

UDACITY'S Predictive Analytics for Business  
NANODEGREE  
Project 2.1: Data Cleanup

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## **Step 1: Business and Data Understanding**

### **Key Decisions:**

1. What decisions need to be made?

Recommend the city for Pawdacity's newest store, based on predicted yearly sales.

2. What data is needed to inform those decisions?

First step in predicting yearly sales is to format and blend together data from different datasets and deal with outliers.

It's necessary to build a training dataset with columns:

- City
- 2010 Census Population
- Total Pawdacity Sales
- Households Under 18
- Land Area
- Population Density
- Total Families

The data provided has information at store level, but we only need data at city level.

After clean data, my dataset is:

	CITY	Sale	County	Land Area	Households with Under 18	Population Density	Total Families	2010 Census
0	Buffalo	185328	Johnson	3115.507500	746	1.55	1819.50	4,585
1	Casper	317736	Natrona	3894.309100	7788	11.16	8756.32	35,316
2	Cheyenne	917892	Laramie	1500.178400	7158	20.34	14612.64	59,466
3	Cody	218376	Park	2998.956960	1403	1.82	3515.62	9,520
4	Douglas	208008	Converse	1829.465100	832	1.46	1744.08	6,120
5	Evanston	283824	Uinta	999.497100	1486	4.95	2712.64	12,359
6	Gillette	543132	Campbell	2748.852900	4052	5.80	7189.43	29,087
7	Powell	233928	Park	2673.574550	1251	1.62	3134.18	6,314
8	Riverton	303264	Fremont	4796.859815	2680	2.34	5556.49	10,615
9	Rock Springs	253584	Sweetwater	6620.201916	4022	2.78	7572.18	23,036
10	Sheridan	308232	Sheridan	1893.977048	2646	8.98	6039.71	17,444

where Sale is **Total Pawdacity Sales**.

Performing the sum of numerical variables, I had the answers:

```
In [222]: print(sale_join[['Sale', 'Land Area', 'Households with Under 18', 'Population Density', 'Total Families', '2010 Census']].sum())

Sale                3.773304e+06
Land Area           3.307138e+04
Households with Under 18  3.406400e+04
Population Density      6.280000e+01
Total Families         6.265279e+04
2010 Census           2.138620e+05
dtype: float64
```

## Step 2: Building the Training Set

Column	Sum	Average
<i>Census Population</i>	213,862	19,442.0
<i>Total Pawdacity Sales</i>	3,773,304	343,027.6
<i>Households Under 18</i>	34,064	3,096.7
<i>Land Area</i>	33,071	3,006.5
<i>Population Density</i>	63	5.7
<i>Total Families</i>	62,653	5,695.7

## Step 3: Dealing with Outliers

Are there any cities that are outliers in the training set? Which outlier have you chosen to remove or impute? Because this dataset is a small data set (11 cities), **you should only remove or impute one outlier**. Please explain your reasoning.

Using the IQR methods to determine if there are outlier cities for each of the variables.

So:

### Describing values:

	Sale	Land Area	Households with Under 18	Population Density	Total Families	2010 Census
count	11.000000	11.000000	11.000000	11.000000	11.000000	11.000000
mean	343027.636364	3006.489126	3096.727273	5.709091	5695.708182	19442.000000
std	213538.712215	1617.460342	2453.003061	5.849685	3816.049660	16616.018584
min	185328.000000	999.497100	746.000000	1.460000	1744.080000	4585.000000
25%	226152.000000	1861.721074	1327.000000	1.720000	2923.410000	7917.000000
50%	283824.000000	2748.852900	2646.000000	2.780000	5556.490000	12359.000000
75%	312984.000000	3504.908300	4037.000000	7.390000	7380.805000	26061.500000
max	917892.000000	6620.201916	7788.000000	20.340000	14612.640000	59466.000000

### 1. Q1 e Q3:

```
Sale                226152.000000
Land Area           1861.721074
Households with Under 18  1327.000000
Population Density      1.720000
Total Families        2923.410000
2010 Census          7917.000000
Name: 25%, dtype: float64
```

```
-----
Sale                312984.0000
Land Area           3504.9083
Households with Under 18  4037.0000
Population Density      7.3900
Total Families        7380.8050
2010 Census          26061.5000
Name: 75%, dtype: float64
```

**2. IQR = Q3 - Q1:**

```
Sale                86832.000000
Land Area           1643.187226
Households with Under 18  2710.000000
Population Density    5.670000
Total Families       4457.395000
2010 Census          18144.500000
dtype: float64
```

**3. Upper Fence = Q3 + 1.5 \* IQR:**

```
Sale                473275.636364
Land Area           5471.269965
Households with Under 18  7161.727273
Population Density    14.214091
Total Families       12381.800682
2010 Census          46658.750000
dtype: float64
```

**4. Lower Fence = Q1 - 1.5 \* IQR:**

```
Sale                212779.636364
Land Area           541.708287
Households with Under 18  -968.272727
Population Density    -2.795909
Total Families       -990.384318
2010 Census          -7774.750000
dtype: float64
```

Values above the Upper Fence and values below the Lower Fence are outliers:

Variables	Too High	Too Low
Census Population	46,658.75	-7,774.75
Total Pawdacity Sales	473,275.63	212779.63
Households Under 18	7,161.72	-968.27
Land Area	5,471.27	541.71
Population Density	14.21	-2.79
Total Families	12,381.80	-990.38

Observing the High Values of the Upper Fence for each variable, Cheyenne is too high in 4 variables.

	CITY	Sale	County	Land Area	Households with Under 18	Population Density	Total Families	2010 Census
0	Buffalo	185328	Johnson	3115.507500	746	1.55	1819.50	4585
1	Casper	317736	Natrona	3894.309100	7788	11.16	8756.32	35316
2	Cheyenne	917892	Laramie	1500.178400	7158	20.34	14612.64	59466
3	Cody	218376	Park	2998.956960	1403	1.82	3515.62	9520
4	Douglas	208008	Converse	1829.465100	832	1.46	1744.08	6120
5	Evanston	283824	Uinta	999.497100	1486	4.95	2712.64	12359
6	Gillette	543132	Campbell	2748.852900	4052	5.80	7189.43	29087
7	Powell	233928	Park	2673.574550	1251	1.62	3134.18	6314
8	Riverton	303264	Fremont	4796.859815	2680	2.34	5556.49	10615
9	Rock Springs	253584	Sweetwater	6620.201916	4022	2.78	7572.18	23036
10	Sheridan	308232	Sheridan	1893.977048	2646	8.98	6039.71	17444

At least data from Cheyenne's City should be removed from the dataset for the reasons above.