Data And Information Quality Project Report

- PROJECT ID: 21
- PROJECT NUMBER: 1
- ASSIGNED DATASET: USERS
- **STUDENT**: PASQUALE CASTIGLIONE 10657816
- ASSIGNED TASK: CLUSTERING

Contents

1	SEI	SETUP CHOICES											
	1.1	Imputation											
		1.1.1 Simple Imputation											
		1.1.2 Advanced Imputation											
	1.2	Clustering											
		1.2.1 K-Modes											
		1.2.2 K-Means											
	2.1	PELINE IMPLEMENTATION Description of the steps you performed											
3	RESULTS												
	3.1	Imputation											
		3.1.1 Simple Imputation Accuracy											
		3.1.2 Advanced Imputation Accuracy											
	3.2	3.2 ML performance comparison between the imputation/outlier detection techniques											
		you have implemented											

1 SETUP CHOICES

1.1 Imputation

1.1.1 Simple Imputation

Simple imputation was performed by propagating valid values to the cells with missing values using fillna method from Pandas. Firstly values were propagated forward then, to avoid null values in the first row, values were propagated backward also. This method showed very good result with the original data, but applying it to a shuffle version of the dataset showed worse results.

1.1.2 Advanced Imputation

K-Nearest Neighbors was used as the advanced technique used to impute missing value. In order to apply this method, data were firstly encoded as one-hot numeric arrays, then KNNImputer from sklearn was used to fit and transform the dirty dataset. This method turned out to be robust to shuffling.

1.2 Clustering

1.2.1 K-Modes

Because of the categorical nature of the data, K-Modes¹ was used. In order to select the best number of clusters, elbow method analysis was performed.

1.2.2 K-Means

The second clustering techniques used was K-Means using Jaccard as distance measure.

2 PIPELINE IMPLEMENTATION

2.1 Description of the steps you performed

- Data Exploration: In this phase histograms of the datasets and heatmaps of the datasets with missing values were plotted.
- Imputation: In this phase imputation was performed. In particular for the advanced imputation, features were encoded as one hot vector using the <code>get_dummies()</code> method from <code>pandas</code>

¹https://github.com/nicodv/kmodes

3 RESULTS

3.1 Imputation

To assess the quality of the imputation, accuracy was computed as the number of rows that were imputed as the original over all the rows.

3.1.1 Simple Imputation Accuracy

	\mathbf{CT}	$\mathbf{C}\mathbf{U}$	\mathbf{LT}	\mathbf{TC}		\mathbf{CT}	$\mathbf{C}\mathbf{U}$	\mathbf{LT}	\mathbf{TC}
50 %	0.92	0.91	0.9	1.00	50%	0.69	0.81	0.67	0.61
60%	0.92	0.93	0.93	1.00	60%	0.71	0.83	0.76	0.69
70%	0.94	0.97	0.93	0.99	70%	0.83	0.90	0.81	0.78
80%	0.96	0.95	0.97	1.00	80%	0.89	0.93	0.87	0.83
90%	0.97	0.99	0.99	1.00	90%	0.91	0.98	0.94	0.91

Table 1: Simple Imputation Table 2: Simple Imputation Shuffled

3.1.2 Advanced Imputation Accuracy

	\mathbf{CT}	$\mathbf{C}\mathbf{U}$	\mathbf{LT}	\mathbf{TC}		\mathbf{CT}	$\mathbf{C}\mathbf{U}$	\mathbf{LT}	\mathbf{TC}
50 %	0.76	0.90	0.79	0.80	50%	0.79	0.91	0.78	0.78
60%	0.84	0.92	0.85	0.87	60%	0.83	0.91	0.86	0.83
70%	0.88	0.96	0.92	0.91	70%	0.88	0.94	0.91	0.91
80%	0.94	0.97	0.95	0.94	80%	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.95
90%	0.97	1.00	0.99	0.98	90%	0.98	0.99	0.99	1.00

Table 3: KNN Imputation Table 4: KNN Imputation Shuffled

3.2 ML performance comparison between the imputation/outlier detection techniques you have implemented