## LAB3

#### DATA PREPROCESSING

Demonstrate the following preprocessing methods for the given datasets

- 1. Label encoder and one-hot encoder
- 2. Missing value handling
- 3. Outlier detection
- 4. Horizontal and vertical slicing of data frame

```
# IMPORTING THE LIBRARIES
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
```

## Loading the Datasets

```
mush = pd.read_csv("mushrooms.csv")
bank = pd.read_csv("bank.csv")
amphi = pd.read_csv("amphibian.csv")
```

# DATA PREPROCESSING ON MUSHROOM DATASET

```
mush.head()
{"type": "dataframe", "variable name": "mush"}
mush.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 8124 entries, 0 to 8123
Data columns (total 23 columns):
     Column
                                Non-Null Count Dtype
0
                                8124 non-null
     class
                                                object
                                8124 non-null
1
     cap-shape
                                                object
 2
     cap-surface
                                8124 non-null
                                                object
 3
    cap-color
                                8124 non-null
                                                object
 4
                                8124 non-null
     bruises
                                                object
 5
                                8124 non-null
     odor
                                                object
                                8124 non-null
     gill-attachment
                                                object
 7
     gill-spacing
                                8124 non-null
                                                object
```

```
gill-size
                               8124 non-null
                                               object
 9
    gill-color
                               8124 non-null
                                               object
 10 stalk-shape
                               8124 non-null
                                               object
 11 stalk-root
                               8124 non-null
                                               object
 12 stalk-surface-above-ring
                               8124 non-null
                                               object
 13 stalk-surface-below-ring
                               8124 non-null
                                               object
14 stalk-color-above-ring
                               8124 non-null
                                               object
 15 stalk-color-below-ring
                               8124 non-null
                                               object
                               8124 non-null
 16 veil-type
                                               object
 17 veil-color
                               8124 non-null
                                               object
                               8124 non-null
 18 ring-number
                                               object
19 ring-type
                               8124 non-null
                                               object
 20 spore-print-color
                               8124 non-null
                                               object
21 population
                               8124 non-null
                                               object
22 habitat
                               8124 non-null
                                               object
dtypes: object(23)
memory usage: 1.4+ MB
```

- All the columns are categorical in nature.
- There are no missing values present in the dataset.

Checking for all column names and it's unique values

```
print(mush.columns)
Index(['class', 'cap-shape', 'cap-surface', 'cap-color', 'bruises',
'odor',
       'gill-attachment', 'gill-spacing', 'gill-size', 'gill-color',
       'stalk-shape', 'stalk-root', 'stalk-surface-above-ring',
'stalk-surface-below-ring', 'stalk-color-above-ring',
        'stalk-color-below-ring', 'veil-type', 'veil-color', 'ring-
number',
        ring-type', 'spore-print-color', 'population', 'habitat'],
      dtype='object')
for column in mush.columns:
    unique values = mush[column].unique()
    print(f"Column '{column}': {unique values}")
Column 'class': ['p' 'e']
Column 'cap-shape': ['x' 'b' 's' 'f' 'k' 'c'l
Column 'cap-surface': ['s' 'y' 'f' 'g']
Column 'cap-color': ['n' 'y' 'w' 'g' 'e' 'p' 'b' 'u' 'c' 'r']
Column 'bruises': ['t' 'f']
Column 'odor': ['p' 'a' 'l' 'n' 'f' 'c' 'y' 's' 'm']
Column 'gill-attachment': ['f' 'a']
Column 'gill-spacing': ['c' 'w']
Column 'gill-size': ['n' 'b']
Column 'gill-color': ['k' 'n' 'g' 'p' 'w' 'h' 'u' 'e' 'b' 'r' 'y' 'o']
```

```
Column 'stalk-shape': ['e' 't']
Column 'stalk-root': ['e' 'c' 'b' 'r' '?']
Column 'stalk-surface-above-ring': ['s' 'f' 'k' 'y']
Column 'stalk-surface-below-ring': ['s' 'f' 'y' 'k']
Column 'stalk-color-above-ring': ['w' 'g' 'p' 'n' 'b' 'e' 'o' 'c' 'y']
Column 'stalk-color-below-ring': ['w' 'p' 'g' 'b' 'n' 'e' 'y' 'o' 'c']
Column 'veil-type': ['p']
Column 'veil-color': ['w' 'n' 'o' 'y']
Column 'ring-number': ['o' 't' 'n']
Column 'ring-type': ['p' 'e' 'l' 'f' 'n']
Column 'spore-print-color': ['k' 'n' 'u' 'h' 'w' 'r' 'o' 'y' 'b']
Column 'population': ['s' 'n' 'a' 'v' 'y' 'c']
Column 'habitat': ['u' 'g' 'm' 'd' 'p' 'w' 'l']
```

## IMPLEMENTING LABEL ENCODING IN THE COLUMNS 'cap-color' AND 'odor'.

## Label Encoding in cap-color

• Feature cap-color has the following values and notations -- ['cap-color' = [ 'brown'=n, 'buff'=b, 'cinnamon'=c, 'gray'=g, 'green'=r, 'pink'=p, 'purple'=u, 'red'=e, 'white'=w, 'yellow'=y]].

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
label encoder = LabelEncoder()
# Encode 'cap-color'
mush['cap-color encoded'] = label encoder.fit transform(mush['cap-
color'l)
# Encode 'odor'
mush['odor_encoded'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(mush['odor'])
# Display the encoded columns
print(mush[['cap-color', 'cap-color_encoded', 'odor',
'odor encoded']].head())
  cap-color cap-color encoded odor odor encoded
0
          n
                                   р
1
                              9
                                                 0
                                   а
          У
2
                              8
                                   l
                                                 3
          W
3
                                                 6
                              8
          W
                                   р
                                                 5
          g
# cap-color after label encoding
mush['cap-color'].value counts()
     2284
n
     1840
g
```

```
1500
е
     1072
У
     1040
W
b
      168
      144
р
       44
С
       16
u
       16
Name: cap-color, dtype: int64
```

- Implementation of Label Encoding is actually not efficient in this data.
- Here a color have a value associated with it that was worth more than another. I didn't want n(brown) which became a 4 to be worth twice as much as e(red) which became a 2 since brown isn't more important than red.

#### One hot encoding on cap-color

- Uses a technique called .get\_dummies().
- Basically this creates a new column for every attribute for every feature.
- So here there will be 10 columns.
- Each column would be completely filled with zeros except where the specific attribute is present.

```
# Perform one-hot encoding for the 'cap-color' column
mush = pd.read csv("mushrooms.csv")
one hot encoded = pd.qet dummies(mush['cap-color'], prefix='cap-
color')
one hot encoded.head()
\"properties\": {\n
                     \"dtype\": \"uint8\",\n
                                        \"samples\":
[\n]
                             ],\n
          1,\n
                     0\n
\"num unique values\": 2,\n
                           \"semantic type\": \"\",\n
\"description\": \"\"\n
                                        \"column\":
                     }\n
                           },\n {\n
\"cap-color c\",\n \"properties\": {\n
                                        \"dtype\":
               \"uint8\",\n
         \"num unique values\": 2,\n
],\n
         \"description\": \"\"\n
                                 }\n
                                       },\n
                                             {\n
\"column\": \"cap-color_e\",\n \"properties\": {\n
\"dtype\": \"uint8\",\n \"samples\": [\n
                                            1, n
        ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 2,\n
0\n
\"semantic type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
                                                 }\
   \"dtype\": \"uint8\\",\n
                                             \"samples\":
\"properties\": {\n
[\n
          1, n
                     0\n
                             1.\n
```

```
\"num_unique_values\": 2,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
\ensuremath{\mbox{"description}}: \ensuremath{\mbox{"\n}} \n \ensuremath{\mbox{\mbox{$\backslash$}}}, \n \ensuremath{\mbox{$\backslash$}} \n \ensuremath{\mbox{$\backslash$}}" \column \ensuremath{\mbox{$\backslash$}}" :
\"cap-color_n\",\n \"properties\": {\n
                  \"samples\": [\n 0,\n \"semantic_type\": \\n
                                                \"dtype\":
\"uint8\",\n
      \"num_unique_values\": 2,\n
],\n
\"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
                                        }\n
                                                },\n {\n
\"column\": \"cap-color_p\",\n \"properties\": {\n
\"dtype\": \"uint8\",\n \"samples\": [\n
                                                     1, n
          ],\n \"num unique values\": 2,\n
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
                                                           }\
\"samples\":
\"num unique values\": 2,\n
                                 \"semantic type\": \"\",\n
\ensuremath{\mbox{"description}}: \ensuremath{\mbox{"\n}},\n {\n \ensuremath{\mbox{"column}}}:
\"cap-color_u\",\n \"properties\": {\n
                                                \"dtype\":
1,\n
                                                        0 \n
                                        \"semantic_type\":
],\n \"num_unique_values\": 2,\n \"
\"\",\n \"description\": \"\"n }\n
                                               },\n {\n
\"column\": \"cap-color_w\",\n \"properties\": {\n
\"dtype\": \"uint8\",\n \"samples\": [\n
                                                     1, n
          ],\n \"num unique values\": 2,\n
\"semantic type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
                                                           }\
   \"properties\": {\n
                         \"dtype\": \"uint8\",\n
                                                   \"samples\":
[\n
            1,\n
                         0\n
                                   ],\n
\"num unique_values\": 2,\n
                                 \"semantic type\": \"\",\n
n}","type":"dataframe","variable_name":"one_hot_encoded"}
# Concatenate the one-hot encoded columns with the original DataFrame
mush encoded = pd.concat([mush, one hot encoded], axis=1)
# Drop the original 'cap-color' column if you don't need it anymore
mush_encoded.drop('cap-color', axis=1, inplace=True)
# Display the first few rows of the DataFrame with one-hot encoding
mush encoded.head()
{"type": "dataframe", "variable name": "mush encoded"}
```

Similarly we can apply the One-hot encoding to convert all the categorical columns to numerical columns.

#### Disadvatage:

• Would cause the number of columns to increase dramatically

```
mush encoded.columns
```

• one hot encoding would cause the number of columns to increase dramatically

```
# X = pd.concat([pd.get_dummies(mush[col], drop_first = True) for col
in mush], axis=1, keys=mush.columns)
# X.head()
```

 This does not take into account that I dropped the first attribute for each column, helping to further reduce the total number

One Hot Encoding is implemented insead of Label Encoding since it reduces the number of columns before modelling

```
# Perform one-hot encoding for the 'cap-color' column
one hot encoded = pd.get dummies(mush encoded['ring-type'],
prefix='ring-type')
one hot encoded.head()
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"one hot encoded\",\n \"rows\": 8124,\n
\"fields\": [\n \\"column\": \"ring-type_e\",\n \\"properties\": \\n \\"dtype\": \"uint8\\",\n \\"samples\\": [\n 1,\n 0\n ],\n
\"num_unique_values\": 2,\n
\"num_unique_values\": 2,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"n }\n \\"n \\"column\":
\"ring-type_f\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"uint8\",\n \"samples\": [\n 1,\n 0\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 2,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n },\n {\n \"column\": \"ring-type_l\",\n \"properties\": {\n \""description\": \"\"\n \"noperties\": {\n \""description\": \"\"\n \"noperties\": {\n \""description\": \"\"\n \""description\": \"\"
\"dtype\": \"uint8\",\n \"samples\": [\n
                                                                           1, n
             ],\n \"num unique values\": 2,\n
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
                                                                                   }\
     n },\n\\"properties\": {\n
                                   \"dtype\": \"uint8\",\n
                                                                     \"samples\":
                 1,\n
                                   0\n
                                                 ],\n
[\n
\"num unique values\": 2,\n
                                              \"semantic type\": \"\",\n
\"description\": \"\"\n }\n {\n \"column\": \"ring-type_p\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\":
\"uint8\",\n \"samples\": [\n
                                                            0,\n
                                                                              1\n
```

```
n}","type":"dataframe","variable name":"one hot encoded"}
# Concatenate the one-hot encoded columns with the original DataFrame
mush encoded = pd.concat([mush encoded, one hot encoded], axis=1)
# Drop the original 'cap-color' column if you don't need it anymore
mush encoded.drop('ring-type', axis=1, inplace=True)
# Display the first few rows of the DataFrame with one-hot encoding
mush encoded.head()
{"type": "dataframe", "variable name": "mush encoded"}
mush encoded.columns
Index(['class', 'cap-shape', 'cap-surface', 'bruises', 'odor',
         gill-attachment', 'gill-spacing', 'gill-size', 'gill-color',
        'stalk-shape', 'stalk-root', 'stalk-surface-above-ring', 'stalk-surface-below-ring', 'stalk-color-above-ring',
        'stalk-color-below-ring', 'veil-type', 'veil-color', 'ring-
number',
        'spore-print-color', 'population', 'habitat', 'cap-color_b',
        'cap-color_c', 'cap-color_e', 'cap-color_g', 'cap-color_n',
'cap-color_p', 'cap-color_r', 'cap-color_u', 'cap-color_w',
'cap-color_y', 'ring-type_e', 'ring-type_f', 'ring-type_l',
'ring-type_n', 'ring-type_p'],
      dtype='object')
cols = ['cap-color b',
        'cap-color_c', 'cap-color_e', 'cap-color_g', 'cap-color_n',
'cap-color_p', 'cap-color_r', 'cap-color_u', 'cap-color_w',
'cap-color_y', 'ring-type_e', 'ring-type_f', 'ring-type_l',
'ring-type_n', 'ring-type_p']
mush encoded[cols].head()
{"summary":"{\n \moded[cols]\",\n \"rows\": 5,\n}
\"fields\": [\n {\n \"column\": \"cap-color_b\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"uint8\",\n \[\n 0\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\":
                                                                  \"samples\":
\"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"uint8\",\n \"samples\": [\n 0\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 1,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\
\"samples\":
```

```
\"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"uint8\",\n \"samples\":
[\n 1\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 2,\n
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\
n }\n ]\n}","type":"dataframe"}
```

This is the result of One-hot encoding on just 2 columns. Two columns are now 15 columns.

## Missing Value Handling

```
mush encoded.isnull().sum()
class
                              0
cap-shape
                              0
                              0
cap-surface
                              0
bruises
odor
                              0
                              0
gill-attachment
                              0
gill-spacing
                              0
gill-size
                              0
gill-color
                              0
stalk-shape
stalk-root
                              0
                              0
stalk-surface-above-ring
stalk-surface-below-ring
                              0
                              0
stalk-color-above-ring
                              0
stalk-color-below-ring
                              0
veil-type
                              0
veil-color
ring-number
                              0
                              0
spore-print-color
                              0
population
                              0
habitat
                              0
cap-color b
                              0
cap-color c
                              0
cap-color e
cap-color g
                              0
                              0
cap-color n
cap-color p
                              0
                              0
cap-color r
                              0
cap-color u
cap-color_w
                              0
                              0
cap-color y
ring-type e
                              0
                              0
ring-type f
                              0
ring-type l
                              0
ring-type n
                              0
ring-type p
dtype: int64
```

#### Data Insights:

There are no missing values on the dataset.

### **OUTLIER DETECTION**

• Since we have nominal data there is no point in doing Outlier Detection.

## Horizontal and Vertical slicing of data frame

## Vertical Slicing

• Selecting specific columns.

```
vertical slice = mush encoded[['population', 'habitat']]
vertical slice.head()
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"vertical_slice\",\n \"rows\": 8124,\n
\"fields\": [\n {\n \"column\\": \"population\\",\n \"properties\\": {\n \"dtype\\": \"category\\",\n
                                                                                                               \"s\",\n
                                                                                                                                                                                           \"n\",\n
\"samples\": [\n
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          \"c\"\n
                                                   \"num unique values\": 6,\n
                                                                                                                                                                                            \"semantic type\":
],\n
| The continuation of the continuation of
                                                                                                                                                                                           }\n
                                                                                                                                                                                                                          },\n
\"column\": \"habitat\",\n \"properties\": {\n
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             \"dtype\":
\"category\",\n
                                                                                                \"samples\": [\n
                                                                                                                                                                                                                 \"u\",\n
                                                                             \"w\"\n
                                                   \"w\"\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\":
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
\"g\",\n
7,\n
                             }\n ]\n}","type":"dataframe","variable name":"vertical slice"}
}\n
```

## Horizontal Slicing

Selecting specific rows.

```
horizontal_slice = mush_encoded[(mush_encoded['population'] == 's') &
  (mush_encoded['habitat'] == 'u')]
horizontal_slice.head()
{"type":"dataframe","variable_name":"horizontal_slice"}
```

#### Combined Slicing

• Selecting specific rows and specific columns.

```
combined_slice = mush_encoded.loc[(mush encoded['population'] == 's')
& (mush encoded['gill-size'] == 'n'), ['class', 'bruises', 'odor']]
combined slice.head()
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"combined slice\",\n \"rows\": 224,\n
\"fields\": [\n {\n
                         \"column\": \"class\"
\"properties\": {\n
                         \"dtype\": \"category\",\n
                       \"p\"\n
\"samples\": [\n
                                      ],\n
\"num unique values\": 1,\n
                                 \"semantic type\": \"\",\n
                                                  \"column\":
\"description\": \"\"\n }\n
                                 },\n
                                        {\n
\"bruises\",\n \"properties\": {\n
\"category\",\n \"samples\": [\n
                                            \"dtype\":
                                             \"f\"\n
                                                             ],\n
                                 \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
\"num unique values\": 2,\n
\"description\": \"\"\n
                        }\n },\n
                                        {\n \"column\":
\"odor\",\n \"properties\": {\n
                                         \"dtype\": \"category\",\n
\"samples\": [\n \"c\"\n
                                      ],\n
\"num unique values\": 2,\n
                                 \"semantic type\": \"\",\n
```

## Slicing the encoded columns

```
# Using iloc to select the one-hot encoded columns related to 'ring-
ring type columns = mush encoded.iloc[:,
mush encoded.columns.str.startswith('ring-type ')]
# Printing out the selected columns
ring type columns.head()
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"ring type columns\",\n \"rows\": 8124,\n
\"fields\": [\n {\n \"column\": \"ring-type_e\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"uint8\",\n \"samples\":
                       0\n
[\n
              1, n
                                        ],\n
\"num_unique_values\": 2,\n
                                     \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
\"num_unique_values\": 2,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
\"description\": \"\"\n }\n {\n \"column\":
\"ring-type_f\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\":
\"uint8\",\n \"samples\": [\n 1,\n 0\n
],\n \"num_unique_values\": 2,\n \"semantic_type\":
\"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n }\n {\n
\"column\": \"ring-type_l\",\n \"properties\": {\n
\"dtype\": \"uint8\",\n \"samples\": [\n
0\n ],\n \"num unique values\": 2,\n
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\
```

## Bank Dataset

```
bank.head()

{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"bank\",\n \"rows\": 12740,\n
\"fields\": [\n {\n \"column\": \"age\",\n
\"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\":
9,\n \"min\": 20,\n \"max\": 61,\n \"samples\":
[\n 37,\n 45,\n 41\n ],\n
\"num_unique_values\": 42,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
```

```
"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"education\",\n
\"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"category\",\n
\"samples\": [\n \"secondary\",\n \"primary\",\n
\"tertiary\"\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 4,\n
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"default\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"category\",\n \"samples\": [\n \"]
{\n \"dtype\": \"category\",\n \"samples\": [\n
\"yes\",\n \"no\"\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\":
2,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
],\n \"num_unique_values\": 4157,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n {\n \"column\": \"housing\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\":
\"category\",\n \"samples\": [\n \"no\",\n \"yes\"\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 2,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"loan\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"category\",\n \"samples\": [\n \"yes\",\n \"]
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"contact\\",\n \"properties\\": {\n \"dtype\\": \"category\\",\n \"samples\\": [\n \"unknown\\",\n \"cellular\\"\n ],\n
\"num_unique_values\": 3,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
\"description\": \"\"\n }\n },\n {\n \"column\":
\"day\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
\"category\",\n \"samples\": [\n \"may\",\n \"jun\"\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 3,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"duration\",\n \"properties\":
{\n
                   \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\":
```

```
256.56232149965484,\n \"min\": 0.0,\n \"max\": 3883
\"samples\": [\n 1208.0,\n 120.0\n ],\n
                                                             \"min\": 0.0,\n \"max\": 3881.0,\n
\"num_unique_values\": 1166,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n \\"anpaign\",\n \"std\": 3.393141694396664,\n \"min\": \"num_unique_values\": \\"num_unique_values\": \\\"num_unique_values\": \\\"num_unique_values\": \\\"num_unique_values\": \\\"num_unique_values\": \\"num_unique_values\": \\\"num_unique_values\": \\\"num_unique_values\": \\"num_unique_values\": \\"num_u
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"pdays\",\n \"properties\": {\
n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 0.0,\n
\"min\": -1.0,\n \"max\": -1.0,\n \"samples\": [\n -1.0\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 1,\n
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"previous\",\n \"properties\":
{\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 0.0,\n \"min\": 0.0,\n \"max\": 0.0,\n \"samples\": [\n 0.0\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 1,\n
\"semantic type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
n },\n {\n \"column\":\"poutcome\",\n \"properties\":
{\n \"dtype\":\"category\",\n \"samples\":[\n
],\n \"num_unique_values\": 2,\n \"semantic_type\":
\"\",\n \"description\": \"\n }\n }\n ]\
 n}","type":"dataframe","variable name":"bank"}
bank.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 12740 entries, 0 to 12739
Data columns (total 17 columns):
           Column
                                    Non-Null Count Dtype
  #
                                    ______
  0
                                    12740 non-null int64
           age
           job
  1
                                    12740 non-null object
           marital
   2
                                    12739 non-null object
   3
           education
                                    12739 non-null
                                                                        object
  4
                                    12739 non-null object
           default
  5
           balance
                                    12739 non-null float64
   6
                                    12739 non-null object
           housing
  7
           loan
                                    12739 non-null
                                                                        obiect
           contact
   8
                                    12739 non-null object
   9
                                    12739 non-null float64
           day
   10 month
                                    12739 non-null
                                                                        object
   11 duration
                                    12739 non-null float64
                                    12739 non-null
   12 campaign
                                                                     float64
   13
                                    12739 non-null float64
           pdays
```

```
14 previous 12739 non-null float64
15 poutcome 12739 non-null object
16 y 12739 non-null object
dtypes: float64(6), int64(1), object(10)
memory usage: 1.7+ MB
```

- The columns contain no null values.
- There are 10 categorical column and 7 numercial columns.

```
bank.describe()
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"bank\",\n \"rows\": 8,\n \"fields\": [\
n {\n \"column\": \"age\",\n \"properties\": {\n
\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 4491.615726671738,\n \"min\": 9.413752474538883,\n \"max\": 12740.0,\n
\"samples\": [\n 40.689795918367345,\n 12740.0\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 8,\n
                                                        39.0,\n
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"balance\",\n \"properties\":
           \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\":
{\n
20484.154810445336,\n\\"min\": -3372.0,\n\\"max\":
58544.0,\n \"samples\": [\n 1182.2109270743385,\n 387.0,\n 12739.0\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 8,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
      }\n
n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 4498.988263499741,\n
0.0,\n \"max\": 12739.0,\n \"samples\": [\n
],\n
\"description\": \"\"n }\n {\n \"column\":
\"campaign\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 4500.117082948141,\n \"min\":
1.0,\n \"max\": 12739.0,\n \"samples\": [\n 12739.0,\n 2.8316194363764815,\n 3.0\n
\"num_unique_values\": 7,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
\"std\": 4504.219702123776,\n \"min\": -1.0,\n \"max\": 12739.0,\n \"samples\": [\n 12739.0,\n -1.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 3,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\
                                                               -1.0,\
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"previous\",\n \"properties\":
```

## LABEL ENCODING

EDUCATION COLUMN

```
bank['education'].unique()
array(['tertiary', 'secondary', 'unknown', 'primary', nan],
dtype=object)
education mapping = {
     'unknown': 0,
     'primary': 1,
     'secondary': 2,
     'tertiary': 3
label encoder = LabelEncoder()
bank['education encoded'] = bank['education'].map(education mapping)
bank.head()
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"bank\",\n \"rows\": 12740,\n
\"fields\": [\n {\n \"column\": \"age\",\n
\"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
                                                                    \"std\":
              \"min\": 20,\n \"max\": 61,\n 37,\n 45,\n 41\n
9,\n
                                                                 \"samples\":
                                                                ],\n
[\n
                                          \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
\"num_unique_values\": 42,\n
\"job\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"category\\
\"samples\": [\n \"student\",\n \"unemployed\",\\
\"management\"\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 13,\n\\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\
                                                  \"dtype\": \"category\",\n
                                                          \"unemployed\",\n
     },\n {\n \"column\": \"marital\",\n \"properties\":
n
{\n \"dtype\": \"category\",\n \"samples\": [\n
\"married\",\n \"single\",\n \"divorced\"\
n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 3,\n
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
                                                                          }\
      \"properties\": {\n \ "dtype\": \"category\",\n \\"samples\": [\n \ "secondary\",\n \ "primary\\"tertiary\"\n ],\n \ "num_unique_values\": 4,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \ "description\": \"\"\n
                                                             \"primary\",\n
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"default\",\n \"properties\":
             \"dtype\": \"category\",\n \"samples\": [\n
{\n
                                      ],\n
\"yes\",\n
                       \"no\"\n
                                                        \"num unique values\":
```

```
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
}\n    },\n    {\n     \"column\": \"balance\",\n
\"properties\": {\n         \"dtype\": \"number\",\n         \"std\":
2635.7860542432213,\n         \"min\": -3372.0,\n         \"max\":
58544.0,\n \"samples\": [\n 1050.0,\n
                                                                             9.0\n
],\n \"num_unique_values\": 4157,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n {\n
\"column\": \"housing\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\":
\"category\",\n \"samples\": [\n \"no\",\n
"dtype\": \"category\",\n \"samples\": [\n \"yes\",\n
\"no\"\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 2,\n
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"contact\",\n \"properties\":
{\n \"dtype\": \"category\",\n \"samples\": [\n
\"unknown\",\n \"cellular\"\n ],\n
\"num_unique_values\": 3,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
\"description\": \"\"\n }\n {\n \"column\":
\"day\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
\"column\": \"month\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\":
\"category\",\n \"samples\": [\n \"may\",\n \"jun\"\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 3,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n }\n \\"n \\"column\": \"duration\",\n \"properties\":
             \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\":
{\n
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"pdays\",\n \"properties\": {\
n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 0.0,\n \"min\": -1.0,\n \"max\": -1.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 1,\n
"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n \"properties\":
{\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 0.0,\n \"min\": 0.0,\n \"max\": 0.0,\n \"samples\": [\n 0.0\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 1,\n
```

```
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"poutcome\",\n \"properties\":
{\n \"dtype\": \"category\",\n \"samples\": [\n \"unknown\"\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 1,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"y\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"category\",\n \"samples\": [\n \"yes\"\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 2,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n }\n \{\n \"column\": \"education_encoded\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 0.7723173666806017,\n \"min\": 0.0,\n \"max\": 3.0,\n \"samples\": [\n 2.0\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 4,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n \]\n ]\n]," "type": "dataframe", "variable_name": "bank"}
```

#### LOAN COLUMN

```
bank['loan'].unique()
array(['no', 'yes', nan], dtype=object)
label encoder = LabelEncoder()
bank['loan encoded'] = label encoder.fit transform(bank['loan'])
bank.head()
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"bank\",\n \"rows\": 12740,\n
\"fields\": [\n {\n \"column\": \"age\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
                                                                                       \"std\":
9,\n \"min\": 20,\n \"max\": 61,\n 
[\n 37.\n 45,\n 41\n
                                                                                   \"samples\":
            37,\n 45,\n
                                                                                  ],\n
\"num_unique_values\": 42,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n \\n \\"column\":
\"job\",\n \"properties\": {\n
                                                                 \"dtype\": \"category\",\n
\"samples\": [\n \"student\",\n \"unemployed\",\n
\"management\"\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 13,\n
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"marital\",\n \"properties\":
{\n \"dtype\": \"category\",\n \"samples\": [\n
\"married\",\n \"single\",\n \"divorced\"\
n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 3,\n
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
                                                                                                }\
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"education\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"category\",\n \"samples\": [\n \"secondary\",\n \"num_unique_values\": 4,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\\n \},\n \{\n \"column\": \"default\",\n \"properties\":
{\n \"dtype\": \"category\",\n \"samples\": [\n
\"yes\",\n \"no\"\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\":
```

```
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
}\n    },\n    {\n     \"column\": \"balance\",\n
\"properties\": {\n         \"dtype\": \"number\",\n         \"std\":
2635.7860542432213,\n         \"min\": -3372.0,\n         \"max\":
58544.0,\n \"samples\": [\n 1050.0,\n
                                                                             9.0\n
],\n \"num_unique_values\": 4157,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n {\n
\"column\": \"housing\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\":
\"category\",\n \"samples\": [\n \"no\",\n
"dtype\": \"category\",\n \"samples\": [\n \"yes\",\n
\"no\"\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 2,\n
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"contact\",\n \"properties\":
{\n \"dtype\": \"category\",\n \"samples\": [\n
\"unknown\",\n \"cellular\"\n ],\n
\"num_unique_values\": 3,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
\"description\": \"\"\n }\n {\n \"column\":
\"day\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
\"column\": \"month\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\":
\"category\",\n \"samples\": [\n \"may\",\n \"jun\"\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 3,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n }\n \\"n \\"column\": \"duration\",\n \"properties\":
             \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\":
{\n
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"pdays\",\n \"properties\": {\
n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 0.0,\n \"min\": -1.0,\n \"max\": -1.0,\n \"num_unique_values\": 1,\n
"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n \"properties\":
{\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 0.0,\n \"min\": 0.0,\n \"max\": 0.0,\n \"samples\": [\n 0.0\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 1,\n
```

```
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
            },\n {\n \"column\": \"poutcome\",\n \"properties\":
                            \"dtype\": \"category\",\n \"samples\": [\n
{\n
\"unknown\"\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 1,\n
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
            \"dtype\": \"category\",\n \"samples\": [\n \"yes\"\n
],\n \"num_unique_values\": 2,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n \\"column\": \"education_encoded\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\": 0.7723173666806017,\n
\"min\": 0.0,\n \"max\": 3.0,\n \"samples\": [\n 2.0\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 4,\n
\"semantic type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
                                                                                                                                                                }\
n },\n {\n \"column\": \"loan_encoded\",\n
\"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n
                                                                                                                                             \"std\":
                           \"min\": 0,\n \"max\": 2,\n
                                                                                                                                         \"samples\": [\n
0,\n
                            ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 3,\n
0\n
\"semantic type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
                                                                                                                                                                }\
n }\n ]\n}","type":"dataframe","variable_name":"bank"}
# Label encoded columns
bank[['education_encoded', 'loan_encoded']].head()
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"bank[['education_encoded',
'loan_encoded']]\",\n \"rows\": 5,\n \"fields\": [\n
\"column\": \"education_encoded\",\n \"properties\": {\n
\"min\": 0.0,\n \"max\": 3.0,\n \"samples\": [\n 3.0,\n 2.0,\n 0.0\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 3,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"\",\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n 
\"description\": \"\"\n }\n },\n {\n \"column\":
\"loan_encoded\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype\":
\"number\",\n \"std\": 0,\n \"min\": 0,\n \\"max\": 1,\n \"samples\": [\n 1,\n 0\n ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 2,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"n }\n }\n ]\
n}","type":"dataframe"}
```

## ONE HOT ENCODING

EDUCATION COLUMN

```
education_one_hot = pd.get_dummies(bank['education'],
prefix='education')
bank = pd.concat([bank, education_one_hot], axis=1)
bank.head()
{"type":"dataframe","variable_name":"bank"}
```

LOAN COLUMN

```
loan_one_hot = pd.get_dummies(bank['loan'], prefix='loan')
bank = pd.concat([bank, loan_one_hot], axis=1)
bank.head()
{"type":"dataframe","variable_name":"bank"}
```

## Slicing

```
# Using iloc to select the one-hot encoded columns related to 'ring-
type'
encoded columns = bank.iloc[:,
bank.columns.str.startswith('education ', 'loan ')]
# Printing out the selected columns
encoded columns.head()
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"encoded_columns\",\n \"rows\": 12740,\n
\"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\":
                                                    \"max\": 3.0,\n
                                                          3.0\n
],\n \"num_unique_values\": 4,\n \"semantic_type\":
\"\",\n \"description\": \"\"n }\n },\n {\n
\"column\": \"education_primary\",\n
                                          \"properties\": {\n
\"dtype\": \"uint8\",\n \"samples\": [\n
                                                         1, n
          ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 2,\n
\"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
     \"properties\": {\n
             1,\n
                           \"dtype\": \"uint8\",\n \"samples\":
                           0\n
[\n
                                      ],\n
\"num_unique_values\": 2,\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
\"description\": \"\"\n }\n },\n {\n \"column\":
\"education_tertiary\",\n \"properties\": {\n \"dtype
\"num_unique_values\": 2,\n
                                   \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n
                                                          \"dtype\":
\"uint8\",\n \"samples\": [\n 0,\n 1\n
],\n \"num_unique_values\": 2,\n \"semantic_type\":
\"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n },\n {\n
\"column\": \"education_unknown\",\n \"properties\": {\n
\"dtype\": \"uint8\",\n \"samples\": [\n
          ],\n \"num_unique_values\": 2,\n
\"semantic type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n
     }\n ]\n}","type":"dataframe","variable_name":"encoded_columns"}
```

## Missing value handling

```
bank.isna().sum()
```

age	0
job	Ö
marital	1
education	1
default	1
balance	1
	1
housing	1
loan	1
contact	1
day	1
month	1
duration	1
campaign	1
pdays	1
previous	1
poutcome	1
у	1
education_encoded	1
loan encoded	0
education_primary	0
education_secondary	0
education tertiary	0
education unknown	0
loan_no	0
loan yes	Õ
dtype: int64	U
deyper into-	

No missing values exist in the dataset.

## **OUTLIER IDENTIFICATION**

• An outlier is an observation that is unlike the other observations. It is rare, or distinct, or does not fit in some way. It is also called anomalies.

#### Causes of Outliers

- Measurement.
- Data corruption.
- True outlier observation.

#### Outliers are of two types:

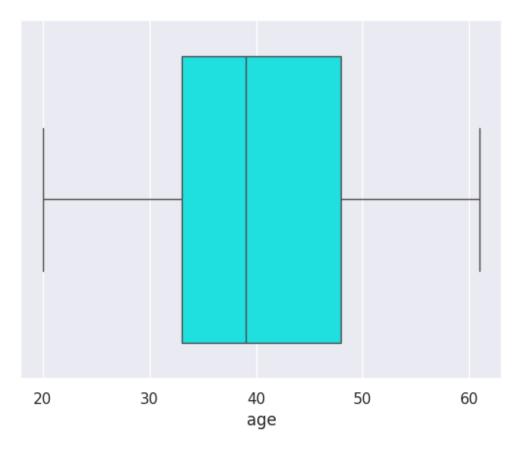
- 1. Univariate: Found when we look at distribution of a single variable.
- 2. Multivariate: Outliers in an n-dimensional space.

These are the main methods for finding the outliers.

1. Interquartile range.

- 2. Standard Deviation.
- 3. Z score.

```
bank.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 12740 entries, 0 to 12739
Data columns (total 25 columns):
#
     Column
                          Non-Null Count
                                          Dtype
     -----
                          -----
 0
                                         int64
                          12740 non-null
     age
 1
     job
                          12740 non-null
                                         object
 2
     marital
                          12739 non-null
                                          object
 3
     education
                          12739 non-null
                                         object
 4
                          12739 non-null
                                         object
     default
 5
     balance
                          12739 non-null float64
 6
    housing
                          12739 non-null
                                         object
 7
    loan
                          12739 non-null
                                         object
 8
                          12739 non-null object
     contact
 9
                          12739 non-null float64
     day
                          12739 non-null object
 10
    month
 11 duration
                          12739 non-null float64
 12 campaign
                          12739 non-null
                                         float64
 13 pdays
                          12739 non-null float64
 14
                          12739 non-null float64
    previous
 15
                          12739 non-null
    poutcome
                                         object
 16 y
                          12739 non-null
                                          object
 17 education encoded
                          12739 non-null
                                         float64
 18 loan encoded
                          12740 non-null
                                         int64
 19 education_primary
                          12740 non-null
                                         uint8
 20 education_secondary
                          12740 non-null
                                         uint8
 21
    education tertiary
                          12740 non-null
                                          uint8
 22
    education unknown
                          12740 non-null
                                         uint8
23
    loan no
                          12740 non-null
                                         uint8
 24
                          12740 non-null uint8
    loan yes
dtypes: float64(7), int64(2), object(10), uint8(6)
memory usage: 1.9+ MB
sns.set(style="darkgrid")
sns.boxplot(x = bank['age'], color = 'cyan')
<Axes: xlabel='age'>
```



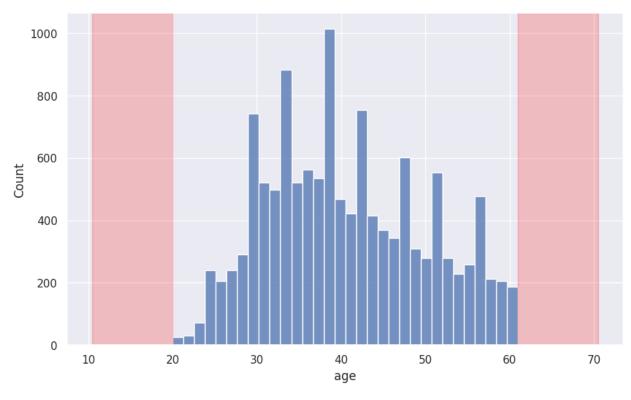
• We can clearly observe that there are outliers present in the age column.

#### INTERQUARTILE RANGE METHOD

- Used to measure the statistical dispersion and data variability by dividing the dataset into quartiles.
- Difference between the third quartile and the first quartile.
- Outliers in this case are:
  - Lower Whisker: Q1 1.5x IQR.
  - Upper Whisker: Q3 + 1.5x IQR

```
def find_outliers_iqr(data):
    # Calculate the first quartile (Q1)
    Q1 = data.quantile(0.25)
    # Calculate the third quartile (Q3)
    Q3 = data.quantile(0.75)
    # Calculate the interquartile range (IQR)
    IQR = Q3 - Q1
    # Define the lower and upper bounds for outliers detection
    lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
    upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR
    # Find outliers
    outliers = (data < lower_bound) | (data > upper_bound)
```

```
print("Outliers detected:", outliers.sum())
    print("The lower bound value is ", lower_bound)
print("The upper bound value is ", upper_bound)
    print("Indices of outliers:", outliers[outliers].index)
outliers = find outliers igr(bank['age'])
Outliers detected: 0
The lower bound value is 10.5
The upper bound value is 70.5
Indices of outliers: Int64Index([], dtype='int64')
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Assuming 'df 1' is your DataFrame and 'chol' is the column for which
you want to visualize outliers
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
# Plotting histogram
sns.histplot(bank['age'], kde=False)
# Calculating lower and upper bounds for outliers detection
Q1 = bank['age'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = bank['age'].quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1
lower bound = 01 - 1.5 * IQR
upper bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR
# Shading the outlier regions
plt.axvspan(xmin= bank['age'].min(), xmax=lower bound, alpha=0.2,
color='red')
plt.axvspan(xmin=upper bound, xmax= bank['age'].max(), alpha=0.2,
color='red')
plt.show()
bank['age']
```

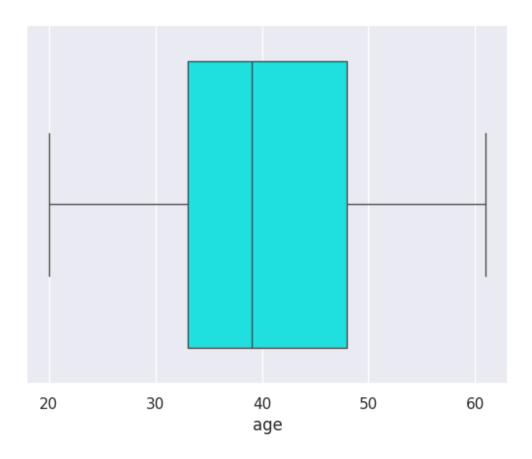


```
0
         58
1
         44
2
         33
3
         47
4
         33
12735
         59
12736
         31
12737
         42
12738
         45
12739
Name: age, Length: 12740, dtype: int64
```

• Here the red zone represents the outlier zone! The records present in that zone are considered as outliers

```
bank_new = bank[(bank['age'] < upper_bound) & (bank['age'] >
lower_bound)]
sns.boxplot(x = bank_new['age'], color = 'cyan')

<Axes: xlabel='age'>
```



## **AMPHIBIANS DATASET**

```
amphi.head()
{"type": "dataframe", "variable name": "amphi"}
amphi.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 190 entries, 0 to 189
Data columns (total 31 columns):
#
     Column
                    Non-Null Count
                                     Dtype
0
     Integer
                    190 non-null
                                     object
1
     Categorical
                    190 non-null
                                     object
2
     Numerical
                    190 non-null
                                     object
3
     Numerical.1
                    190 non-null
                                     object
4
     Categorical.1 190 non-null
                                     object
 5
     Categorical.2
                    190 non-null
                                     object
6
     Categorical.3
                    190 non-null
                                     object
 7
     Categorical.4
                    190 non-null
                                     object
 8
     Categorical.5
                    190 non-null
                                     object
 9
     Categorical.6 190 non-null
                                     object
 10
     Categorical.7 190 non-null
                                     object
```

```
11
     Numerical.2
                    190 non-null
                                     object
 12
     Ordinal
                    190 non-null
                                     object
 13
     Ordinal.1
                    190 non-null
                                     object
 14
     Categorical.8
                    190 non-null
                                     object
 15
     Categorical.9
                    190 non-null
                                     object
16 Label
                    190 non-null
                                     object
17
                    190 non-null
     1
                                     object
 18
    Label.1
                    190 non-null
                                     object
 19
                    190 non-null
                                     object
 20 Label.2
                    190 non-null
                                     object
 21
                    190 non-null
                                     object
                    190 non-null
 22
    Label.3
                                     object
 23
                    1 non-null
                                     object
 24 Label.4
                    1 non-null
                                     object
 25
                    1 non-null
                                     object
 26 Label.5
                    1 non-null
                                     object
27
                    1 non-null
                                     object
 28
                    1 non-null
    Label.6
                                     object
 29
                    1 non-null
                                     object
30
     Unnamed: 30
                    1 non-null
                                     object
dtypes: object(31)
memory usage: 46.1+ KB
```

All the columns are categorical in nature.

#### MISSING VALUE INTERPRETATION

```
amphi.isna().sum()
                    0
Integer
Categorical
                     0
Numerical
                     0
Numerical.1
                     0
                     0
Categorical.1
Categorical.2
                     0
                     0
Categorical.3
Categorical.4
                     0
Categorical.5
                     0
Categorical.6
                     0
Categorical.7
                     0
Numerical.2
                     0
Ordinal
                     0
Ordinal.1
                     0
Categorical.8
                     0
Categorical.9
                     0
Label
                     0
1
                     0
Label.1
                     0
```

```
0
Label.2
                   0
3
                   0
Label.3
                   0
                 189
Label.4
                 189
                 189
5
Label.5
                 189
                 189
Label.6
                 189
                 189
Unnamed: 30
                 189
dtype: int64
amphi['Categorical.3'].unique()
array(['SUR1', '6', '10', '2', '1', '7', '14', '9', '4'],
dtype=object)
amphi['Label.4'].value counts()
Tree
Name: Label.4, dtype: int64
# identifying columns with missing values
columns with missing values = amphi.columns[amphi.isnull().any()]
# Impute missing values in each column with the mean of that column
for column in columns with missing values:
    # Assuming you want to use mean imputation for non-null object
columns
    if amphi[column].dtype == 'object':
        amphi[column].fillna(amphi[column].mode()[0], inplace=True)
    else:
        # For numerical columns, you can use mean or median imputation
        amphi[column].fillna(amphi[column].mean(), inplace=True)
# Alternatively, you can use interpolation for object columns
# for column in columns with missing values:
      amphi[column].interpolate(method='linear', inplace=True)
# After imputation, you can verify that there are no missing values
print(amphi.isnull().sum())
Integer
                 0
                 0
Categorical
Numerical
                 0
Numerical.1
                 0
Categorical.1
                 0
Categorical.2
```

```
Categorical.3
Categorical.4
                 0
Categorical.5
                 0
Categorical.6
                 0
                 0
Categorical.7
Numerical.2
                 0
Ordinal
                 0
Ordinal.1
                 0
Categorical.8
                 0
Categorical.9
                  0
                  0
Label
                  0
1
Label.1
                  0
                  0
Label.2
                  0
3
                  0
                  0
Label.3
                  0
                  0
Label.4
                  0
Label.5
                  0
                  0
Label.6
                 0
                 0
Unnamed: 30
                 0
dtype: int64
amphi['Label.4'].value_counts()
Tree
        190
Name: Label.4, dtype: int64
# Linear Interpolation: Suitable for linear dataset.
for column in columns with missing values:
     amphi[column].interpolate(method='linear', inplace=True)
```

CONCLUSION In this lab we did the basic preprocessing operations such as Encoding(Label,One-hot), Dealing with missing values, Identifying the outliers, Horizontal and vertical slicing of data frame.