

DATA 3464: Fundamentals of Data Processing

Basic machine learning models

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This week's topics

- Exploring and understanding your data
- Splitting your data
- Assignment 1: Exploring Calgary traffic data

Resources used:

Basic things to look at

- Data source - File? Database? API?
- Structured/unstructured
- Assumption 1: relatively small (fits in memory) tabular dataset
 - Data types - numeric/categorical, text, other
 - Assumption 2: numeric data
 - Ranges
 - Summary statistics
 - Missing values
- Next week: categorical data, after reading week unstructured

Example: Anscombe's Quartet

- Very small dataset, constructed by hand in 1973 by [Francis Anscombe](#)

Most textbooks on statistical methods, and most statistical computer programs, pay too little attention to graphs. Few of us escape being indoctrinated with these notions:

- (1) numerical calculations are exact, but graphs are rough;
- (2) for any particular kind of statistical data there is just one set of calculations constituting a correct statistical analysis;
- (3) performing intricate calculations is virtuous, whereas actually looking at the data is cheating.

- Not known exactly how he made it, but Drs. Roberta La Haye and Peter Zizler proposed a [compelling argument](#) for linear algebra

Useful starting points

- `pandas.DataFrame.info` : data type, number of non-null, names, dimensions
- `pandas.DataFrame.head` : return the first `n` rows (default 5)
- `pandas.DataFrame.describe` : Compute a bunch of summary statistics
- As soon as you have a general sense of the:
 - Data scales
 - Missing features
 - Distributions, particularly categorical
- It's time to split the data!

Splitting your data - why

- We need to set aside a final **test set** to evaluate our final model
- Humans are great at detecting patterns!
- Even looking at test data could influence decisions, causing **data leakage**

Splitting your data - how

Types of exploratory visualizations

- I will not provide an exhaustive list of visualizations!
- Pandas provides a [handy wrapper](#) around [matplotlib](#)
- So does [Seaborn](#) - check out the [example gallery](#)
- Some of my favourites:
 - Histograms
 - Scatter plots/hexbin plots
 - Box plots/violin plots

Some simple tricks

Try tweaking:

- Histogram bin sizes
 - Aiming for a smooth distribution that works for your data
- Transparency (`alpha`)
 - Useful for both dense scatter plots and overlapping categories
- "Jitter"
 - Mostly for scatter plot of continuous vs categorical data
 - Add a tiny bit of random noise to spread out samples