

Experiment no: 03

EDA – Data Cleaning

Aim: To perform data cleaning by handling missing values, removing duplicates, converting data types, and normalizing data.

Code:

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

```
# Step 1: Create sample dataset data
```

```
= {
```

```
    "ID": [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5],
```

```
    "Name": ["Alice", "Bob", "Charlie", "David", None, "David"],
```

```
    "Age": [23, 25, np.nan, 24, 22, 22],
```

```
    "Marks": [85, 78, 90, np.nan, 95, 95],
```

```
    "Department": ["CSE", "ECE", "ME", "CIVIL", "AI", "AI"]
```

```
}
```

```
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
```

```
print("Original Data:")
print(df)
```

```
# Step 2: Handling missing values
```

```
print("\nHandling Missing Values:")
```

```
print("Detect missing:\n", df.isnull().sum())
```

```
# Fill missing with mean for Age, fill with mode for Marks
```

```
df["Age"].fillna(df["Age"].mean(), inplace=True)
```

```
df["Marks"].fillna(df["Marks"].mode()[0], inplace=True)
```

```
# Fill missing Name with "Unknown"
```

```
df["Name"].fillna("Unknown", inplace=True)
```

```
print("\nAfter Filling Missing Values:") print(df)
```

```
# Step 3: Remove duplicates df =
```

```
df.drop_duplicates() print("\nAfter
```

```
Removing Duplicates:") print(df)
```

```
# Step 4: Data type conversion df["ID"] =
```

```
df["ID"].astype(str) # Convert ID to string
```

```
print("\nAfter Data Type Conversion:")
```

```
print(df.dtypes)
```

```
# Step 5: Normalization scaler =
MinMaxScaler() df["Marks_MinMax"] =
scaler.fit_transform(df[["Marks"]])

standard_scaler = StandardScaler() df["Age_Standardized"]
= standard_scaler.fit_transform(df[["Age"]])

print("\nAfter Normalization:") print(df)
```

Output:

```
Original Data:
  ID  Name  Age  Marks Department
0  1  Alice  23.0  85.0      CSE
1  2   Bob  25.0  78.0      ECE
2  3  Charlie  NaN  90.0      ME
3  4  David  24.0  NaN    CIVIL
4  5   None  22.0  95.0      AI
5  5  David  22.0  95.0      AI

Handling Missing Values:
Detect missing:
ID      0
Name    1
Age     1
Marks   1
Department 0
dtype: int64

After Filling Missing Values:
  ID  Name  Age  Marks Department
0  1  Alice  23.0  85.0      CSE
1  2   Bob  25.0  78.0      ECE
2  3  Charlie  23.2  90.0      ME
3  4  David  24.0  95.0    CIVIL
4  5  Unknown  22.0  95.0      AI
5  5  David  22.0  95.0      AI

After Removing Duplicates:
  ID  Name  Age  Marks Department
0  1  Alice  23.0  85.0      CSE
1  2   Bob  25.0  78.0      ECE
2  3  Charlie  23.2  90.0      ME
3  4  David  24.0  95.0    CIVIL
4  5  Unknown  22.0  95.0      AI
5  5  David  22.0  95.0      AI
```

```

After Data Type Conversion:
ID      object
Name    object
Age      Float64
Marks   Float64
Department object
dtype: object

After Normalization:
   ID  Name  Age  Marks  Department  Marks_MinMax  Age_Standardized
0  1  Alice  23.0  85.0         CSE      0.411765      -0.187867
1  2   Bob  25.0  78.0         ECE      0.000000      1.690006
2  3 Charlie 23.2  90.0         ME       0.705882      0.000000
3  4   David 24.0  95.0        CIVIL     1.000000      0.751469
4  5  Unknown 22.0  95.0         AI       1.000000     -1.127204
5  5   David 22.0  95.0         AI       1.000000     -1.127204

/tmp/ipython-input-2005816956.py:22: FutureWarning: A value is trying to be 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 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.

df["Age"].fillna(df["Age"].mean(), inplace=True)
/tmp/ipython-input-2005816956.py:23: FutureWarning: A value is trying to be 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 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.

df["Marks"].fillna(df["Marks"].mode()[0], inplace=True)
/tmp/ipython-input-2005816956.py:26: FutureWarning: A value is trying to be 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 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.

df["Name"].fillna("Unknown", inplace=True)

```

Result: Successfully cleaned the dataset by handling missing values, removing duplicates, converting data types, and normalizing data.