# III. EDA-Data Cleaning

#### **AIM:**

- Handling missing values: detection, filling, and dropping
- Removing duplicates and unnecessary data
- Data type conversion and ensuring consistency
- Normalize data (e.g., standardization, min-max scaling).

### **PROGRAM AND OUTPUT:**

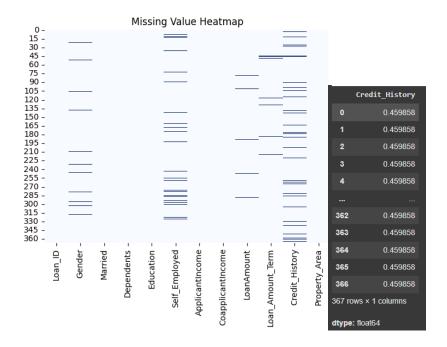
```
# Importing required libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler, StandardScaler
# Load the dataset
df = pd.read_csv('/content/test_Y3wMUE5_7gLdaTN.csv')
# Display basic information
print("Initial Data Overview:")
print(df.info())
```

```
Initial Data Overview:
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 367 entries, 0 to 366
Data columns (total 12 columns):
                       Non-Null Count Dtype
# Column
0
    Loan ID
                        367 non-null
                                        obiect
    Gender
                        356 non-null
                                        object
    Married
                       367 non-null
                                        object
    Dependents
                        357 non-null
                                        object
    Education
                        367 non-null
    Self Employed
                      344 non-null
                                        obiect
    ApplicantIncome
                       367 non-null
                                        int64
    CoapplicantIncome 367 non-null
    LoanAmount
                        362 non-null
                                        float64
    Loan_Amount_Term 361 non-null
9 Loan_wallstory 338 non-null
10 Credit_History 367 non-null
                                        float64
                                        object
dtypes: float64(3), int64(2), object(7)
memory usage: 34.5+ KB
```

#### # 1. Handling Missing Values

```
print("\nMissing Values in Each Column:\n", df.isnull().sum())
sns.heatmap(df.isnull(), cbar=False, cmap="Blues")
plt.title("Missing Value Heatmap")
plt.show()
for col in ['Gender', 'Married', 'Dependents', 'Self_Employed']:
    df[col].fillna(df[col].mode()[0])
df['LoanAmount'].fillna(df['LoanAmount'].median())
df['Loan_Amount_Term'].fillna(df['Loan_Amount_Term'].mode()[0])
df['Credit History'].fillna(df['Credit History'].mode()[0])
```

```
Missing Values in Each Column:
Loan ID
                      0
Gender
Married
Dependents
Education
                      0
Self_Employed
ApplicantIncome
CoapplicantIncome
LoanAmount
Loan_Amount_Term
Credit History
                     29
Property_Area
dtype: int64
```



#### #2. Removing Duplicates

initial rows = df.shape[0]

df.drop duplicates(inplace=True)

print(f"\nRemoved {initial rows - df.shape[0]} duplicate rows.")

Removed 0 duplicate rows.

#### #3. Data Type Conversion

# Convert 'Dependents' to numeric (replace '3+' with 3)

df['Dependents'] = df['Dependents'].replace('3+', 3).fillna(0).astype(int)

# 4. Ensuring Categorical Consistency

for col in ['Gender', 'Married', 'Education', 'Self\_Employed', 'Property\_Area']:

df[col] = df[col].str.strip().str.capitalize()

# 5. Normalization

min max scaler = MinMaxScaler()

scale\_cols = ['ApplicantIncome', 'CoapplicantIncome', 'LoanAmount']

```
df[scale_cols] = min_max_scaler.fit_transform(df[scale_cols])
scaler = StandardScaler()
df[['Credit_History']] = scaler.fit_transform(df[['Credit_History']])
# 6. Final Overview
print("\nCleaned Data Summary:")
print(df.info())
print(df.head())
```

## **RESULT:**

Thus, the program was written and executed successfully.