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

1. Read data into dataframe

```
In [6]: df = pd.read_csv("Best Perfoming Genres .csv")
```

2. Inspection of Data

In [7]: df.head()

Out[7]:		Genre	Average_Concert_Revenue	Total_revenue	Total_Concerts
	0	Нір-Нор	507264.5540	1784434.42	3
	1	K-Pop	662823.3689	7975925.02	10
	2	Рор	633509.6659	13643954.88	17
	3	R&B	540059.9289	2355894.21	4
	4	R&B/Pop	553494.7233	2665354.55	4

```
In [8]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 5 entries, 0 to 4
Data columns (total 4 columns):
# Column
                             Non-Null Count Dtype
--- -----
                             5 non-null
0 Genre
                                             object
1 Average_Concert_Revenue 5 non-null
                                         float64
2 Total_revenue 5 non-null 3 Total Concerts 5 non-null
                                           float64
                                             int64
dtypes: float64(2), int64(1), object(1)
memory usage: 292.0+ bytes
```

3. Plotting Top Perfoming Genres By Concert Count

```
In [17]: #Stripping WhiteSpaces from Column Names
    df.columns = df.columns.str.strip()
    df = df.sort_values(by = 'Total_Concerts', ascending=False)
    #Visualization
    plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
    sns.barplot(data=df, x = 'Genre', y = 'Total_Concerts', palette = 'crest')

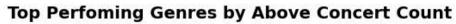
#Add Labels and Title
    plt.title("Top Perfoming Genres by Above Concert Count", fontsize = 14, fontweight='bold')
    plt.xlabel("Genre", fontsize=12)
    plt.ylabel("Total Number of Concerts", fontsize = 12)
    plt.xticks(rotation=30)
    plt.tight_layout()

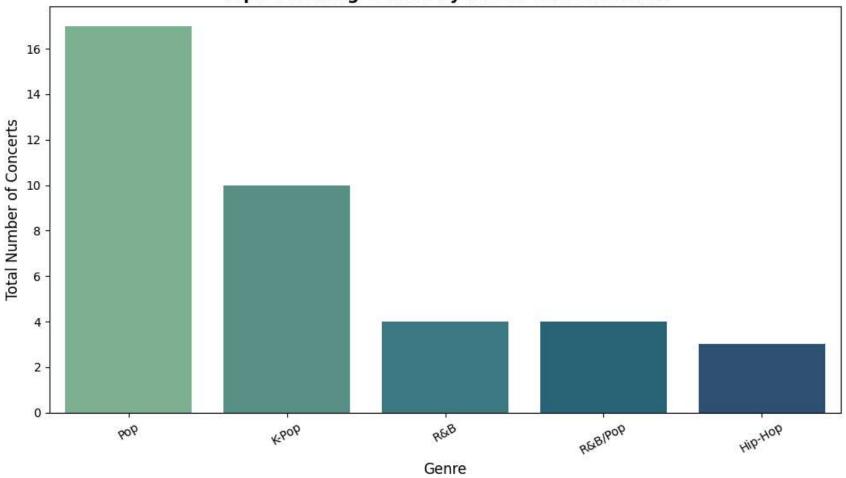
#Saving and Displaying
    plt.savefig("Top Perfoming Genres By Concert Count.png", dpi=300, bbox_inches='tight')
    plt.show()
```

```
C:\Users\User\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_22572\183237353.py:6: FutureWarning:

Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `x` variable to `h ue` and set `legend=False` for the same effect.

sns.barplot(data=df, x ='Genre', y ='Total_Concerts', palette = 'crest')
```





4. Locating the Image

```
In [19]: import os
    print(os.getcwd())

    D:\SQL PRACTICE\music_concert

In [ ]:
```