

# DATA 301: Data Cleaning

# Outline

- Why
- Missing Values
- Duplicates
- Strings
- Categorical data
- Numerical Data
- Dates

# Why

Data is usually messy.

You can minimize some problems

- For surveys, prefer comboboxes populated with a curated list rather than free form text field

Some you cannot

- external datasets (like your first project)
- free form text (like a collection of movie reviews)
- Missing and duplicate values
- Sensor data (outliers, missing values)

Either way it has to be cleaned

# General steps

Remove duplicates

Handle missing data

Process strings

Process Categorical data

Process Numerical data

Normalize Data ( essential if data will be used by a machine learning algorithm)

Process dates (maybe later)

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Did much of this when introducing project 1

Process Categorical data

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Handle missing data

Today's topics

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Go to [31\\_cleaning\\_missing\\_and\\_duplicate\\_data.ipynb](#)

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# Handle missing data (np.Nan)

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Missing values here

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Imputation strategy, can be mean, median (numeric only),  
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Transform the data using the imputer, in this case calculate the most Frequent value seen and place df\_med['it in impute\_t\_shirt\_size']

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Calculate average weight for each t-shirt size

```
1 avgs = df_better.groupby('t_shirt_size').mean()
2 avgs.weight
```

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t_shirt_size
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med      138.508626
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Name: weight, dtype: float64
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Use that info to impute missing values based on user weight

```
1 #map works on a column apply works on a row which means we have access to the entire row
2
3 def func(row):
4     if row.t_shirt_size is np.NaN:
5         #get a list of differences between this weight and average weights
6         lst_vals = [abs(row.weight-val) for val in avgs.weight]
7
8         #get the index of the minimum value
9         min_val = min(lst_vals)
10        min_index = lst_vals.index(min_val)
11
12        #return t shirt size corresponding to this index
13        return avgs.index[min_index]
14    #its not missing, return what's there
15    return row.t_shirt_size
16 df_better['impute_t_shirt_size'] = df.apply(func, axis=1)
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# Categorical data

Coming shortly