

✓ Occupation

✓ Introduction:

Special thanks to: <https://github.com/justmarkham> for sharing the dataset and materials.

Step 1. Import the necessary libraries


```
import pandas as pd
```

✓ Step 2. Import the dataset from this [address](#).



```
url = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/thieu1995/csv-files/main/data/pandas/u.user"
```

✓ Step 3. Assign it to a variable called users.

```
users = pd.read_csv(url, sep="|")
users.head()
```



	user_id	age	gender	occupation	zip_code
0	1	24	M	technician	85711
1	2	53	F	other	94043
2	3	23	M	writer	32067
3	4	24	M	technician	43537
4	5	33	F	other	15213


Next steps:

[Generate code with users](#)
[View recommended plots](#)
[New interactive sheet](#)

✓ Step 4. Discover what is the mean age per occupation

```
mean_age = users.groupby("occupation")["age"].mean()
```

```
print(mean_age)
```



occupation	age
administrator	38.746835
artist	31.392857
doctor	43.571429
educator	42.010526
engineer	36.388060
entertainment	29.222222
executive	38.718750
healthcare	41.562500
homemaker	32.571429
lawyer	36.750000
librarian	40.000000
marketing	37.615385
none	26.555556
other	34.523810
programmer	33.121212
retired	63.071429
salesman	35.666667
scientist	35.548387
student	22.081633
technician	33.148148
writer	36.311111


Name: age, dtype: float64

✓ Step 5. Discover the Male ratio per occupation and sort it from the most to the least

```
male_ratio = users[users['gender'] == 'M']
```

```
male_ratio = male_ratio.groupby('occupation')['gender'].count() / users.groupby('occupation')['gender'].count()
```

```
male_ratio.head()
```




	gender
occupation	
administrator	0.544304
artist	0.535714
doctor	1.000000
educator	0.726316
engineer	0.970149

dtype: float64

✓ Step 6. For each occupation, calculate the minimum and maximum ages

```
age_stats = users.groupby("occupation")["age"].agg(['min', 'max'])
```


```
print(age_stats)
```



	min	max
occupation		
administrator	21	70
artist	19	48
doctor	28	64
educator	23	63
engineer	22	70
entertainment	15	50
executive	22	69
healthcare	22	62
homemaker	20	50
lawyer	21	53
librarian	23	69
marketing	24	55
none	11	55
other	13	64
programmer	20	63
retired	51	73
salesman	18	66
scientist	23	55
student	7	42
technician	21	55
writer	18	60

```
min = users.groupby("occupation")['age'].min()
```

```
print(min)
```




occupation	
administrator	21
artist	19
doctor	28
educator	23
engineer	22
entertainment	15
executive	22
healthcare	22
homemaker	20
lawyer	21
librarian	23
marketing	24
none	11
other	13
programmer	20
retired	51
salesman	18
scientist	23
student	7
technician	21
writer	18

Name: age, dtype: int64

```
max = users.groupby("occupation")['age'].max()
```

```
print(max)
```



occupation	
administrator	70
artist	48
doctor	64
educator	63
engineer	70
entertainment	50

```

executive      69
healthcare     62
homemaker      50
lawyer         53
librarian      69
marketing      55
none           55
other          64
programmer     63
retired        73
salesman       66
scientist      55
student        42
technician     55
writer         60
Name: age, dtype: int64

```

▼ Step 7. For each combination of occupation and gender, calculate the mean age

```

combination = users.groupby(['occupation', 'gender'])['age'].mean()

print(combination)

```

```

↗ occupation  gender
administrator F      40.638889
               M      37.162791
artist        F      30.307692
               M      32.333333
doctor        M      43.571429
educator      F      39.115385
               M      43.101449
engineer      F      29.500000
               M      36.600000
entertainment F      31.000000
               M      29.000000
executive     F      44.000000
               M      38.172414
healthcare    F      39.818182
               M      45.400000
homemaker     F      34.166667
               M      23.000000
lawyer        F      39.500000
               M      36.200000
librarian     F      40.000000
               M      40.000000
marketing     F      37.200000
               M      37.875000
none          F      36.500000
               M      18.600000
other         F      35.472222
               M      34.028986
programmer    F      32.166667
               M      33.216667
retired       F      70.000000
               M      62.538462
salesman      F      27.000000
               M      38.555556
scientist     F      28.333333
               M      36.321429
student       F      20.750000
               M      22.669118
technician    F      38.000000
               M      32.961538
writer        F      37.631579
               M      35.346154
Name: age, dtype: float64

```

▼ Step 8. For each occupation present the percentage of women and men

```

gender_counts = users.groupby(['occupation', 'gender']).size()

total_counts = users.groupby('occupation').size()

gender_percentage = gender_counts / total_counts * 100

print(gender_percentage)

```

```

↗ occupation  gender
administrator F      45.569620
               M      54.430380
artist        F      46.428571
               M      53.571429
doctor        M      100.000000
educator      F      27.368421

```

	M	72.631579
engineer	F	2.985075
	M	97.014925
entertainment	F	11.111111
	M	88.888889
executive	F	9.375000
	M	90.625000
healthcare	F	68.750000
	M	31.250000
homemaker	F	85.714286
	M	14.285714
lawyer	F	16.666667
	M	83.333333
librarian	F	56.862745
	M	43.137255
marketing	F	38.461538
	M	61.538462
none	F	44.444444
	M	55.555556
other	F	34.285714
	M	65.714286
programmer	F	9.090909
	M	90.909091
retired	F	7.142857
	M	92.857143
salesman	F	25.000000
	M	75.000000
scientist	F	9.677419
	M	90.322581
student	F	30.612245
	M	69.387755
technician	F	3.703704
	M	96.296296
writer	F	42.222222
	M	57.777778

dtype: float64

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