Handling Missing Data

1. After loading the dataset, it is important to check the complete information of such as null values in a column or a row
2.Check whether any null values are there or not. if it is present then the following can be done,

- Imputing data using the Imputation method in sklearn.
- Filling NaN values with mean, median, and mode using fillna() method.
- Delete the records

```
data.isnull().any()
```

```
Date            False
Closing Value    True
dtype: bool
```

We can see that there are null values in the Closing Value Column.
Let us check how many numbers of null records present in the Closing Value column using sum() function.

```
data.isnull().sum()
```

```
Date            0
Closing Value   7
dtype: int64
```

Let us drop the null records from the column.
Axis=0 indicates that drop the rows.
The 'inplace=True' argument stands for the data frame has to make changes permanent.

```
data.dropna(axis=0,inplace=True)
```

```
data.isnull().sum()
```

```
Date            0
Closing Value   0
dtype: int64
```

Let us consider the Closing Value column in the dataset.
reset_index()is a method to reset the index of a Data Frame. reset_index() method sets a list of integers ranging from 0 to length of data as an index.

```
data_oil=data.reset_index()['Closing Value']
```

```
data_oil
```

```
0       25.56
1       26.00
2       26.53
3       25.85
4       25.87
        ...
8211    73.89
8212    74.19
8213    73.05
8214    73.78
8215    73.93
Name: Closing Value, Length: 8216, dtype: float64
```