# CIS 635 Knowledge Discovery & Data Mining

Basic Data Types and Introduction to Data Encoding

#### **Outline**

- Basic Data Types
- A brief introduction to Image Data
- Data Encoding (categorical data)
- NumPy basics

#### Digital data

- In computing everything is digital and binary
- All data types we talked about
- Bit(0/1): Digital letter
- Byte (000 0011): Digital word
- Kilo (Byte), Mega(Byte), Giga (Byte): We are talking about Digital data and their sizes mainly



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- Numerical, or
- Categorical

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Numerical data can be further broken into two types: discrete and continuous

- **Discrete:** items that can be counted; they can take on possible values that can be listed out.
- Continuous: Usually represents measurements; their possible values cannot be counted such as: a person's height, weight, IQ, or blood pressure

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**Categorical data**: Categorical data represent characteristics such as a person's gender, marital status, country of birth, or the types of movies they like.

- Can be ordinal (say, student grades A, B, C; days of week, moths of week)
- Non ordinal data (person's gender, marital status, country of birth)

# **Image Data**



Binary image



Binary image



B/W image



Binary image



B/W image



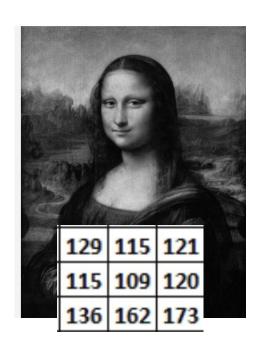
Color image







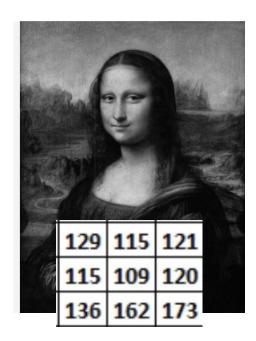


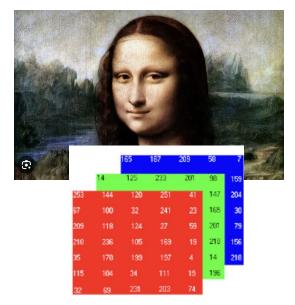




Value range: [0 - 255]







#### **Question**

- What will be the **vector** size of a 40x50 **RGB** color image?

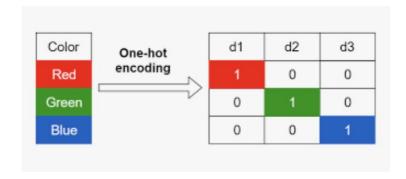
#### **Question**

- What will be the **vector** size of a 40x50 **RGB** color image?
- Answer: **6000**

# **Data Encoding - Categorical Data**

#### One hot encoding

- Only one bit is 1
- A vector representation of categorical values



#### One hot encoding (cont.)

#### Classification task:

- Binary example {Cat vs Dog}
- Set size is 2
  - o Cat (0, 1)
  - o Dog (1, 0)
  - o Or vice versa
- Same rule applies every categorical data



# Numpy

Let's practice