Clean your time series data

VISUALIZING TIME SERIES DATA IN PYTHON



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The CO2 level time series

A snippet of the weekly measurements of CO2 levels at the Mauna Loa Observatory, Hawaii.

```
datastamp
            co2
1958-03-29 316.1
1958-04-05 317.3
1958-04-12 317.6
2001-12-15 371.2
2001-12-22 371.3
2001-12-29 371.5
```



Finding missing values in a DataFrame

```
print(df.isnull())
datestamp
           co2
1958-03-29 False
1958-04-05 False
1958-04-12 False
print(df.notnull())
datestamp
             co2
1958-03-29
             True
1958-04-05
            True
1958-04-12
            True
```



Counting missing values in a DataFrame

```
print(df.isnull().sum())

datestamp 0
co2 59
dtype: int64
```

Replacing missing values in a DataFrame

```
print(df)
  1958-05-03 316.9
  1958-05-10
   1958-05-17 317.5
                                 backfilling
df = df.fillna(method='bfill')
                                 replaced by the next valid observation
print(df)
  1958-05-03 316.9
  1958-05-10 317.5
   1958-05-17 317.5
```



Let's practice!

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Plot aggregates of your data

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Moving averages

rolling mean

- In the field of time series analysis, a moving average can be used for many different purposes:
 - smoothing out short-term fluctuations
 - removing outliers
 - highlighting long-term trends or cycles.

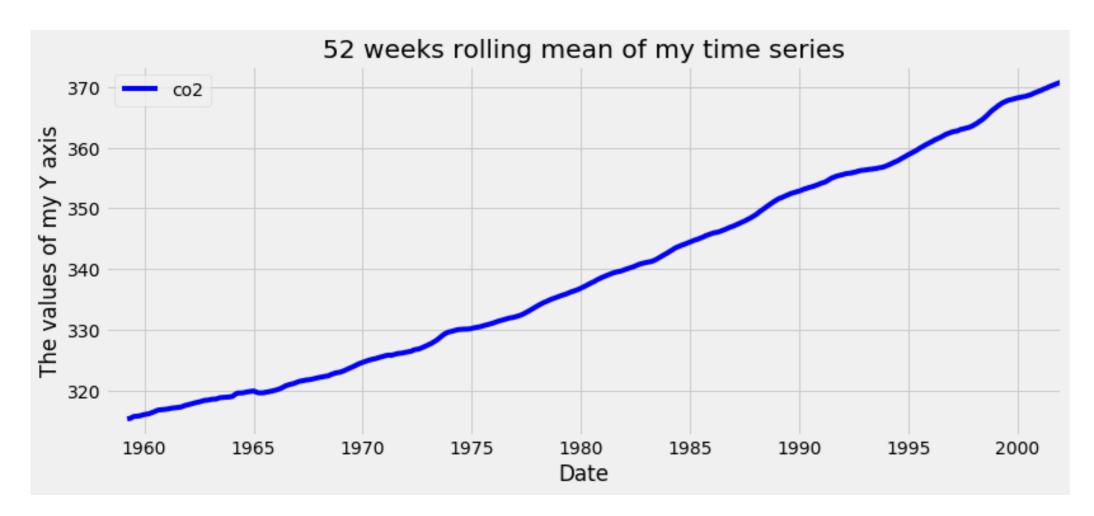
The moving average model

```
co2_levels_mean = co2_levels.rolling(window=52).mean()

ax = co2_levels_mean.plot()
ax.set_xlabel("Date")
ax.set_ylabel("The values of my Y axis")
ax.set_title("52 weeks rolling mean of my time series")

plt.show()
```

A plot of the moving average for the CO2 data



Computing aggregate values of your time series

```
co2 levels.index
DatetimeIndex(['1958-03-29', '1958-04-05',...],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', name='datestamp',
              length=2284, freq=None)
print(co2_levels.index.month)
array([ 3, 4, 4, ..., 12, 12, 12], dtype=int32)
print(co2_levels.index.year)
array([1958, 1958, 1958, ..., 2001,
     2001, 2001], dtype=int32)
```

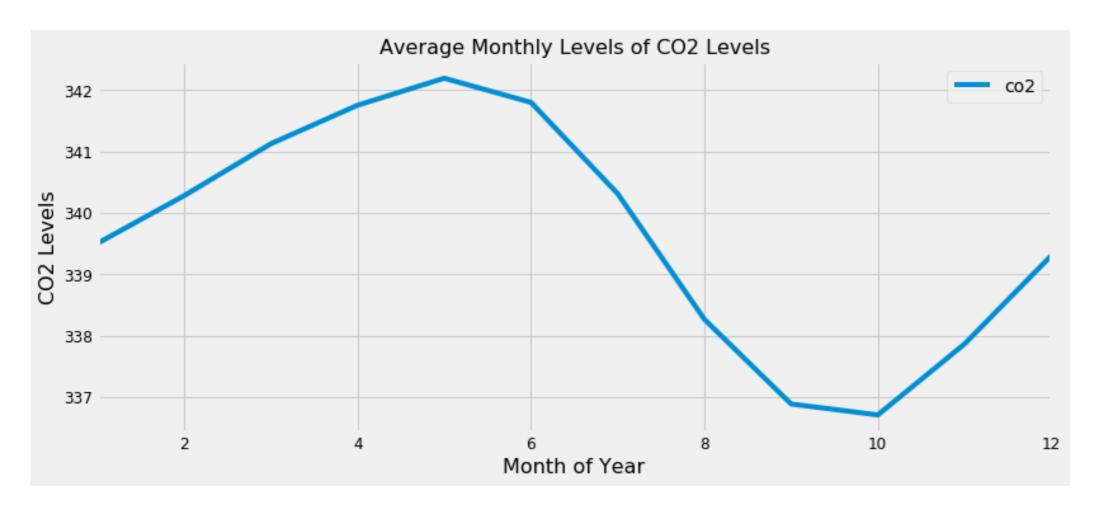


Plotting aggregate values of your time series

```
index_month = co2_levels.index.month
co2_levels_by_month = co2_levels.groupby(index_month).mean()
co2_levels_by_month.plot()

plt.show()
```

Plotting aggregate values of your time series



Let's practice!

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Summarizing the values in your time series data

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Obtaining numerical summaries of your data

- What is the average value of this data?
- What is the maximum value observed in this time series?

The .describe() method automatically computes key statistics of all numeric columns in your DataFrame

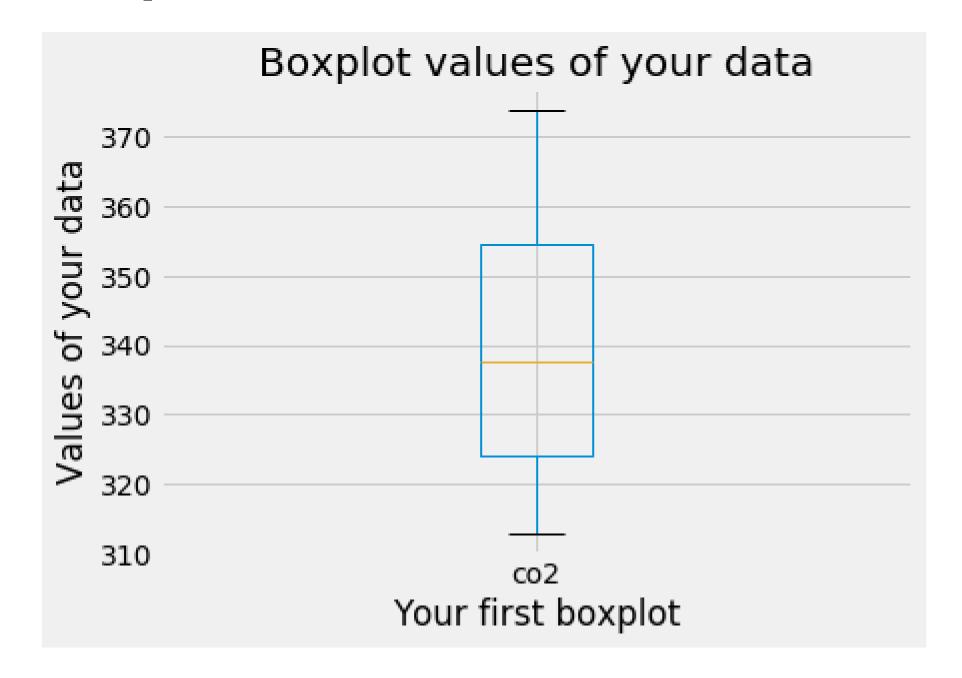
```
print(df.describe())
```

```
co2
       2284.000000
count
        339.657750
mean
         17.100899
std
        313.000000
min
25%
        323.975000
50%
        337.700000
75%
        354.500000
        373.900000
max
```

Summarizing your data with boxplots

```
ax1 = df.boxplot()
ax1.set_xlabel('Your first boxplot')
ax1.set_ylabel('Values of your data')
ax1.set_title('Boxplot values of your data')
plt.show()
```

A boxplot of the values in the CO2 data

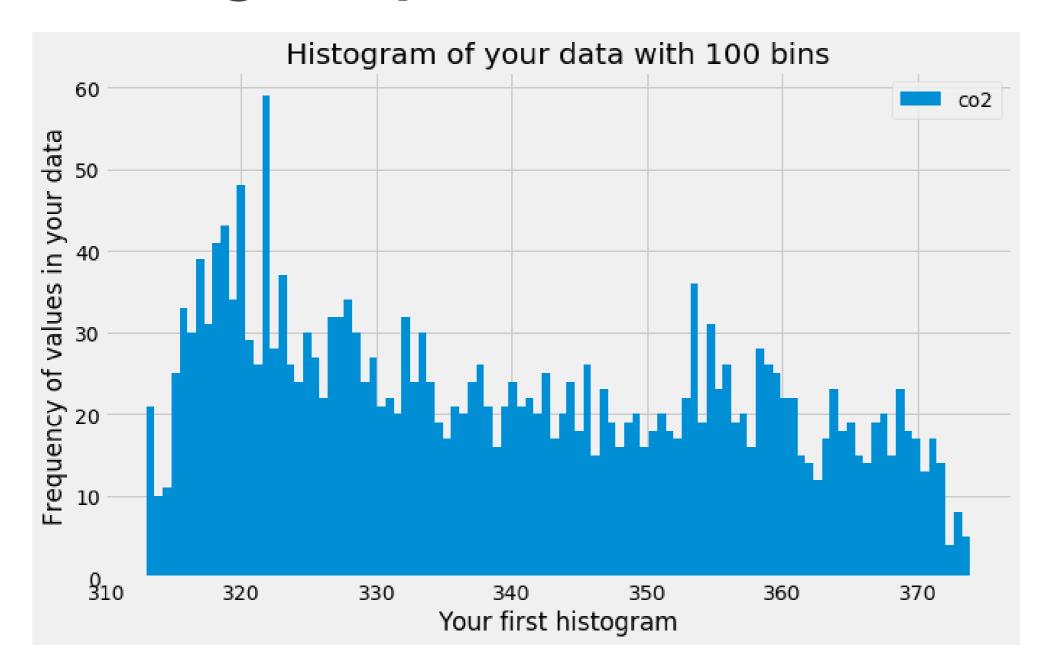




Summarizing your data with histograms

```
ax2 = df.plot(kind='hist', bins=100)
ax2.set_xlabel('Your first histogram')
ax2.set_ylabel('Frequency of values in your data')
ax2.set_title('Histogram of your data with 100 bins')
plt.show()
```

A histogram plot of the values in the CO2 data

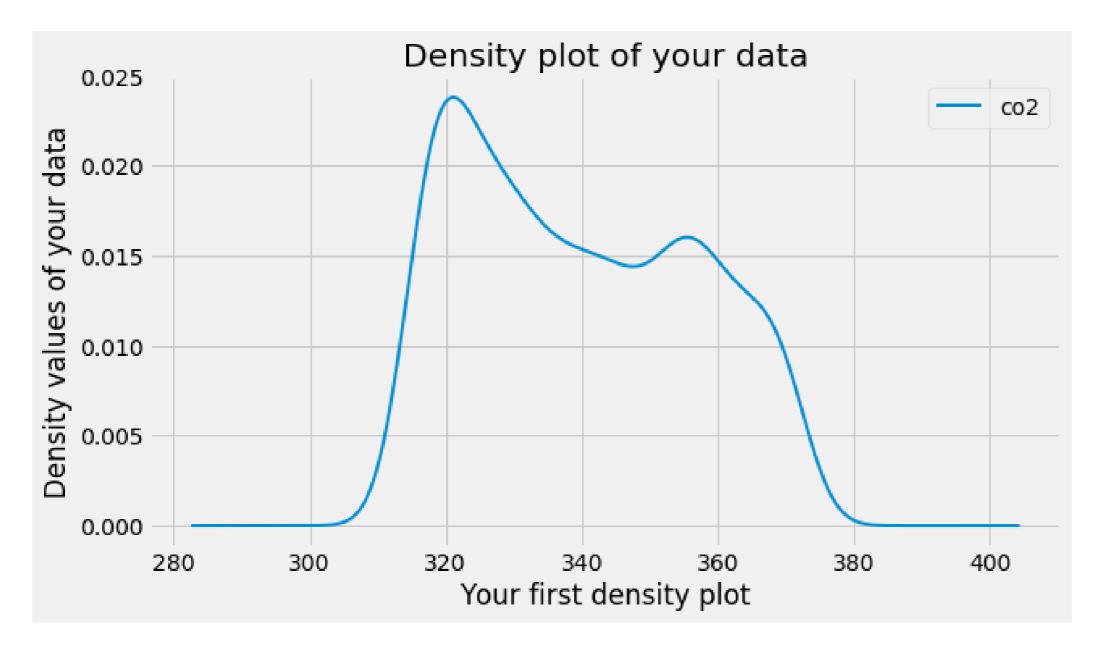




Summarizing your data with density plots

```
ax3 = df.plot(kind='density', linewidth=2)
ax3.set_xlabel('Your first density plot')
ax3.set_ylabel('Density values of your data')
ax3.set_title('Density plot of your data')
plt.show()
```

A density plot of the values in the CO2 data



Let's practice!

VISUALIZING TIME SERIES DATA IN PYTHON

