

```
In [1]: # import the packages
# read the data
# divide into cat num columns

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

path='Visadataset.csv'
visa_df=pd.read_csv(path)
cat=visa_df.select_dtypes(include='object').columns
num=visa_df.select_dtypes(exclude='object').columns
```

```
In [2]: num
```

```
Out[2]: Index(['no_of_employees', 'yr_of_estab', 'prevailing_wage'], dtype='object')
```

### prevailing\_wage

- len
- max
- min
- mean
- median
- 25percentile
- 50 percentile
- 75p

```
In [5]: wage_data=visa_df['prevailing_wage']
len(wage_data)
```

```
Out[5]: 25480
```

```
In [6]: min(wage_data)
```

```
Out[6]: 2.1367
```

```
In [7]: wage_data.min()
```

```
Out[7]: 2.1367
```

```
In [8]: np.min(wage_data)
```

```
Out[8]: 2.1367
```

```
In [9]: wage_data=visa_df['prevailing_wage']
min(wage_data),wage_data.min(),np.min(wage_data)
```

```
Out[9]: (2.1367, 2.1367, 2.1367)
```

```
In [10]: max(wage_data),wage_data.max(),np.max(wage_data)
```

```
Out[10]: (319210.27, 319210.27, 319210.27)
```

```
In [11]: wage_data.mean(),np.mean(wage_data)
```

```
Out[11]: (74455.81459209183, 74455.81459209183)
```

```
In [12]: wage_data.median(),np.median(wage_data)
```

```
Out[12]: (70308.20999999999, 70308.20999999999)
```

## quatile-percentile

```
In [14]: p_25=np.percentile(wage_data,25)
p_25
```

```
Out[14]: 34015.479999999996
```

```
In [26]: p_50=np.percentile(wage_data,50)
p_50
```

```
Out[26]: 70308.20999999999
```

```
In [28]: p_75=np.percentile(wage_data,75)
p_75
```

```
Out[28]: 107735.51250000001
```

```
In [30]: q_25=np.quantile(wage_data,0.25)
q_50=np.quantile(wage_data,0.50)
q_75=np.quantile(wage_data,0.75)
```

```
In [32]: np.quantile(wage_data,0.25)
```

```
Out[32]: 34015.47999999996
```

```
In [34]: wage_data=visa_df['prevailing_wage']
wage_count=len(wage_data)
wage_min=round(wage_data.min(),2)
wage_mean=round(wage_data.mean(),2)
wage_med=round(wage_data.median(),2)
wage_25p=round(np.percentile(wage_data,25))
wage_50p=round(np.percentile(wage_data,50))
wage_75p=round(np.percentile(wage_data,75))
wage_max=round(wage_data.max(),2)
l=[wage_count,wage_min,wage_mean,wage_med,
   wage_25p,wage_50p,wage_75p,wage_max]
Id=['Count','Min','Mean','Median','25p','50p',
    '75p','Max']
```

```
pd.DataFrame(l,columns=['prevailing_wage'],index=Id)
#pd.DataFrame(l,Id,['prevailing_wage'])
```

Out[34]:

prevailing_wage	
<b>Count</b>	25480.00
<b>Min</b>	2.14
<b>Mean</b>	74455.81
<b>Median</b>	70308.21
<b>25p</b>	34015.00
<b>50p</b>	70308.00
<b>75p</b>	107736.00
<b>Max</b>	319210.27

In [36]:

```
L=[]
for i in num:
    data=visa_df[i]
    count=len(data)
    Min=round(data.min(),2)
    mean=round(data.mean(),2)
    med=round(data.median(),2)
    p_25=round(np.percentile(data,25))
    p_50=round(np.percentile(data,50))
    p_75=round(np.percentile(data,75))
    Max=round(data.max(),2)
    l=[count,Min,mean,med,
       p_25,p_50,p_75,Max]
    L.append(l)
Id=['Count','Min','Mean','Median','25p','50p',
    '75p','Max']

pd.DataFrame(L,columns=Id,index=num).T
```

Out[36]:

	no_of_employees	yr_of_estab	prevailing_wage
<b>Count</b>	25480.00	25480.00	25480.00
<b>Min</b>	-26.00	1800.00	2.14
<b>Mean</b>	5667.04	1979.41	74455.81
<b>Median</b>	2109.00	1997.00	70308.21
<b>25p</b>	1022.00	1976.00	34015.00
<b>50p</b>	2109.00	1997.00	70308.00
<b>75p</b>	3504.00	2005.00	107736.00
<b>Max</b>	602069.00	2016.00	319210.27

In [38]:

```
visa_df.describe()
```

Out[38]:

	<b>no_of_employees</b>	<b>yr_of_estab</b>	<b>prevailing_wage</b>
<b>count</b>	25480.000000	25480.000000	25480.000000
<b>mean</b>	5667.043210	1979.409929	74455.814592
<b>std</b>	22877.928848	42.366929	52815.942327
<b>min</b>	-26.000000	1800.000000	2.136700
<b>25%</b>	1022.000000	1976.000000	34015.480000
<b>50%</b>	2109.000000	1997.000000	70308.210000
<b>75%</b>	3504.000000	2005.000000	107735.512500
<b>max</b>	602069.000000	2016.000000	319210.270000

### percentile concept

- 25p: 25percentage of data below 25p value
- wage\_25p: 34015.48
  - there  $25*(25480)/100=6370$  applicants have salary less tha 34015
- wage\_50p: 70308.12
  - there  $50*(25480)/100=12740$  applicants have salary less tha 70308.12
- wage\_75p: 107735.51
  - there  $75*(25480)/100=19110$  applicants have salary less tha 107735.51

```
In [41]: con=visa_df['prevailing_wage']<wage_25p
len(visa_df[con]),len(visa_df)*25/100
len(visa_df[con])==len(visa_df)*25/100
```

Out[41]: True

```
In [43]: len(visa_df)*25/100
```

Out[43]: 6370.0

```
In [45]: # **Emperical rule**
# u-1*sigma to u+1*sigma 68%
# step-1: wage data mean (u)
# step-2: wage data std (sigma)
# step-3: LB=u-1*sigma
# step-4: UB=u+1*sigma
# step-5: con1=visa_df['prevailing_wage']>LB
# step-6: con2=visa_df['prevailing_wage']<UB
# step-7: con=con1 & con2
# step-8: len(visa_df[con])
```

```
In [47]: wage_data=visa_df['prevailing_wage']
U=wage_data.mean()
sigma=wage_data.std()
```

```

LB=U-1*sigma
UB=U+1*sigma
con1=visa_df[ 'prevailing_wage' ]>LB
con2=visa_df[ 'prevailing_wage' ]<UB
con=con1 & con2
len(visa_df[con]) == 68*25480/100

```

Out[47]: False

**Conclusion:** Empirical rule failed wage data does not follow Normal distribution

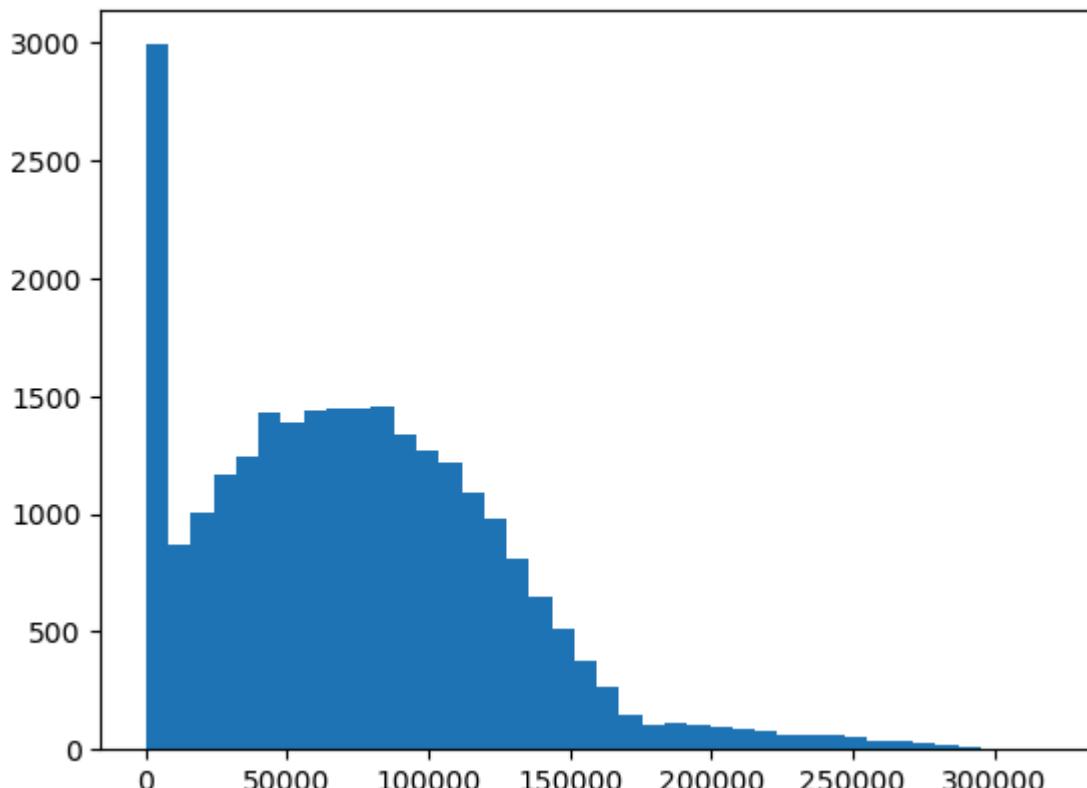
### Histogram

In [51]: plt.hist(wage\_data,bins=40)

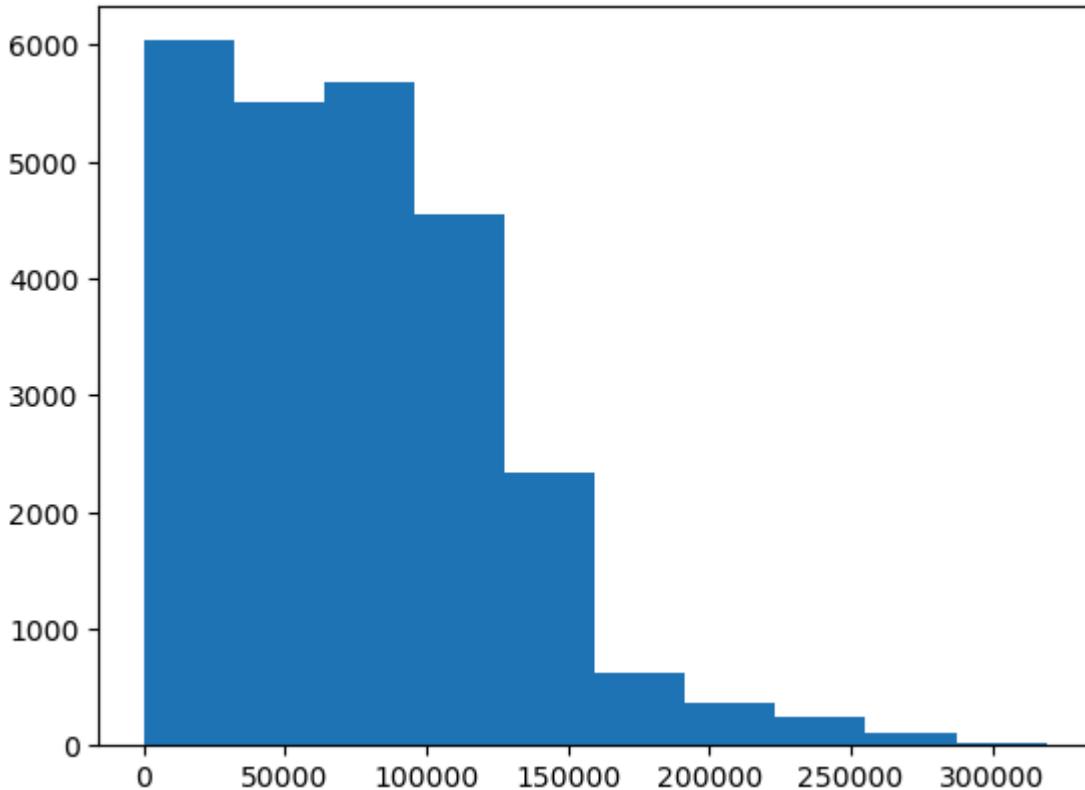
```

Out[51]: (array([2992.,  871., 1005., 1170., 1242., 1434., 1385., 1443., 1444.,
       1445., 1457., 1335., 1268., 1217., 1088., 978., 807., 645.,
       509., 373., 264., 144., 105., 111., 107., 99., 88.,
       79., 65., 64., 58., 53., 33., 33., 29., 19.,
       7., 3., 6., 5.]),
array([2.13670000e+00, 7.98234003e+03, 1.59625434e+04, 2.39427467e+04,
       3.19229500e+04, 3.99031534e+04, 4.78833567e+04, 5.58635600e+04,
       6.38437634e+04, 7.18239667e+04, 7.98041700e+04, 8.77843734e+04,
       9.57645767e+04, 1.03744780e+05, 1.11724983e+05, 1.19705187e+05,
       1.27685390e+05, 1.35665593e+05, 1.43645797e+05, 1.51626000e+05,
       1.59606203e+05, 1.67586407e+05, 1.75566610e+05, 1.83546813e+05,
       1.91527017e+05, 1.99507220e+05, 2.07487423e+05, 2.15467627e+05,
       2.23447830e+05, 2.31428033e+05, 2.39408237e+05, 2.47388440e+05,
       2.55368643e+05, 2.63348847e+05, 2.71329050e+05, 2.79309253e+05,
       2.87289457e+05, 2.95269660e+05, 3.03249863e+05, 3.11230067e+05,
       3.19210270e+05]),
<BarContainer object of 40 artists>

```



In [52]: inter\_count,inter\_vals,n=plt.hist(wage\_data,bins=10)



```
In [55]: inter_count
```

```
Out[55]: array([6038., 5504., 5681., 4551., 2334., 624., 373., 240., 114.,
       21.])
```

```
In [57]: inter_vals
```

```
Out[57]: array([2.13670000e+00, 3.19229500e+04, 6.38437634e+04, 9.57645767e+04,
       1.27685390e+05, 1.59606203e+05, 1.91527017e+05, 2.23447830e+05,
       2.55368643e+05, 2.87289457e+05, 3.19210270e+05])
```

```
In [59]: 2.13670000e+00, 3.19229500e+04,
```

```
Out[59]: (2.1367, 31922.95)
```

```
In [61]: 3.19229500e+04
```

```
Out[61]: 31922.95
```

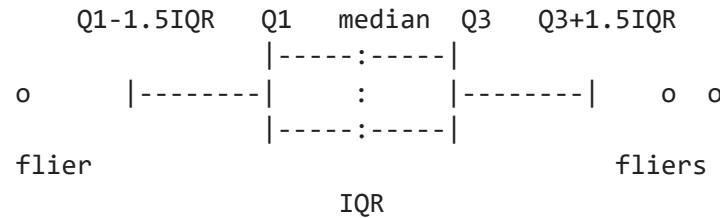
```
In [63]: wage_data=visa_df['prevailing_wage']
lb=2.13670000e+00
ub=3.19229500e+04
con1=wage_data>=lb
con2=wage_data<ub
con=con1 & con2
len(visa_df[con])
```

```
Out[63]: 6038
```

## Outlier analysis

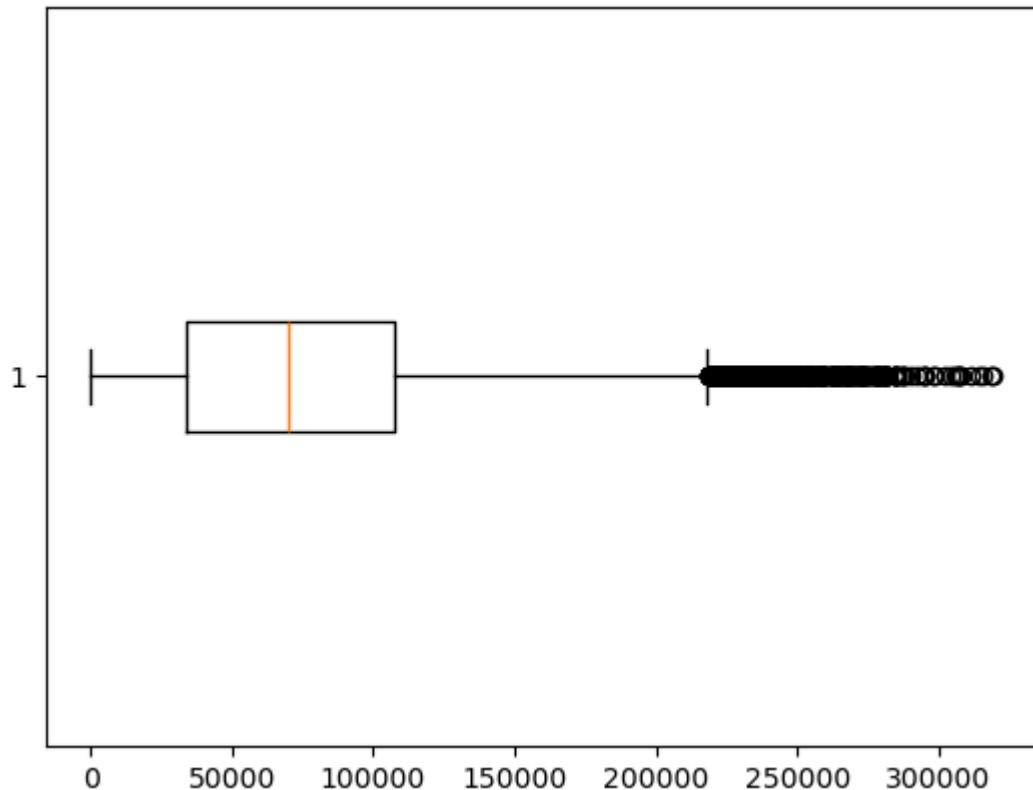
- we understood emperical rule failed

- Then we plotted histogram its slightly deviated
- So it indicates the data has outliers
- Outliers can be show by **box plot**

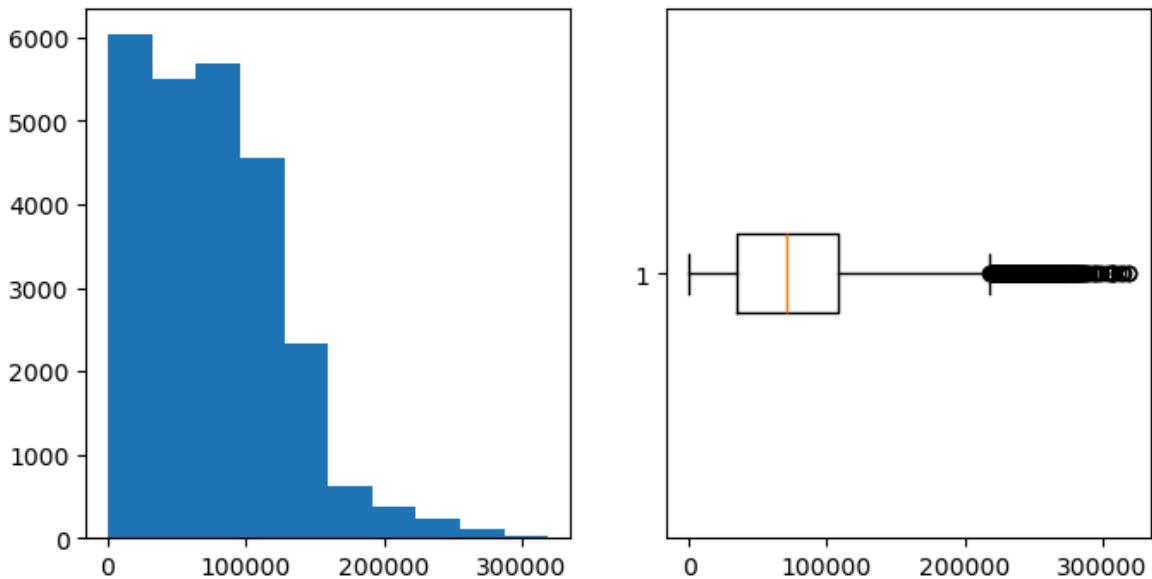


*boxplot*

```
In [78]: wage_data=visa_df['prevailing_wage']
plt.boxplot(wage_data,vert=False)
plt.show()
```



```
In [92]: plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
plt.subplot(1,2,1).hist(wage_data)
plt.subplot(1,2,2).boxplot(wage_data,vert=False)
plt.show()
```



### outliers data

```
In [ ]: # q1
# q2
# q3
# IQR=q3-q1
# UB=q3+1.5*IQR
# LB=q3-1.5*IQR
# con1= wage >UB
# con2= wage<LB
# con= con1 | con2 outliers

# con1= wage<UB
# con2= wage > LB
# con3= con1 & con2
```

```
In [99]: q1=np.percentile(wage_data,25)
q2=np.percentile(wage_data,50)
q3=np.percentile(wage_data,75)
IQR=q3-q1
UB=q3+1.5*IQR
LB=q1-1.5*IQR
con1= wage_data >UB
con2= wage_data<LB
con= con1 | con2
outliers_df=visa_df[con]
len(outliers_df)
```

Out[99]: 427

```
In [131... outliers_df
```

Out[131...]

	case_id	continent	education_of_employee	has_job_experience	requires_job_1
14	EZYV15	Asia	Master's	Y	
34	EZYV35	Asia	Master's	N	
130	EZYV131	South America	High School	N	
216	EZYV217	Asia	Master's	Y	
221	EZYV222	North America	Doctorate	Y	
...	...	...	...	...	
25191	EZYV25192	Asia	Master's	N	
25195	EZYV25196	North America	Master's	Y	
25468	EZYV25469	Asia	Bachelor's	N	
25469	EZYV25470	North America	Master's	Y	
25476	EZYV25477	Asia	High School	Y	

427 rows × 12 columns



In [101...]

```
q1=np.percentile(wage_data,25)
q2=np.percentile(wage_data,50)
q3=np.percentile(wage_data,75)
IQR=q3-q1
UB=q3+1.5*IQR
LB=q1-1.5*IQR
con1= wage_data<UB
con2= wage_data>LB
con= con1 & con2
non_outliers_df=visa_df[con]
len(non_outliers_df)
```

Out[101...]

25053

In [103...]

25053+427==25480

Out[103...]

True

### fill the outliers

- drop the outliers
- fill with median
- winsorization: fill with LB and UB

In [125...]

```
# Fill the outliers using median
outliers_df
```

```

outliers_df['prevailing_wage']
outliers_df['prevailing_wage'].values
outliers=outliers_df['prevailing_wage'].values.tolist()
l=[]
wage_data=visa_df['prevailing_wage']
wage_med=wage_data.median()
for value in wage_data:
    if value in outliers:
        l.append(wage_med)
    else:
        l.append(value)
visa_df['prevailing_wage1']=l
visa_df

```

Out[125...]

	case_id	continent	education_of_employee	has_job_experience	requires_job_1
<b>0</b>	EZYV01	Asia	High School	N	
<b>1</b>	EZYV02	Asia	Master's	Y	
<b>2</b>	EZYV03	Asia	Bachelor's	N	
<b>3</b>	EZYV04	Asia	Bachelor's	N	
<b>4</b>	EZYV05	Africa	Master's	Y	
...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>25475</b>	EZYV25476	Asia	Bachelor's	Y	
<b>25476</b>	EZYV25477	Asia	High School	Y	
<b>25477</b>	EZYV25478	Asia	Master's	Y	
<b>25478</b>	EZYV25479	Asia	Master's	Y	
<b>25479</b>	EZYV25480	Asia	Bachelor's	Y	

25480 rows × 13 columns

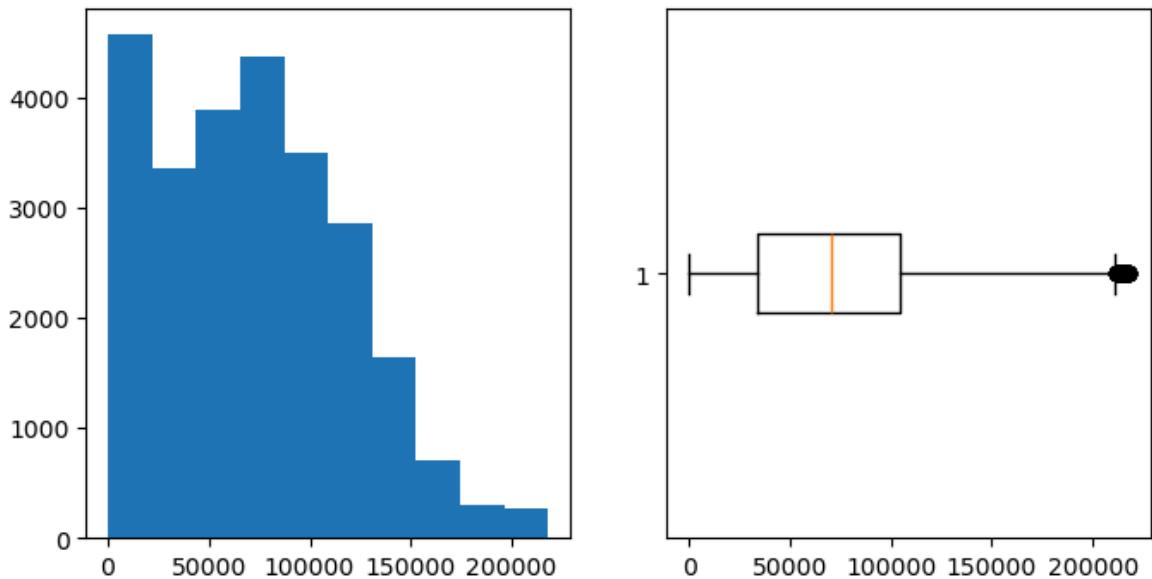


In [127...]

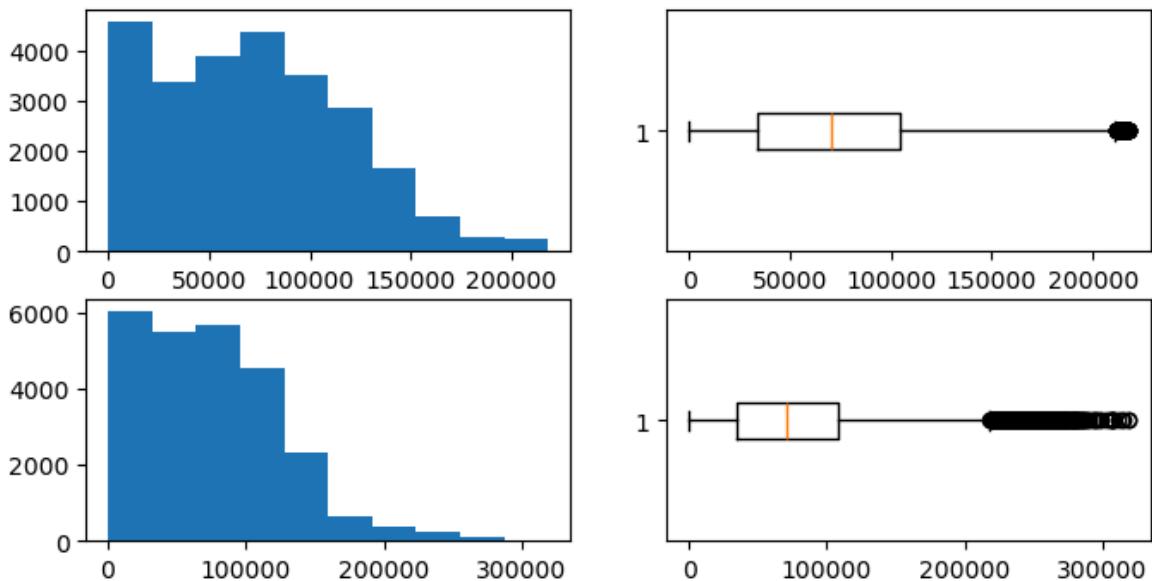
```

plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
plt.subplot(1,2,1).hist(visa_df['prevailing_wage1'])
plt.subplot(1,2,2).boxplot(visa_df['prevailing_wage1'],vert=False)
plt.show()

```



```
In [129... plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
plt.subplot(2,2,1).hist(visa_df['prevailing_wage1'])
plt.subplot(2,2,2).boxplot(visa_df['prevailing_wage1'],vert=False)
plt.subplot(2,2,3).hist(wage_data)
plt.subplot(2,2,4).boxplot(wage_data,vert=False)
plt.show()
```

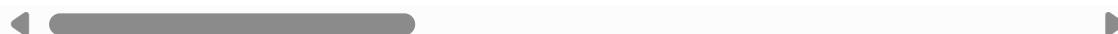


```
In [133... wage_data=visa_df['prevailing_wage']
q1=np.percentile(wage_data,25)
q2=np.percentile(wage_data,50)
q3=np.percentile(wage_data,75)
IQR=q3-q1
UB=q3+1.5*IQR
LB=q1-1.5*IQR
visa_df['prevailing_wage2']=wage_data.clip(lower=LB,upper=UB)
visa_df
```

Out[133...]

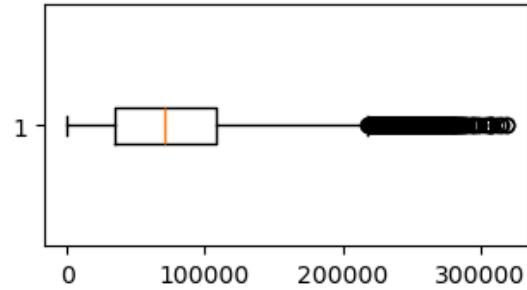
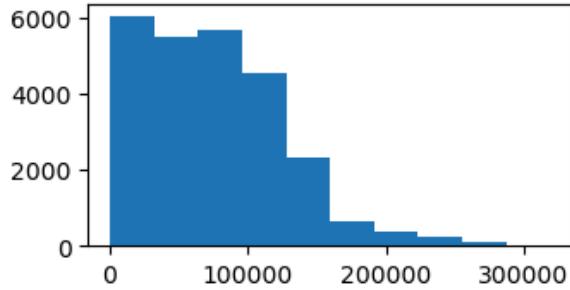
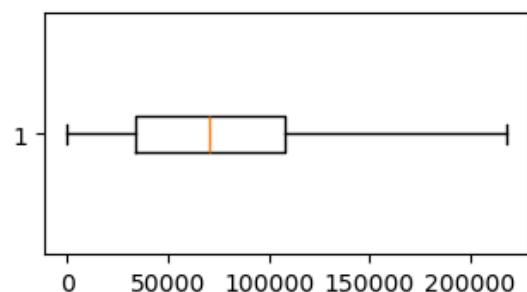
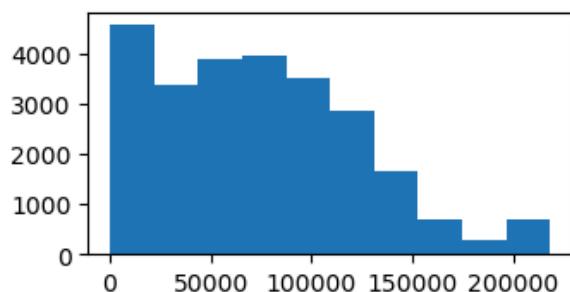
	case_id	continent	education_of_employee	has_job_experience	requires_job_1
0	EZYV01	Asia	High School	N	
1	EZYV02	Asia	Master's	Y	
2	EZYV03	Asia	Bachelor's	N	
3	EZYV04	Asia	Bachelor's	N	
4	EZYV05	Africa	Master's	Y	
...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>25475</b>	EZYV25476	Asia	Bachelor's	Y	
<b>25476</b>	EZYV25477	Asia	High School	Y	
<b>25477</b>	EZYV25478	Asia	Master's	Y	
<b>25478</b>	EZYV25479	Asia	Master's	Y	
<b>25479</b>	EZYV25480	Asia	Bachelor's	Y	

25480 rows × 14 columns



In [135...]

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
plt.subplot(2,2,1).hist(visa_df['prevailing_wage2'])
plt.subplot(2,2,2).boxplot(visa_df['prevailing_wage2'],vert=False)
plt.subplot(2,2,3).hist(wage_data)
plt.subplot(2,2,4).boxplot(wage_data,vert=False)
plt.show()
```



In [ ]:

