

Lecture 21 - More on Data Cleanup

Let's take a close look at the code for data cleanup.

1. Input
2. Discarding nonexistent data. - The first cleanup step.
3. Fixing Columns of data.
4. Fix Strings.
5. Generating one-hot-encoding
6. Some Graphs
7. Saving data - Output

Your lab... Add in some sections - add some graphs.

Part 1 - read data.

```
1:
2: # Step 1 - Just do the input and verify the file works.
3:
4: import numpy as np
5: import pandas as pd
6: import re
7: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
8:
9: dataset_path = "./train-data.csv"
10:
11: # Specify the columns
12:
13: column_names = ['Ind', 'Name', 'Location', 'Year', 'Kilometers_Driven',
14:                 'Fuel_Type', 'Transmission', 'Owner_Type', 'Mileage', 'Engine',
15:                 'Power', 'Seats', 'New_Price', 'Price']
16:
17: # Read the data.
18:
19: raw_dataset = pd.read_csv(dataset_path, names=column_names,
20:                            na_values="?", comment='\t', skiprows=1, sep="," ,
21:                            skipinitialspace=True)
22:
23: # Print some conformation (the 1st "test")
24:
25: dataset = raw_dataset.copy()
```

```
26: print ( dataset.head() )
```

Part 2 - First cleanup.

Get rid of columns you don't need at all. Get rid of missing data.

```
1:
2: # From Before...
3:
4: import numpy as np
5: import pandas as pd
6: import re
7: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
8:
9: dataset_path = "./train-data.csv"
10:
11: column_names = ['Ind', 'Name', 'Location', 'Year', 'Kilometers_Driven',
12:                 'Fuel_Type', 'Transmission', 'Owner_Type', 'Mileage', 'Engine',
13:                 'Power', 'Seats', 'New_Price', 'Price']
14: raw_dataset = pd.read_csv(dataset_path, names=column_names,
15:                            na_values="?", comment='\t', skiprows=1, sep="," ,
16:                            skipinitialspace=True)
17:
18: dataset = raw_dataset.copy()
19: print ( dataset.head() )
20:
21: #####
22: # New Code...
23: #####
24:
25: # Get rid of columns.
26:
27: dataset = dataset.drop(columns=['Ind', 'Name', 'Location', 'New_Price'])
28: print ( dataset.head() )
29:
30: # To see a good description of the dataset
31:
32: print ( dataset.describe() )
33:
34: # Cleaning the data
35: # The dataset contains a few unknown values. Let's find them and drop them.
36:
37: dataset.isna().sum()
38: dataset = dataset.dropna()
39: dataset = dataset.reset_index(drop=True)
40:
```

```
41: print ( dataset.head() )
```

Part 3 - Second cleanup.

Get rid of Text in numeric fields.

```
1:
2: import numpy as np
3: import pandas as pd
4: import re
5: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
6:
7: dataset_path = "./train-data.csv"
8:
9: column_names = ['Ind', 'Name', 'Location', 'Year', 'Kilometers_Driven',
10:   'Fuel_Type', 'Transmission', 'Owner_Type', 'Mileage', 'Engine',
11:   'Power', 'Seats', 'New_Price', 'Price']
12: raw_dataset = pd.read_csv(dataset_path, names=column_names,
13:   na_values = "?", comment='\t', skiprows=1, sep="," ,
14:   skipinitialspace=True)
15:
16: dataset = raw_dataset.copy()
17: print ( dataset.head() )
18:
19: dataset = dataset.drop(columns=['Ind', 'Name', 'Location', 'New_Price'])
20: print ( dataset.head() )
21:
22: print ( dataset.describe() )
23:
24: dataset.isna().sum()
25: dataset = dataset.dropna()
26: dataset = dataset.reset_index(drop=True)
27:
28: print ( dataset.head() )
29:
30: #####
31: # Text in Fields
32: #####
33:
34: dataset['Mileage'] = pd.Series([re.sub('[^0-9]', '', str(val))
35:   for val in dataset['Mileage']], index = dataset.index)
36: dataset['Engine'] = pd.Series([re.sub('[^0-9]', '', str(val))
37:   for val in dataset['Engine']], index = dataset.index)
38: dataset['Power'] = pd.Series([re.sub('[^0-9]', '', str(val))
39:   for val in dataset['Power']], index = dataset.index)
40:
```

```
41: print ( dataset.head() )
```

Part 4 - Fix strings

Convert numbers, get rid of more missing data.

```
1:
2: import numpy as np
3: import pandas as pd
4: import re
5: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
6:
7: dataset_path = "./train-data.csv"
8:
9: column_names = ['Ind', 'Name', 'Location', 'Year', 'Kilometers_Driven',
10:   'Fuel_Type', 'Transmission', 'Owner_Type', 'Mileage', 'Engine',
11:   'Power', 'Seats', 'New_Price', 'Price']
12: raw_dataset = pd.read_csv(dataset_path, names=column_names,
13:   na_values = "?", comment='\t', skiprows=1, sep="," ,
14:   skipinitialspace=True)
15:
16: dataset = raw_dataset.copy()
17: print ( dataset.head() )
18:
19: dataset = dataset.drop(columns=['Ind', 'Name', 'Location', 'New_Price'])
20: print ( dataset.head() )
21:
22: print ( dataset.describe() )
23:
24: dataset.isna().sum()
25: dataset = dataset.dropna()
26: dataset = dataset.reset_index(drop=True)
27:
28: print ( dataset.head() )
29:
30:
31: dataset['Mileage'] = pd.Series([re.sub('[^0-9]', '', str(val))
32:   for val in dataset['Mileage']], index = dataset.index)
33: dataset['Engine'] = pd.Series([re.sub('[^0-9]', '', str(val))
34:   for val in dataset['Engine']], index = dataset.index)
35: dataset['Power'] = pd.Series([re.sub('[^0-9]', '', str(val))
36:   for val in dataset['Power']], index = dataset.index)
37:
38:
39: #####
40: # Numbers and missing data.
41: #####
```

```
42:
43: # The prices are by default in INR Lakhs. So, we have to convert them to USD
44:
45: dataset['Price'] = pd.Series([int(float(val)*1521.22)
46:     for val in dataset['Price']], index = dataset.index)
47:
48: print ( dataset.head() )
49:
50: dataset = dataset.replace(r'^\s*$', np.nan, regex=True)
51: dataset.isna().sum()
52: dataset = dataset.dropna()
53:
54: dataset = dataset.reset_index(drop=True)
55: print ( dataset.head() )
56:
```

Part 5 - Km to Miles (And 1st part of Lab Data Cleanup)

This is the first part where you have some work to do in the data cleanup.

```
1:
2: import numpy as np
3: import pandas as pd
4: import re
5: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
6:
7: dataset_path = "./train-data.csv"
8:
9: column_names = ['Ind', 'Name', 'Location', 'Year', 'Kilometers_Driven',
10:     'Fuel_Type', 'Transmission', 'Owner_Type', 'Mileage', 'Engine',
11:     'Power', 'Seats', 'New_Price', 'Price']
12: raw_dataset = pd.read_csv(dataset_path, names=column_names,
13:     na_values = "?", comment='\t', skiprows=1, sep="," ,
14:     skipinitialspace=True)
15:
16: dataset = raw_dataset.copy()
17: print ( dataset.head() )
18:
19: dataset = dataset.drop(columns=['Ind', 'Name', 'Location', 'New_Price'])
20: print ( dataset.head() )
21:
22: # To see a good description of the dataset
23:
24: print ( dataset.describe() )
25:
26: # Cleaning the data
27: # The dataset contains a few unknown values. Let's find them and drop them.
28:
```

```

29: dataset.isna().sum()
30: dataset = dataset.dropna()
31: dataset = dataset.reset_index(drop=True)
32:
33: print ( dataset.head() )
34:
35:
36: dataset['Mileage'] = pd.Series([re.sub('[^0-9]', '',
37:     str(val)) for val in dataset['Mileage']], index = dataset.index)
38: dataset['Engine'] = pd.Series([re.sub('[^0-9]', '',
39:     str(val)) for val in dataset['Engine']], index = dataset.index)
40: dataset['Power'] = pd.Series([re.sub('[^0-9]', '',
41:     str(val)) for val in dataset['Power']], index = dataset.index)
42:
43: # The prices are by default in INR Lakhs. So, we have to convert them to USD
44:
45: dataset['Price'] = pd.Series([int(float(val)*1521.22) for val in dataset['Price']]
46:     index = dataset.index)
47:
48: print ( dataset.head() )
49:
50: dataset = dataset.replace(r'^\s*$', np.nan, regex=True)
51: dataset.isna().sum()
52: dataset = dataset.dropna()
53:
54: dataset = dataset.reset_index(drop=True)
55: print ( dataset.head() )
56:
57: #####
58: # Part 5 -
59: #####
60:
61: # Next, we'll convert the strings in the below columns into float values.
62: # Remember that we can only work with numerical values.
63:
64: # Year Kilometers_Driven Fuel_Type Transmission Owner_Type Mileage Engine Pc
65: # 1. Kilometers_Driven -> Miles_Driven
66: # 2. Milage is in kmpl (Km Per Leter) -> convert to Mi per Gal
67:
68: dataset['Mileage'] = pd.Series([int(float(str(val))*2.3521458)
69:     for val in dataset['Mileage']], index = dataset.index)
70: dataset['Engine'] = pd.Series([float(str(val))
71:     for val in dataset['Engine']], index = dataset.index)
72:
73: ## Lab 09 - TODO - for the column 'Power' in the dataset, convert it to a float
74: ## Lab 09 - TODO - for the column 'Seats' in the dataset, convert it to a float
75: ## Lab 09 - TODO - create the column 'Miles_Driven' from the column
76: ## 'Kilometers_Driven' by converting to a float and
77: ## Multiplying by 0.621371, then convert to an integer so
78: ## that we don't have small fractional values.
79: ##

```

```
75: """  
80: ##          Example of Conversion in just code  
81: ##          x = "23.0"          # A string, with a number in it.  
82: ##          r = int(float(x)*0.621371)  
83: ##          # Convert from string to float,  
84: ##          # Km to Mi, then back to an integer.  
85:  
86: # Discard the Kilometers_Driven column.  
87: dataset = dataset.drop(columns=['Kilometers_Driven'])  
88:  
89: print ( dataset.head() )  
90:  
91: # Save data to file so we can open in Excel  
92: dataset.to_csv(path_or_buf="new-car-data.csv")  
93:  
94:
```

Part 6 - One hot encoding

This is the second part where you have some work to do.

```
1:  
2:  
  
3: import numpy as np  
4: import pandas as pd  
5: import re  
6: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
7:  
8: dataset_path = "./train-data.csv"  
9:  
10: column_names = ['Ind', 'Name', 'Location', 'Year', 'Kilometers_Driven',  
11:                'Fuel_Type', 'Transmission', 'Owner_Type', 'Mileage', 'Engine',  
12:                'Power', 'Seats', 'New_Price', 'Price']  
13: raw_dataset = pd.read_csv(dataset_path, names=column_names,  
14:                            na_values = "?", comment='\t', skiprows=1, sep="," ,  
15:                            skipinitialspace=True)  
16:  
17: dataset = raw_dataset.copy()  
18: print ( dataset.head() )  
19:  
20: dataset = dataset.drop(columns=['Ind', 'Name', 'Location', 'New_Price'])  
21: print ( dataset.head() )  
22:  
23: # To see a good description of the dataset  
24:  
25: print ( dataset.describe() )  
26:
```

```
27: # Cleaning the data
28: # The dataset contains a few unknown values. Let's find them and drop them.
29:
30: dataset.isna().sum()
31: dataset = dataset.dropna()
32: dataset = dataset.reset_index(drop=True)
33:
34: print ( dataset.head() )
35:
36:
37: dataset['Mileage'] = pd.Series([re.sub('[^0-9]', '',
38:     str(val)) for val in dataset['Mileage']], index = dataset.index)
39: dataset['Engine'] = pd.Series([re.sub('[^0-9]', '',
40:     str(val)) for val in dataset['Engine']], index = dataset.index)
41: dataset['Power'] = pd.Series([re.sub('[^0-9]', '',
42:     str(val)) for val in dataset['Power']], index = dataset.index)
43:
44: # The prices are by default in INR Lakhs. So, we have to convert them to USD
45:
46: dataset['Price'] = pd.Series([int(float(val)*1521.22) for val in dataset['Price']]
47:     index = dataset.index)
48:
49: print ( dataset.head() )
50:
51: dataset = dataset.replace(r'^\s*$', np.nan, regex=True)
52: dataset.isna().sum()
53: dataset = dataset.dropna()
54:
55: dataset = dataset.reset_index(drop=True)
56: print ( dataset.head() )
57:
58: dataset['Mileage'] = pd.Series([int(float(str(val))*2.3521458)
59:     for val in dataset['Mileage']], index = dataset.index)
60: dataset['Engine'] = pd.Series([float(str(val))
61:     for val in dataset['Engine']], index = dataset.index)
62:
63: ## Lab 09 - TODO - for the column 'Power' in the dataset, convert it to a float
64: ## Lab 09 - TODO - for the column 'Seats' in the dataset, convert it to a float
65: ## Lab 09 - TODO - create the column 'Miles_Driven' from the column
66: ## 'Kilometers_Driven' by converting to a float and
67: ## Multiplying by 0.621371, then convert to an integer so
68: ## that we don't have small fractional values.
69: ##
70: ## Example of Conversion in just code
71: ## x = "23.0" # A string, with a number in it.
72: ## r = int(float(x)*0.621371)
73: ## # Convert from string to float,
74: ## # Km to Mi, then back to an integer.
75:
76: dataset = dataset.drop(columns=['Kilometers_Driven'])
77:
```



```

78: print ( dataset.head() )
79:
80: dataset.to_csv(path_or_buf="new-car-data.csv")
81:
82:
83: #####
84: # one hot
85: #####
86:
87: ## One-Hot the Fule_Type
88:
89: print(dataset['Fuel_Type'].unique())
90: dataset['Fuel_Type'] = pd.Categorical(dataset['Fuel_Type'])
91: dfFuel_Type = pd.get_dummies(dataset['Fuel_Type'], prefix = 'Fuel_Type')
92: print ( dfFuel_Type.head() )
93:
94: ## One-Hot the Transmission
95: ## Lab -09 - TODO - do a similar one-hot encoding for the values in
96: ##                      the Transmission column.
97: ## Lab -09 - TODO - do a similar one-hot encoding for the values in
98: ##                      the Owner_Type column.
99:
100: ## Concat it all together
101:
102: ## TODO - when you get the 2 sections above working you will need:
103: ##### dataset = pd.concat([dataset, dfFuel_Type, dfTransmission, dfOwner_Type], axi
104:
105: ## instead of just the dfFule_type
106: dataset = pd.concat([dataset, dfFuel_Type], axis=1)
107:
108: dataset = dataset.drop(columns=['Owner_Type', 'Transmission', 'Fuel_Type'])
109: print ( dataset.head() )
110:
111:
112: # Save the data again - take a look at it.
113:
114: dataset.to_csv(path_or_buf="new-car-data2.csv")

```

Part 7 - Plot some stuff.

This is the third part where you have some work to do in the data cleanup.

```

1:
2: import numpy as np
3: import pandas as pd
4: import re

```

```
5: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
6:
7: dataset_path = "./train-data.csv"
8:
9: column_names = ['Ind', 'Name', 'Location', 'Year', 'Kilometers_Driven',
10:     'Fuel_Type', 'Transmission', 'Owner_Type', 'Mileage', 'Engine',
11:     'Power', 'Seats', 'New_Price', 'Price']
12: raw_dataset = pd.read_csv(dataset_path, names=column_names,
13:     na_values = "?", comment='\t', skiprows=1, sep="," ,
14:     skipinitialspace=True)
15:
16: dataset = raw_dataset.copy()
17: print ( dataset.head() )
18:
19: dataset = dataset.drop(columns=['Ind', 'Name', 'Location', 'New_Price'])
20: print ( dataset.head() )
21:
22: # To see a good description of the dataset
23:
24: print ( dataset.describe() )
25:
26: # Cleaning the data
27: # The dataset contains a few unknown values. Let's find them and drop them.
28:
29: dataset.isna().sum()
30: dataset = dataset.dropna()
31: dataset = dataset.reset_index(drop=True)
32:
33: print ( dataset.head() )
34:
35:
36: dataset['Mileage'] = pd.Series([re.sub('[^0-9]', '',
37:     str(val)) for val in dataset['Mileage']], index = dataset.index)
38: dataset['Engine'] = pd.Series([re.sub('[^0-9]', '',
39:     str(val)) for val in dataset['Engine']], index = dataset.index)
40: dataset['Power'] = pd.Series([re.sub('[^0-9]', '',
41:     str(val)) for val in dataset['Power']], index = dataset.index)
42:
43: # The prices are by default in INR Lakhs. So, we have to convert them to USD
44:
45: dataset['Price'] = pd.Series([int(float(val)*1521.22) for val in dataset['Price']]
46:     index = dataset.index)
47:
48: print ( dataset.head() )
49:
50: dataset = dataset.replace(r'^\s*$', np.nan, regex=True)
51: dataset.isna().sum()
52: dataset = dataset.dropna()
53:
54: dataset = dataset.reset_index(drop=True)
55: print ( dataset.head() )
--
```

```

56:
57: dataset['Mileage'] = pd.Series([int(float(str(val))*2.3521458)
58:     for val in dataset['Mileage']], index = dataset.index)
59: dataset['Engine'] = pd.Series([float(str(val))
60:     for val in dataset['Engine']], index = dataset.index)

61:
62: ## Lab 09 - TODO - for the column 'Power' in the dataset, convert it to a float
63: ## Lab 09 - TODO - for the column 'Seats' in the dataset, convert it to a float
64: ## Lab 09 - TODO - create the column 'Miles_Driven' from the column
65: ##                     'Kilometers_Driven' by converting to a float and
66: ##                     Multiplying by 0.621371, then convert to an integer so
67: ##                     that we don't have small fractional values.
68: ##
69: ##                     Example of Conversion in just code
70: ##                     x = "23.0"          # A string, with a number in it.
71: ##                     r = int(float(x)*0.621371)
72: ##                     # Convert from string to float,
73: ##                     # Km to Mi, then back to an integer.
74:
75: dataset = dataset.drop(columns=['Kilometers_Driven'])
76:
77: print ( dataset.head() )
78:
79: dataset.to_csv(path_or_buf="new-car-data.csv")
80:
81:
82:
83: ## One-Hot the Fule_Type
84:
85: print(dataset['Fuel_Type'].unique())
86: dataset['Fuel_Type'] = pd.Categorical(dataset['Fuel_Type'])
87: dfFuel_Type = pd.get_dummies(dataset['Fuel_Type'], prefix = 'Fuel_Type')
88: print ( dfFuel_Type.head() )
89:
90: ## One-Hot the Transmission
91: ## Lab -09 - TODO - do a similar one-hot encoding for the values in
92: ##                     the Transmission column.
93: ## Lab -09 - TODO - do a similar one-hot encoding for the values in
94: ##                     the Owner_Type column.
95:
96: ## Concat it all together
97:
98: ## TODO - when you get the 2 sections above working you will need:
99: ##### dataset = pd.concat([dataset, dfFuel_Type, dfTransmission, dfOwner_Type], axi
100:
101: ## instead of just the dfFule_type
102: dataset = pd.concat([dataset, dfFuel_Type], axis=1)
103:
104: dataset = dataset.drop(columns=['Owner_Type', 'Transmission', 'Fuel_Type'])
105: print ( dataset.head() )
106:

```

```

107:
108: # Save the data again – take a look at it.
109:
110: dataset.to_csv(path_or_buf="new-car-data2.csv")
111:
112: #####
113: # Plot some stuff.
114: #####
115:
116:
117: dataset.plot(kind='scatter',x='Price',y='Year',color='blue')
118: plt.show()
119:
120: ## Lab – 09 – TODO – Plot Price v.s. Miles_Driven
121: ## Lab – 09 – TODO – Plot Price v.s. Power
122: ## Lab – 09 – TODO – Plot Price v.s. Milage
123: ## Lab – 09 – TODO – Plot Price v.s. Seats

```

Your Code to start with for the lab.

This code is in the lab pdf also - with a link to download your file.

```

1:
2: import numpy as np
3: import pandas as pd
4: import re
5: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
6:
7: dataset_path = "./train-data.csv"
8:
9: column_names = ['Ind', 'Name', 'Location', 'Year', 'Kilometers_Driven',
10:     'Fuel_Type', 'Transmission', 'Owner_Type', 'Mileage', 'Engine',
11:     'Power', 'Seats', 'New_Price', 'Price']
12: raw_dataset = pd.read_csv(dataset_path, names=column_names,
13:     na_values = "?", comment='\t', skiprows=1, sep="," ,
14:     skipinitialspace=True)
15:
16: dataset = raw_dataset.copy()
17: print ( dataset.head() )
18:
19: dataset = dataset.drop(columns=['Ind', 'Name', 'Location', 'New_Price'])
20: print ( dataset.head() )
21:
22: # To see a good description of the dataset
23:
24: print ( dataset.describe() )
25:

```

```
25:
26: # Cleaning the data
27: # The dataset contains a few unknown values. Let's find them and drop them.
28:
29: dataset.isna().sum()
30: dataset = dataset.dropna()
31: dataset = dataset.reset_index(drop=True)
32:
33: print ( dataset.head() )
34:
35:
36: dataset['Mileage'] = pd.Series([re.sub('[^0-9]', '',
37:     str(val)) for val in dataset['Mileage']], index = dataset.index)
38: dataset['Engine'] = pd.Series([re.sub('[^0-9]', '',
39:     str(val)) for val in dataset['Engine']], index = dataset.index)
40: dataset['Power'] = pd.Series([re.sub('[^0-9]', '',
41:     str(val)) for val in dataset['Power']], index = dataset.index)
42:
43: # The prices are by default in INR Lakhs. So, we have to convert them to USD
44:
45: dataset['Price'] = pd.Series([int(float(val)*1521.22) for val in dataset['Price']]
46:     index = dataset.index)
47:
48: print ( dataset.head() )
49:
50: dataset = dataset.replace(r'^\s*$', np.nan, regex=True)
51: dataset.isna().sum()
52: dataset = dataset.dropna()
53:
54: dataset = dataset.reset_index(drop=True)
55: print ( dataset.head() )
56:
57: dataset['Mileage'] = pd.Series([int(float(str(val))*2.3521458)
58:     for val in dataset['Mileage']], index = dataset.index)
59: dataset['Engine'] = pd.Series([float(str(val))
60:     for val in dataset['Engine']], index = dataset.index)
61:
62: ## Lab 09 - TODO - for the column 'Power' in the dataset, convert it to a float
63: ## Lab 09 - TODO - for the column 'Seats' in the dataset, convert it to a float
64: ## Lab 09 - TODO - create the column 'Miles_Driven' from the column
65: ##         'Kilometers_Driven' by converting to a float and
66: ##         Multiplying by 0.621371, then convert to an integer so
67: ##         that we don't have small fractional values.
68: ##
69: ##         Example of Conversion in just code
70: ##         x = "23.0"          # A string, with a number in it.
71: ##         r = int(float(x)*0.621371)
72: ##         # Convert from string to float,
73: ##         # Km to Mi, then back to an integer.
74:
75: dataset = dataset.drop(columns=['Kilometers_Driven'])
76:
```

```
77: print ( dataset.head() )
78:
79: dataset.to_csv(path_or_buf="new-car-data.csv")
80:
81:
82:
83: ## One-Hot the Fule_Type
84:
85: print(dataset['Fuel_Type'].unique())
86: dataset['Fuel_Type'] = pd.Categorical(dataset['Fuel_Type'])
87: dfFuel_Type = pd.get_dummies(dataset['Fuel_Type'], prefix = 'Fuel_Type')
88: print ( dfFuel_Type.head() )
89:
90: ## One-Hot the Transmission
91: ## Lab -09 - TODO - do a similar one-hot encoding for the values in
92: ##                      the Transmission column.
93: ## Lab -09 - TODO - do a similar one-hot encoding for the values in
94: ##                      the Owner_Type column.
95:
96: ## Concat it all together
97:
98: ## TODO - when you get the 2 sections above working you will need:
99: ##### dataset = pd.concat([dataset, dfFuel_Type, dfTransmission, dfOwner_Type], axi
100:
101: ## instead of just the dfFule_type
102: dataset = pd.concat([dataset, dfFuel_Type], axis=1)
103:
104: dataset = dataset.drop(columns=['Owner_Type', 'Transmission', 'Fuel_Type'])
105: print ( dataset.head() )
106:
107:
108: # Save the data again - take a look at it.
109:
110: dataset.to_csv(path_or_buf="new-car-data2.csv")
111:
112: #####
113: # Plot some stuff.
114: #####
115:
116:
117: dataset.plot(kind='scatter',x='Price',y='Year',color='blue')
118: plt.show()
119:
120: ## Lab - 09 - TODO - Plot Price v.s. Miles_Driven
121: ## Lab - 09 - TODO - Plot Price v.s. Power
122: ## Lab - 09 - TODO - Plot Price v.s. Milage
123: ## Lab - 09 - TODO - Plot Price v.s. Seats
```