

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

```
df=pd.read_csv("/content/bike_buyers_cleaned.csv")
df
```

	Unnamed: 0	ID	Marital Status	Gender	Income	Children	Education	Occupation	Home Owner	Cars	Commute Distance	Region	Age	Purchased Bike
0	0	12496	Married	Female	40000.0	1.0	Bachelors	Skilled Manual	Yes	0.0	0-1 Miles	Europe	42.0	No
1	1	24107	Married	Male	30000.0	3.0	Partial College	Clerical	Yes	1.0	0-1 Miles	Europe	43.0	No
2	2	14177	Married	Male	80000.0	5.0	Partial College	Professional	No	2.0	2-5 Miles	Europe	60.0	No
3	3	24381	Single	Male	70000.0	0.0	Bachelors	Professional	Yes	1.0	5-10 Miles	Pacific	41.0	Yes
4	4	25597	Single	Male	30000.0	0.0	Bachelors	Clerical	No	0.0	0-1 Miles	Europe	36.0	Yes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
995	995	23731	Married	Male	60000.0	2.0	High School	Professional	Yes	2.0	2-5 Miles	North America	54.0	Yes
996	996	28672	Single	Male	70000.0	4.0	Graduate Degree	Professional	Yes	0.0	2-5 Miles	North America	35.0	Yes
997	997	11809	Married	Male	60000.0	2.0	Bachelors	Skilled Manual	Yes	0.0	0-1 Miles	North America	38.0	Yes
998	998	19664	Single	Male	100000.0	3.0	Bachelors	Management	No	3.0	1-2 Miles	North America	38.0	No
999	999	12121	Single	Male	60000.0	3.0	High School	Professional	Yes	2.0	10+ Miles	North America	53.0	Yes

1000 rows × 14 columns

Next steps:

Generate code with df

☒ View recommended plots

New interactive sheet

```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1000 entries, 0 to 999
Data columns (total 14 columns):
#   Column              Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Unnamed: 0          1000 non-null  int64
1   ID                  1000 non-null  int64
2   Marital Status      1000 non-null  object
3   Gender              1000 non-null  object
4   Income              994 non-null   float64
5   Children            992 non-null   float64
6   Education            1000 non-null  object
7   Occupation           1000 non-null  object
8   Home Owner          1000 non-null  object
9   Cars                991 non-null   float64
10  Commute Distance     1000 non-null  object
11  Region              1000 non-null  object
12  Age                 992 non-null   float64
13  Purchased Bike       1000 non-null  object
dtypes: float64(4), int64(2), object(8)
memory usage: 109.5+ KB
```

```
df.describe()
```




	Unnamed: 0	ID	Income	Children	Cars	Age
count	1000.000000	1000.000000	994.000000	992.000000	991.000000	992.000000
mean	499.500000	19965.992000	56267.605634	1.910282	1.455096	44.181452
std	288.819436	5347.333948	31067.817462	1.626910	1.121755	11.362007
min	0.000000	11000.000000	10000.000000	0.000000	0.000000	25.000000
25%	249.750000	15290.750000	30000.000000	0.000000	1.000000	35.000000
50%	499.500000	19744.000000	60000.000000	2.000000	1.000000	43.000000
75%	749.250000	24470.750000	70000.000000	3.000000	2.000000	52.000000
max	999.000000	29447.000000	170000.000000	5.000000	4.000000	89.000000



```
df.head()
```



	Unnamed: 0	ID	Marital Status	Gender	Income	Children	Education	Occupation	Home Owner	Cars	Commute Distance	Region	Age	Purchased Bike
0	0	12496	Married	Female	40000.0	1.0	Bachelors	Skilled Manual	Yes	0.0	0-1 Miles	Europe	42.0	No
1	1	24107	Married	Male	30000.0	3.0	Partial College	Clerical	Yes	1.0	0-1 Miles	Europe	43.0	No
2	2	14177	Married	Male	80000.0	5.0	Partial College	Professional	No	2.0	2-5 Miles	Europe	60.0	No
3	3	24381	Single	Male	70000.0	0.0	Bachelors	Professional	Yes	1.0	5-10 Miles	Pacific	41.0	Yes
4	4	25597	Single	Male	30000.0	0.0	Bachelors	Clerical	No	0.0	0-1 Miles	Europe	36.0	Yes



Next steps:

[Generate code with df](#)

 [View recommended plots](#)

[New interactive sheet](#)


```
df.tail()
```



	Unnamed: 0	ID	Marital Status	Gender	Income	Children	Education	Occupation	Home Owner	Cars	Commute Distance	Region	Age	Purchased Bike
995	995	23731	Married	Male	60000.0	2.0	High School	Professional	Yes	2.0	2-5 Miles	North America	54.0	Yes
996	996	28672	Single	Male	70000.0	4.0	Graduate Degree	Professional	Yes	0.0	2-5 Miles	North America	35.0	Yes
997	997	11809	Married	Male	60000.0	2.0	Bachelors	Skilled Manual	Yes	0.0	0-1 Miles	North America	38.0	Yes
998	998	19664	Single	Male	100000.0	3.0	Bachelors	Management	No	3.0	1-2 Miles	North America	38.0	No
999	999	12121	Single	Male	60000.0	3.0	High School	Professional	Yes	2.0	10+ Miles	North America	53.0	Yes



```
df.isnull().mean()
```



	0
Unnamed: 0	0.000
ID	0.000
Marital Status	0.000
Gender	0.000
Income	0.006
Children	0.008
Education	0.000
Occupation	0.000
Home Owner	0.000
Cars	0.009
Commute Distance	0.000
Region	0.000
Age	0.008
Purchased Bike	0.000

dtype: float64

✓ NUMERICAL DATA FILLING

Filling Data by Mean.

```
# Percentage of null values in Income.
df["Income"].isnull().mean()

0.006

# Filling Data
df["Income"].fillna(df["Income"].mean(),inplace=True)

<ipython-input-30-0da5aa769eed>:2: FutureWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment on the result of a filter operation. This behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values has been invalidated by the filter operation before it was passed to the inplace method.
For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] = df[col].method(value, inplace=True)

df["Income"].fillna(df["Income"].mean(),inplace=True)
```

```
df["Income"].isnull().mean()

0.0

df["Income"].to_string()


'0      40000.000000\n1      30000.000000\n2      80000.000000\n3      70000.000000\n4      30000.000000\n5      10000.000000\n6      160000.000000\n7      40000.000000\n8      20000.000000\n9      56267.605634\n10     30000.000000\n11     90000.000000\n12     170000.000000\n13     40000.000000\n14     60000.000000\n15     10000.000000\n16     30000.000000\n17     30000.000000\n18     40000.000000\n19     20000.000000\n20     40000.000000\n21     80000.000000\n22     40000.000000\n23     80000.000000\n24     40000.000000\n25     30000.000000\n26     30000.000000\n27     100000.000000\n28     70000.000000\n29     20000.000000\n30     20000.000000\n31     10000.000000\n32     20000.000000\n33     80000.000000\n34     90000.000000\n35     10000.000000\n36     10000.000000\n37     30000.000000\n38     20000.000000\n39     10000.000000\n40     30000.000000\n41     40000.000000\n42     10000.000000\n43     170000.000000\n44     20000.000000\n45     20...'
dtype: object
```

Filling Data by Median.

```
# Check the isnull values in Children.
df["Children"].isnull().mean()

0.008
```

```
df["Children"].fillna(df["Children"].median(),inplace=True)
```


 `<ipython-input-34-ca3d5b94e71d>:1: FutureWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment using df[col].method(value, inplace=True). This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values always exists. The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values always exists. For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] = df[col].method(value, inplace=True)'. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values always exists.`

```
df["Children"].fillna(df["Children"].median(),inplace=True)
```

```
df["Children"].isnull().mean()
```

 `0.0`


```
df["Children"].to_string()
```

 `'0 1.0\n1 3.0\n2 5.0\n3 0.0\n4 0.0\n5 2.0\n6 2.0\n7 1.0\n8 2.0\n9 2.0\n10 3.0\n11 0.0\n12 5.0\n13 2.0\n14 1.0\n15 2.0\n16 3.0\n17 1.0\n18 2.0\n19 2.0\n20 0.0\n21 0.0\n22 2.0\n23 5.0\n24 2.0\n25 1.0\n26 0.0\n27 0.0\n28 5.0\n29 0.0\n30 2.0\n31 0.0\n32 0.0\n33 2.0\n34 5.0\n35 5.0\n36 2.0\n37 0.0\n38 0.0\n39 4.0\n40 2.0\n41 2.0\n42 1.0\n43 4.0\n44 3.0\n45 1.0\n46 1.0\n47 2.0\n48 2.0\n49 0.0\n50 0.0\n51 0.0\n52 1.0\n53 4.0\n54 0.0\n55 4.0\n56 0.0\n57 4.0\n58 1.0\n59 2.0\n60 1.0\n61 2.0\n62 2.0\n63 4.0\n64 1.0\n65 2.0\n66 0.0\n67 0.0\n68 4.0\n69 0.0\n70 0.0\n71 0.0\n72 3.0\n73 0.0\n74 3.0\n75 4.0\n76 0.0\n77 0.0\n78 2.0\n79 2.0\n80 4.0\n81 4.0\n82 0.0\n83 ...'`

Filling Data by Mode.


```
# percentage of isnull vales in Cars.
```

```
df["Cars"].isnull().mean()
```

 `0.009`

```
# Filling the Cars Data.
```

```
df["Cars"].fillna(df["Cars"].mode()[0],inplace=True)
```

 `<ipython-input-39-44217a1b17d7>:2: FutureWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment using df["Cars"].method(value, inplace=True). This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values always exists. The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values always exists. For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] = df[col].method(value, inplace=True)'. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values always exists.`

```
df["Cars"].fillna(df["Cars"].mode()[0],inplace=True)
```

```
df["Cars"].isnull().mean()
```

 `0.0`