# 1. 결측 처리

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

df.dropna(column,how='all'/'any')

dic={column:value,column:value,....}

df.fillna(dic, method='bfill'/'ffill')

df[column]=df[column].fillna(df.groupby(column)[column].transfrom('func'))
```

#### 2. datetime

### 3. 인코딩

```
# 1. LabelEncoder
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
le=LabelEncoder()
le.fit(df[column])
res=le.transform(df[column])
# 2. OneHotEncoder
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
oe=OneHotEncoder()
oe.fit(df[column].values.reshape(-1,1))
res=oe.transform(df[column].values.reshape(-1,1))
oe.categores_ # Onehot카테고리 값
# 3. get dummies
pd.get_dummies(df, columns=[column])
# 4. astype('category')
df[column].astype('category')
df[column].cat.codes
                     # 카테고리성 코드
df[column].cat.categories # 원본 카테고리 보기
```

# 4. 바이닝

```
# 1. cut
pd.cut(data, range)

# 2. qcut
pd.qcut(data, 갯수)

# 3. nlargest
df[column].nlargest(n) # 상위 n개

# 4. nsmallest
df[column].nsmallest(n) # 하위 n개

# 5. 백분위수
pd.quantile(q=0.25)
np.percentile(df[column],q=25)
= df[column].quantile(q=0.25)
```

# 4. scaling

```
# 1. StandardScaler
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
sc=StandardScaler()
sc.fit(df[column].values.reshape(-1,1))
res=sc.transform(df[column].values.reshape(-1,1))

# 2. MinMaxScaler
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
mm=MinMaxScaler()
mm.fit(df[column].values.reshape(-1,1))
res=mm.transform(df[column].values.reshape(-1,1))

# 3. RobustScaler
from sklearn.preprocessing import RobustScaler
rs=RobustScaler()
rs.fit(df[column].values.reshape(-1,1))
res=rs.transform(df[column].values.reshape(-1,1))
```