

DATA 301: Data Cleaning

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)

General steps

Remove duplicates

Handle missing data

Process strings

Did much of this when introducing project 1

Process Categorical data

Process Numerical data

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

Process dates (maybe later)

General steps

Remove duplicates
Handle missing data

Today's topics

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)

Remove duplicates

First see if there are any

```
1 df.duplicated().sum()
```

Remove duplicates

First see if there are any

```
1 df.duplicated().sum()
```

If so then verify them visually

```
1 df[df.duplicated()].sort_values(by='name')
```


Remove duplicates

First see if there are any

```
1 df.duplicated().sum()
```

If so then verify them visually

```
1 df[df.duplicated()].sort_values(by='name')
```

If everything looks fine, get rid of them

```
1 df.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
```

Remove duplicates

First see if there are any

```
1 df.duplicated().sum()
```

If so then verify them visually

```
1 df[df.duplicated()].sort_values(by='name')
```

If everything looks fine, get rid of them

```
1 df.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
```

But there could be extenuating circumstances;
What if duplicate is missing data?

Remove duplicates

First see if there are any

```
1 df.duplicated().sum()
```

If so then verify them visually

```
1 df[df.duplicated()].sort_values(by='name')
```

If everything looks fine, get rid of them

```
1 df.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
```

But there could be extenuating circumstances;
What if duplicate is missing data?

Go to [31_cleaning_missing_and_duplicate_data.ipynb](#)

Remove duplicates

First see if there are any

```
1 df.duplicated().sum()
```

Handle missing data (np.Nan)

	weight	t_shirt_size	name	t_shirt_size_orig
199	138.423257	large	Shemeka Tweed	large
201	179.943743	large	Curtis Perry	large
202	192.245354	large	Jean Vanblarcom	large
99	110.433988	med	Marion Murphy	med
100	172.863897	med	Ronald Edwards	med
103	143.853752	med	Kathleen Ringrose	med
0	104.820189	small	Deborah Bradshaw	small
1	78.662745	small	Betty Shannon	small
2	76.240932	small	Mai Audet	small
5	112.973731	NaN	Pearl Miller	small
19	92.639737	NaN	Yvonne Arroyo	small
25	98.201594	NaN	James Dana	small

Handle missing data (np.Nan)


	weight	t_shirt_size	name	t_shirt_size_orig
199	138.423257	large	Shemeka Tweed	large
201	179.943743	large	Curtis Perry	large
202	192.245354	large	Jean Vanblarcom	large
99	110.433988	med	Marion Murphy	med
100	172.863897	med	Ronald Edwards	med
103	143.853752	med	Kathleen Ringrose	med
0	104.820189	small	Deborah Bradshaw	small
1	78.662745	small	Betty Shannon	small
2	76.240932	small	Mai Audet	small
5	112.973731	NaN	Pearl Miller	small
19	92.639737	NaN	Yvonne Arroyo	small
25	98.201594	NaN	James Dana	small

Missing values here

Handle missing data (np.Nan)

First the easy solution;
Use sklearn's SimpleImputer

	weight	t_shirt_size	name	t_shirt_size_orig
199	138.423257	large	Shemeka Tweed	large
201	179.943743	large	Curtis Perry	large
202	192.245354	large	Jean Vanblarcom	large
99	110.433988	med	Marion Murphy	med
100	172.863897	med	Ronald Edwards	med
103	143.853752	med	Kathleen Ringrose	med
0	104.820189	small	Deborah Bradshaw	small
1	78.662745	small	Betty Shannon	small
2	76.240932	small	Mai Audet	small
5	112.973731	NaN	Pearl Miller	small
19	92.639737	NaN	Yvonne Arroyo	small
25	98.201594	NaN	James Dana	small



Handle missing data (np.Nan)

First the easy solution;
Use sklearn's SimpleImputer

Installed with Anaconda

```
1 from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
```

	weight	t_shirt_size	name	t_shirt_size_orig
199	138.423257	large	Shemeka Tweed	large
201	179.943743	large	Curtis Perry	large
202	192.245354	large	Jean Vanblarcom	large
99	110.433988	med	Marion Murphy	med
100	172.863897	med	Ronald Edwards	med
103	143.853752	med	Kathleen Ringrose	med
0	104.820189	small	Deborah Bradshaw	small
1	78.662745	small	Betty Shannon	small
2	76.240932	small	Mai Audet	small
5	112.973731	NaN	Pearl Miller	small
19	92.639737	NaN	Yvonne Arroyo	small
25	98.201594	NaN	James Dana	small

Handle missing data (np.Nan)

First the easy solution;
Use sklearn's SimpleImputer

Installed with Anaconda

```
1 from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
```

```
3 imp = SimpleImputer(missing_values=np.nan, strategy='most_frequent')
```

Imputation strategy, can be mean, median (numeric only),
most_frequent or constant (numeric and strings)

	weight	t_shirt_size	name	t_shirt_size_orig
199	138.423257	large	Shemeka Tweed	large
201	179.943743	large	Curtis Perry	large
202	192.245354	large	Jean Vanblarcom	large
99	110.433988	med	Marion Murphy	med
100	172.863897	med	Ronald Edwards	med
103	143.853752	med	Kathleen Ringrose	med
0	104.820189	small	Deborah Bradshaw	small
1	78.662745	small	Betty Shannon	small
2	76.240932	small	Mai Audet	small
5	112.973731	NaN	Pearl Miller	small
19	92.639737	NaN	Yvonne Arroyo	small
25	98.201594	NaN	James Dana	small

Handle missing data (np.Nan)

First the easy solution;
Use sklearn's SimpleImputer

Installed with Anaconda

```
1 from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
2
3 imp = SimpleImputer(missing_values=np.nan, strategy='most_frequent')
4
5 imp = imp.fit(df_med[['t_shirt_size']])
6
```

Fit the imputer to the data, in this case calculate the most Frequent value seen

Imputation strategy, can be mean, median (numeric only), most_frequent or constant (numeric and strings)

	weight	t_shirt_size	name	t_shirt_size_orig
199	138.423257	large	Shemeka Tweed	large
201	179.943743	large	Curtis Perry	large
202	192.245354	large	Jean Vanblarcom	large
99	110.433988	med	Marion Murphy	med
100	172.863897	med	Ronald Edwards	med
103	143.853752	med	Kathleen Ringrose	med
0	104.820189	small	Deborah Bradshaw	small
1	78.662745	small	Betty Shannon	small
2	76.240932	small	Mai Audet	small
5	112.973731	NaN	Pearl Miller	small
19	92.639737	NaN	Yvonne Arroyo	small
25	98.201594	NaN	James Dana	small

Handle missing data (np.Nan)

First the easy solution;
Use sklearn's SimpleImputer

Installed with Anaconda

```
1 from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
```

```
3 imp = SimpleImputer(missing_values=np.nan, strategy='most_frequent')
```

```
5 imp = imp.fit(df_med[['t_shirt_size']])
```

Fit the imputer to the data, in this case calculate the most Frequent value seen

```
7 df_med['impute_t_shirt_size'] = imp.transform(df_med[['t_shirt_size']])
```

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']

	weight	t_shirt_size	name	t_shirt_size_orig
199	138.423257	large	Shemeka Tweed	large
201	179.943743	large	Curtis Perry	large
202	192.245354	large	Jean Vanblarcom	large
99	110.433988	med	Marion Murphy	med
100	172.863897	med	Ronald Edwards	med
103	143.853752	med	Kathleen Ringrose	med
0	104.820189	small	Deborah Bradshaw	small
1	78.662745	small	Betty Shannon	small
2	76.240932	small	Mai Audet	small
5	112.973731	NaN	Pearl Miller	small
19	92.639737	NaN	Yvonne Arroyo	small
25	98.201594	NaN	James Dana	small

Imputation strategy, can be mean, median (numeric only), most_frequent or constant (numeric and strings)

Handle missing data (np.Nan)

First the easy solution;
Use sklearn's SimpleImputer

Installed with Anaconda

```
1 from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
```

```
3 imp = SimpleImputer(missing_values=np.nan, strategy='most_frequent')
```

```
5 imp = imp.fit(df_med[['t_shirt_size']])
```

Fit the imputer to the data, in this case calculate the most Frequent value seen

```
7 df_med['impute_t_shirt_size'] = imp.transform(df_med[['t_shirt_size']])
```

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']

	weight	t_shirt_size	name	t_shirt_size_orig
199	138.423257	large	Shemeka Tweed	large
201	179.943743	large	Curtis Perry	large
202	192.245354	large	Jean Vanblarcom	large
99	110.433988	med	Marion Murphy	med
100	172.863897	med	Ronald Edwards	med
103	143.853752	med	Kathleen Ringrose	med
0	104.820189	small	Deborah Bradshaw	small
1	78.662745	small	Betty Shannon	small
2	76.240932	small	Mai Audet	small
5	112.973731	NaN	Pearl Miller	small
19	92.639737	NaN	Yvonne Arroyo	small
25	98.201594	NaN	James Dana	small

But you can usually do better than this ...

Handle missing data (np.Nan)

What if you calculate missing values
Based on weight.

	weight	t_shirt_size	name	t_shirt_size_orig
199	138.423257	large	Shemeka Tweed	large
201	179.943743	large	Curtis Perry	large
202	192.245354	large	Jean Vanblarcom	large
99	110.433988	med	Marion Murphy	med
100	172.863897	med	Ronald Edwards	med
103	143.853752	med	Kathleen Ringrose	med
0	104.820189	small	Deborah Bradshaw	small
1	78.662745	small	Betty Shannon	small
2	76.240932	small	Mai Audet	small
5	112.973731	NaN	Pearl Miller	small
19	92.639737	NaN	Yvonne Arroyo	small
25	98.201594	NaN	James Dana	small

Handle missing data (np.Nan)

What if you calculate missing values
Based on weight.

Calculate average weight for each t-shirt size

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

```
t_shirt_size
large    177.410759
med     138.508626
small    101.173410
Name: weight, dtype: float64
```

	weight	t_shirt_size	name	t_shirt_size_orig
199	138.423257	large	Shemeka Tweed	large
201	179.943743	large	Curtis Perry	large
202	192.245354	large	Jean Vanblarcom	large
99	110.433988	med	Marion Murphy	med
100	172.863897	med	Ronald Edwards	med
103	143.853752	med	Kathleen Ringrose	med
0	104.820189	small	Deborah Bradshaw	small
1	78.662745	small	Betty Shannon	small
2	76.240932	small	Mai Audet	small
5	112.973731	NaN	Pearl Miller	small
19	92.639737	NaN	Yvonne Arroyo	small
25	98.201594	NaN	James Dana	small

Handle missing data (np.Nan)

What if you calculate missing values
Based on weight.

Calculate average weight for each t-shirt size

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

```
t_shirt_size
large    177.410759
med     138.508626
small   101.173410
Name: weight, dtype: float64
```

	weight	t_shirt_size	name	t_shirt_size_orig
199	138.423257	large	Shemeka Tweed	large
201	179.943743	large	Curtis Perry	large
202	192.245354	large	Jean Vanblarcom	large
99	110.433988	med	Marion Murphy	med
100	172.863897	med	Ronald Edwards	med
103	143.853752	med	Kathleen Ringrose	med
0	104.820189	small	Deborah Bradshaw	small
1	78.662745	small	Betty Shannon	small
2	76.240932	small	Mai Audet	small
5	112.973731	NaN	Pearl Miller	small
19	92.639737	NaN	Yvonne Arroyo	small
25	98.201594	NaN	James Dana	small

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)
```

Handle missing data (np.Nan)

What if you calculate missing values
Based on weight.

Calculate average weight for each t-shirt size

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

```
t_shirt_size
large    177.410759
med      138.508626
small    101.173410
Name: weight, dtype: float64
```

	weight	t_shirt_size	name	t_shirt_size_orig
199	138.423257	large	Shemeka Tweed	large
201	179.943743	large	Curtis Perry	large
202	192.245354	large	Jean Vanblarcom	large
99	110.433988	med	Marion Murphy	med
100	172.863897	med	Ronald Edwards	med
103	143.853752	med	Kathleen Ringrose	med
0	104.820189	small	Deborah Bradshaw	small
1	78.662745	small	Betty Shannon	small
2	76.240932	small	Mai Audet	small
5	112.973731	NaN	Pearl Miller	small
19	92.639737	NaN	Yvonne Arroyo	small
25	98.201594	NaN	James Dana	small

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)
```

Go to 31_cleaning_missing_and_duplicate_data.ipynb

Categorical data

Coming shortly