

SHETH LUJ AND SIR MV COLLEGE
Subject: Data Analysis with SAS / SPSS /R

Practical No: 8

Aim: Applying basic data cleaning functions: handling missing values using na.omit()/replace_na() in R. import dataset.

Code:

```
# R Script: Handling Missing Values (Data Cleaning)
```

```
library(dplyr)
library(tidyr) # Contains replace_na()
```

1. IMPORT DATASET

```
country_df <- read.csv("ESGCountry.csv", na.strings = c("", "NA"))
```

```
country_df <- country_df %>%
  rename(alpha_2_code = X2.alpha.code)
```

```
print("--- 1. Original Data (Selected Columns, First 6 Rows) ---")
print(head(country_df, c("Short.Name", "Region", "Income.Group", "Latest.population.census",
  "PPP.survey.year")))
```

```
print("--- Count of Missing Values per Column ---")
na_counts <- colSums(is.na(country_df))
print(na_counts[na_counts > 0])
```

2. METHOD A: REMOVE MISSING VALUES (na.omit)

```
omit_target_cols <- country_df %>%
  select(Short.Name, Region, Income.Group, Lending.category, PPP.survey.year)
```

```
clean.omit <- na.omit(omit_target_cols)
```

```
print("--- 2. Data after na.omit() ---")
print(paste("Original rows:", nrow(country_df)))
print(paste("Rows remaining:", nrow(clean.omit)))
print(head(clean.omit))
```

3. METHOD B: REPLACE MISSING VALUES (replace_na)

```
avg_census_year <-
round(mean(as.numeric(as.character(country_df$Latest.population.census)), na.rm = TRUE))
```

SHETH LUJ AND SIR MV COLLEGE
Subject: Data Analysis with SAS / SPSS /R

```

median_ppp_year <- median(country_df$PPP.survey.year, na.rm = TRUE)

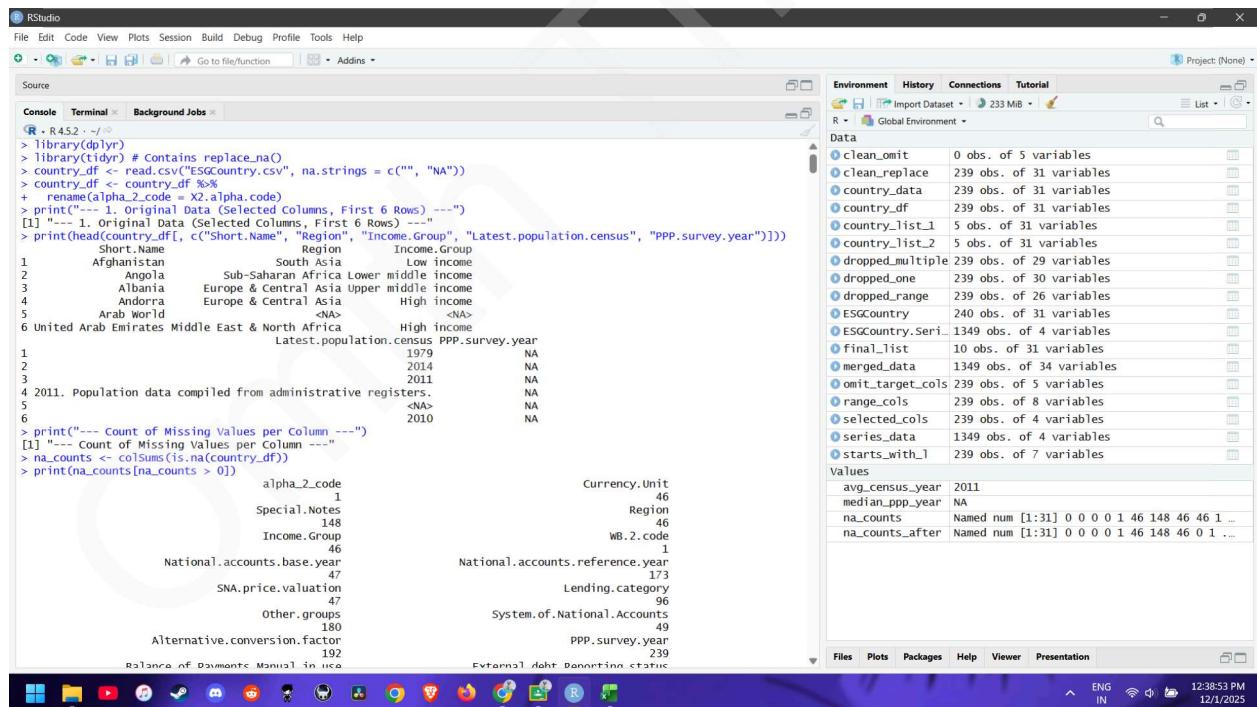
clean_replace <- country_df %>%
  replace_na(list(
    Income.Group = "Not Classified",
    Latest.population.census = as.character(avg_census_year),
    PPP.survey.year = median_ppp_year
  ))

print("--- 3. Data after replace_na() ---")
print(clean_replace[is.na(country_df$Income.Group) | is.na(country_df$PPP.survey.year),
  c("Short.Name", "Income.Group", "Latest.population.census", "PPP.survey.year")])
print(head(clean_replace[, c("Short.Name", "Income.Group", "Latest.population.census",
  "PPP.survey.year")])))

print("--- Remaining NAs after replacement ---")
na_counts_after <- colSums(is.na(clean_replace))
print(na_counts_after[c("Income.Group", "Latest.population.census", "PPP.survey.year")])

```

Output:



The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following details:

- Console:** Displays the R session history, including code execution and output.
- Environment:** Shows the current environment variables and their values.
- Global Environment:** Shows the global environment variables and their values.
- File Bar:** Includes File, Edit, Code, View, Plots, Session, Build, Debug, Profile, Tools, Help, and Addins.
- Toolbar:** Includes icons for file operations like Open, Save, Print, and Run.
- Bottom Status Bar:** Shows the date and time (12/1/2025, 12:38:53 PM), system status (ENG IN), and R version (R 4.5.2).

```

R - R 4.5.2 - ~/r
> library(dplyr)
> library(tidyverse) # Contains replace_na()
> country_df <- read.csv("ESGCountry.csv", na.strings = c("", "NA"))
> country_df <- country_df %>%
+   rename(alpha_2_code = X2.alpha.code)
> print("---- Original Data (Selected Columns, First 6 Rows) ----")
> print(head(country_df[, c("Short.Name", "Region", "Income.Group", "Latest.population.census", "PPP.survey.year")]))
#> 
#> #>   Short.Name      Region Income.Group
#> 1 Afghanistan South Asia Low income
#> 2 Angola Sub-Saharan Africa Lower middle income
#> 3 Albania Europe & Central Asia Upper middle income
#> 4 Andorra Europe & Central Asia High income
#> 5 Arab World <NA> <NA>
#> 6 United Arab Emirates Middle East & North Africa High income
#> 
#> #>   Latest.population.census PPP.survey.year
#> 1 1979 NA
#> 2 2014 NA
#> 3 2011 NA
#> 4 2011 Population data compiled from administrative registers.
#> 5 <NA> NA
#> 6 2010 NA
#> 
#> print("---- Count of Missing Values per Column ----")
#> [1] "---- Count of Missing Values per Column ----"
#> na_counts <- colSums(is.na(country_df))
#> print(na_counts[na_counts > 0])
#> 
#> alpha_2_code          1
#> Special.Notes         46
#> Income.Group          46
#> National.accounts.base.year 46
#> SNA.price.valuation  47
#> Other.groups          47
#> Alternative.conversion.factor 180
#> National.accounts.reference.year 173
#> Lending.category     96
#> System.of.National.Accounts 49
#> PPP.survey.year       239
#> 
#> avg.census.year      2011
#> median_ppp_year      NA
#> na_counts             Named num [1:31] 0 0 0 0 1 46 148 46 46 1 ...
#> na_counts_after        Named num [1:31] 0 0 0 0 1 46 148 46 46 0 1 ...

```

SHETH LUJ AND SIR MV COLLEGE
Subject: Data Analysis with SAS / SPSS / R

The screenshot shows an RStudio interface with the following details:

- File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help**
- Addins** dropdown menu is open.
- Source** tab is selected.
- Console** tab is active, displaying R code and its output. The code involves data cleaning and summarization, including handling missing values and calculating average census years.
- Background Jobs** tab is visible.
- R 4.5.2 - ~/** indicates the current R version and working directory.
- 239** is displayed above the code output.
- Environment** pane on the right lists global variables and their characteristics (e.g., `clean.omit` is 0 obs. of 5 variables).
- History**, **Connections**, and **Tutorial** tabs are also present in the Environment pane.
- Project (None)** is listed under the Environment pane.
- Imports** section in the Environment pane shows `Import Dataset` (233 MB) and `Global Environment`.
- Files Plots Packages Help Viewer Presentation** are the bottom navigation tabs.
- System tray icons** are visible at the bottom.
- 12:40:32 PM** and **12/1/2023** are shown in the bottom right corner.

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following details:

- File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help**
- Addins** dropdown menu
- Source** tab
- Console** tab (selected): Displays a data frame with 44 rows and 3 columns. The columns are Country, Income Group, and Income Level. The data includes countries like Andorra, Arab World, United Arab Emirates, Argentina, Armenia, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Burundi, Belgium, Benin, Burkina Faso, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Bahrain, The Gambia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Barbados, Brunei, Bhutan, Botswana, Central African Republic, Canada, Central Europe and the Baltics, Switzerland, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cameroon, Dem. Rep., Congo, Colombia, Comoros, Cabo Verde, Costa Rica, and Caribbean small states. The 'Income Group' column has values like 'High income', 'Upper middle income', 'Lower middle income', and 'Not Classified'. The 'Income Level' column has values like 'High income', 'Low income', and '...'. Row 44 shows 'caribbean small states' with 'Not Classified' in both columns.
- Background Jobs** tab
- Environment** tab (selected): Shows the global environment with 23 objects. Objects include clean_omit, clean_replace, country_data, country_df, country_list_1, country_list_2, dropped_multiple, dropped_one, dropped_range, ESGCountry, ESGCountry.Seri..., final_list, merged_data, omit_target_cols, range_cols, selected_cols, series_data, and starts_with_l. Each object is listed with its type and size.
- History**, **Connections**, and **Tutorial** tabs
- Data** tab
- Import Dataset** button (233 MB)
- Project**: (None)
- Files Plots Packages Help Viewer Presentation** menu
- IN** status bar
- 12/1/2025 12:40:41 PM** timestamp

SHETH LUJ AND SIR MV COLLEGE
Subject: Data Analysis with SAS / SPSS /R

```

40 Colombia Upper middle income
41 Comoros Lower middle income
42 Cabo Verde Lower middle income
43 Costa Rica Upper middle income
44 Caribbean small states Not Classified
45 Cuba Upper middle income
46 Cyprus High income
47 Czech Republic High income
48 Germany High income
49 Djibouti Lower middle income
50 Dominican Republic Upper middle income
51 Denmark High income
52 Dominican Republic Upper middle income
53 Algeria Lower middle income
54 East Asia & Pacific (excluding high income) Not Classified
55 Early-demographic dividend Not Classified
56 East Asia & Pacific Not Classified
57 Europe & Central Asia (excluding high income) Not Classified
58 Europe & Central Asia Not Classified
59 Ecuador Upper middle income
60 Egypt Lower middle income
61 Euro area Not Classified
62 Eritrea Low income
63 Spain High income
64 Estonia High income
65 Ethiopia Low income
66 European Union Not Classified
67 Fragile and conflict affected situations Not Classified
68 Finland High income
69 Fiji Upper middle income
70 France High income
71 Micronesia Lower middle income
72 Gabon Upper middle income
73 United Kingdom High income
74 Georgia Upper middle income
75 Ghana Lower middle income
76 Guinea Low income
77 The Gambia Low income
78 Guinea-Bissau Low income
79 Equatorial Guinea Upper middle income
...

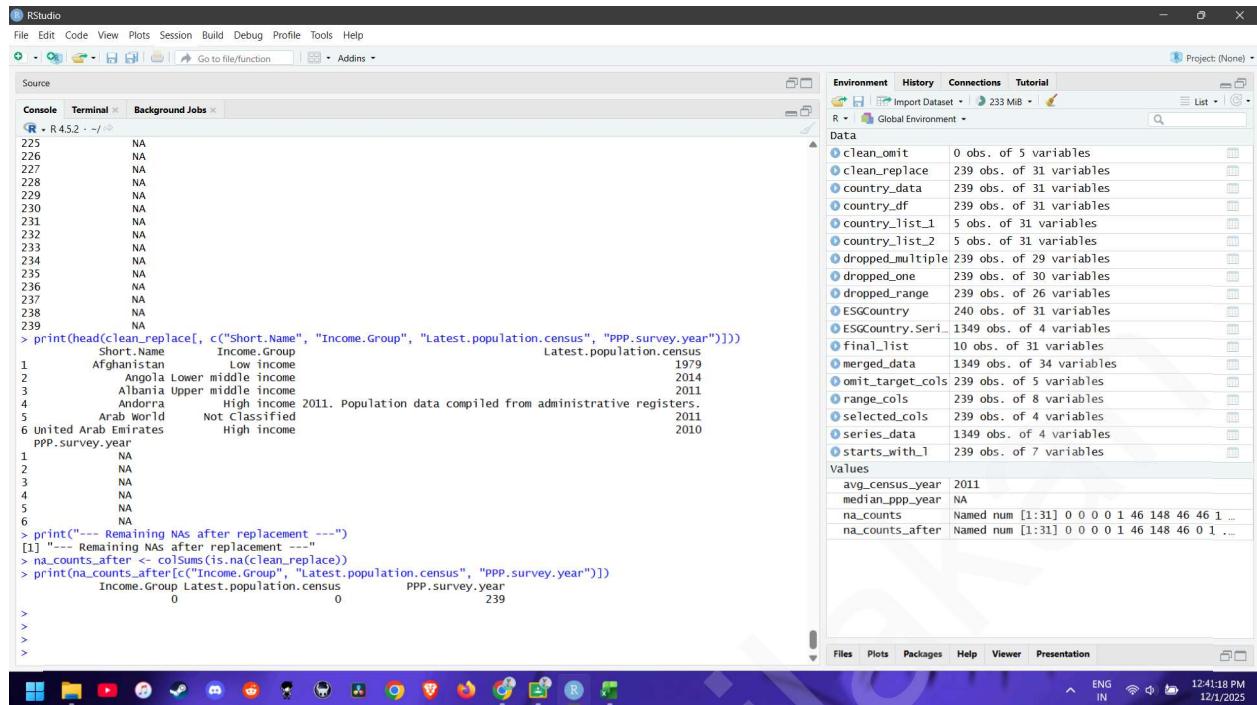
```

```

163 OECD members Not Classified
164 Oman High income
165 other small states Not Classified
166 Pakistan Lower middle income
167 Panama High income
168 Peru Upper middle income
169 Philippines Lower middle income
170 Portugal High income
171 Papua New Guinea Lower middle income
172 Poland High income
173 Pre-demographic dividend Not Classified
174 Dem. People's Rep. Korea Low income
175 Portugal High income
176 Paraguay Upper middle income
177 Pacific island small states Not Classified
178 Post-demographic dividend Not Classified
179 Qatar High income
180 Romania High income
181 Russia Upper middle income
182 Rwanda Low income
183 South Asia Not Classified
184 Saudi Arabia High income
185 Sudan Low income
186 Somalia Lower middle income
187 Singapore High income
188 Solomon Islands Lower middle income
189 Sierra Leone Low income
190 El Salvador Lower middle income
191 San Marino High income
192 Somalia Low income
193 Serbia Upper middle income
194 Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding high income) Not Classified
195 South Sudan Low income
196 Sub-Saharan Africa Not Classified
197 Small states Not Classified
198 São Tomé and Príncipe Lower middle income
199 Suriname Upper middle income
200 Slovak Republic High income
201 Slovenia High income
202 Sweden High income
...

```

SHETH LUJ AND SIR MV COLLEGE
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The screenshot shows the RStudio interface. The left pane displays the R console output:

```
R > print(head(clean_replace[, c("Short.Name", "Income.Group", "Latest.population.census", "PPP.survey.year")]))  
  Short.Name Income.Group Latest.population.census  
1 Afghanistan Low income 1979  
2 Angola Lower middle income 2014  
3 Albania Upper middle income 2011  
4 Andorra High income 2011. Population data compiled from administrative registers.  
5 Arab world Not Classified 2011  
6 United Arab Emirates High income 2010  
PPP.survey.year  
1 NA  
2 NA  
3 NA  
4 NA  
5 NA  
6 NA  
> print("---- Remaining NAs after replacement ----")  
[1] "---- Remaining NAs after replacement ----"  
> na_counts_after <- colSums(is.na(clean_replace))  
> print(na_counts_after[c("Income.Group", "Latest.population.census", "PPP.survey.year")])  
Income.Group Latest.population.census PPP.survey.year  
0 0 239
```

The right pane shows the RStudio environment pane with various objects listed:

- clean.omit: 0 obs. of 5 variables
- clean_replace: 239 obs. of 31 variables
- country_data: 239 obs. of 31 variables
- country_df: 239 obs. of 31 variables
- country_list_1: 5 obs. of 31 variables
- country_list_2: 5 obs. of 31 variables
- dropped_multiple: 239 obs. of 29 variables
- dropped_one: 239 obs. of 30 variables
- dropped_range: 239 obs. of 26 variables
- ESCCountry: 240 obs. of 31 variables
- ESGCountry.Seri...: 1349 obs. of 4 variables
- final_list: 10 obs. of 31 variables
- merged_data: 1349 obs. of 34 variables
- omit_target_cols: 239 obs. of 5 variables
- range_cols: 239 obs. of 8 variables
- selected_cols: 239 obs. of 4 variables
- series_data: 1349 obs. of 4 variables
- starts_with_l: 239 obs. of 7 variables

Values:

- avg_census_year: 2011
- median_ppp_year: NA
- na_counts: Named num [1:31] 0 0 0 0 1 46 148 46 46 1 ...
- na_counts_after: Named num [1:31] 0 0 0 0 1 46 148 46 46 1 ...