

LO5

Prepare Data for Modeling

Objective

After attending this session, you should know

- Treating missing values
- Removing duplicates
- Concatenating and transforming
- Grouping and aggregation

Missing value in python

- By default, missing values are represented in Python with NaN

| Respondent Name | Speed of Service (1-10) | Friendliness of Staff (1-10) | Quality of Work (1-10) | Price (1-10) |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Sally | 10 | 10 | missing | 8 |
| Jim | 10 | 9 | missing | 10 |
| Rod | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| Sam | 8 | 10 | 8 | 10 |
| Jane | 10 | 4 | 10 | 6 |

Use mean to approximate the missing value

| Respondent Name | Speed of Service (1-10) | Friendliness of Staff (1-10) | Quality of Work (1-10) | Price (1-10) |
|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Sally | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8 |
| Jim | 10 | 9 | 8 | 10 |
| Rod | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 |
| Sam | 8 | 10 | 8 | 10 |
| Jane | 10 | 4 | 10 | 6 |

Missing values in python

- How to discover what's missing
- How to fill in for missing values
- How to count missing values
- How to filter out using missing values

Why remove duplicate duplicate?

- It's really important to remove duplicates from your dataset in order to
 - Preserve the dataset's accuracy
 - Avoid producing incorrect and misleading statistics.

| Name | Zip | Credit Card Number |
|-------|-------|--------------------|
| Sally | 32803 | 123456789123 |
| Sally | 32803 | 234567891234 |
| Sally | 32803 | 345678912345 |

Concatenation & Data transformation

- Useful for getting your data into the structure and order you need for analysis.
- Concatenating is simply combining data from separate sources
- Transformation is converting and reformatting data to the format that's necessary for your purposes

Subgrouping your data

- Grouping and aggregation are useful for exploring and describing your dataset in its subgroups.
- Grouping is an excellent method to use when you want to explore and understand your data and its inherent subgroups.

| Index | Fruit |
|-------|--------|
| 1 | Apple |
| 2 | Apple |
| 3 | Orange |
| 4 | Apple |
| 5 | Orange |



| Sub-Group |
|-----------|
| Apple |
| Orange |

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- You can group data, in order to
 - compare subsets
 - deduce reasons why subgroups differ the way they do
 - may only be interested in specific subgroups for your analysis. Grouping can help you identify and subset out those subgroups

Summary

- Treating missing values
- Removing duplicates
- Concatenating and transforming
- Grouping and aggregation



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