

# Description:

Data cleaning is the process of fixing or removing incorrect, corrupted, duplicate, or incomplete data within a dataset. Messy data leads to unreliable outcomes. Cleaning data is an essential part of data analysis, and demonstrating your data cleaning skills is key to landing a job. Here are some projects to test out your data cleaning skills:

## Key Concepts and Challenges:

**Data Integrity:** Ensuring the accuracy, consistency, and reliability of data throughout the cleaning process.

**Missing Data Handling:** Dealing with missing values by either imputing them or making informed decisions on how to handle gaps in the dataset.

**Duplicate Removal:** Identifying and eliminating duplicate records to maintain data uniqueness.

**Standardization:** Consistent formatting and units across the dataset for accurate analysis.

**Outlier Detection:** Identifying and addressing outliers that may skew analysis or model performance.

## About this file

Suggest Edits "AB\_NYC\_2019" - Summary information and metrics for listings in New York City. It is good for exploration, visualizations and predictions.

## Import library

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# Load the dataset
df = pd.read_csv('AB_NYC_2019.csv')

# Display basic info and first few rows
print(df.info())
print(df.head())
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
RangeIndex: 48895 entries, 0 to 48894  
Data columns (total 16 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	id	48895 non-null	int64
1	name	48879 non-null	object
2	host_id	48895 non-null	int64

```

3  host_name          48874 non-null object
4  neighbourhood_group 48895 non-null object
5  neighbourhood      48895 non-null object
6  latitude           48895 non-null float64
7  longitude           48895 non-null float64
8  room_type          48895 non-null object
9  price               48895 non-null int64
10 minimum_nights     48895 non-null int64
11 number_of_reviews  48895 non-null int64
12 last_review        38843 non-null object
13 reviews_per_month  38843 non-null float64
14 calculated_host_listings_count 48895 non-null int64
15 availability_365    48895 non-null int64
dtypes: float64(3), int64(7), object(6)
memory usage: 6.0+ MB
None

```

	id	name	host_id	\
0	2539	Clean & quiet apt home by the park	2787	
1	2595	Skylit Midtown Castle	2845	
2	3647	THE VILLAGE OF HARLEM....NEW YORK !	4632	
3	3831	Cozy Entire Floor of Brownstone	4869	
4	5022	Entire Apt: Spacious Studio/Loft by central park	7192	

```


```

	host_name	neighbourhood_group	neighbourhood	latitude	longitude
0	John	Brooklyn	Kensington	40.64749	-73.97237
1	Jennifer	Manhattan	Midtown	40.75362	-73.98377
2	Elisabeth	Manhattan	Harlem	40.80902	-73.94190
3	LisaRoxanne	Brooklyn	Clinton Hill	40.68514	-73.95976
4	Laura	Manhattan	East Harlem	40.79851	-73.94399

```


```

	room_type	price	minimum_nights	number_of_reviews
0	Private room	149	1	9
1	Entire home/apt	225	1	45
2	Private room	150	3	0
3	Entire home/apt	89	1	270
4	Entire home/apt	80	10	9

```

last_review \
0 2018-10-19
1 2019-05-21
2 NaN
3 2019-07-05
4 2018-11-19

```

	reviews_per_month	calculated_host_listings_count	availability_365
--	-------------------	--------------------------------	------------------

0	0.21	6	365
1	0.38	2	355
2	NaN	1	365
3	4.64	1	194
4	0.10	1	0

## 1. Handling Missing Data

```
print("\nMissing values before handling:")
print(df.isnull().sum())
```

```
Missing values before handling:
id                0
name              16
host_id           0
host_name         21
neighbourhood_group  0
neighbourhood     0
latitude          0
longitude         0
room_type         0
price             0
minimum_nights    0
number_of_reviews  0
last_review      10052
reviews_per_month 10052
calculated_host_listings_count  0
availability_365  0
dtype: int64
```

Impute 'reviews\_per\_month' with median and fill other missing values accordingly

```
df['reviews_per_month'].fillna(df['reviews_per_month'].median(),
                               inplace=True)
df.fillna(method='ffill', inplace=True)
```

```
C:\Users\Admin\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_9036\4187586147.py:1:
FutureWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a DataFrame or
```

Series through chained assignment using an inplace method. The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values always behaves as a copy.

For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] = df[col].method(value) instead, to perform the operation inplace on the original object.

```
df['reviews_per_month'].fillna(df['reviews_per_month'].median(),
inplace=True)
C:\Users\Admin\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_9036\4187586147.py:2:
FutureWarning: DataFrame.fillna with 'method' is deprecated and will
raise in a future version. Use obj.ffill() or obj.bfill() instead.
df.fillna(method='ffill', inplace=True)
```

## 2. Removing Duplicates

```
df.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
```

## 3. Standardization

### Convert column names to lowercase

```
df.columns = df.columns.str.lower()
```

### Standardize price to 2 decimal places

```
df['price'] = df['price'].round(2)
```

## 4. Outlier Detection and Removal

### Remove outliers based on price

```
q1 = df['price'].quantile(0.25)
q3 = df['price'].quantile(0.75)
iqr = q3 - q1
```

```
lower_bound = q1 - 1.5 * iqr  
upper_bound = q3 + 1.5 * iqr  
df = df[(df['price'] >= lower_bound) & (df['price'] <= upper_bound)]
```

## Save cleaned data to a new CSV

```
cleaned_file = 'AB_NYC_2019_cleaned.csv'  
df.to_csv(cleaned_file, index=False)  
  
print("\nData cleaning complete. Cleaned data saved as  
AB_NYC_2019_cleaned.csv")
```

```
Data cleaning complete. Cleaned data saved as AB_NYC_2019_cleaned.csv
```