CSE 4/587
Data Intensive Computing

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Data Cleaning and EDA Demo
Recap from Last Class

- Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)
  - Get intuition about the nature of your data
  - Gather some basic stats/visualizations: min, max, mean, histograms, etc
  - Can be used to form some initial hypotheses

- Related to data cleaning, and feature extraction
  - We'll explore these two a bit more today
Data Cleaning and Munging

- Real-world data is almost always going to be *dirty*
  - Data will be missing/incomplete
  - Entries may contain errors
  - Entries may not be in the proper format
- Initial cleaning of the data will make the rest of the process smoother
  - Issues like formatting can often be dealt with immediately
  - Finding errors in the data may require EDA
  - EDA may reveal further cleaning that is required
Data Cleaning and Munging

- Examples (Ch 2 DDS, Ch 10 DSfS)
  - Clean up formatting for numbers
  - Remove nonsensical data (i.e., sale prices of $0)
  - Check for outliers
  - Extract columns we want

```python
def parse_num(f, s):
    return f(s.replace("$", \"\").replace("","\"\")

with open("rollingsales_brooklyn.csv", "r") as f:
    reader = csv.DictReader(f)
    for line in reader:
        data.append([
            parse_num(int, line["YEAR BUILT"]),
            parse_num(float, line["LAND SQUARE FEET"]),
            parse_num(float, line["GROSS SQUARE FEET"]),
            parse_num(float, line["SALE PRICE"])
        ])```

```
Pandas provides an easy to use data structures and tools for dealing with structured data

- Stores data in a DataFrame made up of rows and columns
- Data can be read from many common formats like csv
- Provides a rich set of operations for exploring, filtering, combining data, etc
- Integrated with matplotlib for quick and easy plotting

[1] https://pandas.pydata.org/docs/getting_started/index.html#getting-started