Building_Permits 数据分析与预处理

徐晶 2120171083

一、数据读取和属性分类

利用 Python 中的 pandas 库进行 csv 数据文件的读取:

```
def read_csv(path, na_values=None):
    '读取csv数据集'
    return pd.read_csv(path, na_values=na_values, low_memory=False)

csv_path='./Building_Permits.csv'
dataFrame=read_csv(csv_path, None)
```

对属性进行分类,分为标称属性和数值属性:

```
#称称属性
name_category = ['Permit Type', 'Block', 'Lot', 'Street Number', 'Street Number Suffix', 'Street Name', 'Street Suffix',

'Current Status', 'Structural Notification', 'Voluntary Soft-Story Retrofit', 'Fire Only Permit',

'Existing Use', 'Proposed Use', 'Plansets', 'TIDF Compliance', 'Existing Construction Type',

'Proposed Construction Type', 'Site Permit', 'Supervisor District', 'Neighborhoods - Analysis Boundaries']

#数值属性
name_value = ['Number of Existing Stories', 'Number of Proposed Stories', 'Estimated Cost', 'Revised Cost', 'Existing Units', 'Proposed Units']
```

二、数据可视化和摘要

2.1 数据摘要

标称数据:

对于标称属性,使用 pandas 中的 value_counts 函数统计每个标称属性的所有可能取值的频数。

```
标称属性 <Permit Type> 频数统计
value
                             count
8
                             178844
3
                             14663
4
                             2892
2
                             950
                             600
                             511
                             349
1
                             91
标称属性 <Block> 频数统计
value
                             count
3708
                             1195
3735
                             750
7331
                             680
0289
                             640
3709
                             584
3717
                             578
3707
                             576
3721
                             567
3706
                             561
0259
                             554
3705
                             534
3722
                             498
4700
                             489
3704
                             465
3713
                             440
                             400
7295
0291
                             364
0288
```

数值属性:

对于数值属性,使用 pandas 中 describe()函数给出其最小、最大、均值、中位数、四分位数及缺失值个数:

```
def describe(dataFrame, columns):
    '数值属性, 给出最大、最小、均值、中位数、四分位数及缺失值的个数'
    desc = dataFrame[columns].describe()
    statistic = DataFrame()
    statistic['max'] = desc.loc['max']
    statistic['min'] = desc.loc['min']
    statistic['mean'] = desc.loc['mean']
    statistic['50%'] = desc.loc['50%']
    statistic['25%'] = desc.loc['25%']
    statistic['75%'] = desc.loc['75%']
    statistic['NAN'] = dataFrame[columns].isnull().sum()
    print(statistic)
```

describe(dataFrame, name_value)

	max	min	mean	50%	25%	75%	NaN
Number of Existing Stories	78.0	0.0	5.705773	3.0	2.0	4.0	42784
Number of Proposed Stories	78.0	0.0	5.745043	3.0	2.0	4.0	42868
Estimated Cost	537958646.0	1.0	168955.443297	11000.0	3300.0	35000.0	38066
Revised Cost	780500000.0	0.0	132856.186492	7000.0	1.0	28707.5	6066
Existing Units	1907.0	0.0	15.666164	1.0	1.0	4.0	51538
Proposed Units	1911.0	0.0	16.510950	2.0	1.0	4.0	50911

2.2 数据可视化

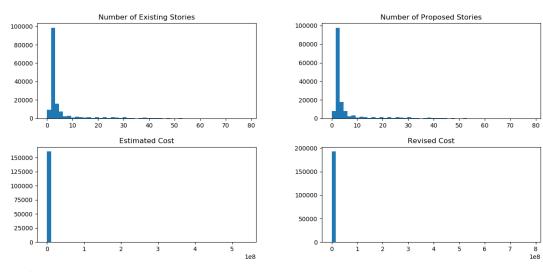
直方图

使用 matplotlib 绘制直方图

```
def histogram(dataFrame, columns):
    '直方图'
    for i, col in enumerate(columns):
        if i % cell_size == 0:
            fig = plt.figure()
        ax = fig.add_subplot(col_size, row_size, (i % cell_size) + 1)
        dataFrame[col].hist(ax=ax, grid=False, figsize=(15, 15), bins=50)
        plt.title(col)
        if (i + 1) % cell_size == 0 or i + 1 == len(columns):
            plt.subplots_adjust(wspace=0.3, hspace=0.3)
            plt.show()
```

histogram(dataFrame,name_value)

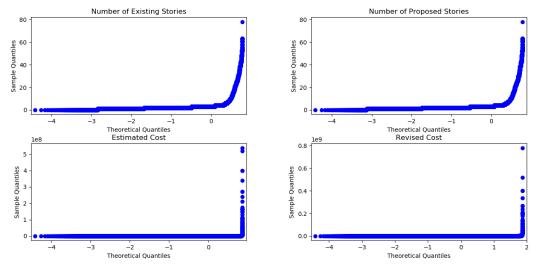
部分结果如下:



qq 图:

使用 matplotlib 绘制 qq 图

qqplot(dataFrame, name_value)



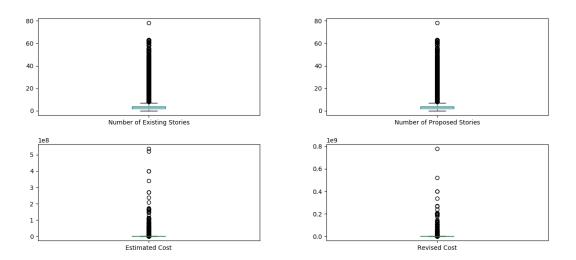
根据 qq 图可知图像若是近似直线的, 其对应属性为正态分布态。

盒图:

使用 matplotlib 绘制盒图,对离群值进行识别:

```
def boxplot(dataFrame, columns):
    '意図'
    for i, col in enumerate(columns):
        if i % cell_size == 0:
            fig = plt.figure()
            ax = fig.add_subplot(col_size, row_size, (i % cell_size) + 1)
            dataFrame[col].plot.box(ax=ax, figsize=(15, 15))
        if (i + 1) % cell_size == 0 or i + 1 == len(columns):
            plt.subplots_adjust(wspace=0.3, hspace=0.3)
            plt.show()
```

boxplot(dataFrame, name_value)



三、数据缺失处理

3.1 将缺失部分剔除

无缺失的字段: Permit Number, Permit Type, Permit Type Definition, Permit Creation Date, Block, Lot, Street Number, Street Name, Current Status, Current Status Date, Filed Date, Record ID 。

无填充意义的字段: Unit, Unit suffix, Description, Issued Date, Completed Date, First Construction Document Date, Permit Expiration Date, Existing Construction Type Description, Proposed Construction Type Description, Zipcode, Location, Street Number Suffix, Street Name Suffix, Existing Use, Existing Units, Proposed Use, Proposed Units, Plansets, Existing Construction Type, Proposed Construction Type, Supervisor District, Neighborhoods — Analysis Boundaries, Number of Existing Stories, Number of Proposed Stories, Estimated Cost, Revised Cost。

可填充的属性字段: Structural Notification, Voluntary Soft-Story Retrofit, Fire Only Permit, TIDF Compliance, Site Permit

可填充的属性字段中除了 TIDF Compliance 均为布尔型, 空表示否, 可用 N 填充; TIDF Compliance 字段只有两条记录不为空, 空表示否, 可用 N 填充, 对其进行剔除。

```
#将缺失值剔除
df_dropna = dataFrame.dropna()
print(df_dropna.shape)
```

输出:

(0, 43)

说明剔除缺失部分数据后,数据集为空。

3.2 用最高频率值来填补缺失值

无

3.3 通过属性的相关关系来填补缺失值

```
#通过属性的相关关系来填补缺失值
cols = ['Structural Notification', 'Voluntary Soft-Story Retrofit', 'Fire Only Permit', 'TIDF Compliance']
df_fillna = dataFrame[cols].fillna('N')

print(' 旧数据\n')
count(dataFrame, cols)

print('\n\n 新数据\n')
count(df_fillna, cols)
```

部分结果如下:

value NaN-	count
- Naiv - Y	6922
标称属性 <volunta value</volunta 	ry Soft-Story Retrofit> 频数统计 count
	198865 35
标称属性 <fire on<br="">value</fire>	ly Permit> 频数统计 count
 -NaN- Y	180073 18827
•	

3.4 通过数据对象之间的相似性来填补缺失值

无