
CDS501: PRINCIPLES & PRACTICES OF DATA SCIENCE & ANALYTICS

Chapter 2: Data Types and Formats

Outline

- Primary and Secondary
- Types of Data
- Data Formats

Primary Data and Secondary Data

- Primary
 - Data that is collected **directly** from the data source without going through any existing sources
 - Expensive and time consuming
 - Data is reliable, authentic, up to date and objective (collected with purpose)
 - Ownership – belong to the organization
 - Interview, Focus Group (Qualitative)
 - Survey/Questionnaire, Observation, Experiment (Quantitative)

Primary Data and Secondary Data

- Secondary
 - Data that has been collected in the past by **someone else** but made available for others to use
 - Affordable and requires very little to no cost to acquire them
 - Easily accessible (shared publicly)
 - Data may not be suited to the project needs
 - Data may not authentic – need further verification
 - Data may be outdated
 - Kaggle, UCI Repository

Types of Data

- Numerical data
- Categorical data
- Text
- Time series data
- Image data

Numerical Data

- Quantitative data
- Any data where data points are exact numbers
- Has no spatial and temporal structure

Numerical Data

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- Has no spatial and temporal structure

Continuous

Assume any value
(real numbers)

35.6, 10.0, 89.26

Discrete

Distinct values

3, 55, 10

Numerical Data

i..country	year	gender	age	suicides_no	population	suicides.100k.pop
	1987			21	312900	6.71
	1987			16	308000	5.19
	1987			14	289700	4.83
	1987			1	21800	4.59
	1987			9	274300	3.28
	1987			1	35600	2.81
	1987			6	278800	2.15
	1987			4	257200	1.56
	1987			1	137500	0.73
	1987			0	311000	0.00

Continuous or Discrete?



salary



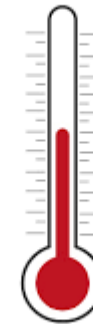
height



of cars sold



of students



body temperature

Continuous or Discrete?



salary
(continuous)



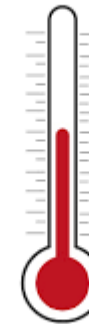
height
(continuous)



of cars sold
(discrete)



of students
(discrete)



body temperature
(continuous)

Categorical Data

- Data that represents groups
- Can take numerical values, but the values have no meaning

Categorical Data

- Data that represents groups
- Can take numerical values, but the values have no meaning

Nominal

Categorical data
without ordering

Gender, Town,
Weather

Ordinal

Categorical data
with ordering

Size, Difficulty

Categorical Data

- Can take numerical values, but the values have no meaning
- Numerical data can be split into groups
 - House price
 - 0 – RM 200,000: cheap
 - RM 200,001 – RM 500,000: affordable
 - RM 500,001 – RM 1,000,000: expensive
 - RM 1,000,000 – ∞ : super expensive

Categorical Data

country	year	gender	age	suicides_no	population	suicides.100k.pop
Albania		male	15-24 years			
Albania		male	35-54 years			
Albania		female	15-24 years			
Albania		male	75+ years			
Albania		male	25-34 years			
Albania		female	75+ years			
Albania		female	35-54 years			
Albania		female	25-34 years			
Albania		male	55-74 years			
Albania		female	5-14 years			

Nominal or Ordinal?

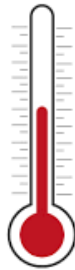


player's position

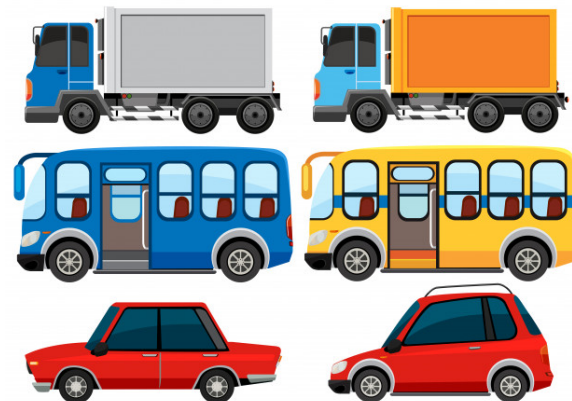
How do you feel today?

- ☒ 1 - Very Unhappy
- ☐ 2 - Unhappy
- ☐ 3 - OK
- ☐ 4 - Happy
- ☐ 5 - Very Happy

happiness



body temperature

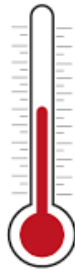


types of vehicles

Nominal or Ordinal?



player's position
(nominal)

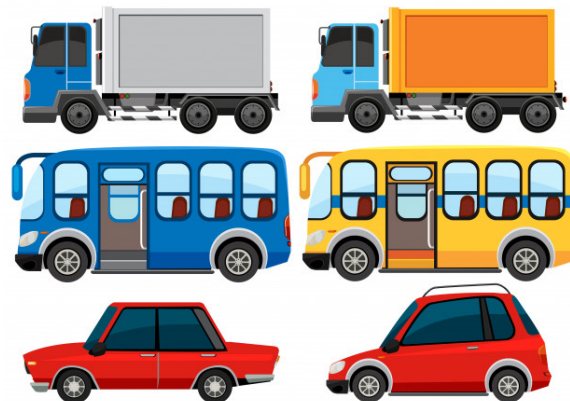


body temperature
(ordinal)

How do you feel today?

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- ☐ 5 - Very Happy

happiness
(ordinal)



types of vehicles
(nominal)

Text

- Words – needs to convert to a form that computers can process
- Tokenization – sentence to words
- Removing unnecessary punctuation, tags
- Removing stop words (most common words) – words that have not much semantic meaning
- Stemming & Lemmatization– reduce words to root words e.g. 'studies' to 'study'

Text

- He is playing at football.
 - He, is, playing, at, football, . (tokenization)
 - He, is, playing, at, football (remove punctuation)
 - playing, football (remove stop words)
 - play, football (stemming & lemmatization)
-
- Represent the words using numerical representation technique such as Bag of Words (BOW), Word2Vec etc.

Text

- BOW turns each word into numbers by counting the occurrence of words

Document 1

The quick brown
fox jumped over
the lazy dog's
back.

Document 2

Now is the time
for all good men
to come to the
aid of their party.

Term	Document 1	Document 2
aid	0	1
all	0	1
back	1	0
brown	1	0
come	0	1
dog	1	0
fox	1	0
good	0	1
jump	1	0
lazy	1	0
men	0	1
now	0	1
over	1	0
party	0	1
quick	1	0
their	0	1
time	0	1

Time Series Data

- A sequence of values ordered by time
- The values (data points) take place in a given period of time in regular interval
- millisecond, sec, min, hour, day, week, ... month, year, ...
- Has temporal structure e.g. trends, seasonal, cyclic

Time Series Data

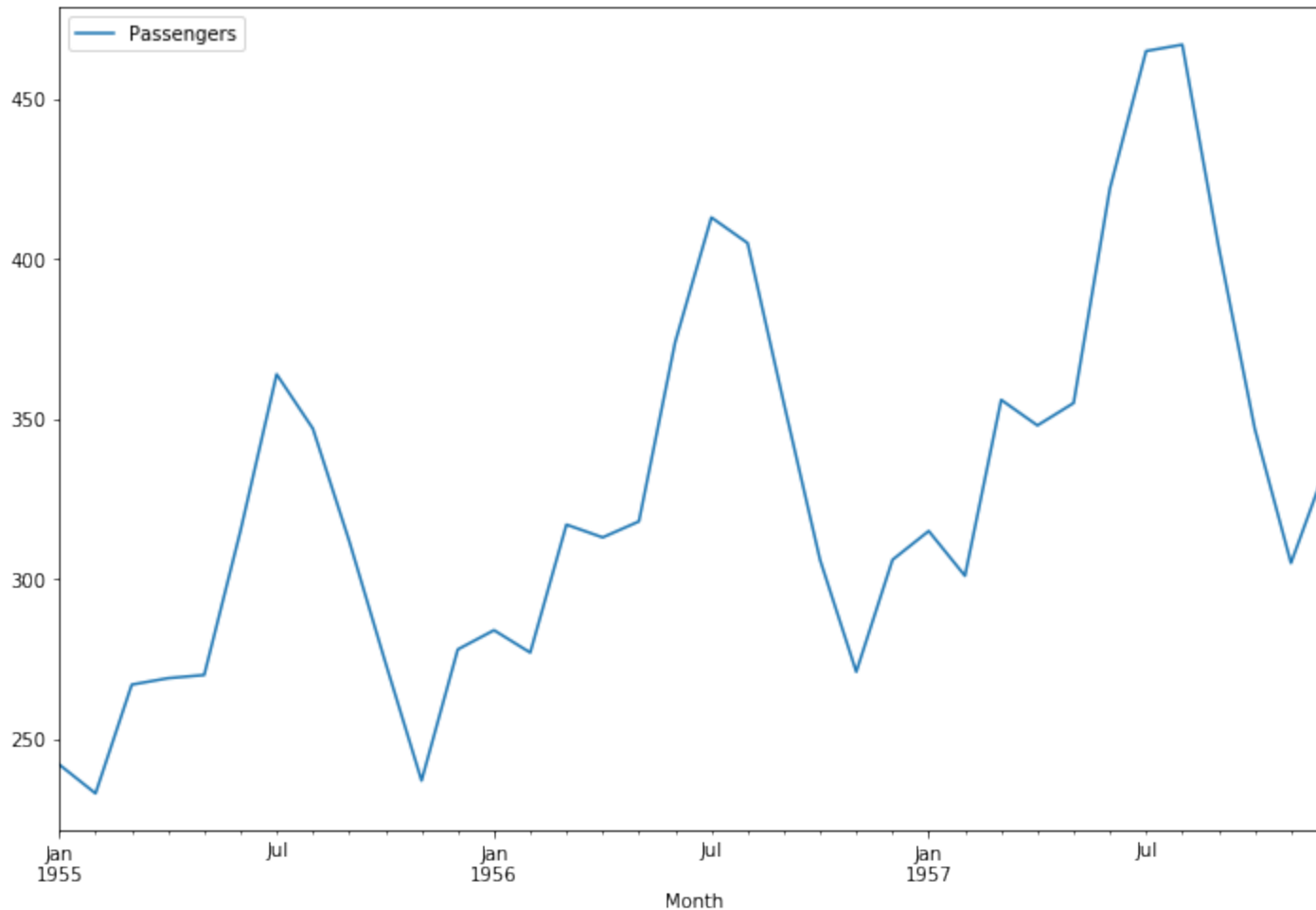
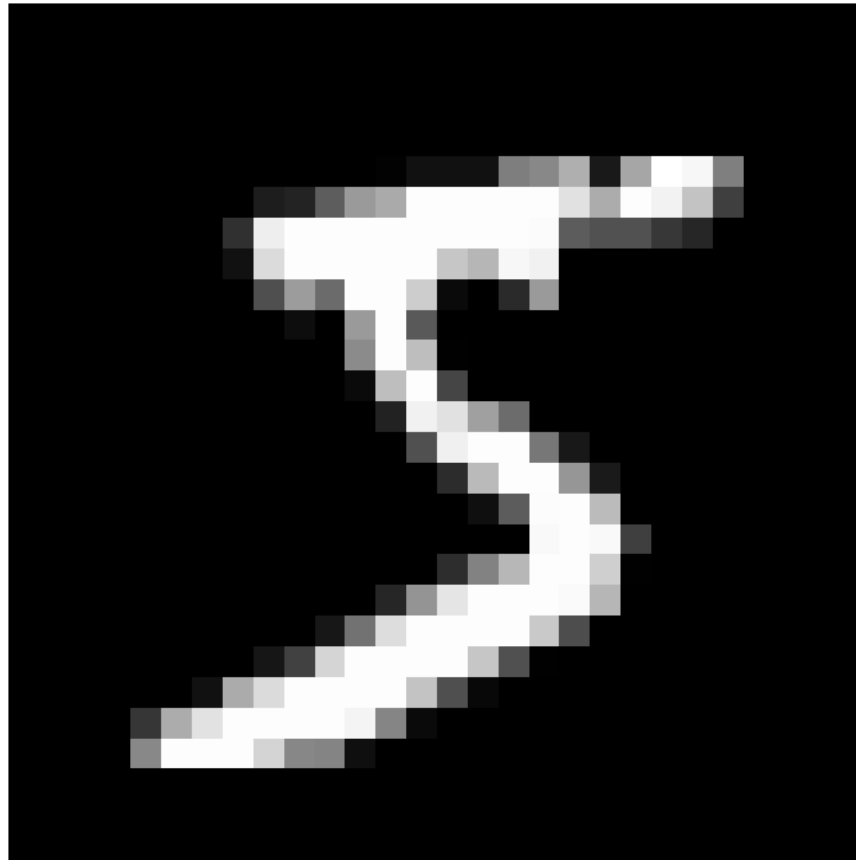


Image Data

- A set of values (pixels) which describes the intensities or the color of the pixels
- The values are arranged in an array of rows and columns that correspond to the vertical and horizontal positions of the pixels
- Has spatial structure – visual information

Image Data

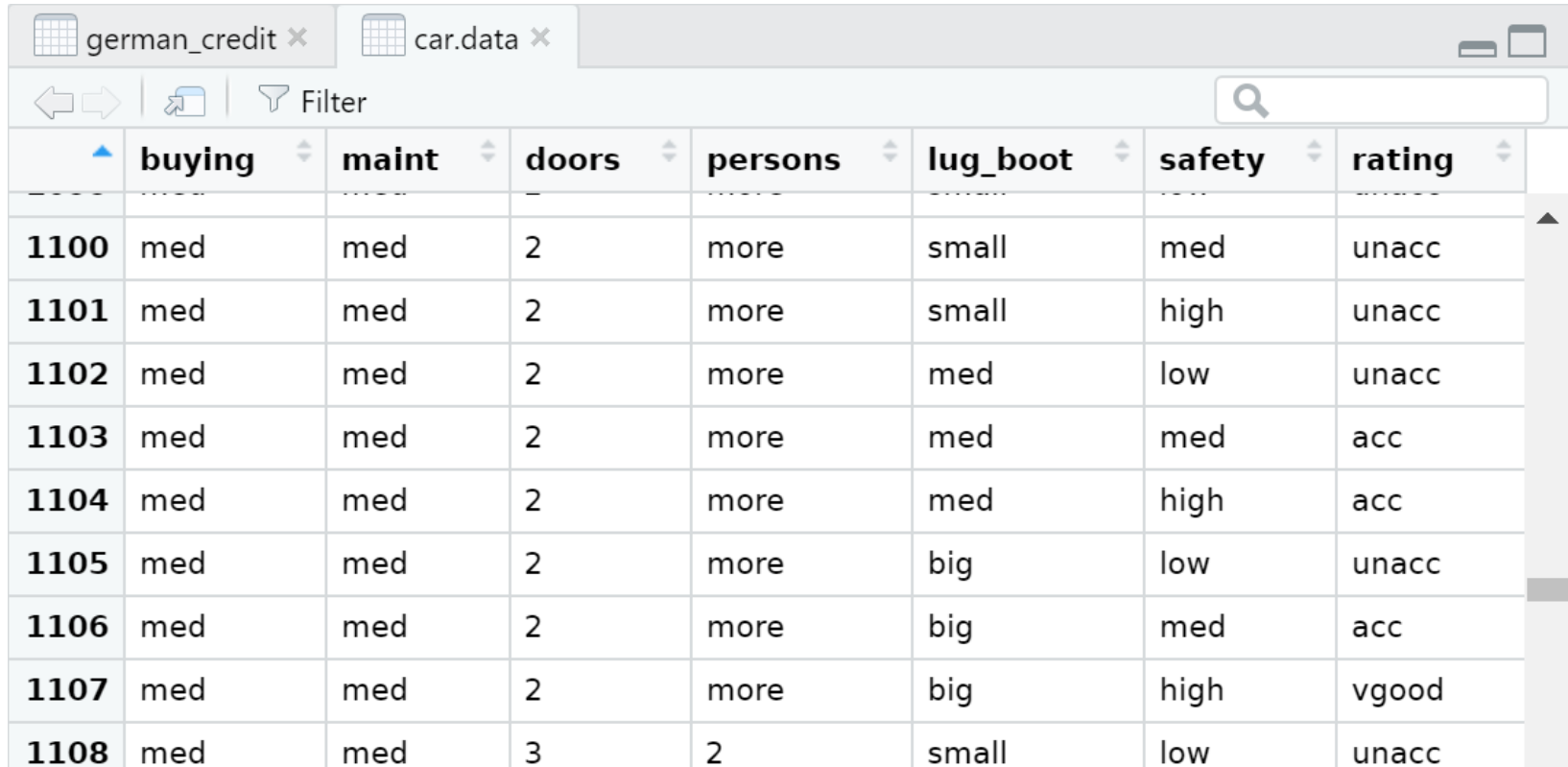


8-bit image
0 – black
255 – white

Data Formats

- Well-structured data
- Less-structured data
- Unstructured data

Well-structured Data



	buying	maint	doors	persons	lug_boot	safety	rating
1100	med	med	2	more	small	med	unacc
1101	med	med	2	more	small	high	unacc
1102	med	med	2	more	med	low	unacc
1103	med	med	2	more	med	med	acc
1104	med	med	2	more	med	high	acc
1105	med	med	2	more	big	low	unacc
1106	med	med	2	more	big	med	acc
1107	med	med	2	more	big	high	vgood
1108	med	med	3	2	small	low	unacc

- Table-structured data with headers – numeric or text
- Easy to search and analyze
- E.g. patient information, student information, product, real estate

Well-structured Data

german_credit x		car.data x					
				Filter			
	buying	maint	doors	persons	lug_boot	safety	rating
1100	med	med	2	more	small	med	unacc
1101	med	med	2	more	small	high	unacc
1102	med	med	2	more	med	low	unacc
1103	med	med	2	more	med	med	acc
1104	med	med	2	more	med	high	acc
1105	med	med	2	more	big	low	unacc
1106	med	med	2	more	big	med	acc
1107	med	med	2	more	big	high	vgood
1108	med	med	3	2	small	low	unacc

- Rows are instances or datum about which the entity being observed
- Columns are facts or measurements (attributes or features)
- Cells are the values (data)

Less-Structured Data

	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7	V8	V9	V10	V11
1	A11	6	A34	A43	1169	A65	A75	4	A93	A101	4
2	A12	48	A32	A43	5951	A61	A73	2	A92	A101	2
3	A14	12	A34	A46	2096	A61	A74	2	A93	A101	3
4	A11	42	A32	A42	7882	A61	A74	2	A93	A103	4
5	A11	24	A33	A40	4870	A61	A73	3	A93	A101	4
6	A14	36	A32	A46	9055	A65	A73	2	A93	A101	4
7	A14	24	A32	A42	2835	A63	A75	3	A93	A101	4
8	A12	36	A32	A41	6948	A61	A73	2	A93	A101	2
9	A14	12	A32	A43	3059	A64	A74	2	A91	A101	4

- Table-structured data without headers or with ambiguous headers
- Not as easy to analyze
- Data is encoded value, needs to decode using the documentation

Unstructured Data



- Text, time series data, images
- Difficult to search and analyze
- E.g. social media, product review/rating, email, survey

Structured Data

Characteristics

- Numeric and text
- Easy to search and analyze

Resides in

- csv file
- Database
- Data warehouses

Examples

- Patient information, student information, product sales

Unstructured Data

Characteristics

- Text, time series data, images
- Difficult to search and analyze

Resides in

- Applications
- Data warehouses

Examples

- Social media, e-mails, documents, measurements

End