

```
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    "codemirror_mode": {
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  "title": "Обработка пропусков в данных, кодирование категориальных признаков, масштабирование данных"
}
```

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
sns.set(style="ticks")
```

```
# Будем использовать только обучающую выборку
data = pd.read_csv('winemag-data_first150k.csv', sep=",")
```

```
# размер набора данных
data.shape
```

```
(150930, 11)
```

```
# типы колонок
data.dtypes
```

```
Unnamed: 0      int64
country         object
description      object
designation      object
points          int64
```

```

price          float64
province       object
region_1       object
region_2       object
variety        object
winery         object
dtype: object

```

```

# проверим есть ли пропущенные значения
data.isnull().sum()

```

```

Unnamed: 0      0
country         5
description      0
designation     45735
points          0
price          13695
province        5
region_1       25060
region_2       89977
variety         0
winery          0
dtype: int64

```

```

# Первые 5 строк датасета
data.head()

```

```

    Unnamed: 0 country
description \
0          0      US  This tremendous 100% varietal wine hails
from ...
1          1   Spain  Ripe aromas of fig, blackberry and cassis
are ...
2          2      US  Mac Watson honors the memory of a wine once
ma...
3          3      US  This spent 20 months in 30% new French oak,
an...
4          4  France  This is the top wine from La Bégude, named
aft...

```

		designation	points	price	province
\	0	Martha's Vineyard	96	235.0	California
1		Carodorum Selección Especial Reserva	96	110.0	Northern Spain
2		Special Selected Late Harvest	96	90.0	California
3		Reserve	96	65.0	Oregon
4		La Brûlade	95	66.0	Provence

	region_1	region_2	variety \
0	Napa Valley	Napa	Cabernet Sauvignon
1	Toro	NaN	Tinta de Toro
2	Knights Valley	Sonoma	Sauvignon Blanc
3	Willamette Valley	Willamette Valley	Pinot Noir
4	Bandol	NaN	Provence red blend

	winery
0	Heitz
1	Bodega Carmen Rodríguez
2	Macauley
3	Ponzi
4	Domaine de la Bégude

```
total_count = data.shape[0]
print('Всего строк: {}'.format(total_count))
```

Всего строк: 150930

Удаление колонок, содержащих пустые значения

```
data_new_1 = data.dropna(axis=1, how='any')
(data.shape, data_new_1.shape)
```

((150930, 11), (150930, 5))

Удаление строк, содержащих пустые значения

```
data_new_2 = data.dropna(axis=0, how='any')
(data.shape, data_new_2.shape)
```

((150930, 11), (39241, 11))

Заполнение всех пропущенных значений нулями

В данном случае это некорректно, так как нулями заполняются в том числе категориальные колонки

```
data_new_3 = data.fillna(0)
data_new_3.head()
```

	Unnamed: 0	country	description \
0	0	US	This tremendous 100% varietal wine hails from ...
1	1	Spain	Ripe aromas of fig, blackberry and cassis are ...
2	2	US	Mac Watson honors the memory of a wine once ma...
3	3	US	This spent 20 months in 30% new French oak, an...
4	4	France	This is the top wine from La Bégude, named aft...

	designation	points	price	province
\ 0	Martha's Vineyard	96	235.0	California
1	Carodorum Selección Especial Reserva	96	110.0	Northern Spain
2	Special Selected Late Harvest	96	90.0	California
3	Reserve	96	65.0	Oregon
4	La Brûlade	95	66.0	Provence

	region_1	region_2	variety	\
0	Napa Valley	Napa	Cabernet Sauvignon	
1	Toro	0	Tinta de Toro	
2	Knights Valley	Sonoma	Sauvignon Blanc	
3	Willamette Valley	Willamette Valley	Pinot Noir	
4	Bandol	0	Provence red blend	

	winery
0	Heitz
1	Bodega Carmen Rodríguez
2	Macauley
3	Ponzi
4	Domaine de la Bégude

Выберем числовые колонки с пропущенными значениями

Цикл по колонкам датасета

```
num_cols = []
```

```
for col in data.columns:
```

```
    # Количество пустых значений
```

```
    temp_null_count = data[data[col].isnull()].shape[0]
```

```
    dt = str(data[col].dtype)
```

```
    if temp_null_count>0 and (dt=='float64' or dt=='int64'):
```

```
        num_cols.append(col)
```

```
        temp_perc = round((temp_null_count / total_count) * 100.0, 2)
```

```
        print('Колонка {}. Тип данных {}. Количество пустых значений {}, {}%.'.format(col, dt, temp_null_count, temp_perc))
```

Колонка price. Тип данных float64. Количество пустых значений 13695, 9.07%.

Фильтр по колонкам с пропущенными значениями

```
data_num = data[num_cols]
```

```
data_num
```

	price
0	235.0

```

1      110.0
2       90.0
3       65.0
4       66.0
...
150925  20.0
150926  27.0
150927  20.0
150928  52.0
150929  15.0

```

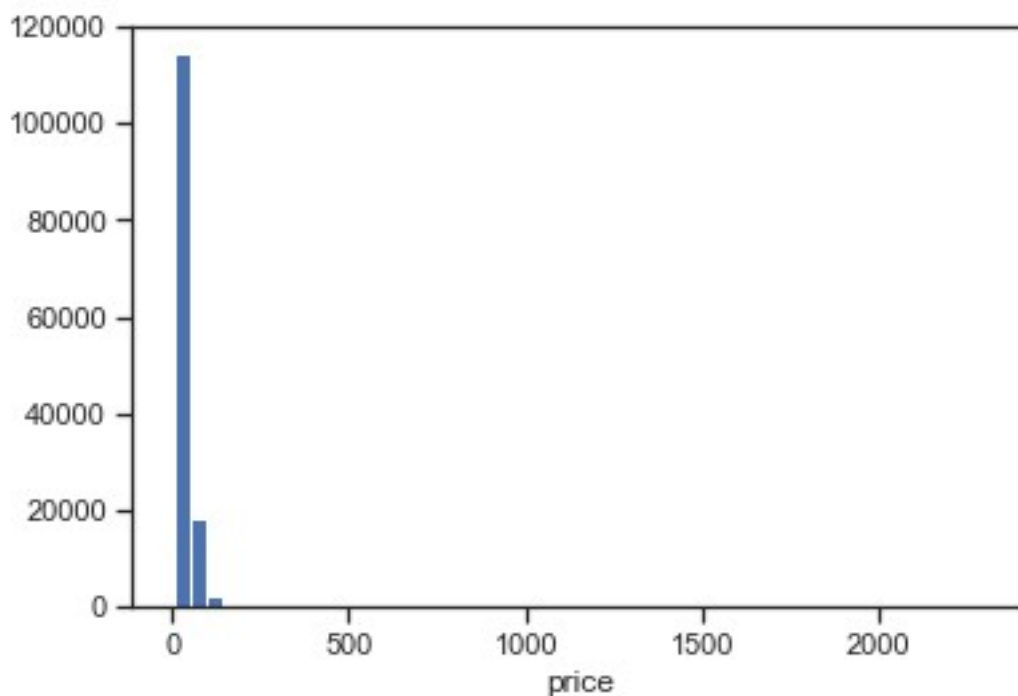
```
[150930 rows x 1 columns]
```

Гистограмма по признакам

```

for col in data_num:
    plt.hist(data[col], 50)
    plt.xlabel(col)
    plt.show()

```



```

data_num_price = data_num[['price']]
data_num_price.head()

```

```

   price
0  235.0
1  110.0
2   90.0
3   65.0
4   66.0

```

```

from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
from sklearn.impute import MissingIndicator

# Фильтр для проверки заполнения пустых значений
indicator = MissingIndicator()
mask_missing_values_only = indicator.fit_transform(data_num_price)
mask_missing_values_only

array([[False],
       [False],
       [False],
       ...,
       [False],
       [False],
       [False]])

strategies=['mean', 'median', 'most_frequent']

def test_num_impute(strategy_param):
    imp_num = SimpleImputer(strategy=strategy_param)
    data_num_imp = imp_num.fit_transform(data_num_price)
    return data_num_imp[mask_missing_values_only]

strategies[0], test_num_impute(strategies[0])

('mean',
 array([33.13148249, 33.13148249, 33.13148249, ..., 33.13148249,
        33.13148249, 33.13148249]))

strategies[1], test_num_impute(strategies[1])

('median', array([24., 24., 24., ..., 24., 24., 24.]))

strategies[2], test_num_impute(strategies[2])

('most_frequent', array([20., 20., 20., ..., 20., 20., 20.]))

# Более сложная функция, которая позволяет задавать колонку и вид
импьютации
def test_num_impute_col(dataset, column, strategy_param):
    temp_data = dataset[[column]]

    indicator = MissingIndicator()
    mask_missing_values_only = indicator.fit_transform(temp_data)

    imp_num = SimpleImputer(strategy=strategy_param)
    data_num_imp = imp_num.fit_transform(temp_data)

    filled_data = data_num_imp[mask_missing_values_only]

    return column, strategy_param, filled_data.size, filled_data[0],
filled_data[filled_data.size-1]

```

```
data[['price']].describe()
```

```
           price
count  137235.000000
mean      33.131482
std       36.322536
min        4.000000
25%       16.000000
50%       24.000000
75%       40.000000
max      2300.000000
```

```
test_num_impute_col(data, 'price', strategies[0])
```

```
('price', 'mean', 13695, 33.13148249353299, 33.13148249353299)
```

```
test_num_impute_col(data, 'price', strategies[1])
```

```
('price', 'median', 13695, 24.0, 24.0)
```

```
test_num_impute_col(data, 'price', strategies[2])
```

```
('price', 'most_frequent', 13695, 20.0, 20.0)
```

```
# Выберем категориальные колонки с пропущенными значениями
```

```
# Цикл по колонкам датасета
```

```
cat_cols = []
```

```
for col in data.columns:
```

```
    # Количество пустых значений
```

```
    temp_null_count = data[data[col].isnull()].shape[0]
```

```
    dt = str(data[col].dtype)
```

```
    if temp_null_count > 0 and (dt=='object'):
```

```
        cat_cols.append(col)
```

```
        temp_perc = round((temp_null_count / total_count) * 100.0, 2)
```

```
        print('Колонка {}. Тип данных {}. Количество пустых значений  
{}, {}%.'.format(col, dt, temp_null_count, temp_perc))
```

```
Колонка country. Тип данных object. Количество пустых значений 5,  
0.0%.
```

```
Колонка designation. Тип данных object. Количество пустых значений  
45735, 30.3%.
```

```
Колонка province. Тип данных object. Количество пустых значений 5,  
0.0%.
```

```
Колонка region_1. Тип данных object. Количество пустых значений 25060,  
16.6%.
```

```
Колонка region_2. Тип данных object. Количество пустых значений 89977,  
59.62%.
```

```
cat_temp_data = data[['country']]
```

```
cat_temp_data.head()
```

```
   country
0       US
```

```

1  Spain
2  US
3  US
4  France

cat_temp_data['country'].unique()

array(['US', 'Spain', 'France', 'Italy', 'New Zealand', 'Bulgaria',
      'Argentina', 'Australia', 'Portugal', 'Israel', 'South Africa',
      'Greece', 'Chile', 'Morocco', 'Romania', 'Germany', 'Canada',
      'Moldova', 'Hungary', 'Austria', 'Croatia', 'Slovenia', nan,
      'India', 'Turkey', 'Macedonia', 'Lebanon', 'Serbia', 'Uruguay',
      'Switzerland', 'Albania', 'Bosnia and Herzegovina', 'Brazil',
      'Cyprus', 'Lithuania', 'Japan', 'China', 'South Korea',
      'Ukraine',
      'England', 'Mexico', 'Georgia', 'Montenegro', 'Luxembourg',
      'Slovakia', 'Czech Republic', 'Egypt', 'Tunisia', 'US-France'],
      dtype=object)

cat_temp_data[cat_temp_data['country'].isnull()].shape

(5, 1)

# Импыутация наиболее частыми значениями
imp2 = SimpleImputer(missing_values=np.nan, strategy='most_frequent')
data_imp2 = imp2.fit_transform(cat_temp_data)
data_imp2

array([[ 'US'],
      [ 'Spain'],
      [ 'US'],
      ...,
      [ 'Italy'],
      [ 'France'],
      [ 'Italy']], dtype=object)

# Пустые значения отсутствуют
np.unique(data_imp2)

array(['Albania', 'Argentina', 'Australia', 'Austria',
      'Bosnia and Herzegovina', 'Brazil', 'Bulgaria', 'Canada',
      'Chile',
      'China', 'Croatia', 'Cyprus', 'Czech Republic', 'Egypt',
      'England',
      'France', 'Georgia', 'Germany', 'Greece', 'Hungary', 'India',
      'Israel', 'Italy', 'Japan', 'Lebanon', 'Lithuania',
      'Luxembourg',
      'Macedonia', 'Mexico', 'Moldova', 'Montenegro', 'Morocco',
      'New Zealand', 'Portugal', 'Romania', 'Serbia', 'Slovakia',
      'Slovenia', 'South Africa', 'South Korea', 'Spain',
      'Switzerland',

```



```

        'Tunisia', 'Turkey', 'US', 'US-France', 'Ukraine', 'Uruguay'],
        dtype=object)

# Импутация константой
imp3 = SimpleImputer(missing_values=np.nan, strategy='constant',
                      fill_value='US')
data_imp3 = imp3.fit_transform(cat_temp_data)
data_imp3

array([[ 'US'],
       [ 'Spain'],
       [ 'US'],
       ...
       [ 'Italy'],
       [ 'France'],
       [ 'Italy']], dtype=object)

np.unique(data_imp3)

array([ 'Albania', 'Argentina', 'Australia', 'Austria',
       'Bosnia and Herzegovina', 'Brazil', 'Bulgaria', 'Canada',
       'Chile',
       'China', 'Croatia', 'Cyprus', 'Czech Republic', 'Egypt',
       'England',
       'France', 'Georgia', 'Germany', 'Greece', 'Hungary', 'India',
       'Israel', 'Italy', 'Japan', 'Lebanon', 'Lithuania',
       'Luxembourg',
       'Macedonia', 'Mexico', 'Moldova', 'Montenegro', 'Morocco',
       'New Zealand', 'Portugal', 'Romania', 'Serbia', 'Slovakia',
       'Slovenia', 'South Africa', 'South Korea', 'Spain',
       'Switzerland',
       'Tunisia', 'Turkey', 'US', 'US-France', 'Ukraine', 'Uruguay'],
       dtype=object)

data_imp3[data_imp3=='US'].size

62402

cat_enc = pd.DataFrame({'c1':data_imp2.T[0]})
cat_enc

   c1
0   US
1  Spain
2   US
3   US
4  France
...
150925  Italy
150926  France
150927  Italy
150928  France

```

```

150929    Italy

[150930 rows x 1 columns]

from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder, OneHotEncoder

le = LabelEncoder()
cat_enc_le = le.fit_transform(cat_enc['c1'])
cat_enc['c1'].unique()

array(['US', 'Spain', 'France', 'Italy', 'New Zealand', 'Bulgaria',
       'Argentina', 'Australia', 'Portugal', 'Israel', 'South Africa',
       'Greece', 'Chile', 'Morocco', 'Romania', 'Germany', 'Canada',
       'Moldova', 'Hungary', 'Austria', 'Croatia', 'Slovenia',
       'India',
       'Turkey', 'Macedonia', 'Lebanon', 'Serbia', 'Uruguay',
       'Switzerland', 'Albania', 'Bosnia and Herzegovina', 'Brazil',
       'Cyprus', 'Lithuania', 'Japan', 'China', 'South Korea',
       'Ukraine',
       'England', 'Mexico', 'Georgia', 'Montenegro', 'Luxembourg',
       'Slovakia', 'Czech Republic', 'Egypt', 'Tunisia', 'US-France'],
      dtype=object)

np.unique(cat_enc_le)

array([ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,
        16,
        17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32,
        33,
        34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47])

le.inverse_transform([0, 1, 2, 3])

array(['Albania', 'Argentina', 'Australia', 'Austria'], dtype=object)

ohe = OneHotEncoder()
cat_enc_ohe = ohe.fit_transform(cat_enc[['c1']])

cat_enc_ohe.shape

(150930, 1)

cat_enc_ohe.shape

(150930, 48)

cat_enc_ohe

<150930x48 sparse matrix of type '<class 'numpy.float64'>'
  with 150930 stored elements in Compressed Sparse Row format>

cat_enc_ohe.todense()[0:10]

```

[illegible]

```

0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.,
0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0.,
0.],
[0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.,
0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.,
0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.,
0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1., 0., 0.,
0.]]))

```

```
cat_enc.head(10)
```

```

   c1
0   US
1  Spain
2   US
3   US
4  France
5  Spain
6  Spain
7  Spain
8   US
9   US

```

```
pd.get_dummies(cat_enc).head()
```

```

   c1_Albania  c1_Argentina  c1_Australia  c1_Austria  \
0           0           0           0           0
1           0           0           0           0
2           0           0           0           0
3           0           0           0           0
4           0           0           0           0

   c1_Bosnia and Herzegovina  c1_Brazil  c1_Bulgaria  c1_Canada
c1_Chile  \
0           0           0           0           0
0
1           0           0           0           0
0
2           0           0           0           0
0
3           0           0           0           0
0
4           0           0           0           0
0

   c1_China  ...  c1_South Africa  c1_South Korea  c1_Spain
c1_Switzerland  \
0           0  ...           0           0           0
0

```

1	0	...	0	0	1
0					
2	0	...	0	0	0
0					
3	0	...	0	0	0
0					
4	0	...	0	0	0
0					

	c1_Tunisia	c1_Turkey	c1_US	c1_US-France	c1_Ukraine	c1_Uruguay
0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	1	0	0	0
3	0	0	1	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0

[5 rows x 48 columns]

```
pd.get_dummies(cat_temp_data, dummy_na=True).head()
```

	country_Albania	country_Argentina	country_Australia
country_Austria \			
0	0	0	0
0			
1	0	0	0
0			
2	0	0	0
0			
3	0	0	0
0			
4	0	0	0
0			

	country_Bosnia and Herzegovina	country_Brazil	country_Bulgaria \
0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
4	0	0	0

	country_Canada	country_Chile	country_China	...	country_South Korea \
0	0	0	0	...	
0					

1	0	0	0	...
0				
2	0	0	0	...
0				
3	0	0	0	...
0				
4	0	0	0	...
0				

	country_Spain	country_Switzerland	country_Tunisia	country_Turkey
\				
0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0

	country_US	country_US-France	country_Ukraine	country_Uruguay	\
0	1	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	
2	1	0	0	0	
3	1	0	0	0	
4	0	0	0	0	

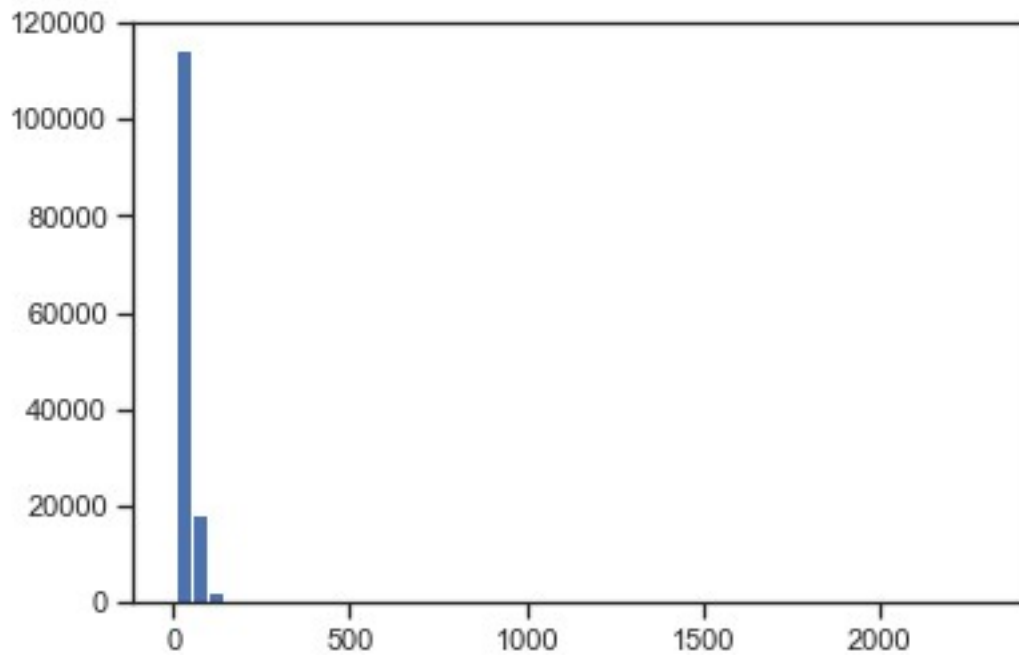
	country_nan
0	0
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0

[5 rows x 49 columns]

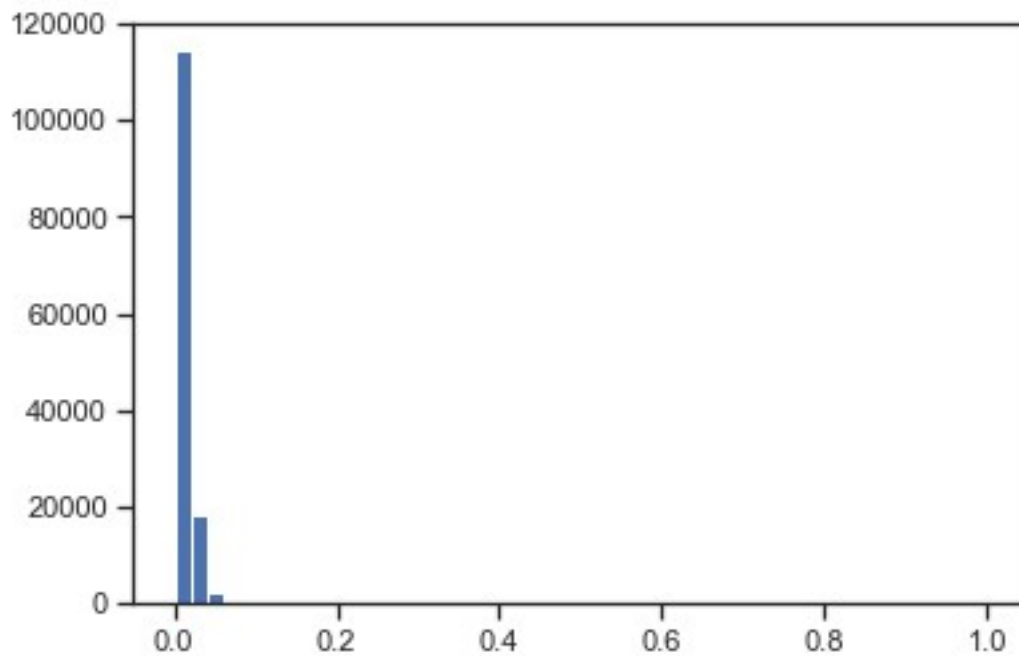
```
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler, StandardScaler,
Normalizer
```

```
sc1 = MinMaxScaler()
sc1_data = sc1.fit_transform(data[['price']])
```

```
plt.hist(data['price'], 50)
plt.show()
```



```
plt.hist(sc1_data, 50)  
plt.show()
```



```
sc2 = StandardScaler()  
sc2_data = sc2.fit_transform(data[['price']])  
  
plt.hist(sc2_data, 50)  
plt.show()
```

