Data Cleaning in Python

Techniques and Functions for Effective Data Preparation



Introduction to Data Cleaning

Definition: The process of identifying and correcting (or removing) inaccurate records from a dataset.

Importance: Ensures data quality, improves analysis accuracy, and enhances decision-making.



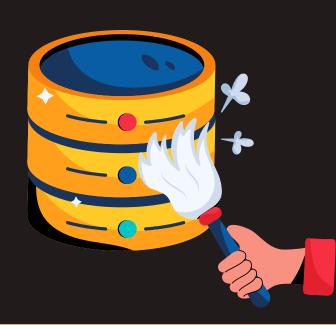
Common Data Quality Issues

- Missing values
- Duplicates
- Incorrect data types
- Outliers
- Inconsistent formatting



Python Libraries for Data Cleaning

- Pandas: A powerful data manipulation library.
- NumPy: Useful for numerical operations.
- OpenPyXL: For Excel file manipulation.
- Regex (re): For string pattern matching and manipulation.



Handling Missing Values

Functions:

- o isnull(): Identify missing values.
- o dropna(): Remove missing values.
- fillna(): Fill missing values with a specified value or method.

```
#python
import pandas as pd

#Example
df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, None], 'B': [4, None, 6]})
df.dropna() # Remove rows with missing values
df.fillna(0) # Replace missing values with 0
```

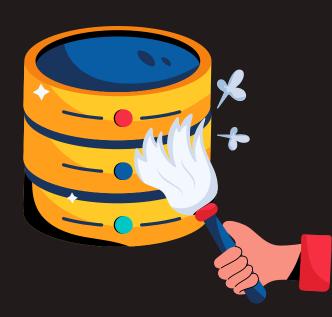


Removing Duplicates

Functions:

 drop_duplicates(): Remove duplicate rows from a DataFrame.

df.drop_duplicates()



Correcting Data Types

Functions:

o astype(): Convert data types of columns.





Handling Outliers

- Methods:
 - Z-score method
 - IQR (Interquartile Range) method
- Example:Using boolean indexing to filter out outliers.

```
# Example using IQR
Q1 = df['A'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = df['A'].quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1|
df_filtered = df[(df['A'] >= (Q1 - 1.5 * IQR)) & (df['A'] <= (Q3 + 1.5 * IQR))]</pre>
```



Standardizing Formats

Functions:

- str.lower(), str.upper(): Change string case.
- o str.replace(): Replace substrings.

df['B'] = df['B'].str.lower() # Convert to lowercase



Conclusion

- Data cleaning is a crucial step in data analysis.
- Python provides powerful tools and functions to facilitate the cleaning process.
- Clean data leads to better insights and decision-making.

