

G. H. Rasoni College Of Engineering And Management, Wagholi Pune

2021- 2022

Group C :-Assignment no :- 1

Department	<u>CE [SUMMER 2022 (Online)]</u>		
Term / Section	<u>III/B</u>	Date Of submission	<u>08-10-2021</u>
Subject Name /Code	<u>Python for Data Science / UCSP204</u>		
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Group C → Assignment No 1 (16)

Aim: Using the Sample dataset

(i) Handle the null values if any by removing them or perform imputation.

(ii) Import the necessary package and perform the train and test split on the dataset.

Theory:

pandas is a python library for data analysis.

► isnull() function:

The isnull() function is used to detect missing values for an array-like object.

This function takes a scalar or array-like object and indicates whether values are missing (NaN in numeric arrays, None or NaT in object array, NaT in datetime-like).

Syntax:

```
pandas.isnull(obj)
```

► Parameters:

obj - Type → scalar or array-like. - To check for null values

Returns: bool or array-like of bool.

► fillna()

```
DataFrame.fillna()
```


- The fillna() method replaces the Null values with a specified value.

The fillna() method returns a new DataFrame object unless the inplace parameter is set to True, in that case the fillna() method does the replacing in the original DataFrame instead.

Syntax:

```
dataframe.fillna(value, method, axis, inplace, limit,
                  downcast)
```

- Pandas DataFrame: dropna() function

The dropna() function is used to remove missing values

Syntax::

```
Dataframe.dropna(self, axis=0, how='any', thresh=None,
                  subset=None, inplace=False)
```

Sometimes CSV file has null values, which are later displayed as NaN in Data Frame.

Pandas dropna() method allows the user to analyze and drop Rows/columns with Null values in different ways.

- iloc in python

iloc is a Build in Python Function. It is used to retrieve rows from the data set. This Function is used when the indexing in the Dataset is not a number (0, 1, 2, 3... n) or when the user does not know the exact Name given to the index.

Syntax:

`pandas.DataFrame.iloc[]`

Parameters:

- (1) index position
- (2) Return type

► Matplotlib :-

It is open source project of Num Focus. matplotlib is a comprehensive library for creating static, animated, and interactive visualizations in Python.

► Train Test split ()

The sklearn library method `train_test_split` is used to split data into train and test sets.

The process of Train and Test split splitting the dataset into two different sets called train and test sets.

- Train Sets - Used to fit data into your machine Learning model.
- Test sets → used to evaluate the fit in your machine Learning model.

Group C Assignment 1 program code

#part1. Handle the null values if any by removing them or perform imputation

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
import numpy as np
```

```
print("*****")
```

```
print("SCOB77_Pratham pittu_Group C Assignment 1")
```

```
print("*****")
```

```
df=pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(5,3),index=['a', 'c', 'e', 'f', 'h'],
```

```
columns=['One','Two','Three'])
```

```
df = df.reindex(['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h'])
```

```
print(df)
```

```
print("\n*****")
```

To check missing value is available or not

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

```
print("*****")
```

replace missing values using different method

```
print("#1.Replace NaN with a Scalar Value")
```

```
print("NaN replaced with '0':")
```

```
print(df.fillna(0))
```

```
print("*****")
```

```
print("#2.Replace NaN with Fill NA Backward -bfill/backfill")
```

```
print(df.fillna(method='bfill'))
```

```
print("*****")
```

```
print("#3.Replace NaN with Fill NA Forward -pad/fill")
```

```
print(df.fillna(method='pad'))
```

```
print("*****")
```

```
print("#3.Replace NaN if index having all NaN with drop")
```

```
c=df.dropna()
```

```
print(c)
```

```
print("*****")
```

```
print("*****")
```

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```
In [20]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
print("*****")
print("SCOB77_Pratham Pitty_Group C Assignment 1")
print("*****")
df=pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(5,3),index=['a', 'c', 'e', 'f', 'h'],
columns=['One','Two','Three'])
df = df.reindex(['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h'])
print(df)
print("\n*****")
# To check missing value is available or not
print(df.isnull())
print("*****")
# replace missing values using different method
print("#1.Replace NaN with a Scalar Value")
print("NaN replaced with '0':")
print(df.fillna(0))
print("*****")
print("#2.Replace NaN with Fill NA Backward -bfill/backfill")
print(df.fillna(method='bfill'))
print("*****")
print("#3.Replace NaN with Fill NA Forward -pad/fill")
print(df.fillna(method='pad'))
print("*****")
print("#3.Replace NaN if index having all NaN with drop")
c=df.dropna()
print(c)
print("*****")
print("*****")

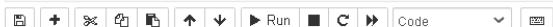
SCOB77_Pratham pitty_Group C Assignment 1
*****
```

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```
*****
SCOB77_Pratham pitty_Group C Assignment 1
*****
      One    Two    Three
a -0.495637  0.159555  1.072816
b      NaN      NaN      NaN
c -0.022679  0.400831  0.439680
d      NaN      NaN      NaN
e -0.579531 -1.243329  1.237668
f  0.798121  1.016939  1.120105
g      NaN      NaN      NaN
h -2.016745  0.695643 -0.378561

*****
      One    Two    Three
a False False False
b  True  True  True
c False False False
d  True  True  True
e False False False
f False False False
g  True  True  True
h False False False
*****
#1.Replace NaN with a Scalar Value
NaN replaced with '0':
      One    Two    Three
a -0.495637  0.159555  1.072816
b  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
c -0.022679  0.400831  0.439680
d  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
e -0.579531 -1.243329  1.237668
f  0.798121  1.016939  1.120105
g  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
h -2.016745  0.695643 -0.378561
*****
#2.Replace NaN with Fill NA Backward -bfill/backfill
      One    Two    Three
a -0.495637  0.159555  1.072816
b -0.022679  0.400831  0.439680
c -0.022679  0.400831  0.439680
d -0.579531 -1.243329  1.237668
e -0.579531 -1.243329  1.237668
f  0.798121  1.016939  1.120105
g -2.016745  0.695643 -0.378561
h -2.016745  0.695643 -0.378561
```



```
#1.Replace NaN with a Scalar Value
NaN replaced with '0':
      One      Two      Three
a -0.495637  0.159555  1.072816
b  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
c -0.022679  0.400831  0.439680
d  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
e -0.579531 -1.243329  1.237668
f  0.798121  1.016939  1.120105
g  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
h -2.016745  0.695643 -0.378561
*****

#2.Replace NaN with Fill NA Backward -bfill/backfill
      One      Two      Three
a -0.495637  0.159555  1.072816
b -0.022679  0.400831  0.439680
c -0.022679  0.400831  0.439680
d -0.579531 -1.243329  1.237668
e -0.579531 -1.243329  1.237668
f  0.798121  1.016939  1.120105
g -2.016745  0.695643 -0.378561
h -2.016745  0.695643 -0.378561
*****

#3.Replace NaN with Fill NA Forward -pad/fill
      One      Two      Three
a -0.495637  0.159555  1.072816
b -0.495637  0.159555  1.072816
c -0.022679  0.400831  0.439680
d -0.022679  0.400831  0.439680
e -0.579531 -1.243329  1.237668
f  0.798121  1.016939  1.120105
g  0.798121  1.016939  1.120105
h -2.016745  0.695643 -0.378561
*****

#3.Replace NaN if index having all NaN with drop
      One      Two      Three
a -0.495637  0.159555  1.072816
c -0.022679  0.400831  0.439680
e -0.579531 -1.243329  1.237668
f  0.798121  1.016939  1.120105
h -2.016745  0.695643 -0.378561
*****
*****
```

In []:

#part2. Import the necessary package and perform the train and test split on the dataset.

```
print("*****")
print("SCOB77_Pratham Pitty_Group C Assignment 1")
print("*****")

print("In Social_Network_Ads.csv file i have taken Data of 50 entries of 'Age',\n'Estimated Salary','Purchased'")

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd

dataset = pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\prath\\Videos\\second year\\sem3\\PDS\\Social_Network_Ads.csv")
X = dataset.iloc[:,[1, 2]].values
y = dataset.iloc[:,0].values

# Splitting Data into Training & Testing
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.25, random_state = 0)

print(X_train)
print("*****")
print(X_test)
print("*****")
print(y_train)
print("*****")
print(y_test)
print("*****")
print("*****")
```



```
In [38]: #part2. Import the necessary package and perform the train and test split on the dataset.
print("*****")
print("SCOB77_Pratham Pitty_Group C Assignment 1")
print("*****")
print("In Social_Network_Ads.csv file i have taken Data of 50 entries of 'Age',\n'Estimated Salary','Purchased'")
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
dataset = pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\prath\\Videos\\second year\\sem3\\PDS\\Social_Network_Ads.csv")
X = dataset.iloc[:,[1, 2]].values
y = dataset.iloc[:,0].values
# Splitting Data into Training & Testing
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size = 0.25, random_state = 0)
print(X_train)
print("*****")
print(X_test)
print("*****")
print(y_train)
print("*****")
print(y_test)
print("*****")
print("*****")
```

```
*****
SCOB77_Pratham Pitty_Group C Assignment 1
*****
In Social_Network_Ads.csv file i have taken Data of 50 entries of 'Age',
'Estimated Salary','Purchased'
[[ 30000    1]
 [135000    1]
 [ 43000    0]
 [ 79000    0]
 [ 28000    1]
 [ 80000    0]
 [ 43000    0]
 [ 41000    1]
 [ 25000    1]
 [ 51000    0]
 [ 22000    1]
 [108000    0]
 [ 33000    0]
 [ 18000    0]
 [ 20000    1]
 [ 58000    0]
 [ 26000    1]
 [ 27000    0]
 [ 82000    0]
 [ 72000    0]
 [ 20000    0]
 [ 86000    0]
```

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Run

Code

```
[ 41000    1]
[ 25000    1]
[ 51000    0]
[ 22000    1]
[108000    0]
[ 33000    0]
[ 18000    0]
[ 20000    1]
[ 58000    0]
[ 26000    1]
[ 27000    0]
[ 82000    0]
[ 72000    0]
[ 20000    0]
[ 86000    0]
[ 15000    0]
[ 23000    1]
[ 84000    0]
[ 22000    1]
[ 28000    0]
[ 49000    1]
[ 29000    1]
[ 65000    0]
[ 31000    0]
[ 20000    0]
[ 57000    0]
[ 19000    0]
[ 54000    0]
[ 84000    0]]
*****
[[ 18000    0]
 [ 76000    0]
 [ 28000    1]
 [ 74000    0]
 [ 16000    0]
 [ 49000    0]
 [ 90000    0]
 [ 17000    0]
 [150000    1]
 [ 80000    0]
 [ 52000    0]
 [137000    1]
 [ 44000    0]]
*****
[47 30 26 25 46 29 29 48 47 33 45 35 25 32 47 27 45 35 18 26 35 20 30 46
 27 45 33 47 48 35 27 23 27 19 27 28]
*****
[31 19 49 31 21 30 27 27 32 26 26 27 28]
*****
*****
```

In []:

Hence we conclude that using imputation method handle the null values also perform the train and test split on the dataset.