Task 1: Data Cleaning & Preprocessing

Objective:
To learn how to clean and prepare raw data for Machine Learning models using Python libraries like Pandas
NumPy, Matplotlib, and Seaborn.
Tools Required:
- Python
- Pandas
- NumPy
- Matplotlib
- Seaborn
Step-by-Step Guide:
1. Import Libraries:
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
2. Load Dataset:
df = pd.read_csv('your_data.csv')
df.head()
3. Understand Dataset:

df.info()

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df.describe()
df.shape
df.columns
4. Handle Missing Values:
df.isnull().sum()
df.dropna(inplace=True)
df['column_name'].fillna(df['column_name'].mean(), inplace=True)
5. Handle Duplicates:
df.duplicated().sum()
df.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
6. Fix Data Types:
df['date_column'] = pd.to_datetime(df['date_column'])
df['numeric_column'] = pd.to_numeric(df['numeric_column'], errors='coerce')
7. Outlier Detection & Removal:
Q1 = df['column'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = df['column'].quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1
df = df[\sim((df['column'] < (Q1 - 1.5 * IQR)) | (df['column'] > (Q3 + 1.5 * IQR)))]
8. Data Encoding (Categorical to Numeric):
# Label Encoding
df['category'] = df['category'].astype('category').cat.codes
# One-Hot Encoding
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9. Feature Scaling:
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
scaler = MinMaxScaler()
df[['feature1', 'feature2']] = scaler.fit_transform(df[['feature1', 'feature2']])
10. Data Visualization:
# Missing values heatmap
sns.heatmap(df.isnull(), cbar=False, cmap='viridis')
# Correlation matrix
sns.heatmap(df.corr(), annot=True, cmap='coolwarm')
# Boxplot for outliers
sns.boxplot(x=df['column'])
Save Cleaned Data:
df.to_csv('cleaned_data.csv', index=False)
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df = pd.get_dummies(df, columns=['category_column'])