Project II: Data Mangling

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1. Introduction

This assignment will help you to consolidate the concepts learnt in the session.

2. Problem Statement

import pandas as pd import

numpy as np import

matplotlib.pyplot as plt

%matplotlib inline

df = pd.read_csv
('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/jackiekazil/data-wrangling/master/data/chp3/data-text.csv') **df**.head(2)

df1 = pd.read_csv
('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kjam/data-wrangling-pycon/master/data/berlin_weather_oldest.csv') **df1**.head(2)

1. Get the Metadata from the above files.

Expected Output:

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 4656 entries, 0 to 4655
Data columns (total 12 columns):
Indicator                  4656 non-null object
PUBLISH STATES             4656 non-null object
Year                       4656 non-null int64
WHO region                 4656 non-null object
World Bank income group    4656 non-null object
Country                    4656 non-null object
Sex                        4656 non-null object
Display Value              4656 non-null int64
Numeric                    4656 non-null float64
Low                        0 non-null float64
High                       0 non-null float64
Comments                   0 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(4), int64(2), object(6)
memory usage: 436.6+ KB
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 117208 entries, 0 to 117207
Data columns (total 21 columns):
STATION         117208 non-null object
STATION_NAME    117208 non-null object
DATE            117208 non-null int64
PRCP            117208 non-null int64
SNWD            117208 non-null int64
SNOW            117208 non-null int64
TMAX            117208 non-null int64
TMIN            117208 non-null int64
WDFG            117208 non-null int64
PGTM            117208 non-null int64
WSFG            117208 non-null int64
WT09            117208 non-null int64
WT07            117208 non-null int64
WT01            117208 non-null int64
WT06            117208 non-null int64
WT05            117208 non-null int64
WT04            117208 non-null int64
WT16            117208 non-null int64
WT08            117208 non-null int64
WT18            117208 non-null int64
WT03            117208 non-null int64
dtypes: int64(19), object(2)
memory usage: 18.8+ MB
```

2. Get the row names from the above files.

Expected Output:

```
array([   0,    1,    2, ..., 4653, 4654, 4655], dtype=int64)
```

```
array([     0,      1,      2, ..., 117205, 117206, 117207], dtype=int64)
```

3. Change the column name from any of the above file.

Expected Output:

	indicator_id	PUBLISH STATES	Year	WHO region	World Bank income group	Country	Sex	Display Value	Numeric	Low	High	Comments
0	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Published	1990	Europe	High-income	Andorra	Both sexes	77	77.0	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Published	2000	Europe	High-income	Andorra	Both sexes	80	80.0	NaN	NaN	NaN

4. Change the column name from any of the above file and store the changes made permanently.

Expected Output:

	indicator_id	PUBLISH STATES	Year	WHO region	World Bank income group	Country	Sex	Display Value	Numeric	Low	High	Comments
0	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Published	1990	Europe	High-income	Andorra	Both sexes	77	77.0	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Published	2000	Europe	High-income	Andorra	Both sexes	80	80.0	NaN	NaN	NaN

5. Change the names of multiple columns.

Expected Output:

	Indicator_id	Publication Status	Year	WHO Region	World Bank income group	Country	Sex	Display Value	Numeric	Low	High	Comments
0	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Published	1990	Europe	High-income	Andorra	Both sexes	77	77.0	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Published	2000	Europe	High-income	Andorra	Both sexes	80	80.0	NaN	NaN	NaN

6. Arrange values of a particular column in ascending order.

Expected Output:

	Indicator_id	Publication Status	Year	WHO Region	World Bank income group	Country	Sex	Display Value	Numeric	Low	High	Comments
0	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Published	1990	Europe	High-income	Andorra	Both sexes	77	77.0	NaN	NaN	NaN
1270	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Published	1990	Europe	High-income	Germany	Male	72	72.0	NaN	NaN	NaN
3193	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Published	1990	Europe	Lower-middle-income	Republic of Moldova	Male	65	65.0	NaN	NaN	NaN
3194	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Published	1990	Europe	Lower-middle-income	Republic of Moldova	Both sexes	68	68.0	NaN	NaN	NaN
3197	Life expectancy at age 60 (years)	Published	1990	Europe	Lower-middle-income	Republic of Moldova	Male	15	15.0	NaN	NaN	NaN

7. Arrange multiple column values in ascending order.

Expected Output:

	Indicator_id	Country	Year	WHO Region	Publication Status
0	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Andorra	1990	Europe	Published
1	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Andorra	2000	Europe	Published
2	Life expectancy at age 60 (years)	Andorra	2012	Europe	Published

8. Make **country** as the first column of the dataframe. **Expected Output:**

	Country	Indicator_id	Publication Status	Year	WHO Region	World Bank income group	Sex	Display Value	Numeric	Low	High	Comments
0	Andorra	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Published	1990	Europe	High-income	Both sexes	77	77.0	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	Andorra	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Published	2000	Europe	High-income	Both sexes	80	80.0	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	Andorra	Life expectancy at age 60 (years)	Published	2012	Europe	High-income	Female	28	28.0	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	Andorra	Life expectancy at age 60 (years)	Published	2000	Europe	High-income	Both sexes	23	23.0	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	United Arab Emirates	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Published	2012	Eastern Mediterranean	High-income	Female	78	78.0	NaN	NaN	NaN

9. Get the column array using a variable **Expected Output:**

```
array(['Europe', 'Europe', 'Europe', ..., 'Africa', 'Africa', 'Africa'], dtype=object)
```

10. Get the subset rows 11, 24, 37 **Expected Output:**

	Indicator_id	Publication Status	Year	WHO Region	World Bank income group	Country	Sex	Display Value	Numeric	Low	High	Comments
11	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Published	2012	Europe	High-income	Austria	Female	83	83.0	NaN	NaN	NaN
24	Life expectancy at age 60 (years)	Published	2012	Western Pacific	High-income	Brunei Darussalam	Female	21	21.0	NaN	NaN	NaN
37	Life expectancy at age 60 (years)	Published	2012	Europe	High-income	Cyprus	Female	26	26.0	NaN	NaN	NaN

11. Get the subset rows excluding 5, 12, 23, and 56 **Expected Output:**

	Indicator_id	Publication Status	Year	WHO Region	World Bank income group	Country	Sex	Display Value	Numeric	Low	High	Comments
0	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Published	1990	Europe	High-income	Andorra	Both sexes	77	77.0	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Published	2000	Europe	High-income	Andorra	Both sexes	80	80.0	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	Life expectancy at age 60 (years)	Published	2012	Europe	High-income	Andorra	Female	28	28.0	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	Life expectancy at age 60 (years)	Published	2000	Europe	High-income	Andorra	Both sexes	23	23.0	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Published	2012	Eastern Mediterranean	High-income	United Arab Emirates	Female	78	78.0	NaN	NaN	NaN

Load datasets from CSV

users =

pd.read_csv
('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/ben519/DataWrangling/master/Data/users.csv')

sessions =pd.read_csv
('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/ben519/DataWrangling/master/Data/sessions.csv')

products =pd.read_csv
('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/ben519/DataWrangling/master/Data/products.csv')

transactions =pd.read_csv
('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/ben519/DataWrangling/master/Data/transactions.csv')
users.head() sessions.head() transactions.head()

12. Join users to transactions, keeping all rows from transactions and only matching rows from users (left join) **Expected Output:**

	TransactionID	TransactionDate	UserID	ProductID	Quantity	User	Gender	Registered	Cancelled
0	1	2010-08-21	7	2	1	NaN	NaN	NaT	NaT
1	2	2011-05-26	3	4	1	Caroline	female	2012-10-23	2016-06-07
2	3	2011-06-16	3	3	1	Caroline	female	2012-10-23	2016-06-07
3	4	2012-08-26	1	2	3	Charles	male	2012-12-21	NaT
4	5	2013-06-06	2	4	1	Pedro	male	2010-08-01	2010-08-08
5	6	2013-12-23	2	5	6	Pedro	male	2010-08-01	2010-08-08
6	7	2013-12-30	3	4	1	Caroline	female	2012-10-23	2016-06-07
7	8	2014-04-24	NaN	2	3	NaN	NaN	NaT	NaT
8	9	2015-04-24	7	4	3	NaN	NaN	NaT	NaT
9	10	2016-05-08	3	4	4	Caroline	female	2012-10-23	2016-06-07

13. Which transactions have a UserID not in users?

Expected Output:

	TransactionID	TransactionDate	UserID	ProductID	Quantity
0	1	2010-08-21	7.0	2	1
7	8	2014-04-24	NaN	2	3
8	9	2015-04-24	7.0	4	3

14. Join users to transactions, keeping only rows from transactions and users that match via UserID (inner join) **Expected Output:**

	TransactionID	TransactionDate	UserID	ProductID	Quantity	User	Gender	Registered	Cancelled
0	2	2011-05-26	3	4	1	Caroline	female	2012-10-23	2016-06-07
1	3	2011-06-16	3	3	1	Caroline	female	2012-10-23	2016-06-07
2	7	2013-12-30	3	4	1	Caroline	female	2012-10-23	2016-06-07
3	10	2016-05-08	3	4	4	Caroline	female	2012-10-23	2016-06-07
4	4	2012-08-26	1	2	3	Charles	male	2012-12-21	NaT
5	5	2013-06-06	2	4	1	Pedro	male	2010-08-01	2010-08-08
6	6	2013-12-23	2	5	6	Pedro	male	2010-08-01	2010-08-08

15. Join users to transactions, displaying all matching rows AND all non-matching rows (full outer join)

Expected Output:

	TransactionID	TransactionDate	UserID	ProductID	Quantity	User	Gender	Registered	Cancelled
0	1.0	2010-08-21	7.0	2.0	1.0	NaN	NaN	NaT	NaT
1	9.0	2015-04-24	7.0	4.0	3.0	NaN	NaN	NaT	NaT
2	2.0	2011-05-26	3.0	4.0	1.0	Caroline	female	2012-10-23	2016-06-07
3	3.0	2011-06-16	3.0	3.0	1.0	Caroline	female	2012-10-23	2016-06-07
4	7.0	2013-12-30	3.0	4.0	1.0	Caroline	female	2012-10-23	2016-06-07
5	10.0	2016-05-08	3.0	4.0	4.0	Caroline	female	2012-10-23	2016-06-07
6	4.0	2012-08-26	1.0	2.0	3.0	Charles	male	2012-12-21	NaT
7	5.0	2013-06-06	2.0	4.0	1.0	Pedro	male	2010-08-01	2010-08-08
8	6.0	2013-12-23	2.0	5.0	6.0	Pedro	male	2010-08-01	2010-08-08
9	8.0	2014-04-24	NaN	2.0	3.0	NaN	NaN	NaT	NaT
10	NaN	NaT	4.0	NaN	NaN	Brielle	female	2013-07-17	NaT
11	NaN	NaT	5.0	NaN	NaN	Benjamin	male	2010-11-25	NaT

16. Determine which sessions occurred on the same day each user registered **Expected Output:**

	UserID	User	Gender	Registered	Cancelled	SessionID	SessionDate
0	2	Pedro	male	2010-08-01	2010-08-08	2	2010-08-01
1	4	Brielle	female	2013-07-17	NaN	9	2013-07-17

17. Build a dataset with every possible (UserID, ProductID) pair (cross join) **Expected Output:**

	UserID	ProductID
0	1	1
1	1	2
2	1	3
3	1	4
4	1	5
5	2	1
6	2	2
7	2	3
8	2	4
9	2	5
10	3	1
11	3	2
12	3	3

18. Determine how much quantity of each product was purchased by each user **Expected**

Output:

	UserID	ProductID	Quantity
0	1	1	0.0
1	1	2	3.0
2	1	3	0.0
3	1	4	0.0
4	1	5	0.0
5	2	1	0.0
6	2	2	0.0
7	2	3	0.0
8	2	4	1.0
9	2	5	6.0
10	3	1	0.0
11	3	2	0.0
12	3	3	1.0
13	3	4	6.0
14	3	5	0.0

19. For each user, get each possible pair of pair transactions (TransactionID1, TransacationID2)

Expected Output:

	TransactionID_x	TransactionDate_x	UserID	ProductID_x	Quantity_x	TransactionID_y	TransactionDate_y	ProductID_y	Quantity_y
0	1	2010-08-21	7.0	2	1	1	2010-08-21	2	1
1	1	2010-08-21	7.0	2	1	9	2015-04-24	4	3
2	9	2015-04-24	7.0	4	3	1	2010-08-21	2	1
3	9	2015-04-24	7.0	4	3	9	2015-04-24	4	3
4	2	2011-05-26	3.0	4	1	2	2011-05-26	4	1
5	2	2011-05-26	3.0	4	1	3	2011-06-16	3	1
6	2	2011-05-26	3.0	4	1	7	2013-12-30	4	1
7	2	2011-05-26	3.0	4	1	10	2016-05-08	4	4
8	3	2011-06-16	3.0	3	1	2	2011-05-26	4	1
9	3	2011-06-16	3.0	3	1	3	2011-06-16	3	1
10	3	2011-06-16	3.0	3	1	7	2013-12-30	4	1
11	3	2011-06-16	3.0	3	1	10	2016-05-08	4	4
12	7	2013-12-30	3.0	4	1	2	2011-05-26	4	1
13	7	2013-12-30	3.0	4	1	3	2011-06-16	3	1
14	7	2013-12-30	3.0	4	1	7	2013-12-30	4	1

20. Join each user to his/her first occuring transaction in the transactions table **Expected**

Output:

	UserID	User	Gender	Registered	Cancelled	TransactionID	TransactionDate	ProductID	Quantity
0	1	Charles	male	2012-12-21	NaT	4.0	2012-08-26	2.0	3.0
1	2	Pedro	male	2010-08-01	2010-08-08	5.0	2013-06-06	4.0	1.0
2	3	Caroline	female	2012-10-23	2016-06-07	2.0	2011-05-26	4.0	1.0
3	4	Brielle	female	2013-07-17	NaT	NaN	NaT	NaN	NaN
4	5	Benjamin	male	2010-11-25	NaT	NaN	NaT	NaN	NaN

21. Test to see if we can drop columns

Code with Output :

my_columns = list(data.columns) my_columns

['UserID',
'User',
'Gender',
'Registered',
'Cancelled',
'TransactionID',
'TransactionDate',

'ProductID', 'Quantity'] list(data.dropna(thresh=int(data.shape[0] * .9), axis=1).columns)

#set threshold to drop NAs

['UserID', 'User', 'Gender', 'Registered'] missing_info

= list(data.columns[data.isnull().any()]) missing_info

['Cancelled', 'TransactionID', 'TransactionDate', 'ProductID', 'Quantity']

//for col in missing_info:

num_missing = data[data[col].isnull() == True].shape[0] print('number

missing for column {}: {}'.format(col, num_missing)) **Output: Count of**

missing data

number missing for column Cancelled: 3 number
missing for column TransactionID: 2 number
missing for column TransactionDate: 2 number
missing for column ProductID: 2 number missing
for column Quantity: 2

//for col in missing_info:

num_missing = data[data[col].isnull() == True].shape[0] print('number missing for

column {}: {}'.format(col, num_missing)) #count of missing data

for col in missing_info:

percent_missing = data[data[col].isnull() == True].shape[0] /

data.shape[0] print('percent missing for column {}: {}'.format(col,

percent_missing))

Output of percentage missing data

percent missing for column Cancelled: 0.6 percent
missing for column TransactionID: 0.4 percent
missing for column TransactionDate: 0.4 percent

missing for column ProductID: 0.4 percent missing
for column Quantity: 0.4

NOTE: The solution shared through Github should contain the source code used and the screenshot of the output.

3. Output

This project consists of 3000 marks and has to be submitted in .ipynb/PDF format in the upcoming session for evaluation

Thank You

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