First_DataMining

2020年5月3日

```
[1]: | #data set: Chicago Building Violations
    #There are 32 columns of data in the dataset
    # 代码仓库:https://qithub.com/syb-5213/DataMining
    #load data
    import pandas as pd
    import numpy as np
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    from sklearn import linear_model
    import itertools
    import math
[2]:
   # 加载数据
    print("读取数据中...")
    data = pd.read_csv('building-violations.csv')
    print("读取完毕。")
    print("属性有: ID、VIOLATION LAST MODIFIED DATE、VIOLATION DATE、VIOLATION CODE、
    VIOLATION STATUS, VIOLATION STATUS DATE, VIOLATION DESCRIPTION, VIOLATION
     →LOCATION, VIOLATION INSPECTOR COMMENTS, VIOLATION ORDINANCE, INSPECTOR ID,
    INSPECTION NUMBER, INSPECTIONSTATUS, INSPECTION WAIVED, INSPECTION CATEGORY,
    DEPARTMENT BUREAU, ADDRESS, STREET NUMBER, STREET DIRECTION, STREET NAME, STREET
     →TYPE、PROPERTYGROUP、SSA、LATITUDE、LONGITUDE、LOCATION、Community Areas、Zip,
     →Codes、Boundaries-ZIP Codes、Census Tracts、Wards、Historical Wards 2003-2015")
```

读取数据中...

读取完毕。

属性有: ID、VIOLATION LAST MODIFIED DATE、VIOLATION DATE、VIOLATION CODE、VIOLATION

STATUS, VIOLATION STATUS DATE, VIOLATION DESCRIPTION, VIOLATION LOCATION, VIOLATION INSPECTOR COMMENTS, VIOLATION ORDINANCE, INSPECTOR ID, INSPECTION NUMBER, INSPECTIONSTATUS, INSPECTION WAIVED, INSPECTION CATEGORY, DEPARTMENT BUREAU, ADDRESS, STREET NUMBER, STREET DIRECTION, STREET NAME, STREET TYPE, PROPERTYGROUP, SSA, LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, LOCATION, Community Areas, Zip Codes, Boundaries-ZIP Codes, Census Tracts, Wards, Historical Wards 2003-2015

```
[3]: # 提取数据集中数值属性
v_title=["LATITUDE","LONGITUDE","Census Tracts","Wards","Historical Wards□
→2003-2015"]
val_data=data[v_title]
print("数值属性有: LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, Census Tracts, Wards, Historical Wards□
→2003-2015;")
```

数值属性有: LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, Census Tracts, Wards, Historical Wards 2003-2015;

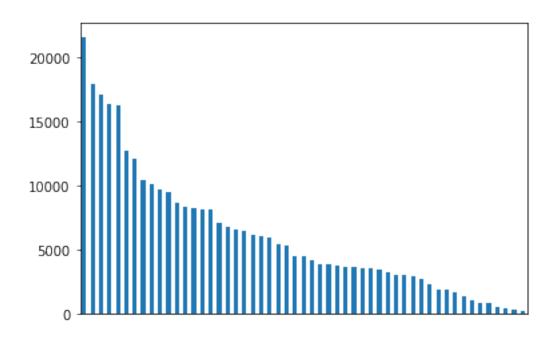
```
[4]: # 提取数据集中标称属性
c_title=["SSA"]
print("标称属性有: ID、VIOLATION LAST MODIFIED DATE、VIOLATION DATE、VIOLATION
→CODE、VIOLATIONSTATUS、VIOLATION STATUS DATE、VIOLATION DESCRIPTION、
VIOLATION LOCATION、VIOLATION INSPECTOR COMMENTS、VIOLATION ORDINANCE、INSPECTOR
→ID、INSPECTION NUMBER、INSPECTIONSTATUS、INSPECTION WAIVED、INSPECTION
→CATEGORY、DEPARTMENT BUREAU、ADDRESS、STREET NUMBER、STREET DIRECTION、STREET
→NAME、STREET TYPE、PROPERTYGROUP、SSA、LOCATION、Community Areas、Zip Codes、Boundaries-ZIP Codes;")
```

标称属性有: ID、VIOLATION LAST MODIFIED DATE、VIOLATION DATE、VIOLATION CODE、VIOLATIONSTATUS、VIOLATION STATUS DATE、VIOLATION DESCRIPTION、VIOLATION LOCATION、VIOLATION INSPECTOR COMMENTS、VIOLATION ORDINANCE、INSPECTOR ID、INSPECTION NUMBER、INSPECTIONSTATUS、INSPECTION WAIVED、INSPECTION CATEGORY、DEPARTMENT BUREAU、ADDRESS、STREET NUMBER、STREET DIRECTION、STREET NAME、STREET TYPE、PROPERTYGROUP、SSA、LOCATION、Community Areas、Zip Codes、Boundaries-ZIP Codes;

```
[5]: # 列出标称属性的频度图,由于属性太多只显示 1 个 SSA print("标称属性 SSA 频度图 (隐去横坐标):") data['SSA'].value_counts().plot.bar()
```

```
plt.xticks([])
plt.show()
```

标称属性 SSA 频度图 (隐去横坐标):



```
[6]: # 列出每个数值属性的五数
print("各个数值属性五数概括:")
val_title=val_data.columns.values.tolist()
for i in val_title:
    t_data=val_data[i]
    print(i+":")
    print("\tMin:\t"+str(np.nanmin(t_data)))
    print("\tQ1:\t"+str(np.nanpercentile(t_data,25)))
    print("\tQ3:\t"+str(np.nanpercentile(t_data)))
    print("\tQ3:\t"+str(np.nanpercentile(t_data,75)))
    print("\tMax:\t"+str(np.nanmax(t_data)))
    print("\tMax:\t"+str(np.nanmax(t_data)))
    print("")
```

各个数值属性五数概括:

LATITUDE:

Min: 41.644670131999995

Q1: 41.770896504250004

Median: 41.85400233599999

Q3: 41.913504192

Max: 42.02268599

LONGITUDE:

Min: -87.914435848

Q1: -87.71391769799999

Median: -87.6698535045

Q3: -87.632882744

Max: -87.524679151

Census Tracts:

Min: 1.0

Q1: 179.0

Median: 374.0

Q3: 572.0

Max: 801.0

Wards:

Min: 1.0

Q1: 12.0

Median: 25.0

Q3: 37.0

Max: 50.0

Historical Wards 2003-2015:

Min: 1.0

Q1: 14.0

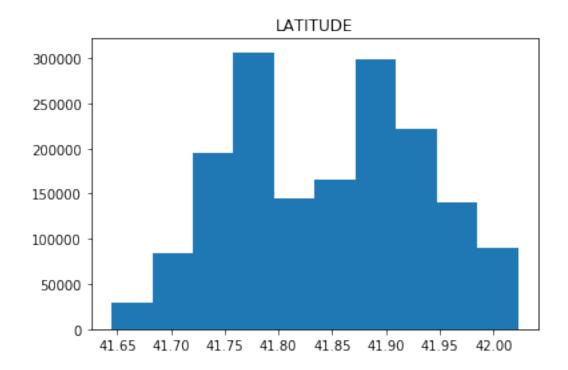
Median: 28.0

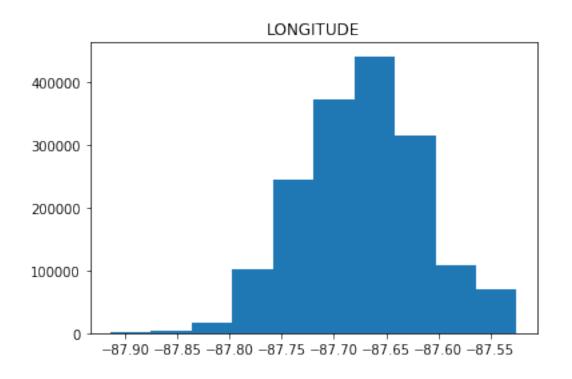
Q3: 41.0

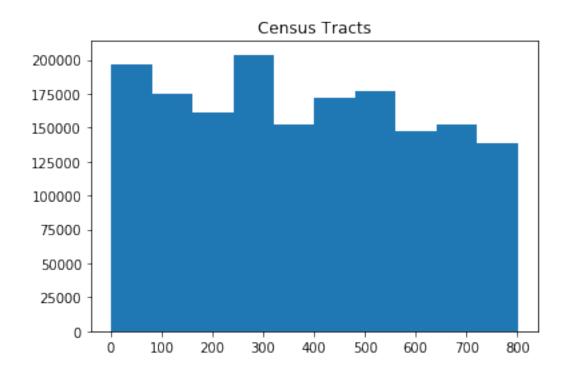
Max: 53.0

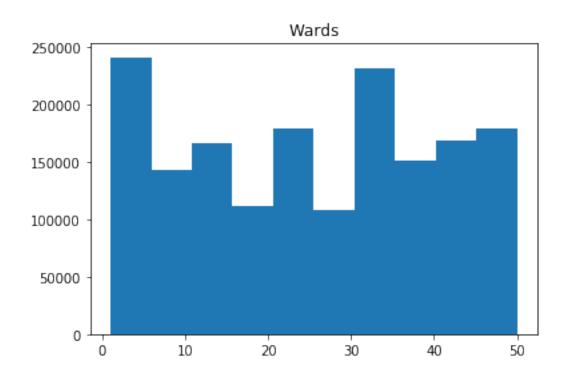
[7]: # 分别画出每个数值数据直方图 print("各个数值属性直方图:") val_title=val_data.columns.values.tolist() for i in val_title: val_data.hist(grid=False,column=i) plt.show()

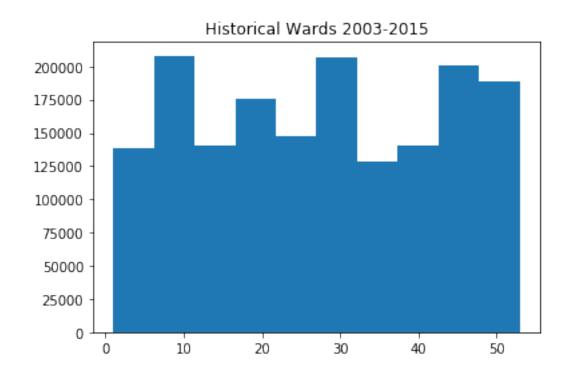
各个数值属性直方图:





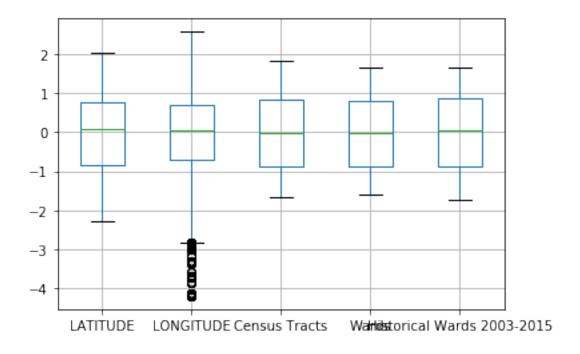






[8]: #分别画出每个数据盒图 print("各个数值属性盒图:") temp_data=val_data temp_data = (temp_data - np.mean(temp_data,axis=0)) / np.std(temp_data,axis=0) boxplot=temp_data.boxplot() plt.show()

各个数值属性盒图:



[9]: # 属性离群点

print("离群点:由每个属性的盒图可以初步看出 LONGITUDE 属性具有一部分离群点,其余数值属性未发现离群点。")

离群点:由每个属性的盒图可以初步看出 LONGITUDE 属性具有一部分离群点,其余数值属性未发现离群点。

[10]: # 列出每个属性缺失值数量 print("各属性缺失值概括:") nan_number=data.isnull().sum() print(nan_number)

分析数值属性缺失原因

print("数值属性缺失值原因分析:由各属性缺失值统计可以看出 LATITUDE 与 LONGITUDE 以及 Wards 与 Historical Wards 2003-2015 总是成对缺失,进一步观察缺失项发现大部分ward 缺失项的经纬坐标基本都是 42.00, -87.91, 所以考虑是该位置的设备原因造成的数据缺失。")

各属性缺失值概括:

ID	0
VIOLATION LAST MODIFIED DATE	0
VIOLATION DATE	0
VIOLATION CODE	0
VIOLATION STATUS	0
VIOLATION STATUS DATE	1036199
VIOLATION DESCRIPTION	10768
VIOLATION LOCATION	897282
VIOLATION INSPECTOR COMMENTS	175463
VIOLATION ORDINANCE	47581
INSPECTOR ID	0
INSPECTION NUMBER	0
INSPECTION STATUS	16
INSPECTION WAIVED	0
INSPECTION CATEGORY	0
DEPARTMENT BUREAU	0
ADDRESS	0
STREET NUMBER	0
STREET DIRECTION	0
STREET NAME	0
STREET TYPE	13541
PROPERTY GROUP	0
SSA	1356267
LATITUDE	1510
LONGITUDE	1510
LOCATION	1510
Community Areas	2279
Zip Codes	1510
Boundaries - ZIP Codes	2279
Census Tracts	1545

Wards 2279

Historical Wards 2003-2015 2279

dtype: int64

数值属性缺失值原因分析:由各属性缺失值统计可以看出 LATITUDE 与 LONGITUDE 以及 Wards 与 Historical Wards

2003-2015 总是成对缺失,进一步观察缺失项发现大部分 ward 缺失项的经纬坐标基本都是 42. →00,-87.91,所以考虑是该位置的设备原因造成的数据缺失。

[11]: # 缺失值填充

print("缺失值填充")

缺失值填充

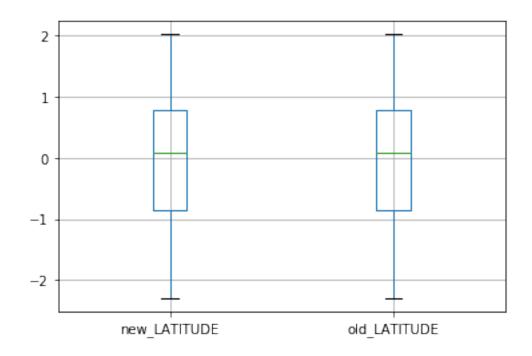
[12]: #1.将缺失部分剔除

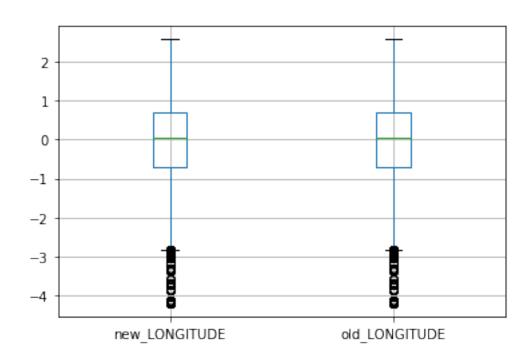
```
print("1.将缺失部分剔除")
print("各数值属性剔除缺失值前后各属性盒图对比:")
val_title=val_data.columns.values.tolist()
for i in val_title:
    t_data=val_data[i]
    d_val_data=t_data.dropna()
    contrast=pd.DataFrame(list(itertools.

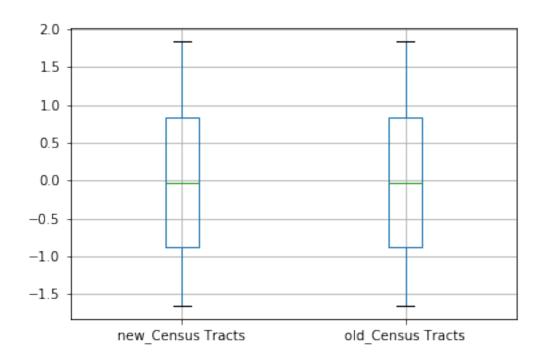
--zip_longest(d_val_data,t_data)),columns=['new_'+i, 'old_'+i])
    contrast = (contrast - np.mean(contrast,axis=0)) / np.std(contrast,axis=0)
    boxplot=contrast.boxplot()
    plt.show()
```

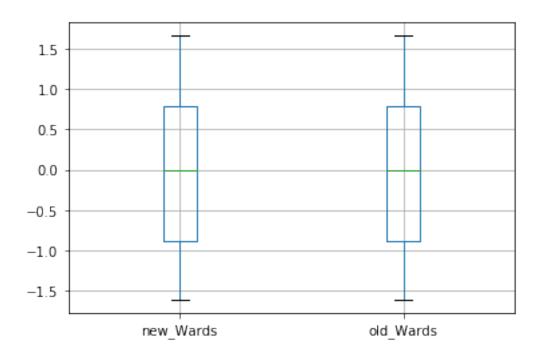
1.将缺失部分剔除

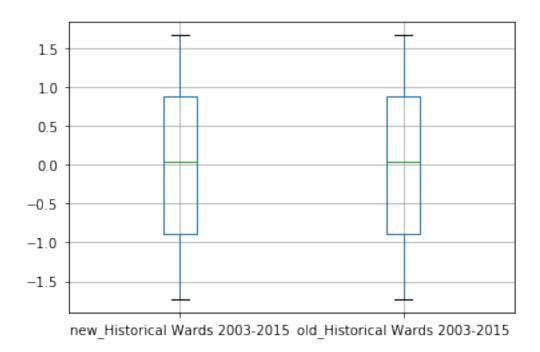
各数值属性剔除缺失值前后各属性盒图对比:





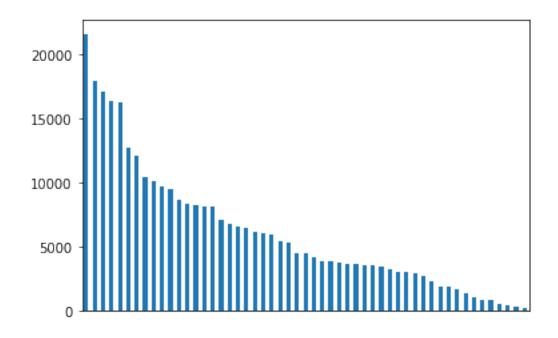




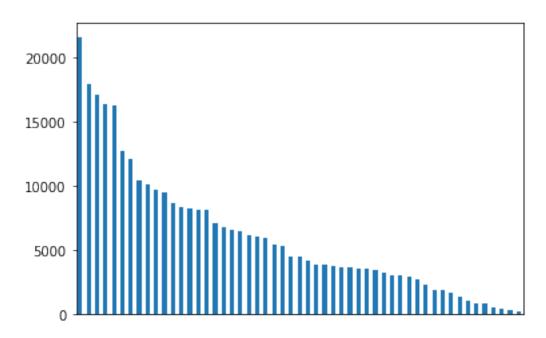


```
[13]: print("标称属性 SSA 剔除缺失值前后频度图对比:")
print("剔除前:")
data['SSA'].value_counts().plot.bar()
plt.xticks([])
plt.show()
print("剔除后:")
data['SSA'].dropna().value_counts().plot.bar()
plt.xticks([])
plt.show()
```

标称属性 SSA 剔除缺失值前后频度图对比: 剔除前:



剔除后:



[14]: #2.用最高频率值来填补缺失值 print("2.用最高频率值来填补缺失值")

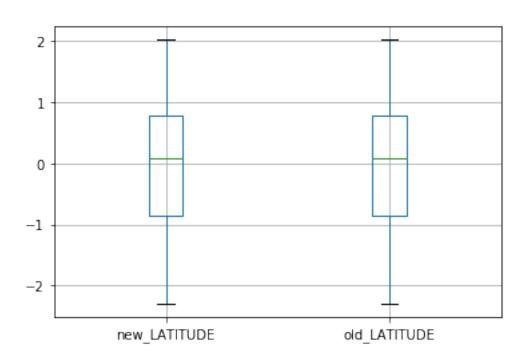
```
print("各数值属性填充前后各属性盒图对比:")
val_title=val_data.columns.values.tolist()
for i in val_title:
    t_data=val_data[i]
    print(i+"数据集中最高频率值为"+str(t_data.mode()[0])+"。")
    d_val_data=t_data.fillna(value=t_data.mode()[0])
    contrast=pd.DataFrame(list(itertools.

→zip_longest(d_val_data,t_data)),columns=['new_'+i, 'old_'+i])
    contrast = (contrast - np.mean(contrast,axis=0)) / np.std(contrast,axis=0)
    boxplot=contrast.boxplot()
    plt.show()
```

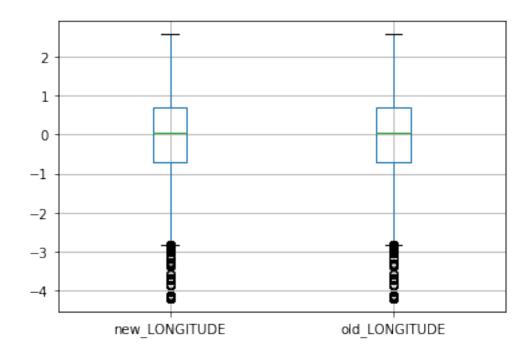
2. 用最高频率值来填补缺失值

各数值属性填充前后各属性盒图对比:

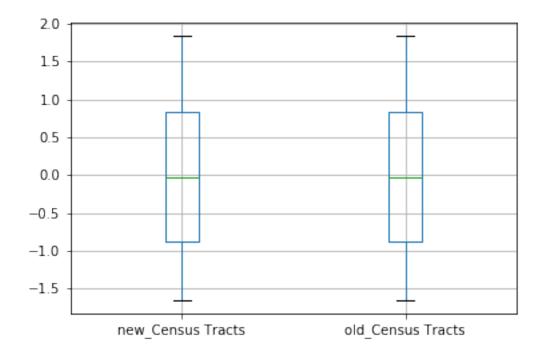
LATITUDE 数据集中最高频率值为 41.914820426999995。



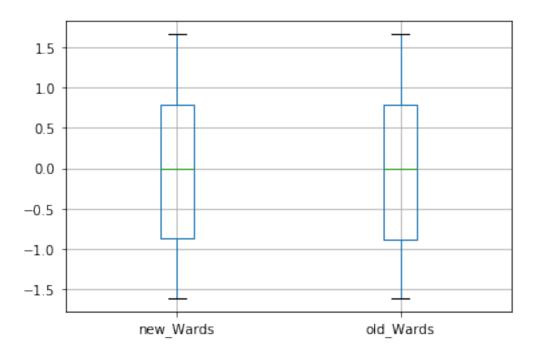
LONGITUDE 数据集中最高频率值为-87.77555967。



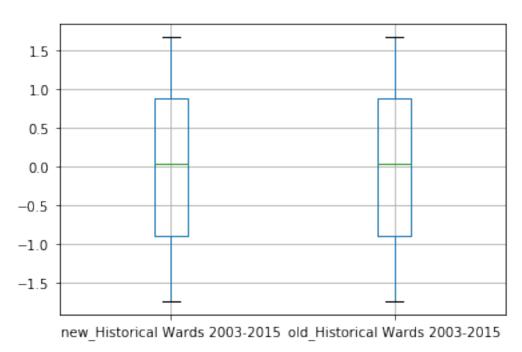
Census Tracts 数据集中最高频率值为 92.0。



Wards 数据集中最高频率值为 2.0。

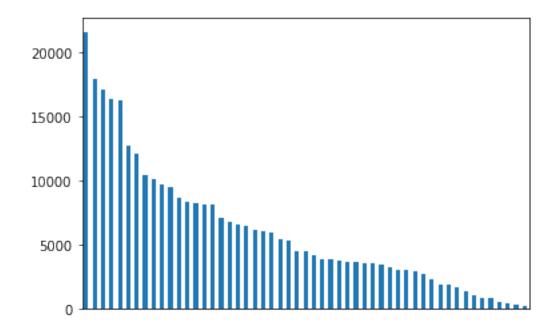


Historical Wards 2003-2015 数据集中最高频率值为 36.0。



```
[15]: print("标称属性 SSA 填充缺失值前后频度图对比:")
print("填充前:")
data['SSA'].value_counts().plot.bar()
plt.xticks([])
plt.show()
print("SSA 数据集中最高频率值为"+str(data['SSA'].mode()[0])+", 用其填充后:")
data['SSA'].fillna(value=data['SSA'].mode()[0]).value_counts().plot.bar()
plt.xticks([])
plt.show()
```

标称属性 SSA 填充缺失值前后频度图对比: 填充前:



SSA 数据集中最高频率值为 51.0, 用其填充后:



```
[19]:
    #3. 通过属性的相关关系来填补缺失值
    print("3.通过属性的相关关系来填补缺失值")
    print("首先剔除掉全空数据,然后计算各数值属性间的 Pearson 相关系数矩阵,找到与缺失
    属性最相似的属性进行线性拟合,最后推测出缺失数据进行填充。")
    nan_data=val_data[val_data.isnull().values==True]
    nan_data=nan_data.dropna(axis=0,how='all')
    cor=val_data.corr()
    print("各数值属性间相关系数矩阵:")
    corr=cor
    corr.rename(index={'Historical Wards 2003-2015':'Historical'}, inplace=True)
    corr.rename(columns={'Historical Wards 2003-2015':'Historical'}, inplace=True)
    print(corr)
    cor=cor.values
    nan_title=nan_data.columns.values.tolist()
    number=0
    for i in nan_title:
       t_data=nan_data[i]
       if(t_data.isnull().sum()>0):
           maxx = -1
           maxn=-1
```

```
for j in range(len(cor[0])):
            if(j!=number):
                if(abs(cor[j][number])>maxx):
                    maxx=abs(cor[j][number])
                    maxn=j
       clf = linear_model.LinearRegression()
       clf.fit(pd.DataFrame(val_data.dropna()[i].values), val_data.
 →dropna()[v_title[maxn]].values)
       for j in range(len(nan_data[i])):
            if(np.isnan(nan_data[i][j:j+1].values[0])):
                if(not(np.isnan(nan_data[v_title[maxn]][j:j+1].values[0]))):
                    nan_data[i][j:j+1].values[0]=clf.predict(np.
 →array(nan_data[v_title[maxn]][j:j+1].values[0]).reshape(-1, 1))
                else:
                    nan_data[i][j:j+1].values[0]=val_data[i].mode()[0]
   number=number+1
print("各数值属性填充数据"+str(len(nan_data[i]))+"个。")
print("填充前后各属性盒图对比:")
val_title=val_data.columns.values.tolist()
for i in val_title:
   t_data=val_data[i]
   d_val_data=t_data.dropna()
   d_val_data=pd.concat([d_val_data, nan_data[i]])
    contrast=pd.DataFrame(list(itertools.
 ⇒zip_longest(d_val_data,t_data)),columns=['new_'+i, 'old_'+i])
    contrast = (contrast - np.mean(contrast,axis=0)) / np.std(contrast,axis=0)
   boxplot=contrast.boxplot()
   plt.show()
```

3. 通过属性的相关关系来填补缺失值

首先剔除掉全空数据,然后计算各数值属性间的 Pearson 相关系数矩阵,找到与缺失属性最相似的属性进行线性拟合,最后推测出缺失数据进行填充。

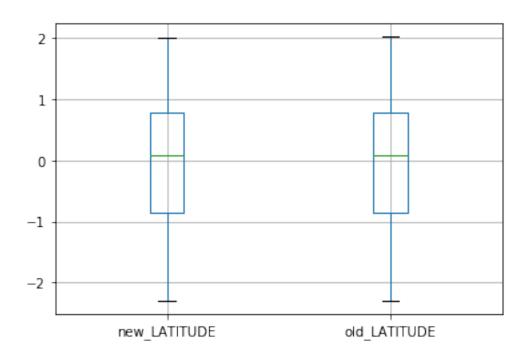
各数值属性间相关系数矩阵:

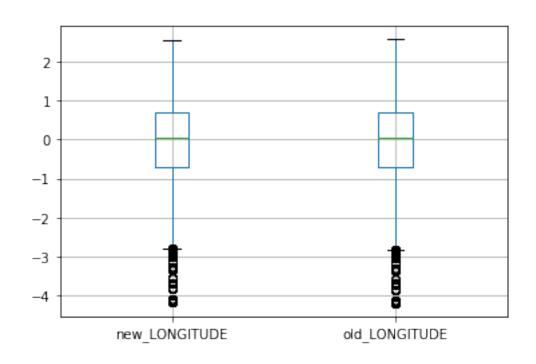
```
LATITUDE LONGITUDE Census Tracts Wards Historical
LATITUDE 1.000000 -0.575267 -0.070431 0.008941 -0.155921
LONGITUDE -0.575267 1.000000 -0.048546 0.120544 0.164372
```

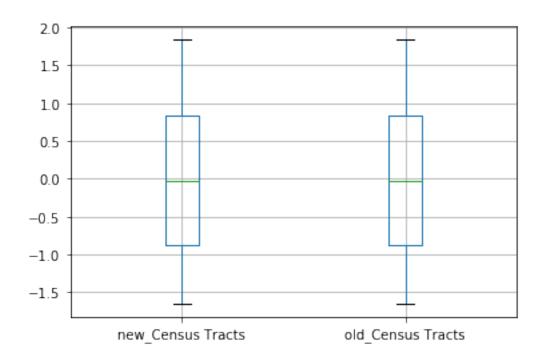
Census Tracts -0.070431 -0.048546 1.000000 0.017829 0.015609
Wards 0.008941 0.120544 0.017829 1.000000 -0.087439
Historical -0.155921 0.164372 0.015609 -0.087439 1.000000

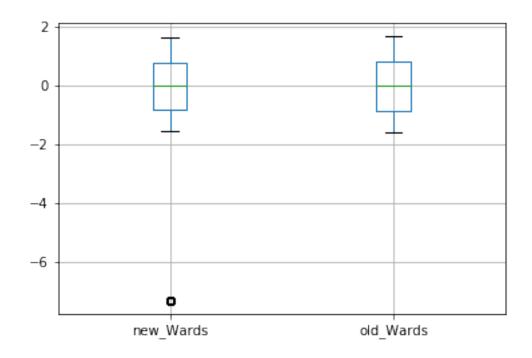
各数值属性填充数据 1573 个。

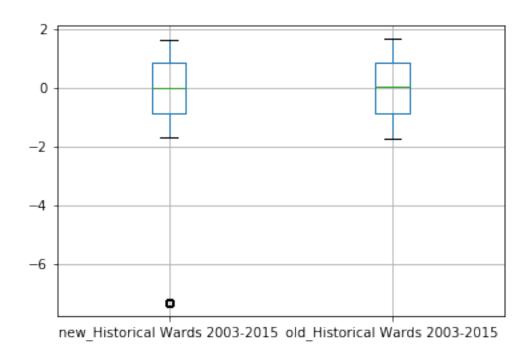
填充前后各属性盒图对比:











```
[20]: #4. 通过数据对象之间的相似性来填补缺失值
    print("4.通过数据对象之间的相似性来填补缺失值")
    print("首先剔除掉全空数据,然后找出与缺失数据其余属性间距离最近的项,按照该项属性值
    进行缺失值填充。")
    nan_data=val_data[val_data.isnull().values==True]
    nan_data=nan_data.dropna(axis=0,how='all')
    nan_data.drop_duplicates(keep='first',inplace=True)
    nan_title=nan_data.columns.values.tolist()
    print("开始填充")
    for i in nan_title:
        dic={}
        for j in range(len(nan_data[i])):
            if(np.isnan(nan_data[i][j:j+1].values[0])):
                a1=-1 if np.isnan(nan_data[v_title[0]][j:j+1].values[0]) else_
     \rightarrownan_data[v_title[0]][j:j+1].values[0]
                a2=-1 if np.isnan(nan_data[v_title[1]][j:j+1].values[0]) else_
     \rightarrownan_data[v_title[1]][j:j+1].values[0]
                a3=-1 if np.isnan(nan_data[v_title[2]][j:j+1].values[0]) else_
     \rightarrownan_data[v_title[2]][j:j+1].values[0]
```

```
a4=-1 if np.isnan(nan_data[v_title[3]][j:j+1].values[0]) else_
 \rightarrownan_data[v_title[3]][j:j+1].values[0]
            a5=-1 if np.isnan(nan_data[v_title[4]][j:j+1].values[0]) else_
 \rightarrownan_data[v_title[4]][j:j+1].values[0]
            if (a1,a2,a3,a4,a5) in dic:
                nan_data[i][j:j+1]=dic[(a1,a2,a3,a4,a5)]
            else:
                temp=nan_data[nan_data[i].isnull().values==False]
                mins=99999999
                re=-1
                for k in range(len(temp)):
                    a=nan_data.iloc[[j]]
                    b=temp.iloc[[k]]
                    s=0
                    for l in v_title:
                        if(not(np.isnan(a[l].values[0]) or np.isnan(b[l].
 →values[0]))):
                            s=s+math.pow(a[1].values[0]-b[1].values[0],2)
                    tt=s
                    if(tt<mins):</pre>
                        mins=tt
                        re=temp.iloc[[1]][i].values[0]
                if(not(re==-1)):
                    nan_data[i][j:j+1]=re
                    dic[(a1,a2,a3,a4,a5)]=re
    print("属性"+i+"填充完毕")
print("共填充"+str(len(nan_data))+"个数据")
print("填充前后各属性盒图对比:")
val_title=val_data.columns.values.tolist()
for i in val_title:
    t_data=val_data[i]
    d_val_data=t_data.dropna()
    d_val_data=pd.concat([d_val_data, nan_data[i]])
    contrast=pd.DataFrame(list(itertools.
 →zip_longest(d_val_data,t_data)),columns=['new_'+i, 'old_'+i])
    contrast = (contrast - np.mean(contrast,axis=0)) / np.std(contrast,axis=0)
```

boxplot=contrast.boxplot()
plt.show()

4. 通过数据对象之间的相似性来填补缺失值

首先剔除掉全空数据,然后找出与缺失数据其余属性间距离最近的项,按照该项属性值进行缺失值填充。

开始填充

属性 LATITUDE 填充完毕

属性 LONGITUDE 填充完毕

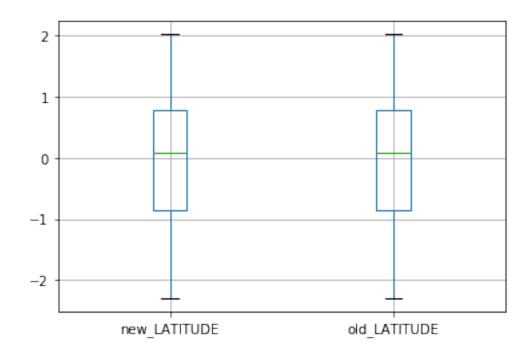
属性 Census Tracts 填充完毕

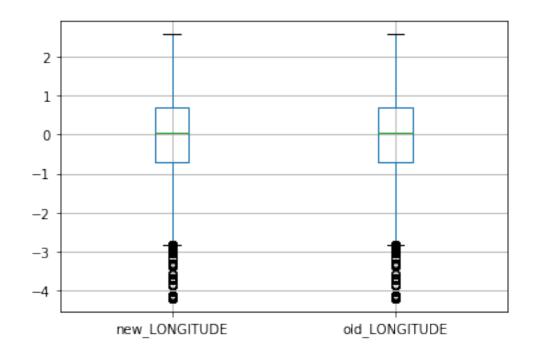
属性 Wards 填充完毕

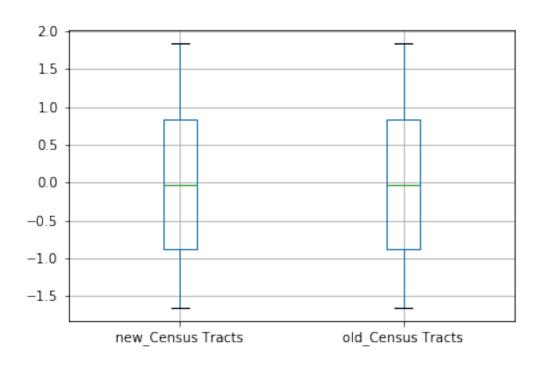
属性 Historical Wards 2003-2015 填充完毕

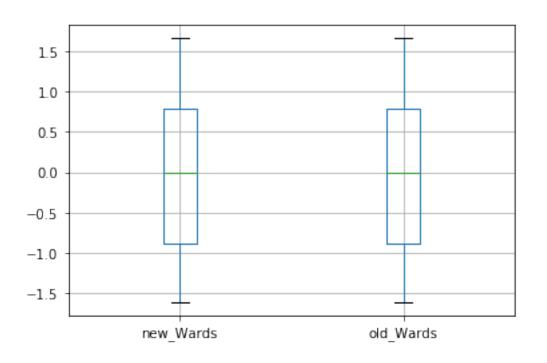
共填充 16 个数据

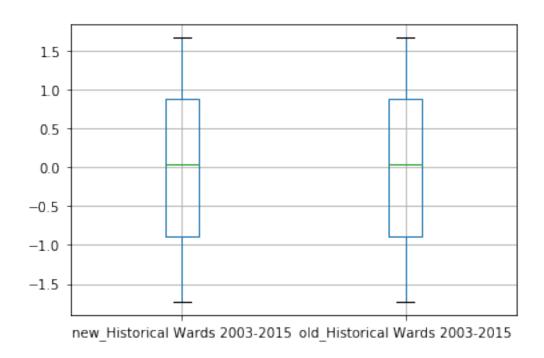
填充前后各属性盒图对比:











[21]: print("由于缺失数据项相比于全部数据项较少,所以处理前后数据盒图变化不明显。")

由于缺失数据项相比于全部数据项较少, 所以处理前后数据盒图变化不明显。