

# Import Data and handle it

The BI class can import data from a csv file or from a dictionary for data that can't be stored in a tabular format.

## Import tabular data from a csv file

### Python

```
m.data(data_path, sep=';')
```

### R

```
m$data(data_path, sep=';')
```

## Import non tabular data

First you need to create your own dictionary with the data.

### Python

```
m.data_on_model = dict(
    ID1 = Value1,
    ID2 = Value2,
)
```

### R

```
keys <- c("ID1","ID2")
values <- list(Value1,Value2)
data = py_dict(keys, values, convert = TRUE)
m$data_on_model=data
```

## Handle data

For tabular data, you can use some functions to manipulate the data:

- **Perform one-hot encoding OHE:** One-hot encoding is a technique that converts categorical variables into binary variables. This is useful when you have a large number of categories and want to use them as features in a model.
- **Create index encoding for categorical columns index:** Index encoding is a technique that assigns a unique integer value to each category in a categorical variable. This is useful when you have a large number of categories and want to use them as features in a model.
- **Scale scale:** Standardize the data by subtracting the mean and dividing the result by the standard deviation  $X_i = \frac{X_i - \mu}{\sigma}$ .