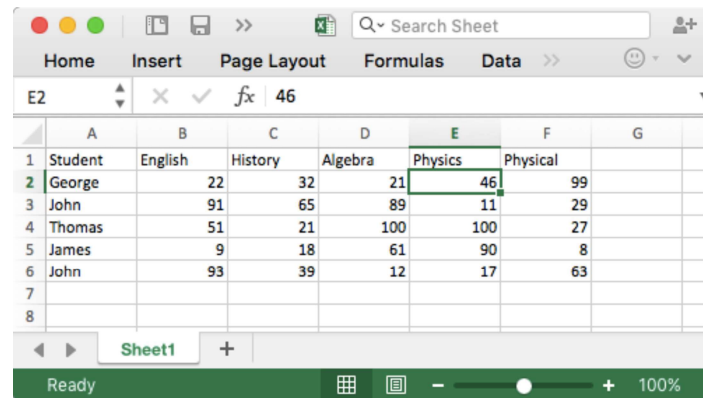
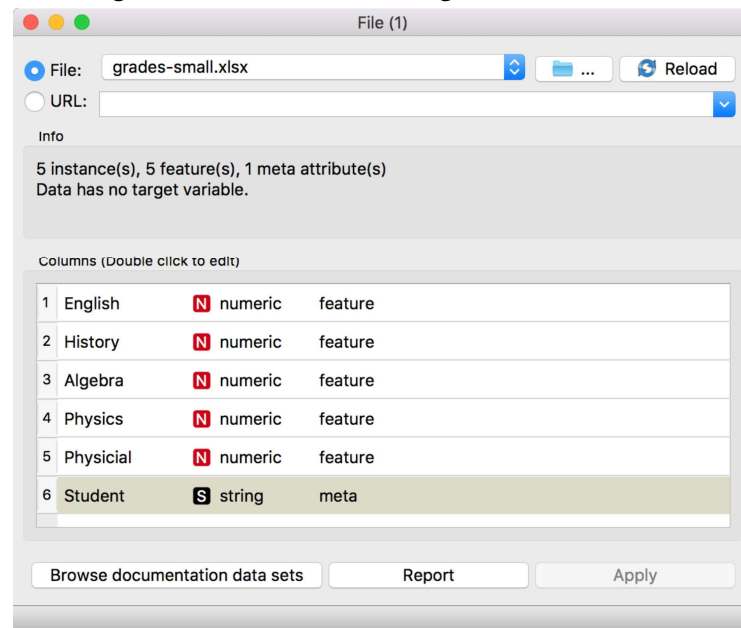


Lesson 4: Loading Your Own Data Set

The data sets we have worked with in previous lessons come with Orange installation. Orange can read data from spreadsheet file formats which include tab and comma separated and Excel files. Let us prepare a data set (with school subjects and grades) in Excel and save it on a local disk.



In Orange, we can use the File widget to load this data.



Looks ok. Orange has correctly guessed that student names are character strings and that this column in the data set is special, meant to provide additional information and not to be used for modeling (more about this in the coming lectures). All other columns are numeric features.

It is always good to check if Orange read the data correctly. We can connect our File widget with the Data Table widget,



and double click on the Data Table to see the data in the spreadsheet format.

The screenshot shows the 'Data Table' widget interface. On the left is a control panel with the following sections:

- Info:** 5 instances (no missing values), 5 features (no missing values), No target variable, 1 meta attribute (no missing values).
- Variables:** Show variable labels (if present), Visualize numeric values, Color by instance classes.
- Selection:** Select full rows.
- Buttons: Restore Original Order, Report.
- Send Automatically.

The main area displays a table with the following data:

	Student	English	History	Algebra	Physics	Physical
1	George	22.000	32.000	21.000	46.000	99.000
2	John	91.000	65.000	89.000	11.000	29.000
3	Thomas	51.000	21.000	100.000	100.000	27.000
4	James	9.000	18.000	61.000	90.000	8.000
5	John	93.000	39.000	12.000	17.000	63.000

Nice, everything is here.

We can also use Google Sheets, a free online spreadsheet alternative. Then, instead of finding the file on the local disk, we would enter its URL address to the File widget's URL entry box.

There is more to input data formatting and loading. We can define the type and kind of the data column, specify that the column is a web address of an image, and more. But enough for the first day. If you would like to dive deeper, check out the [documentation page on Loading your Data](#), or [a video](#) on this subject.