## Working with Missing Data: Takeaways 🖻

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## **Syntax**

Replacing matching values with a single value:

```
s.mask(s == var, value_to_replace)
```

• Replacing matching values with corresponding values from a series:

```
s1.mask(s == var, series_to_replace)
```

A function to create a null matrix

```
def plot_null_matrix(df, figsize=(18,15)):
    # initiate the figure
    plt.figure(figsize=figsize)
    # create a boolean dataframe based on whether values are null
    df_null = df.isnull()
    # create a heatmap of the boolean dataframe
    sns.heatmap(~df_null, cbar=False, yticklabels=False)
    plt.show()
```

• A function to create a null correlation heatmap

```
Concepts if -0.05 < t < 0.01:

text.set_text('')
```

- Imputations the process of replacing missing values with other values.
- Imputing can be a better option than simply dropping values because you retain more of your original data.
- You might find values for imputation by:
  - Deriving the value from related columns.
  - Using the most common non-null value from a column.
  - Using an placeholder for missing values.
  - Augmenting factual data (e.g. location data) using an external resource.
- Using plots can help identify patterns in missing values which can help with imputation.

## Resources

• pandas documentation



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