

PDS ASSIGNMENT – 2

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a). Look for the missing values in all the columns and either impute them (replace with mean, median, or mode) or drop them. Justify your action for this task.

```
import pandas as pd

# Read the dataset
df_automobiles = pd.read_csv('/content/train.csv')
df_automobiles
```

	Unnamed: 0	Name	Location	Year	Kilometers_Driven	Fuel_Type	Transmission	Owner_Type	Mileage	Engine	Power	Seats	New_Price	Price
0	1	Hyundai Creta 1.6 CRDi SX Option	Pune	2015	41000	Diesel	Manual	First	19.67 kmpl	1582 CC	126.2 bhp	5.0	NaN	12.50
1	2	Honda Jazz V	Chennai	2011	46000	Petrol	Manual	First	13 km/kg	1199 CC	88.7 bhp	5.0	8.61 Lakh	4.50
2	3	Maruti Ertiga VDI	Chennai	2012	87000	Diesel	Manual	First	20.77 kmpl	1248 CC	88.76 bhp	7.0	NaN	6.00
3	4	Audi A4 New 2.0 TDI Multitronic	Coimbatore	2013	40670	Diesel	Automatic	Second	15.2 kmpl	1968 CC	140.8 bhp	5.0	NaN	17.74
4	6	Nissan Micra Diesel XV	Jaipur	2013	86999	Diesel	Manual	First	23.08 kmpl	1461 CC	63.1 bhp	5.0	NaN	3.50
...
5842	6014	Maruti Swift VDI	Delhi	2014	27365	Diesel	Manual	First	28.4 kmpl	1248 CC	74 bhp	5.0	7.88 Lakh	4.75
5843	6015	Hyundai Xcent 1.1 CRDi S	Jaipur	2015	100000	Diesel	Manual	First	24.4 kmpl	1120 CC	71 bhp	5.0	NaN	4.00
5844	6016	Mahindra Xylo D4 BSIV	Jaipur	2012	55000	Diesel	Manual	Second	14.0 kmpl	2498 CC	112 bhp	8.0	NaN	2.90
5845	6017	Maruti Wagon R VXI	Kolkata	2013	46000	Petrol	Manual	First	18.9 kmpl	998 CC	67.1 bhp	5.0	NaN	2.65
5846	6018	Chevrolet Beat Diesel	Hyderabad	2011	47000	Diesel	Manual	First	25.44 kmpl	936 CC	57.6 bhp	5.0	NaN	2.50

```
# Checking for missing values in the entire dataset
missing_vals = df_automobiles.isnull().sum()

# Display the number of missing values for columns with numeric datatype
print(missing_vals)
```

Unnamed: 0	0
Name	0
Location	0
Year	0
Kilometers_Driven	0
Fuel_Type	0
Transmission	0
Owner_Type	0
Mileage	2
Engine	36
Power	36
Seats	38
New_Price	5032
Price	0

dtype: int64

```

# Identify and count missing values in columns that have character datatype
missing_vals_char = df_automobiles.select_dtypes(include=['object']).isnull().sum()

# Display the number of missing values in columns that have character datatype
print(missing_vals_char)

```

```

Name      0
Location  0
Fuel_Type  0
Transmission  0
Owner_Type  0
Mileage    2
Engine     36
Power      36
New_Price  5032
dtype: int64

```

```

Name      0
Location  0
Year      0
Kilometers_Driven  0
Fuel_Type  0
Transmission  0
Owner_Type  0
Mileage    0
Engine     0
Power      0
Seats      0
Price      0
dtype: int64
<ipython-input-16-0ce23b57a77a>:8: FutureWarning: The default value of numeric_only in DataFrame.mean is deprecated. In a future version, it will default to None.
df_automobiles.fillna(df_automobiles.mean(), inplace=True)

```

	Name	Location	Year	Kilometers_Driven	
0	Hyundai Creta 1.6 CRDi SX Option	Pune	2015	41000	
1	Honda Jazz V	Chennai	2011	46000	
2	Maruti Ertiga VDI	Chennai	2012	87000	
3	Audi A4 New 2.0 TDI Multitronic	Coimbatore	2013	40670	
4	Nissan Micra Diesel XV	Jaipur	2013	86999	

	Fuel_Type	Transmission	Owner_Type	Mileage	Engine	Power	Seats	Price
0	0	1	First	19.67	1582.0	126.20	5.0	12.50
1	1	1	First	13.00	1199.0	88.70	5.0	4.50
2	0	1	First	20.77	1248.0	88.76	7.0	6.00
3	0	0	Second	15.20	1968.0	140.80	5.0	17.74
4	0	1	First	23.08	1461.0	63.10	5.0	3.50

Justification:

- It ensures data integrity and completeness by retaining all available information in the dataset.
- By keeping observations with missing values, it maintains the sample size, preventing data loss and preserving statistical power.
- Imputation methods like mean and mode utilize existing data distribution, providing representative values for missing entries.
- This approach mitigates the risk of introducing bias into the analysis, as imputed values are derived from the observed data.
- Utilizing available information maximizes the dataset's potential for accurate analysis and modeling.
- It enhances the robustness of the analysis by leveraging the entire dataset, even in the presence of missing values.
- Imputing missing values facilitates downstream tasks like modeling and visualization, as the dataset remains intact and ready for analysis without additional preprocessing steps.

b). Remove the units from some of the attributes and only keep the numerical values (for example remove kmpl from “Mileage”, CC from “Engine”, bhp from “Power”, and lakh from “New_price”).

```
# Remove the units from some of the attributes and only keep the numerical values
df_automobiles['Mileage'] = df_automobiles['Mileage'].str.replace('[^0-9.]+', '', regex=True).astype(float)
df_automobiles['Engine'] = df_automobiles['Engine'].str.replace('[^0-9.]+', '', regex=True).astype(float)
df_automobiles['Power'] = df_automobiles['Power'].str.replace('[^0-9.]+', '', regex=True).astype(float)
df_automobiles['New_Price'] = df_automobiles['New_Price'].str.replace('[^0-9.]+', '', regex=True).astype(float)

# Print the summary of the data
print(df_automobiles.describe())
```

	Unnamed: 0	Year	Kilometers_Driven	Mileage	Engine
count	5847.000000	5847.000000	5.847000e+03	5845.000000	5811.000000
mean	3013.181461	2013.448435	5.841013e+04	18.158496	1631.552573
std	1736.398890	3.194949	9.237971e+04	4.358246	601.972587
min	1.000000	1998.000000	1.710000e+02	0.000000	72.000000
25%	1509.500000	2012.000000	3.346750e+04	15.260000	1198.000000
50%	3015.000000	2014.000000	5.257600e+04	18.190000	1497.000000
75%	4517.500000	2016.000000	7.249050e+04	21.100000	1991.000000
max	6018.000000	2019.000000	6.500000e+06	28.400000	5998.000000

	Power	Seats	New_Price	Price
count	5811.000000	5809.000000	815.000000	5847.000000
mean	113.803144	5.286452	20.484564	9.653742
std	53.896719	0.806668	20.248764	11.275966
min	34.200000	2.000000	1.000000	0.440000
25%	78.000000	5.000000	7.880000	3.550000
50%	98.600000	5.000000	11.480000	5.750000
75%	139.010000	5.000000	24.015000	10.250000
max	560.000000	10.000000	99.920000	160.000000

c). Change the categorical variables (“Fuel_Type” and “Transmission”) into numerical one hotencoded value.

```
#Load the encoded results csv
df_automobiles = pd.read_csv('/content/results_cars_encoded.csv')
df_automobiles['Current_Age'] = pd.to_datetime('today').year - df_automobiles['Year']
df_automobiles
```

	Name	Location	Year	Kilometers_Driven	Fuel_Type	Transmission	Owner_Type	Mileage	Engine	Power	Seats	Price	Current_Age
0	Hyundai Creta 1.6 CRDi SX Option	Pune	2015	41000	0	1	First	19.67	1582.0	126.20	5.0	12.50	9
1	Honda Jazz V	Chennai	2011	46000	1	1	First	13.00	1199.0	88.70	5.0	4.50	13
2	Maruti Ertiga VDI	Chennai	2012	87000	0	1	First	20.77	1248.0	88.76	7.0	6.00	12
3	Audi A4 New 2.0 TDI Multitronic	Coimbatore	2013	40670	0	0	Second	15.20	1968.0	140.80	5.0	17.74	11
4	Nissan Micra Diesel XV	Jaipur	2013	86999	0	1	First	23.08	1461.0	63.10	5.0	3.50	11
...
5842	Maruti Swift VDI	Delhi	2014	27365	0	1	First	28.40	1248.0	74.00	5.0	4.75	10
5843	Hyundai Xcent 1.1 CRDi S	Jaipur	2015	100000	0	1	First	24.40	1120.0	71.00	5.0	4.00	9
5844	Mahindra Xylo D4 BSIV	Jaipur	2012	55000	0	1	Second	14.00	2498.0	112.00	8.0	2.90	12
5845	Maruti Wagon R VXi	Kolkata	2013	46000	1	1	First	18.90	998.0	67.10	5.0	2.65	11
5846	Chevrolet Beat Diesel	Hyderabad	2011	47000	0	1	First	25.44	936.0	57.60	5.0	2.50	13

5847 rows x 13 columns

Next steps: [Generate code with df_automobiles](#) [View recommended plots](#)

Fuel_Type	Transmission
0	1
1	1
0	1
0	0
0	1
...	...
0	1
0	1
0	1
1	1
0	1

d). Create one more feature and add this column to the dataset. you can calculate the current age of the car by subtracting “Year” value from the current year.

Write the data of cars age to a new file
df_automobiles.to_csv('/content/cars_current_age.csv', index=False)
df_automobiles

	Name	Location	Year	Kilometers_Driven	Fuel_Type	Transmission	Owner_Type	Mileage	Engine	Power	Seats	Price	Current_Age
0	Hyundai Creta 1.6 CRDi SX Option	Pune	2015	41000	0	1	First	19.67	1582.0	126.20	5.0	12.50	9
1	Honda Jazz V	Chennai	2011	46000	1	1	First	13.00	1199.0	88.70	5.0	4.50	13
2	Maruti Ertiga VDI	Chennai	2012	87000	0	1	First	20.77	1248.0	88.76	7.0	6.00	12
3	Audi A4 New 2.0 TDI Multitronic	Coimbatore	2013	40670	0	0	Second	15.20	1968.0	140.80	5.0	17.74	11
4	Nissan Micra Diesel XV	Jaipur	2013	86999	0	1	First	23.08	1461.0	63.10	5.0	3.50	11
...
5842	Maruti Swift VDI	Delhi	2014	27365	0	1	First	28.40	1248.0	74.00	5.0	4.75	10
5843	Hyundai Xcent 1.1 CRDi S	Jaipur	2015	100000	0	1	First	24.40	1120.0	71.00	5.0	4.00	9
5844	Mahindra Xylo D4 BSIV	Jaipur	2012	55000	0	1	Second	14.00	2498.0	112.00	8.0	2.90	12
5845	Maruti Wagon R VXI	Kolkata	2013	46000	1	1	First	18.90	998.0	67.10	5.0	2.65	11
5846	Chevrolet Beat Diesel	Hyderabad	2011	47000	0	1	First	25.44	936.0	57.60	5.0	2.50	13

5847 rows x 13 columns

Price	Current_Age
12.50	9
4.50	13
6.00	12
17.74	11
3.50	11
...	...
4.75	10
4.00	9
2.90	12
2.65	11
2.50	13

e). Perform select, filter, rename, mutate, arrange and summarize with group by operations (or their equivalent operations in python) on this dataset.

Select:

```
# Display the results
print("Selected Columns:")
print(selected_columns.head())
```

Selected Columns:

	Name	Location	Year	Kilometers_Driven	\
0	Hyundai Creta 1.6 CRDi SX Option	Pune	2015	41000	
1	Honda Jazz V	Chennai	2011	46000	
2	Maruti Ertiga VDI	Chennai	2012	87000	
3	Audi A4 New 2.0 TDI Multitronic	Coimbatore	2013	40670	
4	Nissan Micra Diesel XV	Jaipur	2013	86999	

	Fuel_Type	Transmission	Owner_Type	Mileage	Engine	Power	Seats	Price
0	0	1	First	19.67	1582.0	126.20	5.0	12.50
1	1	1	First	13.00	1199.0	88.70	5.0	4.50
2	0	1	First	20.77	1248.0	88.76	7.0	6.00
3	0	0	Second	15.20	1968.0	140.80	5.0	17.74
4	0	1	First	23.08	1461.0	63.10	5.0	3.50

Filter:

```
[33] print("\nFiltered Data (Petrol only):")
print(filtered_data.head())
```

Filtered Data (Petrol only):

Empty DataFrame

Columns: [Name, Location, Year, Kilometers_Driven, Fuel_Type, Transmission, Owner_Type, Mileage, Engine, Power, Seats, Price, Current_Age]

Index: []

Rename:

```
print("\nRenamed Columns:")
print(renamed_columns.head())
```



Renamed Columns:

	Name	Location	Year	Kilometers_Driven	\
0	Hyundai Creta 1.6 CRDi SX Option	Pune	2015	41000	
1	Honda Jazz V	Chennai	2011	46000	
2	Maruti Ertiga VDI	Chennai	2012	87000	
3	Audi A4 New 2.0 TDI Multitronic	Coimbatore	2013	40670	
4	Nissan Micra Diesel XV	Jaipur	2013	86999	

	Fuel_Type	TransType	OwnerType	Mileage	Engine	Power	Seats	Price	\
0	0	1	First	19.67	1582.0	126.20	5.0	12.50	
1	1	1	First	13.00	1199.0	88.70	5.0	4.50	
2	0	1	First	20.77	1248.0	88.76	7.0	6.00	
3	0	0	Second	15.20	1968.0	140.80	5.0	17.74	
4	0	1	First	23.08	1461.0	63.10	5.0	3.50	

Current_Age

0	9
1	13
2	12
3	11
4	11

Mutate:

```
[35] print("\nMutated Data (Added Power_per_Cylinder column):")
print(df_cars[['Power', 'Seats', 'Power_per_Cylinder']].head())
```

```
Mutated Data (Added Power_per_Cylinder column):
   Power  Seats  Power_per_Cylinder
0  126.20    5.0             25.24
1   88.70    5.0             17.74
2   88.76    7.0             12.68
3  140.80    5.0             28.16
4   63.10    5.0             12.62
```

Sort/Arrange:

```
print("\nSorted Data (Descending order of Year):")
print(sorted_data.head())
```

```
Sorted Data (Descending order of Year):
```

	Name	Location	Year	Kilometers_Driven
5405	Renault KWID RXT Optional	Kochi	2019	6568
942	Ford Endeavour 2.2 Trend AT 4X2	Kochi	2019	11209
5533	Maruti Omni 5 Seater BSIV	Coimbatore	2019	4721
770	Mahindra XUV500 W9 AT	Coimbatore	2019	19654
4267	Maruti Swift Dzire AMT ZDI	Chennai	2019	65000

	Fuel_Type	Transmission	Owner_Type	Mileage	Engine	Power	Seats
5405	1	1	First	25.17	799.0	53.3	5.0
942	0	0	First	12.62	2198.0	158.0	7.0
5533	1	1	First	14.00	796.0	35.0	5.0
770	0	0	First	14.00	2179.0	155.0	7.0
4267	0	0	First	26.59	1248.0	74.0	5.0

	Price	Current_Age	Power_per_Cylinder
5405	5.09	5	10.660000
942	31.15	5	22.571429
5533	4.11	5	7.000000
770	17.63	5	22.142857
4267	6.75	5	14.800000

Group By:

```
print("\nGrouped Data (Mean Price and Total Kilometers_Driven per Location):")
print(grouped_data.head())
```

```
Grouped Data (Mean Price and Total Kilometers_Driven per Location):
```

Location	Price	Kilometers_Driven
Ahmedabad	8.567248	11984485
Bangalore	13.482670	20496207
Chennai	7.958340	43075555
Coimbatore	15.160206	29625311
Delhi	9.881944	30880339

Conclusion:

The dataset consists of attributes of used cars, with the target variable being the price measured in lakhs. Missing values were addressed by imputing them or dropping them based on data integrity. Units were removed from specific attributes, and categorical variables were transformed into numerical one-hot encoded values. Additionally, a new feature indicating the current age of the car was created. Various data manipulation operations were performed for analysis and summary.