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EXPERIMENT NO: 1

Aim: Introduction to Data science and Data preparation using Pandas steps.

Theory:

Data preparation is a crucial step in data science, involving cleaning and transforming raw data into an analyzable format. Using Pandas, we can perform operations such as handling missing values, encoding categorical data, and scaling numerical features. Proper preprocessing ensures the dataset is reliable for analysis and modeling by addressing inconsistencies, missing data, and outliers.

Problem Statement:

The Vehicle Safety Recall dataset, provided by NHTSA, contains 15 columns detailing various aspects of recall events, such as manufacturers, affected components, and corrective actions. This analysis focuses on:

- **Manufacturer Trends:** Identifying manufacturers prone to frequent recalls or specific defects.
- **Impact Analysis:** Understanding recall types affecting the largest populations and assessing average completion rates.
- **Temporal Patterns:** Detecting trends in recalls over time and seasonal spikes.
- **Safety Implications:** Investigating critical safety advisories like "Do Not Drive" or "Park Outside" and their resolution rates.

By cleaning the dataset and applying data preprocessing steps, the goal is to enhance its quality and draw actionable insights for stakeholders.

Dataset Overview:

The dataset provides detailed information about vehicle safety recalls managed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). It contains 15 columns, each capturing specific aspects of recall events. Below is a breakdown of the columns and their relevance:

1. **Report Received Date:** Date the recall was officially reported.
2. **NHTSA ID:** A unique identifier for each recall event.
3. **Recall Link:** A hyperlink to the recall details on the NHTSA website.
4. **Manufacturer:** Name of the vehicle or product manufacturer responsible for the recall.

5. **Subject:** Brief description of the recall issue.
6. **Component:** The affected part of the vehicle/product (e.g., "POWER TRAIN").
7. **Mfr Campaign Number:** Manufacturer's internal reference for the recall.
8. **Recall Type:** Type of product involved (e.g., vehicle, tire, or car seat).
9. **Potentially Affected:** Number of units potentially impacted by the recall.
10. **Recall Description:** Detailed explanation of the defect or issue.
11. **Consequence Summary:** Description of the risks or consequences associated with the defect.
12. **Corrective Action:** Steps taken to address the defect.
13. **Park Outside Advisory:** Indicates whether there's an advisory to park outside for safety.
14. **Do Not Drive Advisory:** Indicates whether there's an advisory not to drive the affected vehicle.
15. **Completion Rate %:** Percentage of affected vehicles repaired or addressed.

Steps:

1. Loading The Dataset

```
[1] import pandas as pd

[2] df = pd.read_csv('recalls.csv')
```

2. Description of the dataset

a. Information about dataset

```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 28671 entries, 0 to 28670
Data columns (total 15 columns):
#   Column                                     Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Report Received Date                     28671 non-null  object
1   NHTSA ID                                28671 non-null  object
2   Recall Link                             28671 non-null  object
3   Manufacturer                            28671 non-null  object
4   Subject                                 28671 non-null  object
5   Component                               28671 non-null  object
6   Mfr Campaign Number                     28624 non-null  object
7   Recall Type                             28671 non-null  object
8   Potentially Affected                    28630 non-null  float64
9   Recall Description                       26270 non-null  object
10  Consequence Summary                     23783 non-null  object
11  Corrective Action                       26283 non-null  object
12  Park Outside Advisory                   28671 non-null  object
13  Do Not Drive Advisory                   28671 non-null  object
14  Completion Rate % (Blank - Not Reported) 10007 non-null  float64
dtypes: float64(2), object(13)
memory usage: 3.3+ MB
```

b. Description of Dataset

```
# Get the dataset's shape and basic statistics
print(f"Dataset Shape: {df.shape}")
print(df.describe(include='all'))
```

	Report Received Date	NHTSA ID \
count	28671	28671
unique	10023	28671
top	10/17/2013	25E002000
freq	42	1
mean	NaN	NaN
std	NaN	NaN
min	NaN	NaN
25%	NaN	NaN
50%	NaN	NaN
75%	NaN	NaN
max	NaN	NaN

	Recall Link \
count	28671
unique	28671
top	Go to Recall (https://www.nhtsa.gov/recalls?nh...)
freq	1
mean	NaN
std	NaN
min	NaN
25%	NaN
50%	NaN
75%	NaN
max	NaN

	Mfr Campaign Number	Recall Type	Potentially Affected \
count	28624	28671	2.863000e+04
unique	11341	4	NaN
top	NR (Not Reported)	Vehicle	NaN
freq	16602	24940	NaN
mean	NaN	NaN	4.572011e+04
std	NaN	NaN	3.730381e+05
min	NaN	NaN	0.000000e+00
25%	NaN	NaN	9.900000e+01
50%	NaN	NaN	6.860000e+02
75%	NaN	NaN	6.385500e+03
max	NaN	NaN	3.200000e+07

	Recall Description \
count	26270
unique	25523
top	ON CERTAIN TRAILERS EQUIPPED WITH SEALCO SPRIN...
freq	28
mean	NaN
std	NaN
min	NaN
25%	NaN
50%	NaN
75%	NaN
max	NaN

	Consequence Summary \
count	23783
unique	17015
top	RELEASE OF COOLANT UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS CO...
freq	128
mean	NaN
std	NaN
min	NaN
25%	NaN
50%	NaN
75%	NaN
max	NaN

	Corrective Action \
count	26283
unique	25579
top	DEALERS WILL EQUIP AIR SYSTEMS WITH A PRESSURE...
freq	18
mean	NaN
std	NaN
min	NaN
25%	NaN
50%	NaN
75%	NaN
max	NaN

	Park Outside Advisory	Do Not Drive Advisory \
count	28671	28671
unique	2	2
top	No	No
freq	28601	28510
mean	NaN	NaN
std	NaN	NaN
min	NaN	NaN
25%	NaN	NaN
50%	NaN	NaN
75%	NaN	NaN
max	NaN	NaN

	Completion Rate % (Blank - Not Reported)
count	10007.000000
unique	NaN
top	NaN
freq	NaN
mean	67.874214
std	29.937993
min	0.000000
25%	48.350000
50%	76.390000
75%	93.765000
max	100.000000

3. Drop columns that aren't useful.

```
# Remove leading/trailing spaces from column names
df.columns = df.columns.str.strip()
```

```
# List of columns to drop
cols = ["Recall Link", "Mfr Campaign Number", "Park Outside Advisory", "Do Not Drive Advisory", "Completion Rate % (Blank - Not Reported)"]
```

```
# Drop the columns that are present in the DataFrame
df = df.drop(cols, axis=1)

# Display the updated DataFrame
print(df.head())
```

	Report Received Date	NHTSA ID	Manufacturer \
0	01/14/2025	25E002000	GKN Automotive
1	01/13/2025	25E001000	N&B Mobility Solutions LLC
2	01/13/2025	25V005000	Forest River, Inc.
3	01/13/2025	25V006000	Kia America, Inc.
4	01/13/2025	25V007000	Winnebago Industries, Inc.

	Subject	Component \
0	Driveshaft Can Break	POWER TRAIN
1	Charger Adapter May Cause Arcing or Shock Risk	ELECTRICAL SYSTEM
2	Cooktop Burner Tube May Crack and Cause Gas Leak	EQUIPMENT
3	Loss of Headlights and Taillights/FMVSS 108	ELECTRICAL SYSTEM
4	Spare Tire Carrier May Detach	EQUIPMENT

	Recall Type	Potentially Affected \
0	Equipment	18.0
1	Equipment	130.0
2	Vehicle	396.0
3	Vehicle	74469.0
4	Vehicle	107.0

	Recall Description \
0	GKN Automotive (GKN) is recalling certain repl...
1	N&B Mobility Solutions LLC (Nivion) is recalli...
2	Forest River, Inc. (Forest River) is recalling...
3	Kia America, Inc. (Kia) is recalling certain 2...
4	Winnebago Industries, Inc. (Winnebago) is reca...

	Consequence Summary \
0	A cracked or broken driveshaft can cause a los...
1	Inadequate clearance between DC busbars may ca...
2	A gas leak in the presence of an ignition sour...
3	A loss of headlights and taillights can reduce...
4	A detached spare tire carrier can become a roa...

	Corrective Action
0	GKN will reimburse the cost of a replacement d...
1	Nivion will replace the defective adapters, fr...
2	Owners are advised not to use the cooktop unti...
3	Dealers will update the BDC software, free of ...
4	Dealers will inspect, replace, and correctly t...

Thus the columns now present in dataset are:

```
df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 28671 entries, 0 to 28670
Data columns (total 10 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Report Received Date                 28671 non-null  object
1   NHTSA ID                             28671 non-null  object
2   Manufacturer                         28671 non-null  object
3   Subject                             28671 non-null  object
4   Component                           28671 non-null  object
5   Recall Type                          28671 non-null  object
6   Potentially Affected                 28630 non-null  float64
7   Recall Description                   26270 non-null  object
8   Consequence Summary                 23783 non-null  object
9   Corrective Action                   26283 non-null  object
dtypes: float64(1), object(9)
memory usage: 2.2+ MB
```

4. Take care of missing data.

a. Drop rows with maximum missing values.

```
print(f"Dataset Shape before Dropping Rows: {df.shape}")
# Drop rows with the highest number of missing values
threshold = len(df.columns) * 0.5 # Drop rows where over 50% of columns are missing
df = df.dropna(thresh=threshold)

print(f"Dataset Shape After Dropping Rows: {df.shape}")
```

```
Dataset Shape before Dropping Rows: (28671, 10)
Dataset Shape After Dropping Rows: (28671, 10)
```

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

```
Report Received Date    0
NHTSA ID                0
Manufacturer            0
Subject                0
Component              0
Recall Type            0
Potentially Affected    41
Recall Description      2401
Consequence Summary    4888
Corrective Action       2388
dtype: int64
```

b. Handle Missing Data

Here above info says Potential Affected ,Recall Description ,Consequence Summary and corrective action contain some null values thus we need to handle missing data.

```
[12] # Fill missing numerical values with the median
df['Potentially Affected'] = df['Potentially Affected'].fillna(df['Potentially Affected'].median())
# Fill missing categorical values with a placeholder
df['Recall Description'] = df['Recall Description'].fillna('Not Known')
df['Consequence Summary'] = df['Consequence Summary'].fillna('Unknown')
df['Corrective Action'] = df['Corrective Action'].fillna('Unknown')

print(df.isnull().sum()) # Verify no missing values remain
```

```
Report Received Date    0
NHTSA ID                0
Manufacturer            0
Subject                0
Component              0
Recall Type            0
Potentially Affected    0
Recall Description      0
Consequence Summary    0
Corrective Action       0
dtype: int64
```

5. Create dummy variables

```
# Convert categorical columns into dummy variables
df = pd.get_dummies(df, columns=['Recall Type'], drop_first=True)

print(df.head())
```

	Report Received Date	NHTSA ID	Manufacturer \
0	01/14/2025	25E002000	GKN Automotive
1	01/13/2025	25E001000	N&B Mobility Solutions LLC
2	01/13/2025	25V005000	Forest River, Inc.
3	01/13/2025	25V006000	Kia America, Inc.
4	01/13/2025	25V007000	Winnebago Industries, Inc.

	Subject	Component \
0	Driveshaft Can Break	POWER TRAIN
1	Charger Adapter May Cause Arcing or Shock Risk	ELECTRICAL SYSTEM
2	Cooktop Burner Tube May Crack and Cause Gas Leak	EQUIPMENT
3	Loss of Headlights and Taillights/FMVSS 108	ELECTRICAL SYSTEM
4	Spare Tire Carrier May Detach	EQUIPMENT

	Potentially Affected	Recall Description \
0	18.0	GKN Automotive (GKN) is recalling certain repl...
1	130.0	N&B Mobility Solutions LLC (Nivion) is recalli...
2	396.0	Forest River, Inc. (Forest River) is recalling...
3	74469.0	Kia America, Inc. (Kia) is recalling certain 2...
4	107.0	Winnebago Industries, Inc. (Winnebago) is reca...

	Consequence Summary \
0	A cracked or broken driveshaft can cause a los...
1	Inadequate clearance between DC busbars may ca...
2	A gas leak in the presence of an ignition sour...
3	A loss of headlights and taillights can reduce...
4	A detached spare tire carrier can become a roa...

	Corrective Action	Recall Type_Equipment \
0	GKN will reimburse the cost of a replacement d...	True
1	Nivion will replace the defective adapters, fr...	True
2	Owners are advised not to use the cooktop unti...	False
3	Dealers will update the BDC software, free of ...	False
4	Dealers will inspect, replace, and correctly t...	False

	Recall Type_Tire	Recall Type_Vehicle
0	False	False
1	False	False
2	False	True

```
df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 28671 entries, 0 to 28670
Data columns (total 12 columns):
#   Column                      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Report Received Date        28671 non-null  object
1   NHTSA ID                    28671 non-null  object
2   Manufacturer                 28671 non-null  object
3   Subject                     28671 non-null  object
4   Component                   28671 non-null  object
5   Potentially Affected        28671 non-null  float64
6   Recall Description           28671 non-null  object
7   Consequence Summary         28671 non-null  object
8   Corrective Action           28671 non-null  object
9   Recall Type_Equipment        28671 non-null  bool
10  Recall Type_Tire             28671 non-null  bool
11  Recall Type_Vehicle          28671 non-null  bool
dtypes: bool(3), float64(1), object(8)
memory usage: 2.1+ MB
```

6. Find out outliers (manually)

```
import numpy as np

# Specify the column to analyze for outliers
col = 'Potentially Affected'

# Calculate Q1, Q3, and IQR
Q1 = df[col].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = df[col].quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1

# Define lower and upper bounds
lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR

# Identify outliers
outliers = df[(df[col] < lower_bound) | (df[col] > upper_bound)]

# Display the outliers
print(f"Outliers in '{col}':")
print(outliers)
```

Outliers in 'Potentially Affected':			
	Report Received Date	NHTSA ID	Manufacturer \
3	01/13/2025	25V006000	Kia America, Inc.
7	01/06/2025	25V002000	Tesla, Inc.
14	12/23/2024	24E110000	Horizon Global
21	12/20/2024	24V957000	Ford Motor Company
22	12/20/2024	24V954000	Ford Motor Company
...
28658	10/06/1966	66V004002	Ford Motor Company
28666	09/29/1966	66V003000	Honda (American Honda Motor Co.)
28668	01/19/1966	66V032001	General Motors, LLC
28669	01/19/1966	66V032003	General Motors, LLC
28670	01/19/1966	66V032004	General Motors, LLC

		Subject \
3	Loss of Headlights and Taillights/FMVSS 108	
7	Rearview Camera Image May Fail/FMVSS 111	
14	Tow Vehicle May Separate From Hitch Receiver Lock	
21	High Pressure Fuel Pump May Fail	
22	High Voltage Battery May Short Circuit	

		Recall Description \
3	Kia America, Inc. (Kia) is recalling certain 2...	
7	Tesla, Inc. (Tesla) is recalling certain 2024-...	
14	Horizon Global (Horizon) is recalling certain ...	
21	Ford Motor Company (Ford) is recalling certain...	
22	Ford Motor Company (Ford) is recalling certain...	
...
28658	Not Known	
28666	Not Known	
28668	Not Known	
28669	Not Known	
28670	Not Known	

		Consequence Summary \
3	A loss of headlights and taillights can reduce...	
7	A rearview camera that does not display an ima...	
14	A separated cap can allow the hitch to separat...	
21	High pressure Fuel pump failure can cause a lo...	
22	Battery failure can cause a loss of drive powe...	
...
28658	Unknown	
28666	Unknown	
28668	Unknown	
28669	Unknown	
28670	Unknown	

		Subject \
3	Loss of Headlights and Taillights/FMVSS 108	
7	Rearview Camera Image May Fail/FMVSS 111	
14	Tow Vehicle May Separate From Hitch Receiver Lock	
21	High Pressure Fuel Pump May Fail	
22	High Voltage Battery May Short Circuit	
...
28658	INTERIOR SYSTEMS:RESTRAINT:BELT ANCHOR AND ATT...	
28666	POWER TRAIN:TRANSMISSION:STANDARD:MANUAL	
28668	STEERING:COLUMN	
28669	STEERING:COLUMN	
28670	STEERING:COLUMN	

	Component	Potentially Affected \
3	ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	74469.0
7	BACK OVER PREVENTION	239382.0
14	TRAILER HITCHES	145431.0
21	FUEL SYSTEM, DIESEL	295449.0
22	ELECTRICAL SYSTEM	20484.0
...
28658	SEAT BELTS	65000.0
28666	POWER TRAIN	18572.0
28668	STEERING	138878.0
28669	STEERING	70644.0
28670	STEERING	68184.0

		Corrective Action \
3	Dealers will update the BDC software, free of ...	
7	Tesla released an over-the-air (OTA) software ...	
14	Dealers will replace the hitch receiver locks,...	
21	Dealers will update the powertrain control mod...	
22	Dealers will perform a battery energy control ...	
...
28658	Unknown	
28666	Unknown	
28668	Unknown	
28669	Unknown	
28670	Unknown	

	Recall	Type_Equipment	Recall	Type_Tire	Recall	Type_Vehicle
3		False		False		True
7		False		False		True
14		True		False		False
21		False		False		True
22		False		False		True
...	
28658		False		False		True
28666		False		False		True
28668		False		False		True
28669		False		False		True
28670		False		False		True

[5063 rows x 12 columns]

[5063 rows x 12 columns]

7. standardization and normalization of column

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, MinMaxScaler
# Standardization: Transform data to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1
standard_scaler = StandardScaler()
df['Potentially Affected (Standardized)'] = standard_scaler.fit_transform(df[['Potentially Affected']])

# Normalization: Scale data between 0 and 1
min_max_scaler = MinMaxScaler()
df['Potentially Affected (Normalized)'] = min_max_scaler.fit_transform(df[['Potentially Affected']])

# Display the updated DataFrame
print(df[['Potentially Affected', 'Potentially Affected (Standardized)', 'Potentially Affected (Normalized)']].head())
```

	Potentially Affected	Potentially Affected (Standardized) \
0	18.0	-0.122429
1	130.0	-0.122129
2	396.0	-0.121415
3	74469.0	0.077295
4	107.0	-0.122190

	Potentially Affected (Normalized)
0	5.625000e-07
1	4.062500e-06
2	1.237500e-05
3	2.327156e-03
4	3.343750e-06

Conclusion:

This experiment demonstrated effective data cleaning and preparation techniques. Issues such as missing values, irrelevant data, and outliers were addressed, and the dataset was scaled for uniformity. These steps are essential for ensuring high-quality data and reliable model outcomes.

