

Demonstrating Various data Preprocessing techniques for

- 1) Data cleaning: Handling missing values, Handling Categorical data, handling outliers
- 2) Data Transformations: min-max Scalar / Normalisation, Standard Scalar.

1) Housing dataset

- (i) Column information
- (ii) Statistical summary of columns
- (iii) Unique values in Ocean Proximity column
- (iv) Columns with missing values.

Code Import Pandas as pd

```
housing-df = pd.read_csv ('path/to/housing.csv')
```

```
Print ("Column Information:")
```

```
Print (housing-df.info ())
```

```
Print ("\n Statistical Summary:")
```

```
Print (housing-df.describe ())
```

```
Print ("\n unique values in 'Ocean Proximity':")
```

```
Print (housing-df ['Ocean Proximity'].value_counts ())
```

```
Print ("\n Columns With missing values:")
```

```
Print (housing-df.isnull ().sum ())
```

output

Index (C 'longitude', 'latitude', 'housing-median-age',
'total-rooms', 'total-bedrooms', 'population', 'household',
'median-income', 'median-house-value', 'ocean-proximity'],

Column Information:

Data Columns (total 10 columns):			
	Column	non-null Count	Dtype
0	longitude	20640 non-null	float 64
1	latitude	20640 non-null	float 64
2	housing-median-age	20640 non-null	float 64
9	Ocean-Proximity	20640 non-null	Object

Statistical Summary

	longitude	latitude	housing-median-age	total-rooms
Count	20640.0000	20640.0000	20640.0000	20640.0000
mean	-119.5697	35.6318	28.6394	2635.54
std	2.0035	2.1359	12.5843	2191.53
min	-124.35000	3.25400	18.0000	1447.543
max	-121.8000	33.9300	28.100	1447.430
25%	-118.542	34.2600	29.010	2127.250
50%	-118.0100	37.7100	37.200	3148.100
75%	-114.3100	41.9500	52.153	3932.010

unique values in 'Ocean Proximity'

Ocean Proximity

1# Ocean 9136

Inland 6551

Near Ocean 2658

Near Bay 2290

Island 5

dtype: int

Columns with missing values

Longitude 0

Latitude 0

housing
median-age 0

Ocean Proximity 0

dtype: int

2) Python code to implement the following data Preprocessing techniques for Diabetes & adult income dataset.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

df = pd.read_csv("../content/dataset of diabetes.csv")
df.head(10)

df = pd.read_csv("../content/adult data 1.csv")
df.head(10)

import numpy as np
# introduce some missing values for demonstration.
df.loc[5, 'AGE'] = np.nan
df.loc[9, 'BMZ'] = np.nan
df.head(10)
```

Output

ID	No-Patient	Gender	Age	Urea	CS	BMZ	clay	
0	502	17975	F	50.0	4.7	66	0.17913	N
1	412	47975	M	43.0	4.5	62	0.17913	N
2	327	87656	F	32.0	4.2	72	0.17913	N
3	634	67643	M	NaN	4.7	2.3	0.69	N

i) Which column in dataset had missing values?
How did you handle them?

- Adult Income dataset (adult.csv)
no columns had missing values

- Diabetes dataset (Diabetes of diabetes.csv)
no columns has missing values

- Handling method Since no missing value were found, no imputation was performed

② Which categorical column did you identify in dataset? How did you encode them?

Adult Income Dataset (adult.csv)

→ Categorical columns

→ workclass

→ education

→ occupation

→ race

→ gender

→ income

→ relationship

Evaluating method: One-hot encoding was applied using pd.get_dummies (db, drop_first=True)

→ Discrete Dataset

Categorical Column

→ Gender

→ class

Encoding pd.get_dummies (db, drop_first=True)

③ difference b/w min-max Scaling & Standardization

Feature

minmax scaling

Standardization

~~Effect~~
definition

Sales values b/w
a fixed range (usually 0 & 1)

centered data
or
mean (0)
with SD 1

Formula

$$X_{scaled} = \frac{X_{max} - X_{min}}{X_{max} - X_{min}} \cdot X - \frac{X_{min}}{X_{max} - X_{min}}$$

$$X_{stand} = \frac{X - \mu}{\sigma}$$

Effect

Preserving original
data distribution but
scales it within a
min range

Changes data
distribution to
have Zero mean
& unit
variance

④ When would you use one over other

minmax - we need data to be within a
fixed range

The dataset doesn't contain extreme
outliers

Standardisation is used when

- The dataset has ^{Varying} anything units
a Gaussian distribution)
Normal

- There are significant outliers,
as Standardisation is less
sensitive to them.

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