

Categorical pitfalls

WORKING WITH CATEGORICAL DATA IN PYTHON



Kasey Jones

Research Data Scientist

Used cars: the final dataset

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
used_cars = pd.read_csv("used_cars.csv")  
used_cars.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
RangeIndex: 38531 entries, 0 to 38530  
Data columns (total 30 columns):  
#      Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype    
--  --  
0     manufacturer_name      38531 non-null  object   
1     model_name              38531 non-null  object   
2     transmission            38531 non-null  object   
...
```

Huge memory savings

```
used_cars['manufacturer_name'].describe()
```

```
count          38531
unique           55
top      Volkswagen
freq           4243
Name: manufacturer_name, dtype: object
```

```
print("As object: ", used_cars['manufacturer_name'].nbytes)
print("As category: ", used_cars['manufacturer_name'].astype('category').nbytes)
```

```
As object: 308248
As category: 38971
```

¹ https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/categorical.html

Little memory savings

```
used_cars['odometer_value'].astype('object').describe()
```

```
count      38531
unique      6063
top         300000
freq        1794
Name: odometer_value, dtype: int64
```

```
print(f"As float: {used_cars['odometer_value'].nbytes}")
print(f"As category: {used_cars['odometer_value'].astype('category').nbytes}")
```

```
As float: 308248
As category: 125566
```

Using categories can be frustrating

- Using the `.str` accessor object to manipulate data converts the Series to an object.
- The `.apply()` method outputs a new Series as an object.
- The common methods of adding, removing, replacing, or setting categories do not all handle missing categories the same way.
- NumPy functions generally do not work with categorical Series.

Check and convert

Check

```
used_cars["color"] = used_cars["color"].astype("category")  
used_cars["color"] = used_cars["color"].str.upper()  
print(used_cars["color"].dtype)
```

object

Convert

```
used_cars["color"] = used_cars["color"].astype("category")  
print(used_cars["color"].dtype)
```

category

Look for missing values

Set categories

```
used_cars["color"] = used_cars["color"].astype("category")
used_cars["color"].cat.set_categories(["black", "silver", "blue"], inplace=True)
used_cars["color"].value_counts(dropna=False)
```

```
NaN      18172
black     7705
silver    6852
blue      5802
Name: color, dtype: int64
```

Using NumPy arrays

```
used_cars['number_of_photos'] = used_cars['number_of_photos'].astype("category")  
used_cars['number_of_photos'].sum() # <--- Gives an Error
```

```
TypeError: Categorical cannot perform the operation sum
```

```
used_cars['number_of_photos'].astype(int).sum()
```

Note:

```
# .str converts the column to an array  
used_cars["color"].str.contains("red")
```

```
0      False  
1      False  
...
```


Pitfall practice

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Label encoding

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What is label encoding?

The basics:

- Codes each category as an integer from 0 through $n - 1$, where n is the number of categories
- A -1 code is reserved for any missing values
- Can save on memory
- Often used in surveys

The drawback:

- Is not the best encoding method for machine learning (see next lesson)

Creating codes

Convert to categorical and sort by manufacturer name

```
used_cars['manufacturer_name'] = used_cars['manufacturer_name'].astype("category")
```

Use `.cat.codes`

```
used_cars['manufacturer_code'] = used_cars['manufacturer_name'].cat.codes
```

Check output

```
print(used_cars[['manufacturer_name', 'manufacturer_code']])
```

```
   manufacturer_name  manufacturer_code
0             Subaru                 45
1             Subaru                 45
2             Subaru                 45
...               ...                 ...
38526          Chrysler                 8
38527          Chrysler                 8
```

Code books / data dictionaries

Survey Year(s): 2013

Topic Admin

Description New construction in last 4 years

Table Name NEWHOUSE

Type Character

Edit Flag Variable NA

Imputation

Strategy

Response Codes 1: Yes

2: No

¹ <https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/codebook/ahs/ahsdict.html>

Creating a code book

```
codes = used_cars['manufacturer_name'].cat.codes  
categories = used_cars['manufacturer_name']
```

```
name_map = dict(zip(codes, categories))  
print(name_map)
```

```
{45: 'Subaru',  
 24: 'LADA',  
 12: 'Dodge',  
 ...  
}
```

Using a code book

Creating the codes:

```
used_cars['manufacturer_code'] = used_cars['manufacturer_name'].cat.codes
```

Reverting to previous values:

```
used_cars['manufacturer_code'].map(name_map)
```

```
0      Acura
1      Acura
2      Acura
...
```

¹ <https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reference/api/pandas.Series.map.html>

Boolean coding

Find all body types that have "van" in them:

```
# Code from previous lesson:  
used_cars["body_type"].str.contains("van", regex=False)
```

Create a boolean coding:

```
used_cars["van_code"] = np.where(  
    used_cars["body_type"].str.contains("van", regex=False), 1, 0)  
used_cars["van_code"].value_counts()
```

```
0    34115  
1     4416  
Name: van_code, dtype: int64
```

Encoding practice

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One-hot encoding

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Why not just label encoding?

```
used_cars["engine_fuel"] = used_cars["engine_fuel"].astype("category")
codes = used_cars["engine_fuel"].cat.codes
categories = used_cars["engine_fuel"]
dict(zip(codes, categories))
```

```
{3: 'gasoline',
 2: 'gas',
 0: 'diesel',
 5: 'hybrid-petrol',
 4: 'hybrid-diesel',
 1: 'electric'}
```

One-hot encoding with pandas

```
pd.get_dummies()
```

- `data` : a `pandas` `DataFrame`
- `columns` : a list-like object of column names
- `prefix` : a string to add to the beginning of each category

One-hot encoding on a DataFrame

```
used_cars[["odometer_value", "color"]].head()
```

Example output:

```
   odometer_value  color
0         190000  silver
1         290000   blue
2         402000   red
3          10000   blue
4         280000  black
...
```

One-hot encoding on a DataFrame continued

```
used_cars_onehot = pd.get_dummies(used_cars[["odometer_value", "color"]])  
used_cars_onehot.head()
```

	odometer_value	color_black	color_brown	color_green	...
0	190000	0	0	0	...
1	290000	0	0	0	...
2	402000	0	0	0	...
3	10000	0	0	0	...
4	280000	1	0	0	...

```
print(used_cars_onehot.shape)
```

```
(38531, 13)
```

Specifying columns to use

```
used_cars_onehot = pd.get_dummies(used_cars, columns=["color"], prefix="")  
used_cars_onehot.head()
```

```
  manufacturer_name ...  _black  _blue  _brown  
0          Subaru ...      0      0      0  
1          Subaru ...      0      1      0  
2          Subaru ...      0      0      0  
3          Subaru ...      0      1      0  
4          Subaru ...      1      0      0
```

```
print(used_cars_onehot.shape)
```

```
(38531, 41)
```


A few quick notes

- Might create too many features

```
used_cars_onehot = pd.get_dummies(used_cars)
print(used_cars_onehot.shape)
```

```
(38531, 1240)
```

- NaN values do not get their own column

One-hot encoding practice

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Wrap-up video

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Categorical columns

Our Datasets:

- Incomes
- Trip Reviews
- Shelter Dogs
- Used Cars

Chapter 1

Topics covered:

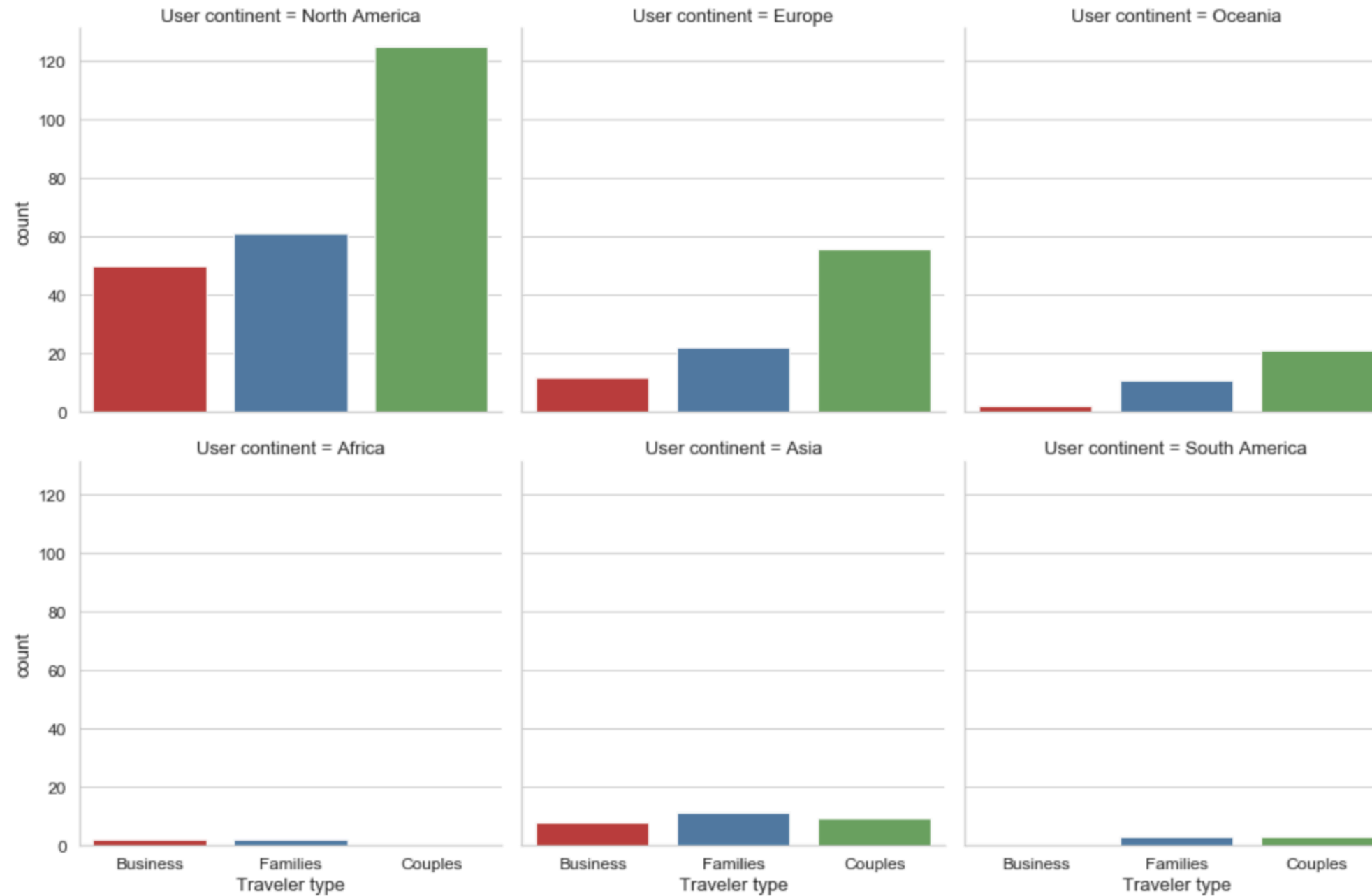
- Nominal vs ordinal columns
- Creating our first categorical column
- `.value_counts()` , as well as `.groupby()`

Chapter 2

Methods for categorical columns:

- Setting
- Adding
- Removing
- Updating
- Reordering

Chapter 3



Chapter 4

Pitfalls

Encoding examples:

- Label encoding
- One-hot encoding

Great job!

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