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).

PROCEDURE:

- 1. Import required libraries and load the dataset using pandas.
- 2. Display initial data info and check for missing values.
- 3. Handle missing values and remove duplicates in the dataset.
- 4. Convert data types, standardize categorical values, and scale numeric columns.
- 5. Show the cleaned data summary to verify the results.

PROGRAM AND OUTPUT:

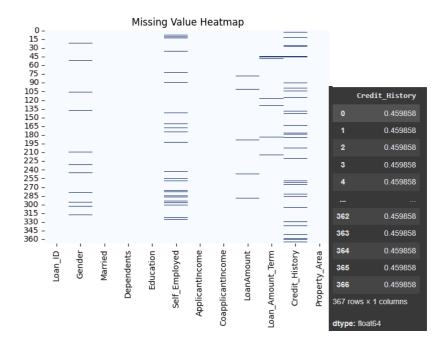
```
# Importing required libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler, StandardScaler
# Load the dataset
df = pd.read_csv('/content/test_Y3wMUE5_7gLdaTN.csv')
# Display basic information
print("Initial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

```
Initial Data Overview:
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 367 entries, 0 to 366
Data columns (total 12 columns):
# Column
                       Non-Null Count Dtype
    Loan_ID
                        367 non-null
   Gender
                       356 non-null
                                        object
                        367 non-null
    Married
                                        object
    Dependents
                        357 non-null
                                        object
    Education
                        367 non-null
                                        object
    Self_Employed
                        344 non-null
                                        object
    ApplicantIncome
                        367 non-null
                                        int64
    CoapplicantIncome 367 non-null
                                        int64
                        362 non-null
                                        float64
    LoanAmount
    Loan_Amount_Term
                        361 non-null
                                        float64
10 Credit_History
                        338 non-null
                                        float64
11 Property_Area 367 non-null dtypes: float64(3), int64(2), object(7)
                                        object
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
                       0
Education
                       0
Self_Employed
ApplicantIncome
CoapplicantIncome
LoanAmount
Loan_Amount_Term
Credit_History
Property_Area dtype: int64
                       0
```



#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.