

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)

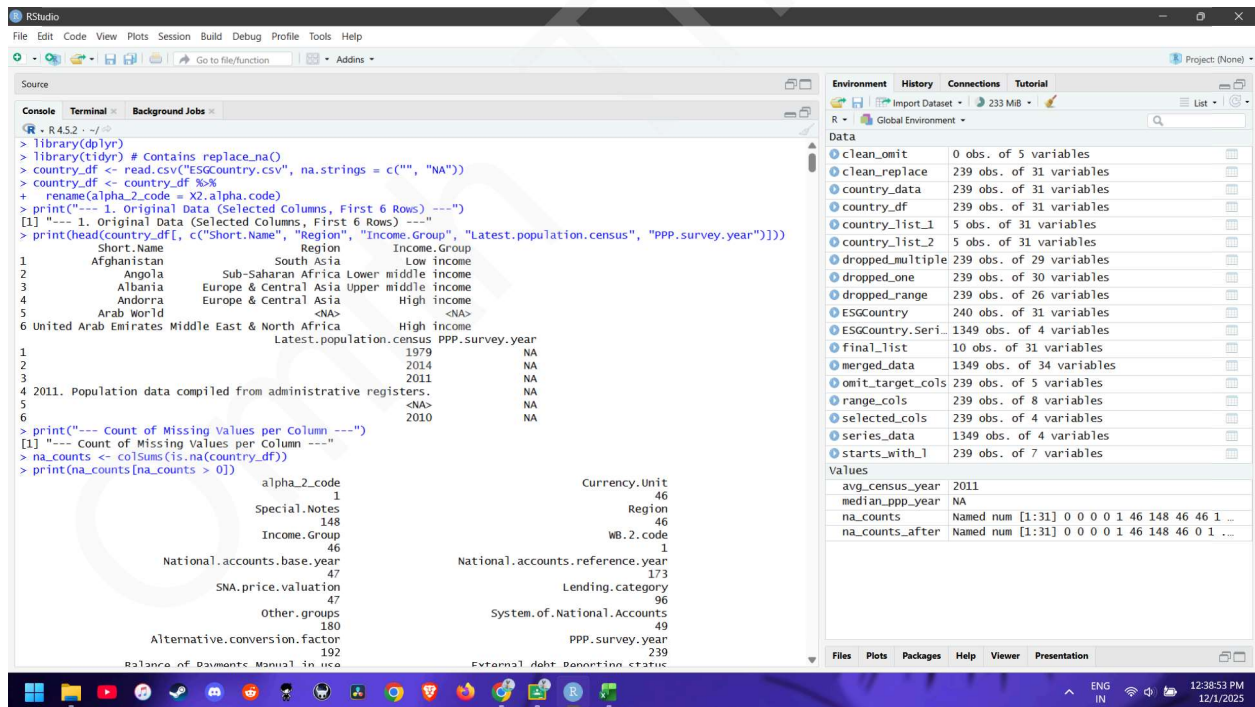
```
avg_census_year <-  
round(mean(as.numeric(as.character(country_df$Latest.population.census))), na.rm = TRUE))
```

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```
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 displays the RStudio interface. The console pane on the left shows the execution of the R code, including the loading of the 'dplyr' and 'tidyr' libraries, reading the 'ESGcountry.csv' file, and performing data cleaning operations. The output includes a head view of the 'country_df' data frame and the 'na_counts' vector. The environment pane on the right shows the objects created in the global environment, including 'clean_replace' and 'na_counts_after'.

```
> library(dplyr)  
> library(tidyr) # 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("--- 1. Original Data (Selected Columns, First 6 Rows) ---")  
[1] "--- 1. Original Data (Selected Columns, First 6 Rows) ---"  
> print(head(country_df[, c("Short.Name", "Region", "Income.Group", "Latest.population.census", "PPP.survey.year")]))  
# A tibble: 6 x 5  
#   Short.Name Region Income.Group Latest.population.census PPP.survey.year  
#   <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr> <dbl>  
1 Afghanistan South Asia Low income 1979 NA  
2 Angola Sub-Saharan Africa Lower middle income 2014 NA  
3 Albania Europe & Central Asia Upper middle income 2011 NA  
4 Andorra Europe & Central Asia High income <NA> NA  
5 Arab World <NA> <NA> 2010 NA  
6 United Arab Emirates Middle East & North Africa High income 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])  
# A tibble: 1 x 5  
#   alpha_2_code Currency.Unit Region WB.2.code National.accounts.reference.year  
#   <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr> <dbl>  
1 1 46 46 1 173  
#   SNA.price.valuation Lending.category System.of.National.Accounts PPP.survey.year  
#   <dbl> <chr> <chr> <dbl>  
1 47 96 49 239  
#   Alternative.conversion.factor  
#   <dbl>  
1 192  
#   Balance of Payments Manual in use External debt denoting static
```

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The image displays two screenshots of the RStudio interface, showing the execution of R code and the resulting data environment.

Top Screenshot:

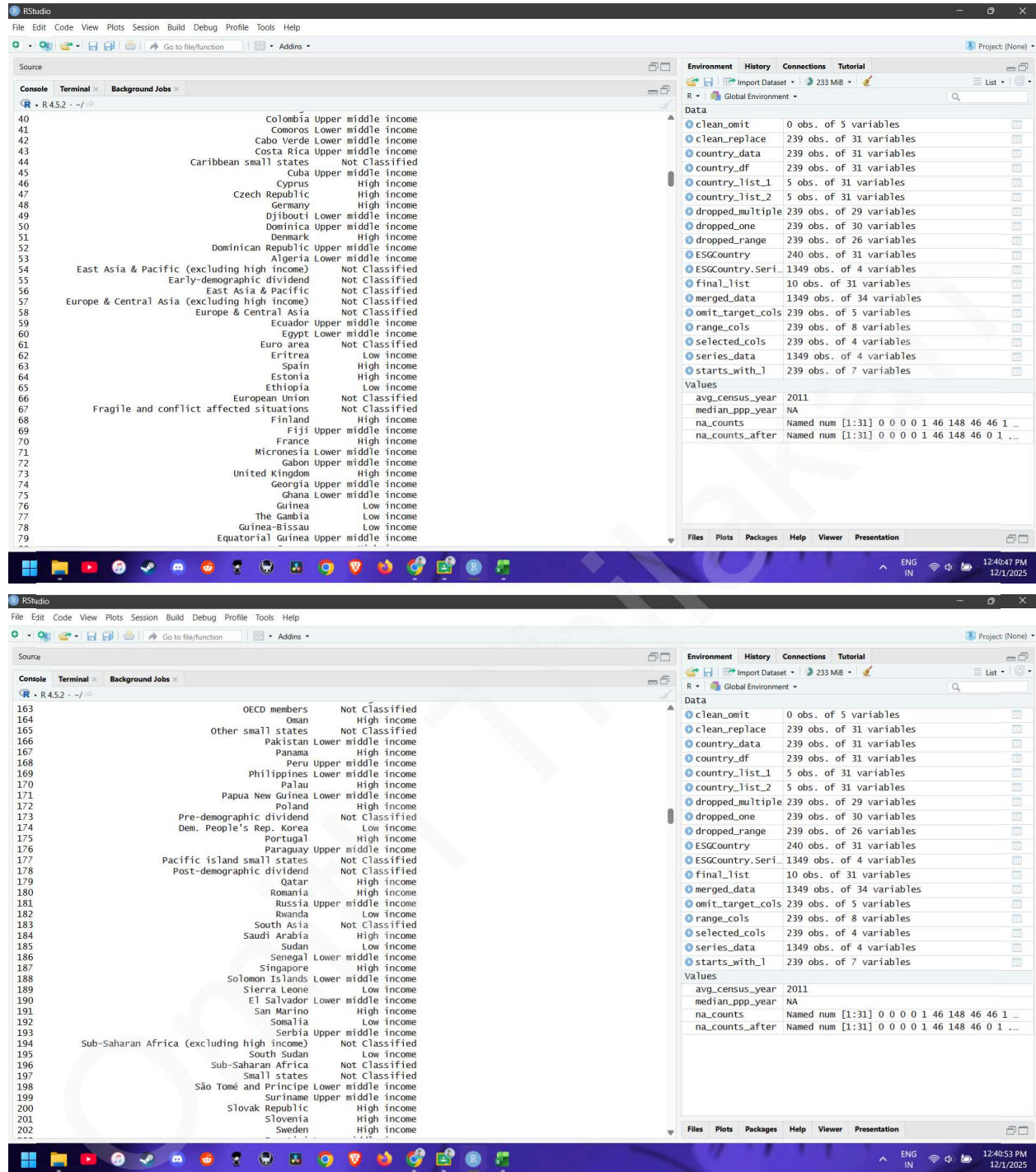
- Console:** Shows the execution of R code. The code includes:
 - `omit_target_cols <- country_df %>%`
 - `select(Short.Name, Region, Income.Group, Lending.category, PPP.survey.year)`
 - `clean_omit <- na.omit(omit_target_cols)`
 - `print(paste("Original rows:", nrow(country_df)))`
 - `print(paste("Rows remaining:", nrow(clean_omit)))`
 - `print(head(clean_omit))`
 - `avg_census_year <- round(mean(as.numeric(as.character(country_df$Latest.population.census))), na.rm = TRUE))`
 - `median_ppp_year <- median(country_df$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(head(clean_replace))`
 - `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")])`
- Environment:** Shows the data environment with variables like `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_1`.

Bottom Screenshot:

- Console:** Shows the execution of R code. The code includes:
 - `print(head(clean_replace))`
 - `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")])`
- Environment:** Shows the data environment with variables like `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_1`.

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The screenshot displays the RStudio environment with the following components:

- Source Editor:** Contains R code for data cleaning and summarization. The code includes comments and function calls like `print(head(clean_replace[, c("Short.Name", "Income.Group", "Latest.population.census", "PPP.survey.year")]))`.
- Console:** Shows the output of the R code, including a head of the `clean_replace` data frame and the results of `colSums(is.na(clean_replace))`.
- Environment:** Lists the objects in the R environment, such as `clean_omit`, `clean_replace`, `country_data`, and `country_df`.
- Values:** Displays the values of the selected object, showing a summary of the data.

```
> 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
```