Challenges and Applications of Data Science

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Data Science





Initial Data Exploratory – Get to Know the Dataset

Hints to data cleaning and to deal with missing values

- ✓ Ideas for developing an approach to solving problems
- Help you to interpret your results

- Quick look of numerical distribution (ex. histograms, boxplots ...)
- Relationships between variables

Quality control or cleaning

- Remove unwanted observation (duplicate or irrelevant observations)
- Remove the unwanted outliers (≠big numbers)
- Remove the unwanted noise
- Flag the data that don't make sense in the moment

• Whenever removing data, we lost information.



Missing data

- Deletion
 - Drop the nearby observation (in time or space)
 - Drop the variable if missing data > 50%
- Imputation
 - Mean, median, mode or most frequent values
 - Interpolation
 - Linear Regression
 - K Nearest Neighbors or other machine learning techniques
 - Multiple Imputation

• Filling in the missing value, we modify the information in the data.



Q : Is it a good way to compare the structures in time-series data and also take care of the shape of the structures in signal? Where are they and are they similar in the shape?

Wavelet Transformation

$$W(a,b) = \frac{1}{a^n} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)\varphi\left(\frac{x-b}{a}\right) \mathrm{d}x,$$

Explore how spectral features evolve over time, **identify common patterns in two signals**, and perform time-localized filtering



Applied Wavelet Transformation – scaling and shifted!!!



Ex.



Machine learning

- \rightarrow Supervised
 - Each observation must be labeled with predetermined answer

Y=f(x)

- Learning mapping function from the input (x) to the output (Y)
- Often used as advanced form of predictive modeling
- Classification : categorical data
- Regression : numerical data

→ Unsupervised

 Observation has no predetermined labels

$$? = \{ \mathbf{x}_j \}$$

- Algorithm learn patterns from data without supervision
- Often used as automated data extraction and feature discovering
- Clustering : inherent grouping

- → Unsupervised
 - Clustering : inherent grouping

 K-medoid : commonly used in domains that require robustness to outlier data, arbitrary distance metrics, or ones for which the mean or median does not have a clear definition
The center of the subset is a member of the subset, called a medoid.

Ex. DMSP Satellite flow measurements

Group into categories based on the plasma flow profile





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→Divide a set of observations into k clusters so that the subsets minimize the sum of *distances* between measurements and cluster medoids

- →*Distance* : the similarity or dissimilarity
- →Classified based on the major difference in profile and magnitude
- →Process involves random draws from input dataset to initiate the clustering process

Wrap-up

- Data quality control
- Feature or event detection
- Pre-processing for building model
- Predictive model/time-series forecasts
- Unbiased data source
- Wisely choose algorithms
- Computational expensive



Thank you for your listening!!!