



UTHM

Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

FACULTY OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(FSKTM)

SEMESTER II 2024/2025

DATA MINING

BIT 33603

SECTION 03

LAB ASSIGNMENT 04

TITLE

DATA PREPROCESSING USING R

LECTURER'S NAME

DR. ROZITA BINTI ABDUL JALIL

NAME	TUAN KHALIDAH SYAZWANA BINTI TUAN MOHD KASMAWI
MATRIC NUMBER	AI220118
DATE SUBMISSION	April 09, 2025

LAB ACTIVITY 4

Topic: Data Preprocessing Using R

Objectives:

1. To understand basic data preprocessing techniques in R including data cleaning, encoding, and splitting datasets.
2. To apply missing value imputation and data normalization methods to prepare data for analysis.

Duration: 2 hours

Assessment Question:

1. Run the provided code in R (Activity 1-4) and understanding the data preprocessing.
 2. Submit the visualizations as image/data snapshots for each activity (before and after) along with a brief explanation of the insights gained.
-

Submission Guidelines:

1. Submit your solution/answer as a report or document in a single file (.pdf or .docx format).
2. Include a cover page that contains your name, matrix number, and lab name.
3. On the following page, insert screenshots of each activity.
4. Submit your lab exercise through AUTHOR.

Activity 1: Creating a Synthetic Dataset

In this activity, you will generate a synthetic dataset using random value `rnorm()` and save it as a CSV file. This exercise helps you understand how data can be simulated for practice in data mining techniques.

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface. The script editor on the left contains the following R code:

```
1 # Clean environment
2 rm(list = ls())
3
4 # Install and load required package
5 install.packages("caTools")
6 library(caTools)
7
8 # Generate synthetic data
9 set.seed(0)
10 Dataset <- data.frame(
11   x1 = rnorm(500), x2 = rnorm(500), x3 = rnorm(500),
12   x4 = rnorm(500), x5 = rnorm(500), x6 = rnorm(500),
13   x7 = rnorm(500), x8 = rnorm(500), x9 = rnorm(500),
14   x10 = rnorm(500), x11 = rnorm(500), x12 = rnorm(500),
15   x13 = rnorm(500), x14 = rnorm(500), x15 = rnorm(500),
16   x16 = rnorm(500), x17 = rnorm(500), x18 = rnorm(500),
17   x19 = rnorm(500), x20 = rnorm(500), x21 = rnorm(500),
18   x22 = rnorm(500), x23 = rnorm(500), x24 = rnorm(500),
19   x25 = rnorm(500), x26 = rnorm(500), x27 = rnorm(500),
20   x28 = rnorm(500), x29 = rnorm(500), x30 = rnorm(500)
21 )
22
23 # Save as CSV
24 write.csv(Dataset, file = "Rw9.csv")
25 view(Dataset)
26
```

The Environment pane on the right shows a dataset with 500 observations and 30 variables. The Console at the bottom shows the execution of the code, including the installation of the `caTools` package and the creation of the `Dataset` object.

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the `Dataset` object selected in the Environment pane. The data is displayed in a table with 500 rows and 30 columns. The columns are labeled `x1` through `x16`, and the rows are numbered 1 through 21. The table shows the first 21 rows of data.

	x1	x2	x3	x4	x5	x6	x7	x8	x9	x10	x11	x12	x13	x14	x15	x16
1	1.262954285	-0.626368228	-0.286851565	0.078761716	0.444345820	-0.53219020	-0.53806380	-0.37631154	0.7928027440	-0.2533139961	0.392558054	-0.164488018	-0.42103789	1.069442194	0.5923332424	0.83380237
2	-0.326233361	0.481335326	1.841106893	-0.051420603	0.011929380	-0.36996671	0.49659463	-0.11368606	-1.1373714047	2.7230177191	0.458246731	-0.440114075	-1.27147513	1.434888397	-0.1338917977	1.87142696
3	1.329799263	1.695271084	-0.156764310	-0.260774127	-0.009280045	1.17089931	-1.44196613	0.28921827	-0.2015088186	-1.0718167540	-1.219645399	0.318922234	0.83931092	-0.055534975	0.8866783720	-0.40166975
4	1.272429321	-1.761226294	-1.389802635	1.566268188	-0.302377554	-0.46456778	-1.11260232	1.45759097	-1.0223649221	0.6214388035	-1.122098345	1.494739149	0.54001292	1.166962019	-0.2899478399	-1.08682295
5	0.414641434	0.198013015	-1.473103989	-0.372015110	0.492355022	-0.30214601	-1.01454914	0.98920111	-0.8237988442	0.5813226596	0.993330306	0.616580650	1.86793873	2.601225618	0.5669431463	0.17996804
6	-1.539950042	0.397349099	-0.069518934	1.741944439	-0.602719618	1.39137089	0.56736369	0.56189625	0.2414620672	-0.9415720696	-1.833247005	-0.142137614	0.44451804	0.338802255	-0.7238217733	-0.03585772
7	-0.928567035	0.029225495	0.239241430	-1.098856541	-0.682276520	-0.44964063	-0.21405115	0.94071246	0.0976711728	0.6442309622	0.123885130	0.156584938	0.33165237	0.548950452	1.8366522397	0.62004400
8	-0.294720447	2.560273389	0.250419911	0.866328444	0.286737237	-0.84665498	-0.45880691	0.26087550	-1.3039471371	0.5889236656	0.590554495	0.557833174	-1.91249991	0.479534288	0.7276728278	-0.11436037
9	-0.005767173	1.257127712	-0.264423950	0.534788336	0.165586356	-0.03275814	1.92815520	-1.22006741	-0.2892095401	-0.5503726086	0.804763316	-2.664052689	1.35999352	-0.101529774	0.5131877966	0.37886055
10	2.404653389	-0.534537686	-1.975399955	-1.394227775	-0.842053935	0.15176612	1.35906060	0.64094992	0.5908818996	-0.0277067880	0.007538413	-0.836329192	0.73269921	-1.390219274	0.2652663721	1.78474950
11	0.763593461	-0.625227429	-0.449876006	1.496063982	-0.822113719	1.41429435	0.44365925	0.86450412	0.9456619401	-1.0822931154	-1.816252785	0.499861286	1.38103447	0.110024209	-0.6009247272	-0.11988261
12	-0.799009249	0.913848687	0.926465655	-1.242427487	-1.429350824	-1.81978098	-1.25529071	0.48179481	-1.2771020097	-0.0789302109	-0.404867982	0.829426325	0.14117589	-0.192596755	-0.4294472967	-0.35067765
13	-1.147657009	1.007199535	-2.319971111	-1.026687817	0.134741719	0.06009922	0.01766918	-0.41471564	-0.1954256411	0.9890212659	0.737149956	-0.110479724	1.22502300	0.223157778	-0.0738554766	-1.75958927
14	-0.289461574	0.719291823	0.613933550	-0.564660940	0.629984088	1.17891709	-2.39863110	0.82495611	0.2021385696	-0.9230185481	0.485845569	0.267262616	1.44355441	0.234595297	0.3616183808	0.95622092
15	-0.299215118	-0.604711661	-1.473140132	-1.073031960	1.120535377	-0.31603495	-0.05422697	-1.29187785	0.3435925589	-0.1529965085	0.829313101	-1.376503504	1.25813251	0.570323012	0.6107274692	-0.28000644
16	-0.411510833	0.539054406	-0.219049185	-0.357698712	0.922258127	0.76160019	1.36342378	2.20892960	1.1925815947	0.7910025957	-0.170121821	0.545345692	0.91708052	1.539200322	-0.1016752187	0.16991535
17	0.252223448	-0.076830886	-1.403416293	-0.579333784	2.108528331	-0.48233616	-0.31219544	-0.66062950	-1.6407906935	0.8599636773	1.385921466	-1.399315829	1.19327816	-0.650432199	-1.8260583214	0.78615046
18	-0.891921127	1.849919560	0.820628408	-0.091615939	0.796393670	0.75799337	-0.46038570	-0.82053258	1.1586923023	0.3071099667	0.888019022	-0.924170860	-0.46967758	0.293297383	0.7848742468	-0.49081334
19	0.435683299	-0.854907551	-0.592726276	-0.360880875	-2.673867900	-0.82008400	0.39248960	1.62189369	-1.2911739337	1.2075787161	0.181933281	-1.099534940	-0.80610416	-0.569627088	1.6105507820	0.54499638
20	-1.237538422	0.032637295	0.421968793	-2.444148776	-0.228189977	1.78403164	1.75762801	-0.43209998	2.0911425627	1.7045469360	-0.584381980	-0.186240356	-0.94143891	0.961546448	1.4422655532	-1.27591125
21	-0.224267885	-1.025059481	-0.800152109	-0.419301018	0.052822862	0.34604728	-0.68147557	-0.80805186	-1.7538563329	0.0950817311	1.743577521	-0.097991976	0.14324887	1.111371921	1.14042227403	-1.52438180

Activity 2: Handling Missing Values and Encoding Categorical Data

In this activity, you will learn to load an existing dataset, detect and handle missing values using mean imputation, and encode categorical variables into numeric form using factor the factor() function.

The first screenshot shows the RStudio interface with a script file open. The script performs the following steps:

- Load the dataset: `Dataset <- read.csv("dataset.csv")`
- Impute missing values for 'Age' and 'Salary' using mean imputation: `Dataset$Age <- ifelse(is.na(Dataset$Age), ave(Dataset$Age, FUN = function(x) mean(x, na.rm = TRUE)), Dataset$Age)` and `Dataset$Salary <- ifelse(is.na(Dataset$Salary), ave(Dataset$Salary, FUN = function(x) mean(x, na.rm = TRUE)), Dataset$Salary)`
- Encode categorical variables: `Dataset$Country <- factor(Dataset$Country, levels = c("France", "Spain", "Germany"), labels = c(1.0, 2.0, 3.0))` and `Dataset$Purchased <- factor(Dataset$Purchased, levels = c("No", "Yes"), labels = c(0, 1))`
- View the dataset: `View(Dataset)`

The console shows an error: `Error in '$<-data.frame'(*tmp*, country, value = integer(0)) : replacement has 0 rows, data has 500`. The Environment pane shows the 'Dataset' object with 10 observations and 4 variables.

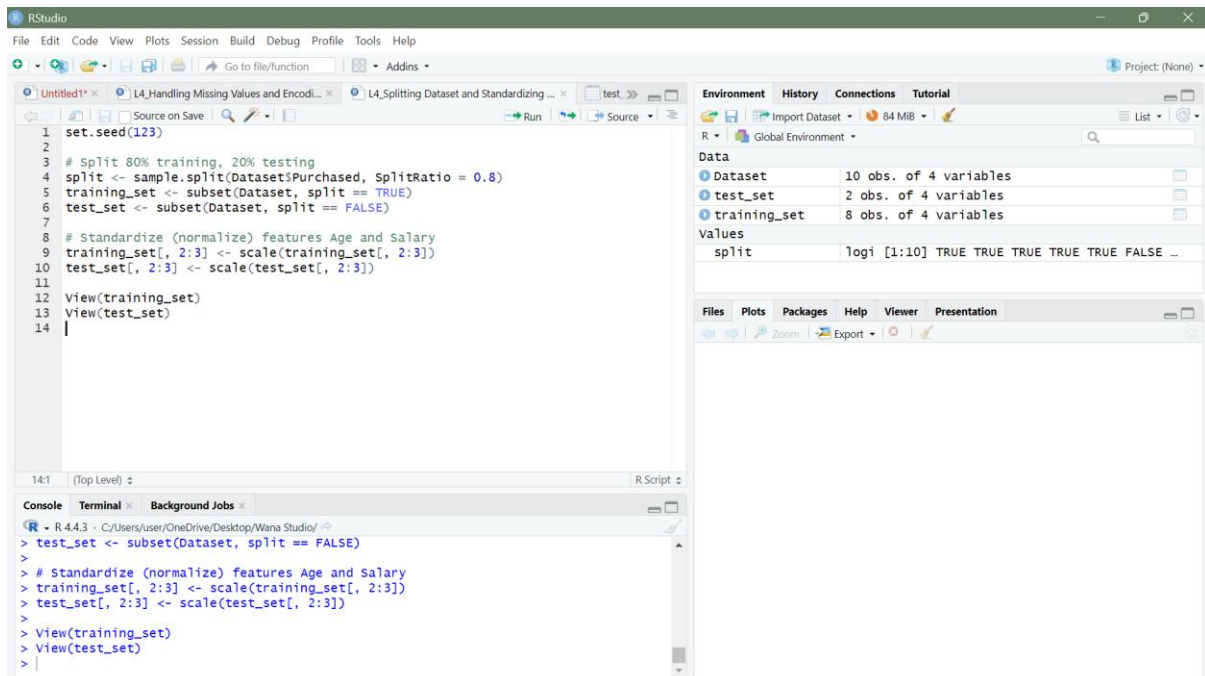
The second screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the 'Dataset' data frame open in the Viewer pane. The data is displayed as a table with 10 rows and 4 columns: Country, Age, Salary, and Purchased.

	Country	Age	Salary	Purchased
1	France	44	72000	No
2	Spain	27	48000	Yes
3	Germany	30	54000	No
4	Spain	38	61000	No
5	Germany	40	NA	Yes
6	France	35	58000	Yes
7	Spain	NA	52000	No
8	France	48	79000	Yes
9	Germany	50	83000	No
10	France	37	67000	Yes

The console shows the same error as before. The Environment pane shows the 'Dataset' object with 10 observations and 4 variables.

Activity 3: Splitting Dataset and Standardizing Features

You will split the dataset into training and testing subsets (80/20 split) and apply feature scaling using `scale()`.



The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the `test_set` data frame selected in the Environment pane. The data frame contains the following data:

	Country	Age	Salary	Purchased
6	France	-0.7071068	-0.7071068	Yes
9	Germany	0.7071068	0.7071068	No

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the `training_set` data frame selected in the Environment pane. The data frame contains the following data:

	Country	Age	Salary	Purchased
1	France	0.85349783	0.89253471	No
2	Spain	-1.45482585	-1.21937840	Yes
3	Germany	-1.04747461	-0.69140013	No
4	Spain	0.03879536	-0.07542547	No
5	Germany	0.31036285	NA	Yes
7	Spain	NA	-0.86739289	No
8	France	1.39663281	1.50850937	Yes
10	France	-0.09698839	0.45255281	Yes

Activity 4: Handling outlier and Normalization

Detect and remove outliers using the IQR method. Then, apply min-max normalization.

```
64  
65 # Detect outliers using IQR  
66 Q1 <- apply(Dataset[, c("Age", "Salary")], 2, quantile, 0.25)  
67 Q3 <- apply(Dataset[, c("Age", "Salary")], 2, quantile, 0.75)  
68 IQR_val <- Q3 - Q1  
69  
70 Dataset_no_outliers <- Dataset[  
71   !(Dataset$Age < (Q1["Age"] - 1.5 * IQR_val["Age"]) |  
72   Dataset$Age > (Q3["Age"] + 1.5 * IQR_val["Age"])) &  
73   !(Dataset$Salary < (Q1["Salary"] - 1.5 * IQR_val["Salary"]) |  
74   Dataset$Salary > (Q3["Salary"] + 1.5 * IQR_val["Salary"])), ]  
75  
76 # Min-max normalization  
77 normalize <- function(x) {  
78   return((x - min(x)) / (max(x) - min(x)))  
79 }  
80  
81 Dataset_no_outliers$Age <- normalize(Dataset_no_outliers$Age)  
82 Dataset_no_outliers$Salary <- normalize(Dataset_no_outliers$Salary)  
83  
84 View(Dataset_no_outliers)  
85
```

Environment

Object	Size
Dataset	10 obs. of 4 variables
Dataset_no_outl...	10 obs. of 4 variables
test_set	2 obs. of 4 variables
training_set	8 obs. of 4 variables

Values

Object	Value
IQR_val	Named num [1:2] 7.5 15750
Q1	Named num [1:2] 35.5 55000
Q3	Named num [1:2] 43 70750
split	logi [1:10] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE FALSE ...

Functions

Function	Value
normalize	function (x)

Console

```
R - R 4.4.3 - C:/Users/user/OneDrive/Desktop/Wana Studio/ <= >  
> View(Dataset_no_outliers)  
> install.packages("caTools")  
WARNING: Rtools is required to build R packages but is not currently installed. Please  
download and install the appropriate version of Rtools before proceeding:  
  
https://cran.rstudio.com/bin/windows/Rtools/  
Warning in install.packages :  
package 'caTools' is in use and will not be installed  
>
```

	Country	Age	Salary	Purchased
6	1	-0.7071068	-0.7071068	1
9	3	0.7071068	0.7071068	0

	Country	Age	Salary	Purchased
1	1	0.7391304	0.6857143	0
2	2	0.0000000	0.0000000	1
3	3	0.1304348	0.1714286	0
4	2	0.4782609	0.3714286	0
5	3	0.5652174	0.4507937	1
6	1	0.3478261	0.2857143	1
7	2	0.5120773	0.1142857	0
8	1	0.9130435	0.8857143	1
9	3	1.0000000	1.0000000	0
10	1	0.4347826	0.5428571	1