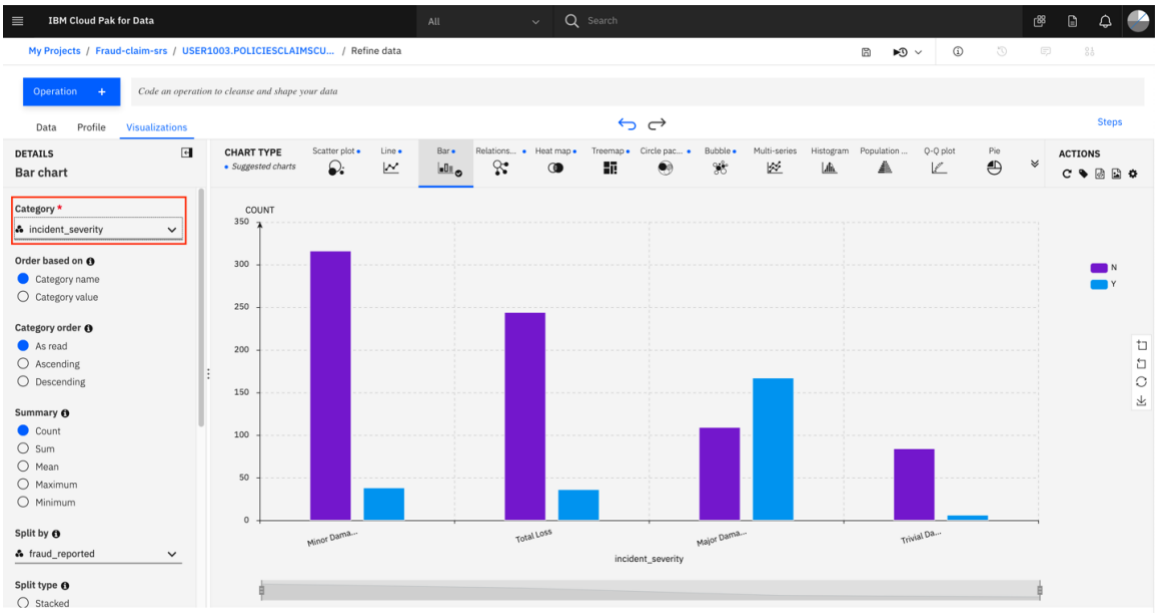
6. Select **collision_type** in the **Category.**



While there are significant numbers of false claims in front and side collisions, rear collisions are the highest. This data is for the US and there, many people use dash cams while driving to record whatever is happening in front of their

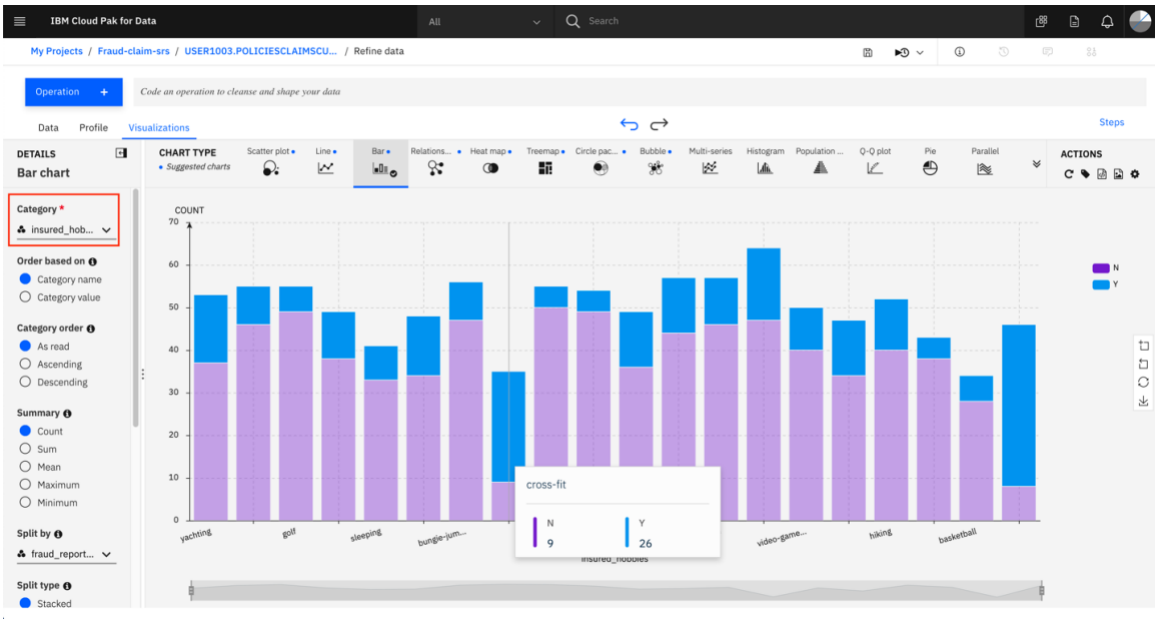
vehicle. In rear collisions, the footage from dash cams is not very helpful to exclusively prove whose mistake it was (insurance owner or the other car owner). Maybe that is the reason for more fraudulent claims in rear collisions.

7. Select **incident_severity** in the **Category.**



Here, compared to minor damage, total loss and trivial damage, fraudulent claims are highest in major damage. One reason could be that the high amount of repair cost which will be incurred by the insurer due to major damage.

8. Select **insured_hobbies** in the **Category.**

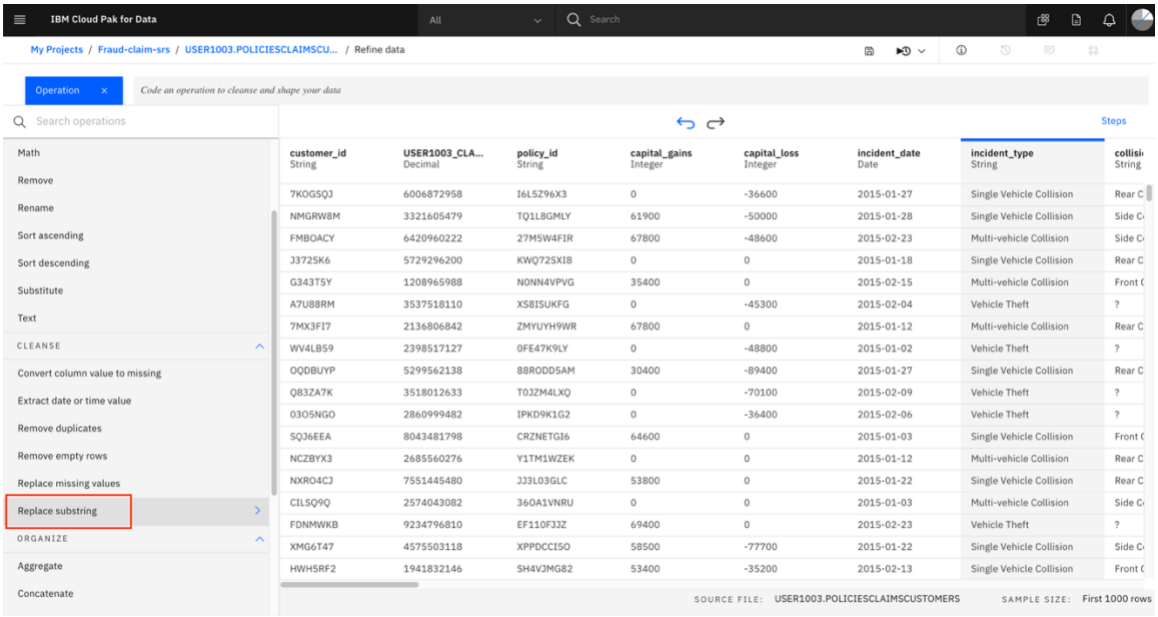


One thing which is striking in this graph is that people with **chess** and **cross-fit** as hobby have extremely high number of fraudulent claims.

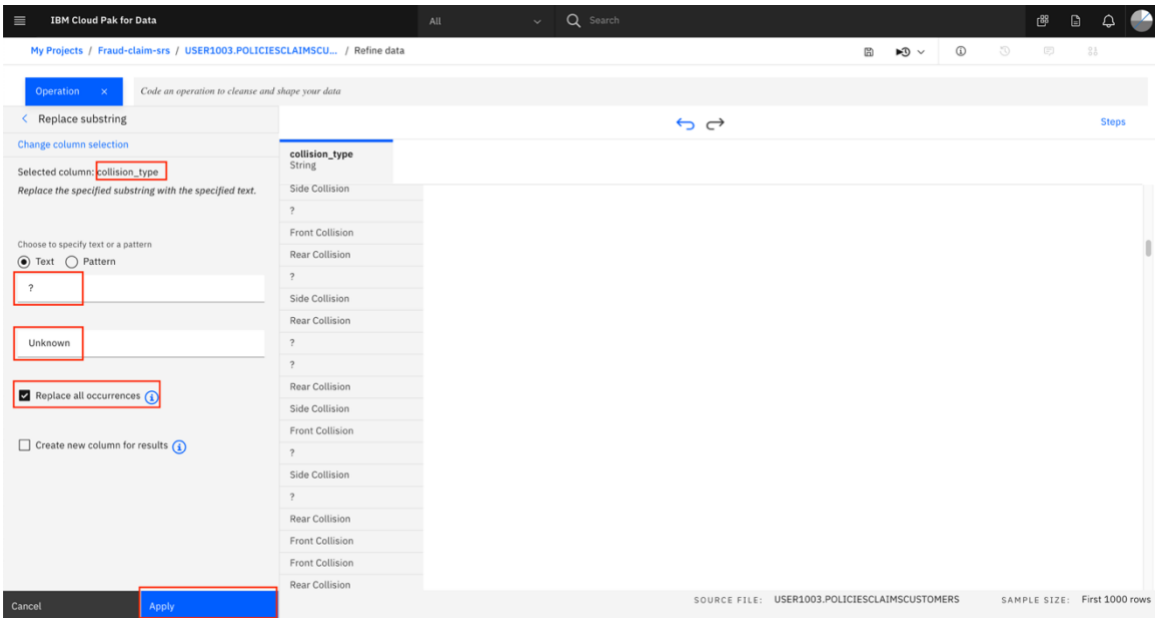
We have observed some of the important factors that can be used in the creating a machine learning model to predict fraud claims. But before moving on to the next step of modeling, we will use the insights gained from the visualization for further data cleaning and feature engineering.

Step 5. Refine the data based on Visualization steps

1. Click on the **Data** tab.
2. Click the **Operation+** button.
3. Select **Replace substring**.

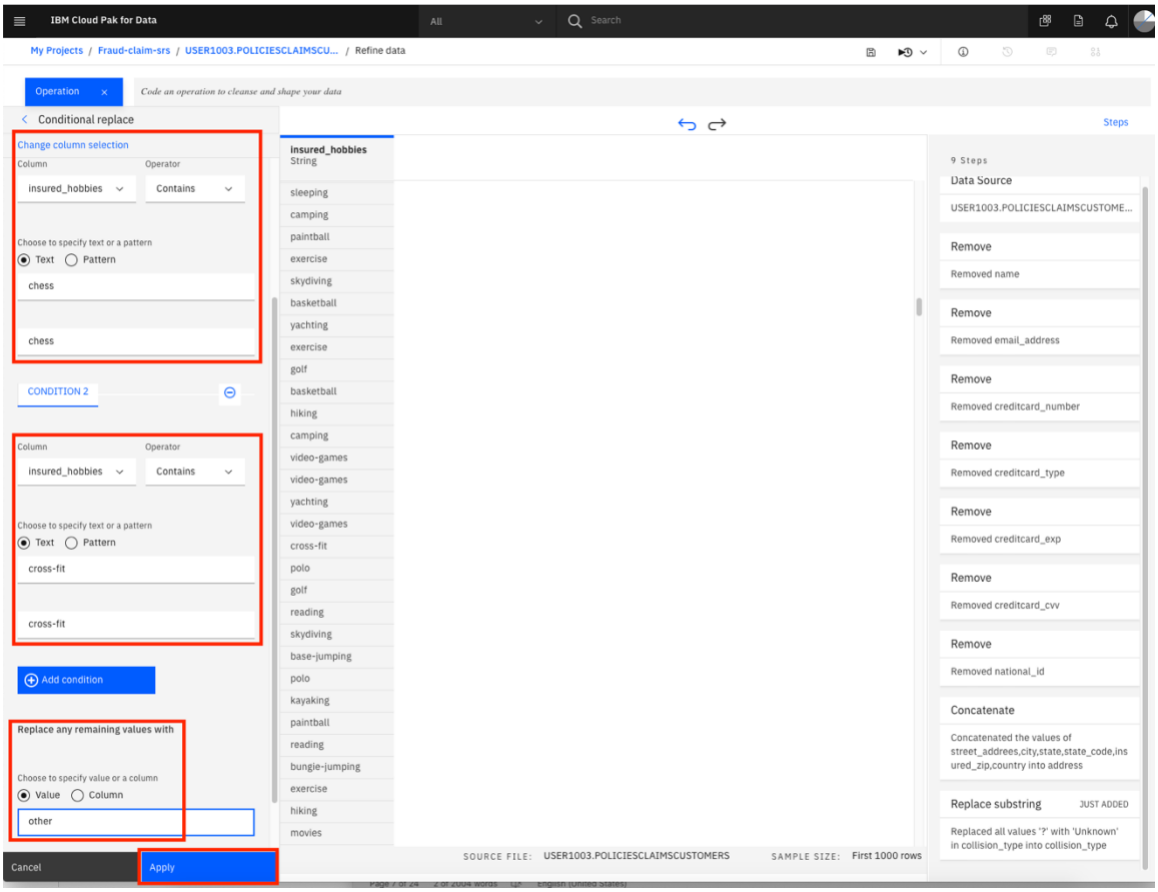


4. Select **collision_type** in the column and click **Next**.
5. Enter "**?**" in the Text to replace, and **Unknown** in the replacement text. Check **Replace all occurrences** if not selected already and click **Apply.**



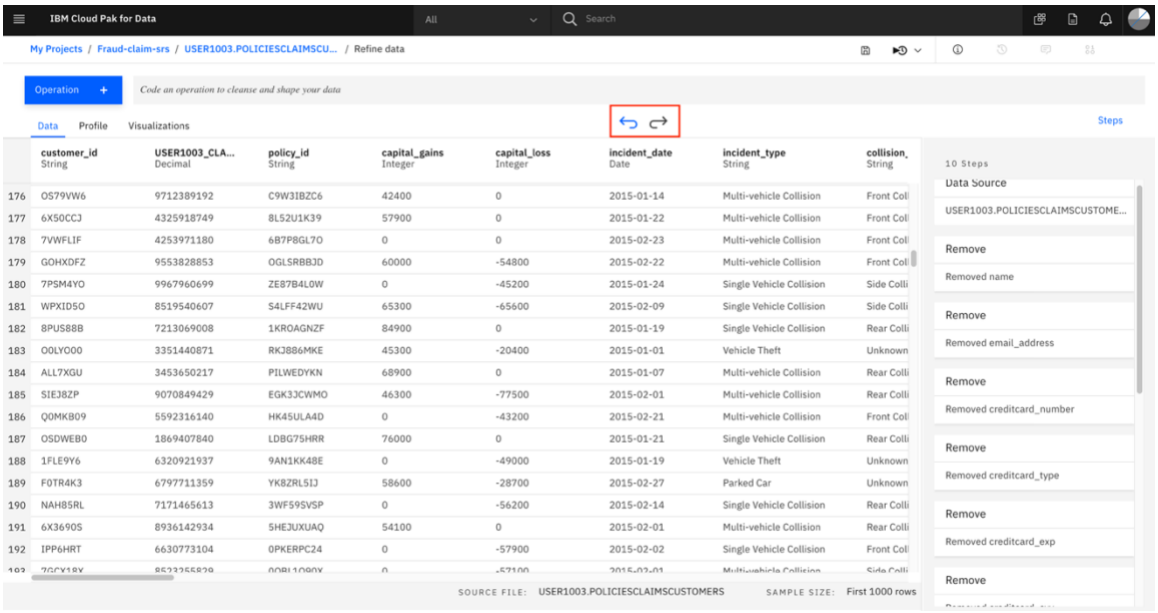
6. Now we are going to create a new feature based on the **insured_hobbies.** As we observed in the visualization step, the number of fraud claims were remarkably high for the customers with **chess** and **cross-fit** as a hobby. So, we will keep them and rename all other hobbies as **other** in this step.

   Click the **Operation+** button.
7. Select **Conditional replace**.
8. Select **insured_hobbies** in the column selection.
9. Specify condition 1 if the **insured_hobbies** Contains **chess,** then replace it with **chess**.
10. Add another condition. If the **insured_hobbies** Contains **cross-fit,** then replace it with **cross-fit**.
11. Replace any remaining value with **other**.
12. Click **Apply**.



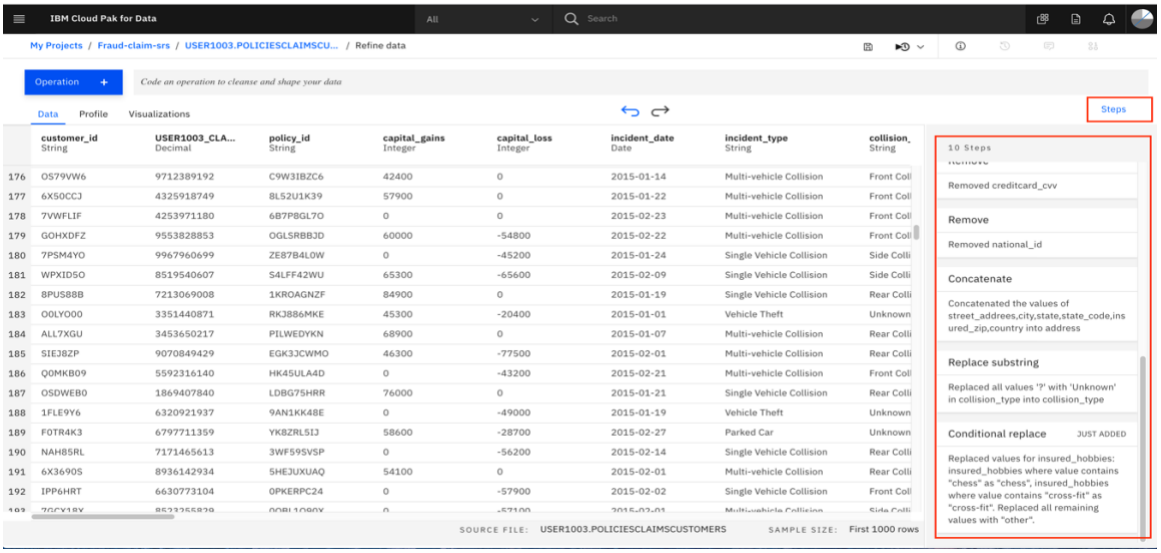
Step 6. Use data flow steps to keep track of your work

What if we accidentally change something? Data refinery keeps track of the steps and we can undo (or redo) an action using the circular arrows.



As you refine your data, the IBM data refinery keeps track of the steps in your data flow. You can modify them and even select a step to return to a particular moment in your data's transformation.

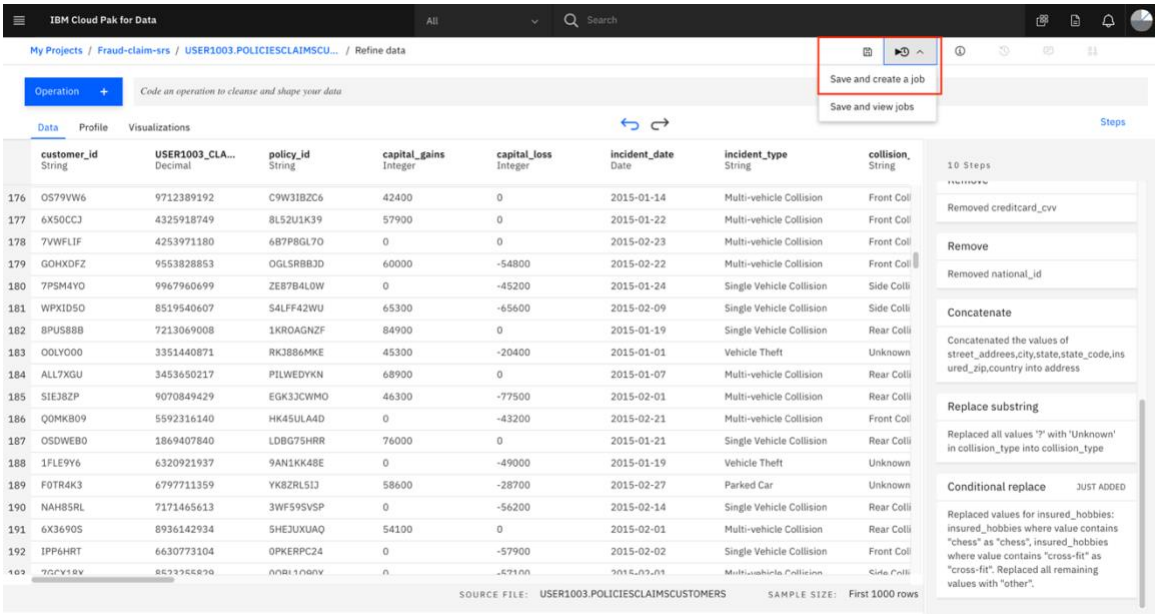
To see the steps in the data flow that you have performed, click the **Steps** button. The operations you have performed on the data will be shown.



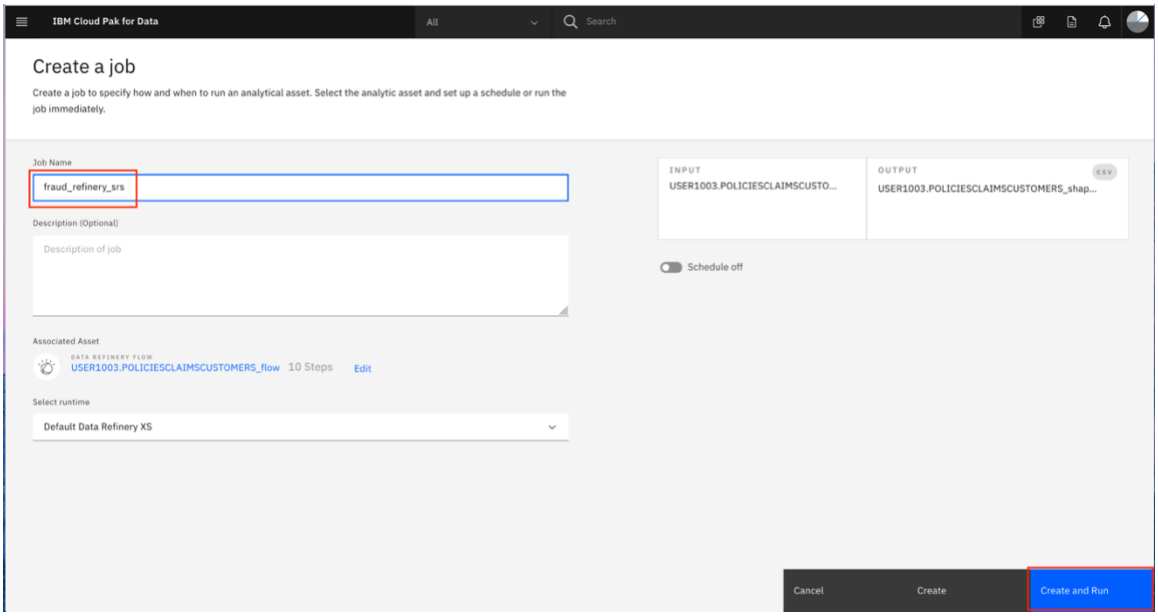
Step 7. Save data flow and create a job

Once you have refined your data, you would want to save and create a job that can run the data refinery flow and return the refined and pre-processed data as its output.

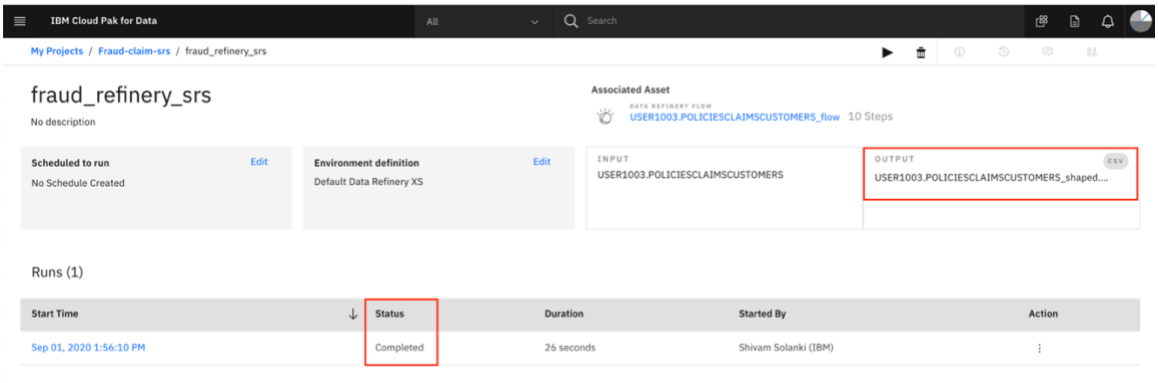
1. Click on **Save and create a job** from the Play dropdown button shown below.



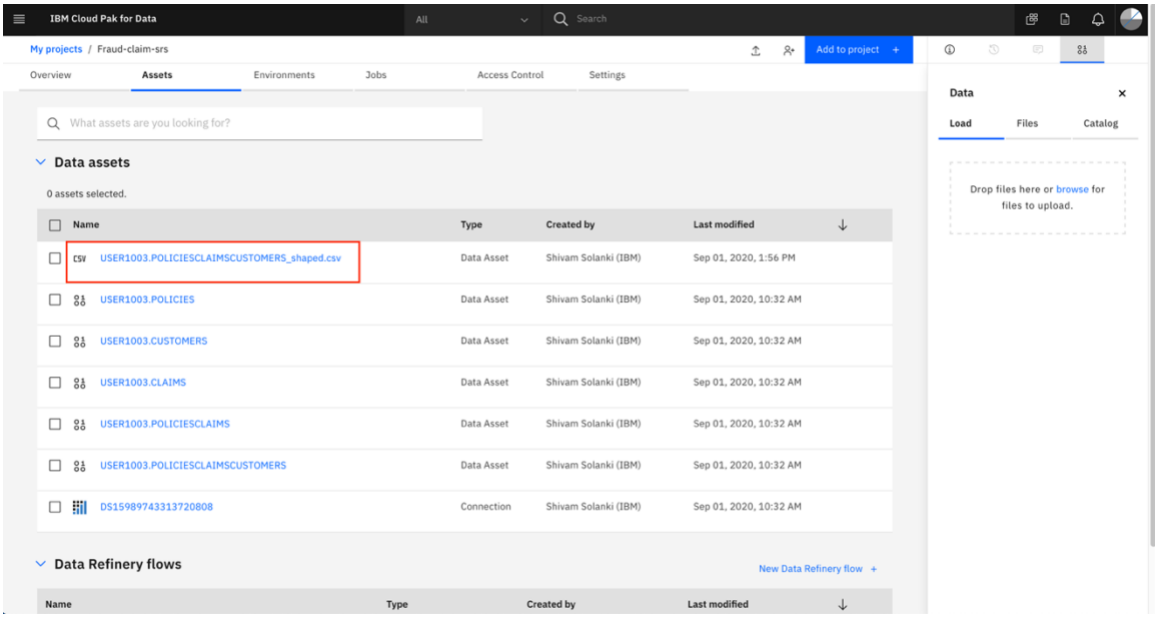
2. Enter the name of the job with your initials at the end to avoid conflict with other data refinery flows running in the same environment. Click on **Create and Run.**



3. You will see a similar window with status **Running** as shown below. When the data refinery process has ran successfully, the status will be updated to **Completed.**



4. Click on the Project name to confirm the output of the data refinery flow as a csv file with the file name shown in the above image.



You have successfully completed the data processing and visualization step. We will be using this shaped data in the next step so make sure that you have complete this task before moving on to the modeling step.

Conclusion

This lab tutorial showed you a small sampling of the power of the IBM data refinery on IBM Cloud Pak for Data. You learned how to refine and visualize the virtualized data which was not even moved or copied from the Db2 Warehouse on IBM Cloud. The tutorial also explained how you can transform data using various operations on the columns such as removing

columns, concatenating columns, replacing missing values with a string or creating a new value. The lab tutorial also explained that all the steps in our data flow are recorded, so you can remove steps, repeat them, or edit an individual step. The lab tutorial showed how you can quickly profile the data to see histograms and statistics for each column. And finally, it explained how you can create more in-depth visualizations and create a bar chart of various features against the fraud column to gain insights about the importance of columns in detecting fraud.