Project 2.1: Data Cleanup

## Step 1: Business and Data Understanding

*Provide an explanation of the key decisions that need to be made. (250-word limit)*

### Key Decisions:

*Answer these questions*

1. What decisions needs to be made?

Pawdacity is a leading pet store chain in Wyoming with 13 stores throughout the state. This year, Pawdacity would like to expand and open a 14th store. The manager has asked me to perform an analysis to recommend the city for Pawdacity’s newest store, based on predicted yearly sales.

1. What data is needed to inform those decisions?

To be able to predict the suitable city for the new pet store for Pawdacity, the following data are needed for an accurate prediction that will guide the informed decision that needs to be made.

* Total number of families: The number of families in a given city tells how many potential customers there are in the city.
* Households with under 18: The number of households that have members below age 18 shows the number of families with the likelihood to buy toys from pet stores.
* Population density: The density of the city determines how close the pet store is to the potential customers which translates to potential high sales.
* Population Census: The population of the city determines the number of available to buy toys from the pet store.
* Land Area: The land area helps calculate the demographics of a city with respect to other cities around.
* Yearly sales in city: This data helps calculate the expected sales in each city. This data will help make informed decision on where to open the next pet store with regards to revenue generated on sales within a particular city.

## Step 2: Building the Training Set

*Build your training set given the data provided to you. Your column sums of your dataset should match the sums in the table below.*

*In addition, provide the averages on your data set here to help reviewers check your work. You should round up to two decimal places, ex: 1.24*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column** | **Sum** | **Average** |
| *Census Population* | *213,862* | *19,442* |
| *Total Pawdacity Sales* | *3,773,304* | *343,027.64* |
| *Households with Under 18* | *34,064* | *3,096.73* |
| *Land Area* | *33,071* | *3,006.50* |
| *Population Density* | *63* | *5.73* |
| *Total Families* | *62,653* | *5,695.73* |

## Step 3: Dealing with Outliers

*Answer these questions*

Are there any cities that are outliers in the training set? Which outlier have you chosen to remove or impute? Because this dataset is a small data set (11 cities), **you should only remove or impute one outlier**. Please explain your reasoning.

**Outliers:**

Cheyenne is the outlier in the dataset with total yearly sales of 917,892 among the eleven cities. I included the outlier in the dataset because going through the dataset to find out why there is so much figure in the yearly sales, I noticed that Cheyenne recorded the highest sales among the eleven cities each month in 2010 with an average of 76,491 monthly sales. This is justified because Cheyenne is the most densely populated city among the eleven cities with a total of 14,613 families. In 2010, Cheyenne has a population census of about 59,466 counts which is the highest population recorded. With the available data, it makes sense that Cheyenne which is the outlier is a correct data hence I included it in the training dataset.

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