

## Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) Report:

### 1. Introduction:

#### Objective:

This report presents an exploratory data analysis (EDA) on a dataset obtained from Kaggle. The goal is to perform data cleaning, univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analysis to uncover meaningful insights.

#### Dataset Description:

The selected dataset contains multiple numerical and categorical variables representing different attributes. The dataset includes missing values, duplicate entries, and potential outliers, which have been handled accordingly.

### 2. Data Cleaning:

#### Loading and Inspecting Data

The dataset was loaded using `pandas`, and its structure was examined using `.info()` and `.describe()`.

#### Handling Missing Values:

Numerical Data: Missing values were imputed using the `mean` or `median`.

Categorical Data: Missing values were filled using the `mode`.

#### Removing Duplicates

Duplicate records were identified using `.duplicated()` and removed accordingly.

#### Outlier Detection and Treatment

Outliers in numerical variables were detected using box plots and the IQR method.

Treatment strategies included removal or transformation (log scaling).

#### Standardizing Categorical Values

Inconsistent categorical values (e.g., typos) were standardized.

### 3. Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

#### Univariate Analysis

##### Summary Statistics

Mean, median, mode, variance, and skewness were calculated for numerical variables.

#### Visualizations

Histograms: Distribution of each numerical feature.

Box Plots: Identify potential outliers.

Frequency Plots: Count distributions for categorical variables.

#### Bivariate Analysis

##### Correlation Analysis

Pearson correlation matrix to assess relationships between numerical variables.

Scatter plots to examine variable relationships.

## Comparisons

Box plots and violin plots to compare numerical variables across categories.

Bar plots to visualize categorical vs. numerical relationships.

## Multivariate Analysis

### Pair Plots

Examined interactions between multiple numerical variables.

### Heatmaps

Used `seaborn.heatmap()` to visualize correlations between multiple numerical variables.

### Grouped Comparisons

Analyzed combined effects of multiple categorical and numerical variables.

## 4. Insights and Conclusions

Key Trends: Significant correlations and distribution patterns were identified.

Outliers: Certain variables exhibited extreme values, affecting overall distribution.

Categorical Analysis: Some categories had dominant values, influencing the dataset structure.

Multivariate Interactions: Identified important relationships between variables.

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