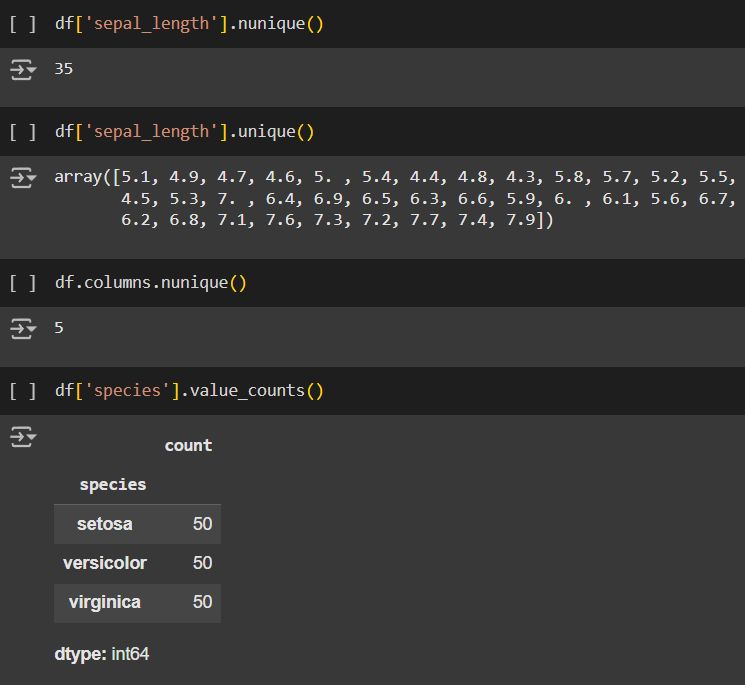
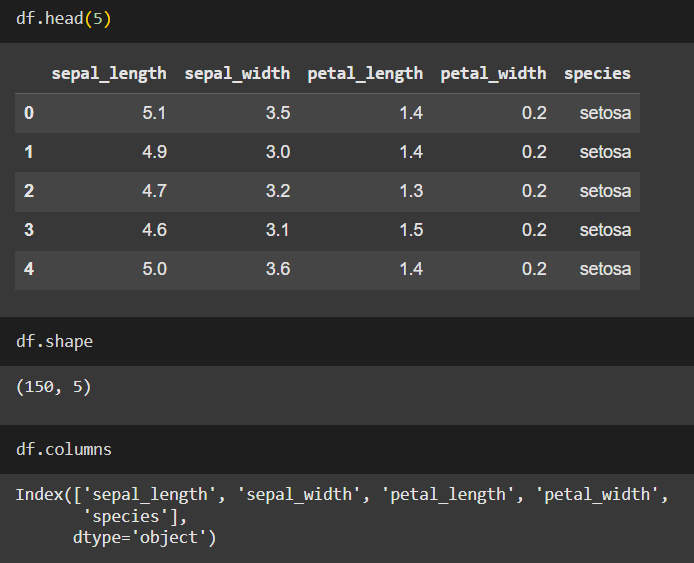
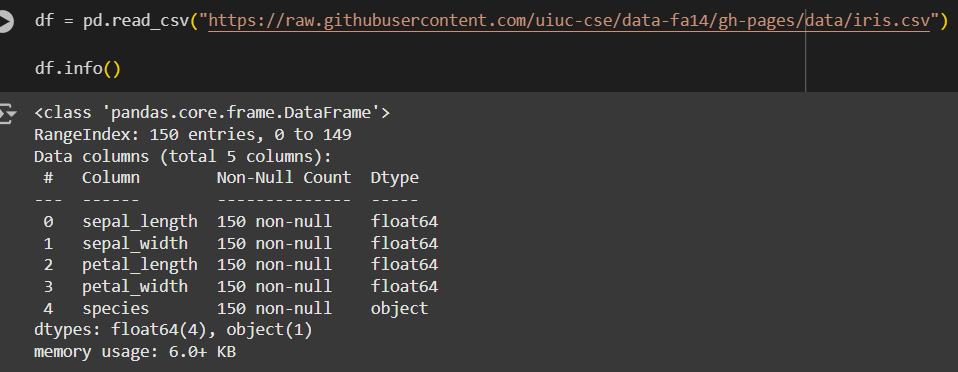
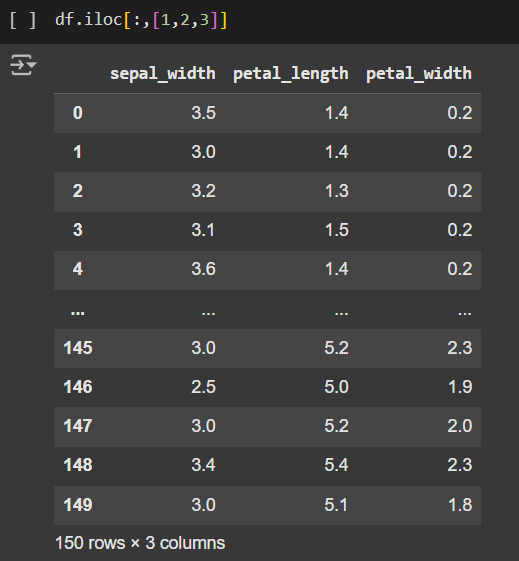
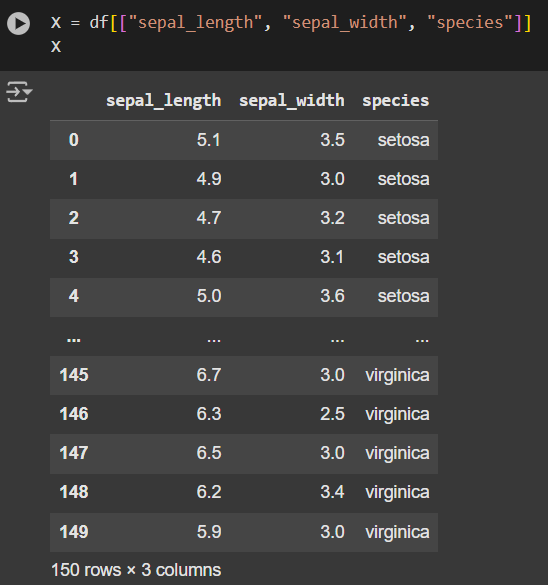
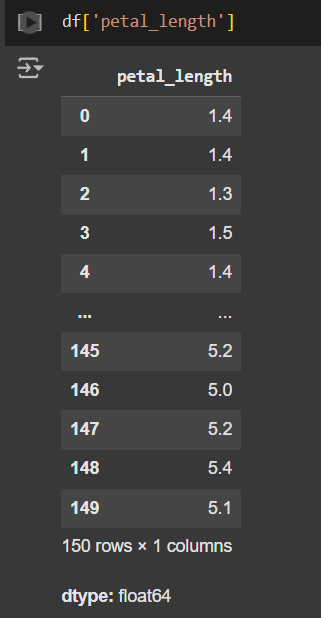
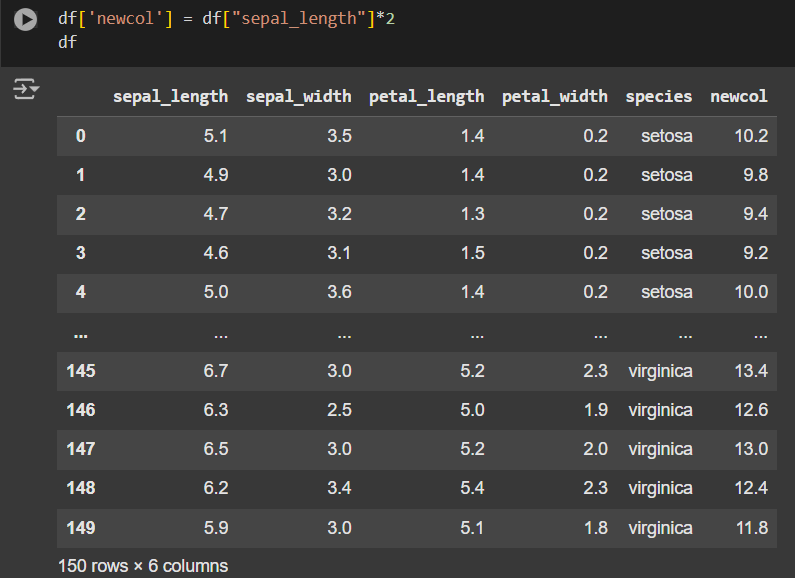
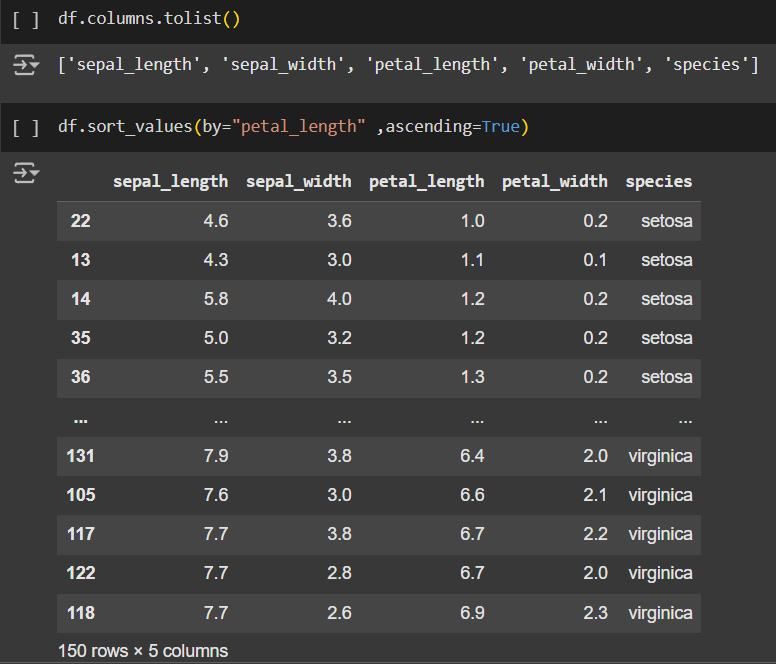
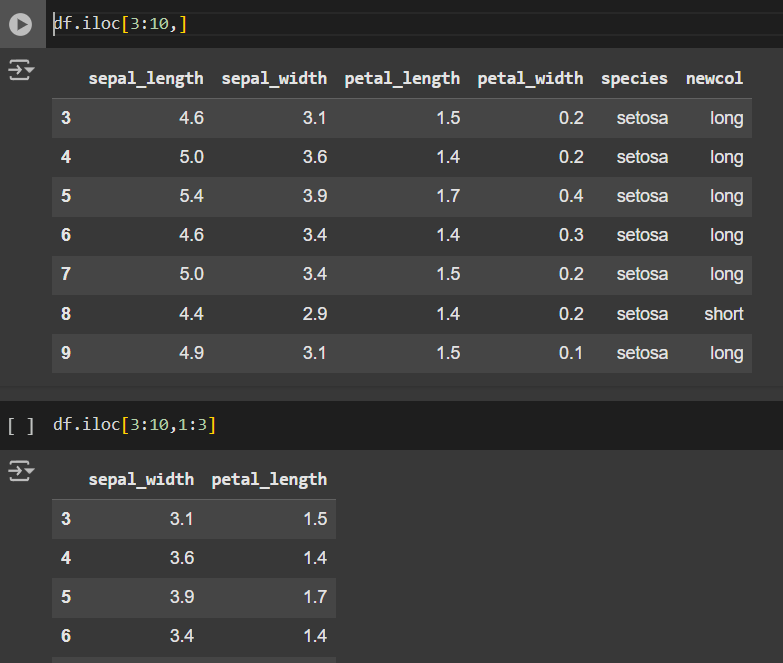
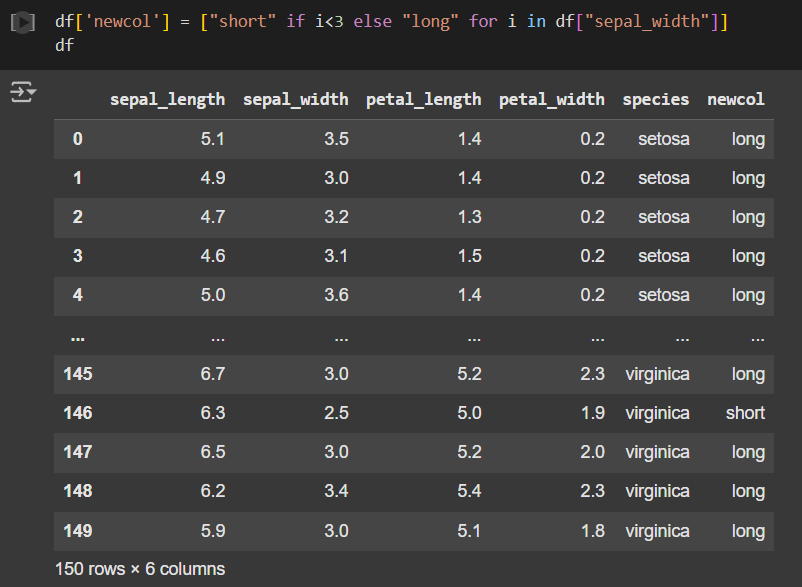
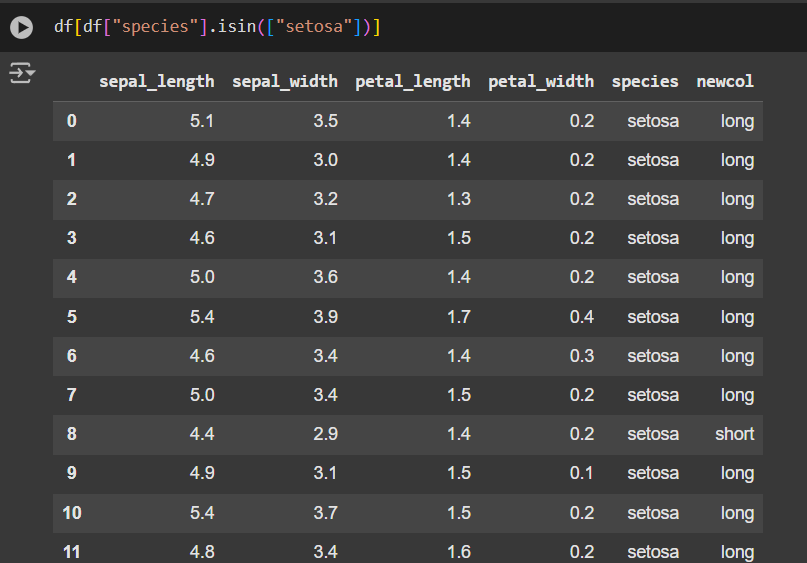
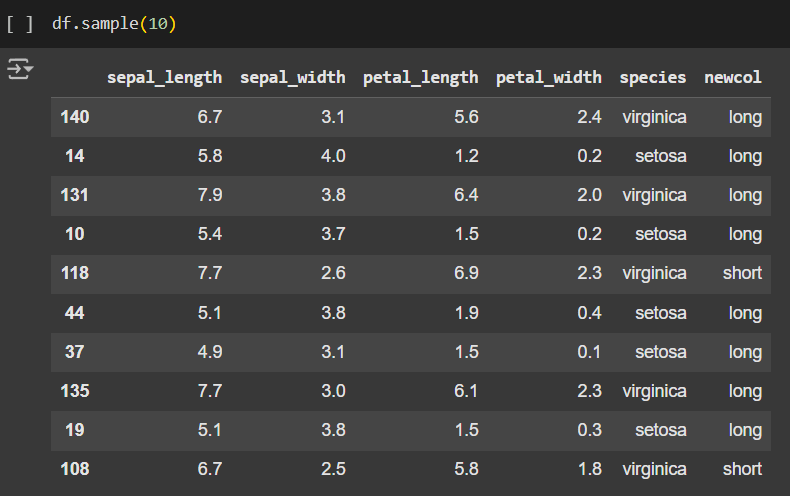
**IRIS DATASET:**

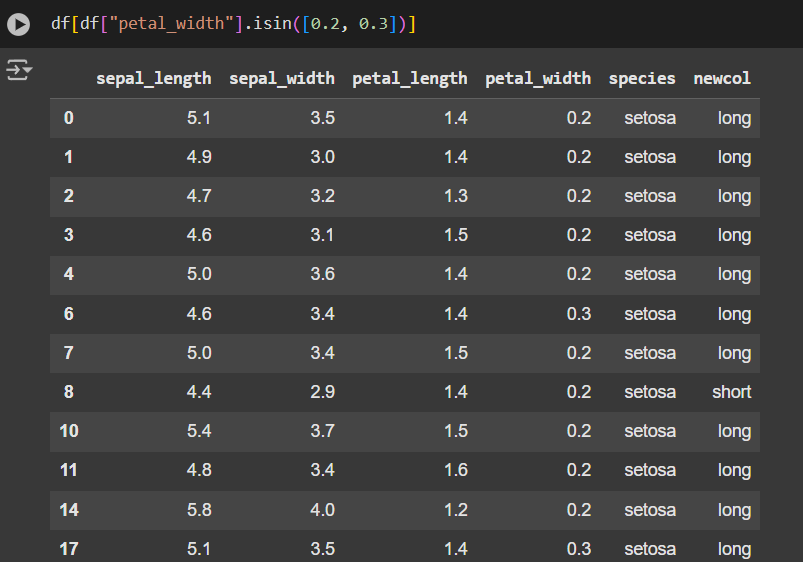
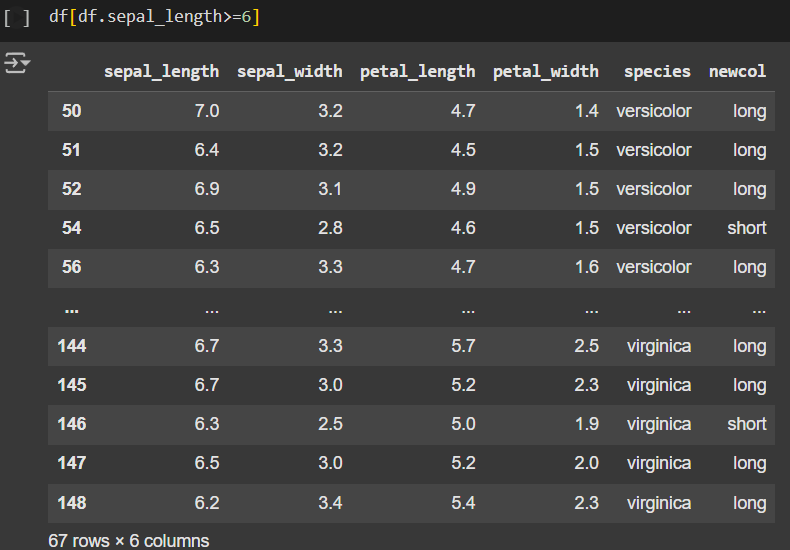


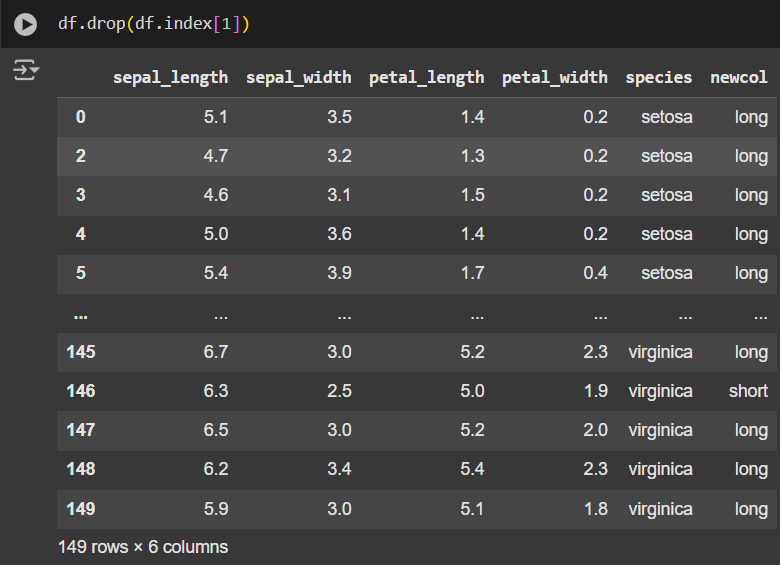
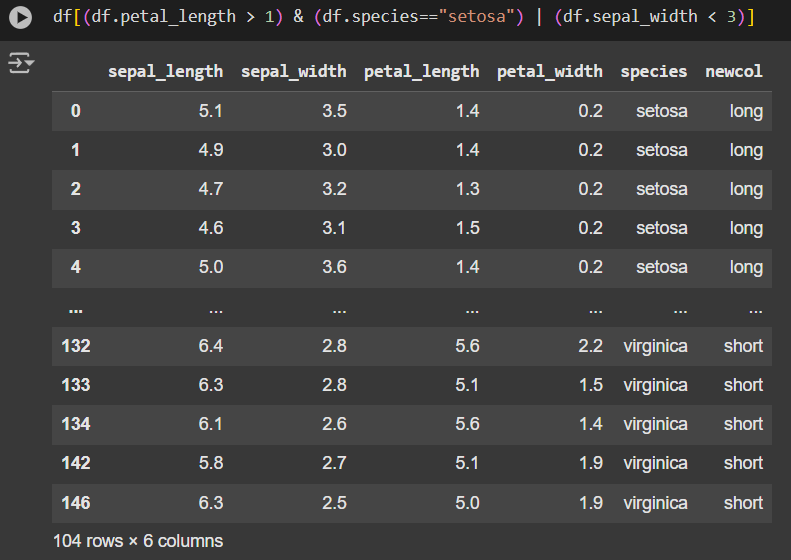


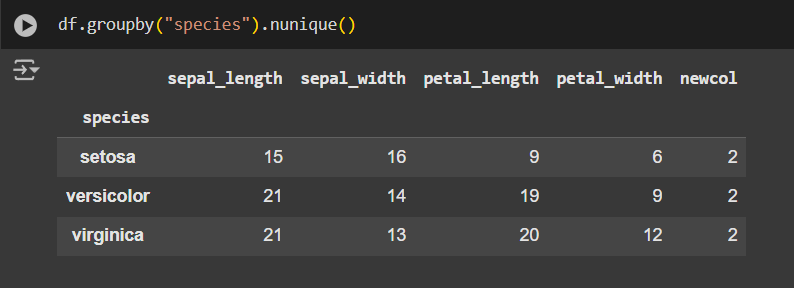


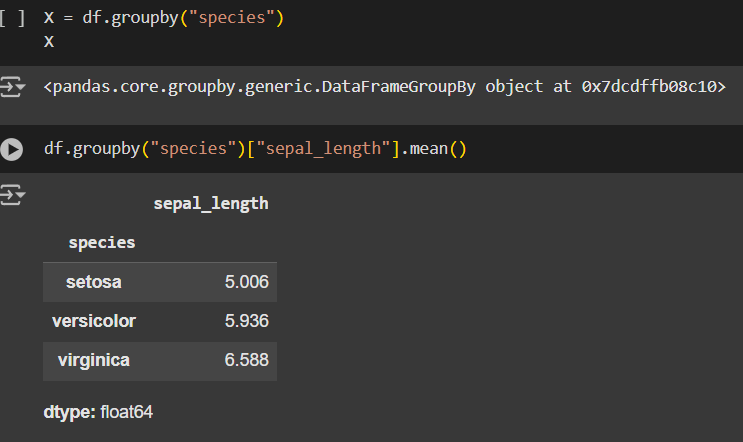




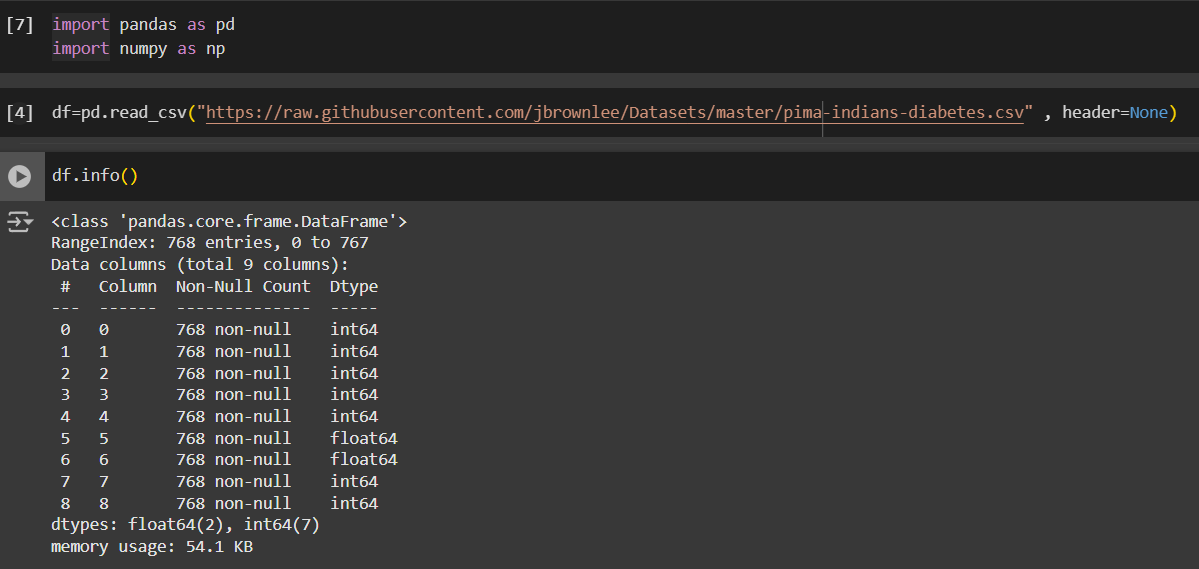


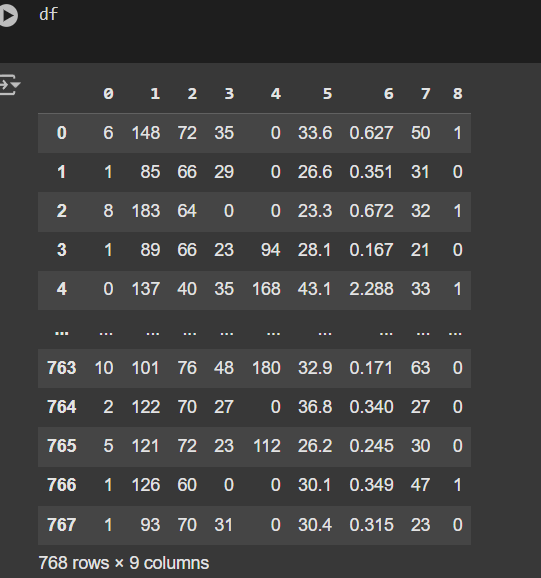
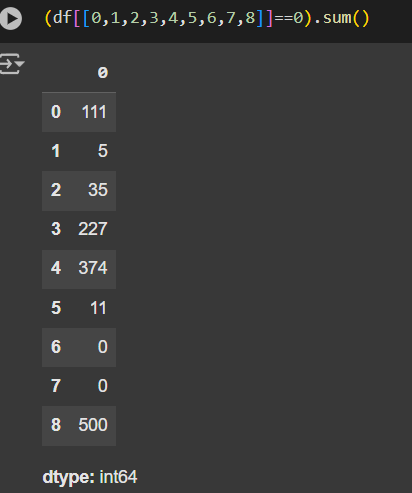
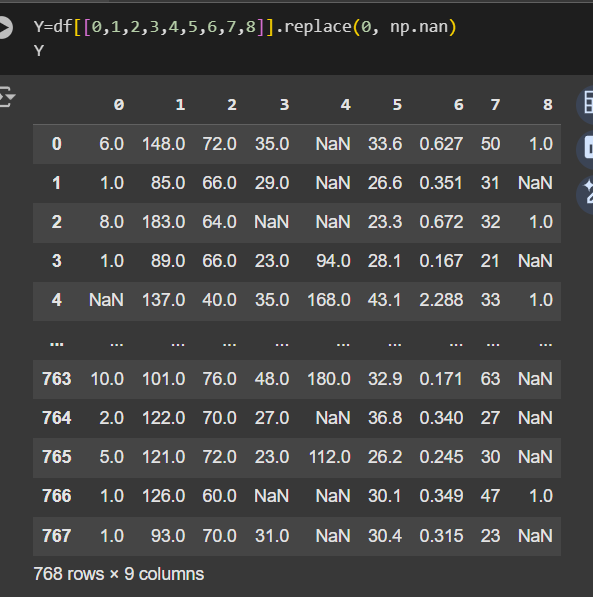
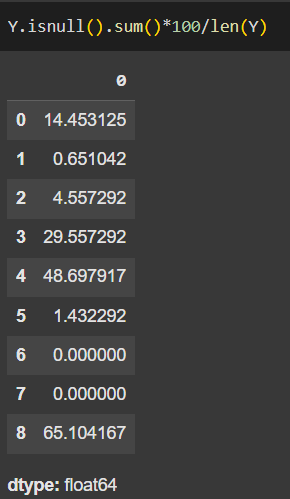
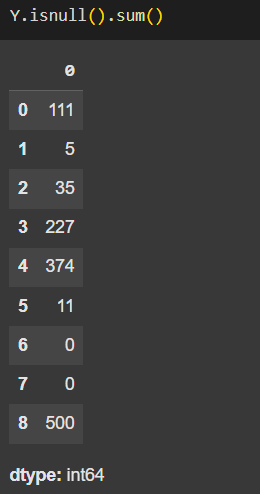


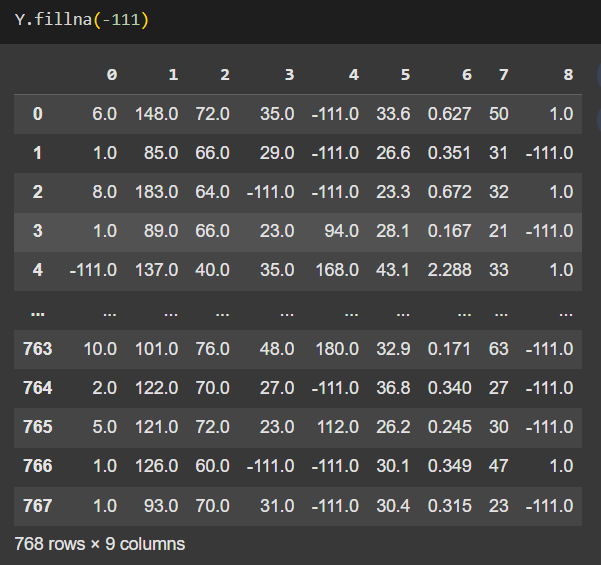
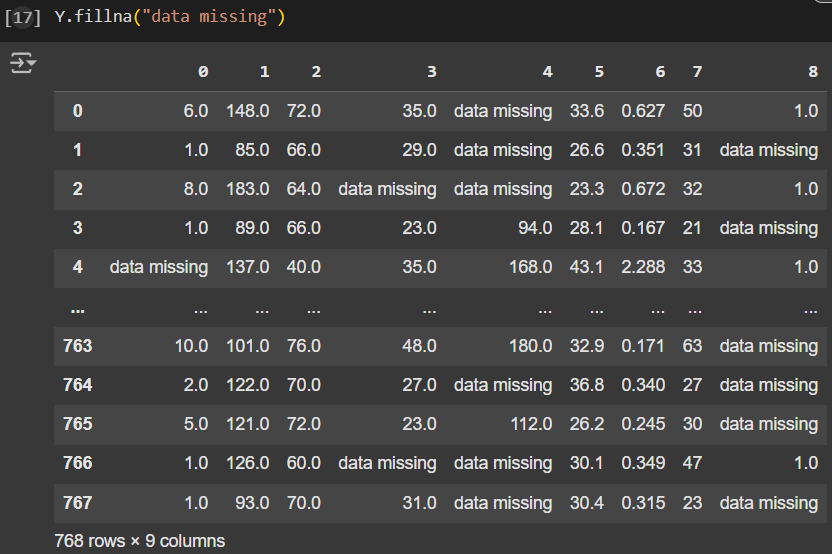
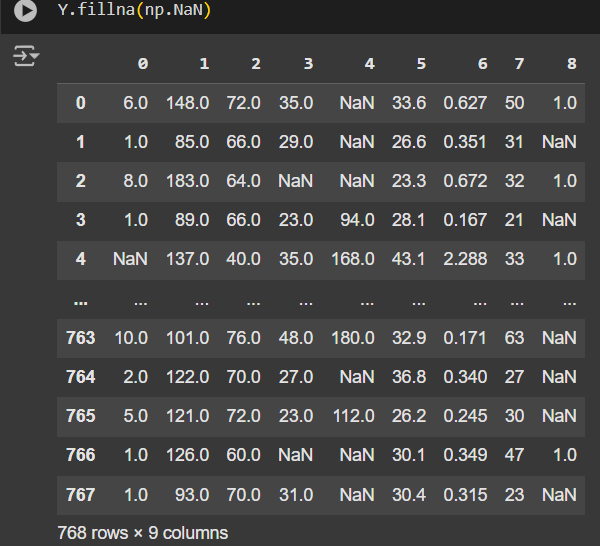
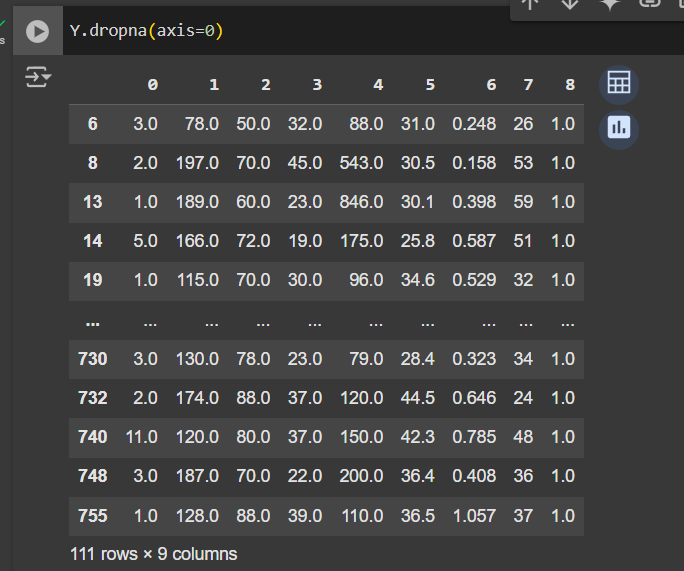


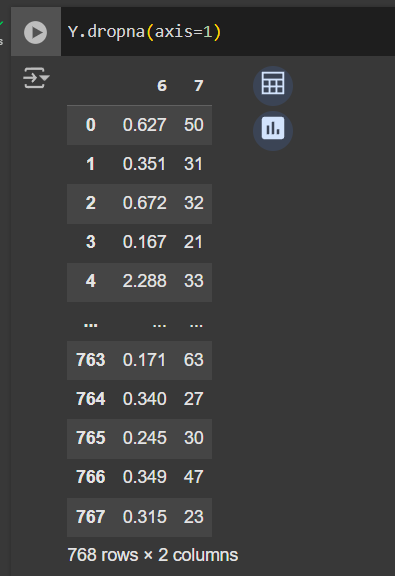
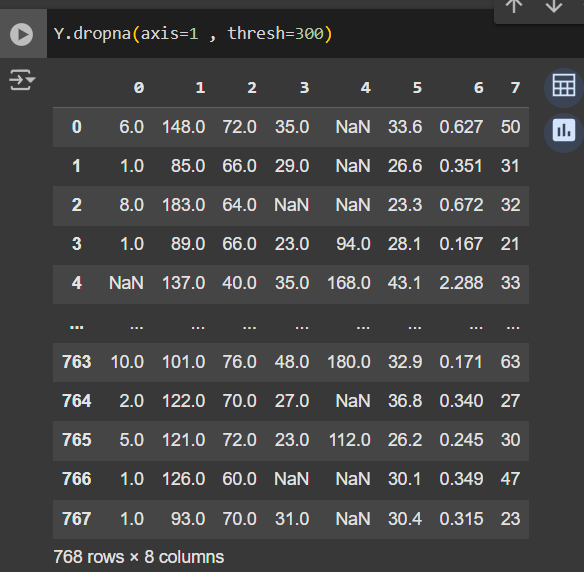
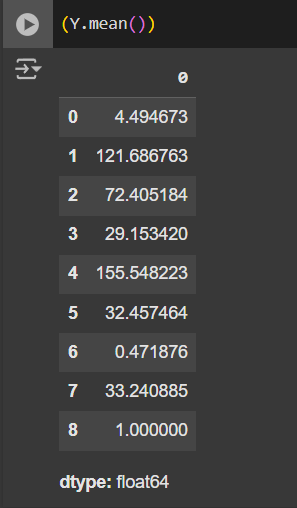


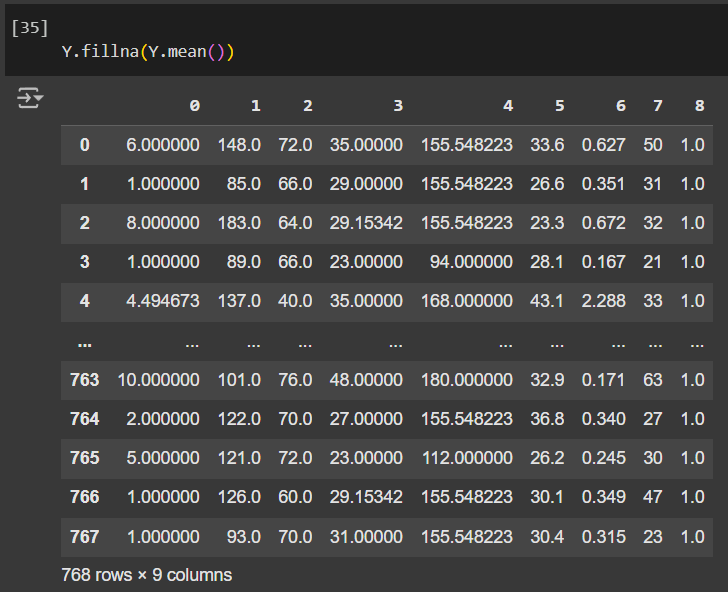
**DIABETES DATABASE:**



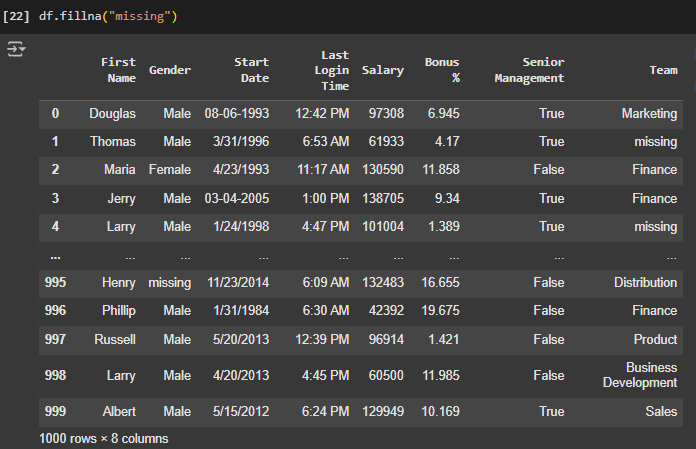
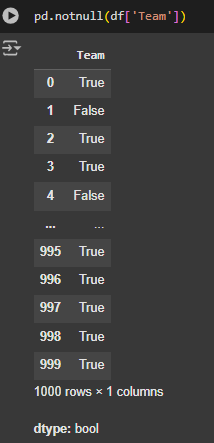
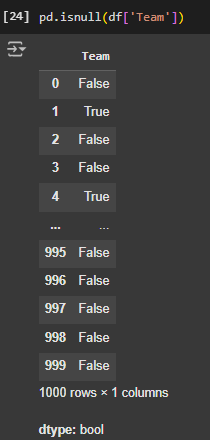
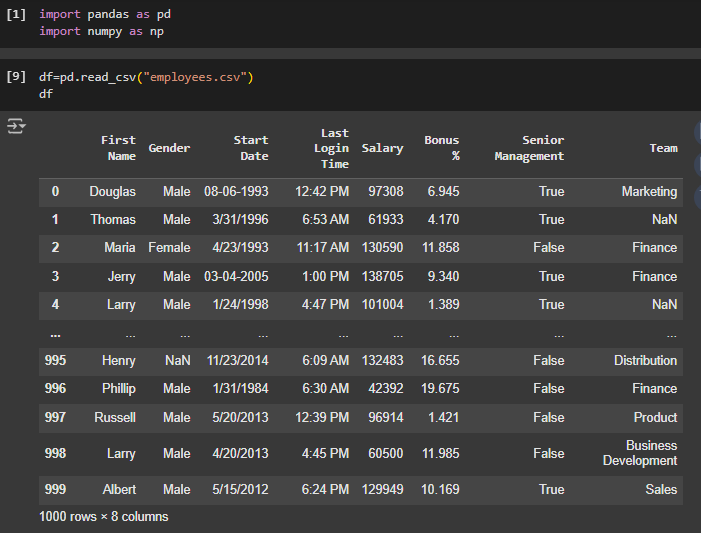
   

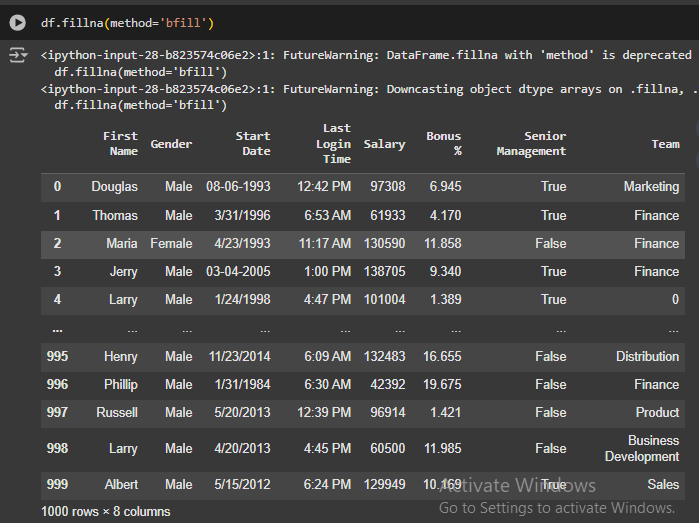
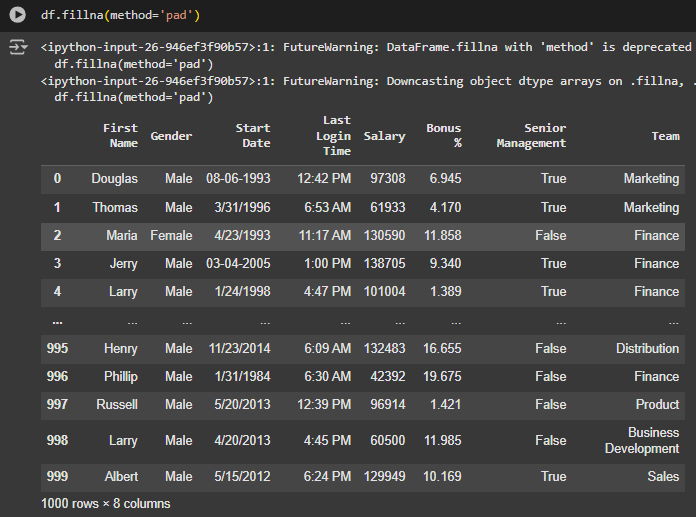
  

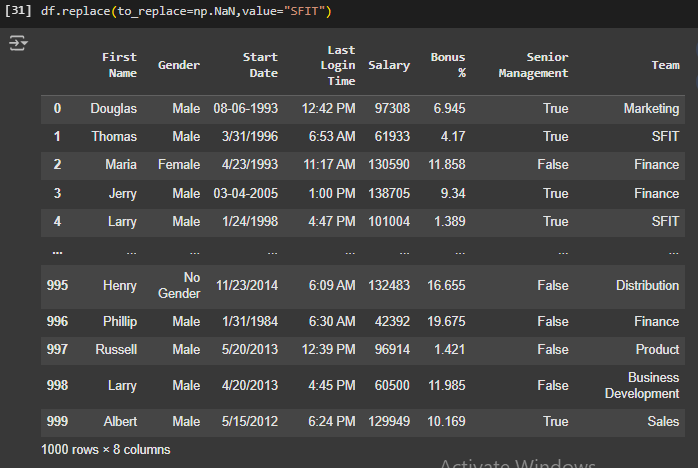
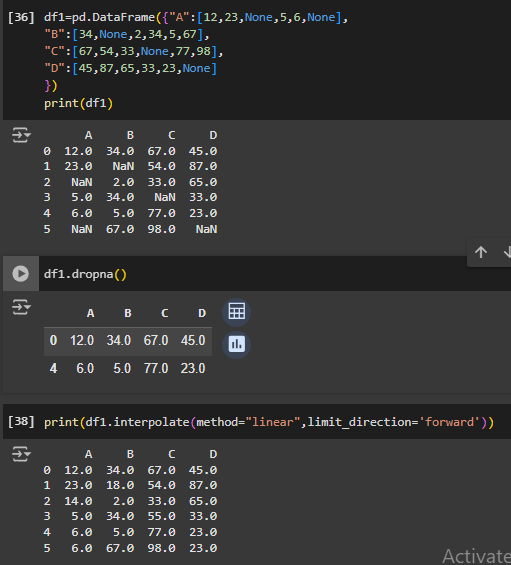
  



**EMPLOYEES DATASET:**







**POST EXPERIMENT EXERCISE:**

1. How to handle missing data in dataset?

Missing data is a common issue in datasets and can significantly affect analysis and modeling. Proper handling ensures the integrity and accuracy of insights derived from the data. Here are the key methods to handle missing data:

1. Drop Rows: Remove rows with missing values when they constitute a small proportion of the dataset.
2. Drop Columns: Eliminate columns with a significant percentage of missing values.
3. Constant Imputation: Replace missing values with a fixed constant, like 0,1 or unknown.
4. Mean/Median Imputation: For numerical data, replace missing values with the column's mean or median.
5. Mode Imputation: For categorical data, use the most frequently occurring value (mode) to fill missing entries.
6. Forward Fill (Pad): Propagate the previous value forward to fill missing data in sequential datasets.
7. Backward Fill (Backfill): Use the next available value to replace missing data, propagating backward.
8. Interpolation: Estimate missing values using linear, polynomial, or other interpolation methods based on neighboring data.
9. Predictive Imputation: Use machine learning models like regression or KNN to predict and fill missing values based on other features.
10. Leave Missing Values: In cases where the model or algorithm (e.g., decision trees) can handle missing data, leaving them unfilled may be appropriate.