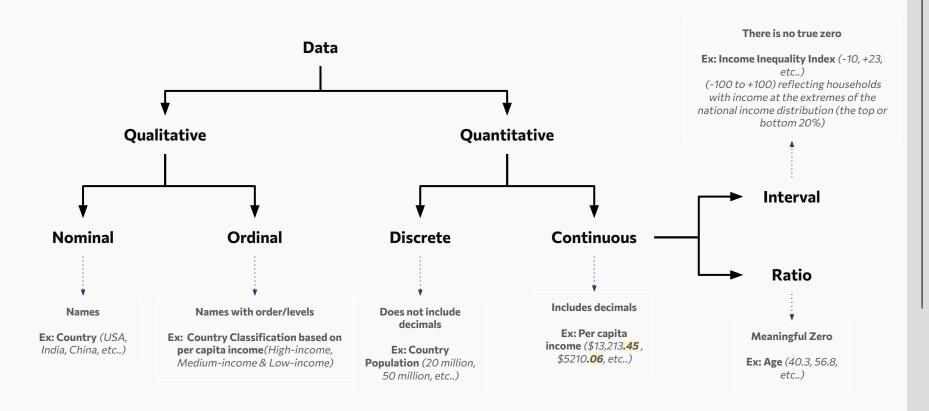
# Working with **Data**

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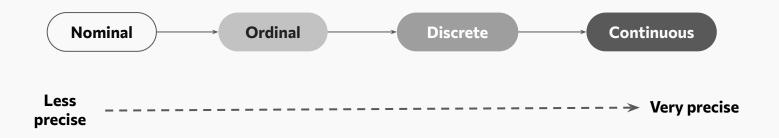
**Elon University** 

01 **Coding demo: Data cleaning using Pandas** 02 **Data Collection Agenda** 03 **Project Introduction** 

### **Data Types**



## **Data Types & Measurements**



**Personal Well being?** 

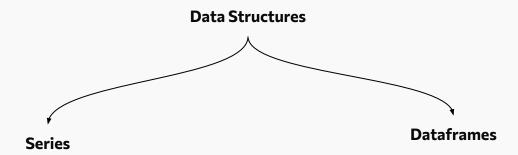
# Let's Code!

Introduction to **Data Structures** 

### **Pandas Introduction**

If not installed: pip install pandas

Once installed, call the library using: import pandas as pd



One-dimensional array-like object containing a sequence of values of the **same type** and an associated array of data labels, called its index.

Rectangular table of data and contains an ordered, named collection of columns, each of which can be a different value type (numeric, string, Boolean, etc.).

The DataFrame has both a row and column index.

### **Pandas: Series**

```
Create a series: obj = pd. Series ([4, 7, -5, 3])
Create a series from dictionary:
sdata = {"Ohio": 35000, "Texas": 71000, 'Oregon': 16000, 'Utah': 5000}
obj2 = pd.Series(sdata)
states = ["California", "Ohio", "Oregon", "Texas"]
obj3 = pd.Series(sdata, index=states)
Use a specific index: obj4 = pd.Series([4, 7, -5, 3], index=["d", "b", "a", "c"])
Retrieve values from a series: obj4["a"] or obj4[["c", "a", "d"]]
Filter a series: obj4 [obj4 > 0]
Array Operations: obj2 * 2 or obj4[["c", "a", "d"]]
Checkindexes: "b" in obj4
Check missing data: obj4.isna()
```

### **Pandas: DataFrame**

#### Create a Dataframe:

```
data = {"state": ["Ohio", "Ohio", "Nevada", "Nevada", "Nevada",
"year": [2000, 2001, 2002, 2001, 2002, 2003],
"pop": [1.5, 1.7, 3.6, 2.4, 2.9, 3.2]}
frame = pd.DataFrame(data)

View the Dataframe: frame.head() or frame.tail()

Retrieve columns: frame ["state"] or frame.year

Setting index: frame.set_index('state')

Add index: frame2 = frame.reindex(index=["a", "b", "c", "d])

Dropping rows: new obj = frame2.drop("c")
```

# Python Libraries for Data Science

#### **Data Analysis libraries**

NumPy

SciPy

**Pandas** 

SciKit-Learn

#### **Visualization libraries**

matplotlib

Seaborn

and many more ...

## How to deal with missing values?

#### Delete rows

When a few rows have a lot of missing values

#### Replace with "0"

To avoid losing data, with less number of obs.

#### Delete columns

When a few columns have a lot of missing values

#### Replace with mean

To avoid losing data, ideal with less number of obs. (Prefer this over replacing with 0)

Other approaches: interpolation, clustering, etc..

## Missing Values with Pandas

```
Example DataFrame:
data = {"state": ["Ohio", "Ohio", "Ohio", "Nevada", "Nevada", "Nevada"], "year":
[np.nan, 2001, np.nan, 2001, 2002, 2003], "pop": [1.5, 1.7, np.nan, 2.4, np.nan,
3.21}
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
Delete columns: df=df.dropna(axis=1, how='all') or df=df.dropna(axis=1, how='any')
Delete rows: df=df.dropna(axis=0, how='all') or df=df.dropna(axis=0, how='any')
Impute a specific value: df['pop']=df['pop'].fillna(0)
Impute mean: df['pop']=df['pop'].fillna(np.mean(df['pop']))
Interpolate: df["pop"] = df["pop"].interpolate(method="quadratic")
Remove Duplicate rows: df = df.drop duplicates()
```

### **Data Collection**

#### **Primary Sources**

(First hand gathered data - involved)

- Indirect/Direct observations
- Interviews
- Surveys
- Experiments

#### **Secondary Sources**

(Collected by others - quick & easy)

- Government data sources
- Journals
- Public websites (need verification)

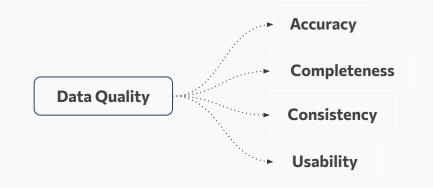
### **Public Data Sources**

- UCI datasets
- Dataset source collection by topic
- Government datasets
- Google dataset Search
- IIIT datasets
- Data in Brief

### **Data Quality**

#### **Source Assessment**

- Who collected or produced it?
- When was the data collected?
- What was their intent?
- Is it a reputable source?



**Garbage IN - Garbage OUT** 

# **Group Project Task**

#### Collect a dataset

- Verify Data Quality
- What decisions can you enable with this selected data?
- What are the limitations?

# Thank you!

Any questions?

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