EXPERIMENT 3A

Exp No: 1.e

Aim:
Demonstrate an experiment to handle missing data and inappropriate data in a dataset using Python Pandas library for data preprocessing.

Algorithm:

1. Import the necessary libraries (NumPy and Pandas).
2. Read the dataset using Pandas.
3. Identify missing data using the info() function.
4. Replace missing values in categorical columns with mode and numerical columns with mean or median.
5. Encode categorical variables using dummy variables.
6. Replace categorical class labels with numerical values for analysis.
7. Display the final preprocessed dataset.

Code:

```
import numpy as np

import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv("pre_process_datasample - pre_process_datasample.csv")

df
```

	Country	Age	Salary	Purchased
0	France	44.0	72000.0	No
1	Spain	27.0	48000.0	Yes
2	Germany	30.0	54000.0	No
3	Spain	38.0	61000.0	No
4	Germany	40.0	NaN	Yes
5	France	35.0	58000.0	Yes
6	Spain	NaN	52000.0	No
7	France	48.0	79000.0	Yes
8	Germany	50.0	83000.0	No
9	France	37.0	67000.0	Yes

```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10 entries, 0 to 9
Data columns (total 4 columns):
 #   Column     Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  ------     --------------  -----  
 0   Country    10 non-null     object 
 1   Age        9 non-null      float64
 2   Salary     9 non-null      float64
 3   Purchased  10 non-null     object 
dtypes: float64(2), object(2)
memory usage: 452.0+ bytes
```

```
df.Country.mode()
0    France
Name: Country, dtype: object
```

```
df.Country.mode()[0]
'France'
```

```
type(df.Country.mode())
pandas.core.series.Series
```

```
df['Country'] = df['Country'].fillna(df['Country'].mode()[0])
df['Age'] = df['Age'].fillna(df['Age'].median())
df['Salary'] = df['Salary'].fillna(round(df['Salary'].mean()))
df
```

	Country	Age	Salary	Purchased
0	France	44.0	72000.0	No
1	Spain	27.0	48000.0	Yes
2	Germany	30.0	54000.0	No
3	Spain	38.0	61000.0	No

4 Germany 40.0 63778.0 Yes

5 France 35.0 58000.0 Yes

6 Spain 38.0 52000.0 No

7 France 48.0 79000.0 Yes

8 Germany 50.0 83000.0 No

9 France 37.0 67000.0 Yes

```
pd.get_dummies(df.Country)
```

	France	Germany	Spain
0	True	False	False
1	False	False	True
2	False	True	False
3	False	False	True
4	False	True	False
5	True	False	False
6	False	False	True
7	True	False	False
8	False	True	False
9	True	False	False

```
updated_dataset = pd.concat([pd.get_dummies(df.Country), df.iloc[:, [1, 2, 3]]], axis=1)
updated_dataset
```

	France	Germany	Spain	Age	Salary	Purchased
0	True	False	False	44.0	72000.0	No
1	False	False	True	27.0	48000.0	Yes
2	False	True	False	30.0	54000.0	No
3	False	False	True	38.0	61000.0	No
4	False	True	False	40.0	63778.0	Yes
5	True	False	False	35.0	58000.0	Yes
6	False	False	True	38.0	52000.0	No
7	True	False	False	48.0	79000.0	Yes

8 False True False 50.0 83000.0 No

9 True False False 37.0 67000.0 Yes

---

df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 10 entries, 0 to 9

Data columns (total 4 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Country	10 non-null	object
1	Age	10 non-null	float64
2	Salary	10 non-null	float64
3	Purchased	10 non-null	object

dtypes: float64(2), object(2)

memory usage: 452.0+ bytes

---

updated_dataset['Purchased'] = updated_dataset['Purchased'].replace(['No', 'Yes'], [0, 1])

updated_dataset

	France	Germany	Spain	Age	Salary	Purchased
0	True	False	False	44.0	72000.0	0
1	False	False	True	27.0	48000.0	1
2	False	True	False	30.0	54000.0	0
3	False	False	True	38.0	61000.0	0
4	False	True	False	40.0	63778.0	1
5	True	False	False	35.0	58000.0	1
6	False	False	True	38.0	52000.0	0
7	True	False	False	48.0	79000.0	1
8	False	True	False	50.0	83000.0	0
9	True	False	False	37.0	67000.0	1

Result:
Thus, the Python program to handle missing data and inappropriate data using the Pandas library for data preprocessing was executed successfully, and the output was verified.

EXPERIMENT 3B

Aim:
To demonstrate an experiment for detecting, cleaning, and handling duplicate, missing, and inconsistent data in a dataset using Python Pandas library.

Algorithm:

1. Import the necessary libraries (NumPy and Pandas).
2. Read the dataset using Pandas.
3. Identify and remove duplicate records.
4. Reset the index of the dataset.
5. Drop irrelevant or redundant columns.
6. Replace invalid or negative values with NaN.
7. Handle outliers by replacing inappropriate values with NaN.
8. Identify and correct inconsistent categorical values.
9. Fill missing numerical values using mean or median.
10. Display the cleaned and processed dataset.

Code:

```
import numpy as np

import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv("Hotel_Dataset - Hotel_Dataset.csv")

df
```

```
  CustomerID Age_Group Rating(1-5)  Hotel FoodPreference  Bill NoOfPax EstimatedSalary Age_Group.1
0        1.0     20-25           4   Ibis            veg  1300       2         40000      20-25
1        2.0     30-35           5  LemonTree     Non-Veg  2000       3         59000      30-35
2        3.0     25-30           6   RedFox           Veg  1322       2         30000      25-30
3        4.0   20-25-1           4  LemonTree         Veg  1234       2        120000      20-25
4        5.0       35+           3   Ibis     Vegetarian   989       2         45000      35+
5        6.0       35+           3   Ibys      Non-Veg    1909       2        122220      35+
```

6 7.0 35+ 4 RedFox Vegetarian 1000 -1 21122 35+

7 8.0 20-25 7 LemonTree Veg 2999 -10 345673 20-25

8 9.0 25-30 2 Ibis Non-Veg 3456 3 99999 25-30

9 9.0 25-30 2 Ibis Non-Veg 3456 3 99999 25-30

10 10.0 30-35 5 RedFox non-Veg -675 4 87777 30-35

---

df.duplicated()

0 False

1 False

2 False

3 False

4 False

5 False

6 False

7 False

8 False

9 True

10 False

dtype: bool

---

df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 11 entries, 0 to 10

Data columns (total 9 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	CustomerID	11 non-null	int64
1	Age_Group	11 non-null	object
2	Rating(1-5)	11 non-null	int64
3	Hotel	11 non-null	object
4	FoodPreference	11 non-null	object

5 Bill 11 non-null int64

6 NoOfPax 11 non-null int64

7 EstimatedSalary 11 non-null int64

8 Age_Group.1 11 non-null object

dtypes: int64(5), object(4)

memory usage: 924.0+ bytes

---

df.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)

df

	CustomerID	Age_Group	Rating(1-5)	Hotel	FoodPreference	Bill	NoOfPax	EstimatedSalary	Age_Group.1
0	1.0	20-25	4	Ibis	veg	1300	2	40000	20-25
1	2.0	30-35	5	LemonTree	Non-Veg	2000	3	59000	30-35
2	3.0	25-30	6	RedFox	Veg	1322	2	30000	25-30
3	4.0	20-25-1	4	LemonTree	Veg	1234	2	120000	20-25
4	5.0	35+	3	Ibis	Vegetarian	989	2	45000	35+
5	6.0	35+	3	Ibys	Non-Veg	1909	2	122220	35+
6	7.0	35+	4	RedFox	Vegetarian	1000	-1	21122	35+
7	8.0	20-25	7	LemonTree	Veg	2999	-10	345673	20-25
8	9.0	25-30	2	Ibis	Non-Veg	3456	3	99999	25-30
9	10.0	30-35	5	RedFox	non-Veg	-675	4	87777	30-35

---

len(df)

10

---

index = np.array(list(range(0, len(df))))

df.set_index(index, inplace=True)

index

array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])

---

df.drop(['Age_Group.1'], axis=1, inplace=True)

df

	CustomerID	Age_Group	Rating(1-5)	Hotel	FoodPreference	Bill	NoOfPax	EstimatedSalary
0	1.0	20-25	4	Ibis	veg	1300	2	40000
1	2.0	30-35	5	LemonTree	Non-Veg	2000	3	59000
2	3.0	25-30	6	RedFox	Veg	1322	2	30000
3	4.0	20-25-1	4	LemonTree	Veg	1234	2	120000
4	5.0	35+	3	Ibis	Vegetarian	989	2	45000
5	6.0	35+	3	Ibys	Non-Veg	1909	2	122220
6	7.0	35+	4	RedFox	Vegetarian	1000	-1	21122
7	8.0	20-25	7	LemonTree	Veg	2999	-10	345673
8	9.0	25-30	2	Ibis	Non-Veg	3456	3	99999
9	10.0	30-35	5	RedFox	non-Veg	-675	4	87777

```
df.loc[df['CustomerID'] < 0, 'CustomerID'] = np.nan
df.loc[df['Bill'] < 0, 'Bill'] = np.nan
df.loc[df['EstimatedSalary'] < 0, 'EstimatedSalary'] = np.nan
df
```

```
df.loc[(df['NoOfPax'] < 1) | (df['NoOfPax'] > 20), 'NoOfPax'] = np.nan
df
```

```
df.Age_Group.unique()
```

```
array(['20-25', '30-35', '25-30', '35+'], dtype=object)
```

```
df.Hotel.unique()
```

```
array(['Ibis', 'LemonTree', 'RedFox', 'Ibys'], dtype=object)
```

```
df['Hotel'] = df['Hotel'].replace(['Ibys'], 'Ibis')
```

```
df['FoodPreference'].unique()
```

```
array(['veg', 'Non-Veg', 'Veg', 'Vegetarian', 'non-Veg'], dtype=object)
```

```
df['FoodPreference'] = df['FoodPreference'].replace(['Vegetarian', 'veg'], 'Veg')
df['FoodPreference'] = df['FoodPreference'].replace(['non-Veg'], 'Non-Veg')
```

```
df['EstimatedSalary'] = df['EstimatedSalary'].fillna(round(df['EstimatedSalary'].mean()))
df['NoOfPax'] = df['NoOfPax'].fillna(round(df['NoOfPax'].median()))
df['Rating(1-5)'] = df['Rating(1-5)'].fillna(round(df['Rating(1-5)'].median()))
df['Bill'] = df['Bill'].fillna(round(df['Bill'].mean()))
df
```

	CustomerID	Age_Group	Rating(1-5)	Hotel	FoodPreference	Bill	NoOfPax	EstimatedSalary
0	1.0	20-25	4	Ibis	Veg	1300.0	2.0	40000.0
1	2.0	30-35	5	LemonTree	Non-Veg	2000.0	3.0	59000.0
2	3.0	25-30	6	RedFox	Veg	1322.0	2.0	30000.0
3	4.0	20-25	4	LemonTree	Veg	1234.0	2.0	120000.0
4	5.0	35+	3	Ibis	Veg	989.0	2.0	45000.0
5	6.0	35+	3	Ibis	Non-Veg	1909.0	2.0	122220.0
6	7.0	35+	4	RedFox	Veg	1000.0	2.0	21122.0
7	8.0	20-25	7	LemonTree	Veg	2999.0	2.0	345673.0
8	9.0	25-30	2	Ibis	Non-Veg	3456.0	3.0	96755.0
9	10.0	30-35	4	RedFox	Non-Veg	1801.0	4.0	87777.0

Result:
Thus, the Python program to detect, clean, and handle duplicate, missing, and inconsistent data using the Pandas library for data preprocessing was executed successfully, and the output was verified.

EXPERIMENT 3C

Aim:

To demonstrate an experiment to handle missing, duplicate, and inappropriate data in a cricketer dataset using Python Pandas Library for Data Preprocessing.

Algorithm:

1. Import necessary libraries (pandas, numpy).
2. Read the dataset using read_csv().

3. Check for duplicate records and remove them.
4. Identify inappropriate values (like negative runs or matches) and replace them with NaN.
5. Standardize inconsistent text entries.
6. Fill missing values using mean or median.
7. Display the final cleaned dataset.

Code:

```
import pandas as pd

import numpy as np

df = pd.read_csv("Cricketer_Imperfect.csv")

df
```

Output:

PlayerID	Name	Age	Country	Matches_Played	Runs	Wickets	Batting_Avg	Bowling_Avg	Role
1	Virat Kohli	35	India	254	12340	4	59.3	0.0	Batsman
2	Rashid Khan	25	Afghanistan	90	1300	230	18.2	21.4	Bowler
3	Ben Stokes	31	England	120	4500	170	42.5	32.1	All-Rounder
4	Steve Smith	33	Australia	150	-500	0	61.7	0.0	Batsman
5	Jasprit Bumrah	29	India	67	50	108	12.5	24.3	Bowler
6	Kane Williamson	32	New Zealand	150	6700	0	55.2	0.0	Batsman
7	Shakib Al Hasan	34	Bangladesh	-10	6500	300	38.1	31.0	All-Rounder
8	Trent Boult	32	New Zealand	100	900	220	15.3	25.4	Bowler

PlayerID	Name	Age	Country	Matches_Played	Runs	Wickets	Batting_Avg	Bowling_Avg	Role
9	AB de Villiers	38	South Africa	228	9577	2	53.5	0.0	Batsman
9	AB de Villiers	38	South Africa	228	9577	2	53.5	0.0	Batsman
10	Mitchell Starc	32	Australia	97	550	200	12.5	23.5	Bowler

---

df.duplicated()

Output:

0 False

1 False

2 False

3 False

4 False

5 False

6 False

7 False

8 False

9 True

10 False

dtype: bool

---

df.info()

Output:

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 11 entries, 0 to 10

Data columns (total 10 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	PlayerID	11 non-null	int64

```
1  Name          11 non-null    object
2  Age           11 non-null    int64
3  Country       11 non-null    object
4  Matches_Played 11 non-null   int64
5  Runs          11 non-null    int64
6  Wickets       11 non-null    int64
7  Batting_Avg   11 non-null    float64
8  Bowling_Avg   11 non-null    float64
9  Role          11 non-null    object
dtypes: float64(2), int64(5), object(3)
memory usage: 1012.0+ bytes
```

```
df.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
df
```

Output:

PlayerID	Name	Age	Country	Matches_Played	Runs	Wickets	Batting_Avg	Bowling_Avg	Role
1	Virat Kohli	35	India	254	12340	4	59.3	0.0	Batsman
2	Rashid Khan	25	Afghanistan	90	1300	230	18.2	21.4	Bowler
3	Ben Stokes	31	England	120	4500	170	42.5	32.1	All-Rounder
4	Steve Smith	33	Australia	150	-500	0	61.7	0.0	Batsman
5	Jasprit Bumrah	29	India	67	50	108	12.5	24.3	Bowler
6	Kane Williamson	32	New Zealand	150	6700	0	55.2	0.0	Batsman

PlayerID	Name	Age	Country	Matches_Played	Runs	Wickets	Batting_Avg	Bowling_Avg	Role
7	Shakib Al Hasan	34	Bangladesh	-10	6500	300	38.1	31.0	All-Rounder
8	Trent Boult	32	New Zealand	100	900	220	15.3	25.4	Bowler
9	AB de Villiers	38	South Africa	228	9577	2	53.5	0.0	Batsman
10	Mitchell Starc	32	Australia	97	550	200	12.5	23.5	Bowler

---

len(df)

Output:

10

---

df.loc[df['Runs'] < 0, 'Runs'] = np.nan

df.loc[df['Matches_Played'] < 0, 'Matches_Played'] = np.nan

df

Output:

PlayerID	Name	Age	Country	Matches_Played	Runs	Wickets	Batting_Avg	Bowling_Avg	Role
1	Virat Kohli	35	India	254.0	12340.0	4.0	59.3	0.0	Batsman
2	Rashid Khan	25	Afghanistan	90.0	1300.0	230.0	18.2	21.4	Bowler
3	Ben Stokes	31	England	120.0	4500.0	170.0	42.5	32.1	All-Rounder
4	Steve Smith	33	Australia	150.0	NaN	0.0	61.7	0.0	Batsman
5	Jasprit Bumrah	29	India	67.0	50.0	108.0	12.5	24.3	Bowler

PlayerID	Name	Age	Country	Matches_Played	Runs	Wickets	Batting_Avg	Bowling_Avg	Role
6	Kane Williamson	32	New Zealand	150.0	6700.0	0.0	55.2	0.0	Batsman
7	Shakib Al Hasan	34	Bangladesh	NaN	6500.0	300.0	38.1	31.0	All-Rounder
8	Trent Boult	32	New Zealand	100.0	900.0	220.0	15.3	25.4	Bowler
9	AB de Villiers	38	South Africa	228.0	9577.0	2.0	53.5	0.0	Batsman
10	Mitchell Starc	32	Australia	97.0	550.0	200.0	12.5	23.5	Bowler

---

df['Runs'] = df['Runs'].fillna(round(df['Runs'].mean()))

df['Matches_Played'] = df['Matches_Played'].fillna(round(df['Matches_Played'].median()))

df

Output:

PlayerID	Name	Age	Country	Matches_Played	Runs	Wickets	Batting_Avg	Bowling_Avg	Role
1	Virat Kohli	35	India	254.0	12340.0	4.0	59.3	0.0	Batsman
2	Rashid Khan	25	Afghanistan	90.0	1300.0	230.0	18.2	21.4	Bowler
3	Ben Stokes	31	England	120.0	4500.0	170.0	42.5	32.1	All-Rounder
4	Steve Smith	33	Australia	150.0	4713.0	0.0	61.7	0.0	Batsman
5	Jasprit Bumrah	29	India	67.0	50.0	108.0	12.5	24.3	Bowler
6	Kane Williamson	32	New Zealand	150.0	6700.0	0.0	55.2	0.0	Batsman

PlayerID	Name	Age	Country	Matches_Played	Runs	Wickets	Batting_Avg	Bowling_Avg	Role
7	Shakib Al Hasan	34	Bangladesh	120.0	6500.0	300.0	38.1	31.0	All-Rounder
8	Trent Boult	32	New Zealand	100.0	900.0	220.0	15.3	25.4	Bowler
9	AB de Villiers	38	South Africa	228.0	9577.0	2.0	53.5	0.0	Batsman
10	Mitchell Starc	32	Australia	97.0	550.0	200.0	12.5	23.5	Bowler

Result:

The Python program to handle missing, duplicate, and inappropriate data using the Pandas library was successfully executed, and the cleaned dataset was obtained as output.