

Assignment_01_DMW

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1 Assignment - 1

Name - Sayali Pawar

PRN - 123B1B229

DIV - D

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Pre Processing Techniques: Create a dummy dataset or with missing values and duplicate entries or select any data set with missing values (such as Iris dataset, breast cancer dataset) from any repository of data such as SK-Learn, UCI library, Kaggle dataset library etc. Write a program or use a suitable tool to perform the following operations on the selected dataset and display the result.

1. Removal of duplicates 2. Handle missing values 3. Normalizing the data using normalizing technique 4. Apply min-max scalar / Robust scalar / standard scalar to scale the data 5. Use measures of Central Tendency and Dispersion of Data

1.1 1. Importing Libraries and Loading Dataset

```
[1]: # Importing libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn import preprocessing
import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline
```

```
[2]: # Load the dataset
data = pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/TY_DMW/weatherHistory.csv",
    ↪delimiter=",")
print("Original shape:", data.shape)
```

Original shape: (96453, 12)

1.2 2. Initial Data Exploration

```
[3]: data.head()
```

```
[3]:
```

	Formatted Date	Summary	Precip Type	Temperature (C)	\
0	2006-04-01 00:00:00.000 +0200	Partly Cloudy	rain	9.472222	
1	2006-04-01 01:00:00.000 +0200	Partly Cloudy	rain	9.355556	
2	2006-04-01 02:00:00.000 +0200	Mostly Cloudy	rain	9.377778	
3	2006-04-01 03:00:00.000 +0200	Partly Cloudy	rain	8.288889	
4	2006-04-01 04:00:00.000 +0200	Mostly Cloudy	rain	8.755556	

	Apparent Temperature (C)	Humidity	Wind Speed (km/h)	\
0	7.388889	0.89	14.1197	
1	7.227778	0.86	14.2646	
2	9.377778	0.89	3.9284	
3	5.944444	0.83	14.1036	
4	6.977778	0.83	11.0446	

	Wind Bearing (degrees)	Visibility (km)	Loud Cover	Pressure (millibars)	\
0	251.0	15.8263	0.0	1015.13	
1	259.0	15.8263	0.0	1015.63	
2	204.0	14.9569	0.0	1015.94	
3	269.0	15.8263	0.0	1016.41	
4	259.0	15.8263	0.0	1016.51	

Daily Summary

0	Partly cloudy throughout the day.
1	Partly cloudy throughout the day.
2	Partly cloudy throughout the day.
3	Partly cloudy throughout the day.
4	Partly cloudy throughout the day.

```
[4]: data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 96453 entries, 0 to 96452
Data columns (total 12 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Formatted Date                        96453 non-null  object
1   Summary                              96453 non-null  object
2   Precip Type                          95936 non-null  object
3   Temperature (C)                      96453 non-null  float64
4   Apparent Temperature (C)             96453 non-null  float64
5   Humidity                             96453 non-null  float64
6   Wind Speed (km/h)                    96453 non-null  float64
7   Wind Bearing (degrees)                96453 non-null  float64
8   Visibility (km)                       96453 non-null  float64
```

```

9    Loud Cover          96453 non-null float64
10   Pressure (millibars) 96453 non-null float64
11   Daily Summary       96453 non-null object
dtypes: float64(8), object(4)
memory usage: 8.8+ MB

```

```
[5]: data.describe()
```

```

[5]:      Temperature (C)  Apparent Temperature (C)  Humidity \
count      96453.000000      96453.000000  96453.000000
mean        11.932678         10.855029    0.734899
std          9.551546         10.696847    0.195473
min        -21.822222        -27.716667    0.000000
25%          4.688889          2.311111    0.600000
50%         12.000000         12.000000    0.780000
75%         18.838889         18.838889    0.890000
max         39.905556         39.344444    1.000000

      Wind Speed (km/h)  Wind Bearing (degrees)  Visibility (km)  Loud Cover \
count      96453.000000      96453.000000  96453.000000      96453.0
mean        10.810640         187.509232    10.347325         0.0
std          6.913571         107.383428     4.192123         0.0
min          0.000000          0.000000     0.000000         0.0
25%          5.828200         116.000000     8.339800         0.0
50%          9.965900         180.000000    10.046400         0.0
75%         14.135800         290.000000    14.812000         0.0
max         63.852600         359.000000    16.100000         0.0

      Pressure (millibars)
count      96453.000000
mean       1003.235956
std        116.969906
min         0.000000
25%        1011.900000
50%        1016.450000
75%        1021.090000
max        1046.380000

```

```
[6]: data.dtypes
```

```

[6]: Formatted Date          object
      Summary                object
      Precip Type            object
      Temperature (C)        float64
      Apparent Temperature (C) float64
      Humidity                float64
      Wind Speed (km/h)       float64

```

```

Wind Bearing (degrees)    float64
Visibility (km)           float64
Loud Cover                float64
Pressure (millibars)      float64
Daily Summary             object
dtype: object

```

1.3 3. Data Cleaning and Normalizing

```

[7]: # 3.1 Remove Duplicates
duplicate = data[data.duplicated()]
print(duplicate.count())

```

```

Formatted Date            24
Summary                  24
Precip Type              24
Temperature (C)          24
Apparent Temperature (C) 24
Humidity                 24
Wind Speed (km/h)        24
Wind Bearing (degrees)   24
Visibility (km)          24
Loud Cover               24
Pressure (millibars)     24
Daily Summary            24
dtype: int64

```

```

[8]: data.drop_duplicates(keep=False, inplace=True)
data.shape

```

```

[8]: (96405, 12)

```

```

[9]: # 3.2 Replacing missing values
data.isnull()

```

```

[9]:
   Formatted Date  Summary  Precip Type  Temperature (C)  \
0             False   False         False             False
1             False   False         False             False
2             False   False         False             False
3             False   False         False             False
4             False   False         False             False
...           ...     ...           ...           ...
96448          False   False         False             False
96449          False   False         False             False
96450          False   False         False             False
96451          False   False         False             False
96452          False   False         False             False

```

	Apparent Temperature (C)	Humidity	Wind Speed (km/h)	\
0	False	False	False	
1	False	False	False	
2	False	False	False	
3	False	False	False	
4	False	False	False	
...	
96448	False	False	False	
96449	False	False	False	
96450	False	False	False	
96451	False	False	False	
96452	False	False	False	

	Wind Bearing (degrees)	Visibility (km)	Loud Cover	\
0	False	False	False	
1	False	False	False	
2	False	False	False	
3	False	False	False	
4	False	False	False	
...	
96448	False	False	False	
96449	False	False	False	
96450	False	False	False	
96451	False	False	False	
96452	False	False	False	

	Pressure (millibars)	Daily Summary
0	False	False
1	False	False
2	False	False
3	False	False
4	False	False
...
96448	False	False
96449	False	False
96450	False	False
96451	False	False
96452	False	False

[96405 rows x 12 columns]

```
[10]: data.isnull().sum()
```

```
[10]: Formatted Date      0
      Summary             0
      Precip Type        517
```

Temperature (C)	0
Apparent Temperature (C)	0
Humidity	0
Wind Speed (km/h)	0
Wind Bearing (degrees)	0
Visibility (km)	0
Loud Cover	0
Pressure (millibars)	0
Daily Summary	0

dtype: int64

```
[11]: #Separate numeric and categorical columns
num_cols = data.select_dtypes(include=[np.number]).columns
cat_cols = data.select_dtypes(exclude=[np.number]).columns

# Impute missing values
# --- numeric: median ---
from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
imputer_median = SimpleImputer(strategy="median")
data[num_cols] = imputer_median.fit_transform(data[num_cols])

# --- categorical: most frequent ---
imputer_freq = SimpleImputer(strategy="most_frequent")
data[cat_cols] = imputer_freq.fit_transform(data[cat_cols])

print("Missing values after imputation:")
print(data.isnull().sum())
```

Missing values after imputation:

Formatted Date	0
Summary	0
Precip Type	0
Temperature (C)	0
Apparent Temperature (C)	0
Humidity	0
Wind Speed (km/h)	0
Wind Bearing (degrees)	0
Visibility (km)	0
Loud Cover	0
Pressure (millibars)	0
Daily Summary	0

dtype: int64

```
[12]: # 3.3 Encode categorical columns with LabelEncoder
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
label_encoders = {}
for col in cat_cols:
```

```

le = LabelEncoder()
data[col] = le.fit_transform(data[col])
label_encoders[col] = le    # save encoders in case you need inverse
    ↪ transform

print("\nFirst 5 rows after Label Encoding:")
print(data.head())

```

First 5 rows after Label Encoding:

	Formatted Date	Summary	Precip Type	Temperature (C)	\
0	2159	19	0	9.472222	
1	2160	19	0	9.355556	
2	2161	17	0	9.377778	
3	2162	19	0	8.288889	
4	2163	17	0	8.755556	

	Apparent Temperature (C)	Humidity	Wind Speed (km/h)	\
0	7.388889	0.89	14.1197	
1	7.227778	0.86	14.2646	
2	9.377778	0.89	3.9284	
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	Wind Bearing (degrees)	Visibility (km)	Loud Cover	Pressure (millibars)	\
0	251.0	15.8263	0.0	1015.13	
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2	204.0	14.9569	0.0	1015.94	
3	269.0	15.8263	0.0	1016.41	
4	259.0	15.8263	0.0	1016.51	

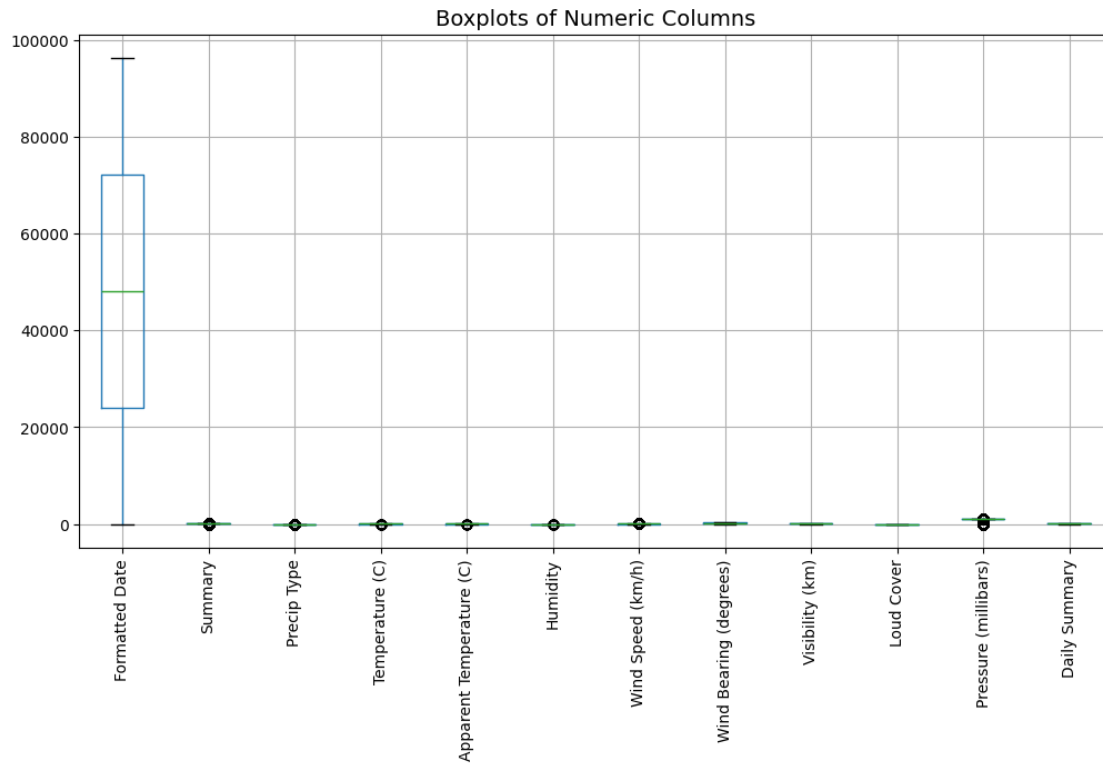
	Daily Summary
0	197
1	197
2	197
3	197
4	197

1.4 4. Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

```

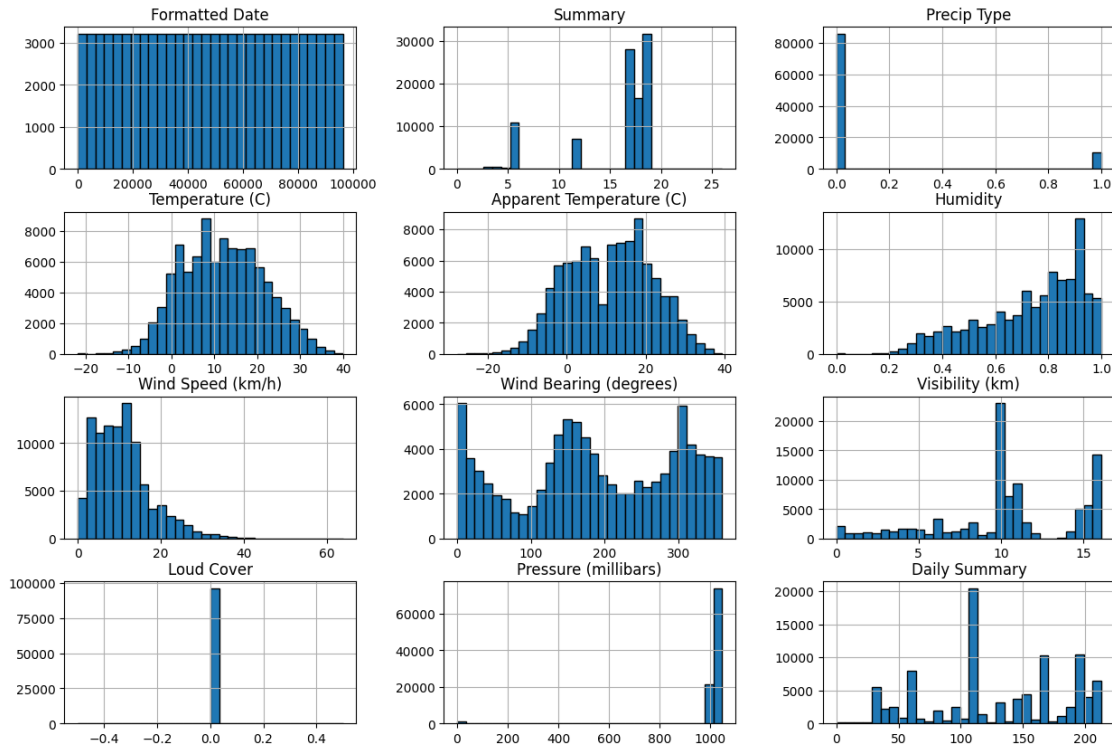
[13]: # 1) Boxplot for numeric columns
# -----
plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
data.boxplot(rot=90)
plt.title("Boxplots of Numeric Columns", fontsize=14)
plt.show()

```



```
[14]: # 2) Histogram for numeric columns
# -----
data.hist(figsize=(15,10), bins=30, edgecolor="black")
plt.suptitle("Histograms of Numeric Columns", fontsize=16)
plt.show()
```


Histograms of Numeric Columns

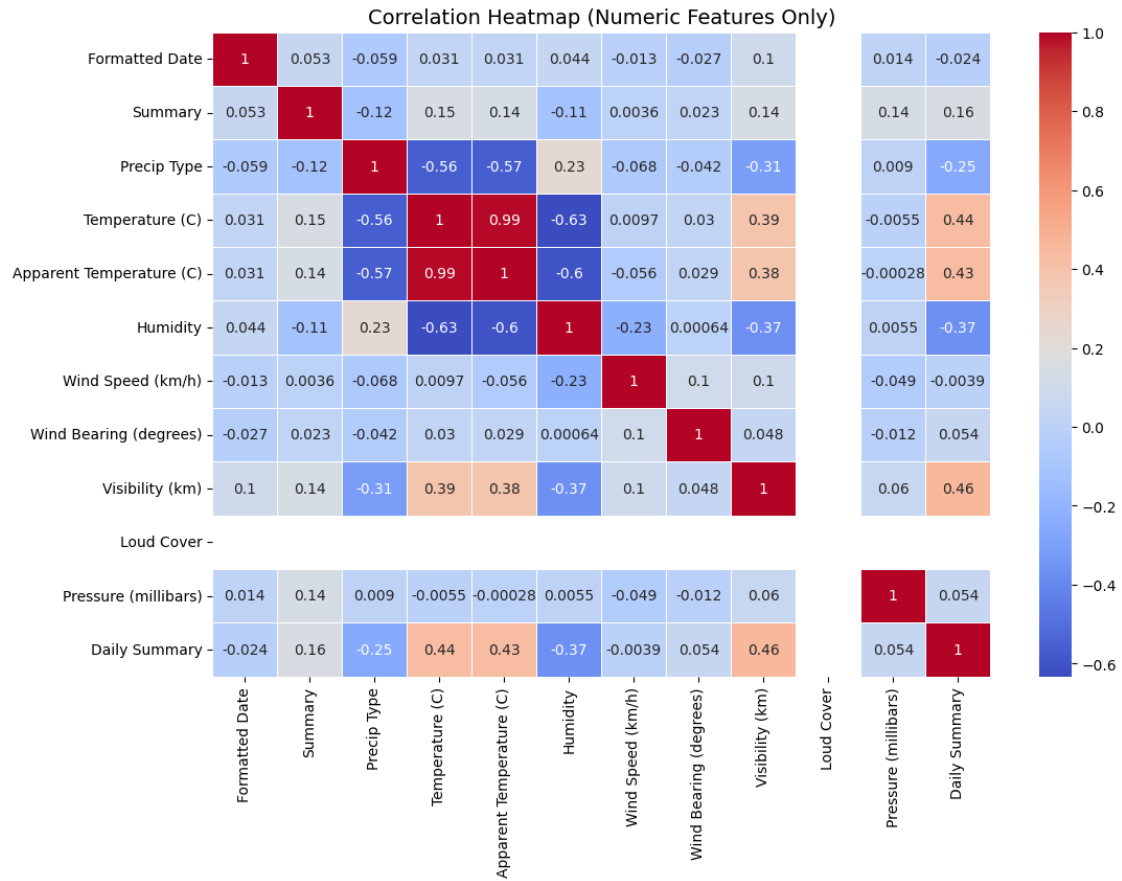


```
[15]: # 3) Heatmap of correlations
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

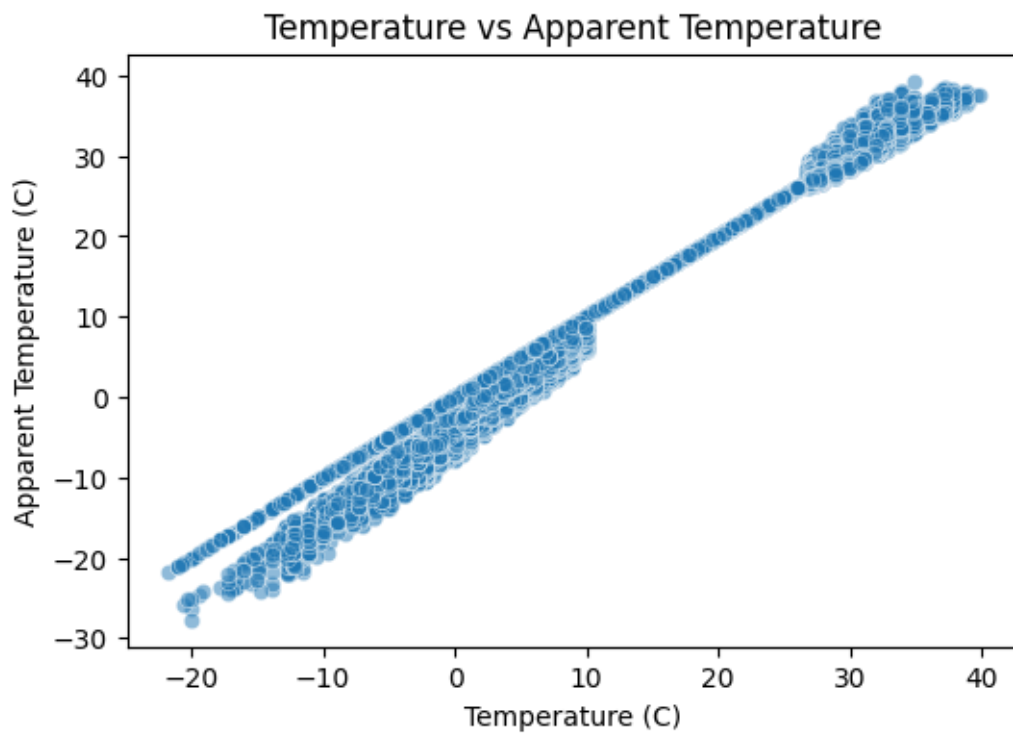
# Select only numeric columns
numeric_data = data.select_dtypes(include=['int64', 'float64'])

# Compute correlation
corr = numeric_data.corr()

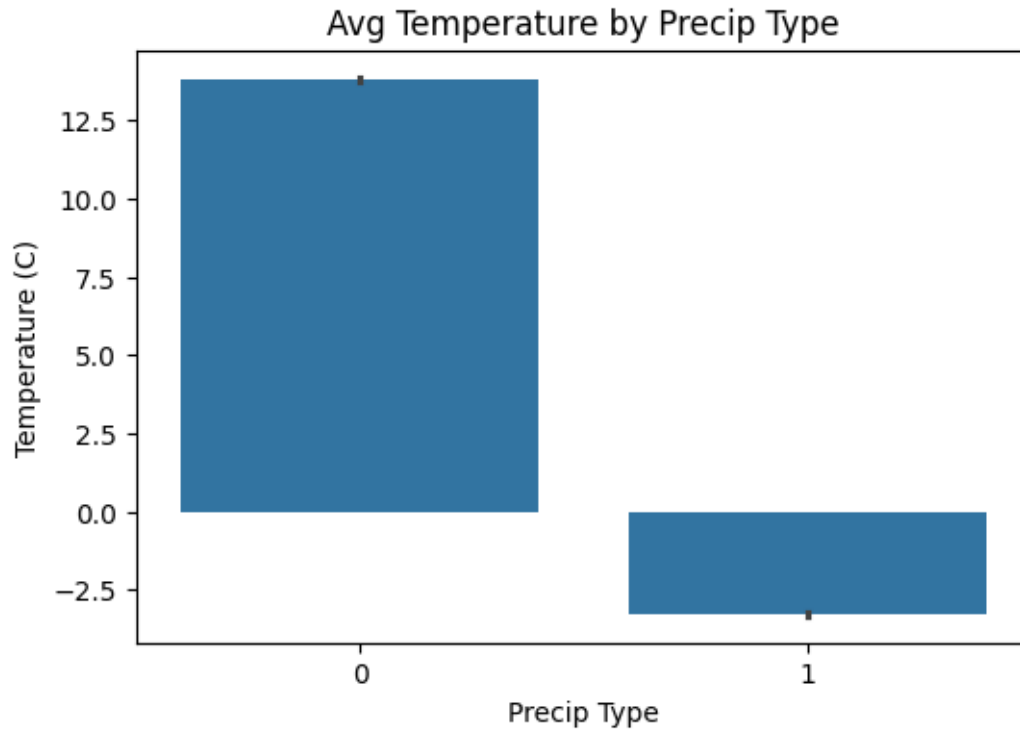
# Plot heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(12,8))
sns.heatmap(corr, annot=True, cmap="coolwarm", linewidths=0.5)
plt.title("Correlation Heatmap (Numeric Features Only)", fontsize=14)
plt.show()
```



```
[16]: # 4) Scatter plot: Temperature vs Apparent Temperature
plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
sns.scatterplot(x="Temperature (C)", y="Apparent Temperature (C)", data=data,
               alpha=0.5)
plt.title("Temperature vs Apparent Temperature")
plt.show()
```



```
[17]: # 5) Barplot: Average Temperature per Precip Type
plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
sns.barplot(x="Precip Type", y="Temperature (C)", data=data)
plt.title("Avg Temperature by Precip Type")
plt.show()
```



```
[18]: # 6) KDE (density) plots for numeric variables
# Select numeric columns
numeric_cols = data.select_dtypes(include=['int64', 'float64']).columns

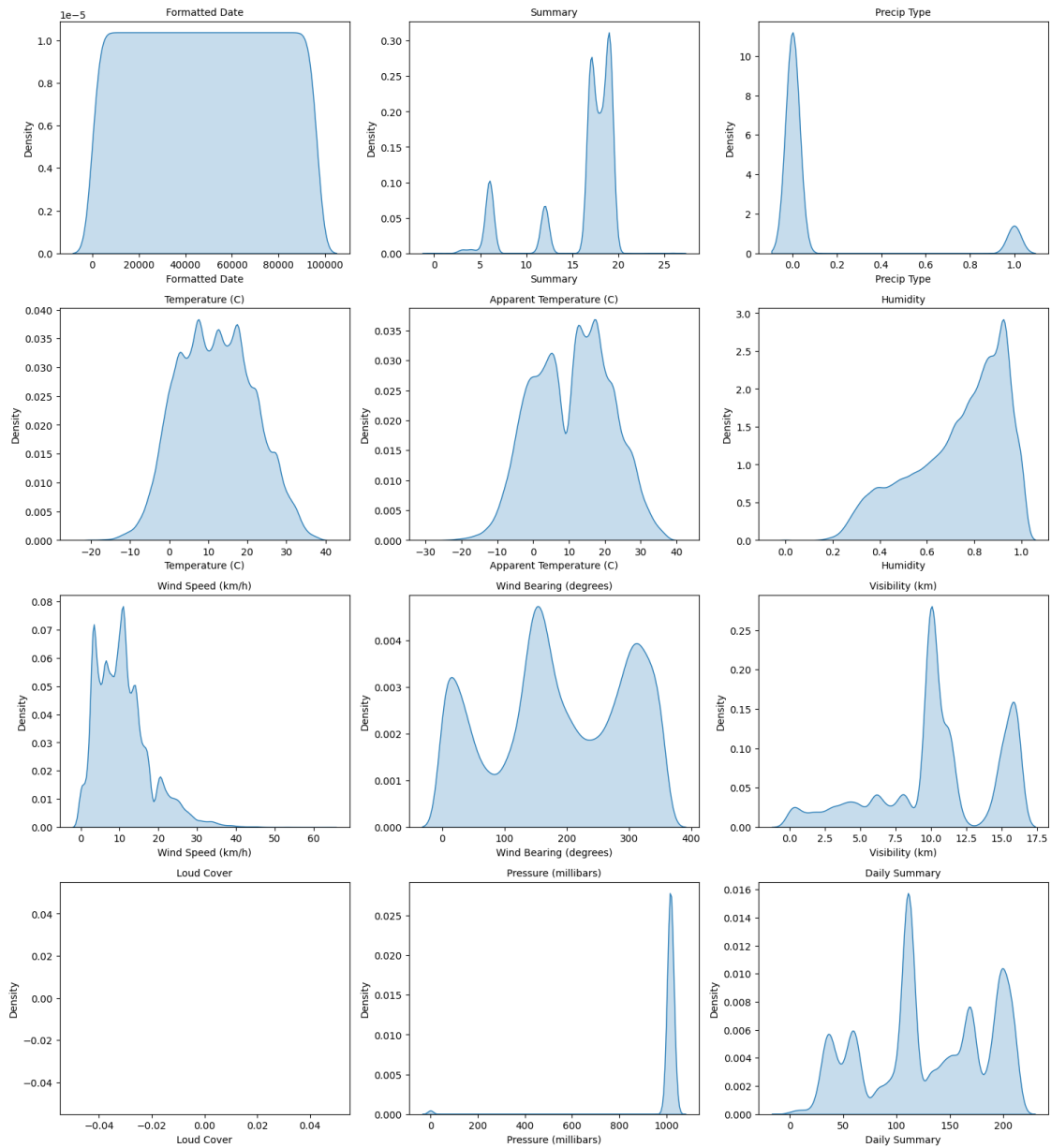
# Set up subplot grid
n = len(numeric_cols)
rows = (n // 3) + 1 # 3 plots per row
cols = 3

plt.figure(figsize=(15, 4*rows))

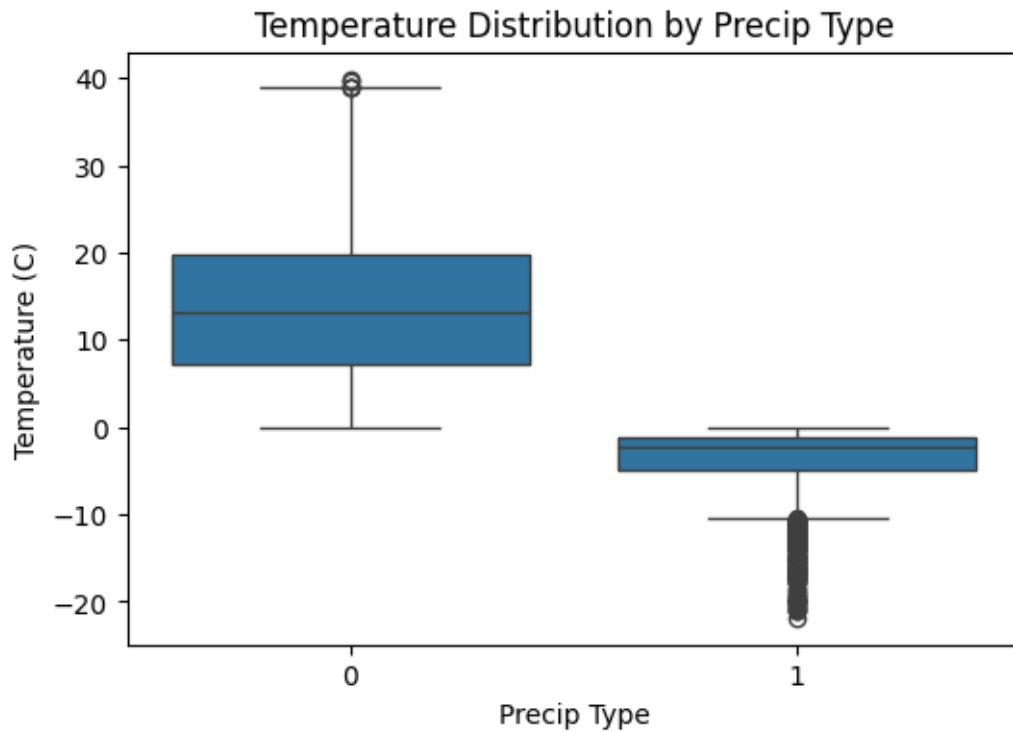
for i, col in enumerate(numeric_cols, 1):
    plt.subplot(rows, cols, i)
    sns.kdeplot(data[col], fill=True)
    plt.title(col, fontsize=10)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

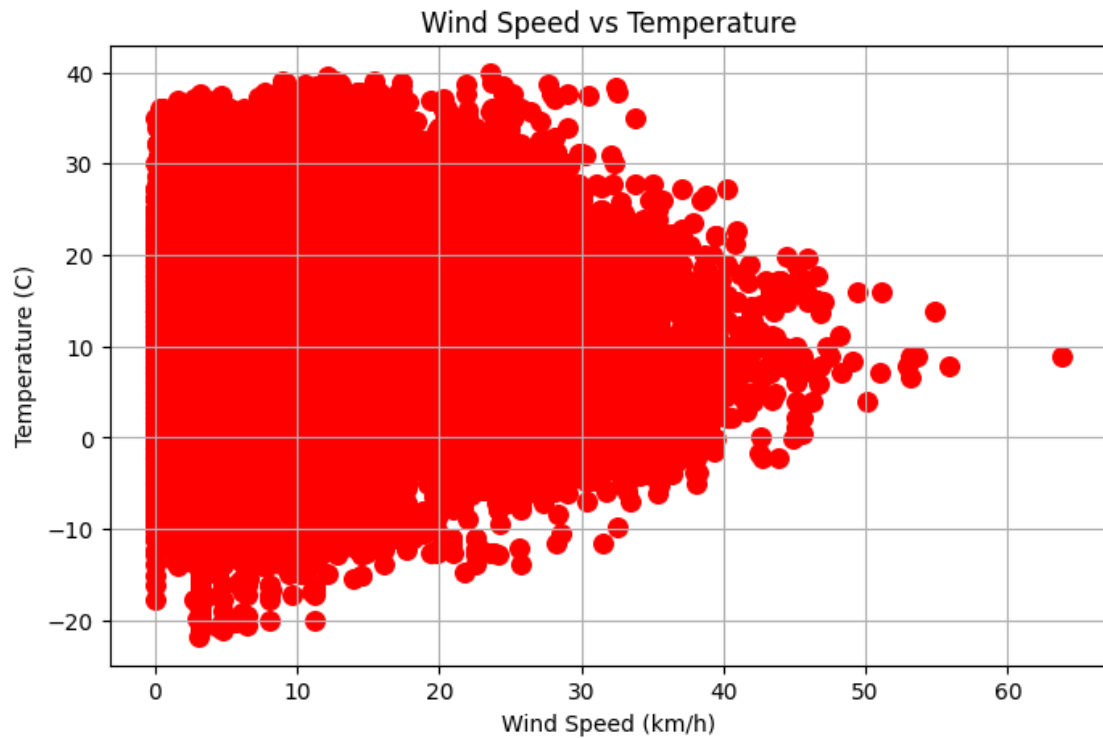
```
/tmp/ipython-input-2831935248.py:14: UserWarning: Dataset has 0 variance;
skipping density estimate. Pass `warn_singular=False` to disable this warning.
    sns.kdeplot(data[col], fill=True)
```



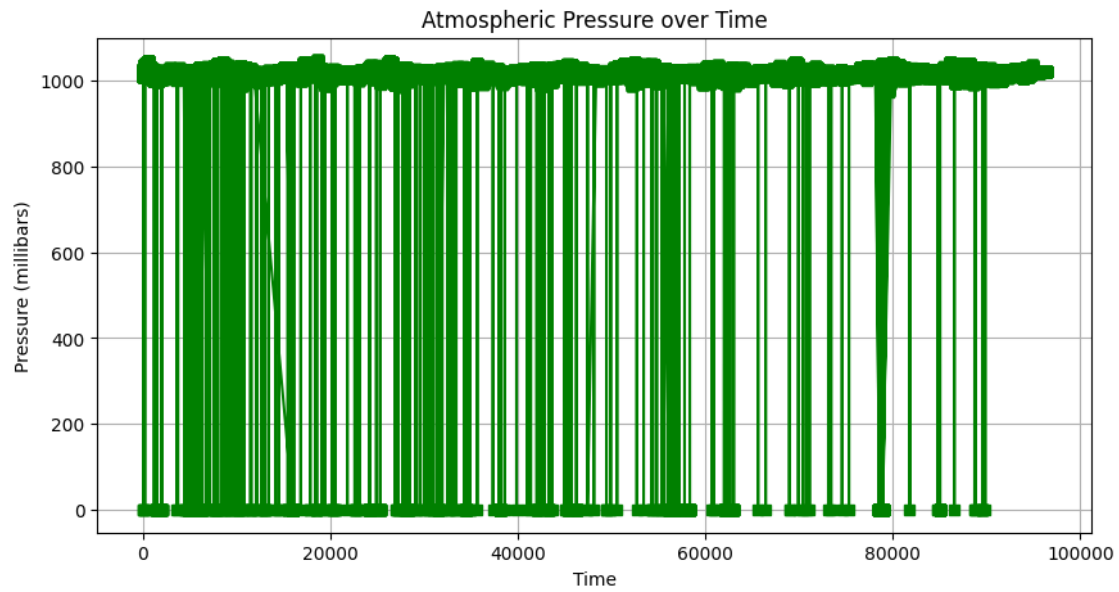
```
[19]: # 7) Boxplot: Temperature by Precip Type
plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
sns.boxplot(x="Precip Type", y="Temperature (C)", data=data)
plt.title("Temperature Distribution by Precip Type")
plt.show()
```



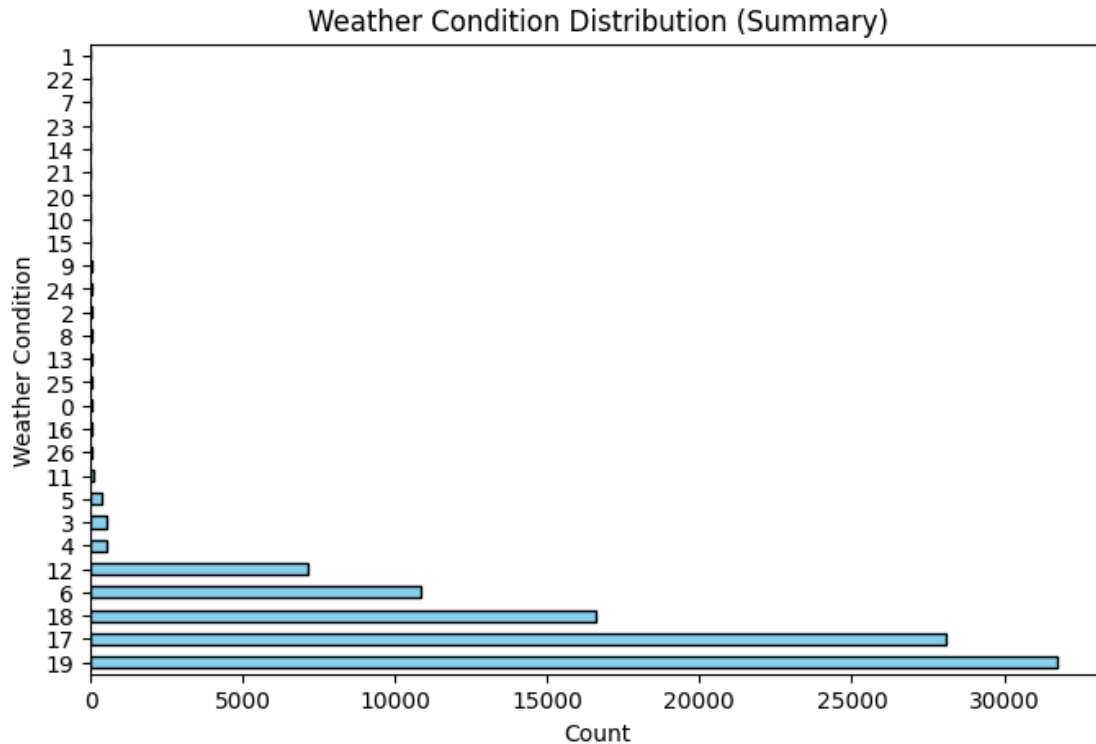
```
[20]: # 8) Scatter plot: Wind Speed vs Temperature
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
plt.scatter(data["Wind Speed (km/h)"], data["Temperature (C)"], c="red", s=70)
plt.xlabel("Wind Speed (km/h)")
plt.ylabel("Temperature (C)")
plt.title("Wind Speed vs Temperature")
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



```
[21]: # 9) Line chart: Pressure over Time
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
plt.plot(data["Formatted Date"], data["Pressure (millibars)"], marker="s",
        color="green")
plt.xlabel("Time")
plt.ylabel("Pressure (millibars)")
plt.title("Atmospheric Pressure over Time")
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



```
[22]: # 5. Pie chart: Weather summary distribution
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
data["Summary"].value_counts().plot.barh(color="skyblue", edgecolor="black")
plt.xlabel("Count")
plt.ylabel("Weather Condition")
plt.title("Weather Condition Distribution (Summary)")
plt.show()
```

```
[23]: # STEP 2: Install required tools: LaTeX + Pandoc
!apt-get install -y texlive-xetex texlive-fonts-recommended
      ↪ texlive-plain-generic > /dev/null
!apt-get install -y pandoc > /dev/null # ← This is the missing piece

# STEP 3: Set your notebook path
file_path = "/content/drive/MyDrive/TY_DMW/Assignment_01_DMW"

# STEP 4: Convert the notebook to PDF and output to /content
!jupyter nbconvert --to pdf "{file_path}" --output-dir="/content"
```

Extracting templates from packages: 100%

[NbConvertApp] WARNING | pattern

'/content/drive/MyDrive/TY_DMW/Assignment_01_DMW.ipynb' matched no files

This application is used to convert notebook files (*.ipynb)
to various other formats.

WARNING: THE COMMANDLINE INTERFACE MAY CHANGE IN FUTURE RELEASES.

Options

=====

The options below are convenience aliases to configurable class-options,
as listed in the "Equivalent to" description-line of the aliases.

To see all configurable class-options for some <cmd>, use:

<cmd> --help-all

--debug
set log level to logging.DEBUG (maximize logging output)
Equivalent to: [--Application.log_level=10]

--show-config
Show the application's configuration (human-readable format)
Equivalent to: [--Application.show_config=True]

--show-config-json
Show the application's configuration (json format)
Equivalent to: [--Application.show_config_json=True]

--generate-config
generate default config file
Equivalent to: [--JupyterApp.generate_config=True]

-y
Answer yes to any questions instead of prompting.
Equivalent to: [--JupyterApp.answer_yes=True]

--execute
Execute the notebook prior to export.
Equivalent to: [--ExecutePreprocessor.enabled=True]

--allow-errors
Continue notebook execution even if one of the cells throws an error and include the error message in the cell output (the default behaviour is to abort conversion). This flag is only relevant if '--execute' was specified, too.
Equivalent to: [--ExecutePreprocessor.allow_errors=True]

--stdin
read a single notebook file from stdin. Write the resulting notebook with default basename 'notebook.*'
Equivalent to: [--NbConvertApp.from_stdin=True]

--stdout
Write notebook output to stdout instead of files.
Equivalent to: [--NbConvertApp.writer_class=StdoutWriter]

--inplace
Run nbconvert in place, overwriting the existing notebook (only relevant when converting to notebook format)
Equivalent to: [--NbConvertApp.use_output_suffix=False
--NbConvertApp.export_format=notebook --FilesWriter.build_directory=]

--clear-output
Clear output of current file and save in place, overwriting the existing notebook.
Equivalent to: [--NbConvertApp.use_output_suffix=False
--NbConvertApp.export_format=notebook --FilesWriter.build_directory=
--ClearOutputPreprocessor.enabled=True]

--coalesce-streams
Coalesce consecutive stdout and stderr outputs into one stream (within each cell).
Equivalent to: [--NbConvertApp.use_output_suffix=False]

```

--NbConvertApp.export_format=notebook --FilesWriter.build_directory=
--CoalesceStreamsPreprocessor.enabled=True]
--no-prompt
    Exclude input and output prompts from converted document.
    Equivalent to: [--TemplateExporter.exclude_input_prompt=True
--TemplateExporter.exclude_output_prompt=True]
--no-input
    Exclude input cells and output prompts from converted document.
    This mode is ideal for generating code-free reports.
    Equivalent to: [--TemplateExporter.exclude_output_prompt=True
--TemplateExporter.exclude_input=True
--TemplateExporter.exclude_input_prompt=True]
--allow-chromium-download
    Whether to allow downloading chromium if no suitable version is found on the
system.
    Equivalent to: [--WebPDFExporter.allow_chromium_download=True]
--disable-chromium-sandbox
    Disable chromium security sandbox when converting to PDF..
    Equivalent to: [--WebPDFExporter.disable_sandbox=True]
--show-input
    Shows code input. This flag is only useful for dejavu users.
    Equivalent to: [--TemplateExporter.exclude_input=False]
--embed-images
    Embed the images as base64 dataurls in the output. This flag is only useful
for the HTML/WebPDF/Slides exports.
    Equivalent to: [--HTMLExporter.embed_images=True]
--sanitize-html
    Whether the HTML in Markdown cells and cell outputs should be sanitized..
    Equivalent to: [--HTMLExporter.sanitize_html=True]
--log-level=<Enum>
    Set the log level by value or name.
    Choices: any of [0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 'DEBUG', 'INFO', 'WARN', 'ERROR',
'CRITICAL']
    Default: 30
    Equivalent to: [--Application.log_level]
--config=<Unicode>
    Full path of a config file.
    Default: ''
    Equivalent to: [--JupyterApp.config_file]
--to=<Unicode>
    The export format to be used, either one of the built-in formats
    ['asciidoc', 'custom', 'html', 'latex', 'markdown', 'notebook',
'pdf', 'python', 'qtpdf', 'qtpng', 'rst', 'script', 'slides', 'webpdf']
    or a dotted object name that represents the import path for an
    ``Exporter`` class
    Default: ''
    Equivalent to: [--NbConvertApp.export_format]
--template=<Unicode>

```

Name of the template to use
 Default: ''
 Equivalent to: [--TemplateExporter.template_name]
 --template-file=<Unicode>
 Name of the template file to use
 Default: None
 Equivalent to: [--TemplateExporter.template_file]
 --theme=<Unicode>
 Template specific theme(e.g. the name of a JupyterLab CSS theme distributed
 as prebuilt extension for the lab template)
 Default: 'light'
 Equivalent to: [--HTMLExporter.theme]
 --sanitize_html=<Bool>
 Whether the HTML in Markdown cells and cell outputs should be sanitized. This
 should be set to True by nbviewer or similar tools.
 Default: False
 Equivalent to: [--HTMLExporter.sanitize_html]
 --writer=<DottedObjectName>
 Writer class used to write the
 results of the conversion
 Default: 'FilesWriter'
 Equivalent to: [--NbConvertApp.writer_class]
 --post=<DottedOrNone>
 PostProcessor class used to write the
 results of the conversion
 Default: ''
 Equivalent to: [--NbConvertApp.postprocessor_class]
 --output=<Unicode>
 Overwrite base name use for output files.
 Supports pattern replacements '{notebook_name}'.
 Default: '{notebook_name}'
 Equivalent to: [--NbConvertApp.output_base]
 --output-dir=<Unicode>
 Directory to write output(s) to. Defaults
 to output to the directory of each notebook.
 To recover
 previous default behaviour (outputting to the
 current
 working directory) use . as the flag value.
 Default: ''
 Equivalent to: [--FilesWriter.build_directory]
 --reveal-prefix=<Unicode>
 The URL prefix for reveal.js (version 3.x).
 This defaults to the reveal CDN, but can be any url pointing to a
 copy
 of reveal.js.
 For speaker notes to work, this must be a relative path to a local
 copy of reveal.js: e.g., "reveal.js".

If a relative path is given, it must be a subdirectory of the current directory (from which the server is run).
 See the usage documentation
 (<https://nbconvert.readthedocs.io/en/latest/usage.html#reveal-js-html-slideshow>)
 for more details.

Default: ''
 Equivalent to: [--SlidesExporter.reveal_url_prefix]
 --nbformat=<Enum>
 The nbformat version to write.
 Use this to downgrade notebooks.
 Choices: any of [1, 2, 3, 4]
 Default: 4
 Equivalent to: [--NotebookExporter.nbformat_version]

Examples

The simplest way to use nbconvert is

```
> jupyter nbconvert mynotebook.ipynb --to html
```

Options include ['asciidoc', 'custom', 'html', 'latex', 'markdown', 'notebook', 'pdf', 'python', 'qtpdf', 'qtpng', 'rst', 'script', 'slides', 'webpdf'].

```
> jupyter nbconvert --to latex mynotebook.ipynb
```

Both HTML and LaTeX support multiple output templates. LaTeX includes

'base', 'article' and 'report'. HTML includes 'basic', 'lab' and 'classic'. You can specify the flavor of the format used.

```
> jupyter nbconvert --to html --template lab mynotebook.ipynb
```

You can also pipe the output to stdout, rather than a file

```
> jupyter nbconvert mynotebook.ipynb --stdout
```

PDF is generated via latex

```
> jupyter nbconvert mynotebook.ipynb --to pdf
```

You can get (and serve) a Reveal.js-powered slideshow

```
> jupyter nbconvert myslides.ipynb --to slides --post serve
```

Multiple notebooks can be given at the command line in a couple of

different ways:

```
> jupyter nbconvert notebook*.ipynb
> jupyter nbconvert notebook1.ipynb notebook2.ipynb
```

or you can specify the notebooks list in a config file, containing::

```
c.NbConvertApp.notebooks = ["my_notebook.ipynb"]

> jupyter nbconvert --config mycfg.py
```

To see all available configurables, use `--help-all`.

```
[24]: from google.colab import files
import os

# Get the output file name
file_name = os.path.basename(file_path)
pdf_name = file_name.replace(".ipynb", ".pdf")

# Download from /content
files.download(f"/content/{pdf_name}")
```

```
-----
FileNotFoundError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
/tmp/ipython-input-2808709972.py in <cell line: 0>()
      7
      8 # Download from /content
----> 9 files.download(f"/content/{pdf_name}")

/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/google/colab/files.py in
↳download(filename)
    231 if not _os.path.exists(filename):
    232     msg = 'Cannot find file: {}'.format(filename)
--> 233     raise FileNotFoundError(msg) # pylint: disable=undefined-variable
    234
    235 comm_manager = _IPython.get_ipython().kernel.comm_manager

FileNotFoundError: Cannot find file: /content/Assignment_01_DMW.pdf
```