

PRACTICAL-1

AIM: Basic Understanding of Data Science and frequently useful libraries.

1. Perform basic data analysis and merge – sort operations over dataset zoo.csv

a. Read csv file using pandas

Code:

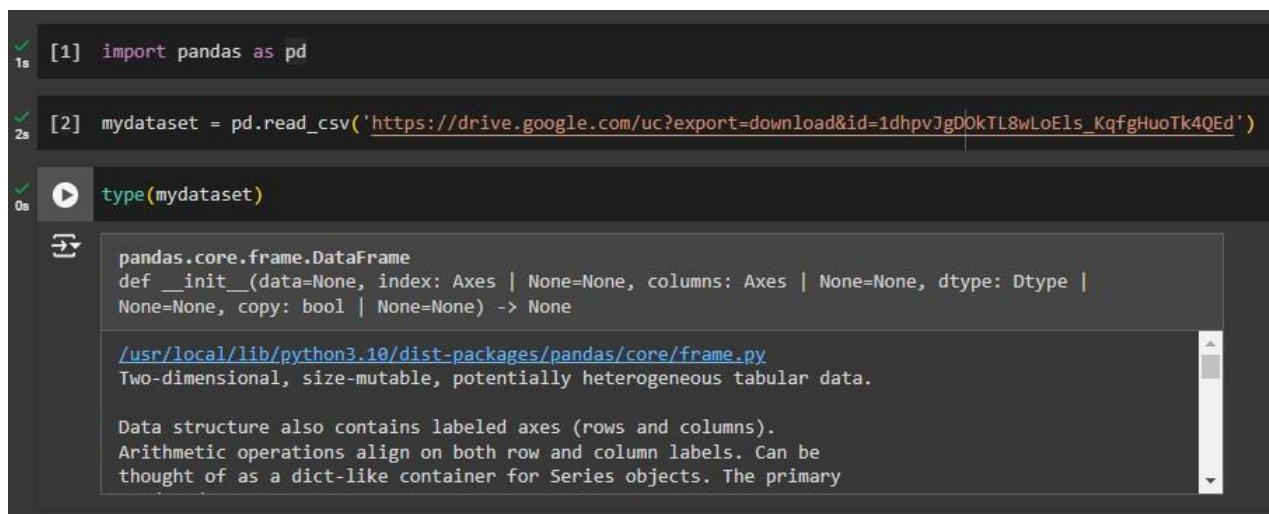
```
import pandas as pd
```

```
mydataset =
```

```
pd.read_csv('https://drive.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1dhpvJgD0kTL8wLoEls_KqfgHuoTk4QEd')
```

```
type(mydataset)
```

Output:



```
[1] import pandas as pd
```

```
[2] mydataset = pd.read_csv('https://drive.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1dhpvJgD0kTL8wLoEls_KqfgHuoTk4QEd')
```

```
type(mydataset)
```

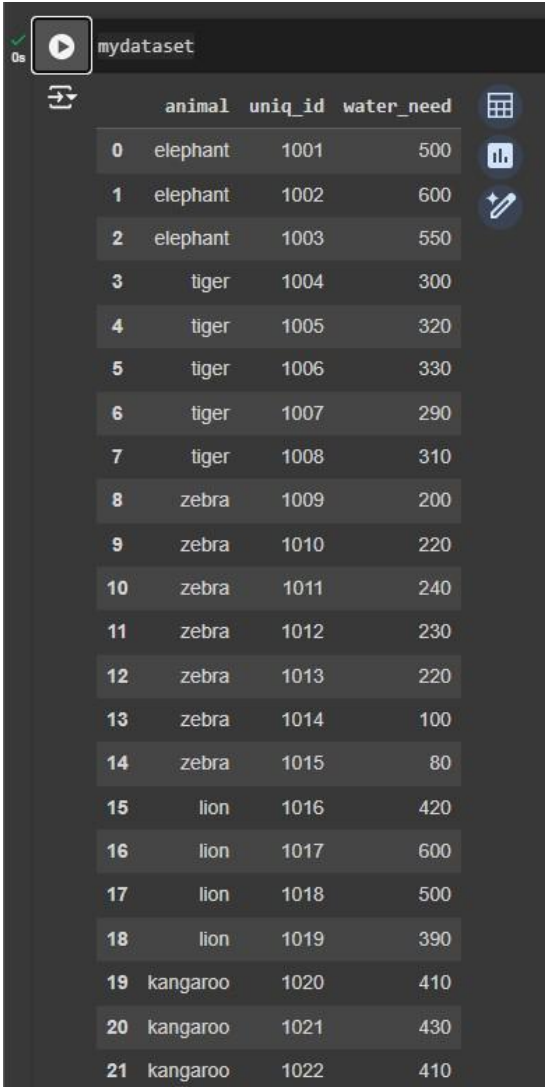
pandas.core.frame.DataFrame
def __init__(data=None, index: Axes | None=None, columns: Axes | None=None, dtype: Dtype | None=None, copy: bool | None=None) -> None
</usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/pandas/core/frame.py>
Two-dimensional, size-mutable, potentially heterogeneous tabular data.
Data structure also contains labeled axes (rows and columns).
Arithmetic operations align on both row and column labels. Can be
thought of as a dict-like container for Series objects. The primary

b. Basic data analysis.

Code:

```
mydataset
```


Output:



mydataset

	animal	uniq_id	water_need
0	elephant	1001	500
1	elephant	1002	600
2	elephant	1003	550
3	tiger	1004	300
4	tiger	1005	320
5	tiger	1006	330
6	tiger	1007	290
7	tiger	1008	310
8	zebra	1009	200
9	zebra	1010	220
10	zebra	1011	240
11	zebra	1012	230
12	zebra	1013	220
13	zebra	1014	100
14	zebra	1015	80
15	lion	1016	420
16	lion	1017	600
17	lion	1018	500
18	lion	1019	390
19	kangaroo	1020	410
20	kangaroo	1021	430
21	kangaroo	1022	410

mydataset.head(6)



mydataset.head(6)

	animal	uniq_id	water_need
0	elephant	1001	500
1	elephant	1002	600
2	elephant	1003	550
3	tiger	1004	300
4	tiger	1005	320
5	tiger	1006	330

mydataset.tail(6)

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0s  mydataset.tail(6)

	animal	uniq_id	water_need
16	lion	1017	600
17	lion	1018	500
18	lion	1019	390
19	kangaroo	1020	410
20	kangaroo	1021	430
21	kangaroo	1022	410

mydataset.sample(4)

0s  mydataset.sample(4)

	animal	uniq_id	water_need
12	zebra	1013	220
20	kangaroo	1021	430
18	lion	1019	390
8	zebra	1009	200

c. Create new dataset and merge it with zoo dataset.

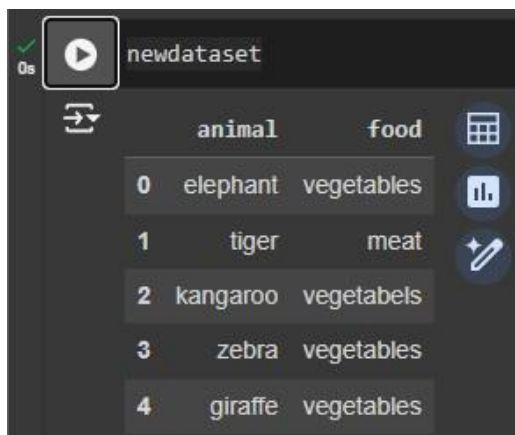
Code: newdataset =

```
pd.DataFrame([['elephant','vegetables'], ['tiger','meat'], ['kangaroo','vegetables'], ['zebra','vegetables'], ['giraffe','vegetables']], columns=['animal','food'])
```

Output:

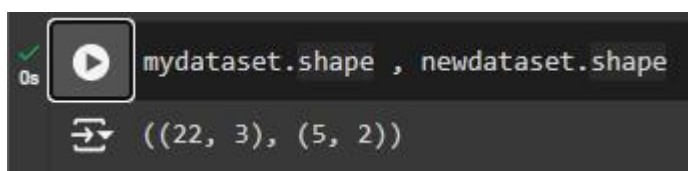
```
#Example: pd.DataFrame([['firstvalue','secondvalue'],[],[]], columns=['first_c','second_c'])
newdataset = pd.DataFrame([['elephant','vegetables'], ['tiger','meat'], ['kangaroo','vegetables'], ['zebra','vegetables'], ['giraffe','vegetables']], columns=['animal','food'])
```

newdataset



	animal	food
0	elephant	vegetables
1	tiger	meat
2	kangaroo	vegetables
3	zebra	vegetables
4	giraffe	vegetables

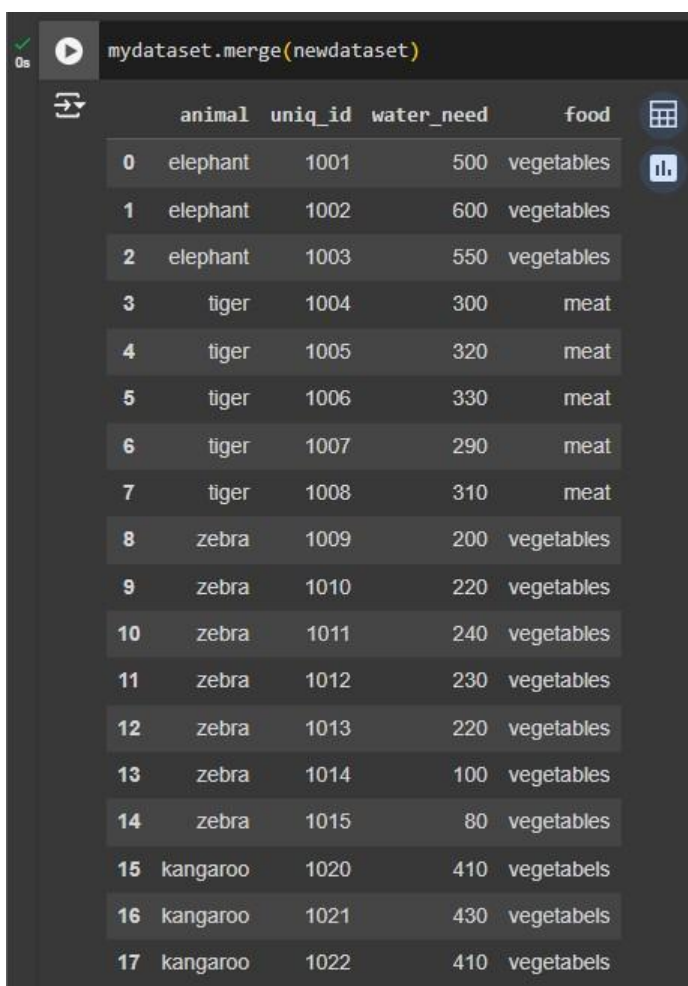
mydataset.shape , newdataset.shape



```
mydataset.shape , newdataset.shape
```

```
((22, 3), (5, 2))
```

mydataset.merge(newdataset)



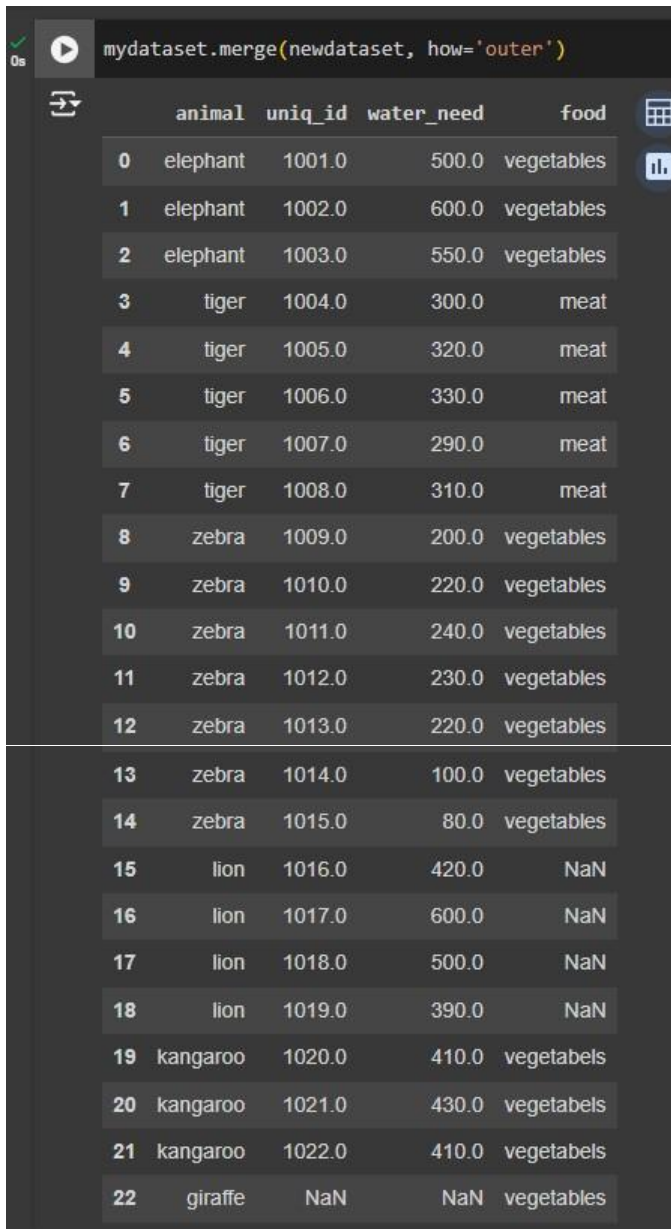
	animal	uniq_id	water_need	food
0	elephant	1001	500	vegetables
1	elephant	1002	600	vegetables
2	elephant	1003	550	vegetables
3	tiger	1004	300	meat
4	tiger	1005	320	meat
5	tiger	1006	330	meat
6	tiger	1007	290	meat
7	tiger	1008	310	meat
8	zebra	1009	200	vegetables
9	zebra	1010	220	vegetables
10	zebra	1011	240	vegetables
11	zebra	1012	230	vegetables
12	zebra	1013	220	vegetables
13	zebra	1014	100	vegetables
14	zebra	1015	80	vegetables
15	kangaroo	1020	410	vegetables
16	kangaroo	1021	430	vegetables
17	kangaroo	1022	410	vegetables

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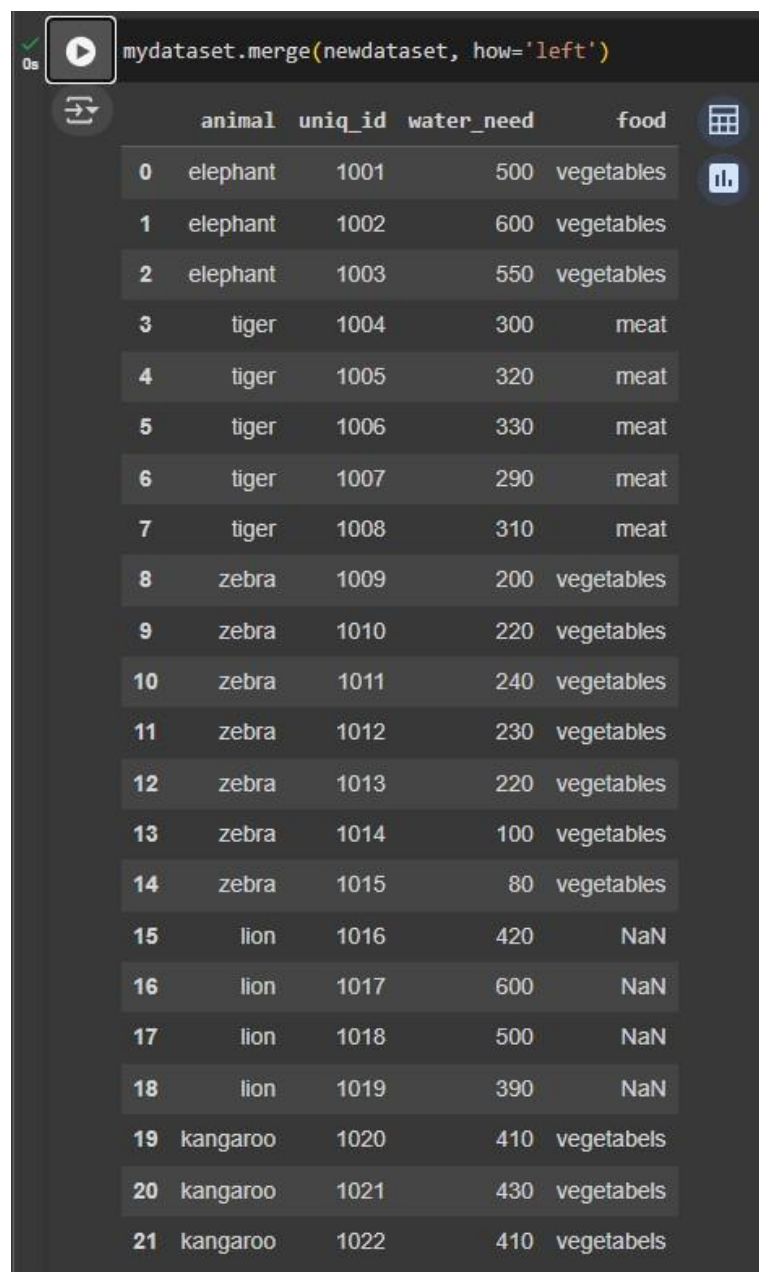
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```
mydataset.merge(newdataset, how='outer')
```



	animal	uniq_id	water_need	food
0	elephant	1001.0	500.0	vegetables
1	elephant	1002.0	600.0	vegetables
2	elephant	1003.0	550.0	vegetables
3	tiger	1004.0	300.0	meat
4	tiger	1005.0	320.0	meat
5	tiger	1006.0	330.0	meat
6	tiger	1007.0	290.0	meat
7	tiger	1008.0	310.0	meat
8	zebra	1009.0	200.0	vegetables
9	zebra	1010.0	220.0	vegetables
10	zebra	1011.0	240.0	vegetables
11	zebra	1012.0	230.0	vegetables
12	zebra	1013.0	220.0	vegetables
13	zebra	1014.0	100.0	vegetables
14	zebra	1015.0	80.0	vegetables
15	lion	1016.0	420.0	NaN
16	lion	1017.0	600.0	NaN
17	lion	1018.0	500.0	NaN
18	lion	1019.0	390.0	NaN
19	kangaroo	1020.0	410.0	vegetables
20	kangaroo	1021.0	430.0	vegetables
21	kangaroo	1022.0	410.0	vegetables
22	giraffe	NaN	NaN	vegetables

```
mydataset.merge(newdataset, how='left')
```



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface. At the top, a code cell contains the command `mydataset.merge(newdataset, how='left')`. Below the code cell, a table displays the result of the merge operation. The table has five columns: an index column (0-21), 'animal', 'uniq_id', 'water_need', and 'food'. The data rows show various animals like elephants, tigers, zebras, lions, and kangaroos with their respective unique IDs, water needs, and food types. The 'food' column contains 'vegetables', 'meat', and 'NaN' values.

	animal	uniq_id	water_need	food
0	elephant	1001	500	vegetables
1	elephant	1002	600	vegetables
2	elephant	1003	550	vegetables
3	tiger	1004	300	meat
4	tiger	1005	320	meat
5	tiger	1006	330	meat
6	tiger	1007	290	meat
7	tiger	1008	310	meat
8	zebra	1009	200	vegetables
9	zebra	1010	220	vegetables
10	zebra	1011	240	vegetables
11	zebra	1012	230	vegetables
12	zebra	1013	220	vegetables
13	zebra	1014	100	vegetables
14	zebra	1015	80	vegetables
15	lion	1016	420	NaN
16	lion	1017	600	NaN
17	lion	1018	500	NaN
18	lion	1019	390	NaN
19	kangaroo	1020	410	vegetabels
20	kangaroo	1021	430	vegetabels
21	kangaroo	1022	410	vegetabels

`mydataset.merge(newdataset, how='right')`

mydataset.merge(newdataset, how='right')

	animal	uniq_id	water_need	food
0	elephant	1001.0	500.0	vegetables
1	elephant	1002.0	600.0	vegetables
2	elephant	1003.0	550.0	vegetables
3	tiger	1004.0	300.0	meat
4	tiger	1005.0	320.0	meat
5	tiger	1006.0	330.0	meat
6	tiger	1007.0	290.0	meat
7	tiger	1008.0	310.0	meat
8	kangaroo	1020.0	410.0	vegetables
9	kangaroo	1021.0	430.0	vegetables
10	kangaroo	1022.0	410.0	vegetables
11	zebra	1009.0	200.0	vegetables
12	zebra	1010.0	220.0	vegetables
13	zebra	1011.0	240.0	vegetables
14	zebra	1012.0	230.0	vegetables
15	zebra	1013.0	220.0	vegetables
16	zebra	1014.0	100.0	vegetables
17	zebra	1015.0	80.0	vegetables
18	giraffe	NaN	NaN	vegetables

d. Sort Dataset

Code:

```
mydataset.sort_values('water_need')
```

Output:

mydataset.sort_values('water_need')

	animal	uniq_id	water_need
14	zebra	1015	80
13	zebra	1014	100
8	zebra	1009	200
9	zebra	1010	220
12	zebra	1013	220
11	zebra	1012	230


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10	zebra	1011	240
6	tiger	1007	290
3	tiger	1004	300
7	tiger	1008	310
4	tiger	1005	320
5	tiger	1006	330
18	lion	1019	390
19	kangaroo	1020	410
21	kangaroo	1022	410
15	lion	1016	420
20	kangaroo	1021	430
17	lion	1018	500
0	elephant	1001	500
2	elephant	1003	550
16	lion	1017	600
1	elephant	1002	600

`mydataset.sort_values('water_need',ascending=False,ignore_index=1)`

0s  `mydataset.sort_values(['water_need',ascending=False,ignore_index=1])`

	animal	uniq_id	water_need
0	elephant	1002	600
1	lion	1017	600
2	elephant	1003	550
3	elephant	1001	500
4	lion	1018	500
5	kangaroo	1021	430
6	lion	1016	420
7	kangaroo	1020	410
8	kangaroo	1022	410
9	lion	1019	390
10	tiger	1006	330
11	tiger	1005	320
12	tiger	1008	310
13	tiger	1004	300
14	tiger	1007	290
15	zebra	1011	240
16	zebra	1012	230
17	zebra	1010	220
18	zebra	1013	220
19	zebra	1009	200
20	zebra	1014	100
21	zebra	1015	80

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#reset index

```
mydataset.sort_values('water_need',ascending=False).reset_index()
```

```
#reset index
mydataset.sort_values('water_need',ascending=False).reset_index()
```

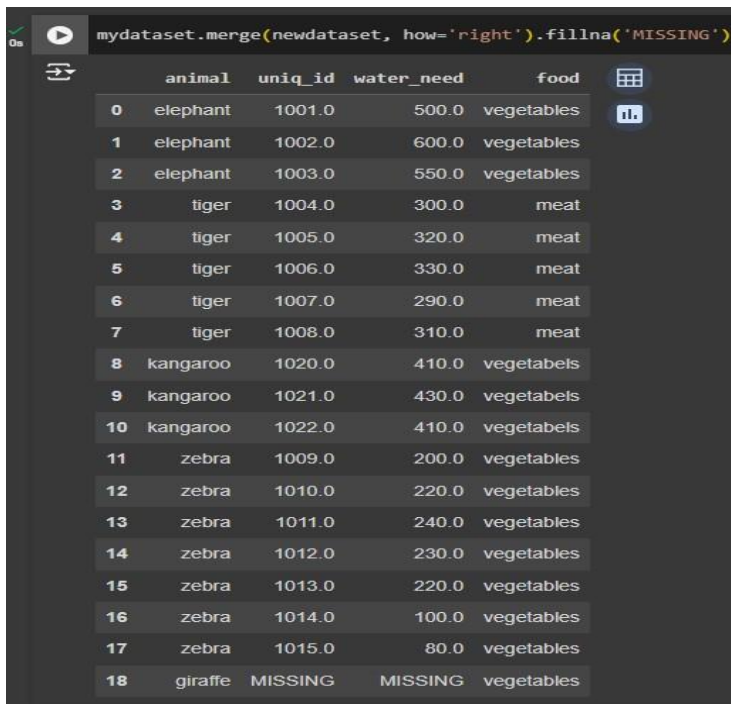
	index	animal	uniq_id	water_need
0	1	elephant	1002	600
1	16	lion	1017	600
2	2	elephant	1003	550
3	0	elephant	1001	500
4	17	lion	1018	500
5	20	kangaroo	1021	430
6	15	lion	1016	420
7	19	kangaroo	1020	410
8	21	kangaroo	1022	410
9	18	lion	1019	390
10	5	tiger	1006	330
11	4	tiger	1005	320
12	7	tiger	1008	310
13	3	tiger	1004	300
14	6	tiger	1007	290
15	10	zebra	1011	240
16	11	zebra	1012	230
17	9	zebra	1010	220
18	12	zebra	1013	220
19	8	zebra	1009	200
20	13	zebra	1014	100
21	14	zebra	1015	80

e. Replace Missing Values

Code:

```
mydataset.merge(newdataset, how='right').fillna('MISSING')
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook cell with the code `mydataset.merge(newdataset, how='right').fillna('MISSING')`. Below the code, a table displays the resulting dataset with columns: animal, uniq_id, water_need, and food. The rows are sorted by animal, and missing values are filled with 'MISSING'.

	animal	uniq_id	water_need	food
0	elephant	1001.0	500.0	vegetables
1	elephant	1002.0	600.0	vegetables
2	elephant	1003.0	550.0	vegetables
3	tiger	1004.0	300.0	meat
4	tiger	1005.0	320.0	meat
5	tiger	1006.0	330.0	meat
6	tiger	1007.0	290.0	meat
7	tiger	1008.0	310.0	meat
8	kangaroo	1020.0	410.0	vegetables
9	kangaroo	1021.0	430.0	vegetables
10	kangaroo	1022.0	410.0	vegetables
11	zebra	1009.0	200.0	vegetables
12	zebra	1010.0	220.0	vegetables
13	zebra	1011.0	240.0	vegetables
14	zebra	1012.0	230.0	vegetables
15	zebra	1013.0	220.0	vegetables
16	zebra	1014.0	100.0	vegetables
17	zebra	1015.0	80.0	vegetables
18	giraffe	MISSING	MISSING	vegetables

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2. Perform data analysis and data visualization over dataset Covid cases in India.xlsx

a. Read excel file using pandas.

Code:

```
import pandas as pd

CovidDataset =

pd.read_excel('https://drive.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1tIQv_j_FcFPjiujfrWflyU0x1m0V7ne')

type(CovidDataset)
```

Output:

```
[20] import pandas as pd

[21] CovidDataset = pd.read_excel('https://drive.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1tIQv_j_FcFPjiujfrWflyU0x1m0V7ne')

type(CovidDataset)
```

pandas.core.frame.DataFrame
def __init__(data=None, index: Axes | None=None, columns: Axes | None=None, dtype: Dtype | None=None, copy: bool | None=None) -> None

[/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/pandas/core/frame.py](#)
Two-dimensional, size-mutable, potentially heterogeneous tabular data.

Data structure also contains labeled axes (rows and columns).
Arithmetic operations align on both row and column labels. Can be
thought of as a dict-like container for Series objects. The primary

b. Basic data analysis

Code:

```
CovidDataset.info()
```

Output:

```
CovidDataset.info()
```

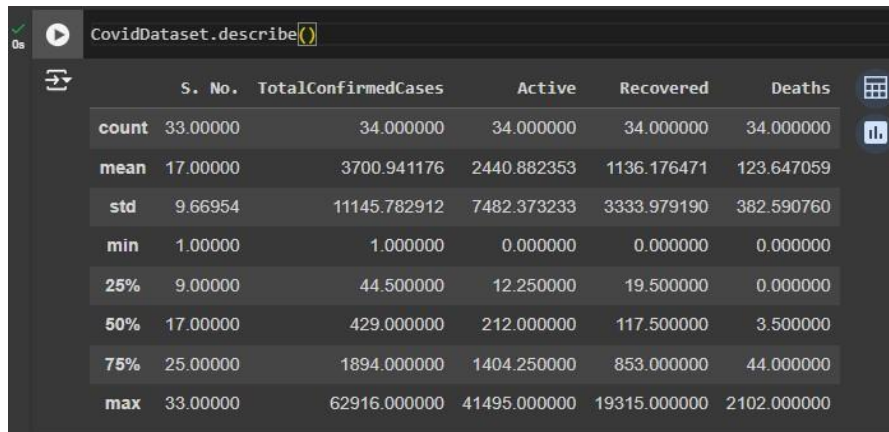
```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 34 entries, 0 to 33
Data columns (total 6 columns):
 #   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -
 0   S. No.                33 non-null    float64
 1   Name of State / UT    34 non-null    object  
 2   TotalConfirmedCases   34 non-null    int64   
 3   Active                34 non-null    int64   
 4   Recovered             34 non-null    int64   
 5   Deaths               34 non-null    int64   
dtypes: float64(1), int64(4), object(1)
memory usage: 1.7+ KB
```

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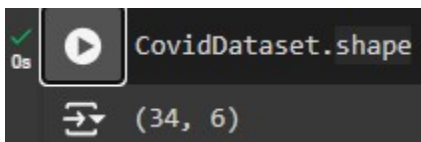
CovidDataset.describe()



CovidDataset.describe()

	S. No.	TotalConfirmedCases	Active	Recovered	Deaths
count	33.000000	34.000000	34.000000	34.000000	34.000000
mean	17.000000	3700.941176	2440.882353	1136.176471	123.647059
std	9.66954	11145.782912	7482.373233	3333.979190	382.590760
min	1.000000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	9.000000	44.500000	12.250000	19.500000	0.000000
50%	17.000000	429.000000	212.000000	117.500000	3.500000
75%	25.000000	1894.000000	1404.250000	853.000000	44.000000
max	33.000000	62916.000000	41495.000000	19315.000000	2102.000000

CovidDataset.shape

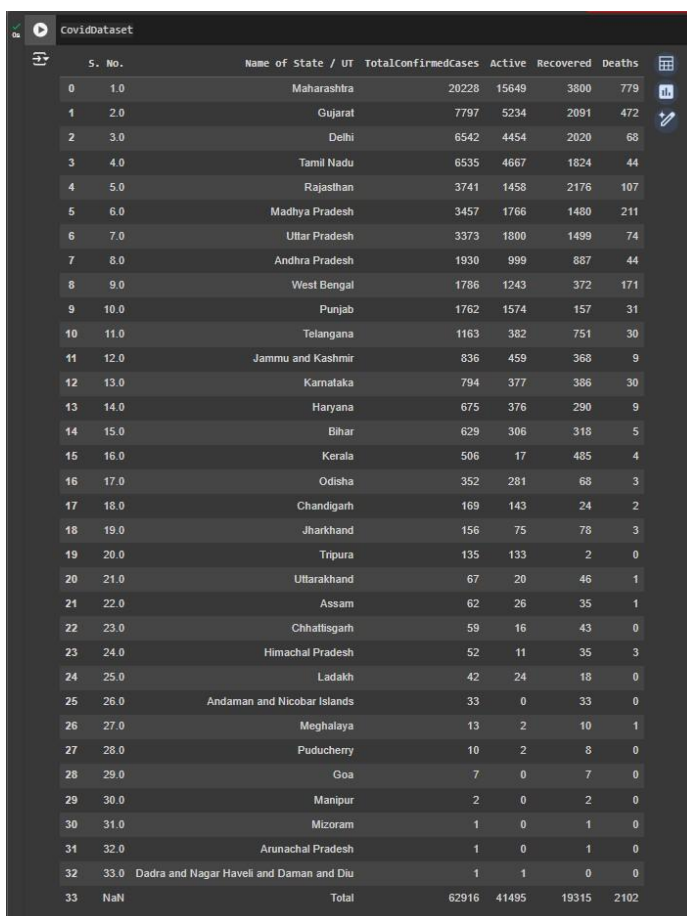


CovidDataset.shape

(34, 6)

CovidDataset

CovidDataset.head()



CovidDataset

	S. No.	Name of State / UT	TotalConfirmedCases	Active	Recovered	Deaths
0	1.0	Maharashtra	20228	15649	3800	779
1	2.0	Gujarat	7797	5234	2091	472
2	3.0	Delhi	6542	4454	2020	68
3	4.0	Tamil Nadu	6535	4667	1824	44
4	5.0	Rajasthan	3741	1458	2176	107
5	6.0	Madhya Pradesh	3457	1766	1480	211
6	7.0	Uttar Pradesh	3373	1800	1499	74
7	8.0	Andhra Pradesh	1930	999	887	44
8	9.0	West Bengal	1786	1243	372	171
9	10.0	Punjab	1762	1574	157	31
10	11.0	Telangana	1163	382	751	30
11	12.0	Jammu and Kashmir	836	459	368	9
12	13.0	Karnataka	794	377	386	30
13	14.0	Haryana	675	376	290	9
14	15.0	Bihar	629	306	318	5
15	16.0	Kerala	506	17	485	4
16	17.0	Odisha	352	281	68	3
17	18.0	Chandigarh	169	143	24	2
18	19.0	Jharkhand	156	75	78	3
19	20.0	Tripura	135	133	2	0
20	21.0	Uttarakhand	67	20	46	1
21	22.0	Assam	62	26	35	1
22	23.0	Chhattisgarh	59	16	43	0
23	24.0	Himachal Pradesh	52	11	35	3
24	25.0	Ladakh	42	24	18	0
25	26.0	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33	0	33	0
26	27.0	Meghalaya	13	2	10	1
27	28.0	Puducherry	10	2	8	0
28	29.0	Goa	7	0	7	0
29	30.0	Manipur	2	0	2	0
30	31.0	Mizoram	1	0	1	0
31	32.0	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0
32	33.0	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1	1	0	0
33	NaN	Total	62916	41495	19315	2102

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`CovidDataset.head()`

	S. No.	Name of State / UT	TotalConfirmedCases	Active	Recovered	Deaths
0	1.0	Maharashtra	20228	15649	3800	779
1	2.0	Gujarat	7797	5234	2091	472
2	3.0	Delhi	6542	4454	2020	68
3	4.0	Tamil Nadu	6535	4667	1824	44
4	5.0	Rajasthan	3741	1458	2176	107

`CovidDataset.tail()`

`CovidDataset.tail()`

	S. No.	Name of State / UT	TotalConfirmedCases	Active	Recovered	Deaths
29	30.0	Manipur	2	0	2	0
30	31.0	Mizoram	1	0	1	0
31	32.0	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0
32	33.0	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1	1	0	0
33	NaN	Total	62916	41495	19315	2102

`CovidDataset.sample()`

`CovidDataset.sample()`

	S. No.	Name of State / UT	TotalConfirmedCases	Active	Recovered	Deaths
8	9.0	West Bengal	1786	1243	372	171

c. Display different columns

Code:

`CovidDataset.columns`

Output:

`CovidDataset.columns`

```
Index(['S. No.', 'Name of State / UT', 'TotalConfirmedCases', 'Active', 'Recovered', 'Deaths'], dtype='object')
```

`CovidDataset.columns[0:4]`

`CovidDataset.columns[0:4]`

```
Index(['S. No.', 'Name of State / UT', 'TotalConfirmedCases', 'Active'], dtype='object')
```

CovidDataset['Name of State / UT']



	Name of State / UT
0	Maharashtra
1	Gujarat
2	Delhi
3	Tamil Nadu
4	Rajasthan
5	Madhya Pradesh
6	Uttar Pradesh
7	Andhra Pradesh
8	West Bengal
9	Punjab
10	Telangana
11	Jammu and Kashmir
12	Karnataka
13	Haryana
14	Bihar
15	Kerala
16	Odisha
17	Chandigarh
18	Jharkhand
19	Tripura
20	Uttarakhand
21	Assam
22	Chhattisgarh
23	Himachal Pradesh
24	Ladakh
25	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
26	Meghalaya
27	Puducherry
28	Goa
29	Manipur
30	Mizoram
31	Arunachal Pradesh
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
33	Total

#creating new dataset using some columns of CovidDataset

CN_dataset = CovidDataset[CovidDataset.columns[1:3]]

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```
#creating new dataset using some columns of CovidDataset
CN_dataset = CovidDataset[CovidDataset.columns[1:3]]
```

CN_dataset



	Name of State / UT	TotalConfirmedCases
0	Maharashtra	20228
1	Gujarat	7797
2	Delhi	6542
3	Tamil Nadu	6535
4	Rajasthan	3741
5	Madhya Pradesh	3457
6	Uttar Pradesh	3373
7	Andhra Pradesh	1930
8	West Bengal	1786
9	Punjab	1762
10	Telangana	1163
11	Jammu and Kashmir	836
12	Karnataka	794
13	Haryana	675
14	Bihar	629
15	Kerala	506
16	Odisha	352
17	Chandigarh	169
18	Jharkhand	156
19	Tripura	135
20	Uttarakhand	67
21	Assam	62
22	Chhattisgarh	59
23	Himachal Pradesh	52
24	Ladakh	42
25	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33
26	Meghalaya	13
27	Puducherry	10
28	Goa	7
29	Manipur	2
30	Mizoram	1
31	Arunachal Pradesh	1
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1
33	Total	62916

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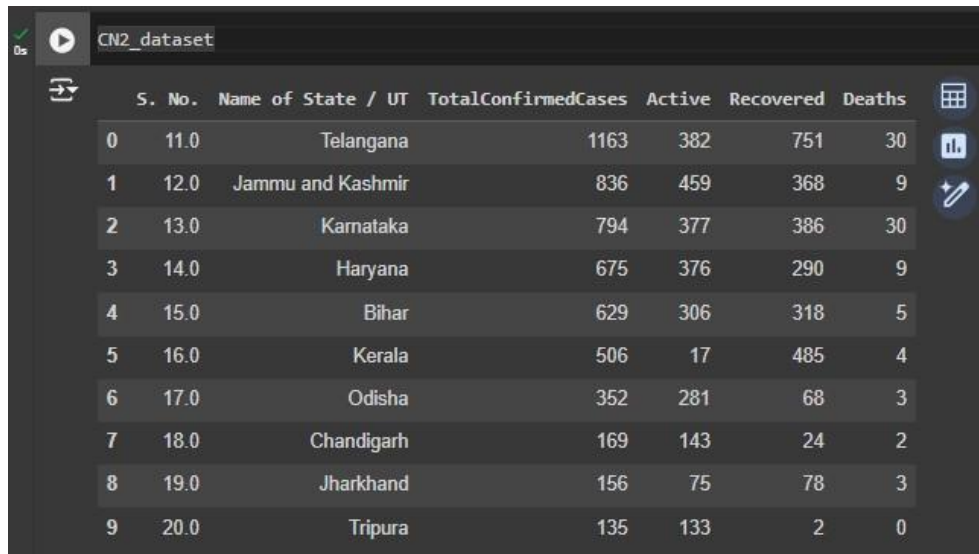
d. Store different rows in new dataframe**Code:**

```
CN2_dataset = CovidDataset[10:20].reset_index(drop=True)
```

Output:


```
CN2_dataset = CovidDataset[10:20].reset_index(drop=True)
```

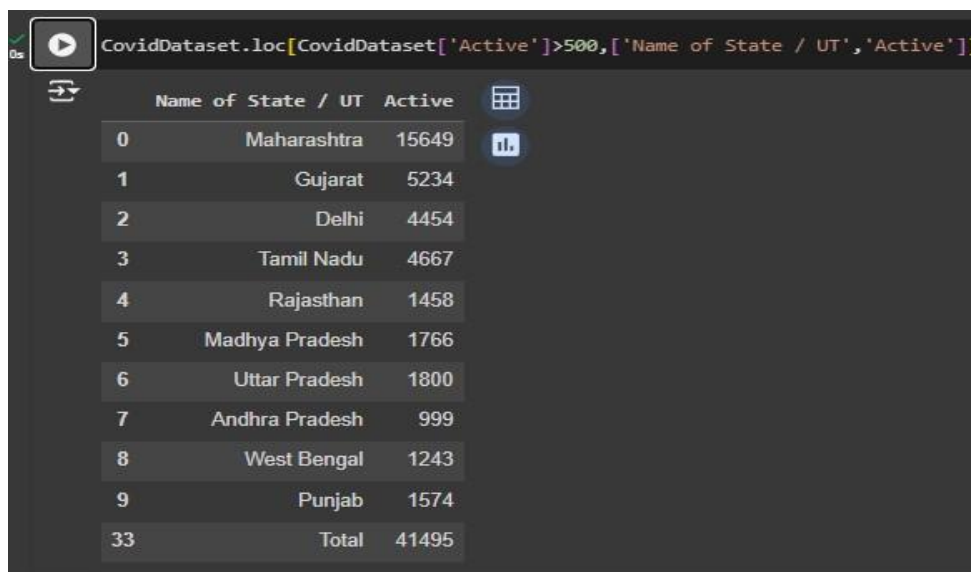
CN2_dataset



	S. No.	Name of State / UT	TotalConfirmedCases	Active	Recovered	Deaths
0	11.0	Telangana	1163	382	751	30
1	12.0	Jammu and Kashmir	836	459	368	9
2	13.0	Karnataka	794	377	386	30
3	14.0	Haryana	675	376	290	9
4	15.0	Bihar	629	306	318	5
5	16.0	Kerala	506	17	485	4
6	17.0	Odisha	352	281	68	3
7	18.0	Chandigarh	169	143	24	2
8	19.0	Jharkhand	156	75	78	3
9	20.0	Tripura	135	133	2	0

e. Identify state details with active cases > 500**Code:**

```
CovidDataset.loc[CovidDataset['Active']>500,['Name of State / UT','Active']]
```

Output:


	Name of State / UT	Active
0	Maharashtra	15649
1	Gujarat	5234
2	Delhi	4454
3	Tamil Nadu	4667
4	Rajasthan	1458
5	Madhya Pradesh	1766
6	Uttar Pradesh	1800
7	Andhra Pradesh	999
8	West Bengal	1243
9	Punjab	1574
33	Total	41495

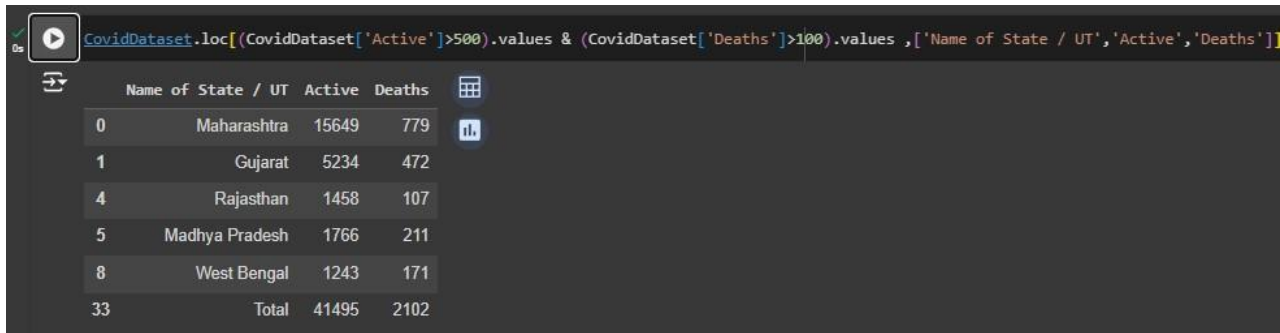
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f. Print Columns: State, Active, Death with Active > 500 and death > 100**Code:**

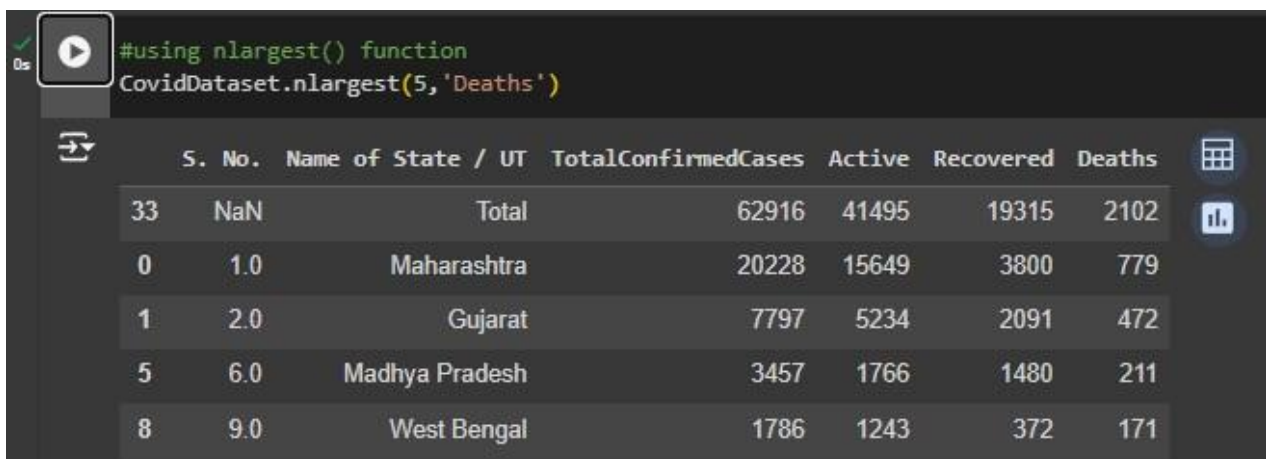
```
CovidDataset.loc[(CovidDataset['Active']>500).values &
(CovidDataset['Deaths']>100).values ,['Name of State / UT','Active','Deaths']]
```

Output:


	Name of State / UT	Active	Deaths
0	Maharashtra	15649	779
1	Gujarat	5234	472
4	Rajasthan	1458	107
5	Madhya Pradesh	1766	211
8	West Bengal	1243	171
33	Total	41495	2102

g. Display top 5 state details with heighest deaths**Code:**

```
#using nlargest() function
CovidDataset.nlargest(5,'Deaths')
```

Output:


	S. No.	Name of State / UT	TotalConfirmedCases	Active	Recovered	Deaths
33	NaN	Total	62916	41495	19315	2102
0	1.0	Maharashtra	20228	15649	3800	779
1	2.0	Gujarat	7797	5234	2091	472
5	6.0	Madhya Pradesh	3457	1766	1480	211
8	9.0	West Bengal	1786	1243	372	171

#by sorting Deaths column in descending and display 5 state using iloc excluding total row

```
CovidDataset.sort_values('Deaths',ascending=False).iloc[1:6]
```

```
#by sorting Deaths column in descending and display 5 state using.iloc excluding total row
CovidDataset.sort_values('Deaths',ascending=False).iloc[1:6]
```

	S. No.	Name of State / UT	TotalConfirmedCases	Active	Recovered	Deaths
0	1.0	Maharashtra	20228	15649	3800	779
1	2.0	Gujarat	7797	5234	2091	472
5	6.0	Madhya Pradesh	3457	1766	1480	211
8	9.0	West Bengal	1786	1243	372	171
4	5.0	Rajasthan	3741	1458	2176	107

h. Display 5 states with least value of deaths

Code:

```
#using nsmallest() function
```

```
CovidDataset.nsmallest(5,'Deaths')
```

Output:

```
#using nsmallest() function
CovidDataset.nsmallest(5,'Deaths')
```

	S. No.	Name of State / UT	TotalConfirmedCases	Active	Recovered	Deaths
19	20.0	Tripura	135	133	2	0
22	23.0	Chhattisgarh	59	16	43	0
24	25.0	Ladakh	42	24	18	0
25	26.0	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33	0	33	0
27	28.0	Puducherry	10	2	8	0

```
#by sorting Deaths column in ascending and display 5 state using head()
```

```
CovidDataset.sort_values('Deaths').head(5)
```

```
#by sorting Deaths column in ascending and display 5 state using head()
CovidDataset.sort_values('Deaths').head(5)
```

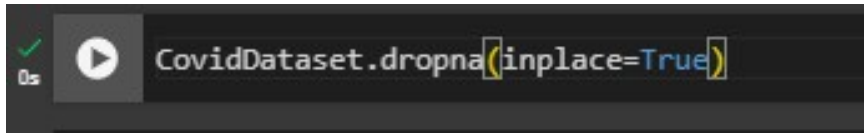
	S. No.	Name of State / UT	TotalConfirmedCases	Active	Recovered	Deaths
31	32.0	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0
29	30.0	Manipur	2	0	2	0
28	29.0	Goa	7	0	7	0
27	28.0	Puducherry	10	2	8	0
25	26.0	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33	0	33	0

i. Drop rows with missing values

Code:

CovidDataset.dropna(inplace=True)

Output:



CovidDataset

	S. No.	Name of State / UT	TotalConfirmedCases	Active	Recovered	Deaths
0	1.0	Maharashtra	20228	15649	3800	779
1	2.0	Gujarat	7797	5234	2091	472
2	3.0	Delhi	6542	4454	2020	68
3	4.0	Tamil Nadu	6535	4667	1824	44
4	5.0	Rajasthan	3741	1458	2176	107
5	6.0	Madhya Pradesh	3457	1766	1480	211
6	7.0	Uttar Pradesh	3373	1800	1499	74
7	8.0	Andhra Pradesh	1930	999	887	44
8	9.0	West Bengal	1786	1243	372	171
9	10.0	Punjab	1762	1574	157	31
10	11.0	Telangana	1163	382	751	30
11	12.0	Jammu and Kashmir	836	459	368	9
12	13.0	Karnataka	794	377	386	30
13	14.0	Haryana	675	376	290	9
14	15.0	Bihar	629	306	318	5
15	16.0	Kerala	506	17	485	4
16	17.0	Odisha	352	281	68	3
17	18.0	Chandigarh	169	143	24	2
18	19.0	Jharkhand	156	75	78	3
19	20.0	Tripura	135	133	2	0
20	21.0	Uttarakhand	67	20	46	1
21	22.0	Assam	62	26	35	1
22	23.0	Chhattisgarh	59	16	43	0
23	24.0	Himachal Pradesh	52	11	35	3
24	25.0	Ladakh	42	24	18	0
25	26.0	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	33	0	33	0
26	27.0	Meghalaya	13	2	10	1
27	28.0	Puducherry	10	2	8	0
28	29.0	Goa	7	0	7	0
29	30.0	Manipur	2	0	2	0
30	31.0	Mizoram	1	0	1	0
31	32.0	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	1	0
32	33.0	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1	1	0	0

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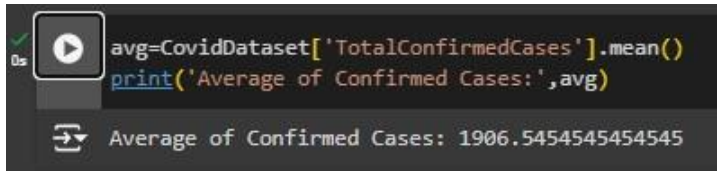
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j. Print Average number of Confirmed Cases

Code: `avg=CovidDataset['TotalConfirmedCases'].mean()`

`print('Average of Confirmed Cases:',avg)`

Output:



```
avg=CovidDataset['TotalConfirmedCases'].mean()
print('Average of Confirmed Cases:',avg)
Average of Confirmed Cases: 1906.5454545454545
```

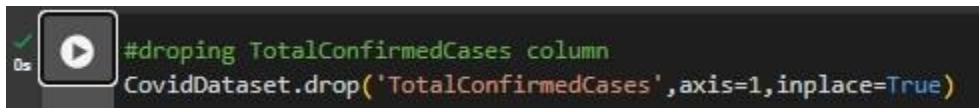
k. Create New Column Total Cases by adding active, recovered, and deaths

Code:

`#dropping TotalConfirmedCases column`

`CovidDataset.drop('TotalConfirmedCases',axis=1,inplace=True)`

Output:



```
#dropping TotalConfirmedCases column
CovidDataset.drop('TotalConfirmedCases',axis=1,inplace=True)
```

`#Creating new column Total Cases`

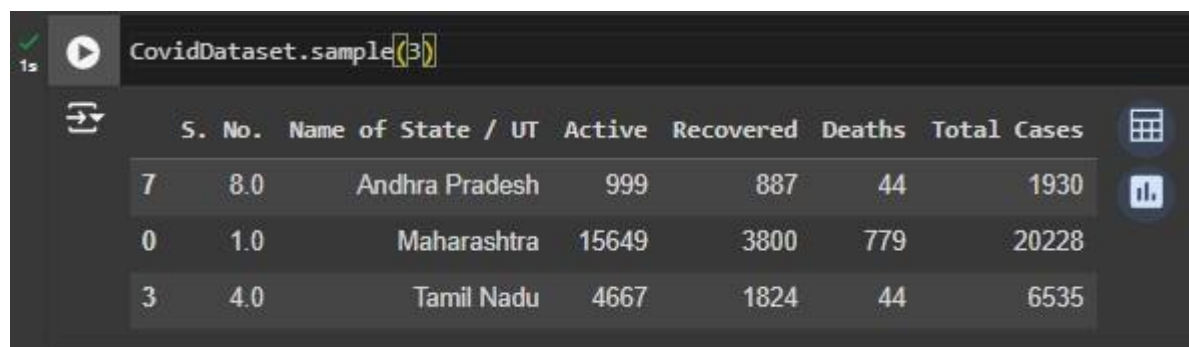
`CovidDataset['Total Cases']=`

`CovidDataset['Active']+CovidDataset['Recovered']+CovidDataset['Deaths']`



```
#Creating new column Total Cases
CovidDataset['Total Cases']= CovidDataset['Active']+CovidDataset['Recovered']+CovidDataset['Deaths']
```

`CovidDataset.sample(3)`



```
CovidDataset.sample(3)
```

	S. No.	Name of State / UT	Active	Recovered	Deaths	Total Cases
7	8.0	Andhra Pradesh	999	887	44	1930
0	1.0	Maharashtra	15649	3800	779	20228
3	4.0	Tamil Nadu	4667	1824	44	6535

l. replace missing values with mean(), median(), and MOD

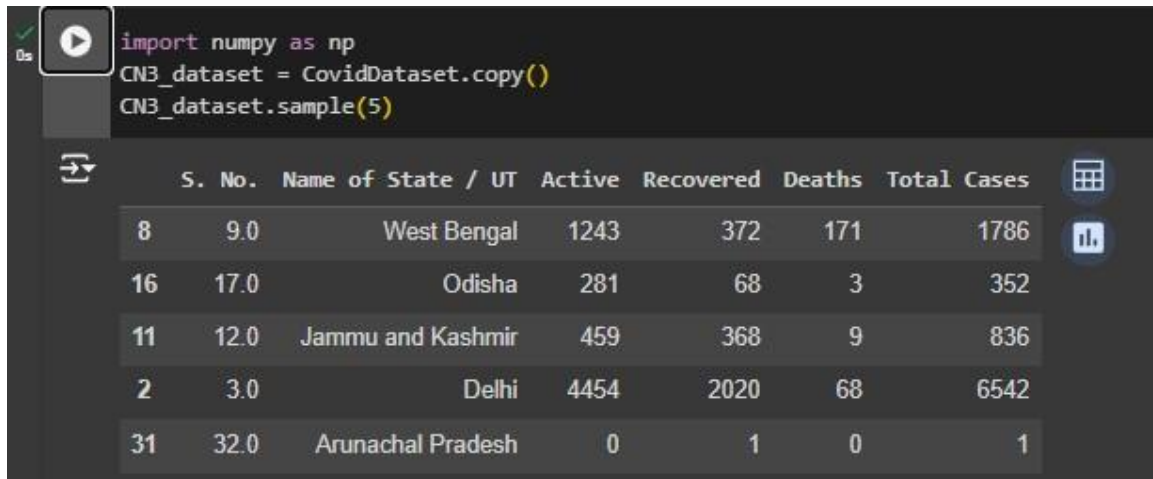
Code:

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```
import numpy as np
CN3_dataset = CovidDataset.copy()
CN3_dataset.sample(5)
```

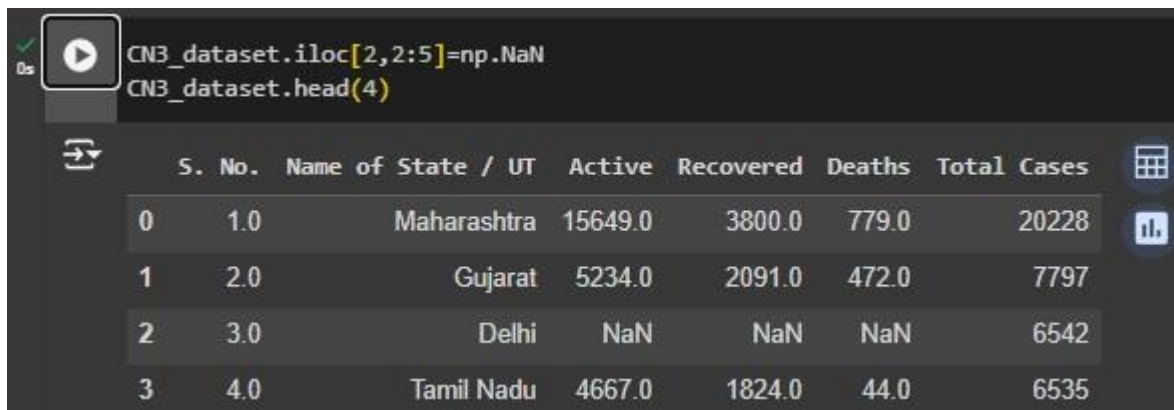
Output:


```
import numpy as np
CN3_dataset = CovidDataset.copy()
CN3_dataset.sample(5)
```

	S. No.	Name of State / UT	Active	Recovered	Deaths	Total Cases
8	9.0	West Bengal	1243	372	171	1786
16	17.0	Odisha	281	68	3	352
11	12.0	Jammu and Kashmir	459	368	9	836
2	3.0	Delhi	4454	2020	68	6542
31	32.0	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	1

```
CN3_dataset.iloc[2,2:5]=np.NaN
```

```
CN3_dataset.head(4)
```



```
CN3_dataset.iloc[2,2:5]=np.NaN
CN3_dataset.head(4)
```

	S. No.	Name of State / UT	Active	Recovered	Deaths	Total Cases
0	1.0	Maharashtra	15649.0	3800.0	779.0	20228
1	2.0	Gujarat	5234.0	2091.0	472.0	7797
2	3.0	Delhi	NaN	NaN	NaN	6542
3	4.0	Tamil Nadu	4667.0	1824.0	44.0	6535

#replacing missing values with mean(),median() and MOD

```
CN3_dataset['Active'].fillna(CN3_dataset['Active'].mean(),inplace=True)
```

```
CN3_dataset['Recovered'].fillna(CN3_dataset['Recovered'].median(),inplace=True)
```

```
CN3_dataset['Deaths'].fillna(CN3_dataset['Deaths'].mode()[0],inplace=True)
```

```
CN3_dataset.head(4)
```

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```
#replacing missing values with mean(),median() and MOD
CN3_dataset['Active'].fillna(CN3_dataset['Active'].mean(),inplace=True)
CN3_dataset['Recovered'].fillna(CN3_dataset['Recovered'].median(),inplace=True)
CN3_dataset['Deaths'].fillna(CN3_dataset['Deaths'].mode()[0],inplace=True)

CN3_dataset.head(4)
```

	S. No.	Name of State / UT	Active	Recovered	Deaths	Total Cases
0	1.0	Maharashtra	15649.00000	3800.0	779.0	20228
1	2.0	Gujarat	5234.00000	2091.0	472.0	7797
2	3.0	Delhi	1157.53125	73.0	0.0	6542
3	4.0	Tamil Nadu	4667.00000	1824.0	44.0	6535

m. Use matplotlib, seaborn library for Data Visualization

Code:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
import seaborn as sns
```

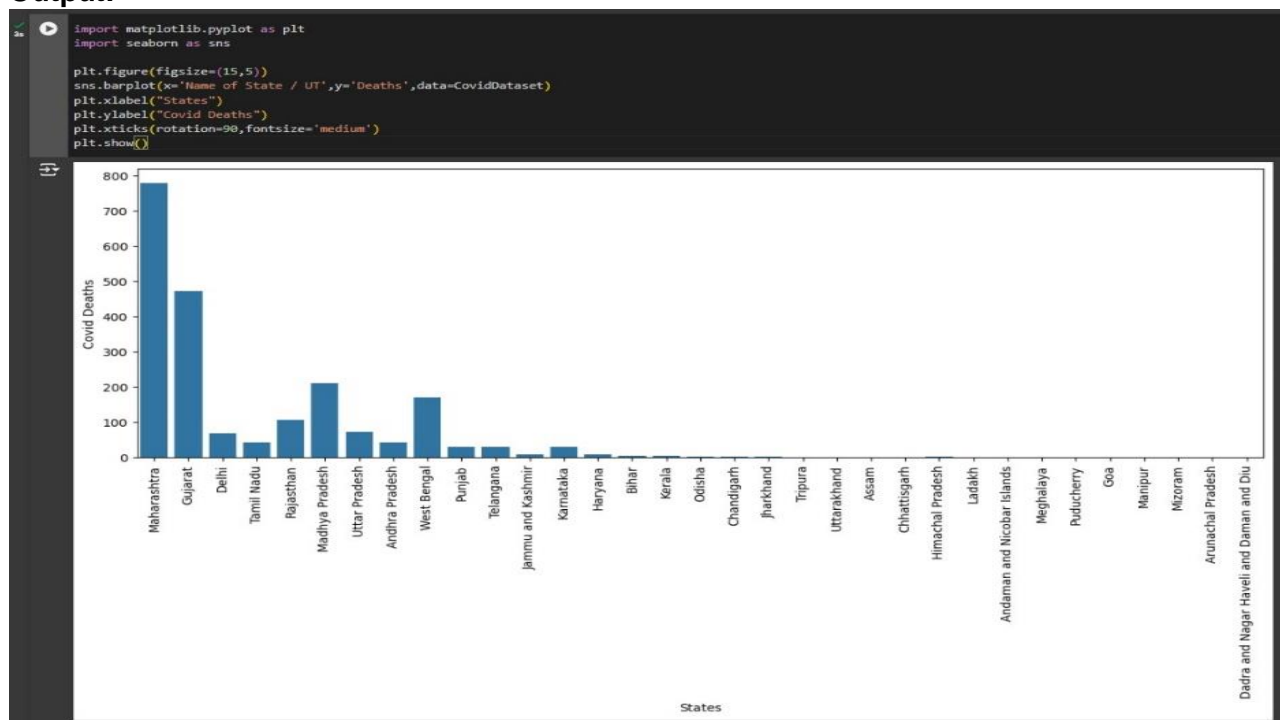
```
plt.figure(figsize=(15,5))
```

```
sns.barplot(x='Name of State / UT',y='Deaths',data=CovidDataset)
```

```
plt.xlabel("States") plt.ylabel("Covid Deaths")
```

```
plt.xticks(rotation=90,fontsize='medium') plt.show()
```

Output:



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n. Create graph with columns 'Name of State / UT' and y-axis 'Active'
Code:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(15,5))
sns.barplot(x='Name of State / UT',y='Active',data=CovidDataset)
plt.xticks(rotation=90) plt.xlabel("States")
plt.ylabel("Covid Active Cases") plt.show()
```

Output:

