**Descriptive Section: -**

1. How Do You Handle Missing or Corrupted Data in a Dataset?

There are some ways by which I can o I should handle missing or Corrupted data in a Dataset:  
1. Firstly, I need to understand the errors there can be many kinds of errors in a dataset like data entry errors, sensor malfunction, or intentional data omission.  
2. By checking the IDs in the Dataset. Because this is a very potential reason that can also throw error, in the runtime of the program.   
3. Then, by checking the Unusual Patterns in the Dataset  
4. By checking the errors in the terminal about the missing or corrupted data and fix them by updating or deleting the unwanted data from the dataset.  
5. By creating an additional binary variable that indicates whether a value is missing or corrupted. This can help capture the potential influence of missingness on the analysis.  
6. If the amount of missing data is relatively small and randomly distributed, I might choose to delete the corresponding rows or columns from the dataset. Sometimes, this can help in the stability of the code but decrease the accuracy of the project in the meantime.

2. What Are the Three Stages of Building a Model in Machine Learning?  
  
These three stages of data preprocessing, model building, and model deployment form the core process of developing a machine learning model.

1. Data Processing:

This phase focuses on preparing raw data for modeling. This requires several steps, e.g.

**Data correction**: handling missing values, dealing with outliers, removing or correcting any errors in the data.

**Data transformation**: transformation of categorical variables to numerical representation, scaling of features, and normalization of data.

**Feature selection**: Identification of the most relevant features that contribute to the predictive power of the model.

**Data partitioning**: Partitioning data into training, validation, and test sets.

2. Model Building:

Once the data is preprocessed, the next step is to select a suitable machine learning algorithm and build the model. This includes:

**Choosing the Right Algorithm**: Choosing a model that fits the problem at hand, such as linear regression, decision trees, support vector machines, or neural networks

**Model Architecture**: The structure and parameters of the selected algorithm are established.

**Training of the model**: Training data is provided to the model and the model parameters are optimized to minimize the prediction error or maximize the performance parameters.

**Model evaluation**: Evaluation of the performance of a trained model using analytical metrics and methods such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score, or mean squared error.

**Best deployment**:

Once the model is built and tested, it can be used to predict new unseen data. This section includes the following:

3. Model Deployment:

Once the model is built and evaluated, it can be deployed for making predictions on new, unseen data. This stage involves:

**Model deployment:** Integrating the model into a production environment or system where it can be utilized for real-time predictions.

**Monitoring and maintenance:** Continuously monitoring the performance of the deployed model, retraining or updating it when necessary, and ensuring that it remains accurate and relevant over time.

**Iterative improvement:** Collecting feedback from the deployed model's predictions and using it to refine and improve the model in subsequent iterations.