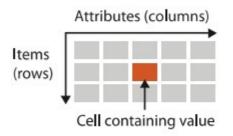
Datasets and Data Abstraction

Debajyoti Mondal

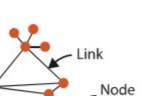
Example of Dataset Types



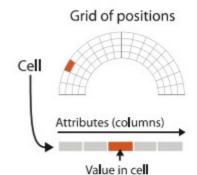
→ Tables



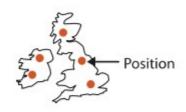
→ Networks



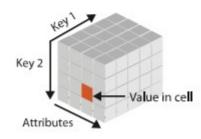
→ Fields (Continuous)



→ Geometry (Spatial)



→ Multidimensional Table



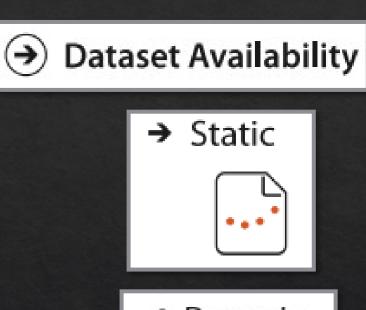
→ Trees



A Dataset is a collection of information

Other Properties of Data

- **Attribute Types** → Categorical → Ordered → Ordinal → Quantitative
- **Ordering Direction** → Sequential → Diverging → Cyclic



Data Semantics & Type

Real-world meaning

Structural or Mathematical Interpretation

90210

Data Semantics & Type

Real-world meaning

Structural or Mathematical Interpretation

90210

A postal code in CA

Categorical

Number of Pizza Places

Quantitative

A Typical Table

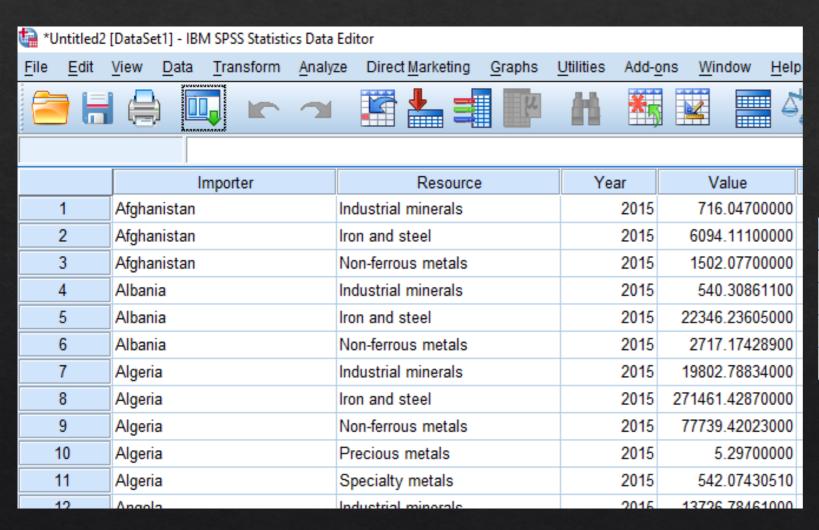
Α	В	С	S	Т	U
Order ID	Order Date	Order Priority	Product Container	Product Base Margin	Ship Date
3	10/14/06	5-Low	Large Box	0.8	10/21/06
6	2/21/08	4-Not Specified	Small Pack	0.55	2/22/08
32	7/16/07	2-High	Small Pack	0.79	7/17/07
32	7/16/07	2-High	Jumbo Box	•1	7/17/07
32	7/16/07	2-High	Medium Box	attribute	7/18/07
32	7/16/07	2-High	Medium Box	0.03	7/18/07
35	10/23/07	4-Not Specified	Wrap Bag	0.52	10/24/07
35	10/23/07	4-Not Specified	Small Box	0.58	10/25/07
36	11/3/07	1-Urgent	Small Box	0.55	11/3/07
65	3/18/07	1-Urgent	Small Pack	0.49	3/19/07
66	1/20/05	5-Low	Wrap Bag	0.56	1/20/05
69	item 5	4-Not Specified	Small Pack	0.44	6/6/05
69	5	4-Not Specified	Wrap Bag	0.6	6/6/05
70	12/18/06	5-Low	Small Box	0.59	12/23/06
70	12/18/06	5-l ow	Wran Ran	0.82	12/23/06

Figure 2.5. In a simple table of orders, a row represents an *item*, a column represents an *attribute*, and their intersection is the *cell* containing the value for that pairwise combination.

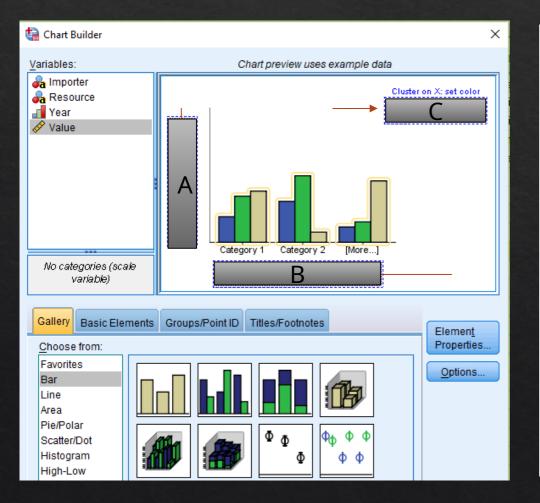
A Typical Table

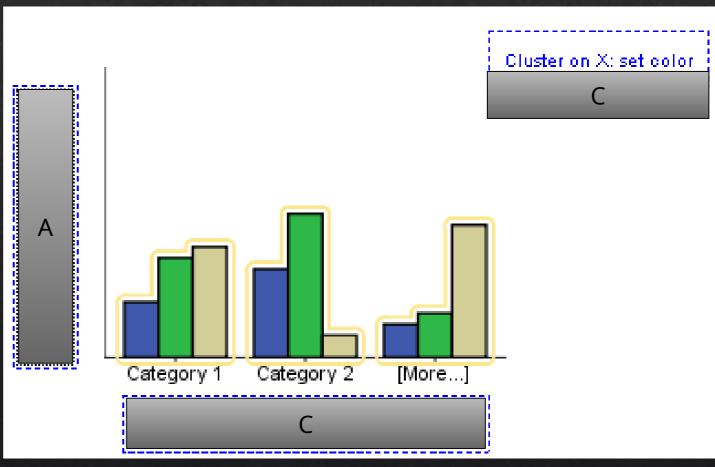
Α	В		i.	S	Т Т	U
Order ID	Order Date	Order Priorit	У	Product Container	Product Base Margin	Ship Date
3	10/14/06	5-Low		Large Box	0.8	10/21/06
6	2/21/08	4-Not Specif	fied	Small Pack	0.55	2/22/08
32	7/16/07	2-High		Small Pack	0.79	7/17/07
32	7/16/07	2-High		Jumbo Box	0.72	7/17/07
32	7/16/07	2-High		Medium Box	0.6	7/18/07
32	7/16/07	2-High		Medium Box	0.65	7/18/07
35	10/23/07	4-Not Specif	fied	Wrap Bag	0.52	10/24/07
35	10/23/07	4-Not Specif	fied	Small Box	0.58	10/25/07
36	11/3/07	1-Urgent		Small Box	0.55	11/3/07
65	3/18/07	1-Urgent		Small Pack	0.49	3/19/07
66	1/20/05	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		Wrap Bag	0.56	1/20/05
69	6/4/05	4-Not Specif	I-Not Specified Small Pack		0.44	6/6/05
69	6/4/05	4-Not Spec			0.6	6/6/05
70	12/18/06	5-Low			0.59	12/23/06
70	12/18/06	5-Low	ordinal categorical		0.82	12/23/06
96	4/17/05	2-High			0.55	4/19/05
97	1/29/06	3-Medium			0.38	1/30/06
129	11/19/08	5-Low			0.37	11/28/08
130	5/8/08	2-High		Small Box	0.37	5/9/08
120	E /0 /00	2 Lliab		Madium Day	0.20	E/10/00

Yes, we need this in practice e.g., IBM SPSS Statistics



Name	Type	Measure	
Importer	String	🚜 Nominal	
Resource	String	Nominal	
Year	Numeric	Ordinal	
Value	Numeric	🔗 Scale	

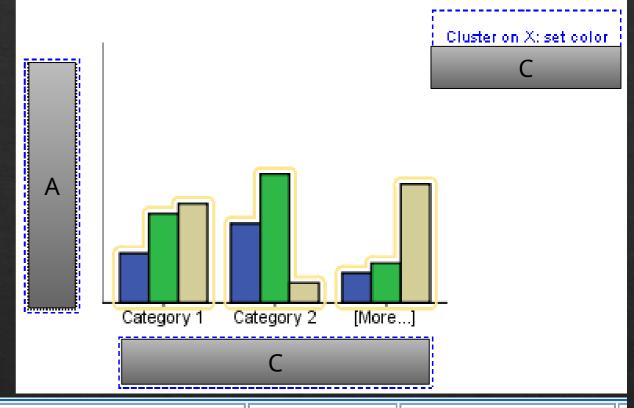




Class Activity

We want to examine the mean imported value for each resource.

- What variables should we select for A, B, C?
- Draw a hypothetical final chart.



	Importer	Resource	Year	Value
1	Afghanistan	Industrial minerals	2015	716.04700000
2	Afghanistan	Iron and steel	2015	6094.11100000
3	Afghanistan	Non-ferrous metals	2015	1502.07700000
4	Albania	Industrial minerals	2015	540.30861100
5	Albania	Iron and steel	2015	22346.23605000
6	Δlhania	Mon-ferrous metals	2015	2717 17/128900

