# 14 nth October Notes

## #how to convert object into numerical

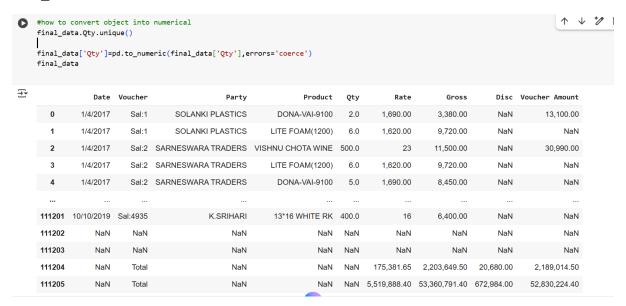
#### **Checking Unique Values**

final data.Qty.unique()

#### **Converting to Numeric**

final data['Qty']=pd.to numeric(final data['Qty'],errors='coerce')

final data



#### Note:

errors='coerce' converts invalid parsing to NaN.

#### **Handling Null Values**

#### **Methods / Procedures to Handle Nulls:**

- 1. Ask your client for correct or missing values
- 2. Drop the null value records  $\rightarrow$  results in data loss
- 3. Fill the null values using statistical methods:

- Mean
- o Median
- Mode

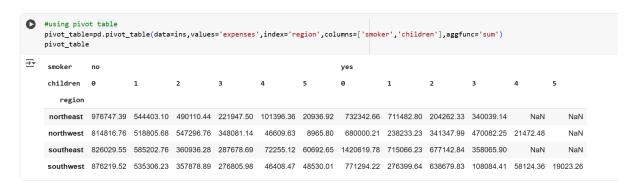
#### **Checking Data Types**

final\_data.dtypes

## using pivot table

pivot\_table=pd.pivot\_table(data=ins,values='expenses',index='region',columns=['smoker','chil dren'],aggfunc='sum')

pivot table



## **Checking Region Counts**

ins.region.value\_counts()



# **Numpy**

#its a python library used for numerical computations, especially with large multidimensional

#arrays and matrices.

#It also provide many mathematical,logical,and statitstical operations

## **Installation and Import**

```
!pip install numpy import numpy as np np. version
```

## **Creating Arrays**

```
arr1=np.array([1,3,2.4,5,7.8])
arr1
```

## List vs Array

```
11=[1,2,3,4,5]

12=[4,5,6,7,8]

11+12 #concatenation in lists

arr1=np.array([1,2,3,4,5])

arr2=np.array([4,5,6,7,8])

arr1+arr2 #element-wise addition in arrays
```