# 3. Data Cleaning

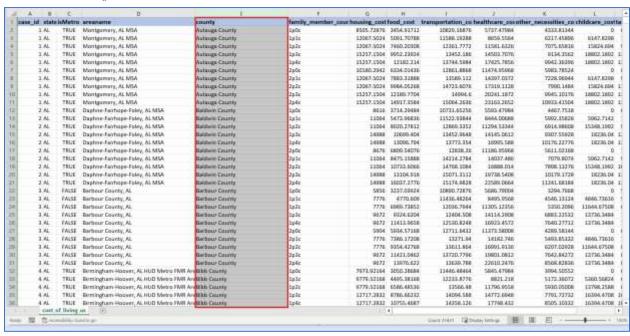
Data cleaning is an essential step that should be conducted before analyzing and visualizing. Data cleaning involves fixing or removing incorrect, incorrectly formatted, duplicate, or incomplete data within a dataset.

### 3.1. Removing Repeated Word

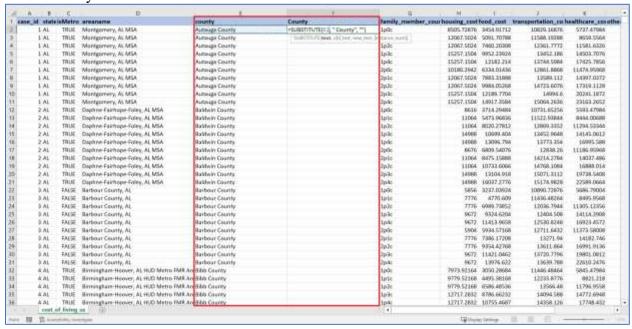
Column Name: County

#### **Before:**

The "County" column includes value like "Los Angeles/Autauga County," where the word "County" was repeated. To fix this and display only the county name, we used a function called SUBSTITUTE() to take out the extra word.

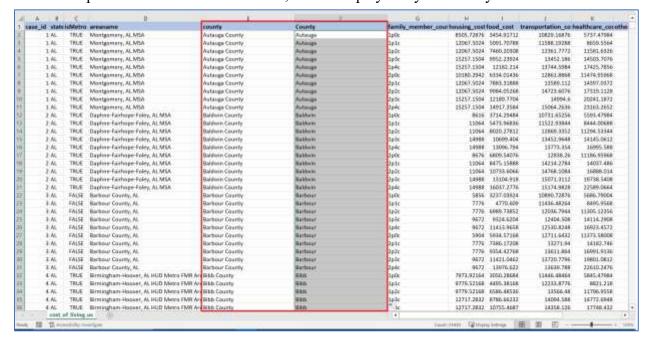


SUBSTITUTE () is used to replace the word "County" with " "(blank spaces). Column E refers to the "county" column.



#### After:

Once the repeated word has been removed, it now displays only the county name.

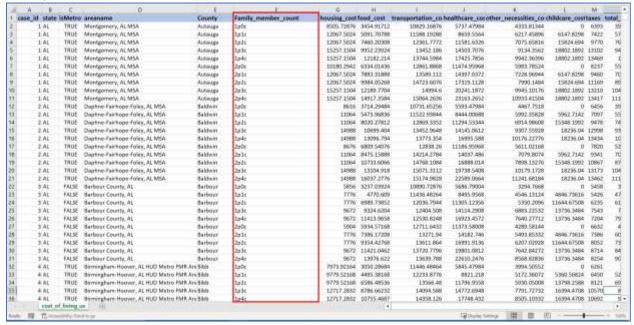


### 3.2. Separating Value from one column to two column

Before Column Name: Family Member Count After Cleaning Column Name: Adult count

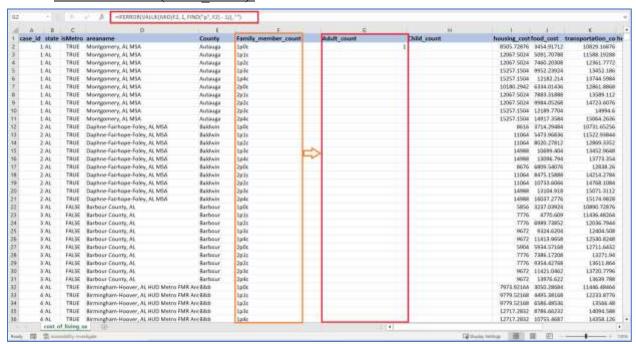
#### **Before:**

The "Family Member Count" column contains two types of values: "p" indicates the number of adults, and "c" indicates the number of children.



For analysis purposes, we need to separate this value into Adult\_count and Child\_count.

• Number of adult(Adult count):



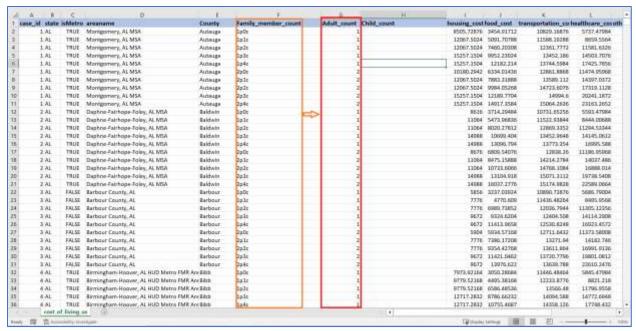
- FIND("p", F2): This part finds where the letter "p" is in the text of cell F2.
- MID(F2, 1, FIND("p", F2) 1):\*\* This extracts the part of the text in F2 before the "p."
- VALUE(...): Tries to turn the extracted text into a number. If the text has numbers, it turns them into a numeric format.

• IFERROR(..., ""): Checks for errors. If there is an error (like if there are no numbers before the "p"), it shows an empty space instead of an error.

So, basically, this whole thing takes the numbers from the beginning of the text in F2 until it hits the "p." If there's an issue (no numbers before "p"), it just gives an empty space.

### After:

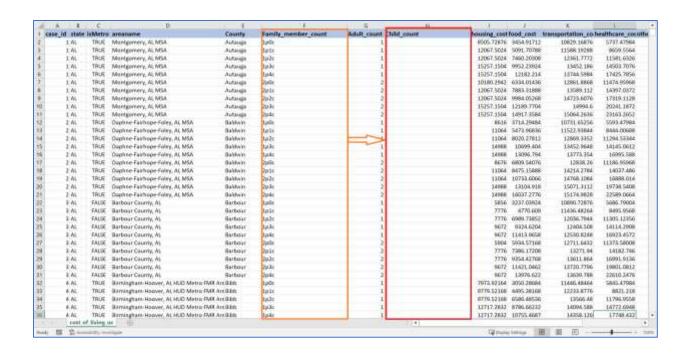
Now, the "Adult\_count" column contains the numeric value before the letter "p" from the original text.



• Number of Childs(Child count):

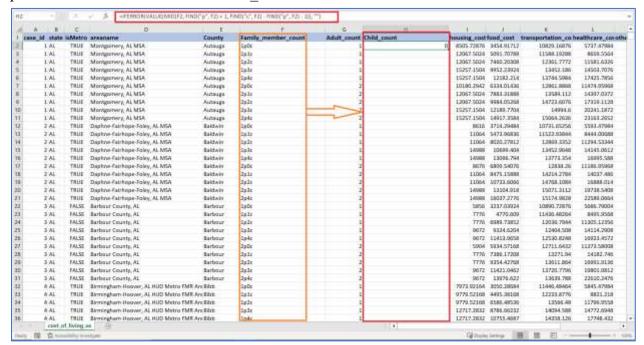
Before Column Name: Family Member Count After Cleaning Column Name: Child count

## Before:



### After:

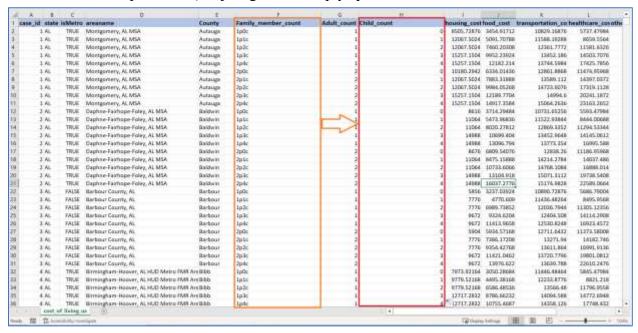
The number of children has been separated from the "Family\_member\_count" column and placed in a new column called "Child count."



- FIND("p", F2): Finds where the letter "p" is in the text of cell F2.
- FIND("c", F2): Finds where the letter "c" is in the text of cell F2.
- FIND("p", F2) + 1: Adjusts the starting position for the MID function to begin one character after "p.

- FIND("c", F2) FIND("p", F2) 1: Calculates the length of the substring to be extracted by measuring the distance between "p" and "c" and subtracting 1 to exclude "p."
- MID(F2, FIND("p", F2) + 1, FIND("c", F2) FIND("p", F2) 1): Extracts the characters between "p" and "c" in the text in cell F2.
- VALUE(...): Tries to turn the extracted text into a number. If there are numbers, it converts them into a numeric format.
- IFERROR(..., ""): Checks for errors. If there's an error (like if there are no numbers between "p" and "c"), it shows an empty space instead of an error.

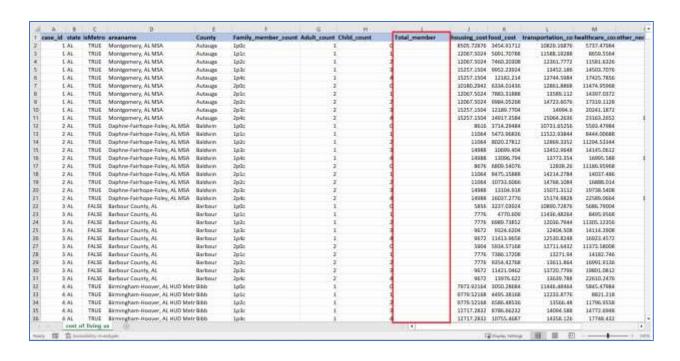
This formula gets the numbers between "p" and "c" in the text of cell F2. If there's an issue (no numbers between "p" and "c"), it just gives an empty space.

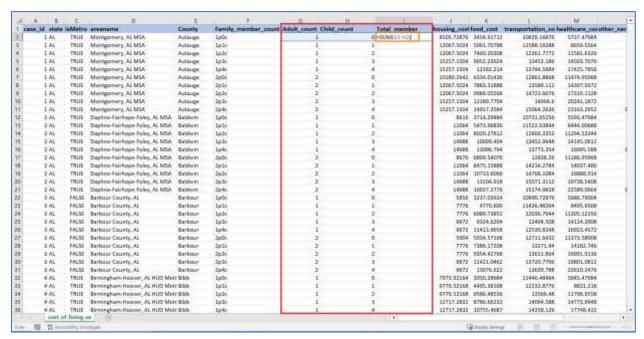


### 3.3. Creating Additional Columns Based on Existing Data

Column Name: Total member

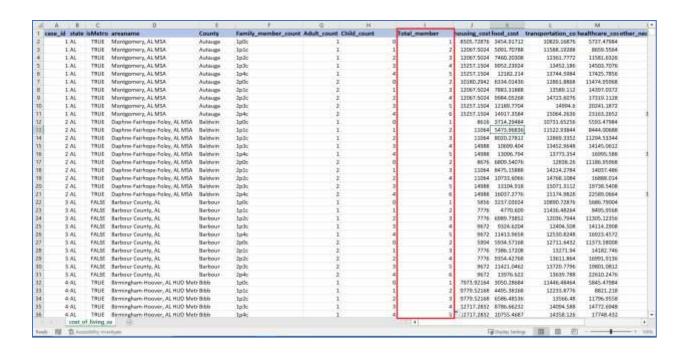
**Before:** 



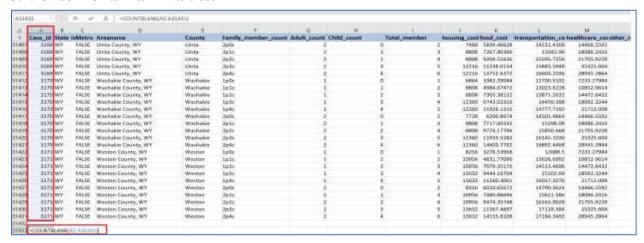


Creating a new column titled "Total\_member" by summing the counts from "Adult\_count" and "Child\_count" to represent the total number of members in a family.

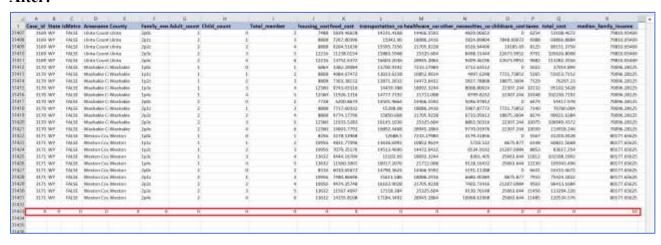
• Using the SUM() function to calculate the total number of family members by adding the counts from both "Adult\_count" and "Child\_count."



#### 3.4. Check for a Blank Values:



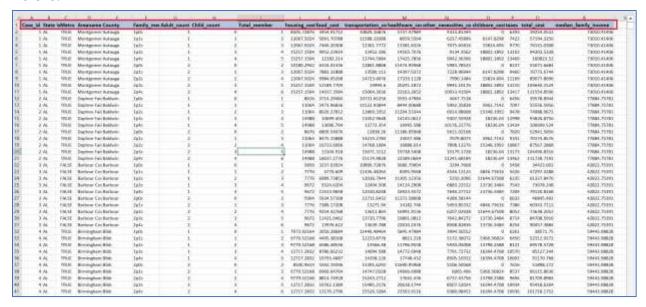
### After:



### 3.5. Renaming the column header:

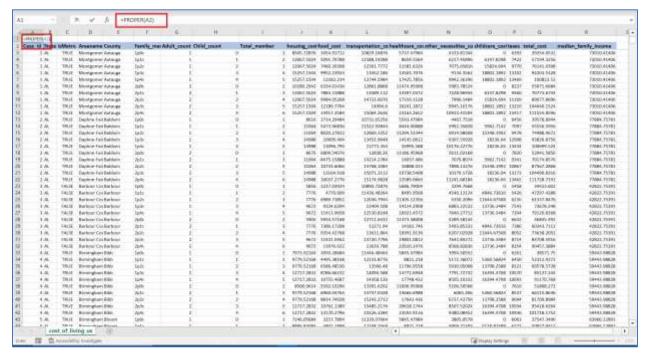
During the data cleaning process, inconsistencies in column names were identified, with some names appearing in uppercase and others in lowercase. To standardize naming conventions and facilitate data manipulation and error prevention, all column names were renamed.

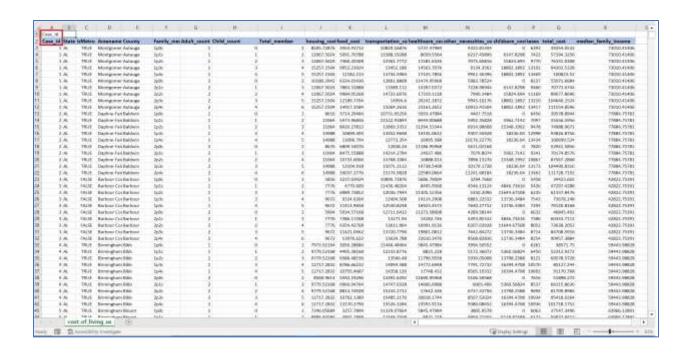
### **Before:**



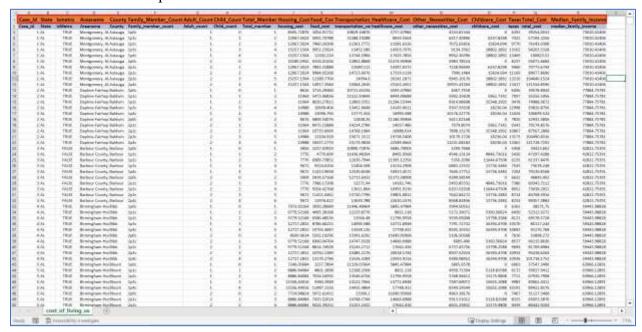
### After:

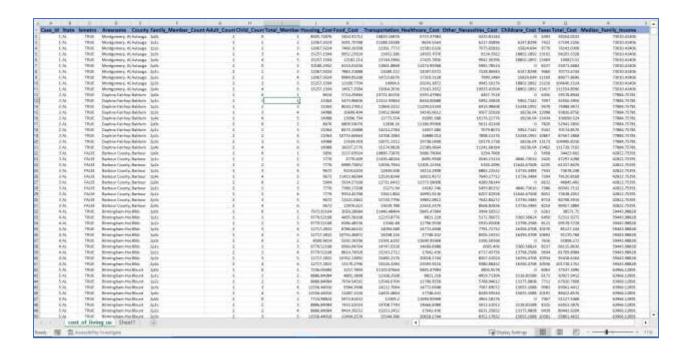
The PROPER() function in Excel capitalizes the first letter of each word in a text string. Here the header name in column A, "Case\_id", has been transformed to "Case\_Id" using the PROPER() function.





### Performed the same step for rest of the columns.

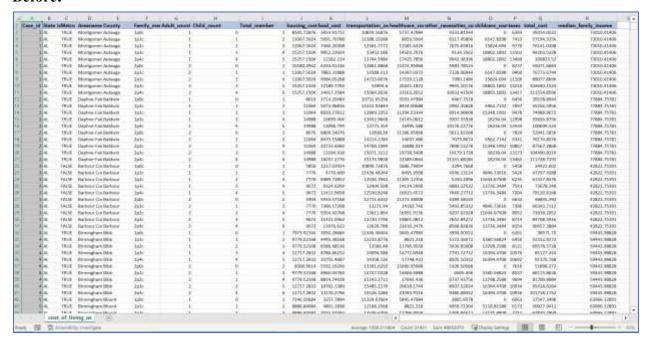




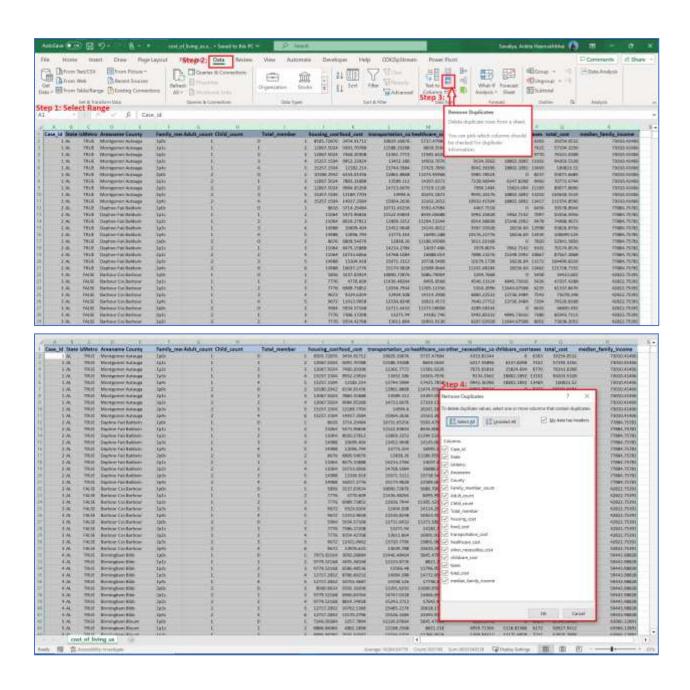
### 3.6. Removing Duplicate values:

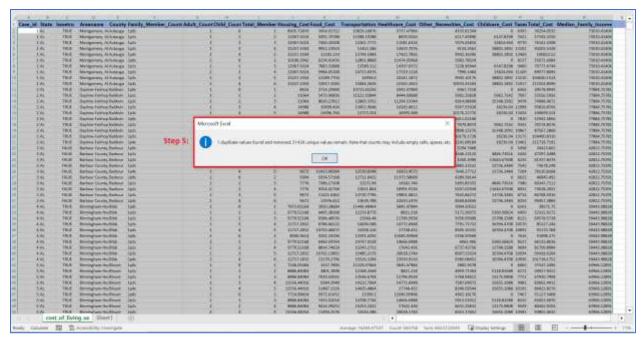
In our data cleaning process, the initial step involved removing duplicate rows. It is crucial to remove duplicate values for the true analysis. And another reason was that this action ensures data consistency and enables us to obtain precise insights, which in turn supports informed decision-making based on the data.

### **Before:**



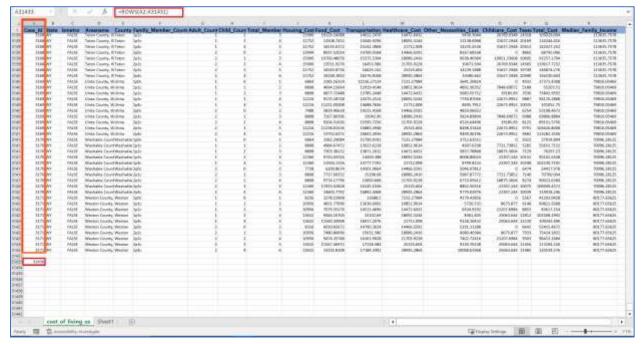
To check how many duplicates rows in our dataset, we performed the following steps.





# After:

There was only one duplicate row in the dataset. After removing the duplicate entry, the 'rows()' function was utilized to determine the number of remaining rows in the dataset.

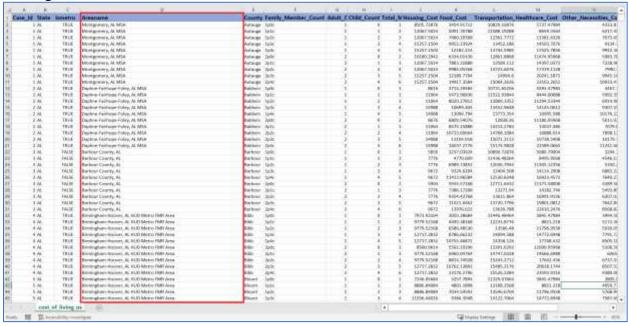


# 3.7. Extracting Area Name

### **Before:**

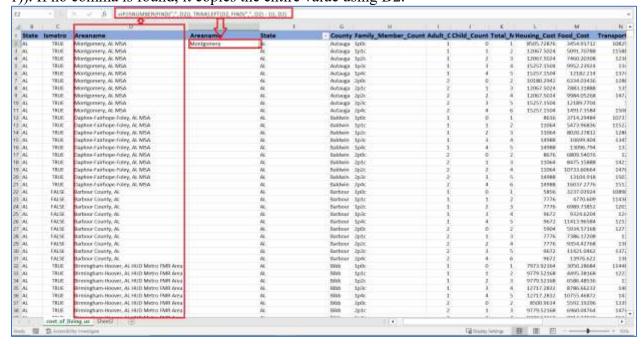
Column Name: Areaname

We focused on extracting relevant information for our analysis, specifically the area from the existing values.

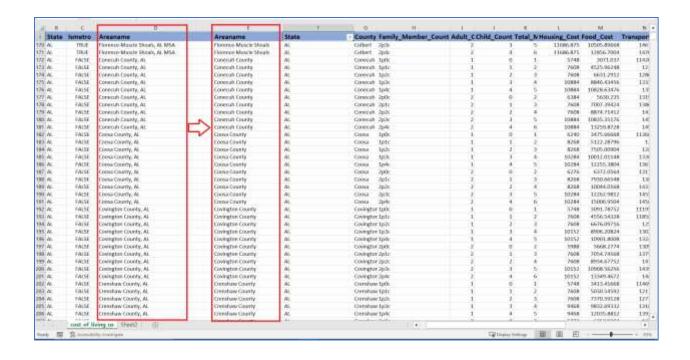


### After:

This formula checks if there is a comma in the string using ISNUMBER(FIND(",", D2)). If a comma is found, it extracts the value before the comma using TRIM(LEFT(D2, FIND(",", D2) - 1)). If no comma is found, it copies the entire value using D2.



Simply drag it down for the entire column. It will extract the value before the comma or copy the entire value if there is no comma.

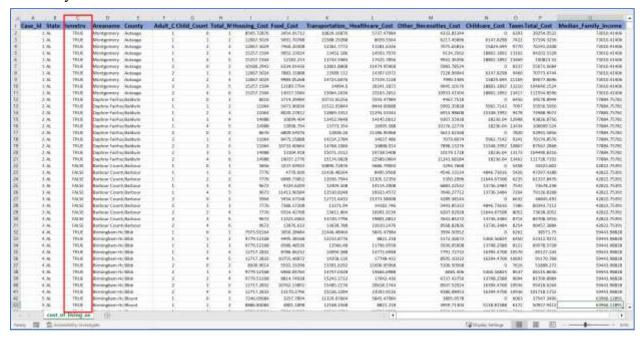


### 3.8. Removing extra spaces

Column Name: Ismetro

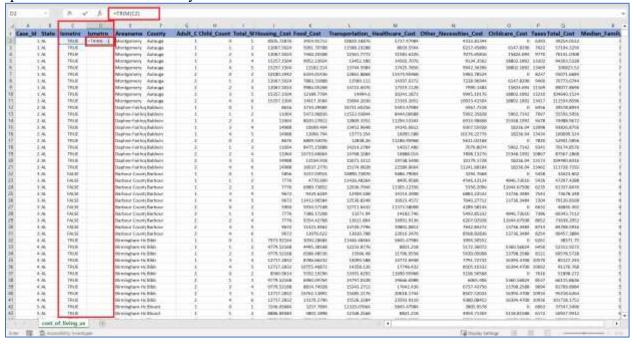
#### **Before:**

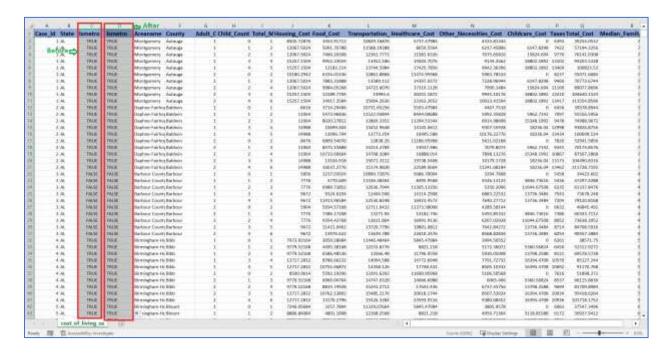
The "Ismetro" column initially contained leading spaces, and those spaces have been removed for clarity.



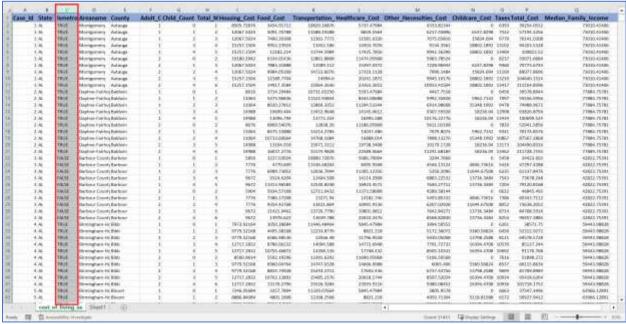
### After:

The TRIM() function effectively eliminates unnecessary spaces within the values. Unnecessary spaces have been successfully removed.





Remove the redundant "Ismetro" column (Column C). Replace the final result in Column D with the original values from Column C.

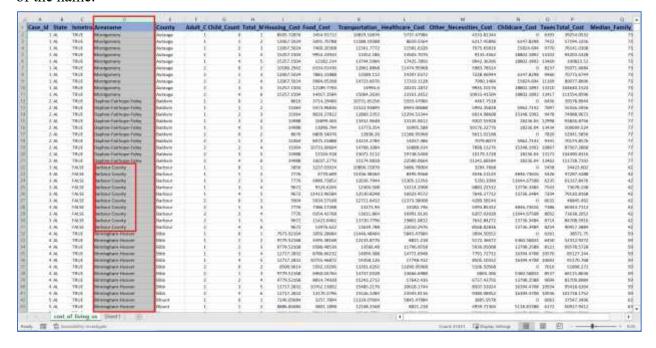


# 1.9. Removing repeated word

Column Name: Areaname

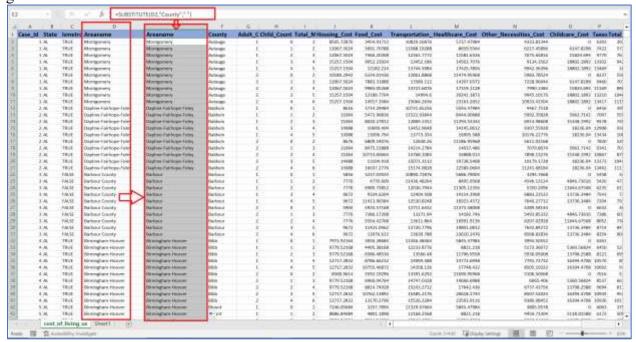
### **Before:**

Removing the word "County" from the 'Areaname' can enhance the overall clarity and simplicity of the name.

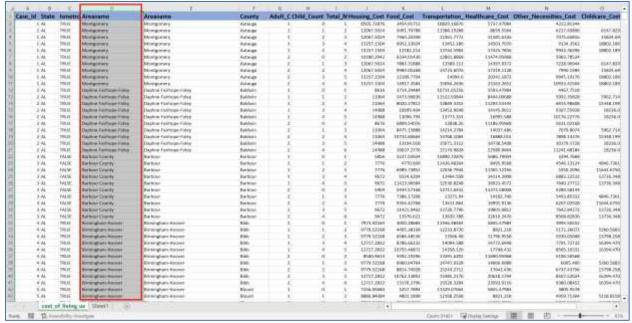


### After:

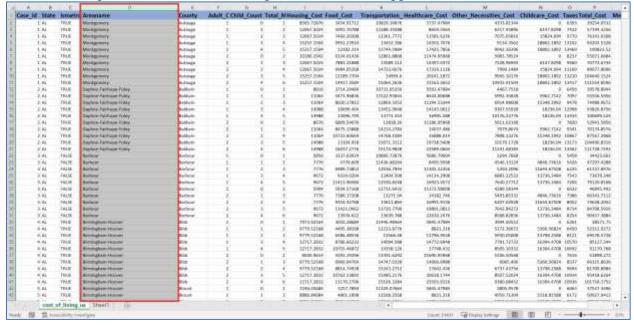
The `SUBSTITUTE()` function is used to substitute the word "County" with a blank space in the given text.



Replace the existing data column D with the updated values.



After removing that column, the resulting data should now appear as follows:



### **Final Outlook of Dataset:**

Our final dataset includes information such as Case\_Id, State, Areaname, County, Family\_Member\_Count, Adult\_Count, Child\_Count, Total\_Member\_Count, Housing\_Cost, Food\_Cost, Transportation\_Cost, Healthcare\_Cost, Other\_Necessities\_Cost, Childcare Cost, Taxes, Total Cost, and Median Family Income.

