CS-23334 FUNDAMENTALS OF DATA SCIENCE ABENANTHAN P 240701005

EXPERIMENT 6

6. Experiment to understand EDA-Quantitative and Qualitative analysis.

Aim:

To conduct an experiment to understand EDA- Quantitaive and Qualitative Analysis

Description:

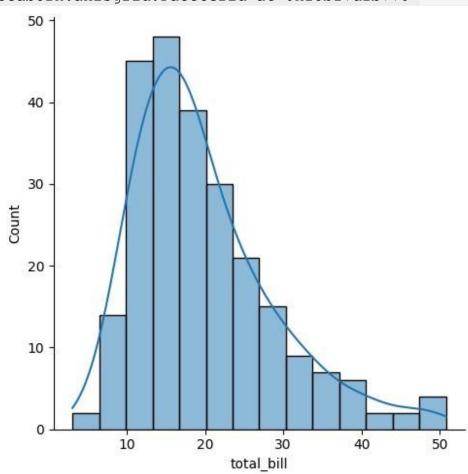
To understand importance of EDA Analysis

Algorithm:

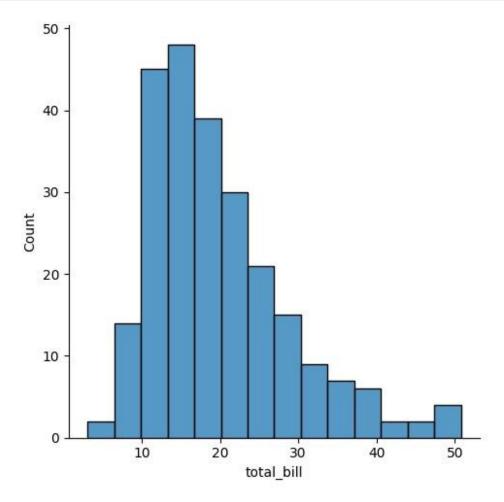
- Step 1: Identify Quantitative and Qualitative Features
- Step 2: Perform Summary Statistics and Distribution Analysis
- Step 3: Visualize Quantitative Data (Histograms, Box Plots, Correlation)
- Step 4: Visualize Qualitative Data (Bar Charts, Pie Charts, Frequency Tables)
- Step 5: Interpret Patterns, Relationships, and Anomalies

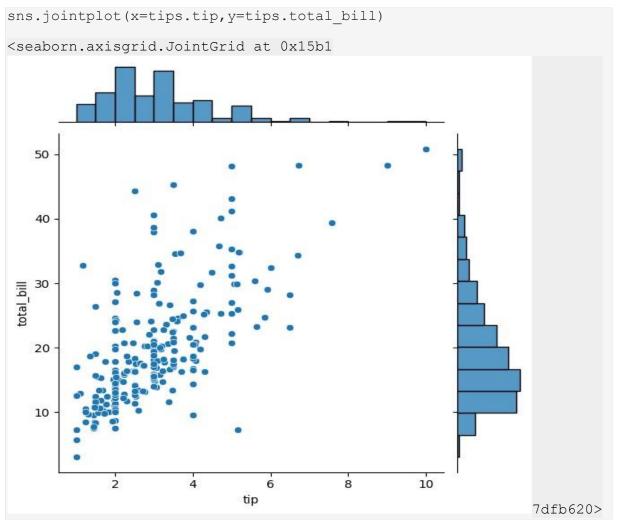
Code With Output:

```
import seaborn as sns
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
tips=sns.load dataset('tips')
tips.head()
   total bill
                         sex smoker
               tip
                                      day
                                             time
size 0
               16.99
                       1.01
                             Female
                                          No
                                               Sun
           2
Dinner
               1.66
                       Male
1
       10.34
                                 No
                                      Sun
                                           Dinner
       3
2
       21.01
               3.50
                       Male
                                           Dinner
                                 No
                                      Sun
3
       23.68
               3.31
                        Male
                                           Dinner
                                 No
                                      Sun
       2
4
       24.59
               3.61 Female
                                 No
                                      Sun
                                           Dinner
sns.displot(tips.total bill,kde=True)
<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x15b17dfb770>
```

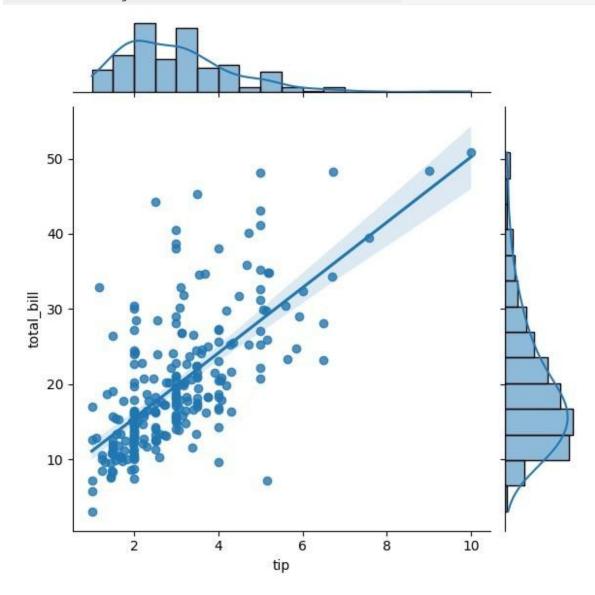


sns.displot(tips.total bill,kde=False)

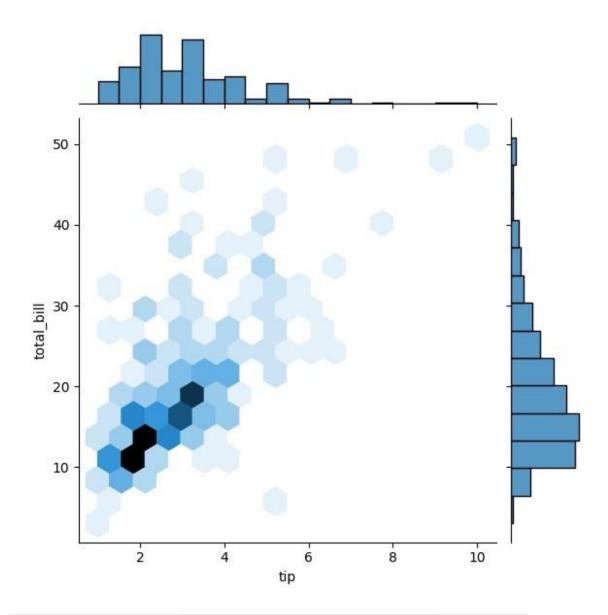




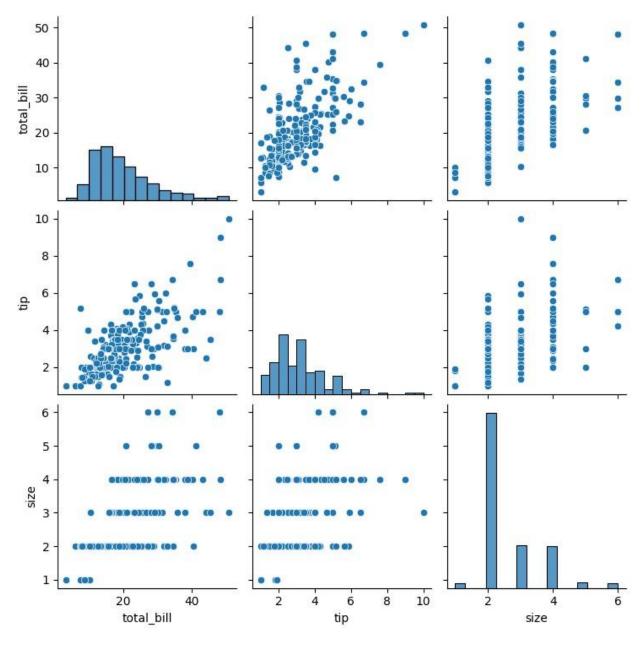
sns.jointplot(x=tips.tip,y=tips.total_bill,kind="reg")
<seaborn.axisgrid.JointGrid at 0x15b1d1a7110>



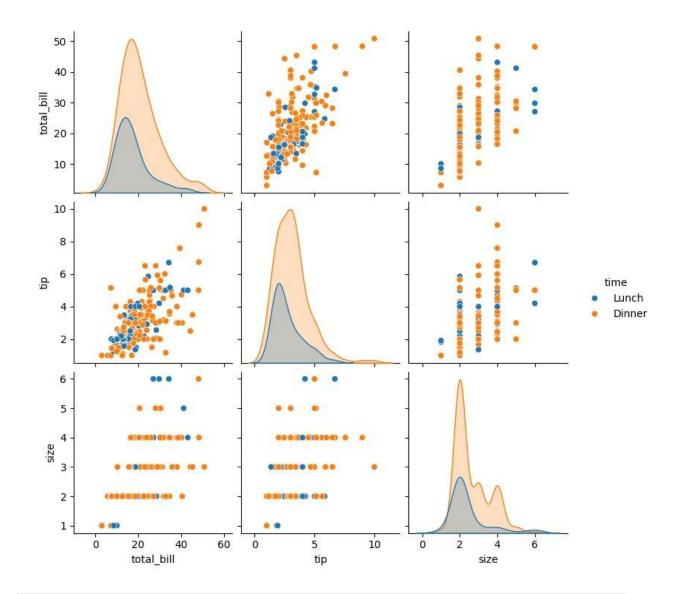
sns.jointplot(x=tips.tip,y=tips.total_bill,kind="hex")
<seaborn.axisgrid.JointGrid at 0x15b1d318910>



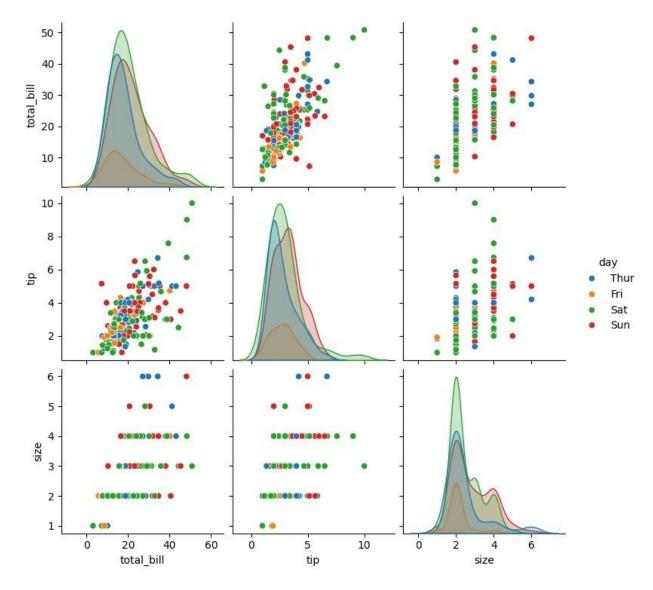
sns.pairplot(tips) <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at
0x15b17f07cb0>



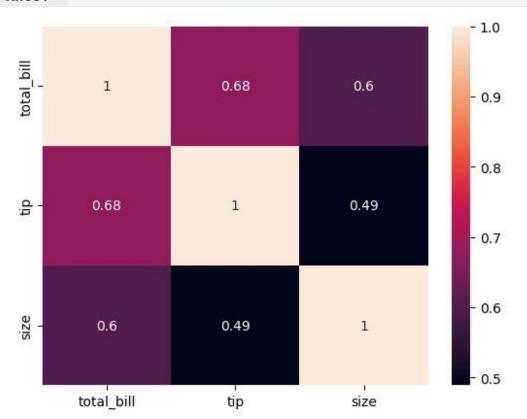
```
tips.time.value_counts()
time
Dinner 176
Lunch 68
Name: count, dtype:
int64
sns.pairplot(tips, hue='time')
<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x15b1d93c2d0>
```



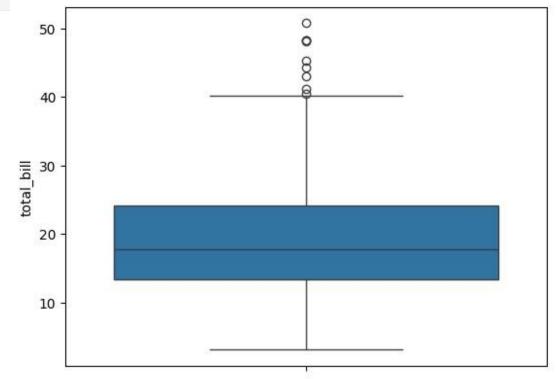
sns.pairplot(tips, hue='day')
<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x15b1dda07d0>



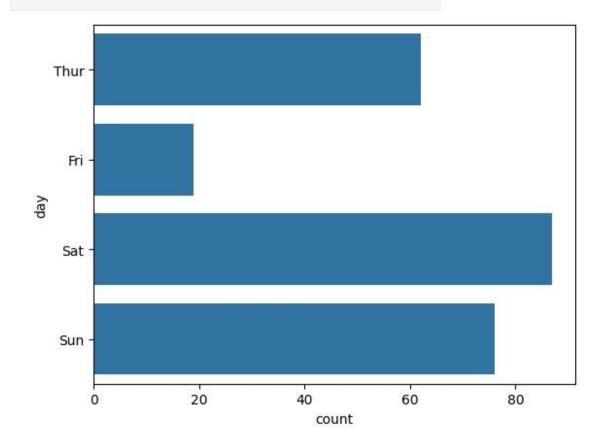
sns.heatmap(tips.corr(numeric_only=True),annot=True)
<Axes: >



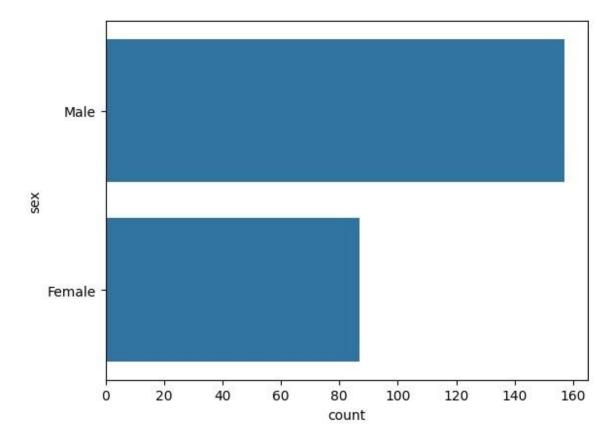
```
sns.boxplot(tips.total_bill) <Axes:
ylabel='total_bill'> sns.countplot(tips.day)
```



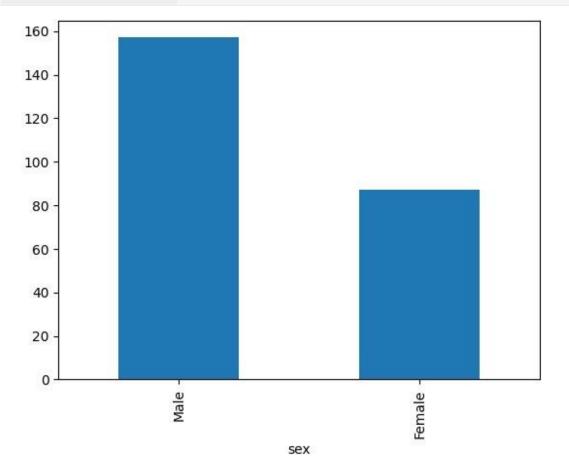
<Axes: xlabel='count', ylabel='day'>



sns.countplot(tips.sex) <Axes: xlabel='count',
ylabel='sex'>



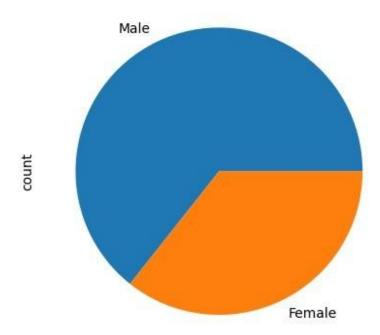
tips.sex.value_counts().plot(kind='bar')
<Axes: xlabel='sex'>

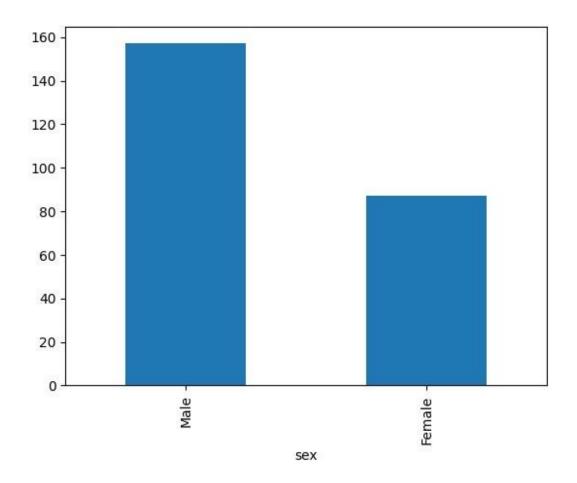


tips.sex.value_counts().plot(kind='pie')

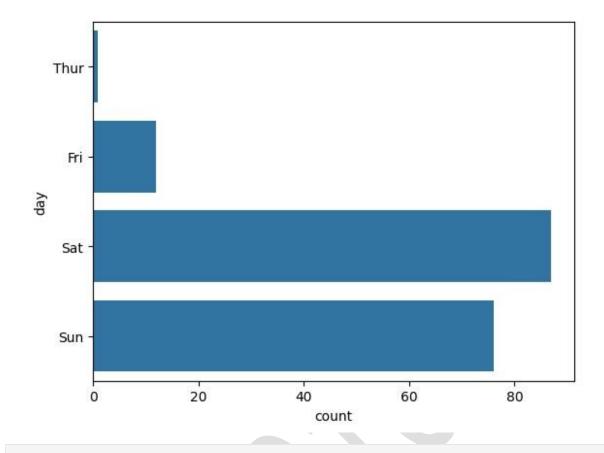
<Axes: ylabel='count'> tips.sex.value_counts().plot(kind='bar')

<Axes: xlabel='sex'>





```
sns.countplot(tips[tips.time=='Dinner']['day'])
<Axes: xlabel='count', ylabel='day'>
```



Result:

Thus Python Program to understand EDSA -Analysis was executed Successfully