

Zapisz kopię pliku na dysku iz mień jego nazwę *Python_czyszczenieDanych_ImieNazwisko.jpynb*

Wczytaj biblioteki:

- numpy
- pandas

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

Wczytaj plik "flavors_of_cacao.csv" i wyświetl 5 pierwszych wierszy

```
data = pd.read_csv('flavors_of_cacao.csv')
```

```
data.head(5)
```

| | Company \n(Maker- if known) | Specific Bean Origin\nor Bar Name | REF | Review\nDate | Cocoa\nPercent | Company\nLocation |
|---|--------------------------------|--|------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 0 | A. Morin | Agua Grande | 1876 | 2016 | 63% | France |
| 1 | A. Morin | Kpime | 1676 | 2015 | 70% | France |
| 2 | A. Morin | Atsane | 1676 | 2015 | 70% | France |

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Zmień nazwy kolumn na:

'Company', 'Specific_Bean-Origin-or-Bar_Name', 'REF', 'Review_Date', 'Cocoa_Percentage', 'Company_Location', 'Rating', 'Bean_Type', 'Broad_Bean-Origin'

i wyświetl 3 pierwsze wiersze

```
data.columns=['Company', 'Specific_Bean-Origin-or-Bar_Name', 'REF', 'Review_Date', 'Cocoa_Percentage', 'Company_Location', 'Rating', 'Bean_Ty
data.head(3)
```

| | Company | Specific_Bean-Origin-or-Bar_Name | REF | Review_Date | Cocoa_Percentage | Comp |
|---|----------|----------------------------------|------|-------------|------------------|------|
| 0 | A. Morin | Agua Grande | 1876 | 2016 | 63% | |
| 1 | A. Morin | Kpime | 1676 | 2015 | 70% | |
| 2 | A. Morin | Atsane | 1676 | 2015 | 70% | |

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Wyfiltruj 3 wiersz (komórkę) dla zmiennej *Review_Date*

```
data.iloc[2]['Review_Date']
```

2015

Wyfiltruj komórki obejmujące kolumny od 2 do 4 i wiersze od 1 do 5.

```
data.iloc[1:6, 1:4]
```

| | Specific_Bean_Origin_or_Bar_Name | REF | Review_Date | |
|---|----------------------------------|------|-------------|--|
| 1 | Kpime | 1676 | 2015 | |
| 2 | Atsane | 1676 | 2015 | |
| 3 | Akata | 1680 | 2015 | |
| 4 | Quilla | 1704 | 2015 | |
| 5 | Carenero | 1315 | 2014 | |

✓ Wyświetl "kształt" zbioru - liczba wierszy i kolumn

```
data.shape
(1795, 9)
```

✓ Wyświetl informacje o zbiorze danych

Czy wyświetlają się informacje o "brakach" w zmiennej *Bean_Type* widocznych po użyciu funkcji *head*?

Dlaczego zmienna *Cocoa_Percentage* jest typu *object*?

```
data.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1795 entries, 0 to 1794
Data columns (total 9 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Company                               1795 non-null   object
1   Specific_Bean_Origin_or_Bar_Name      1795 non-null   object
2   REF                                   1795 non-null   int64
3   Review_Date                           1795 non-null   int64
4   Cocoa_Percentage                      1795 non-null   object
5   Company_Location                      1795 non-null   object
6   Rating                                1795 non-null   float64
7   Bean_Type                             1794 non-null   object
8   Broad_Bean_Origin                     1794 non-null   object
dtypes: float64(1), int64(2), object(6)
memory usage: 126.3+ KB
```

✓ Usuń znak "%" w zmiennej *Cocoa_Percentage* - ustaw odpowiednio typ danej i wyświetl 3 pierwsze wiersze

```
data['Cocoa_Percentage'] = data['Cocoa_Percentage'].str.replace('%', '').astype(float)
```

```
data.head(5)
```

| | Company | Specific_Bean_Origin_or_Bar_Name | REF | Review_Date | Cocoa_Percentage | Comp |
|---|----------|----------------------------------|------|-------------|------------------|------|
| 0 | A. Morin | Agua Grande | 1876 | 2016 | 63.0 | |
| 1 | A. Morin | Kpime | 1676 | 2015 | 70.0 | |
| 2 | A. Morin | Atsane | 1676 | 2015 | 70.0 | |
| 3 | A. Morin | Akata | 1680 | 2015 | 70.0 | |
| 4 | A. Morin | Quilla | 1704 | 2015 | 70.0 | |

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✓ Wyfiltruj w zmiennych *Bean_Type* i *Broad_Bean_Origin* "niewidoczne braki danych" i zamień je na NA

```
data['Bean_Type'] = data['Bean_Type'].replace({'\xa0': pd.NA})
data['Broad_Bean_Origin'] = data['Broad_Bean_Origin'].replace({'\xa0': pd.NA})
```

```
data[['Bean_Type', 'Broad_Bean_Origin']].head()
```

| | Bean_Type | Broad_Bean_Origin |
|---|-----------|-------------------|
| 0 | <NA> | Sao Tome |
| 1 | <NA> | Togo |
| 2 | <NA> | Togo |
| 3 | <NA> | Togo |
| 4 | <NA> | Peru |

✓ Sprawdź czy puste komórki występują jednocześnie w zmiennej *Bean_Type* i *Broad_Bean_Origin*. Jeśli tak, to policz ile jest takich wierszy i usuń całe wiersze dla tych przypadków

```
empty_rows = data[(data['Bean_Type'].isna()) & (data['Broad_Bean_Origin'].isna())]
empty_rows_count = len(empty_rows)
print("Liczba wierszy:", empty_rows_count)

Liczba wierszy: 51
```

```
data.dropna(subset=['Bean_Type', 'Broad_Bean_Origin'], inplace=True)
print(data.head())
```

| | Company | Specific_Bean_Origin_or_Bar_Name | REF | Review_Date | \ |
|----|----------|----------------------------------|------|-------------|---|
| 5 | A. Morin | Carenero | 1315 | 2014 | |
| 7 | A. Morin | Sur del Lago | 1315 | 2014 | |
| 8 | A. Morin | Puerto Cabello | 1319 | 2014 | |
| 11 | A. Morin | Madagascar | 1011 | 2013 | |
| 17 | A. Morin | Chuao | 1015 | 2013 | |

| | Cocoa_Percentage | Company_Location | Rating | Bean_Type | Broad_Bean_Origin |
|----|------------------|------------------|--------|------------|-------------------|
| 5 | 70.0 | France | 2.75 | Criollo | Venezuela |
| 7 | 70.0 | France | 3.50 | Criollo | Venezuela |
| 8 | 70.0 | France | 3.75 | Criollo | Venezuela |
| 11 | 70.0 | France | 3.00 | Criollo | Madagascar |
| 17 | 70.0 | France | 4.00 | Trinitario | Venezuela |

```
empty_rows = data[(data['Bean_Type'].isna()) & (data['Broad_Bean_Origin'].isna())]
empty_rows_count = len(empty_rows)
print("Liczba wierszy:", empty_rows_count)

Liczba wierszy: 0
```

✓ Wyświetl ponownie kształt zbioru.

```
data.head()
```

| | Company | Specific_Bean_Origin_or_Bar_Name | REF | Review_Date | Cocoa_Percentage | Company_Location | Rating | Bean_Type | Broad_Bean_Origin |
|----|----------|----------------------------------|------|-------------|------------------|------------------|--------|------------|-------------------|
| 5 | A. Morin | Carenero | 1315 | 2014 | 70.0 | France | 2.75 | Criollo | Venezuela |
| 7 | A. Morin | Sur del Lago | 1315 | 2014 | 70.0 | France | 3.50 | Criollo | Venezuela |
| 8 | A. Morin | Puerto Cabello | 1319 | 2014 | 70.0 | France | 3.75 | Criollo | Venezuela |
| 11 | A. Morin | Madagascar | 1011 | 2013 | 70.0 | France | 3.00 | Criollo | Madagascar |
| 17 | A. Morin | Chuao | 1015 | 2013 | 70.0 | France | 4.00 | Trinitario | Venezuela |

Next steps:

 [View recommended plots](#)

```
data.shape

(884, 9)
```


✓ Dodaj do ramki danych nową kolumnę *Chocolate_Type*, która będzie zawierała informacje czy dana czekolada jest gorzka czy nie? W tym celu wykorzystaj zmienną *Cocoa_Percentage*.

```
data['Chocolate_Type'] = data['Cocoa_Percentage'].apply(lambda x: 'Gorzka' if x >= 75 else 'Słodka')
```

```
data.head(10)
```

| | Company | Specific_Bean_Origin_or_Bar_Name | REF | Review_Date | Cocoa_Percentage | Company_Location | Rating | Bean_Type | Broad_Bean_Orig |
|----|----------|----------------------------------|------|-------------|------------------|------------------|--------|------------|-----------------|
| 5 | A. Morin | Carenero | 1315 | 2014 | 70.0 | France | 2.75 | Criollo | Venezu |
| 7 | A. Morin | Sur del Lago | 1315 | 2014 | 70.0 | France | 3.50 | Criollo | Venezu |
| 8 | A. Morin | Puerto Cabello | 1319 | 2014 | 70.0 | France | 3.75 | Criollo | Venezu |
| 11 | A. Morin | Madagascar | 1011 | 2013 | 70.0 | France | 3.00 | Criollo | Madagas |
| 17 | A. Morin | Chuao | 1015 | 2013 | 70.0 | France | 4.00 | Trinitario | Venezu |
| 24 | Acalli | Tumbes, Norandino | 1470 | 2015 | 70.0 | U.S.A. | 3.75 | Criollo | Pe |
| 25 | Adi | Vanua Levu | 705 | 2011 | 60.0 | Fiji | 2.75 | Trinitario | |
| 26 | Adi | Vanua Levu, Toto-A | 705 | 2011 | 80.0 | Fiji | 3.25 | Trinitario | |
| 27 | Adi | Vanua Levu | 705 | 2011 | 88.0 | Fiji | 3.50 | Trinitario | |
| 28 | Adi | Vanua Levu. Ami-Ami-CA | 705 | 2011 | 72.0 | Fiji | 3.50 | Trinitario | |

Next steps:

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✓ Dodaj zmienną kategoriyczną *Rating_Grade* opisującą ocenę czekolady. Przyjmij następujące przedziały:

System oceny smaków kakao:

- 5 - Elite (Przekraczanie poza zwykłe granice)
- < 4; 5) - Premium (Doskonały rozwój smaku, charakteru i stylu)
- < 3; 4) - Satisfactory (3,0) do godnego pochwały (3,75) (dobrze wykonany, o specjalnych właściwościach)
- < 2; 3) - Disappointing (Zadowalający, ale zawiera co najmniej jedną istotną wadę)
- < 1; 2) - Unpleasant (przeważnie niesmaczny)

```
data['Rating_Grade']=pd.cut(data['Rating'], bins=[1,2,3,4,5,6], labels=['Unpleasant', 'Disappointing', 'Satisfactory', 'Premium','Elite'])
```

```
data.head(10)
```

| | Company | Specific_Bean_Origin_or_Bar_Name | REF | Review_Date | Cocoa_Percentage | Com |
|----|----------|----------------------------------|------|-------------|------------------|-----|
| 5 | A. Morin | Carenero | 1315 | 2014 | 70.0 | |
| 7 | A. Morin | Sur del Lago | 1315 | 2014 | 70.0 | |
| 8 | A. Morin | Puerto Cabello | 1319 | 2014 | 70.0 | |
| 11 | A. Morin | Madagascar | 1011 | 2013 | 70.0 | |
| 17 | A. Morin | Chuao | 1015 | 2013 | 70.0 | |
| 24 | Acalli | Tumbes, Norandino | 1470 | 2015 | 70.0 | |
| 25 | Adi | Vanua Levu | 705 | 2011 | 60.0 | |
| 26 | Adi | Vanua Levu, Toto-A | 705 | 2011 | 80.0 | |
| 27 | Adi | Vanua Levu | 705 | 2011 | 88.0 | |
| 28 | Adi | Vanua Levu. Ami-Ami-CA | 705 | 2011 | 72.0 | |

Next steps:

 [View recommended plots](#)

✓ Dla zmiennych numerycznych oblicz statystyki opisowe

```
data.describe()
```

| | REF | Review_Date | Cocoa_Percentage | Rating | |
|-------|-------------|-------------|------------------|------------|--|
| count | 884.000000 | 884.000000 | 884.000000 | 884.000000 | |
| mean | 937.572398 | 2011.777149 | 71.895362 | 3.227658 | |
| std | 566.936444 | 3.079376 | 6.124101 | 0.465389 | |
| min | 5.000000 | 2006.000000 | 50.000000 | 1.000000 | |
| 25% | 411.500000 | 2009.000000 | 70.000000 | 3.000000 | |
| 50% | 951.000000 | 2012.000000 | 70.000000 | 3.250000 | |
| 75% | 1426.000000 | 2014.000000 | 75.000000 | 3.500000 | |
| max | 1944.000000 | 2017.000000 | 100.000000 | 5.000000 | |

✓ Dla zmiennych kategoriycznych zlicz unikalne wartości

```
grade = data['Rating_Grade'].value_counts()
print(grade)
```

```
Rating_Grade
Satisfactory    502
Disappointing   363
Unpleasant       17
Premium          1
Elite            0
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

✓ Policz średnią ocen dla czekolady mlecznej i gorzkiej (wykonaj pivot table lub tabelę grupującą)

```
srednia = data.groupby('Chocolate_Type')['Rating'].mean()
print(srednia)
```

```
Chocolate_Type
Gorzka    3.089844
Słodka    3.283838
Name: Rating, dtype: float64
```

✓ Przygotuj tabelę raportującą która zliczy ilość unikalnych typów ocen () w poszczególnych latach dla czekolady mlecznej i gorzkiej

| | | Rating_Grade | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---------------|-------|---------|-----|-----|
| Review_Date | Chocolate_Type | Disappointing | Elite | Premium | ... | ... |
| 2006 | Dark | | | | | |
| | Milk | | | | | |
| 2007 | Dark | | | | | |
| | Milk | | | | | |
| ... | ... | | | | | |

```
data.pivot_table(index=[data['Review_Date'], 'Chocolate_Type'], columns='Rating_Grade', values='Rating', aggfunc='count')
```

| | Rating_Grade | Unpleasant | Disappointing | Satisfactory | Premium | Elite |
|-------------|----------------|------------|---------------|--------------|---------|-------|
| Review_Date | Chocolate_Type | | | | | |
| 2006 | Gorzka | 0 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| | Słodka | 5 | 14 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| 2007 | Gorzka | 3 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | Słodka | 0 | 12 | 26 | 1 | 0 |
| 2008 | Gorzka | 3 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | Słodka | 0 | 23 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| 2009 | Gorzka | 2 | 16 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | Słodka | 0 | 27 | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| 2010 | Gorzka | 0 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| | Słodka | 0 | 15 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| 2011 | Gorzka | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | Słodka | 1 | 19 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| 2012 | Gorzka | 1 | 13 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| | Słodka | 0 | 20 | 44 | 0 | 0 |
| 2013 | Gorzka | 1 | 9 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| | Słodka | 0 | 19 | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| 2014 | Gorzka | 0 | 18 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| | Słodka | 0 | 31 | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| 2015 | Gorzka | 0 | 18 | 17 | 0 | 0 |
| | Słodka | 0 | 29 | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| 2016 | Gorzka | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| | Słodka | 1 | 24 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| 2017 | Gorzka | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Słodka | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |

✓ Zapisz plik do pdf (Plik -> Drukuj -> PDF) i umieść go na upelu.