Lab Assignment-17.1

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TASK1:

Task: Clean raw social media posts dataset. Instructions:

- Remove stopwords, punctuation, and special symbols from post text.
- Handle missing values in likes and shares columns.
- Convert timestamp to datetime and extract features (hour, weekday).
- Detect and remove spam/duplicate posts.

PROMPT:

"You are a data scientist. Given a raw dataset of social media posts, write a Python script to clean and preprocess the data. The script should perform the following tasks: remove stopwords and punctuation from the post text, handle missing numerical values for 'likes' and 'shares' by filling them with zero, convert the string timestamp into a proper datetime object, extract the hour and weekday from the timestamp, and finally, remove any duplicate posts based on the cleaned text content. Display the original and the final cleaned DataFrame."

CODE:

17.1.py > ...

```python
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import re
import nltk
from nltk.corpus import stopwords
from nltk.tokenize import word_tokenize

# --- Setup: Download NLTK data (only needs to be done once) ---
try:
    stopwords.words('english')
except LookupError:
    print("Downloading NLTK data...")
    nltk.download('stopwords')
    nltk.download('punkt')

# --- 1. Create a Sample Raw Dataset ---
# This simulates the raw data you would receive.
raw_data = {
    'post_id': [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8],
    'text': [
        'Just had the BEST #coffee in town! ☕ So good.',
        'Check out this amazing deal!! visit spam-link.com',
        'Feeling tired today... need more sleep.',
        'Just had the BEST #coffee in town! ☕ So good.', # Duplicate post
        'What a beautiful sunset! 🌅 #nature',
        'Big news coming tomorrow, stay tuned!',
        'Check out this amazing deal!! visit spam-link.com', # Spam/Duplicate
        'Another post about nothing important.'
    ],
    'likes': [150, 5, 25, 145, 300, 75, np.nan, 10],
    'shares': [20, 1, 3, 18, 45, np.nan, 0, 2],
```

17.1.py > ...

```python
    'timestamp': [
        '2023-10-26 09:15:00', '2023-10-26 10:00:00',
        '2023-10-26 14:30:00', '2023-10-26 09:18:00', # Close to original
        '2023-10-27 18:45:00', '2023-10-27 20:00:00',
        '2023-10-28 11:00:00', '2023-10-28 12:00:00'
    ]
}
df = pd.DataFrame(raw_data)

# --- 2. Define Cleaning Functions ---

def clean_text(text):
    """
    Removes stopwords, punctuation, and special symbols from a string.
    """
    # Convert to lowercase
    text = text.lower()
    # Remove punctuation, numbers, and special symbols
    text = re.sub(r'[^a-z\s]', '', text)
    # Tokenize the text
    tokens = word_tokenize(text)
    # Remove stopwords
    stop_words = set(stopwords.words('english'))
    filtered_tokens = [word for word in tokens if word not in stop_words]
    # Join words back to a single string
    return ' '.join(filtered_tokens)

# --- 3. Apply Cleaning and Feature Engineering ---

# Create a copy to preserve the original DataFrame for comparison
cleaned_df = df.copy()
```

```python

# a. Clean the 'text' column
cleaned_df['cleaned_text'] = cleaned_df['text'].apply(clean_text)

# b. Handle missing values in 'likes' and 'shares'
# We fill with 0 and convert to integer type for consistency.
cleaned_df['likes'] = cleaned_df['likes'].fillna(0).astype(int)
cleaned_df['shares'] = cleaned_df['shares'].fillna(0).astype(int)

# c. Convert timestamp and extract features
cleaned_df['timestamp'] = pd.to_datetime(cleaned_df['timestamp'])
cleaned_df['hour'] = cleaned_df['timestamp'].dt.hour
cleaned_df['weekday'] = cleaned_df['timestamp'].dt.day_name()

# d. Detect and remove spam/duplicate posts
# We use 'cleaned_text' to find duplicates regardless of original punctuation/casing.
# 'keep="first"' ensures we keep the first occurrence of a post.
cleaned_df.drop_duplicates(subset=['cleaned_text'], keep='first', inplace=True)

# --- 4. Display Results ---

print("--- Original Raw Dataset ---")
print(df)
print("\n" + "="*50 + "\n")
print("--- Final Cleaned Dataset ---")
# Reordering columns for better readability
final_cols = [
    'post_id', 'cleaned_text', 'likes', 'shares',
    'timestamp', 'hour', 'weekday', 'text'
]
print(cleaned_df[final_cols].reset_index(drop=True))
```

OUTPUT:

```
PS C:\Users\DELL\Desktop\vs code\.vscode> & C:/Users/DELL/AppData/Local/anaconda3/python.exe "c:/Users/
DELL/Desktop/vs code/.vscode/social_media_cleaner.py"
--- Original Raw Dataset ---
   post_id            timestamp                                  post_text  likes  shares
0        1  2023-10-26 08:30:00         Just had an amazing breakfast! 🌟#foodie  150.0    20.0
1        2  2023-10-26 09:15:00  This is a great article on AI: http://example....  200.0    45.0
2        3  2023-10-26 10:00:00            Feeling tired today... need coffee ☕    75.0     NaN

3        4  2023-10-26 11:00:00                !!! BUY NOW, limited offer !!!   10.0     1.0
4        5  2023-10-26 12:45:00         Just had an amazing breakfast! 🌟#foodie  120.0    15.0
5        6  2023-10-26 14:20:00        What a game last night! Simply incredible.  300.0    80.0
6        7  2023-10-27 15:00:00     Working on a new project. It is very exciting.    NaN    25.0
7        8  2023-10-27 16:00:00               Another spam post with free money    5.0     0.0

==================================================

c:\Users\DELL\Desktop\vs code\.vscode\social_media_cleaner.py:48: FutureWarning: A value is trying to b
e set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment using an inplace method.
The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate ob
ject on which we are setting values always behaves as a copy.

For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try using 'df.method({col: value}, inpla
ce=True)' or df[col] = df[col].method(value) instead, to perform the operation inplace on the original
object.


  cleaned_df[col].fillna(median_val, inplace=True)
c:\Users\DELL\Desktop\vs code\.vscode\social_media_cleaner.py:48: FutureWarning: A value is trying to b
e set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment using an inplace method.
The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate ob
ject on which we are setting values always behaves as a copy.
```

OBSERVATION:

- **Text Cleaning:** The `cleaned_text` column is now normalized. Punctuation, symbols (like '☕'), hashtags, and common English "stopwords" (like 'had', 'the', 'in') have been removed. This makes the text suitable for analysis like topic modeling or sentiment analysis.
- **Missing Values:** The `NaN` values in `likes` (post 7) and `shares` (post 6) have been successfully replaced with `0`, and the columns are now of integer type. This is a common and safe assumption for engagement metrics.
- **Feature Extraction:** The `timestamp` column was converted from a string to a `datetime` object, which enabled the extraction of the `hour` and `weekday` columns. These new features are very useful for analyzing engagement patterns (e.g., "Do posts on Fridays get more likes?").
- **Duplicate Removal:** Post with `post_id` 4 and 7 were removed.
  - Post 4 was a direct duplicate of post 1, and since its `cleaned_text` was identical, `drop_duplicates` removed it.
  - Post 7 was identified as a duplicate of post 2 beca
    their text content became identical after cleanin
    effectively treating it as spam. The `keep='first'` argument ensured that the first occurrence (pos
    and 2) was retained.

TASK2:

Task: Preprocess a stock market dataset. Instructions:

- Handle missing values in closing_price and volume.

- Create lag features (1-day, 7-day returns).

- Normalize volume column using log-scaling.

- Detect outliers in closing_price using IQR method

PROMPT:

"You are a data engineer tasked with preparing a raw stock market dataset for time-series forecasting. Write a Python script using pandas to perform the following preprocessing steps: first, handle missing values in the 'closing_price' column by forward-filling and then backward-filling, and fill missing 'volume' values with zero. Next, create two new features: '1_day_return' and '7_day_return', representing the percentage change in closing price over one and seven days, respectively. Then, normalize the 'volume' column using a log-transformation (specifically, `log1p` to handle zero values). Finally, detect and mark outliers in the 'closing_price' column using the Interquartile Range (IQR) method, creating a boolean column 'is_price_outlier'. Display the original and the fully preprocessed DataFrame."

CODE:

17.1.py > ...

```python
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# --- 1. Create a Sample Raw Stock Market Dataset ---
# Simulate raw historical stock data with missing values and potential outliers
np.random.seed(42)  # for reproducibility

dates = pd.date_range(start='2023-01-01', periods=30, freq='D')
closing_prices = np.random.normal(loc=100, scale=5, size=30)
volumes = np.random.randint(100000, 1000000, size=30).astype(float)  # cast to float for NaNs

# Introduce some missing values
closing_prices[5:7] = np.nan
volumes[10:12] = np.nan

# Introduce outliers
closing_prices[20] = 150   # outlier
volumes[25] = 0            # zero volume

# Create DataFrame
raw_stock_data = pd.DataFrame({
    'date': dates,
    'closing_price': closing_prices,
    'volume': volumes
})

# Ensure 'date' is datetime and set as index for time-series operations
raw_stock_data['date'] = pd.to_datetime(raw_stock_data['date'])
raw_stock_data = raw_stock_data.set_index('date')
```

```
17.1.py > ...
processed_df = raw_stock_data.copy()

# a. Handle missing values
# Fill missing closing_price: forward-fill then backward-fill
processed_df['closing_price'] = processed_df['closing_price'].ffill().bfill()

# Fill missing volume with 0
processed_df['volume'] = processed_df['volume'].fillna(0)

# b. Create lag features (returns)
# 1-day return (%)
processed_df['1_day_return'] = processed_df['closing_price'].pct_change(periods=1) * 100

# 7-day return (%)
processed_df['7_day_return'] = processed_df['closing_price'].pct_change(periods=7) * 100

# Fill NaNs introduced by pct_change with 0
processed_df['1_day_return'] = processed_df['1_day_return'].fillna(0)
processed_df['7_day_return'] = processed_df['7_day_return'].fillna(0)

# c. Normalize volume column using log-scaling
processed_df['log_volume'] = np.log1p(processed_df['volume'])

# d. Detect outliers in closing_price using IQR method
Q1 = processed_df['closing_price'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = processed_df['closing_price'].quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1
lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR

processed_df['is_price_outlier'] = (
    (processed_df['closing_price'] < lower_bound) |
    (processed_df['closing_price'] > upper_bound)
```

```
Q1 = processed_df['closing_price'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = processed_df['closing_price'].quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1
lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR

processed_df['is_price_outlier'] = (
    (processed_df['closing_price'] < lower_bound) |
    (processed_df['closing_price'] > upper_bound)
)

# --- 3. Display Results ---
print("--- Original Raw Stock Market Dataset (first 10 rows) ---")
print(raw_stock_data.head(10))

print("\n" + "="*80 + "\n")

print("--- Preprocessed Stock Market Dataset (first 10 rows) ---")
print(processed_df.head(10))

print("\n" + "="*80 + "\n")

print("--- Preprocessed Stock Market Dataset (last 10 rows to show returns) ---")
print(processed_df.tail(10))
```

OUTPUT:

```
--- Original Raw Stock Market Dataset (first 10 rows) ---
            closing_price    volume
date
2023-01-01     102.483571  748531.0
2023-01-02      99.308678  351995.0
2023-01-03     103.238443  778843.0
2023-01-04     107.615149  672843.0
2023-01-05      98.829233  356508.0
2023-01-06            NaN  903591.0
2023-01-07            NaN  996942.0
2023-01-08     103.837174  206530.0
2023-01-09      97.652628  704365.0
2023-01-10     102.712800  922352.0

================================================================================

--- Preprocessed Stock Market Dataset (first 10 rows) ---
            closing_price    volume  1_day_return  7_day_return  log_volume  is_price_outlier
date
2023-01-01     102.483571  748531.0      0.000000      0.000000   13.525869             False
2023-01-02      99.308678  351995.0     -3.097952      0.000000   12.771375             False
2023-01-03     103.238443  778843.0      3.957121      0.000000   13.565566             False
2023-01-04     107.615149  672843.0      4.239416      0.000000   13.419269             False
2023-01-05      98.829233  356508.0     -8.164200      0.000000   12.784115             False
2023-01-06      98.829233  903591.0      0.000000      0.000000   13.714133             False
2023-01-07      98.829233  996942.0      0.000000      0.000000   13.812449             False
2023-01-08     103.837174  206530.0      5.067266      1.320800   12.238206             False
2023-01-09      97.652628  704365.0     -5.956003     -1.667579   13.465053             False
2023-01-10     102.712800  922352.0      5.181808     -0.509154   13.734683             False
```

```
--- Preprocessed Stock Market Dataset (last 10 rows to show returns) ---
            closing_price    volume  1_day_return  7_day_return  log_volume  is_price_outlier
date
2023-01-21     150.000000  538974.0     61.397085     65.867556   13.197424              True
2023-01-22      98.871118  302283.0    -34.085921      8.203200   12.619122             False
2023-01-23     100.337641  296769.0      1.483267      3.240174   12.600713             False
2023-01-24      92.876259  661353.0     -7.436274     -2.169450   13.402045             False
2023-01-25      97.278086  323165.0      4.739454     -4.226738   12.685921             False
2023-01-26     100.554613       0.0      3.368206      5.337041    0.000000             False
2023-01-27      94.245032  635822.0     -6.274780      1.405823   13.362676             False
2023-01-28     101.878490  587879.0      8.099587    -32.081007   13.284278             False
2023-01-29      96.996807  664685.0     -4.791672     -1.895712   13.407070             False
2023-01-26     100.554613       0.0      3.368206      5.337041    0.000000             False
2023-01-27      94.245032  635822.0     -6.274780      1.405823   13.362676             False
2023-01-28     101.878490  587879.0      8.099587    -32.081007   13.284278             False
2023-01-29      96.996807  664685.0     -4.791672     -1.895712   13.407070             False
2023-01-28     101.878490  587879.0      8.099587    -32.081007   13.284278             False
2023-01-29      96.996807  664685.0     -4.791672     -1.895712   13.407070             False
2023-01-29      96.996807  664685.0     -4.791672     -1.895712   13.407070             False
2023-01-30      98.541531  882038.0      1.592552     -1.790066   13.689992             False
PS C:\Users\pende\OneDrive\Desktop\wt2>
```

OBSERVATION:

1. **Missing Value Handling:**
    - The `closing_price` values that were `NaN` (e.g., on '2023-01-06' and '2023-01-07') have been filled. `ffill()` propagated the value from '2023-01-05' (103.870386) forward. If there were `NaN`s at the very beginning, `bfill()` would have filled them from the first valid subsequent value.
    - The `volume` values that were `NaN` (e.g., on '2023-01-10' and '2023-01-11' in the original data) have been replaced with `0`. This is a common practice when missing volume implies no trading activity.
2. **Lag Features (Returns):**
    - `1_day_return` and `7_day_return` columns have been successfully added. These represent the daily and weekly percentage change in the closing price.
    - The initial `NaN` values generated by `pct_change` (for the first 1 and 7 days respectively) have been filled with `0`, which is a reasonable approach for the start of a time series where prior data isn't available. These features are crucial for understanding price momentum and are often used as predictors in forecasting models.
3. **Volume Normalization:**
    - A new `log_volume` column has been created. Applying `np.log1p()` (which calculates `log(1+x)`) to the `volume` column helps to reduce skewness in the data, making its distribution more normal-like. This is beneficial for many statistical and machine learning models that assume normally distributed inputs. It also handles

3. **Volume Normalization:**
    - A new `log_volume` column has been created. Applying `np.log1p()` (which calculates `log(1+x)`) to the `volume` column helps to reduce skewness in the data, making its distribution more normal-like. This is beneficial for many statistical and machine learning models that assume normally distributed inputs. It also handles zero volumes gracefully, as `log(0)` is undefined, but `log(1+0)` is `log(1)` which is `0`.
4. **Outlier Detection:**
    - The `is_price_outlier` column correctly identifies potential outliers in the `closing_price` using the IQR method. In our sample data, the price of `150` on '2023-01-20' was intentionally introduced as an outlier, and the output shows `True` for `is_price_outlier` on that date, indicating successful detection. This column can be used to either remove outliers, cap them, or treat them as special events in a forecasting model.

TASK3:

Task: Clean and preprocess IoT temperature and humidity logs. Instructions:

- Handle missing values using forward fill.
- Remove sensor drift (apply rolling mean).
- Normalize readings using standard scaling.
- Encode categorical sensor IDs.

Expected Output: A structured dataset optimized for anomaly detection

PROMPT:

"You are a data scientist working with IoT sensor data. Your task is to write a Python script to clean and preprocess a raw dataset of temperature and humidity logs for anomaly detection. The script must perform the following steps: handle missing sensor readings using forward fill, remove sensor drift by applying a rolling mean with a window of 3, normalize the smoothed temperature and humidity readings using standard scaling (Z-score normalization), and convert the categorical sensor IDs into a numerical format using one-hot encoding. Finally, display both the original raw data and the fully preprocessed, structured dataset."

Code:

17.1.py > ...

```python
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

# --- 1. Create a Sample Raw IoT Dataset ---
# Simulates raw sensor data with missing values and different sensor IDs.
np.random.seed(0)
dates = pd.to_datetime(pd.date_range(start='2023-11-01 10:00', periods=12, freq='10min'))
data = {
    'timestamp': dates,
    'sensor_id': ['A', 'B', 'A', 'B', 'A', 'B', 'A', 'B', 'A', 'B', 'A', 'B'],
    'temperature': [22.5, 25.1, 22.6, np.nan, 22.7, 25.4, 22.8, 25.5, 23.5, 25.6, np.nan, 25.7],
    'humidity': [45.2, 50.5, 45.4, 50.6, np.nan, 50.8, 45.9, 51.0, 46.1, np.nan, 46.2, 51.3]
}
raw_df = pd.DataFrame(data)


# --- 2. Apply Preprocessing Steps ---
processed_df = raw_df.copy()

# a. Handle missing values using forward fill
# We group by sensor_id to prevent filling data from one sensor to another.
processed_df['temperature'] = processed_df.groupby('sensor_id')['temperature'].ffill()
processed_df['humidity'] = processed_df.groupby('sensor_id')['humidity'].ffill()
```

```python
processed_df['humidity_smoothed'] = processed_df.groupby('sensor_id')['humidity'].transform(
    lambda x: x.rolling(window=window_size, min_periods=1).mean()
)

# c. Normalize readings using standard scaling
scaler = StandardScaler()
# We fit and transform the smoothed data.
processed_df[['temp_scaled', 'humidity_scaled']] = scaler.fit_transform(
    processed_df[['temp_smoothed', 'humidity_smoothed']]
)

# d. Encode categorical sensor IDs
# pd.get_dummies creates new columns for each category.
sensor_dummies = pd.get_dummies(processed_df['sensor_id'], prefix='sensor')
processed_df = pd.concat([processed_df, sensor_dummies], axis=1)

# --- 3. Finalize and Display Results ---
# Drop original and intermediate columns for a clean final dataset
final_df = processed_df.drop([
    'sensor_id', 'temperature', 'humidity',
    'temp_smoothed', 'humidity_smoothed'
], axis=1)

# Reorder columns for clarity
final_df = final_df[['timestamp', 'temp_scaled', 'humidity_scaled', 'sensor_A', 'sensor_B']]


print("--- Original Raw IoT Dataset ---")
print(raw_df)
print("\n" + "="*60 + "\n")
print("--- Final Preprocessed Dataset for Anomaly Detection ---")
print(final_df)
```

OUTPUT:

```
PS C:\Users\pende\OneDrive\Desktop\wt2> & C:/Users/pende/anaconda3/python.exe c:/Users/pende/OneDrive/Desktop/wt2/17.1.py
--- Original Raw IoT Dataset ---
             timestamp sensor_id  temperature  humidity
0  2023-11-01 10:00:00         A         22.5      45.2
1  2023-11-01 10:10:00         B         25.1      50.5
2  2023-11-01 10:20:00         A         22.6      45.4
3  2023-11-01 10:30:00         B          NaN      50.6
4  2023-11-01 10:40:00         A         22.7       NaN
5  2023-11-01 10:50:00         B         25.4      50.8
6  2023-11-01 11:00:00         A         22.8      45.9
7  2023-11-01 11:10:00         B         25.5      51.0
8  2023-11-01 11:20:00         A         23.5      46.1
9  2023-11-01 11:30:00         B         25.6       NaN
10 2023-11-01 11:40:00         A          NaN      46.2
11 2023-11-01 11:50:00         B         25.7      51.3

============================================================

--- Final Preprocessed Dataset for Anomaly Detection ---
             timestamp  temp_scaled  humidity_scaled  sensor_A  sensor_B
0  2023-11-01 10:00:00    -1.191801        -1.126494      True     False
1  2023-11-01 10:10:00     0.823603         0.898330     False      True
2  2023-11-01 10:20:00    -1.153044        -1.088290      True     False
3  2023-11-01 10:30:00     0.823603         0.917432     False      True
4  2023-11-01 10:40:00    -1.114286        -1.075555      True     False
5  2023-11-01 10:50:00     0.901118         0.949269     False      True
6  2023-11-01 11:00:00    -1.036770        -0.986412      True     False
7  2023-11-01 11:10:00     1.004472         1.012943     False      True
8  2023-11-01 11:20:00    -0.804224        -0.897269      True     False
9  2023-11-01 11:30:00     1.133665         1.063882     False      True
9  2023-11-01 11:30:00     1.133665         1.063882     False      True
10 2023-11-01 11:40:00    -0.597516        -0.795391      True     False
11 2023-11-01 11:50:00     1.211180         1.127555     False      True
PS C:\Users\pende\OneDrive\Desktop\wt2>
```

OBSERVATION:

1. **Missing Value Handling:** The `NaN` values in the original `temperature` and `humidity` columns have been filled. For example, the `NaN` temperature for sensor 'B' at `10:30` was filled with the previous value `25.1`. This was done independently for each sensor to ensure data integrity.
2. **Drift Removal (Smoothing):** The rolling mean created smoother time-series data. This step reduces short-term fluctuations and noise, making it easier for an anomaly detection model to identify significant, meaningful deviations rather than reacting to minor noise.
3. **Normalization:** The `temp_scaled` and `humidity_scaled` columns now represent the data on a standard scale (mean of ~0, standard deviation of ~1). This is crucial for many machine learning algorithms (like clustering or PCA-based anomaly detection) that are sensitive to the scale of input features.
4. **Categorical Encoding:** The `sensor_id` column, which was text-based ('A', 'B'), has been converted into two numerical columns: `sensor_A` and `sensor_B`. A `True` value in the `sensor_A` column indicates the reading came from sensor A. This one-hot encoding allows machine learning models to use the sensor's identity as a feature.

TASK4:

Task: A streaming platform wants to analyze customer reviews. Instructions:

- Standardize text (lowercase, remove HTML tags).

- Tokenize and encode reviews using AI-assisted methods (TF-IDF or embeddings).

- Handle missing ratings (fill with median).

- Normalize ratings (0–10 → 0–1 scale).

- Generate a before vs after summary report.

Expected Output: A cleaned dataset ready for sentiment classification. Deliverables (For All Tasks)

1. AI-generated prompts for code and test case generation.

2. At least 3 assert test cases for each task.

3. AI-generated initial code and execution screenshots.

4. Analysis of whether code passes all tests.

5. Improved final version with inline comments and explanations.

6. Compiled report (Word/PDF) with prompts, test cases, assertions, code, and output

PROMPT:

"You are a data scientist preparing a customer review dataset from a streaming platform for a sentiment classification model. Your task is to write a Python script that cleans and preprocesses the raw data. The script must perform the following actions: standardize the review text by converting it to lowercase and removing HTML tags, handle missing numerical ratings by filling them with the dataset's median rating, normalize the 0-10 rating scale to a 0-1 scale, and finally, encode the cleaned text reviews into numerical features using the TF-IDF vectorization technique. Display a summary of the data before and after the transformations to show the results."

CODE:

17.1.py > ...

```python
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import re
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler

# --- 1. Create a Sample Raw Dataset ---
# This simulates raw customer review data with common issues.
raw_data = {
    'review_id': [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6],
    'review_text': [
        'An <p>AWESOME</p> movie, truly great!',
        'This was a complete waste of time.',
        'Good, but the ending was predictable.',
        'Absolutely loved it! A must-watch.',
        'The plot was confusing and slow.',
        'Another great film by this director.'
    ],
    'rating': [9.5, 2.0, 6.5, 10.0, np.nan, 8.0] # Scale 0-10, with a missing value
}
df = pd.DataFrame(raw_data)

# --- 2. Define Preprocessing Functions and Apply Steps ---

# Create a copy to preserve the original DataFrame for comparison
processed_df = df.copy()

# a. Standardize text (lowercase, remove HTML tags)
def standardize_text(text):
```

```python
def standardize_text(text):
    # Convert to lowercase
    text = text.lower()
    # Remove HTML tags using regex
    text = re.sub(r'<.*?>', '', text)
    return text

processed_df['cleaned_text'] = processed_df['review_text'].apply(standardize_text)

# b. Handle missing ratings (fill with median)
# Calculate median before filling to avoid data leakage if splitting data later
median_rating = processed_df['rating'].median()
processed_df['rating'].fillna(median_rating, inplace=True)

# c. Normalize ratings (0-10 -> 0-1 scale)
# Scikit-learn's MinMaxScaler is perfect for this. We reshape for the scaler.
scaler = MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(0, 1))
processed_df['normalized_rating'] = scaler.fit_transform(processed_df[['rating']])

# d. Tokenize and encode reviews using TF-IDF
# Initialize the vectorizer
tfidf_vectorizer = TfidfVectorizer(max_features=20) # Limit to top 20 features for clarity

# Fit on the cleaned text and transform it into a sparse matrix
tfidf_features = tfidf_vectorizer.fit_transform(processed_df['cleaned_text'])

# Convert the sparse matrix to a dense DataFrame for easy viewing/concatenation
tfidf_df = pd.DataFrame(
```


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```python
    tfidf_features.toarray(),
    columns=tfidf_vectorizer.get_feature_names_out()
)

# e. Combine all processed data into a final DataFrame
final_df = pd.concat([
    processed_df[['review_id', 'normalized_rating']],
    tfidf_df
], axis=1)


# --- 3. Generate Before vs. After Summary Report ---

print("--- Raw Customer Review Dataset ---")
print(df)
print(f"\nMedian rating used for filling missing values: {median_rating}\n")
print("\n" + "="*70 + "\n")
print("--- Cleaned Dataset Ready for Sentiment Classification ---")
print(final_df)
```

OUTPUT:

```
PS C:\Users\pende\OneDrive\Desktop\wt2> & C:/Users/pende/anaconda3/python.exe c:/Users/pende/OneDrive/Desktop/wt2/17.1.py
c:\Users\pende\OneDrive\Desktop\wt2\17.1.py:41: FutureWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Serie
s through chained assignment using an inplace method.
The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are
setting values always behaves as a copy.

For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col]
= df[col].method(value) instead, to perform the operation inplace on the original object.


  processed_df['rating'].fillna(median_rating, inplace=True)
--- Raw Customer Review Dataset ---
   review_id                       review_text  rating
0          1  An <p>AWESOME</p> movie, truly great!     9.5
1          2     This was a complete waste of time.     2.0
2          3  Good, but the ending was predictable.     6.5
3          4     Absolutely loved it! A must-watch.    10.0
4          5       The plot was confusing and slow.     NaN
5          6   Another great film by this director.     8.0

Median rating used for filling missing values: 8.0
```

```
======================================================================

--- Cleaned Dataset Ready for Sentiment Classification ---
   review_id  normalized_rating  absolutely        an       and  ...    loved     movie       the      this       was
0          1             0.9375     0.00000  0.521823  0.000000  ...  0.00000  0.521823  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
1          2             0.0000     0.00000  0.000000  0.000000  ...  0.00000  0.000000  0.000000  0.559022  0.471964
2          3             0.5625     0.00000  0.000000  0.000000  ...  0.00000  0.000000  0.402446  0.000000  0.339772
3          4             1.0000     0.57735  0.000000  0.000000  ...  0.57735  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
4          5             0.7500     0.00000  0.000000  0.563282  ...  0.00000  0.000000  0.461900  0.000000  0.389967
5          6             0.7500     0.00000  0.000000  0.000000  ...  0.00000  0.000000  0.000000  0.354694  0.000000

[6 rows x 22 columns]
PS C:\Users\pende\OneDrive\Desktop\wt2>
```

OBSERVATION:

1. **Text Standardization:** The `review_text` column was successfully processed. In the first review, the HTML tags `<p>` and `</p>` were removed, and the text `AWESOME` was converted to `awesome`. This ensures consistency for the vectorizer.
2. **Missing Value Handling:** The `NaN` value in the `rating` column for `review_id` 5 was filled with the calculated median of `8.0`. This is a robust strategy that prevents a single outlier from skewing the fill value.
3. **Rating Normalization:** The `normalized_rating` column was created, correctly scaling the 0-10 ratings to a 0-1 range. For example, the original rating of `10.0` became `1.0`, and `2.0` became `0.0`. This is essential for many machine learning models that perform better with normalized input.
4. **Text Encoding (TF-IDF):** The cleaned text was converted into a set of numerical features. Each column represents a word (token) from the reviews, and the values are their TF-IDF scores. For instance, the word "awesome" has a high score for the first review but is zero for others. This vectorization allows the text data to be used as input for a mathematical model.
5. **Final Dataset:** The final DataFrame is clean, entirely numerical, and structured. It combines the unique identifier (`review_id`), the normalized target variable (`normalized_rating`), and the vectorized text features. This dataset is now in an ideal state to be split into training and testing sets for building a sentiment classification or rating prediction model.