



# CS 412 Intro. to Data Mining

## Chapter 2. Getting to Know Your Data

**Jiawei Han, Computer Science, Univ. Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 2017**





## Chapter 2. Getting to Know Your Data

---

- Data Objects and Attribute Types
- Basic Statistical Descriptions of Data
- Data Visualization
- Measuring Data Similarity and Dissimilarity
- Summary

# Types of Data Sets: (1) Record Data

- Relational records
- Relational tables, highly structured
- Data matrix, e.g., numerical matrix, crosstabs

	China	England	France	Japan	USA	Total
Active Outdoors Crochet Glove		12.00	4.00	1.00	240.00	257.00
Active Outdoors Lycra Glove		10.00	6.00		323.00	339.00
InFlux Crochet Glove	3.00	6.00	8.00		332.00	149.00
InFlux Lycra Glove		2.00			343.00	145.00
Triumph Pro Helmet	3.00	3.00	7.00		333.00	344.00
Triumph Verigo Helmet		3.00	22.00		474.00	499.00
Xtreme Adult Helmet	8.00	8.00	7.00	2.00	251.00	276.00
Xtreme Youth Helmet		3.00			76.00	77.00
Total	14.00	43.00	54.00	3.00	1,572.00	2,086.00

Person:

Pers_ID	Surname	First_Name	City
0	Miller	Paul	London
1	Ortega	Alvaro	Valencia
2	Huber	Urs	Zurich
3	Blanc	Gaston	Paris
4	Bertolini	Fabrizio	Rom

no relation

Car:

Car_ID	Model	Year	Value	Pers_ID
101	Bentley	1973	100000	0
102	Rolls Royce	1965	330000	0
103	Peugeot	1993	500	3
104	Ferrari	2005	150000	4
105	Renault	1998	2000	3
106	Renault	2001	7000	3
107	Smart	1999	2000	2

relation

- Transaction data

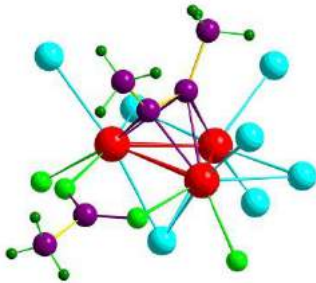
TID	Items
1	Bread, Coke, Milk
2	Beer, Bread
3	Beer, Coke, Diaper, Milk
4	Beer, Bread, Diaper, Milk
5	Coke, Diaper, Milk

	team	coach	play	ball	score	game	n	win	lost	timeout	season
Document 1	3	0	5	0	2	6	0	2	0	2	
Document 2	0	7	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	
Document 3	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	3	0	

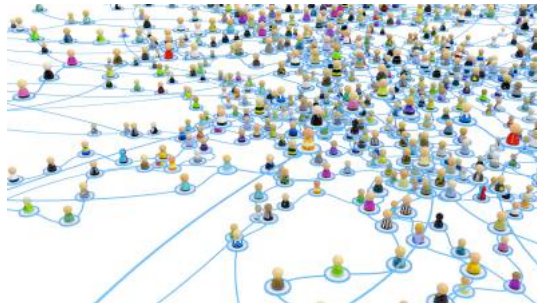
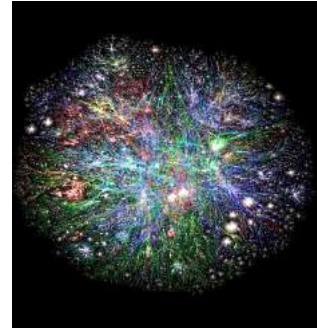
- Document data: Term-frequency vector (matrix) of text documents

# Types of Data Sets: (2) Graphs and Networks

- Transportation network
- World Wide Web



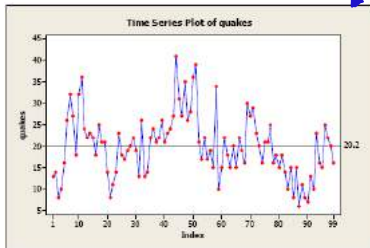
- Molecular Structures
- Social or information networks



# Types of Data Sets: (3) Ordered Data

- Video data: sequence of images

- Temporal data: time-series



- Sequential Data: transaction sequences

- Genetic sequence data

Start

Human	GTTTTGAGC --- ATGTTCAACAATGCTGCTTTTCATTCCTATTATACAGCCGCGGCA
Chimpanzee	GTTTTGAGC --- ATGTTCAATAAATGCTGCTTTTCACCTGCTATTATACAGCCGCGGCA
Macaque	GTTTTGAGC --- ATGCTCAATAAATGCTGCTTTTCATTCCTGCTATTATACAACTTGGGCA
Human	GACAAATTCGCTAGCAGCCTTTGCTGCTATTATCTGTTTTCTAAACCTAGTAATTGAGTGT
Chimpanzee	GACAAATTCGCTAGCAGCCTTTGCTGCTATTATCTGTTTTCTAAACCTAGTAATTGAGTGT
Macaque	GACAAATTCGCTAGCAGCCTTTGCTGCTATTATCTGTTTTCTAAACCTAGTAATTGAGTGT
Human	GATCTGGAGACTAACTCTGCAATAAATAAGCTGATTTATTTATTTTCTCAAAACAA
Chimpanzee	GATCTGGAGACTAACTCTGCAATAAATAAGCTGATTTATTTATTTTCTCAAAACAA
Macaque	TATCTGGAGACTAACTCTGCAATAAATAAGCTGATTTATTTATTTTCTCAAAACAA
Human	CAGAATACGATTTAGCAAAATTAAGTCTTTAAGATATTATTTTACATTCTATATTCTGCTA
Chimpanzee	CAGAATACGATTTAGCAAAATTAAGTCTTTAAGATATTATTTTACATTCTATATTCTGCTA
Macaque	CAGAATATGATTTAGCAAAATTAAGTCTTTAAGATATTATTTTACATTCTATATTCTGCTA
Human	CCCTGAGTTGATGTGTGAGCAATATGTCACCTTTCATAAAGCCAGGTATACA --- TTATG
Chimpanzee	CCCTGAGTTGATGTGTGAGCCATATGTCACCTTTCATAAAGCCAGGTATACA --- TTATG
Macaque	CCCTGAGTTGATGTGTGAGCAATATGTCACCTTTCATAAAGCCAGGTATATATACATTAC
Human	GACAGGTAAGTAAAAACATATTATTTATCTGCTTTTGTGCAAAATTTTAAATTTT
Chimpanzee	GACAGGTAAGTAAAAACATATTATTTATCTGCTTTTGTGCAAAATTTTAAATTTT
Macaque	GACAGGTAAGTAAAAACATATTATTTATCTGCTTTTGTGCAAAATTTTAAATTTT
Human	AAGTGTTCGCGCTGTGTGGTAA --- TGTAAGCAAGCTCAATACG
Chimpanzee	AAGTGTTCGCGCTGTGTGGTAA --- TGTAAGCAAGCTCAATACG
Macaque	AAGTGTTCGCGCTGTGTGGTAA --- CGTAAAGCAAGCTCAATACG



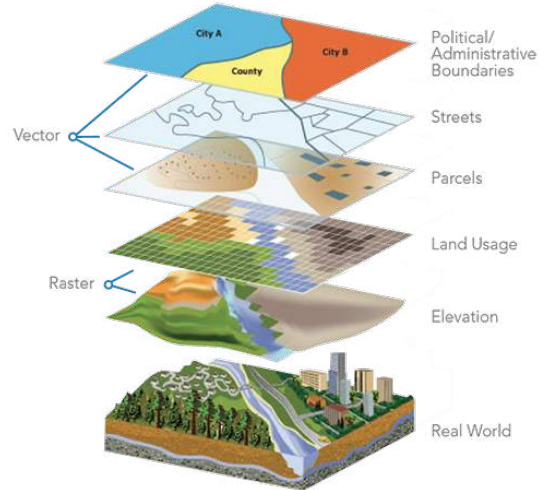
# Types of Data Sets: (4) Spatial, image and multimedia Data

- Spatial data: maps



- Image data:

- Video data:



# Important Characteristics of Structured Data

---

- Dimensionality → *มิติ Dimension*
- Curse of dimensionality
- Sparsity → *ข้อมูลที่หายาก หรือมีค่าเป็นศูนย์จำนวนมาก*
- Only presence counts
- Resolution *ความละเอียด*
- Patterns depend on the scale
- Distribution *การกระจาย*
- Centrality and dispersion *การกระจายตัว*  
*ค่ากลาง*



# Data Objects

- Data sets are made up of data objects
- A **data object** represents an entity
- Examples:
  - sales database: customers, store items, sales
  - medical database: patients, treatments
  - university database: students, professors, courses
- Also called *samples*, *examples*, *instances*, *data points*, *objects*, *tuples*
- Data objects are described by **attributes**
- Database rows → data objects; columns → attributes

# Attributes คุณลักษณะ

- **Attribute (or dimensions, features, variables)**

- A data field, representing a characteristic or feature of a data object.  
เขตข้อมูล / คุณลักษณะ / ลักษณะ
- *E.g., customer\_ID, name, address*  
ลักษณะเฉพาะ

- Types:

- Nominal (e.g., red, blue)  
ชื่อ / 2 อย่าง
- Binary (e.g., {true, false})  
ถูก / ผิด
- Ordinal (e.g., {freshman, sophomore, junior, senior})  
ชั้นปี / ลำดับ
- Numeric: quantitative  
ตัวเลข / เครื่องหมาย +, -, ×, ÷
  - Interval-scaled: 100°C is interval scales ไม่ต่อเนื่อง
  - Ratio-scaled: 100°K is ratio scaled since it is twice as high as 50 °K
- Q1: Is student ID a **nominal**, ordinal, or interval-scaled data?
- Q2: What about eye color? Or color in the color spectrum of physics?

# Attribute Types

- **Nominal**: <sup>ประเภท</sup>categories, states, or “<sup>ชื่อของสิ่งต่างๆ</sup>names of things”
  - <sup>สีผม</sup>*Hair color* = {auburn, black, blond, brown, grey, red, white}
  - <sup>สถานภาพสมรส</sup>marital status, <sup>อาชีพ</sup>occupation, ID numbers, zip codes
- **Binary** <sup>๕ ๒ สถานะ</sup>
  - Nominal attribute with **only 2 states** (0 and 1)
  - ★ **Symmetric binary**: both outcomes equally important
    - e.g., <sup>เพศ</sup>gender
  - ★ **Asymmetric binary**: outcomes not equally important.
    - e.g., **medical test** (positive vs. negative)
    - Convention: assign 1 to most important outcome (e.g., HIV positive)
- **Ordinal**
  - <sup>เรียง</sup>Values have a meaningful order (ranking) but <sup>แต่ ไม่รู้ขนาดจะต่างกันแค่ไหน</sup>magnitude between successive values is not known
  - *Size* = {small, medium, large}, grades, army rankings

# Numeric Attribute Types

- Quantity (integer or real-valued)
  - จำนวนเต็ม      ค่าจริง
- **Interval** → สามารถนำมาคำนวณหาค่าเฉลี่ยได้
  - Measured on a scale of **equal-sized units**
  - Values have order      บอกค่าความต่างของตัวเลขได้
  - E.g., *temperature in  $C^\circ$  or  $F^\circ$ , calendar dates*
  - No true zero-point → ค่า 0 ไม่ใช่ได้แปลว่าไม่มีจุดเริ่มต้นของตัวเลขที่ต่ำกว่าเท่ากับ 0
- **Ratio** → ใช้หาค่าเฉลี่ย, นำมาคำนวณต่าง
  - Inherent **zero-point**
  - We can speak of values as being an order of magnitude larger than the unit of measurement (10  $K^\circ$  is twice as high as 5  $K^\circ$ ).
  - e.g., *temperature in Kelvin, length, counts, monetary quantities*

# Discrete vs. Continuous Attributes

- **Discrete Attribute** ໄລຍະຕໍ່ໜ້ອຍ ແກ່ອັດຕະໂນມັດ
  - Has only a finite or countably infinite set of values
  - E.g., ໂພດທ໌ໂພດ zip codes, ຕຸຊີວ profession, or the set of words in a collection of documents
  - Sometimes, represented as integer variables
  - Note: Binary attributes are a special case of discrete attributes ★
- **Continuous Attribute** ຕໍ່ໜ້ອຍ ຂໍ້ຈຸດຕໍ່ໜ້ອຍ ລວມໄປໄດ້ອັດຕະໂນມັດ
  - Has real numbers as attribute values
  - E.g., ອຸນຫະພູມ temperature, ສຳລັດສູງ height, or ນ້ຳໜັກ weight
  - Practically, real values can only be measured and represented using a finite number of digits
  - Continuous attributes are typically represented as floating-point variables

## Chapter 2. Getting to Know Your Data

---

- Data Objects and Attribute Types
- Basic Statistical Descriptions of Data
- Data Visualization
- Measuring Data Similarity and Dissimilarity
- Summary



# Basic Statistical Descriptions of Data

- Motivation

- To better understand the data: central tendency, variation and spread

- Data dispersion characteristics

- Median, max, min, quantiles, outliers, variance, ...

- Numerical dimensions correspond to sorted intervals

- Data dispersion:
  - Analyzed with multiple granularities of precision
- Boxplot or quantile analysis on sorted intervals

- Dispersion analysis on computed measures

- Folding measures into numerical dimensions
- Boxplot or quantile analysis on the transformed cube

