Pandas - Cleaning Data of Wrong Format

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Data of Wrong Format

Cells with data of wrong format can make it difficult, or even impossible, to analyze data.

To fix it, you have two options: remove the rows, or convert all cells in the columns into the same format.

Convert Into a Correct Format

In our Data Frame, we have two cells with the wrong format. Check out row 22 and 26, the 'Date' column should be a string that represents a date:

```
    Duration          Date  Pulse  Maxpulse  Calories
0         60  '2020/12/01'    110       130     409.1
1         60  '2020/12/02'    117       145     479.0
2         60  '2020/12/03'    103       135     340.0
3         45  '2020/12/04'    109       175     282.4
4         45  '2020/12/05'    117       148     406.0
5         60  '2020/12/06'    102       127     300.0
6         60  '2020/12/07'    110       136     374.0
7        450  '2020/12/08'    104       134     253.3
8         30  '2020/12/09'    109       133     195.1
9         60  '2020/12/10'     98       124     269.0
10        60  '2020/12/11'    103       147     329.3
11        60  '2020/12/12'    100       120     250.7
```

16	60	'2020/12/16'	98	120	215.2	
17	60	'2020/12/17'	100	120	300.0	
18	45	'2020/12/18'	90	112	NaN	
19	60	'2020/12/19'	103	123	323.0	
20	45	'2020/12/20'	97	125	243.0	
21	60	'2020/12/21'	108	131	364.2	
22	45	NaN	100	119	282.0	
23	60	'2020/12/23'	130	101	300.0	
24	45	'2020/12/24'	105	132	246.0	
25	60	'2020/12/25'	102	126	334.5	
26	60	20201226	100	120	250.0	
27	60	'2020/12/27'	92	118	241.0	
28	60	'2020/12/28'	103	132	NaN	
29	60	'2020/12/29'	100	132	280.0	
30	60	'2020/12/30'	102	129	380.3	
31	60	'2020/12/31'	92	115	243.0	

Let's try to convert all cells in the 'Date' column into dates.

Pandas has a `to_datetime()` method for this:

Example

Get your own Python Server

Convert to date:

```
import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv('data.csv')

df['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['Date'])

print(df.to_string())
```

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Result:

2	60	'2020/12/03'	103	135	340.0
3	45	'2020/12/04'	109	175	282.4
4	45	'2020/12/05'	117	148	406.0
5	60	'2020/12/06'	102	127	300.0
6	60	'2020/12/07'	110	136	374.0
7	450	'2020/12/08'	104	134	253.3
8	30	'2020/12/09'	109	133	195.1
9	60	'2020/12/10'	98	124	269.0
10	60	'2020/12/11'	103	147	329.3
11	60	'2020/12/12'	100	120	250.7
12	60	'2020/12/12'	100	120	250.7
13	60	'2020/12/13'	106	128	345.3
14	60	'2020/12/14'	104	132	379.3
15	60	'2020/12/15'	98	123	275.0
16	60	'2020/12/16'	98	120	215.2
17	60	'2020/12/17'	100	120	300.0
18	45	'2020/12/18'	90	112	NaN
19	60	'2020/12/19'	103	123	323.0
20	45	'2020/12/20'	97	125	243.0
21	60	'2020/12/21'	108	131	364.2
22	45	NaT	100	119	282.0
23	60	'2020/12/23'	130	101	300.0
24	45	'2020/12/24'	105	132	246.0
25	60	'2020/12/25'	102	126	334.5
26	60	'2020/12/26'	100	120	250.0
27	60	'2020/12/27'	92	118	241.0
28	60	'2020/12/28'	103	132	NaN
29	60	'2020/12/29'	100	132	280.0
30	60	'2020/12/30'	102	129	380.3
31	60	'2020/12/31'	92	115	243.0

As you can see from the result, the date in row 26 was fixed, but the empty date in row 22 got a NaT (Not a Time) value, in other words an empty value. One way to deal with empty values is simply removing the entire row.

Removing Rows

The result from the converting in the example above gave us a NaT value, which can be handled as a NULL value, and we can remove the row by using the `dropna()` method.

Example

Remove rows with a NULL value in the "Date" column:

```
df.dropna(subset=['Date'], inplace = True)
```

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