Data Preprocessor

April 2, 2024

#

Data Preprocessor

0.1 Required Imports

```
[6]: import pandas as pd
import os
import glob
import warnings
```

0.2 Class Code

This is the first quarter of the entire project. It is meant to preprocess the data that will be used for everything else. While it didn't necessarily needed to be well documented and modular, it is for the sake of readability and future iterations.

```
[7]: class Pypil_Dataframe_Processor:

"""

Purpose:

This class represents an automated approach to trimming and storing all of the

.csv files as newly named ones in a single folder that were given to me for the task

It will strip the columns to only "wold_index" and "diameter" which are presumed

to be the timestamp and the diameter of the pupil features. If these don't exist

it will then drop those dataframes so we can view them later.

...

Attributes:
directory: str

This is meant to be our working directory (default: C.W.D.)

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Methods:
  list_directories(directory)
       This is meant to make a list of all possible directories from this...
\hookrightarrow location.
  process csv files(columns to keep, file suffix, output folder)
       This will take all .csv files from the list given to it and read them,
       remove all of their NaN/Nulls, trim it down to only the listed allowed
       columns, then save it as a new dataframe wherever the class was ran.
      E.g. If you change it's directory before running, it will save all of
           the .csv files where the .py/.ipynb file is and not where the
           directory is.
   11 11 11
  def __init__(self):
      try:
           import glob
           import os
           import warnings
           import pandas as pd
       except ImportError:
           raise ImportError("You are missing a required library from this⊔
⇔group: glob, os, pandas.")
       # This will immediately run list_directories()
      self.directory = self.list_directories(directory=os.getcwd())
       # Initialize list to store skipped files if we want to view them
      self.skipped_files = []
  def list_directories(self, directory=os.getcwd(), max_dir=50):
       11 11 11
      Purpose:
       This will take in a directory, then it will use os.walk to find all
      possible paths that can lead from here via folders and stores them in
       a list.
      Parameters:
       directory: str
           This is the directory in which you want it to check from. It is
           defaulted to checking the current working directory and is best
           suited to working from there.
           default: os.getcwd()
      max_dir : int
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This is the number of directories you can go into before the code_{\sqcup}
\hookrightarrow will
           break you out with an error.
           default: 50
       Output:
       This will output all potential folder locations in the form of strings
       within a single list. NOTE: This can get problematically large if you
       do this in a high enough folder location.
       11 11 11
       # We have to initialize the list first to store the directories
      all_dir = []
       # We have to set this to 0 before we start, if this reaches 50 we break
      num_dir_trav = 0
       # os.walk will take us through every folder system in the directory
      for root, dirs, files in os.walk(directory):
           num dir trav += 1
           # As noted before, if we traverse too many directories, we'll break
\rightarrow it
           if num_dir_trav > max_dir:
               warnings.warn(f"Exceeded maximum number of directories ⊔
⇔traversed ({max dir}). "
                             f"Consider setting a lower limit.", UserWarning)
               break
           # This is where we'll append everything
           all_dir.append(root)
           # This is where we add the roots to everything
           for dir_name in dirs:
               all_dir.append(os.path.join(root, dir_name))
      return all_dir
  def process_csv_files(self, columns_to_keep=["world_timestamp",__
⇔"world_index", "diameter"],
                         file_suffix='_trimmed', output_folder='trimmed_files',
                         additional_preprocessing=False):
       HHHH
       Purpose:
       This method is meant to do very light pre-processing to the dataframes
       that are fed into it. It will take in only a list of directories and
```

```
after that it will read through each one for the .csv files. Then it_{\sqcup}
⇔will
      remove NaNs/Null values, trim it to the parameters of columns_to_keep
      and then save it to the current working directory with an altered name.
      Parameters:
      columns to keep: list
           This will be the list of columns within the dataframe that it will
           save for the new version. As this is built for a certain project in
           mind, it already has its default set to the columns that are
\hookrightarrow wanted,
           but this can easily be altered.
           default: ["world_index", "diameter"]
      file\_suffix : str
           The suffix to be added to the new file name. Added as a potential
           option for you to change if the names get a little too long.
           default: '_trimmed'
       output_folder : str
           The name of the folder where the new CSV files will be stored. \Box
\hookrightarrow Another
           option for you to change if you wanted to store items differently.
           default: 'trimmed files'
      Output:
      There is no return statement for this method as it will create a large
      number of new .csv files for the user.
       11 11 11
      # This is on the off chance you input a single dataframe into here
      if isinstance(self.directory, list):
           directories = self.directory
      else:
           directories = [self.directory]
      # Sets our C.W.D. so we have it for later
      save_dir = os.getcwd()
      # This is where we initialize the list of all skipped files
      # It's also a set because I'm struggling to make it not repeat
      self.skipped_files = set()
      # Create output folder if it doesn't exist
      output_folder_path = os.path.join(save_dir, output_folder)
      os.makedirs(output_folder_path, exist_ok=True)
```

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# I keep getting multiple of the same errors so I will make it a set
       dec_err_file = set()
       # Now we'll take all of those directories and iterate through them here
       for directory in directories:
           # Get a list of all CSV files in the directory we are checking
           csv_files = glob.glob(os.path.join(directory, "*.csv"))
           # Now we'll do all of the preprocessing steps here
           for csv_file in csv_files:
               # This will try the utf encoding of the document, if it cannot,
\rightarrowdo it then
               # it will skip it
               try:
                   df = pd.read_csv(csv_file)
                   # This is to prevent us from going through dataframes that
\hookrightarrow d.on.'t
                   # have the columns we want, if they don't have it we store
⇔it elsewhere
                   if set(columns_to_keep).issubset(df.columns):
                       # Drops NaN's and trims the columns in the DF
                       df.dropna(inplace=True)
                       df = df[columns_to_keep]
                       # Additional preprocessing step: groupby "world_index"
→and average "diameter"
                       if additional_preprocessing:
                           df = df.groupby('world_index')['diameter'].mean().
→reset_index()
                       # Extract the prefix from the directory name for ease
⇔of reading
                       fold_name = os.path.basename(directory)
                       prefix = fold_name.split("_")[0].split("-")[0]
                       # Save trimmed DataFrame in the output folder we made
\rightarrowearlier
                       base = os.path.basename(csv_file)
                       # Makes the new name and sets it as specified earlier
                       new_file_name = f"{prefix}_{os.path.

¬splitext(base)[0]}{file_suffix}.csv"

                       # Sets the path to the folder to save it to
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new_file_path = os.path.join(output_folder_path,__
       →new_file_name)
                              # Saves each one to that new folder
                              df.to_csv(new_file_path, index=False)
                                print(f"Processed DataFrame saved as {new file path}")
                          else:
                              # Add skipped file to the list for us to view later
                              self.skipped_files.add(os.path.basename(csv_file))
                              file_name = os.path.basename(csv_file)
                                print(f"\nSkipped DataFrame due to missing columns:
       →{file_name}")
                      except UnicodeDecodeError:
                          if csv_file not in dec_err_file:
                              dec_err_file.add(csv_file)
                              file_name = os.path.basename(csv_file)
                              print(f"\nError reading file: {file_name}. \nPlease try_
       →a different encoding.")
[14]: | # os.chdir("whatever your directory is")
[12]: processor = Pypil_Dataframe_Processor()
      # This is used to make the files without any additional preprocessing
      processor.process_csv_files()
     Error reading file: recording01.csv.
     Please try a different encoding.
     Error reading file: recording02.csv.
     Please try a different encoding.
     Error reading file: recording03.csv.
     Please try a different encoding.
     Error reading file: recording04.csv.
     Please try a different encoding.
[13]: # This is used to groupby world_index for each file so that there
      # is only one world index per number
      processor.process_csv_files(output_folder="grouped_trimmed_folder",
                                  additional_preprocessing=True)
```

Error reading file: recording01.csv. Please try a different encoding.

Error reading file: recording02.csv. Please try a different encoding.

Error reading file: recording03.csv. Please try a different encoding.

Error reading file: recording04.csv. Please try a different encoding.