Text and categorical data problems

Membership constraints

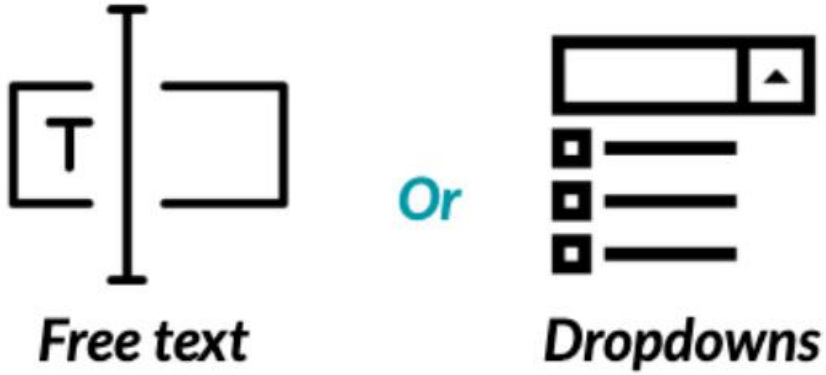
Categories and membership constraints

Predefined finite set of categories

Type of data	Example values	Numeric representation
Marriage Status	`unmarried` , `married`	`0` , `1`
Household Income Category	`0-20K` , `20-40K` , …	`0` , `1` , ..
Loan Status	`default` , `payed` , `no_loan`	`0` , `1` , `2`

Marriage status can only be unmarried _or_ married

Why could we have these problems?

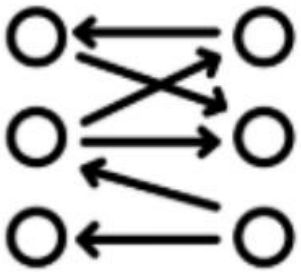


Data Entry Errors

Parsing Errors

How do we treat these problems?

Dropping Data



Remapping Categories

Inferring Categories

An example

```
# Read study data and print it
study_data = pd.read_csv('study.csv')
study_data
```

```
      name   birthday blood_type
1     Beth 2019-10-20         B-
2 Ignatius 2020-07-08         A-
3     Paul 2019-08-12         O+
4    Helen 2019-03-17         O-
5 Jennifer 2019-12-17         Z+
6  Kennedy 2020-04-27         A+
7    Keith 2019-04-19        AB+
```

```
# Correct possible blood types
categories
```

```
  blood_type
1         O-
2         O+
3         A-
4         A+
5         B+
6         B-
7        AB+
8        AB-
```

An example

```
# Read study data and print it
study_data = pd.read_csv('study.csv')
study_data
```

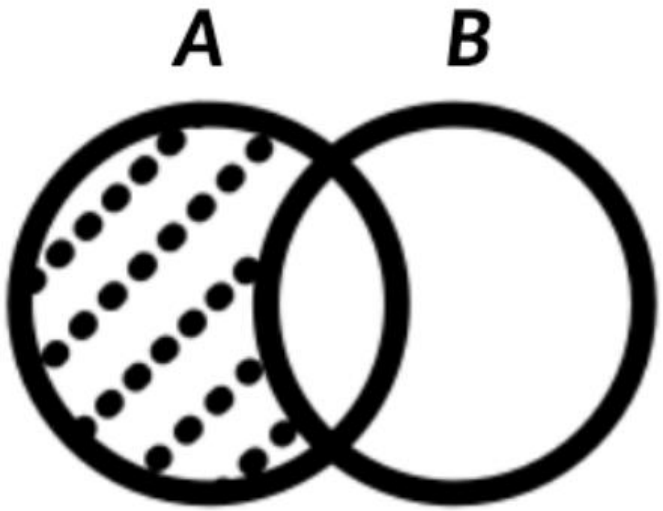
```
      name   birthday blood_type
1     Beth 2019-10-20          B-
2 Ignatius 2020-07-08          A-
3     Paul 2019-08-12          O+
4    Helen 2019-03-17          O-
5 Jennifer 2019-12-17          Z+  <--
6  Kennedy 2020-04-27          A+
7    Keith 2019-04-19         AB+
```

```
# Correct possible blood types
categories
```

```
  blood_type
1         O-
2         O+
3         A-
4         A+
5         B+
6         B-
7        AB+
8        AB-
```

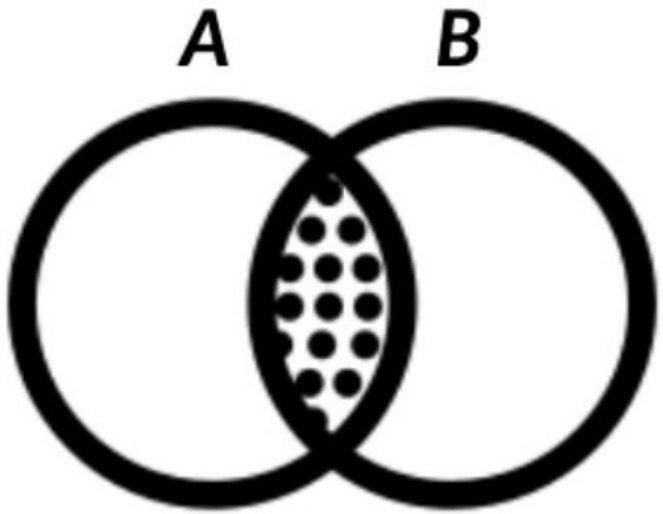
A note on joins

Anti Joins



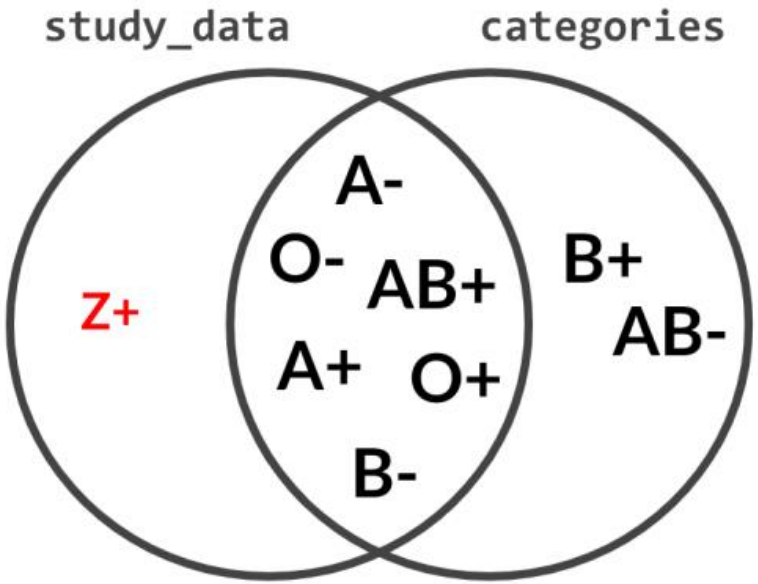
What is in A and not in B

Inner Joins



What is in <u>both</u> A and B

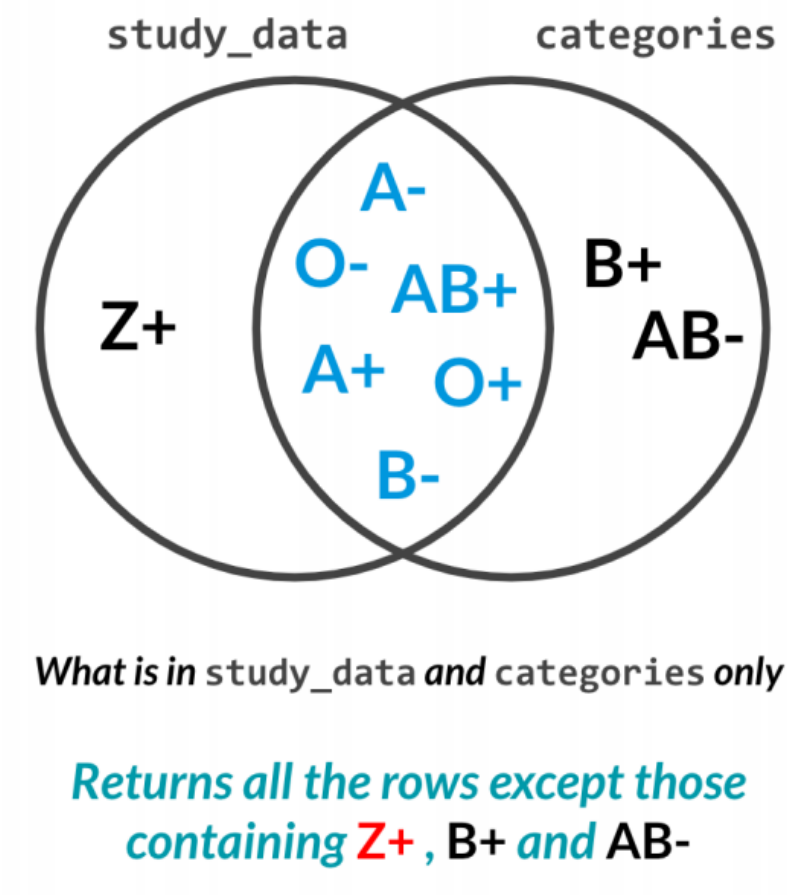
A left anti join on blood types



What is in `study_data` *only*

Returns only rows containing Z+

An inner join on blood types



Finding inconsistent categories

```
inconsistent_categories = set(study_data['blood_type']).difference(categories['blood_type'])
print(inconsistent_categories)
```

```
{'Z+'}
```

```
# Get and print rows with inconsistent categories
inconsistent_rows = study_data['blood_type'].isin(inconsistent_categories)
study_data[inconsistent_rows]
```

```
      name   birthday blood_type
5 Jennifer 2019-12-17         Z+
```

Dropping inconsistent categories

1
2
3

```
inconsistent_categories = set(study_data['blood_type']).difference(categories['blood_type'])
inconsistent_rows = study_data['blood_type'].isin(inconsistent_categories)
inconsistent_data = study_data[inconsistent_rows]
# Drop inconsistent categories and get consistent data only
consistent_data = study_data[~inconsistent_rows]
```

```
      name   birthday blood_type
1     Beth 2019-10-20         B-
2 Ignatius 2020-07-08         A-
3     Paul 2019-08-12         O+
4    Helen 2019-03-17         O-
...    ...        ...        ...
```

Categorical variables

What type of errors could we have?

I) Value inconsistency

- ✓ Inconsistent ,fields: 'married' , 'Maried' , 'UNMARRIED' , 'not married' ..
- ✓ _Trailing white spaces: _ 'married ' , ' married ' ..

II) Collapsing too many categories to few

- ✓ Creating new groups: 0-20K , 20-40K categories ... from continuous household income data
- ✓ Mapping groups to new ones: Mapping household income categories to 2 'rich' , 'poor'

III) Making sure data is of type category

Value consistency

Capitalization: 'married' , 'Married' , 'UNMARRIED' , 'unmarried' ..

```
# Get marriage status column
marriage_status = demographics['marriage_status']
marriage_status.value_counts()
```

```
unmarried    352
married      268
MARRIED      204
UNMARRIED    176
dtype: int64
```

Value consistency

```
# Get value counts on DataFrame
marriage_status.groupby('marriage_status').count()
```

```
                household_income  gender
marriage_status
MARRIED                      204     204
UNMARRIED                    176     176
married                      268     268
unmarried                    352     352
```

Value consistency

```
# Capitalize
marriage_status['marriage_status'] = marriage_status['marriage_status'].str.upper()
marriage_status['marriage_status'].value_counts()
```

```
UNMARRIED    528
MARRIED      472
```

```
# Lowercase
marriage_status['marriage_status'] = marriage_status['marriage_status'].str.lower()
marriage_status['marriage_status'].value_counts()
```

```
unmarried    528
married      472
```

Value consistency

Trailing spaces: 'married ' , 'married' , 'unmarried' , ' unmarried' ..

```
# Get marriage status column
marriage_status = demographics['marriage_status']
marriage_status.value_counts()
```

```
 unmarried    352
unmarried     268
married       204
married       176
dtype: int64
```

Value consistency

```
# Strip all spaces
demographics = demographics['marriage_status'].str.strip()
demographics['marriage_status'].value_counts()
```

```
unmarried    528
married      472
```

Collapsing data into categories

Create categories out of data: income_group column from income column.

```
# Using qcut()
import pandas as pd
group_names = ['0-200K', '200K-500K', '500K+']
demographics['income_group'] = pd.qcut(demographics['household_income'], q = 3,
                                       labels = group_names)
# Print income_group column
demographics[['income_group', 'household_income']]
```

```
     category  household_income
0   200K-500K  189243
1       500K+  778533
..
```

Collapsing data into categories

Create categories out of data: income_group column from income column.

```
# Using cut() - create category ranges and names
ranges = [0,200000,500000,np.inf]
group_names = ['0-200K', '200K-500K', '500K+']
# Create income group column
demographics['income_group'] = pd.cut(demographics['household_income'], bins=ranges,
                                      labels=group_names)
demographics[['income_group', 'household_income']]
```

```
     category  Income
0      0-200K  189243
1       500K+  778533
```

Collapsing data into categories

- ✓ Map categories to fewer ones: reducing categories in categorical column.
- ✓ operating_system column is: 'Microsoft', 'MacOS', 'IOS', 'Android', 'Linux‘
- ✓ operating_system column should become: 'DesktopOS', 'MobileOS'

```
# Create mapping dictionary and replace
mapping = {'Microsoft':'DesktopOS', 'MacOS':'DesktopOS', 'Linux':'DesktopOS',
           'IOS':'MobileOS', 'Android':'MobileOS'}
devices['operating_system'] = devices['operating_system'].replace(mapping)
devices['operating_system'].unique()
```

```
array(['DesktopOS', 'MobileOS'], dtype=object)
```

Cleaning text data

What is text data?

Type of data	Example values
Names	`Alex`, `Sara` ...
Phone numbers	`+96171679912` ...
Emails	`adel@datacamp.com`..
Passwords	...

Common text data problems

1) Data inconsistency:

+96171679912 or 0096171679912 or ..?

2) Fixed length violations:

Passwords needs to be at least 8 characters

3) Typos:

+961.71.679912

Example

```
phones = pd.read_csv('phones.csv')
print(phones)
```

```
              Full name      Phone number
0       Noelani A. Gray  001-702-397-5143
1        Myles Z. Gomez  001-329-485-0540
2          Gil B. Silva  001-195-492-2338
3    Prescott D. Hardin   +1-297-996-4904
4    Benedict G. Valdez  001-969-820-3536
5      Reece M. Andrews              4138
6        Hayfa E. Keith  001-536-175-8444
7       Hedley I. Logan  001-681-552-1823
8      Jack W. Carrillo  001-910-323-5265
9       Lionel M. Davis  001-143-119-9210
```

Example

```
phones = pd.read_csv('phones.csv')
print(phones)
```

```
              Full name      Phone number
0       Noelani A. Gray  001-702-397-5143
1        Myles Z. Gomez  001-329-485-0540
2          Gil B. Silva  001-195-492-2338
3    Prescott D. Hardin   +1-297-996-4904   <-- Inconsistent data format
4    Benedict G. Valdez  001-969-820-3536
5      Reece M. Andrews              4138   <-- Length violation
6        Hayfa E. Keith  001-536-175-8444
7       Hedley I. Logan  001-681-552-1823
8      Jack W. Carrillo  001-910-323-5265
9       Lionel M. Davis  001-143-119-9210
```

Example

```
phones = pd.read_csv('phones.csv')
print(phones)
```

```
              Full name   Phone number
0       Noelani A. Gray  0017023975143
1        Myles Z. Gomez  0013294850540
2          Gil B. Silva  0011954922338
3    Prescott D. Hardin  0012979964904
4    Benedict G. Valdez  0019698203536
5      Reece M. Andrews            NaN
6        Hayfa E. Keith  0015361758444
7       Hedley I. Logan  0016815521823
8      Jack W. Carrillo  0019103235265
9       Lionel M. Davis  0011431199210
```

Fixing the phone number column

```
# Replace "+" with "00"
phones["Phone number"] = phones["Phone number"].str.replace("+", "00")
phones
```

	Full name	Phone number
0	Noelani A. Gray	001-702-397-5143
1	Myles Z. Gomez	001-329-485-0540
2	Gil B. Silva	001-195-492-2338
3	Prescott D. Hardin	001-297-996-4904
4	Benedict G. Valdez	001-969-820-3536
5	Reece M. Andrews	4138
6	Hayfa E. Keith	001-536-175-8444
7	Hedley I. Logan	001-681-552-1823
8	Jack W. Carrillo	001-910-323-5265
9	Lionel M. Davis	001-143-119-9210

Fixing the phone number column

```
# Replace "-" with nothing
phones["Phone number"] = phones["Phone number"].str.replace("-", "")
phones
```

	Full name	Phone number
0	Noelani A. Gray	0017023975143
1	Myles Z. Gomez	0013294850540
2	Gil B. Silva	0011954922338
3	Prescott D. Hardin	0012979964904
4	Benedict G. Valdez	0019698203536
5	Reece M. Andrews	4138
6	Hayfa E. Keith	0015361758444
7	Hedley I. Logan	0016815521823
8	Jack W. Carrillo	0019103235265
9	Lionel M. Davis	0011431199210

Fixing the phone number column

```
# Replace phone numbers with lower than 10 digits to NaN
digits = phones['Phone number'].str.len()
phones.loc[digits < 10, "Phone number"] = np.nan
phones
```

1
2

	Full name	Phone number
0	Noelani A. Gray	0017023975143
1	Myles Z. Gomez	0013294850540
2	Gil B. Silva	0011954922338
3	Prescott D. Hardin	0012979964904
4	Benedict G. Valdez	0019698203536
5	Reece M. Andrews	NaN
6	Hayfa E. Keith	0015361758444
7	Hedley I. Logan	0016815521823
8	Jack W. Carrillo	0019103235265
9	Lionel M. Davis	0011431199210

Fixing the phone number column

```
# Find length of each row in Phone number column
sanity_check = phone['Phone number'].str.len()
```

1

```
# Assert minmum phone number length is 10
assert sanity_check.min() >= 10
```

2

```
# Assert all numbers do not have "+" or "-"
assert phone['Phone number'].str.contains("+|-").any() == False
```

- Remember, assert returns nothing if the condition passes

But what about more complicated examples?

```
phones.head()
```

```
          Full name    Phone number
0     Olga Robinson  +(01706)-25891
1       Justina Kim    +0500-571437
2    Tamekah Henson      +0800-1111
3     Miranda Solis   +07058-879063
4  Caldwell Gilliam  +(016977)-8424
```

Regular expressions in action

```
# Replace letters with nothing
phones['Phone number'] = phones['Phone number'].str.replace(r'\D+', '')
phones.head()
```

```
          Full name Phone number
0     Olga Robinson   0170625891
1       Justina Kim   0500571437
2    Tamekah Henson     08001111
3     Miranda Solis  07058879063
4  Caldwell Gilliam   0169778424
```

Let's practice!