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	DEC Lab Assignment 1
3	Problem statement: Data Handling, Locate any open source data Load data into data frame Perform Data frame operations,
	Perform basic statistical operations like mean, median, standard
	deviation.
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	Objectives:
J)	To explore various Data Sources and Data Repositories
2)	To explore various Data Sources and Data Repositories To explore the operation on a dataset file using data frame with basic statistical operations in python.
	Methodology
Y	Identify and study various data sources.
Δ-1	Public Data Sources.
	· Open data Portal
	· Publicly Accessible Websites
	· Publicly Accessible websites · Research publications
	, coo eq. o
	Private Data Sources
	· corporate Data
	· Market Research firm
	· Subscription services
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	Government Data Sources
	· aovernment databases
	· Census data
	· Geospatial data
	· Weather and environmental data
	1+ is important to note that access to certain govern
	-ment and private data sources may be restricted
	It is important to note that access to certain government and private data sources may be restricted or subject to privacy regulations and regal requirement
_ 2)	To study a dataset with various operation using Python
	command.
•	Load Dataset
•	Read Csv file
•	Display:
	Head: Displays first five values of dataset.
	Head: Displays first five values of dataset. Tail: Displays last five values of dataset
	Describe: Gets summary statistics for numeric cols.
	/ Summary: Depending upon your or specific
$\overline{}$	analysis you can create a custom summary of
	Describe: Gets summary statistics for numeric cols. Summary: Depending upon your or specific analysis you can create a custom summary of your dataset using landar.
	Data Handling.
	Remove duplicates
	By, 'drop_duplicates ()' keeps the first occurrence of each duplicated row and removes subsequent
	de allertes
	duplicates.

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	Identify and display missing values.
,	
→	Using the 'is naC)' or 'is null cs' both return a
	dataset frame of the same shape as the original.
	where each element is 'True' if the corresponding
	clement in original Dataframe is missing (NaNor None) and false otherwise.
	and talse otherwise.
	Statistical basic operations to handle missing values.
	oras sirear suche operations to marriage introducts.
7	for ex: rows with missing values: we can use the
	for ex! rows with missing values: we can use the command dropna.
	df. dropna Cinplace = True).
	Execution Description
	Program implementation and output study
V	Conclusion:
	Basic operations were performed on the CSV data
	Basic operations were performed on the CSV data file using lython.
	The said American
	FAO'S
91)	state the significance of handling missing values in a dataset.
	a dataset.
-)	Some significant reasons are:
	Some significant reasons are: Preservation of data Integrity Avoidance of Bias.
2	Atvoidance of Dias.
5, 4	Improved model Prefer Performance Enhanced Data Visualisation
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5)	Reduced Noise in Analysis.
92	Explain Central tendency measures with examples. 1) Mean: Aug of all values divided by the no. of values.
	Ex: consider scores of test= £85,92,88,78,953 mean = 85+92+88+78+95 = 88.6
	mean is 88.6
	2) Median: Middle value of a dataset when its arranged in ascending or descarding
	arranged in ascending or descending order. for dataset: 78,85,88,92,95 median is 88.
	3) Mode: Mode is most frequently occured element in
	for ex: In dataset (1,1,2,2,2,3,4,4,4,4) mode = 4
\sim	
- 11	Describe various methods to handle missing values in a dataset.
→	Mean[Median Mode imputation: Replace null missing Values with median mode mean.

K-nearest Neighbours (KNN) Imputation: Impute missing values by considering the values of their K-nearest neighbors in dataset.

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· Create a New Category: for Categorised data, you can create a new category Cfor eg: "Unknown" or "others").

· Machine - learning based Imputation: Train machine learning models Ceg: decision trees, random forests, or neutral networks) to predict missing values on other features in dataset dataset.

(84) Explain different datatype in Python.

int (integer): represent whole numbers for exits, - Numeric!

float : represent decimal point numbers for ex: '3.19

Complex: represent complex with a real and imaginary part for ex: 3+2%.

Str(string): represents text or sequence of characters enclosed in single or double quotes. for ex: Text

Boolean Data Type bool (Boolean): Represents either True [False.

Sequence Types list: Represents an ordered collection of items that can be of different data types.

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Tuple: Represent an ordered collection of items, similar to lists but tuples are immytable, meaning their elements cannot be changed once defined

range + Represents an immutable sequence of numbers and is often used for looping.

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