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# Data Cleaning and EDA using python

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# Case Study

Perform EDA and initial Cleaning on the dataset provided.  
Justify all choices and produce a document to be handed over to the modeling team that includes all plots, charts and deletions.

# Steps Taken to Clean Data

After reading the csv file into a dataframe.

Using `df =`

```
pd.read_csv('/content/raw_house_data.csv')

```

I had 5000 rows and 16 columns

→ **Checked for duplicates**

```
df.duplicated().sum() "returned 0"
```

→ **Viewed the Datatypes of the Dataset**

```
df.dtypes
```

# Nulls in Dataset

I checked for the count of null values in all columns.

→ **`df.isnull().sum()`**

This code gave me this output which show the count of records/rows with null values based on the columns in the dataset.

## Nulls in Dataset cont'd

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	0
MLS	0
sold_price	0
zipcode	0
longitude	0
latitude	0
lot_acres	10
taxes	0
year_built	0
bedrooms	0
bathrooms	6
sqrt_ft	56
garage	7
kitchen_features	33
fireplaces	0
floor_covering	1
HOA	562

# Remove rows with Lot\_acres as null

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- Return indexes of Lot\_acres columns with null / NaN values

```
vals = [np.NaN]
mask = df["lot_acres"].isin(vals)
df[mask].index
```

- this removes all records/rows with null value in the Lot\_acres column. (This is because the Lot\_Acres column is not consistent with the Data) 10 records affected (4990)

```
df = df.drop(df.index[df[mask].index],
axis=0)
```

## Update all columns having null values



Updating some few

Columns[Garage,fireplaces,HOA,Kitchen\_Features,Floor\_Covering] with 0 / "Nothing" where the value is null or empty

```
df["garage"] = df["garage"].fillna(0)
df["HOA"] = df["HOA"].fillna(0)
df["fireplaces"] =
df["fireplaces"].replace(" ", 0)
```



updating Kitchen\_features and Floor\_covering to Nothing where value is null

```
df["kitchen_features"] =
df["kitchen_features"].replace(np.NaN,
"Nothing")
df["floor_covering"] =
df["floor_covering"].replace(np.NaN,
"Nothing")
df
```

## Updating bathroom column with values

### → Fixing null / empty values for the bathroom column

```
zeroBathrooms =  
df[df["bathrooms"].isnull()]  
#The immediate code snippet assigns  
the columns with null values for  
bathrooms to variable zeroBathrooms  
zeroBathrooms  
zBathrmsIndex = zeroBathrooms.index  
#The index of the columns is stored in  
a variable so that the records can be  
accessible using their indexes  
zBathrmsIndex
```



## Updating bathroom column with values (Cont'd)

→ Run a loop to fill the null values of the bathroom columns

```
for i in zBathrmsIndex:
    bathVals = df[(df["bedrooms"] ==
df.loc[i,
"bedrooms"])]["bathrooms"].mode()
# for every record the mode for
bathrooms that have the same number of
bedrooms is assigned to a variable
bathVals = bathVals["bathrooms"]
# The bathroom column of the bathVals
dataframe is assigned to the variable
df.loc[i, "bathrooms"] = bathVals[0]
# The value of bathVals is assigned to
the respective bathroom columns of the
indexes
print(df.loc[i, "bathrooms"]) # The
update values are printed out.
```

## Updating Sqrt\_ft column with values



### Fixing null / empty values for the Sqrt\_ft column

```
nSqrft = df[df["sqrt_ft"].isnull()]  
#The immediate code snippet assigns  
the columns with null values for  
bathrooms to variable nSqrft  
nSqrft  
nSqrftIndex = nSqrft.index  
#The index of the columns is stored in  
a variable so that the records can be  
accessible using their indexes  
nSqrftIndex
```

## Updating Sqrt\_Ft column with values (Cont'd)

→ Run a loop to fill the null values of the Sqrt\_ft columns

```
for i in nSqrftIndex:
    sqrtftVals = df[(df["bedrooms"]
== df.loc[i,
"bedrooms"])]["sqrt_ft"].mean() // 1
# for every record the mean for
sqrt_ft that have the same number of
bedrooms is assigned to a variable
sqrtftVals = sqrtftVals["sqrt_ft"]
# The sqrt_ft column of the sqrtftVals
dataframe is assigned to the variable
df.loc[i, "sqrt_ft"] = sqrtftVals #
The value of sqrtftVals is assigned to
the respective sqrt_ft columns of the
indexes
print(sqrtftVals) # The value of
sqrtftVals is assigned to the
respective sqrt_ft columns of the
indexes
```

## Aggregation and Renaming Columns

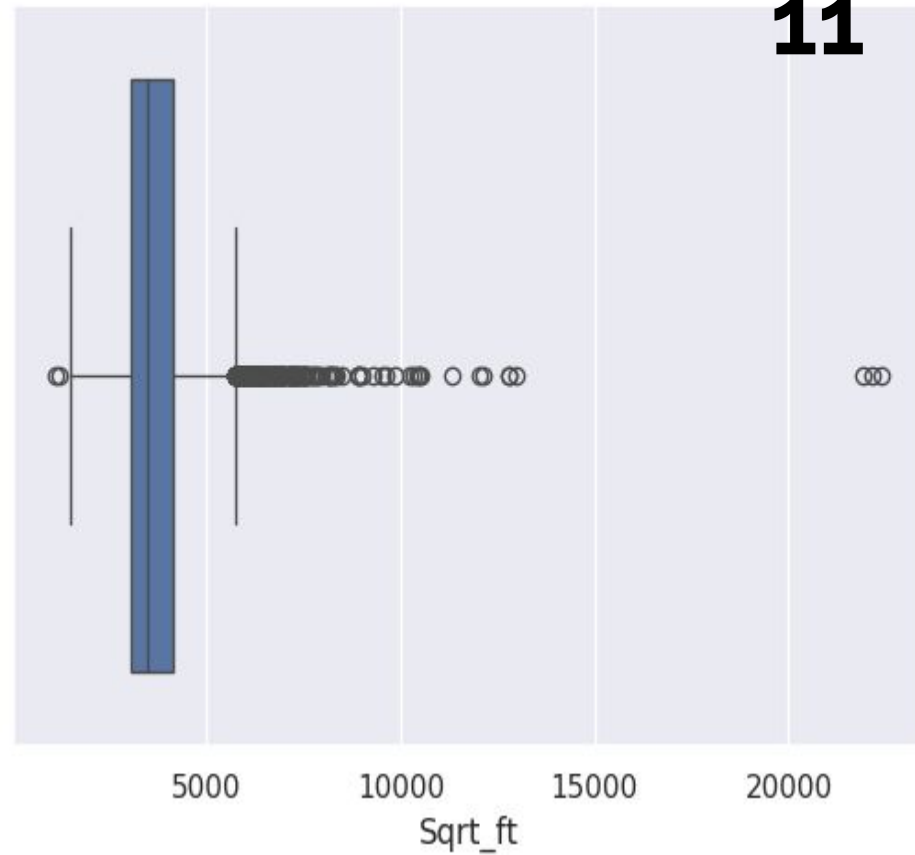
### → Run aggregations on the dataframe

```
df.describe()
```

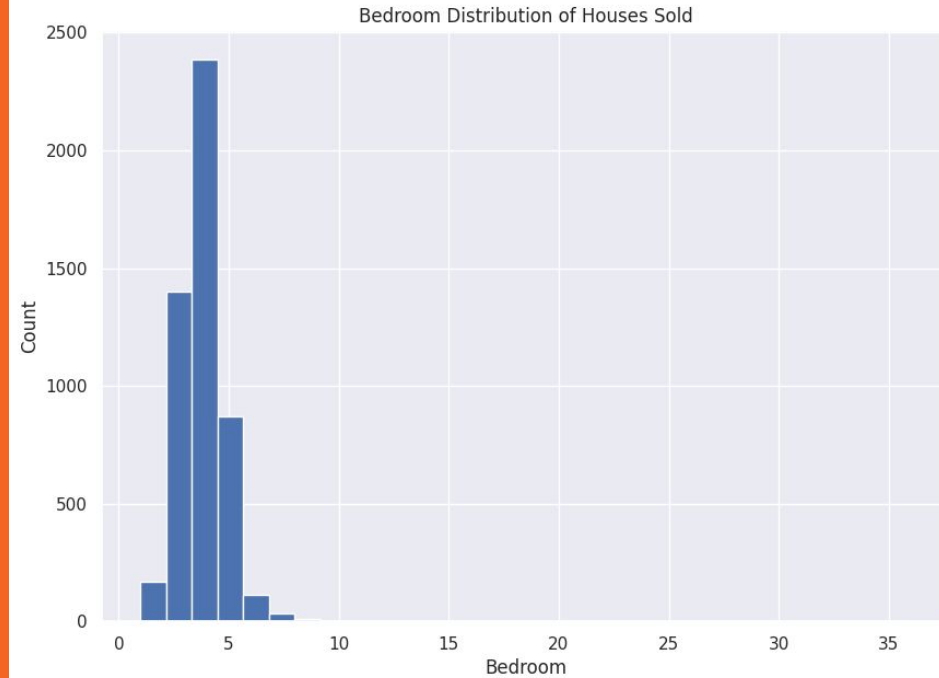
```
#Renaming columns
```

```
df = df.rename(columns={'sold_price' :  
'Sold_Price', 'zipcode' : 'Zipcode',  
'longitutde' : 'Longitutde',  
'latitude' : 'Latitude', 'lot_acres' :  
'Lot_Acres', 'taxes' : 'Taxes',  
'year_built': 'Year_Built', 'bedrooms'  
: 'Bedrooms', 'bathrooms' :  
'Bathrooms', 'sqrt_ft' : 'Sqrt_ft',  
'garage' : 'Garage',  
'kitchen_features' :  
'Kitchen_Features', 'fireplaces' :  
'Fireplaces', 'floor_covering' :  
'Floor_Covering'})
```

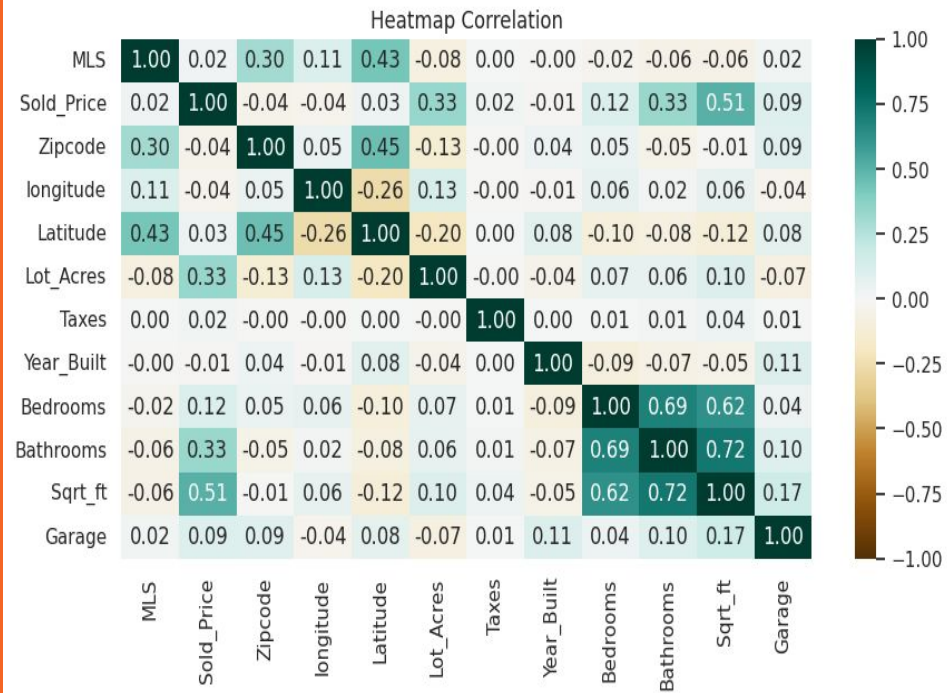
```
sns.boxplot(x=df["Zipcode"])
```



```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))  
plt.hist(df['Bedrooms'], bins=30)  
plt.title('Bedroom Distribution of Houses Sold')  
plt.xlabel('Bedroom')  
plt.ylabel('Count')
```

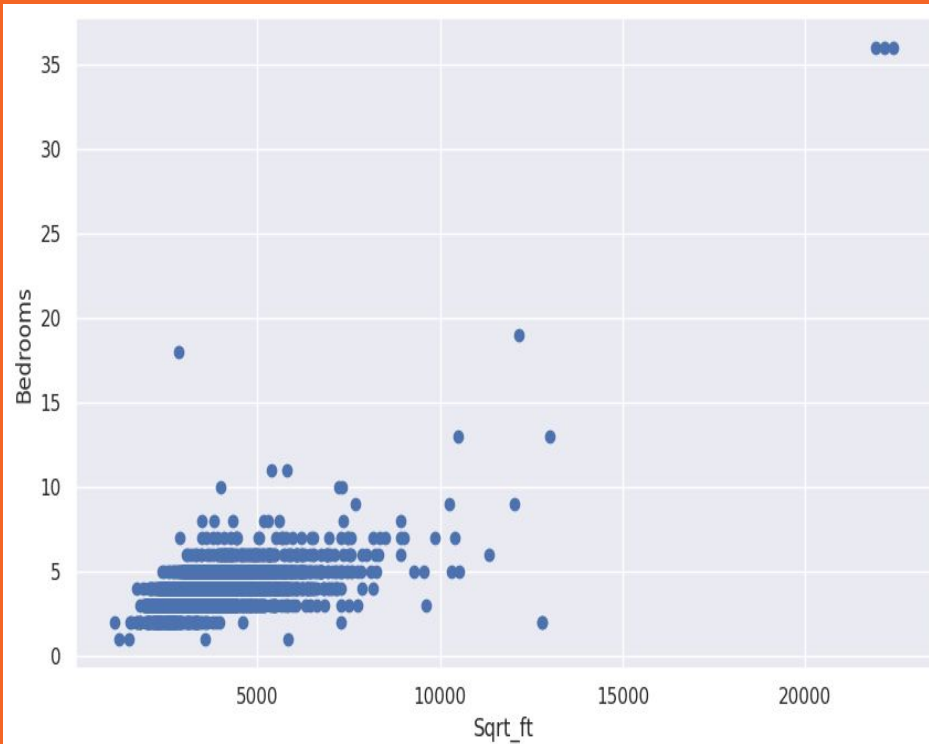


```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,7))
plt.hist(df['Bedrooms'], bins=30)
plt.title('Bedroom Distribution of Houses Sold')
plt.xlabel('Bedroom')
plt.ylabel('Count')
```



Created a scatter plot using Matplotlib to visualize the relationship between the two variables `Sqrt\_ft` (presumably the square footage of properties) and `Bedrooms` (the number of bedrooms).

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 6))# figure
with dimensions and subplots
ax.scatter(df['Sqrt_ft'], df['Bedrooms'])
#scatter plot is created
plt.title('Bedroom Distribution of Houses Sold')
ax.set_xlabel('Sqrt_ft') label set for x-axis
ax.set_ylabel('Bedrooms') label set for y-axis
```





THANK YOU