



FROM RAW DATA TO INSIGHTS: INTRODUCTION TO DATA PREPROCESSING

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About me



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What is data preprocessing?

Data preprocessing is the process of cleaning, organizing, and transforming raw data so that it can be used for analysis, modeling, or machine learning

Data preprocessing is the process of transforming raw data into an understandable format. It is also an important step in data mining as we cannot work with raw data. The quality of the data should be checked before applying machine learning or data mining algorithms.















How much money should he sell his car for?

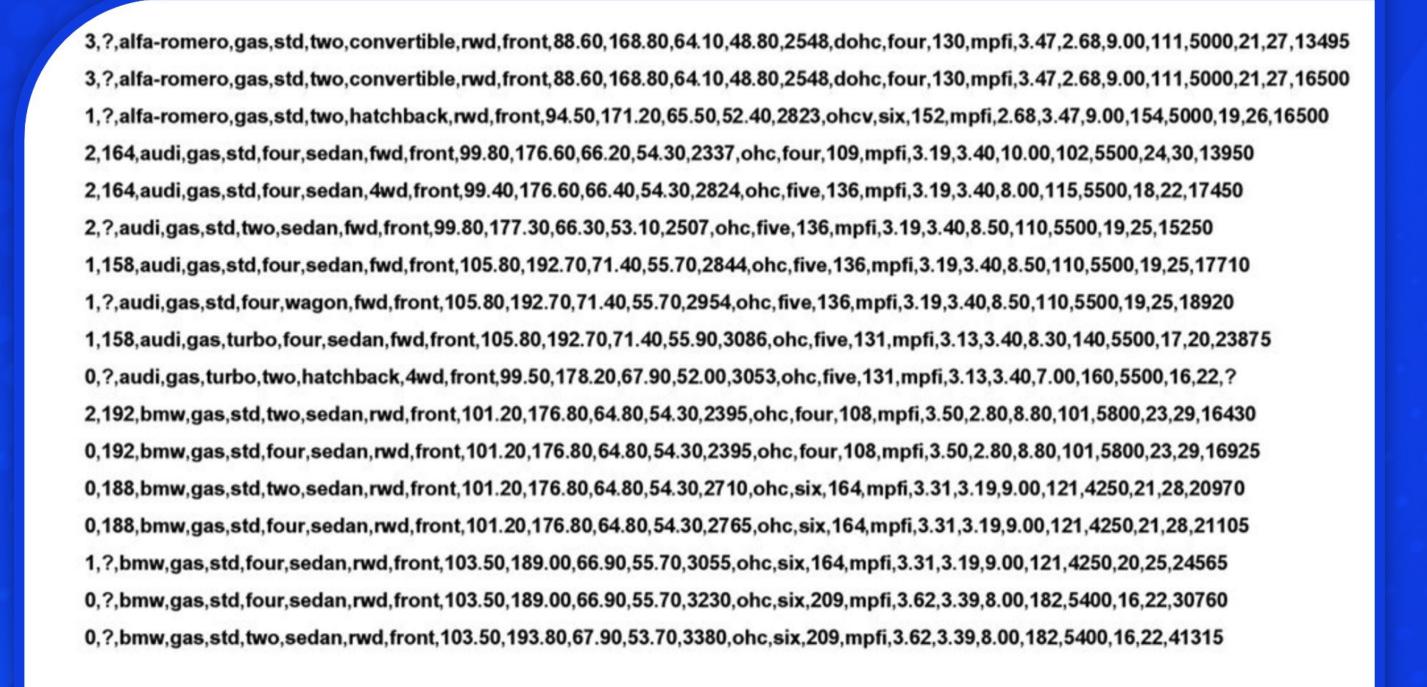
The price he sets should not be too high, but not too low either.



How can we help Tom determine the best price for his car?

- Is there data on the prices of other cars and their characteristics?
- What features of cars affect their prices?
 - Color? Brand? Horsepower? Something else?
- Asking the right questions in terms of data











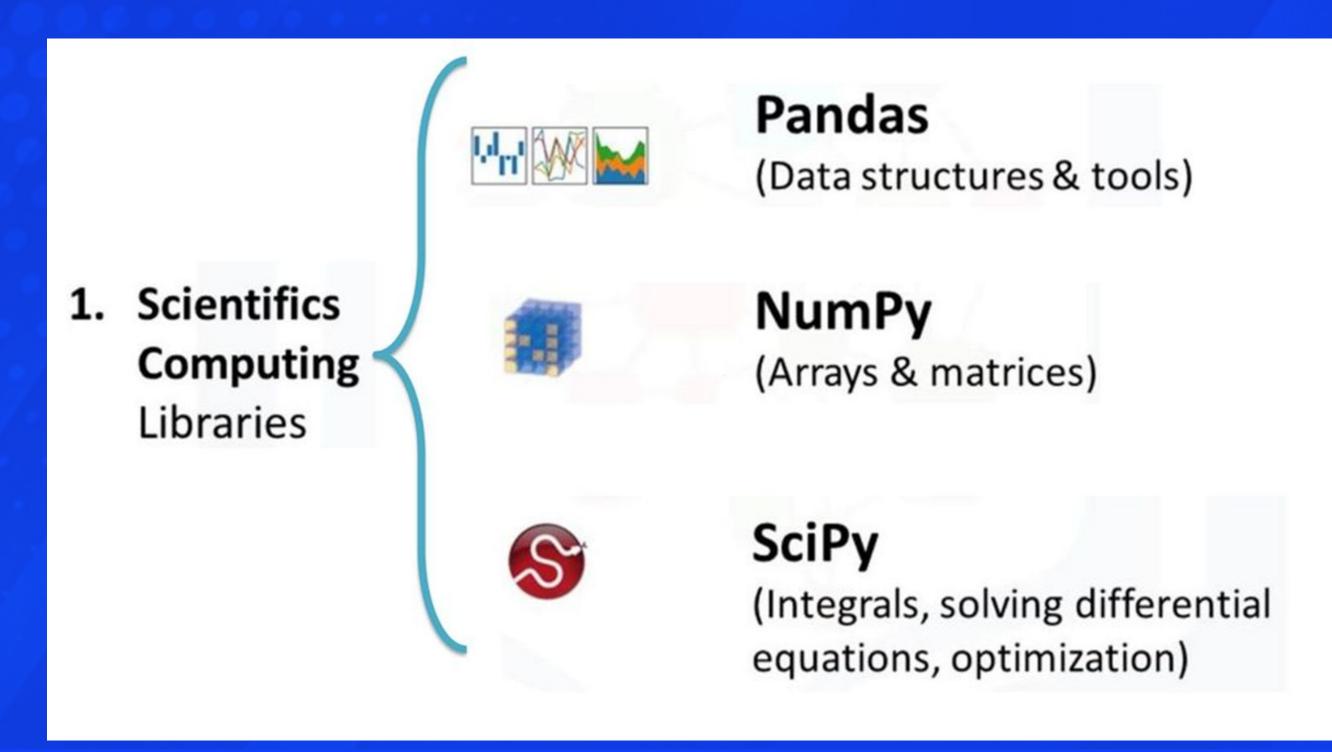
When I started cleaning data

When I finished cleaning data











df.head()

header

1

		C	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	•••	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
ſ	(o 3	?	alfa-romero	gas	std	two	convertible	rwd	front	88.6		130	mpfi	3.47	2.68	9.0	111	5000	21	27	13495
2		1 3	?	alfa-romero	gas	std	two	convertible	rwd	front	88.6		130	mpfi	3.47	2.68	9.0	111	5000	21	27	16500
II =	:	2 1	?	alfa-romero	gas	std	two	hatchback	rwd	front	94.5		152	mpfi	2.68	3.47	9.0	154	5000	19	26	16500
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L	. [4 2	164	audi	gas	std	four	sedan	4wd	front	99.4		136	mpfi	3.19	3.40	8.0	115	5500	18	22	17450



				1980	100
No.	Attribute name	attribute range	No.	Attribute name	attribute range
1	symboling	-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3.	14	curb-weight	continuous from 1488 to 4066.
2	normalized-losses	continuous from 65 to 256.	15	engine-type	dohc, dohcv, I, ohc, ohcf, ohcv, rotor.
3	make	audi, bmw, etc.	16	num-of-cylinders	eight, five, four, six, three, twelve, two.
4	fuel-type	diesel, gas.	17	engine-size	continuous from 61 to 326.
5	aspiration	std, turbo.	18	fuel-system	1bbl, 2bbl, 4bbl, idi, mfi, mpfi, spdi, spfi.
6	num-of-loors	four, two.	19	bore	continuous from 2.54 to 3.94.
7	body-sty e	hardtop, wagon, etc.	20	stroke	continuous from 2.07 to 4.17.
8	drive-whoels	4wd, fwd, rwd.	21	compression-ratio	continuous from 7 to 23.
9	engine-location	front, rear.	22	horsepower	continuous from 48 to 288.
10	wheel-bas	continuous from 86.6 120.9.	23	peak-rpm	continuous from 4150 to 6600.
11	length	continuous from 141.1 to 208.1.	24	city-mpg	continuous from 13 to 49.
12	width	continuous from 60.3 to 72.3.	25	highway-mpg	continuous from 16 to 54.
13	height	continuous from 47.8 to 59.8.	2	price	continuous from 5118 to 45400.

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Target (Label)

https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/autos/imports-85.names



Adding headers

Replace default header (by df.columns = headers)

header

	symboling	normalized- losses	make	fuel- type	aspiration	num- of- doors	body- style	drive- wheels	engine- location	wheel- base	 engine- size	fuel- system	bore	stroke	compression- ratio	- h
0	3	?	alfa- romero	gas	std	two	convertible	rwd	front	88.6	 130	mpfi	3.47	2.68	9.0	1.
1	3	?	alfa- romero	gas	std	two	convertible	rwd	front	88.6	 130	mpfi	3.47	2.68	9.0	1
2	1	?	alfa- romero	gas	std	two	hatchback	rwd	front	94.5	 152	mpfi	2.68	3.47	9.0	1!
3	2	164	audi	gas	std	four	sedan	fwd	front	99.8	 109	mpfi	3.19	3.40	10.0	10
4	2	164	audi	gas	std	four	sedan	4wd	front	99.4	 136	mpfi	3.19	3.40	8.0	1



Pandas Type	Native Python Type	Description
object	string	numbers and strings
int64	int	Numeric characters
float64	float	Numeric characters with decimals
datetime64, timedelta[ns]	N/A (but see the <u>datetime</u> module in Python's standard library)	time data.

Why check data types?

- potential info and type mismatch
- compatibility with python methods



Missing data

Missing values

- What is missing value?
- Missing values occur when no data value is stored for a variable (feature) in an observation.
- Could be represented as "?", "N/A", 0 or just a blank cell.

	symboling	normalized- losses	make	fuel- type	aspiration	num- of- doors	- 1	1	engine- location	
o	3	NaN 🚤 I	alfa- romero	gas	std	two	convertible	rwd	front	

How to deal with missing data?

Check with the data collection source

Drop the missing values

- drop the variable
- drop the data entry

Replace the missing values

- replace it with an average (of similar datapoints)
- replace it by frequency
- replace it based on other functions

Leave it as missing data

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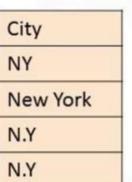
Data formatting

Data formatting

- Data are usually collected from different places and stored in different formats.
- Bringing data into a common standard of expression allows users to make meaningful comparison.

Non-formatted:

- confusing
- hard to aggregate
- hard to compare





New York New York New York New York

Formatted:

- more clear
- easy to aggregate
- easy to compare

Incorrect data types

• Sometimes the wrong data type is assigned to a feature.

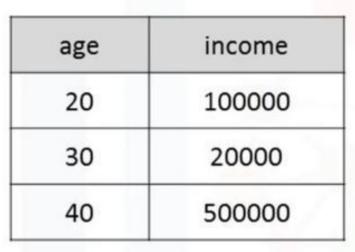
```
df["price"].tail(5)

200    16845
201    19045
202    21485
203    22470
204    22625
Name: price, dtype: object
```

Data types in python and pandas

- There are many data types in pandas
- Objects: "A", "Hello"...
- Int64: 1,3,5
- Float64: 2.123, 632.31,0.12





age	income
0.2	0.2
0.3	0.04
0.4	1

Not-normalized

- "age" and "income" are in different range.
- hard to compare
- "income" will influence the result more

Normalized

- similar value range.
- similar intrinsic influence on analytical model.





Methods of normalizing data

Several approaches for normalization:

(1)

$$x_{new} = \frac{x_{old}}{x_{max}}$$

(2)

$$x_{new} = \frac{x_{old} - x_{min}}{x_{max} - x_{min}}$$

(3)

$$x_{new} = \frac{x_{old} - \mu}{\sigma}$$

Simple Feature scaling

Min-Max

Z-score





Q&A



