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## Вариант №10: номер задачи - 2; номер набора данных - 2.

In [10]:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
from sklearn.impute import MissingIndicator
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from pylab import rcParams # для того, чтобы задавать размер диаграмм
%matplotlib inline
```

In [11]:

```
data = pd.read_csv('/Users/dankarpov/Desktop/archive/dc-wikia-data.csv', sep=',')
```

In [12]:

```
data.head()
```

Out[12]:

	page_id	name	urlslug	ID	ALIGN	EYE	HAIR	SEX	GSM	ALIVE
0	1422	Batman (Bruce Wayne)	Vwiki/Batman_(Bruce_Wayne)	Secret Identity	Good Characters	Blue Eyes	Black Hair	Male Characters	NaN	Living Character
1	23387	Superman (Clark Kent)	Vwiki/Superman_(Clark_Kent)	Secret Identity	Good Characters	Blue Eyes	Black Hair	Male Characters	NaN	Living Character
2	1458	Green Lantern (Hal Jordan)	Vwiki/Green_Lantern_(Hal_Jordan)	Secret Identity	Good Characters	Brown Eyes	Brown Hair	Male Characters	NaN	Living Character
3	1659	James Gordon (New Earth)	Vwiki/James_Gordon_(New_Earth)	Public Identity	Good Characters	Brown Eyes	White Hair	Male Characters	NaN	Living Character
4	1576	Richard Grayson (New Earth)	Vwiki/Richard_Grayson_(New_Earth)	Secret Identity	Good Characters	Blue Eyes	Black Hair	Male Characters	NaN	Living Character

In [13]:

```
data.isnull().sum()
```

Out[13]:

page_id	0
name	0
urlslug	0
ID	2013
ALIGN	601
EYE	3628
HAIR	2274
SEX	125
GSM	6832
ALIVE	3
APPEARANCES	355
FIRST APPEARANCE	69

YEAR 69  
dtype: int64

In [14]:

```
data.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 6896 entries, 0 to 6895
Data columns (total 13 columns):
 #   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
 0   page_id               6896 non-null   int64
 1   name                  6896 non-null   object
 2   urlslug               6896 non-null   object
 3   ID                   4883 non-null   object
 4   ALIGN                6295 non-null   object
 5   EYE                  3268 non-null   object
 6   HAIR                 4622 non-null   object
 7   SEX                  6771 non-null   object
 8   GSM                  64 non-null     object
 9   ALIVE                6893 non-null   object
10  APPEARANCES          6541 non-null   float64
11  FIRST APPEARANCE     6827 non-null   object
12  YEAR                 6827 non-null   float64
dtypes: float64(2), int64(1), object(10)
memory usage: 700.5+ KB
```

In [15]:

```
missing_count = data.isnull().sum()
all_count = data.isnull().count()
pd.concat([missing_count.sort_values(), (missing_count/all_count*100).sort_values()],
          axis=1, keys=['Количество пропусков', 'Процент пропусков']).tail(11)
```

Out[15]:

	Количество пропусков	Процент пропусков
urlslug	0	0.000000
ALIVE	3	0.043503
FIRST APPEARANCE	69	1.000580
YEAR	69	1.000580
SEX	125	1.812645
APPEARANCES	355	5.147912
ALIGN	601	8.715197
ID	2013	29.190835
HAIR	2274	32.975638
EYE	3628	52.610209
GSM	6832	99.071926

## Обработка пропусков для категориального признака "GSM"

Выполним удаление данного признака так как отсутствуют 99% данных

In [16]:

```
data.drop(['GSM'], axis=1, inplace=True)
```

## Обработка пропусков для "APPEARANCES"

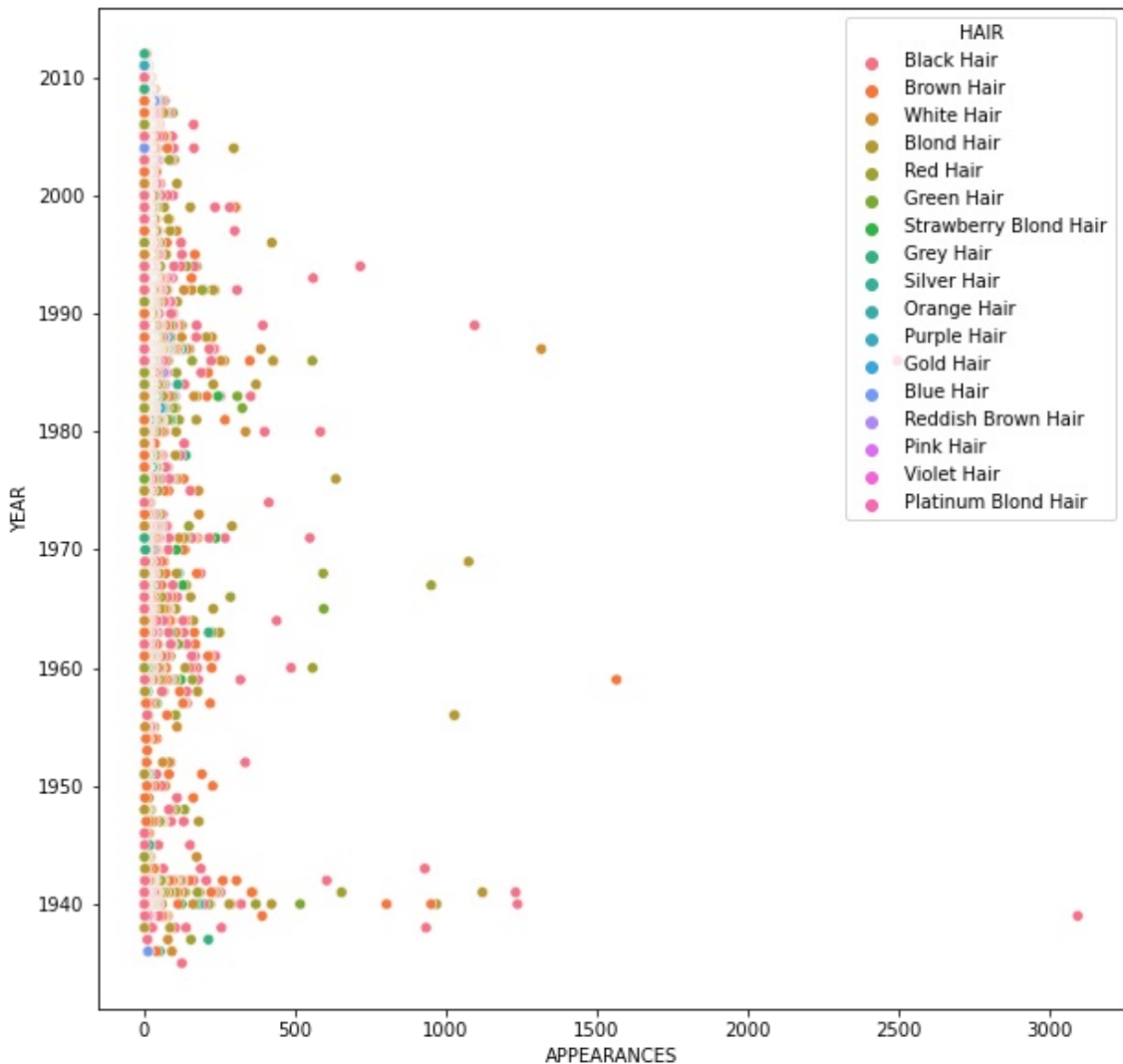
Заполнением этот признак так как пропуски незначительные (всего 5%)

In [21]:

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,10))
sns.scatterplot(ax=ax, x = "APPEARANCES", y = "YEAR", data=data, hue='HAIR')
```

Out[21]:

<AxesSubplot:xlabel='APPEARANCES', ylabel='YEAR'>



Для заполнения будем использовать моду "Наиболее вероятный":

In [20]:

```
indicator = MissingIndicator()
mask_missing_values_only = indicator.fit_transform(data[['APPEARANCES']])
imp_num = SimpleImputer(strategy='most_frequent')
data_num_imp = imp_num.fit_transform(data[['APPEARANCES']])
data['APPEARANCES'] = data_num_imp
filled_data = data_num_imp[mask_missing_values_only]
print('APPEARANCES', 'most_frequent', filled_data.size, filled_data[0], filled_data[filled_data.size-1], sep='; ')
```

APPEARANCES; most\_frequent; 355; 1.0; 1.0

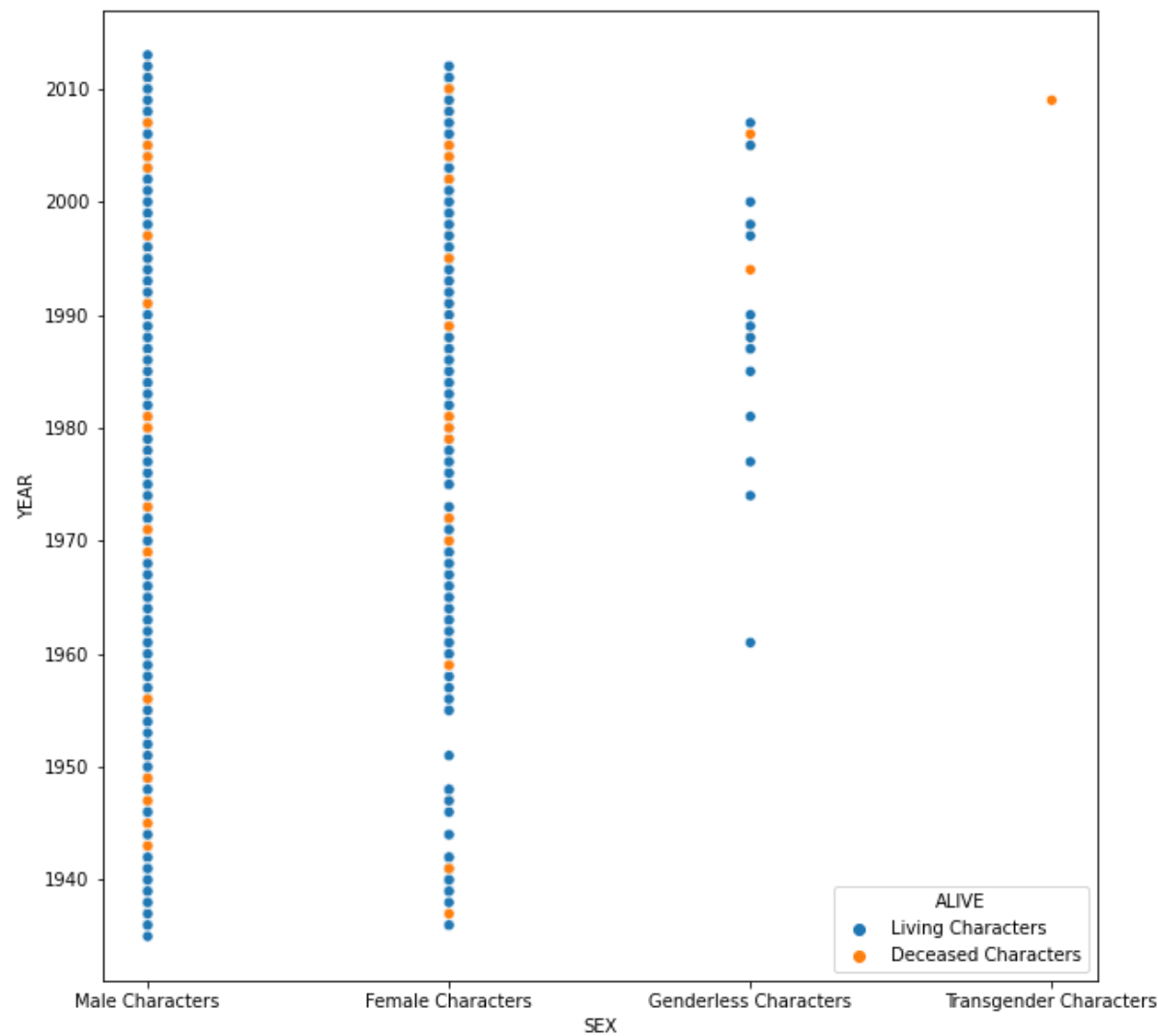
Еще один графичек чтобы был)))

In [26]:

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,10))
sns.scatterplot(ax=ax, x = "SEX", y = "YEAR", data=data, hue='ALIVE')
```

Out[26]:

```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='SEX', ylabel='YEAR'>
```



## Итоговый вид датасета после обработки пропусков в двух признаках

In [27]:

```
data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 6896 entries, 0 to 6895
Data columns (total 12 columns):
#   Column              Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  --
0   page_id             6896 non-null   int64  
1   name                6896 non-null   object  
2   urlslug             6896 non-null   object  
3   ID                  4883 non-null   object  
4   ALIGN               6295 non-null   object  
5   EYE                 3268 non-null   object  
6   HAIR                4622 non-null   object  
7   SEX                 6771 non-null   object  
8   ALIVE               6893 non-null   object  
9   APPEARANCES         6896 non-null   float64 
10  FIRST APPEARANCE    6827 non-null   object  
11  YEAR                6827 non-null   float64 
dtypes: float64(2), int64(1), object(9)
memory usage: 646.6+ KB
```

In [ ]: