### Preprocessing

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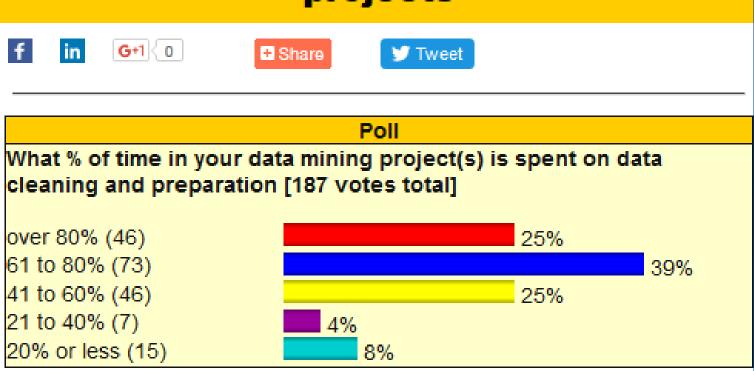
Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya-BarcelonaTech

Apunts disponibles (histoIntrodesc)

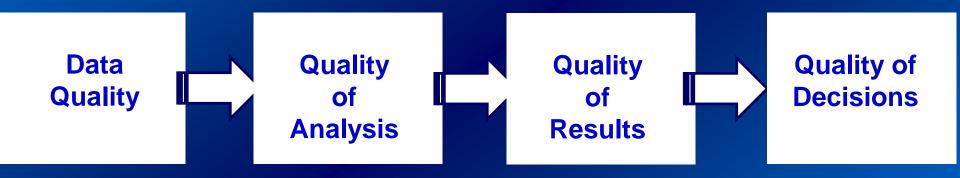


## Impact of Preprocessing in real Data Mining projects

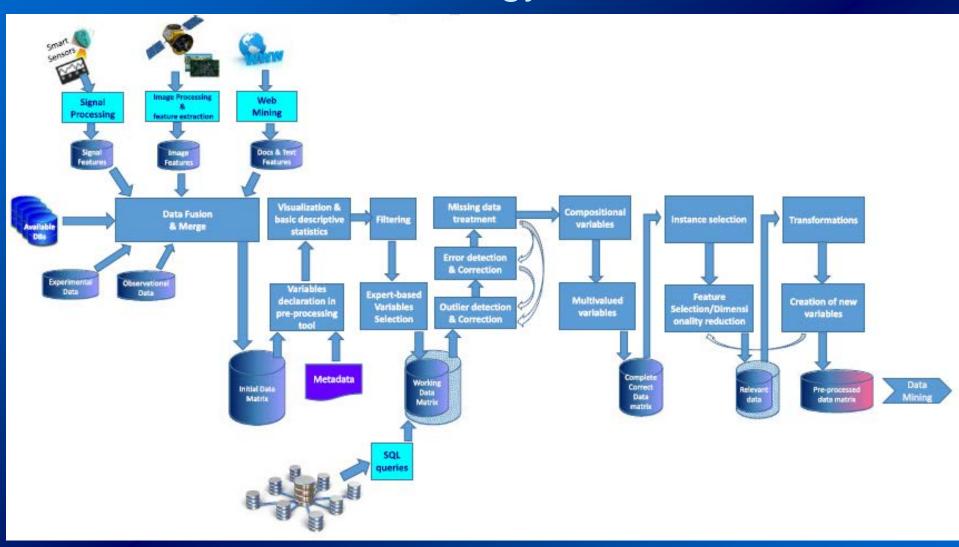
## Data preparation part in data mining projects



## Preprocessing



#### Methodology



Gibert, K., M. Sànchez-Marrè, J. Izquierdo (2016) A Survey on Pre-processing Techniques in the Context of Environmental Data Mining. Artificial Intelligence in Communications, 29(6): 627-663, IOSPress DOI: 10.3233/AIC-160710

:::

## Preprocessing

# Data cleaning Data preparation Data preprocessing

- Formatting issues, building software context
- Determining working matrix, Filtering
- Identification and treatment of missing data
- Identification and treatment of outliers
- ▶ Identification and treatment of errors (correct when possible)
- Feature selection/extraction, dimensionality reduction
- Instance selection
- Data transformation
- Derivation of new variables



#### Determine Data Matrix

Which data matrix rows? Define target population

Objects selection

Which data matrix columns? Determine objects descritpion

Variables selection



#### Objects Selection

## Inclusion/Exclusion criteria Filtering

Select from a data base or data warehouse or from real individuals (costs are different)

Experimental data (experimental design)

Observational data (sample theory)

Define the target population

Determines scope of conclusions



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#### Goals' oriented Variables Selection

- Often expert-guided
   (highly related with goal of analysis)
  - Be maximalists
    - •Eliminate irrelevant or redundant information is less risky than detect lack of relevant things to be added in a second wave

 Technically, to complete a final submatrix is highly costly (in both time and resources)

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# Data cleaning Data preparation Data preprocessing

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(empty cells in data matrix)

- Types and diagnosis
- Little's test
- A simple descriptive alternative
- Some methods
  - ▶ Knn
  - ▶ The MIMMI method
  - **▶** MICE
  - Interpolation (for time series)

(empty cells in data matrix)

- Randon missing non problematic casual follow same distribution as present data inputation is easy: mean, 0
- Non random missing: absence is informative come from some particular part of population probably correspond to special values difficult to induce from the present data inputation is much difficult very critical very dangerous to ignore those individuals asking religion in israel (muslims do not answer) Asking age to a lady over 45 Frequency of observations (microbio tests in water)
- Non applicable value (non-random, structural) salary of a non-working person number of pregnancies of a man number of cigarretes of a non-smoker person age of menopause



dangerous to ignore

(specially if non random)

#### Diagnoses

#### Little's MCAR test

 $H_0$ : Missings are completely at random (MCAR)

*H*<sub>1</sub>: Missings are not random

$$d^{2} = \sum_{j=1}^{J} n_{j} (\overline{X}_{j} - \overline{X}_{j}^{*})^{T} \frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^{N}} (\overline{X}_{j} - \overline{X}_{j}^{*}) \sim \chi_{\Sigma r_{j} - K}^{2}$$

j=1:J missing patterns (subsets of missing variables in a case)

n cases in missing pattern j

maximum likelihood estimates of the grand means

means local to cases in missing pattern

maximum likelihood estimate of the covariance matrix

 $\frac{1}{2}$  maximum likelihood estimate of the covaring  $\frac{1}{2}$  number of complete variables for pattern j

K total number of variables

Searches signifficant differences in means conditioned to a certain subset of missing variables (pattern j)



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28 VIETNAM

30 ANGOLA

32 BURUNDI

34 ERITREA

35 ETIOPIA

36 KENYA

37 LESOTHO

38 MADAGASCAR

BOTSVANA

COMORAS

29 XINA

31

33

19 PAPUA NOVA GUINEA

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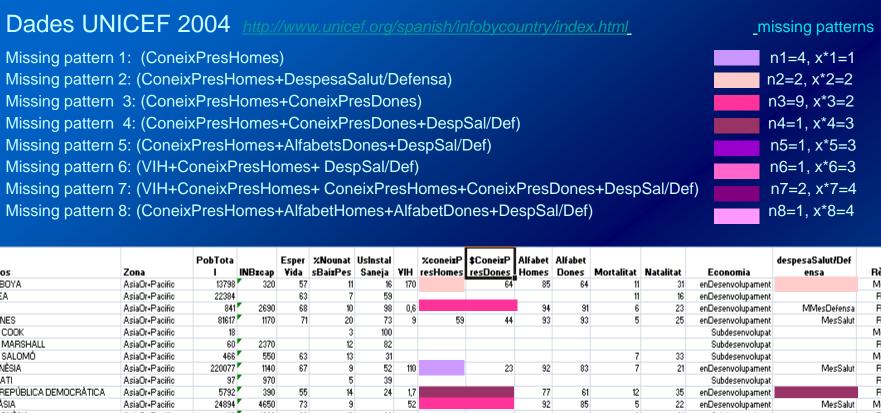
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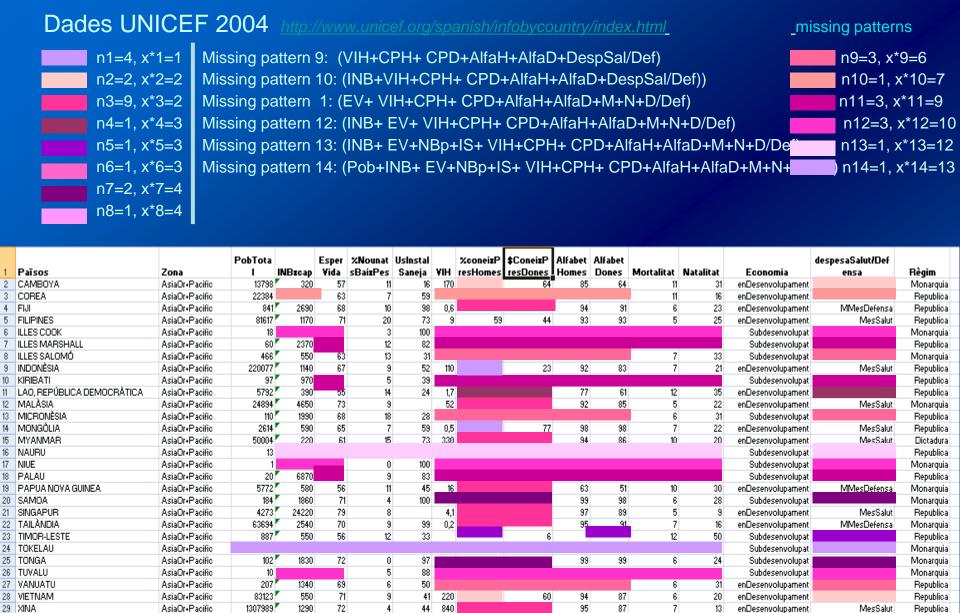
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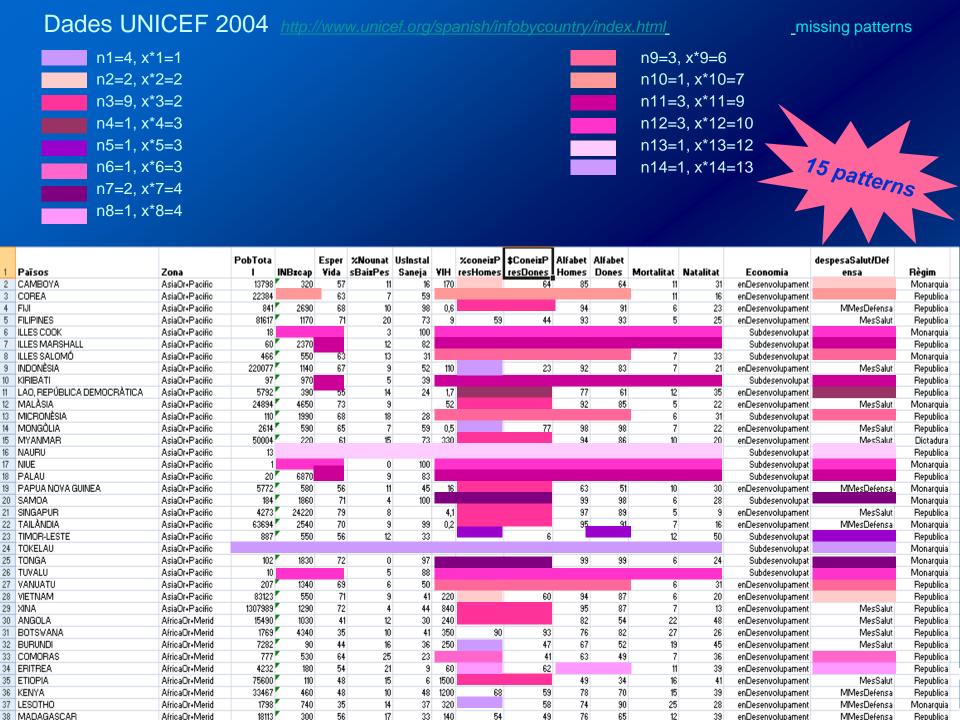
37 LESOTHO

MADAGASCAR

32 BURUNDI

BOTSVANA

COMORAS



$$\overline{X}_3 = [\overline{X}_{Pob}, \overline{X}_{INB}, \overline{X}_{EV}, \overline{X}_{NbP}, \overline{X}_{AlfaH}, \overline{X}_{AlfaD}, \overline{X}_{M}, \overline{X}_{N}]$$

$$ar{X}_{3}^{*} = [ar{X}_{Pob}^{*}, ar{X}_{INB}^{*}, ar{X}_{EV}^{*},]$$

 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} Variances$  and covariances of full variables

$$\overline{X}_{Pob} = 38120$$

$$d^{2} = \sum_{j=1}^{J} n_{j} (\overline{X}_{j} - \overline{X}_{j}^{*})^{T} \frac{1}{\sum_{j=1}^{N}} (\overline{X}_{j} - \overline{X}_{j}^{*}) \sim \chi_{\sum r_{j} - K}^{2}$$

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38	MADAGASCAR	AfricaOr+Merid	18113	300	56	17	33	140	54	49	76	65	12	39	enDesenvolupament	MMesDefensa	Republica

#### The Little test in R

LittleMCAR {BaylorEdPsych}

USAGE: LittleMCAR(x)

x: dataframe, matrix less than 50 variables

#### Returns:

chi.square Chi-square value

df Degrees of freedom used for chi-square

missing.patterns Number of missing data patterns

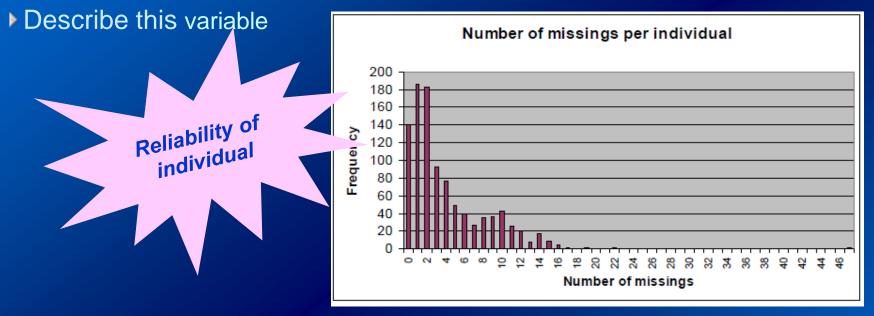
amount.missing Amount and percent of mssing data

data The data, organized my missing data patterns



(Simple alternative)

Build new variable counting number of missings per individuals.



- Count nr of missing per variable and rank variables Provides reliability
- Create indicator of missing/non-missing per variable and compare both groups of cases



(empty cells in data matrix)

- Representation:
  - \*,?, " ", depending on software numerical variables: sometimes codified (0, 99999, -1... categorical variables: special modality (Ns/Nc, ...)
- Standardize missing representation
- Causes of missing data:

voluntary hidden (religion in israel) (always non-random) data non-provided data non-achieveable

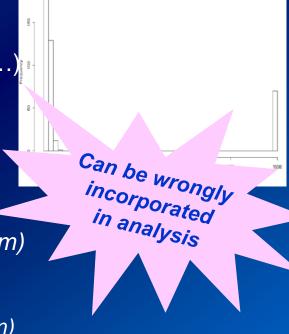
technical limitations (example anemometers IKE hurrican) accessibility (no privileges, sensitive information)

data lost

data forced to missing (as a result of correction)

▶ Identification:

Numerical indicators (stdev...)





## Missing data treatment

Depends on analysis goals!!!!!

- keep it as a missing: only eventually
  - Can signifficantly reduce the treated observations
- ▶ Inputing: Substituting by a useful value (open problem, difficult)
  - Qualitative variable: Substitute by "Unkown<varName>"
  - Stardard way, expert knowledge required
    - use 0
    - use global mean
    - use conditional mean for local groups
    - inputation models (complex)
    - Nearest neighbor (R)
    - Intelligent inputation
    - **-**MIMMI



- special software required
- technical hypothesis about variable distributions required
- Final models integration required
  - ▶ Example: French survey, global incomes of household



### Missing data treatment

- Missing values frequent in real data
- Imputation before analysis CRITICAL
- Most statistical packages:
  - simple inputation by global mean
  - listwise deletion (dangerous)
- Specific softwares:
  - dedicated to sophisticated inputation methods
  - highly time consuming
  - non-exportable complete data matrices
- Find a trade-of between precision and simplicity



C_HISTORI C_	TRACTAL DATA	A .	Alimentació	Cures d'aparença	Higiene	Vestit: part superior	Vestit: part inferior	Utilització del bany	Bufeta	Intestí	Llit, cadira, cadira de rod
1569,0	84585,0	09/07/2003 0:00	7	7	6	7	7	6	5	5	7
1642,0	74011,0	20/06/2002 0:00	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
1645,0	84990,0	21/07/2003 0:00	7		6	6	2	6	6	6	3
1666,0	91980,0	09/03/2004 0:00	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	5	7
1694,0	83561,0	03/06/2003 0:00	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7
1754,0	114451,0	03/02/2006 0:00	7	7	6	7	6	6	6	6	7
1858,0	76281,0	26/09/2002 0:00	7		5	7	7	6	5	5	7
1900,0	84368,0	01/07/2003 0:00	6 (	6	4	4	3	1	6	4	7
1904,0	82443,0	30/04/2003 0:00	4	7	4	6	5	3	2	3	4
1919,0	74098,0	20/06/2002 0:00	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	4
1976,0	80110,0	13/02/2003 0:00	7	5	3	4	3	3	5	5	3
2052,0	81175,0	20/03/2003 0:00	7	7	6	7	6	6	6	6	7
2059,0	82951,0	15/05/2003 0:00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2251,0	76399,0	01/10/2002 0:00	5	5	1	1	1	1	6	5	1
2267,0	86796,0	01/10/2003 0:00	7		7	7	7	7	6	6	7
2524,0	76436,0	02/10/2002 0:00	7	7	6	7	6	6	6	6	7
2533,0	81445,0	28/03/2003 0:00	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7
2604,0	75742,0	06/09/2002 0:00	7	7	6	7	7	7	5	6	7
2646,0	84112,0	20/06/2003 0:00	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7
2685,0	79191,0	15/01/2003 0:00	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7
2694,0	78901,0	02/01/2003 0:00	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7
2726,0	74218,0	27/06/2002 0:00	6	6	4	6	6	5	3	5	6
2765,0	79837,0	05/02/2003 0:00	5	5	2	5	2	1	5	5	4

#### Original uncomplete data

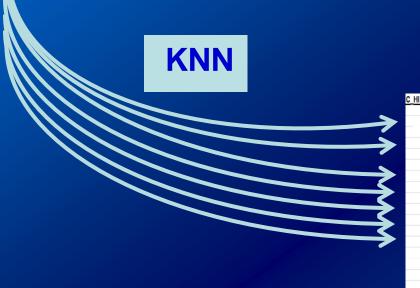
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1645,0	84990,0	21/07/2003 0.00 7		3	6	2	6	6	6	3
1666,0	91980,0	09/03/2004 0:00 7	7	7	7	7	6	6	5	7
1694,0	83561,0	03/06/2003 0:00 7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7
1754,0	114451,0	03/02/2006 0:00 7	7	ô	7	6	6	6	6	7
1858,0	76281,0	26/09/2002 0:00 7		5	7	7	6	5	5	7
1900,0	84368,0	01/07/2003 0:00 6	6	4	4	3	1	6	4	7
1904,0	82443,0	30/04/2003 0:00 4	7	4	6	5	3	2	3	4
1919,0	74098,0	20/06/2002 0:00 7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	4
1976,0	80110,0	13/02/2003 0:00 7	5	3	4	3	3	5	5	3
2052,0	81175,0	20/03/2003 0:00 7	7	3	7	6	6	6	6	7
2059,0	82951,0	15/05/2003 0:00 1	i i	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2251,0	76399,0	01/10/2002 0:00 5	5	1	1	1	1	6	5	1
2267,0	86796,0	01/10/2003 0:00 7		7	7	7	7	6	6	7
2524,0	76436,0	02/10/2002 0:00 7	7	3	7	6	6	6	6	7
2533,0	81445,0	28/03/2003 0:00 7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7
2604,0	75742,0	06/09/2002 0:00 7	7	3	7	7	7	5	6	7
2646,0	84112.0	20/06/2003 0:00 7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7
2685,0	79191,0	15/01/2003 0:00 7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7
2694,0	78901,0	02/01/2003 0:00 7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7
2726,0	74218,0	27/06/2002 0:00 6	6	4	6	6	5	3	5	6
2765,0	79837,0	05/02/2003 0:00 5	5	2	5	2	1	5	5	4



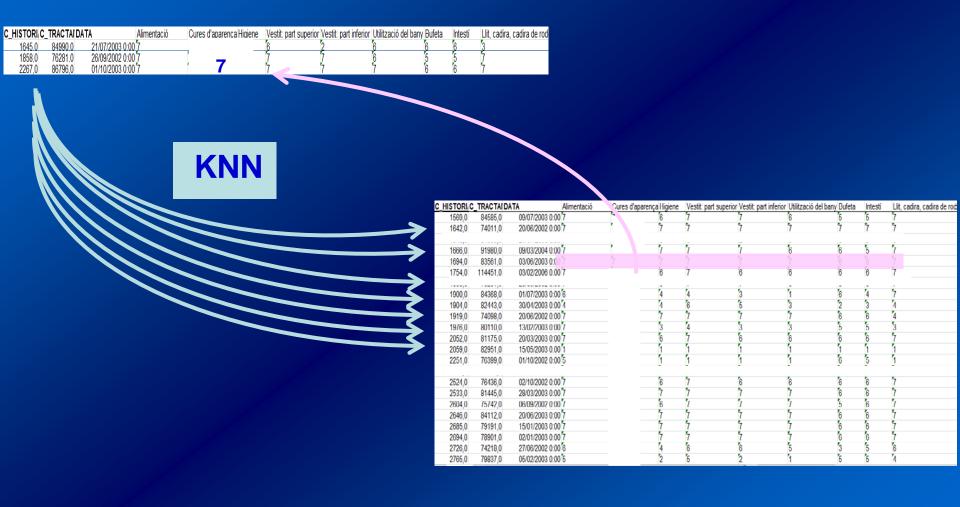
C_HISTORI C	TRACTAL DATA	A Alimentació	Cures d'aparença	Higiene	Vestit: part superior	Vestit: part inferior	Utilització del bany	Bufeta	Intestí	Llit, cadira, cadira de rod
1569,0	84585,0	09/07/2003 0:00 7	7	6	7	7	6	5	5	7
1642,0	74011,0	20/06/2002 0:00 7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
					-		-			
1666,0	91980,0	09/03/2004 0:00 7	7	7	7	7	6	6	5	7
1694,0	83561,0	03/06/2003 0:00 7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7
1754,0	114451,0	03/02/2006 0.00 7	7	6	7	6	6	6	6	7
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1900,0	84368,0	01/07/2003 0:00 6	6	4	4	3	1	6	4	7
1904,0	82443,0	30/04/2003 0:00 4	7	4	6	5	3	2	3	4
1919,0	74098,0	20/06/2002 0:00 7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	4
1976,0	80110,0	13/02/2003 0:00 7	5	3	4	3	3	5	5	3
2052,0	81175,0	20/03/2003 0:00 7	7	6	7	6	6	6	6	7
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2604,0	75742,0	06/09/2002 0:00 7	7	6	7	7	7	5	6	7
2646,0	84112,0	20/06/2003 0:00 7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7
2685,0	79191,0	15/01/2003 0:00 7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7
2694,0	78901,0	02/01/2003 0:00 7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7
2726,0	74218,0	27/06/2002 0:00 6	6	4	6	6	5	3	5	6
2765,0	79837,0	05/02/2003 0:00 5	5	2	5	2	1	5	5	4

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1645.0	84990.0	21/07/2003 0:00	7		3	6	2	6	6	6	3
1858,0	76281,0	26/09/2002 0:00	7	[	5	7	7	6	5	5	7
2267,0	86796,0	01/10/2003 0:00	7		7	7	7	7	6	6	7

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1645.0	84990.0	21/07/2003 0:00	7		6	2	6	6	6	3
1858,0	76281,0	26/09/2002 0:00	7		7	7	6	5	5	7
2267.0	86796.0	01/10/2003 0:00	7		7	7	7	6	6 '	7



C_HISTORI <sub>E</sub> C	_TRACTALDAT	TA Alimer	ntació Cur	es d'aparença	Higiene	Vestit: part superior	Vestit: part inferior	Utilització del bany	Bufeta	Intesti	Llit, cadira, cadira de ro
1569,0	84585,0	09/07/2003 0:00 7	-		6	7	7	6	5	5	7
1642,0	74011,0	20/06/2002 0:00 7			7	7	7	7	7	7	7
1666,0	91980.0	09/03/2004 0:00 7			7	7	7	6	6	5	7
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1904,0	82443.0	30/04/2003 0:00 4			4	6	5	3	2	3	4
1919,0	74098.0	20/06/2002 0:00 7			7	7	7	7	6	6	4
1976,0	80110,0	13/02/2003 0:00 7			3	4	3	3	5	5	3
2052,0	81175,0	20/03/2003 0:00 7			6	7	6	6	6	6	7
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2251,0	76399,0	01/10/2002 0:00 5			1	1	1	1	6	5	1
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2533,0	81445,0	28/03/2003 0:00 7			7	7	7	7	6	6	7
2604,0	75742,0	06/09/2002 0:00 7			6	7	7	7	5	6	7
2646,0	84112,0	20/06/2003 0:00 7			7	7	7	7	6	6	7
2685,0	79191,0	15/01/2003 0:00 7			7	7	7	7	6	6	7
2694,0	78901,0	02/01/2003 0:00 7			7	7	7	7	6	6	7
2726,0	74218.0	27/06/2002 0:00 6			4	6	6	5	3	5	6
2765,0	79837,0	05/02/2003 0:00 5			2	5	2	Ί	5	5	4



#### MIMMI method [Gibert 2013]

- Select a small number of relevant variables (whith small ratio of missing data)
- Use intelligent inputation on that reduced data matrix (expert-based inputation, vertical or horitzontal)
- Multivariate clustering using the imputed variables
- Determine a partition of the data
- Inpute the missing data of the remaining variables (use mean local to the group of every individual (conditional means)
- Good TRADE-OFF between quality improvement vs extra effort

#### MIMMI Method [IJCM Gibert 2013]

Complex process
highly time consuming
rarely applicable in real projects

Horizontal inputation:

use the value of other variables of the same individual as predictors of the missing value.

inputing 0 in the income of 4th person if the household has only 1,2 or 3 persons

Vertical inputation:

use the value of the same variable in other similar individuals

use the mean of the salary of 4rt persons over 18 years old if the household hasmore than 4per

#### MICE method

[vanBuuren1999]

multiple imputation by chained equations

#### Multiple imputation (MI):

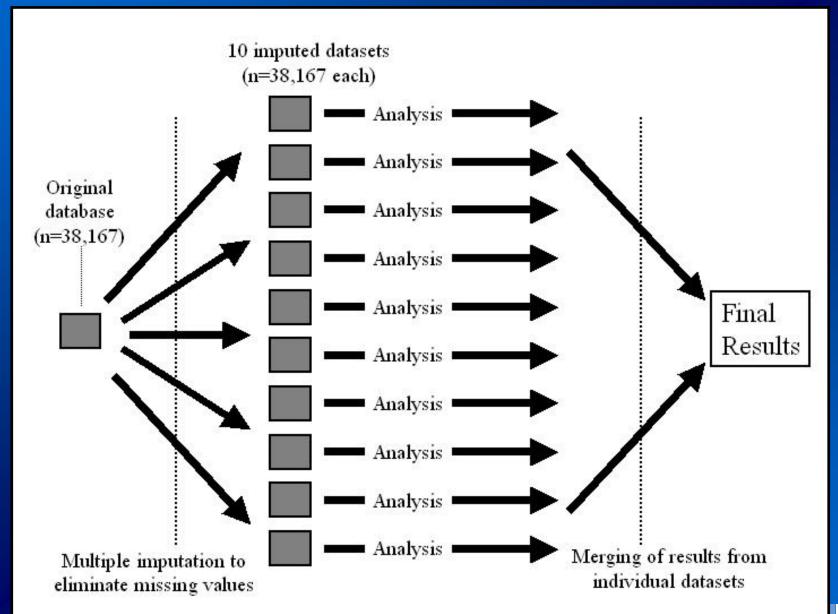
- Replace missing values with plausible substitutes.
  - Distribution-based maximum-likelihood based Markov-chain Monte Carlo (MCI)
  - Inject the right amount of randomness to reflect uncertainty
- Repeat m > 1 times to procude m imputed datasets
- Analyse datasets individually, but identically
- Combine the models, get confidence intervals using Rubin's rules (micombine)

#### The MICE approach has three components:

- Univariate implemented in uvis
- Multivariate implemented in ice
- Multiple implemented in ice
- ice = imputation by chained equations



#### MICE



#### **MICE**

The overall *estimate of your parameter* (Qbar) is its mean across the m imputations

$$\bar{Q} = m^{-1} \sum \hat{Q}^{(\ell)}$$

The within-imputation variance (U-bar) of the Q parameter is the mean of the variances across the m imputations

$$\overline{U} = m^{-1} \sum U^{(\ell)}$$

The between-imputation variance (B) of the Q parameter is standard deviation of Q across the m imputations

$$B = (m-1)^{-1} \sum_{\ell} (\hat{Q}^{(\ell)} - \bar{Q})^2$$

The *total variance* of Q is a function of U-bar and B. This total variance is used to calculate the standard error used for test statistics

$$T = (1 + m^{-1})B + \bar{U}$$

$$(\bar{Q} - Q)/\sqrt{T} \sim t_{\nu}$$

The degrees of freedom (v) are adjusted for the amount of information lost to missing data

$$\nu = (m-1) \left[ 1 + \frac{\bar{U}}{(1+m^{-1})B} \right]^2$$

#### MICE

- MICE method is very flexible but demands thought when creating the imputation model
- Strongly recommend mastering the eq(), passive() and substitute() options
- Can deal with interactions using passive()
- Choice of m is important
  - may need to be (much) larger than 5
  - See Royston (2004, SJ 4:227-41) for discussion
- available in MICE Rpackage



#### Interpolation

Usefull for time-series

 Consider constant between two effective measurements whenever we can assume that the variable evolve with a very slow dynamics

## Preprocessing

# Data cleaning Data preparation Data preprocessing

- Formatting issues, building software context
- Determining working matrix, Filtering
- Identification and treatment of missing data
- Identification and treatment of outliers
- ▶ Identification and treatment of errors (correct when possible)
- Feature selection/extraction, dimensionality reduction
- Instance selection
- Data transformation
- Derivation of new variables



#### Outlier

- Rare observation (presumed out of range)
- Multivariate vs univariate outlier

#### Types of outliers:

- •Mistake (Transcription Error or Measurement Error)
  - A person 560 years old
  - ■FIRST VERIFY If possible correct.

    If not, substitute by missing
- Informative point
  - A single informative point of a missing part of the population
  - Complete the sample when impossible, restrict scope of analysis
- Extreme value of the population
  - ■Very old person, 99 years old
  - ■Keep
- Value of another population
  - One swedish in the middle of cannibal tribu, measuring
  - ■Treat apart. CLEARLY REPORT ABOUT IT
- •Missing code
  - Substitute by missing or inpute





## The danger of suppressions

• In 1985 British scientists reported a hole in the ozone layer of the earth's atmosphere over the South Pole. This is disturbing, since ozone protects us from cancer-causing ultraviolet radiation. The British report was at first disredarded, since it was based on ground instruments looking up. More comprehensive observations from satellite instruments looking down had shown nothing unusual. Then examination of the satellite data revealed that the South Pole ozone readings were so low that the computer software used o analyze the data had automatically syppressed these values as erroneous outliers. Readings dating back to 1979 were reanalized and showed a large and growing hole in the ozone layer that is unexplained and possibily dangerous Computers analyzing large volumnes of data are often programmed to suppress outliers as protection againts errors in the data. As the example of the hole in the ozone layer illustrated, suppressing an outliers without inv estigating it can kleep valuable information out of the sight

Moore, McCabe, Introduction to the practice of Statistics, 5th Edition, Freeman

From the paper of John Gleick in New York Times, July 1985

http://www.nytimes.com/1986/07/29/science/hole-in-ozone-over-south-pole-worriesscientists.html?pagewanted=all

#### Outlier detection

Specific statistical Tests:
Depend on the software

Usually for specific distributions

Graphical representation of the distribution of data

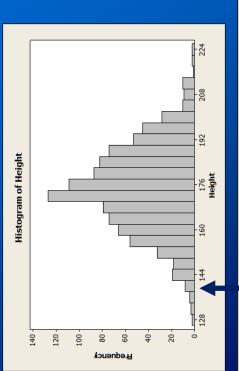
Univariate (histogram or boxplot)

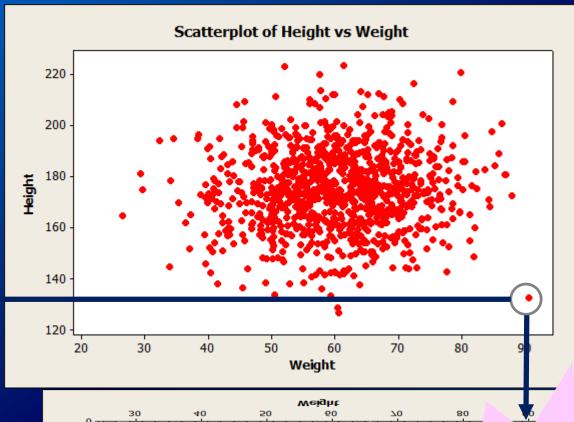
Bivariate (plots)

Clustering for multivariate outliers (singletons)

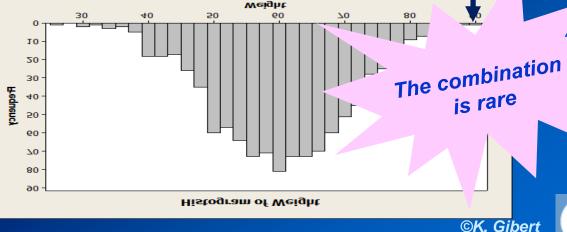


## Dimensionality of outliers: Bivariate Outlier

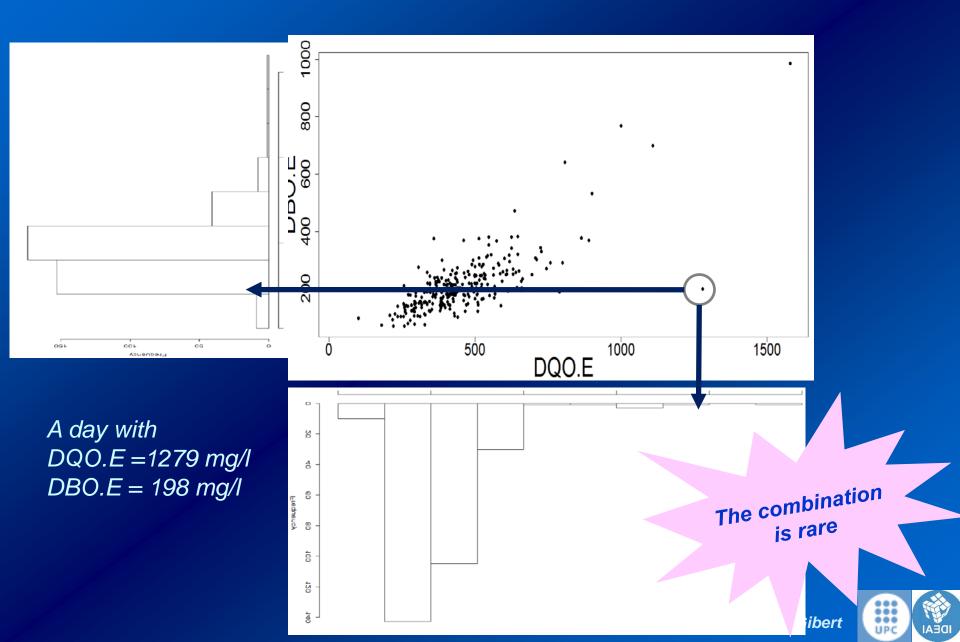




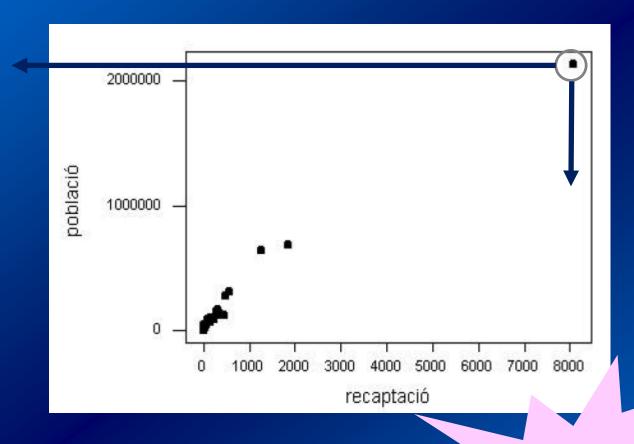
A person with 90Kg and 1,32 m



## Dimensionality of outliers: Bivariate Outlier



## Dimensionality of outliers: Univariate Outlier

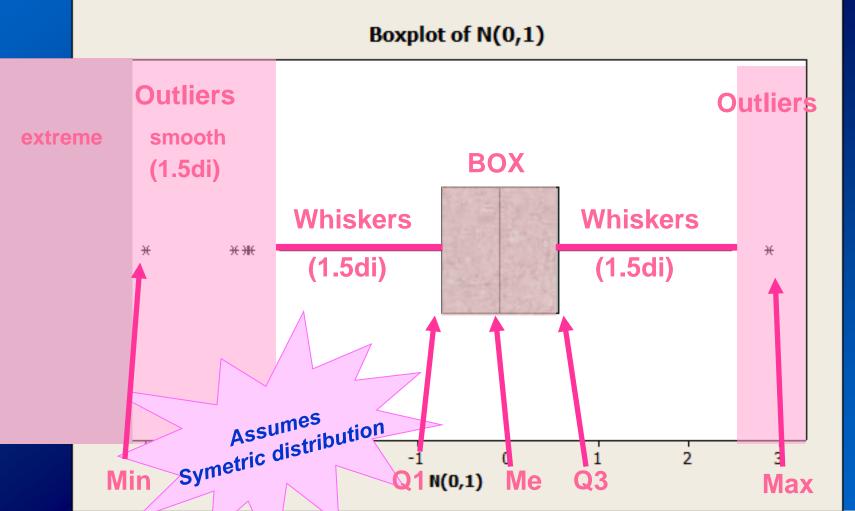




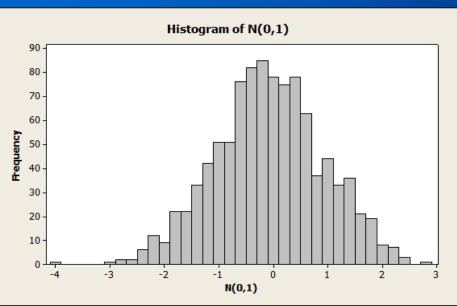
# Boxplot

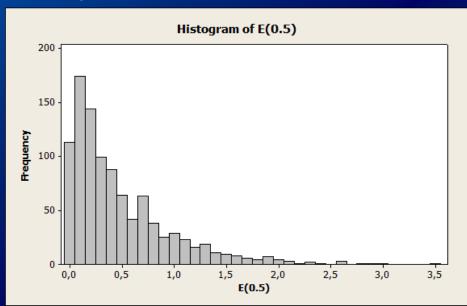
#### [Tukey 1956]

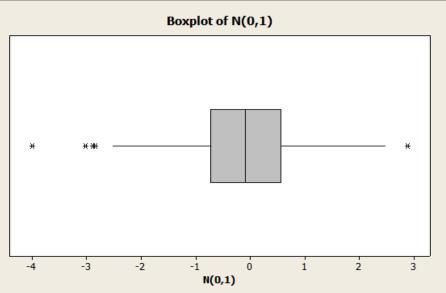
Symbolic representation of empirical distribution

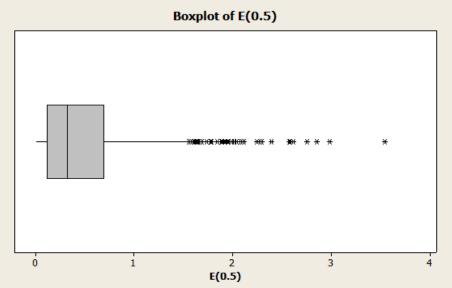


# Boxplot [Tukey 1956]









# Preprocessing

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- Instance selection
- Data transformation
- Derivation of new variables



#### Instance selection

Evaluation of representative instances in a dataset

- ▶ Elimination of irrelevant instances
- Sampling
- Resampling

Reparing unbalanced datasets when required

- oversampling
- undersampling

# Preprocessing

# Data cleaning Data preparation Data preprocessing

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#### Feature selection

#### Evaluation of relevant variables in a dataset

- Priorization and ranking under different criteria
  - Feature weighting (determine weights of variables in the analysis)
- Elimination of irrelevant variables
  - Feature selection

#### Feature selection

- ▶ IA methods
- Statistical Feature selection: use statistical test for ranking
- Sometimes just use threshold on feature weighting ranks

#### Feature selection

- Goal: discard non-interesting variables
- Reduce data dimensionality
- Eliminate noise and redundancies
- Improve performance of algorithms
- Avoid spurious relationships in models
- Reduce curse of dimensionality
- Requires a response variable to be explained Y

- ▶ Rank relevance degree of Y wrt all other variables
- Discard less relevant

### Statistical Feature selection

Guyon, I. (2008). Practical feature selection: from correlation to causality. NATO science for peace and security, 19, 27-43.

#### Hypothesis test:

 $H_0$ : There is no relation between the y and x

 $H_1$ : There is a relation

Get p-values for the dependence between Y and X Lower p-values imply strongest dependence Rank variables by ascending p-values

Discard irrelevant variables (threshold over p-values)

Specific tests depends on type of variables analyzed



©K. Gibert

### Statistical Feature selection

#### Hypothesis test:

#### Y numerical

- X numerical: Correlations test / Sheffer generalized coefficient
- X qualitative: F test /Kruskal-Wallis

#### Y qualitative

- X numerical: F test/Kruskal-Wallis
- X qualitative: chi-2 test



#### Feature selection

#### Evaluation of relevant variables in a dataset

- Priorization and ranking under different criteria
  - Feature weighting (determine weights of variables in the analysis)
- Elimination of irrelevant variables
  - Feature selection

#### Feature selection

- ▶ IA methods (based on information theory)
- Statistical methods (based on statistical tests)
- Sometimes just use threshold on feature weighting ranks

# Preprocessing

# Data cleaning Data preparation Data preprocessing

- Formatting issues, building software context
- Determining working matrix, Filtering
- Identification and treatment of missing data
- Identification and treatment of outliers
- ▶ Identification and treatment of errors (correct when possible)
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## Variables Transformation

- Homogeneization
- Approaching to methods hypothesis
- Getting more interpretability

#### Variables Transformation

- Data cleaning reasons
  - Measurement units of Thyroids hormones from different laboratories

1993

Collaboration UPC, Barcelona, Spain

Andrija Stampar School of Public Health, Zagreb, Croatia Setre Milordsnice Clinical Hospital, Zagreb, Croatia

Find patterns of thyroids dysfunctions 1002 patients, 12 measurements

2013
Collaboration UPC, Atención Primaria ICS http://www.sidiap.org/

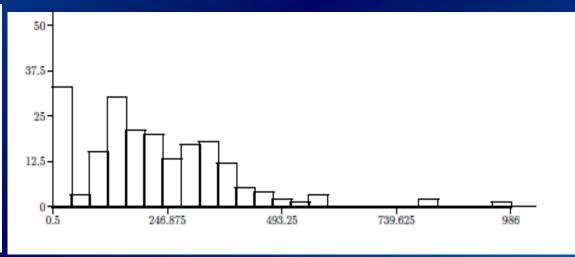
Laboratory measuments in TSH



# Laboratory Tests measurements

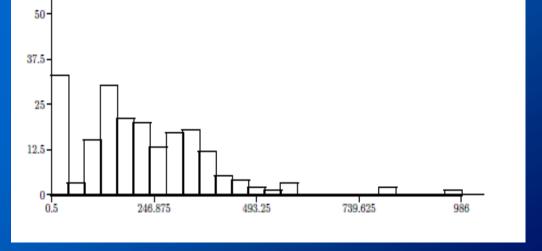
Measurement of Total Cholesterol from 200 pacs from Catalan Public Health System in 2013 (Primary Care)

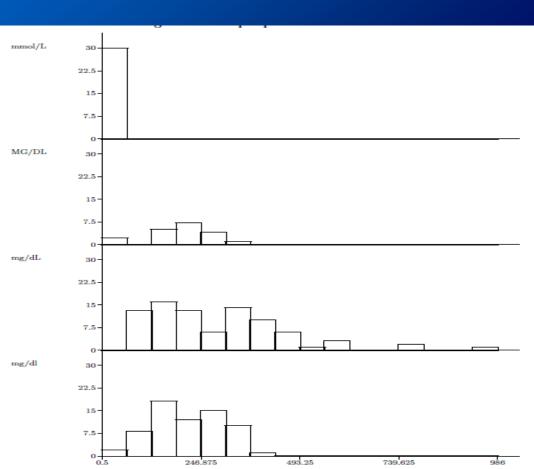
Summary Statistics		
Number of objecs	200	
Number of missing values	0	
Number of useful values	200	
Mean	213.2037	
Median	193.9	
First Quartile (Q1)	115.8	
Third Quartile (Q3)	306.2	
Minimum	0.5	
Maximum	986	
Quasi-standard deviation	156.4218	
Variation Coeficient	0.7318	

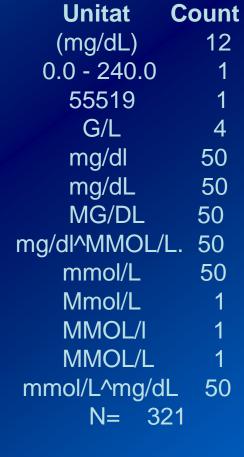


Frequency Table		
Modalities	Freq.	Freq.
	absol.	relat.
mg/dl	66	0.33
mg/dL	85	0.425
MG/DL	19	0.095
$\mathrm{mmol/L}$	30	0.15
missing data	0	0









mmol/l = 38,669 mg/dl



## Variables Transformation

- Data cleaning reasons
  - Measurement units of Thyroids hormones from different laboratories

Better avoid

- Refer the whole set of variables to comparable units all concentration variables in mg/l proportions instead of absolute numbers, ....
- Coertions: Information loss.
  - Discretization (h/week working)
  - Categorization (Thiroids levels)
  - Recategorizations (professions)
- ▶ Technical questions:
  - ▶ Estandarditzation, normalitzation o linealirization
  - Eventual logaritmic transformation

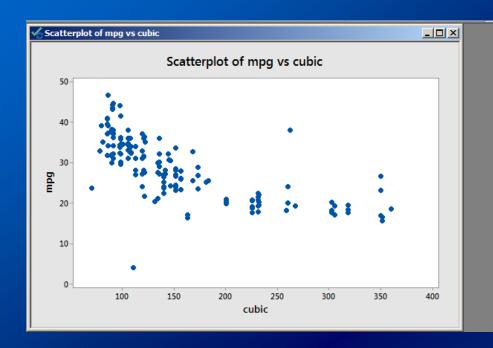
Required by data mining technique to apply

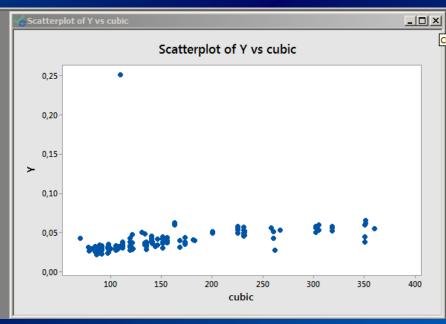
Select a technique respectfull with original data



## **Exceptional situations**

where transforms make sense





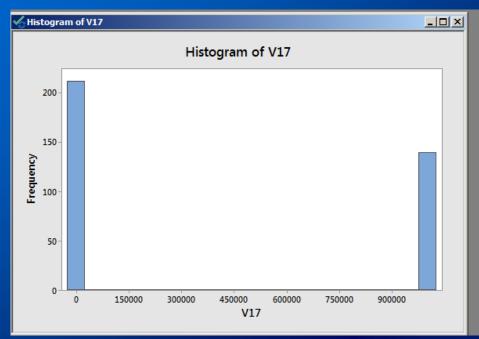
Y is car
Consumption!!!!

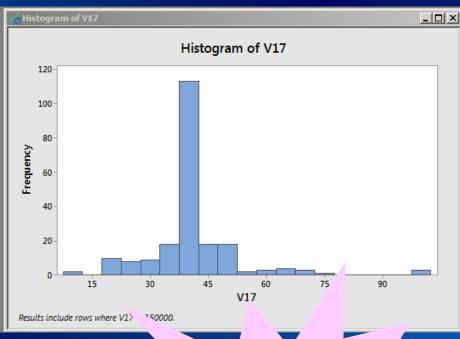
- ▶ Mpg: miles per gallon of a car
- Cubic: cubic capacity of the car engine
   Non linear relationship (regression non suitable)
- ► Y = 1/mgp : Linearizes the relationship



## **Exceptional situations**

where transforms make sense





- ▶ Hours working per week
- ▶ 3-modal:
  - Arround 20 h/w
  - Arround 40 h/w
  - Arround 65 h/w

Build a qualitative variable:
Type of work
(part-time, full, turn)

Correspondence with part-time, full-time, extra turns werks



# Preprocessing

# Data cleaning Data preparation Data preprocessing

- Formatting issues, building software context
- Determining working matrix, Filtering
- Identification and treatment of missing data
- Identification and treatment of outliers
- ▶ Identification and treatment of errors (correct when possible)
- Feature selection/extraction, dimensionality reduction
- Instance selection
- Data transformation
- Derivation of new variables



#### Derivation of new variables

- Aggregates (additions of other variables)
  - ▶ Total household income
- Synthetic indicators
  - Classical generation of global score in psychometric scales
  - ▶ Indicators

(Lund parameter =external contacts/days hospital indicator of "development of a health system")
Case Credit Scoring (saving capacity)

Input missingsPreviously According to operation

- Binary indicators
  - ▶ If condition regarding a combination of values then indicatior=1, else the indicator=0
- Dimensionality reduction techniques

