

Data Cleaning Tutorial: adjusting numerical data

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Try the code

O3valid/adjusting.R



Adjusting numerical values

Minimally adjust values so that they conform to rules after imputation.





Imputation

- Most imputation methods do not take the data restrictions/rules into account.
- This means that valid data can be become invalid after missing values have been imputed.



Successive projection algorithm

Idea

Alter (imputed) values in a record x as little as possible to satisfy all restrictions.

As little as possible?

The minimal Eucledian distance between the original x and the adjusted record x^* .

$$x^* = \min_{\mathbf{x}} (x^* - \mathbf{x})'(x^* - \mathbf{x})$$

Successive Projection Algorithm (sketch)

Project **x** on each (in)equality restriction sequentially and iteratively until convergence.

Hildredth (1957) Naval Research Logistics **4** 79–85





Extension: weighted distance

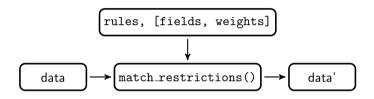
$$x^* = \min_{\mathbf{x}} (x^* - \mathbf{x})' \mathbf{W} (x^* - \mathbf{x})$$

Property

If $W_{ij} = \delta_{ij} x_j^{-1}$, then the ratios between altered variables are preserved to $\mathcal{O}(1)$. Pannekoek & Zhang (2015) Survey Methodology 41 127–144; SDCR §10.11









Assignments

- load "O3valid/errors_located.csv" into errors_located
- load "O3valid/imputed.csv" into imputed.
- use confront to find out how many values are invalid in imputed and make a plot of the object
- Use is.na to store all NA values of errors_located into adjust
- apply rspa::match_restrictions to the data and use the adjust argument: we are restricting adjustments to the data that are imputed.
- use confront to find out how many values are invalid and make a plot of the object

