

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy import stats
from scipy.stats import skew, kurtosis, mode #Python libraries for inferential statistics
import seaborn as sns #This is for generating Histogram with Ker
```

```
df = pd.read_csv('/content/sample_data/hotel_books.csv') #uread the 'hotel_books.csv' file
df.head(5)
```

↗

	day	clients	total_bill
0	1	33	23958
1	2	25	26812
2	3	5	24871
3	4	17	17954
4	5	28	29416

↗

Next steps:

Generate code with df

☒ View recommended plots

New interactive sheet

```
df.dtypes #check for data types
```

↗

	0
day	int64
clients	int64
total_bill	int64

↗

dtype: object

```
df.isnull().sum() #check for missing values
```

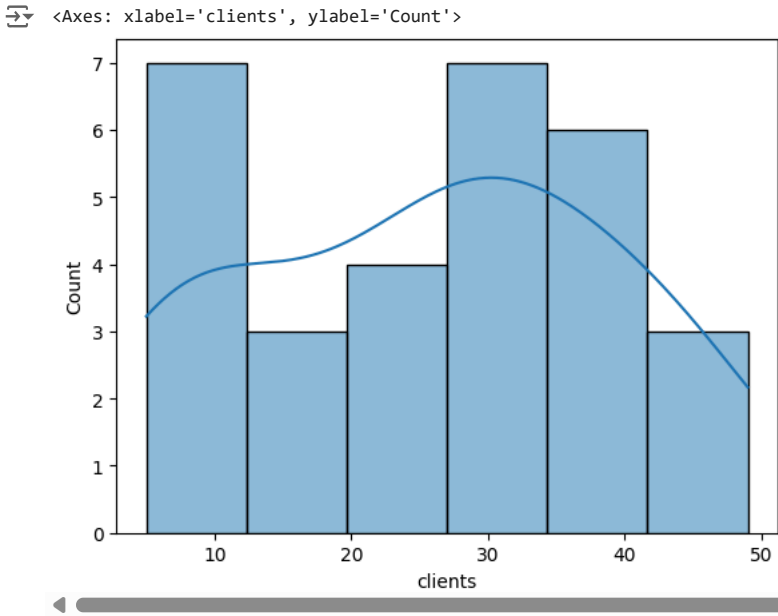
↗

	0
day	0
clients	0
total_bill	0

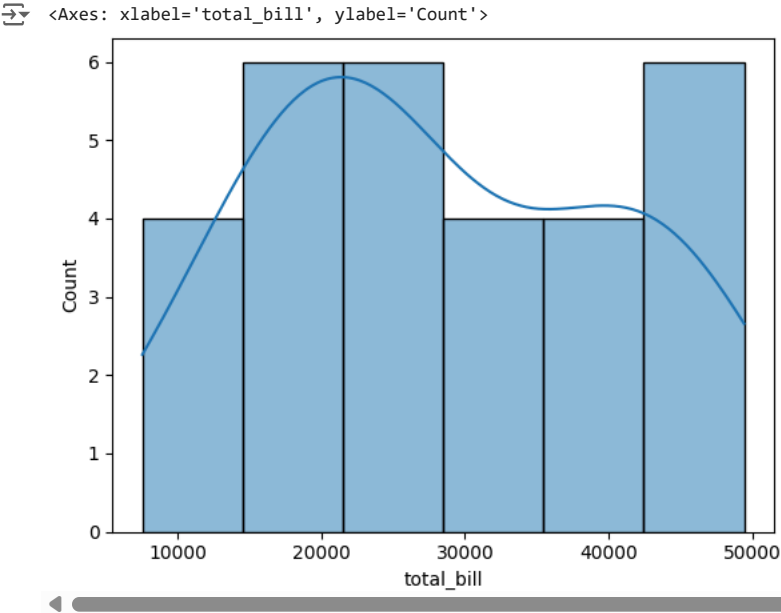
↗

dtype: int64

```
sns.histplot(df['clients'], kde=True) #generate histogram with kernel density estimate (KDE) for number of hotel clients
```



```
sns.histplot(df['total_bill'], kde=True) #generate histogram with kernel density estimate (KDE) for total bill collected
```



```
#compute for skewness and kurtosis for number of clients
skew1 = df['clients'].skew()
kurt1 = df['clients'].kurt()
print(f'Kurtosis for the number of hotel clients in a day:{kurt1}')
print(f'Skewness for the number of hotel clients in a day:{skew1}')

Kurtosis for the number of hotel clients in a day:-1.1388703400867874
Skewness for the number of hotel clients in a day:-0.05968808896371035

#compute for skewness and kurtosis for total number of bill
skew2 = df['total_bill'].skew()
kurt2 = df['total_bill'].kurt()
print(f'Kurtosis for the total bill collected from clients per day:{kurt2}')
print(f'Skewness for the total bill collected from clients per day:{skew2}')


Kurtosis for the total bill collected from clients per day:-1.130219880444574
Skewness for the total bill collected from clients per day:0.18976914965853053
```

df.describe() #generate summary measure and observe the mean and 50% (median)


 

	day	clients	total_bill
count	30.000000	30.000000	30.000000
mean	15.500000	25.666667	28344.233333
std	8.803408	13.557879	12441.769892
min	1.000000	5.000000	7534.000000
25%	8.250000	16.000000	18335.000000
50%	15.500000	28.000000	25841.500000
75%	22.750000	35.750000	39810.250000
max	30.000000	49.000000	49450.000000

stats.mode(df['clients']) #compute for mode

 ModeResult(mode=8, count=4)

stats.mode(df['total_bill']) #compute for mode

 ModeResult(mode=7534, count=1)

Start coding or [generate](#) with AI.

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-  
"""SkewKurt.ipynb
```

Automatically generated by Colab.

Original file is located at
<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1Y-CnLzzLvAx-Np6zBzvY1oH0hO4TXmhW>
"""

```
import pandas as pd  
import numpy as np  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
from scipy import stats  
from scipy.stats import skew, kurtosis, mode #Python libraries for  
inferential statistics  
import seaborn as sns #This is for generating Histogram with Ker  
  
df = pd.read_csv('/content/sample_data/hotel_books.csv') #uread the  
'hotel_books.csv' file  
df.head(5)  
  
df.dtypes #check for data types  
  
df.isnull().sum() #check for missing values  
  
sns.histplot(df['clients'], kde=True) #generate histogram with kernel  
density estimate (KDE) for number of hotel clients  
  
sns.histplot(df['total_bill'], kde=True) #generate histogram with kernel  
density estimate (KDE) for total bill collected  
  
#compute for skewness and kurtosis for number of clients  
skew1 = df['clients'].skew()  
kurt1 = df['clients'].kurt()  
print(f'Kurtosis for the number of hotel clients in a day:{kurt1}')  
print(f'Skewness for the number of hotel clients in a day:{skew1}')  
  
#compute for skewness and kurtosis for total number of bill  
skew2 = df['total_bill'].skew()  
kurt2 = df['total_bill'].kurt()  
print(f'Kurtosis for the total bill collected from clients per  
day:{kurt2}')  
print(f'Skewness for the total bill collected from clients per  
day:{skew2}')  
  
df.describe() #generate summary measure and observe the mean and 50%  
(median)  
  
stats.mode(df['clients']) #compute for mode  
  
stats.mode(df['total_bill']) #compute for mode
```

```
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