

```
In [5]: import pandas as pd
data = pd.read_csv("data.csv")
```

```
In [7]: print(data.head())
```

	VIN (1-10)	County	City	State	Postal Code	Model	Year	Make	\
0	KM8K33AGXL	King	Seattle	WA	98103.0		2020	HYUNDAI	
1	1C4RJYB61N	King	Bothell	WA	98011.0		2022	JEEP	
2	1C4RJYD61P	Yakima	Yakima	WA	98908.0		2023	JEEP	
3	5YJ3E1EA7J	King	Kirkland	WA	98034.0		2018	TESLA	
4	WBY7Z8C5XJ	Thurston	Olympia	WA	98501.0		2018	BMW	

	Model	Electric Vehicle Type	\
0	KONA	Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)	
1	GRAND CHEROKEE	Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)	
2	GRAND CHEROKEE	Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)	
3	MODEL 3	Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)	
4	I3	Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)	

	Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle (CAFV) Eligibility	Electric Range	\
0	Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle Eligible	258	
1	Not eligible due to low battery range	25	
2	Not eligible due to low battery range	25	
3	Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle Eligible	215	
4	Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle Eligible	97	

	Base MSRP	Legislative District	DOL Vehicle ID	\
0	0	43.0	249675142	
1	0	1.0	233928502	
2	0	14.0	229675939	
3	0	45.0	104714466	
4	0	22.0	185498386	

	Vehicle Location	\
0	POINT (-122.34301 47.659185)	
1	POINT (-122.20578 47.762405)	
2	POINT (-120.6027202 46.5965625)	
3	POINT (-122.209285 47.71124)	
4	POINT (-122.89692 47.043535)	

	Electric Utility	2020 Census Tract
0	CITY OF SEATTLE - (WA) CITY OF TACOMA - (WA)	5.303300e+10
1	PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC CITY OF TACOMA - (WA)	5.303302e+10
2	PACIFICORP	5.307700e+10
3	PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC CITY OF TACOMA - (WA)	5.303302e+10
4	PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC	5.306701e+10

```
In [9]: # Objective: Demonstrate Python basics with variables
```

```
# 1. Assign a string variable and print it
name = "Electric Vehicle Data Analysis"
print("String:", name)
```

```
# 2. Assign an integer variable and print it
total_entries = 150482
print("Integer:", total_entries)
```

```
# 3. Assign a float variable and print it
```

```

average_range = 125.5 # Example average range in miles
print("Float:", average_range)

# 4. Use a boolean variable to store True or False values based on a condition
is_large_dataset = total_entries > 100000
print("Boolean:", is_large_dataset)

# 5. Store multiple values in a list variable
vehicle_types = ["BEV", "PHEV"]
print("List:", vehicle_types)

# 6. Use a dictionary to store key-value pairs for more complex data
sample_vehicle = {
    "Make": "Tesla",
    "Model": "Model 3",
    "Electric Range": 215,
    "Type": "BEV"
}
print("Dictionary:", sample_vehicle)

# 7. Assign multiple variables at once for concise code
make, model, range_miles = "Hyundai", "Kona", 258
print("Multiple Variables:", make, model, range_miles)

```

String: Electric Vehicle Data Analysis

Integer: 150482

Float: 125.5

Boolean: True

List: ['BEV', 'PHEV']

Dictionary: {'Make': 'Tesla', 'Model': 'Model 3', 'Electric Range': 215, 'Type': 'BEV'}

Multiple Variables: Hyundai Kona 258

```

In [11]: # Function to calculate carbon footprint
def calculate_carbon_footprint(energy_consumption, emission_factor):
    """Calculate carbon footprint given energy consumption (kWh) and emission factor
    return energy_consumption * emission_factor

# Example: Add a column with carbon footprint for an assumed energy consumption
energy_consumption = 1500 # Assume each vehicle consumes 1500 kWh/year
emission_factor = 0.5      # Assume emission factor is 0.5 kg CO2 per kWh

data['Carbon Footprint (kg CO2)'] = calculate_carbon_footprint(energy_consumption, emission_factor)

# Lambda function to filter cities with carbon footprint below 400 kg CO2
sustainability_threshold = 400
filtered_cities = data[data['Carbon Footprint (kg CO2)'] < sustainability_threshold]

print("Cities with Carbon Footprint below 400 kg CO2:")
print(filtered_cities)

```

Cities with Carbon Footprint below 400 kg CO2:

[]

```

In [7]: import pandas as pd
ev_data = pd.read_csv("data.csv")
vehicle_makes = pd.Series(ev_data['Make']).unique()
print("Unique Vehicle Makes:")
print(vehicle_makes)
ev_projects_df = ev_data[['Make', 'Model Year', 'Electric Vehicle Type', 'Electric Range']]
print("\nSubset of the Electric Vehicle Data:")

```

```
print(ev_projects_df)
# Accessing specific columns
print("\nList of Vehicle Makes:")
print(ev_data['Make'].head())

# Filtering vehicles with electric range greater than 200 miles
high_range_vehicles = ev_data[ev_data['Electric Range'] > 200]
print("\nVehicles with Electric Range Greater than 200 Miles:")
print(high_range_vehicles[['Make', 'Electric Range']].head())

# Adding a new column to indicate Long-range vehicles
ev_data['Long Range'] = ev_data['Electric Range'] > 150
print("\nDataFrame with Long Range Column:")
print(ev_data[['Make', 'Electric Range', 'Long Range']].head())

# Grouping by Electric Vehicle Type and calculating the average electric range
average_range_by_type = ev_data.groupby('Electric Vehicle Type')['Electric Range']
print("\nAverage Electric Range by Vehicle Type:")
print(average_range_by_type)
```

Unique Vehicle Makes:

0	HYUNDAI
1	JEEP
2	TESLA
3	BMW
4	CHRYSLER
5	FORD
6	TOYOTA
7	AUDI
8	NISSAN
9	KIA
10	CHEVROLET
11	VOLKSWAGEN
12	FIAT
13	MINI
14	SMART
15	RIVIAN
16	VOLVO
17	PORSCHE
18	HONDA
19	MITSUBISHI
20	SUBARU
21	POLESTAR
22	MERCEDES-BENZ
23	CADILLAC
24	JAGUAR
25	LINCOLN
26	GENESIS
27	LUCID
28	LEXUS
29	FISKER
30	MAZDA
31	LAND ROVER
32	THINK
33	AZURE DYNAMICS
34	ALFA ROMEO
35	WHEEGO ELECTRIC CARS
36	BENTLEY

dtype: object

Subset of the Electric Vehicle Data:

	Make	Model	Year	Electric Vehicle Type \
0	HYUNDAI		2020	Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)
1	JEEP		2022	Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)
2	JEEP		2023	Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)
3	TESLA		2018	Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)
4	BMW		2018	Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)
5	TESLA		2020	Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)
6	CHRYSLER		2017	Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)
7	TESLA		2020	Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)
8	TESLA		2018	Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)
9	TESLA		2023	Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)

	Electric Range	Base MSRP
0	258	0
1	25	0
2	25	0
3	215	0
4	97	0
5	266	0

6	33	0
7	291	0
8	215	0
9	0	0

List of Vehicle Makes:

0	HYUNDAI
1	JEEP
2	JEEP
3	TESLA
4	BMW

Name: Make, dtype: object

Vehicles with Electric Range Greater than 200 Miles:

	Make	Electric Range
0	HYUNDAI	258
3	TESLA	215
5	TESLA	266
7	TESLA	291
8	TESLA	215

DataFrame with Long Range Column:

	Make	Electric Range	Long Range
0	HYUNDAI	258	True
1	JEEP	25	False
2	JEEP	25	False
3	TESLA	215	True
4	BMW	97	False

Average Electric Range by Vehicle Type:

Electric Vehicle Type	
Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)	78.608902
Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)	30.655471

Name: Electric Range, dtype: float64

```
In [9]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

# Load the CSV file into a DataFrame
ev_data = pd.read_csv("data.csv")

# Extract the 'Electric Range' column as a NumPy array
electric_range = ev_data['Electric Range'].to_numpy()

# 1. Calculate the sum of the Electric Range
total_range = np.sum(electric_range)
print("Total Electric Range (in miles):", total_range)

# 2. Calculate the mean Electric Range
mean_range = np.mean(electric_range)
print("Mean Electric Range (in miles):", mean_range)

# 3. Calculate the standard deviation of Electric Range
std_range = np.std(electric_range)
print("Standard Deviation of Electric Range:", std_range)

# 4. Reshape the array into a 2D array with 10 rows for further analysis
reshaped_range = electric_range[:50].reshape(10, 5) # Taking the first 50 values
print("\nReshaped Array (10x5):")
print(reshaped_range)
```

Total Electric Range (in miles): 10214393
Mean Electric Range (in miles): 67.87783921000518
Standard Deviation of Electric Range: 96.22968895839267

Reshaped Array (10x5):
[[258 25 25 215 97]
[266 33 291 215 0]
[215 19 25 220 220]
[19 204 84 26 84]
[13 249 38 103 25]
[322 215 19 125 330]
[84 222 239 84 0]
[73 84 259 0 0]
[75 20 150 16 32]
[220 76 33 32 21]]

Code for Handling Missing Values:

```
In [11]: import pandas as pd

# Load the dataset
ev_data = pd.read_csv("data.csv")

# 1. Check for missing values
print("Missing Values Summary:")
print(ev_data.isnull().sum())

# 2. Remove rows with missing values
ev_data_cleaned = ev_data.dropna()
print("\nData after Removing Rows with Missing Values:")
print(ev_data_cleaned.head())

# 3. Impute missing values using the mean for the 'Electric Range' column
ev_data['Electric Range'] = ev_data['Electric Range'].fillna(ev_data['Electric Range'].mean())
print("\nData after Imputing Missing Values in 'Electric Range':")
print(ev_data['Electric Range'].head())

# 4. Forward fill missing values
ev_data_ffill = ev_data.fillna(method='ffill')
print("\nData after Forward Fill:")
print(ev_data_ffill.head())

# 5. Flag missing data by creating an indicator column
ev_data['Range Missing'] = ev_data['Electric Range'].isnull().astype(int)
print("\nData with 'Range Missing' Column:")
print(ev_data[['Electric Range', 'Range Missing']].head())
```

Missing Values Summary:

VIN (1-10)	0
County	3
City	3
State	0
Postal Code	3
Model Year	0
Make	0
Model	0
Electric Vehicle Type	0
Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle (CAFV) Eligibility	0
Electric Range	0
Base MSRP	0
Legislative District	341
DOL Vehicle ID	0
Vehicle Location	7
Electric Utility	3
2020 Census Tract	3
dtype: int64	

Data after Removing Rows with Missing Values:

	VIN (1-10)	County	City	State	Postal Code	Model Year	Make	\
0	KM8K33AGXL	King	Seattle	WA	98103.0	2020	HYUNDAI	
1	1C4RJYB61N	King	Bothell	WA	98011.0	2022	JEEP	
2	1C4RJYD61P	Yakima	Yakima	WA	98908.0	2023	JEEP	
3	5YJ3E1EA7J	King	Kirkland	WA	98034.0	2018	TESLA	
4	WBY7Z8C5XJ	Thurston	Olympia	WA	98501.0	2018	BMW	

	Model	Electric Vehicle Type	\
0	KONA	Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)	
1	GRAND CHEROKEE	Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)	
2	GRAND CHEROKEE	Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)	
3	MODEL 3	Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)	
4	I3	Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)	

	Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle (CAFV) Eligibility	Electric Range	\
0	Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle Eligible	258	
1	Not eligible due to low battery range	25	
2	Not eligible due to low battery range	25	
3	Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle Eligible	215	
4	Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle Eligible	97	

	Base MSRP	Legislative District	DOL Vehicle ID	\
0	0	43.0	249675142	
1	0	1.0	233928502	
2	0	14.0	229675939	
3	0	45.0	104714466	
4	0	22.0	185498386	

	Vehicle Location	\
0	POINT (-122.34301 47.659185)	
1	POINT (-122.20578 47.762405)	
2	POINT (-120.6027202 46.5965625)	
3	POINT (-122.209285 47.71124)	
4	POINT (-122.89692 47.043535)	

	Electric Utility	2020 Census Tract
0	CITY OF SEATTLE - (WA) CITY OF TACOMA - (WA)	5.303300e+10
1	PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC CITY OF TACOMA - (WA)	5.303302e+10
2	PACIFICORP	5.307700e+10

```
3  PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC||CITY OF TACOMA - (WA)      5.303302e+10
4                                PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC  5.306701e+10
```

Data after Imputing Missing Values in 'Electric Range':

```
0    258
1     25
2     25
3    215
4     97
```

Name: Electric Range, dtype: int64

C:\Users\ACER\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_6408\1653729744.py:21: FutureWarning:
DataFrame.fillna with 'method' is deprecated and will raise in a future version.
Use obj.ffill() or obj.bfill() instead.

```
ev_data_ffill = ev_data.fillna(method='ffill')
```


Data after Forward Fill:

	VIN (1-10)	County	City	State	Postal Code	Model Year	Make	\
0	KM8K33AGXL	King	Seattle	WA	98103.0	2020	HYUNDAI	
1	1C4RJYB61N	King	Bothell	WA	98011.0	2022	JEEP	
2	1C4RJYD61P	Yakima	Yakima	WA	98908.0	2023	JEEP	
3	5YJ3E1EA7J	King	Kirkland	WA	98034.0	2018	TESLA	
4	WBY7Z8C5XJ	Thurston	Olympia	WA	98501.0	2018	BMW	

	Model	Electric Vehicle Type	\
0	KONA	Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)	
1	GRAND CHEROKEE	Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)	
2	GRAND CHEROKEE	Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)	
3	MODEL 3	Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)	
4	I3	Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)	

	Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle (CAFV) Eligibility	Electric Range	\
0	Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle Eligible	258	
1	Not eligible due to low battery range	25	
2	Not eligible due to low battery range	25	
3	Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle Eligible	215	
4	Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle Eligible	97	

	Base MSRP	Legislative District	DOL Vehicle ID	\
0	0	43.0	249675142	
1	0	1.0	233928502	
2	0	14.0	229675939	
3	0	45.0	104714466	
4	0	22.0	185498386	

	Vehicle Location	\
0	POINT (-122.34301 47.659185)	
1	POINT (-122.20578 47.762405)	
2	POINT (-120.6027202 46.5965625)	
3	POINT (-122.209285 47.71124)	
4	POINT (-122.89692 47.043535)	

	Electric Utility	2020 Census Tract
0	CITY OF SEATTLE - (WA) CITY OF TACOMA - (WA)	5.303300e+10
1	PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC CITY OF TACOMA - (WA)	5.303302e+10
2	PACIFICORP	5.307700e+10
3	PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC CITY OF TACOMA - (WA)	5.303302e+10
4	PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC	5.306701e+10

Data with 'Range Missing' Column:

	Electric Range	Range Missing
0	258	0
1	25	0
2	25	0
3	215	0
4	97	0

Code for Data Preprocessing:

```
In [13]: from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler, StandardScaler
import pandas as pd

# 1. Normalization using Min-Max Scaling for 'Electric Range' and 'Base MSRP'
scaler = MinMaxScaler()
```

```
ev_data[['Electric Range', 'Base MSRP']] = scaler.fit_transform(ev_data[['Electric Range', 'Base MSRP']])
print("\nNormalized Data:")
print(ev_data[['Electric Range', 'Base MSRP']].head())

# 2. Encoding categorical variables using one-hot encoding for 'Electric Vehicle Type'
ev_data_encoded = pd.get_dummies(ev_data, columns=['Electric Vehicle Type'])
print("\nData with One-Hot Encoding:")
print(ev_data_encoded.head())

# 3. Feature Engineering: Creating a new column 'Long Range'
ev_data['Long Range'] = ev_data['Electric Range'] > 0.75 # Assuming normalized
print("\nData with 'Long Range' Feature:")
print(ev_data[['Electric Range', 'Long Range']].head())
```

Normalized Data:

	Electric Range	Base MSRP
0	0.765579	0.0
1	0.074184	0.0
2	0.074184	0.0
3	0.637982	0.0
4	0.287834	0.0

Data with One-Hot Encoding:

	VIN (1-10)	County	City	State	Postal Code	Model Year	Make	\
0	KM8K33AGXL	King	Seattle	WA	98103.0	2020	HYUNDAI	
1	1C4RJYB61N	King	Bothell	WA	98011.0	2022	JEEP	
2	1C4RJYD61P	Yakima	Yakima	WA	98908.0	2023	JEEP	
3	5YJ3E1EA7J	King	Kirkland	WA	98034.0	2018	TESLA	
4	WBY7Z8C5XJ	Thurston	Olympia	WA	98501.0	2018	BMW	

	Model	Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle (CAFV) Eligibility	\
0	KONA	Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle Eligible	
1	GRAND CHEROKEE	Not eligible due to low battery range	
2	GRAND CHEROKEE	Not eligible due to low battery range	
3	MODEL 3	Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle Eligible	
4	I3	Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle Eligible	

	Electric Range	Base MSRP	Legislative District	DOL Vehicle ID	\
0	0.765579	0.0	43.0	249675142	
1	0.074184	0.0	1.0	233928502	
2	0.074184	0.0	14.0	229675939	
3	0.637982	0.0	45.0	104714466	
4	0.287834	0.0	22.0	185498386	

	Vehicle Location	\
0	POINT (-122.34301 47.659185)	
1	POINT (-122.20578 47.762405)	
2	POINT (-120.6027202 46.5965625)	
3	POINT (-122.209285 47.71124)	
4	POINT (-122.89692 47.043535)	

	Electric Utility	2020 Census Tract	\
0	CITY OF SEATTLE - (WA) CITY OF TACOMA - (WA)	5.303300e+10	
1	PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC CITY OF TACOMA - (WA)	5.303302e+10	
2	PACIFICORP	5.307700e+10	
3	PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC CITY OF TACOMA - (WA)	5.303302e+10	
4	PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC	5.306701e+10	

	Range Missing	Electric Vehicle Type_Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)	\
0	0	True	
1	0	False	
2	0	False	
3	0	True	
4	0	False	

	Electric Vehicle Type_Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)	\
0	False	
1	True	
2	True	
3	False	
4	True	

Data with 'Long Range' Feature:

	Electric Range	Long Range
--	----------------	------------

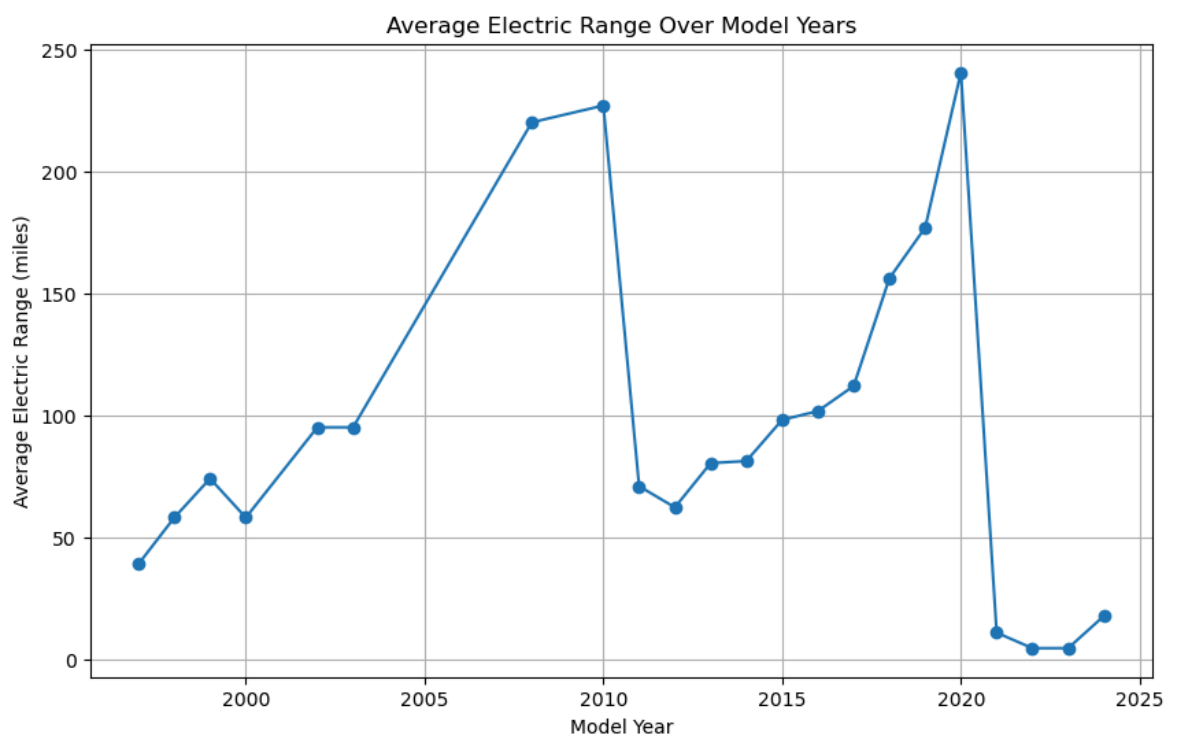
0	0.765579	True
1	0.074184	False
2	0.074184	False
3	0.637982	False
4	0.287834	False

```
In [15]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Load the data
ev_data = pd.read_csv("data.csv")

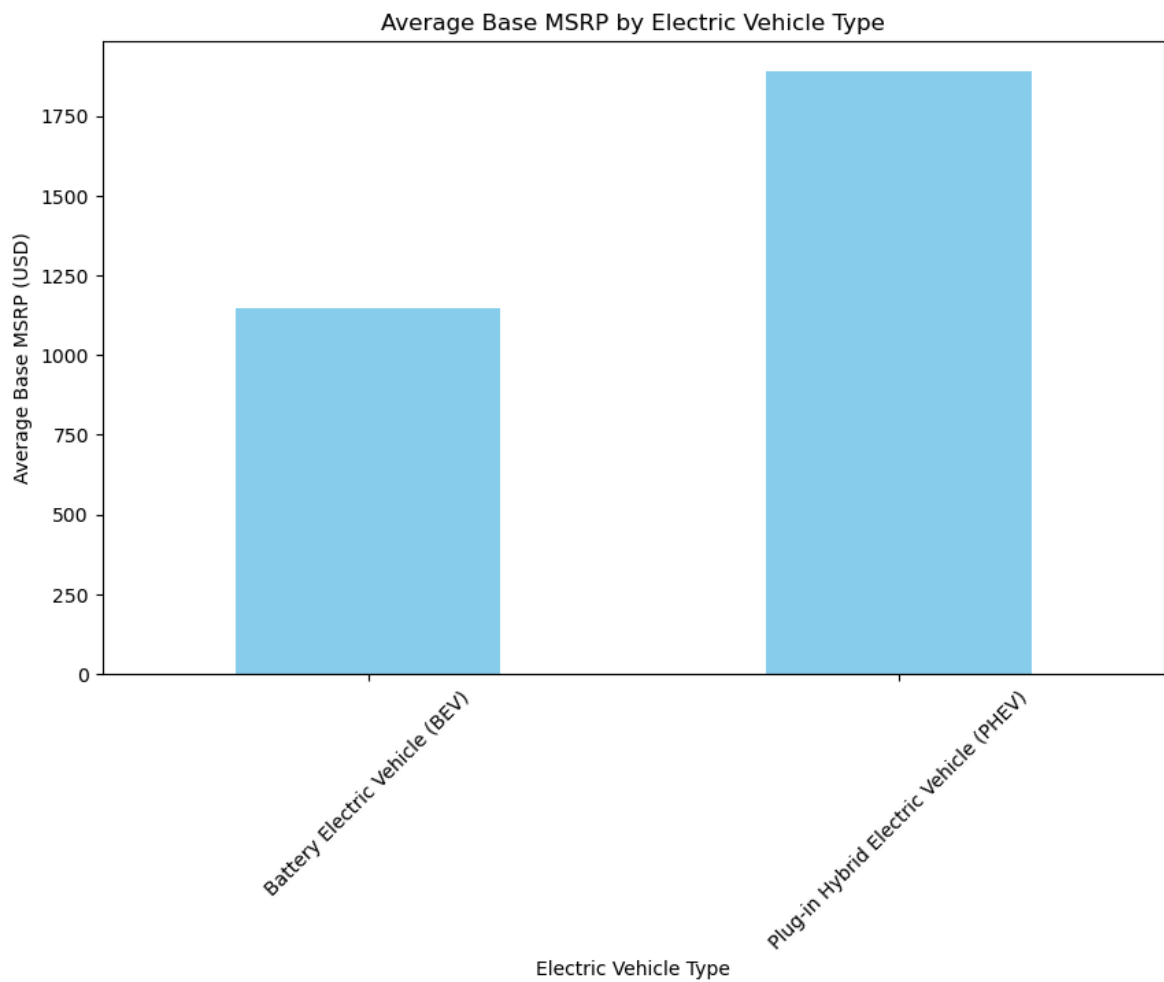
# Group data by Model Year and calculate the average Electric Range for each year
avg_range_per_year = ev_data.groupby('Model Year')['Electric Range'].mean()

# Plotting the Line graph
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.plot(avg_range_per_year.index, avg_range_per_year.values, marker='o', linestyle='solid')
plt.title("Average Electric Range Over Model Years")
plt.xlabel("Model Year")
plt.ylabel("Average Electric Range (miles)")
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



```
In [17]: # Group by Electric Vehicle Type and calculate the average Base MSRP
avg_msrp_per_type = ev_data.groupby('Electric Vehicle Type')['Base MSRP'].mean()

# Plotting the bar chart
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
avg_msrp_per_type.plot(kind='bar', color='skyblue')
plt.title("Average Base MSRP by Electric Vehicle Type")
plt.xlabel("Electric Vehicle Type")
plt.ylabel("Average Base MSRP (USD)")
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```

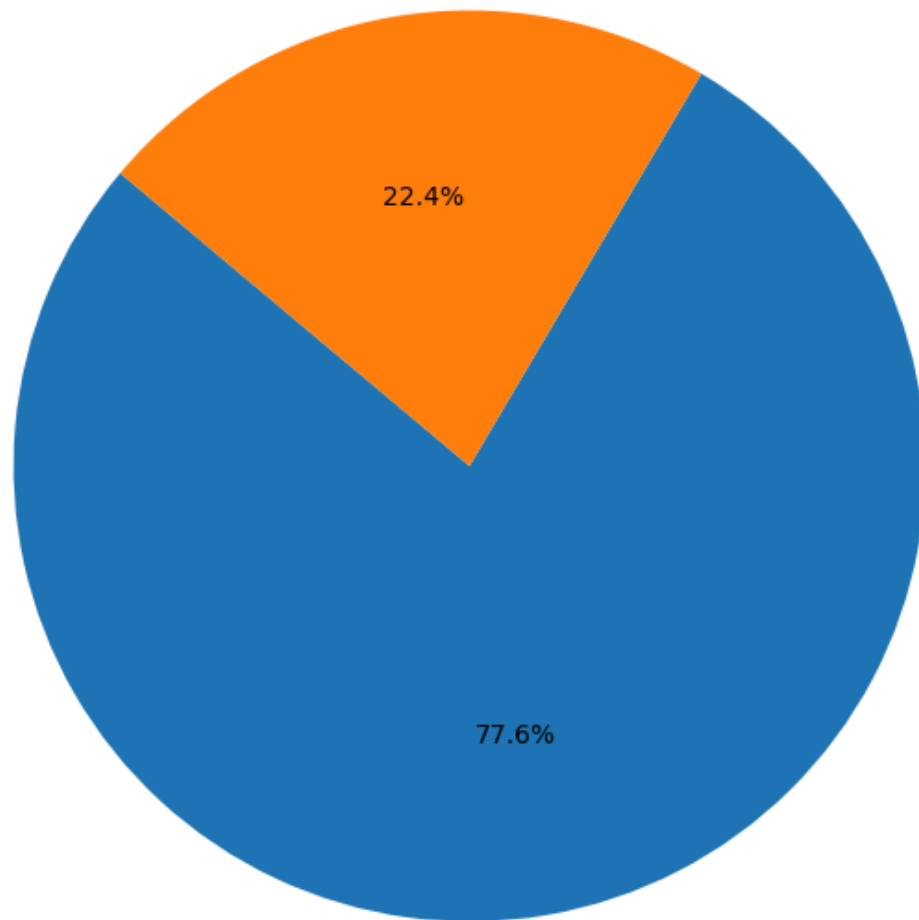


```
In [19]: # Count the number of vehicles by type
vehicle_type_counts = ev_data['Electric Vehicle Type'].value_counts()

# Plotting the pie chart
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
vehicle_type_counts.plot(kind='pie', autopct='%1.1f%', startangle=140)
plt.title("Share of Electric Vehicle Types")
plt.ylabel("") # Remove the default y-axis label
plt.show()
```

Share of Electric Vehicle Types

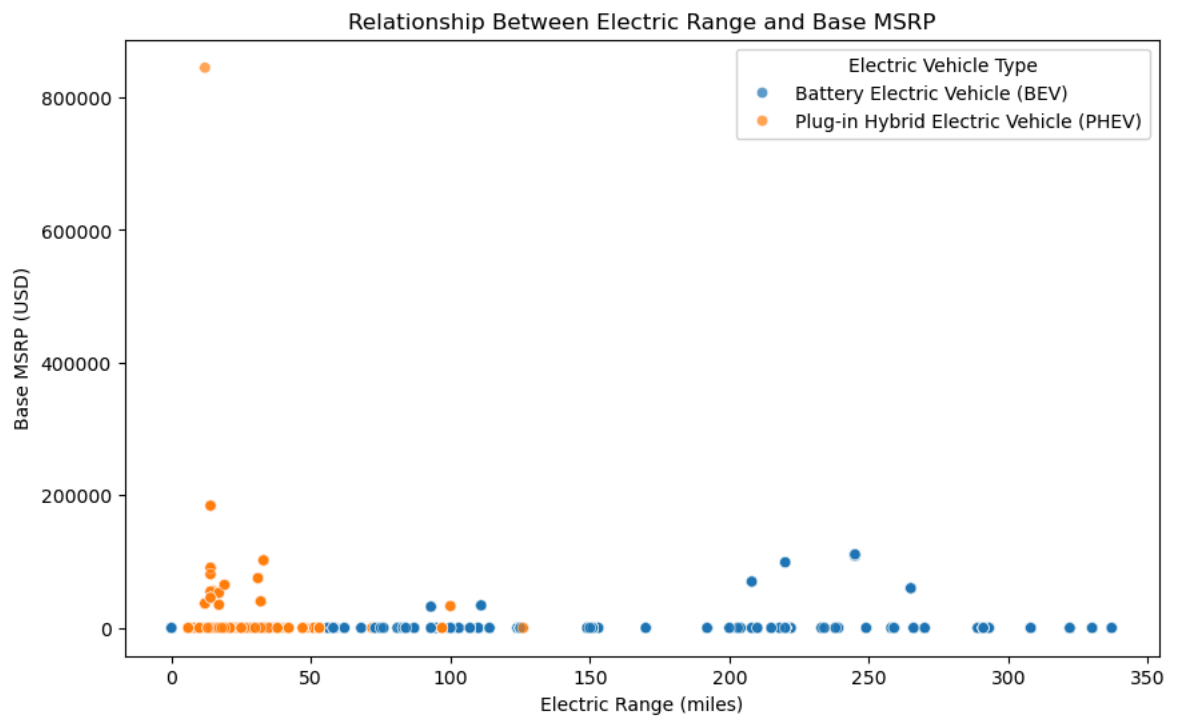
Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)



Battery Electric Vehicle (BEV)

```
In [21]: import seaborn as sns

# Scatter plot using Seaborn
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.scatterplot(data=ev_data, x='Electric Range', y='Base MSRP', hue='Electric V
plt.title("Relationship Between Electric Range and Base MSRP")
plt.xlabel("Electric Range (miles)")
plt.ylabel("Base MSRP (USD)")
plt.legend(title='Electric Vehicle Type')
plt.show()
```

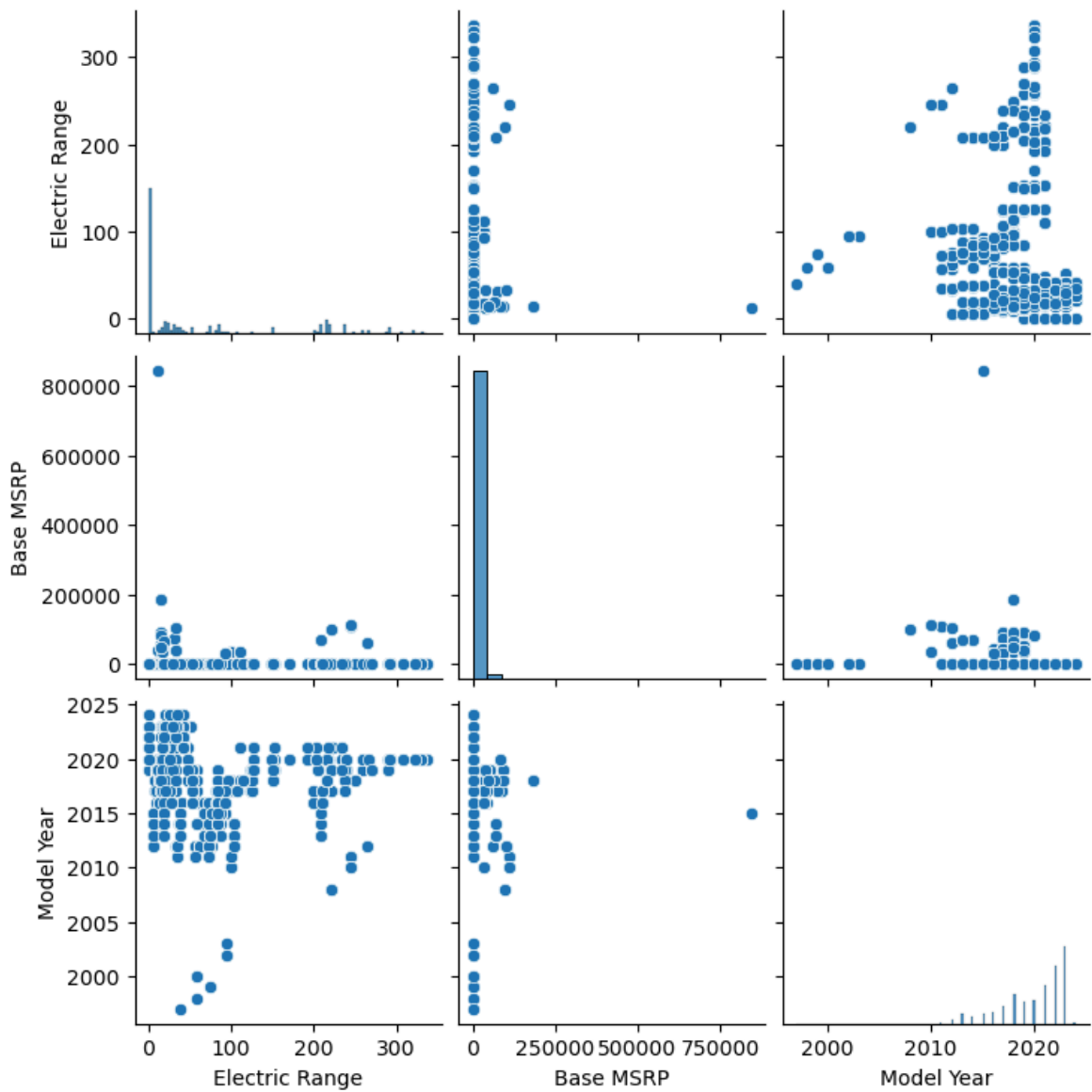


```
In [30]: import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Load the data
ev_data = pd.read_csv("data.csv")

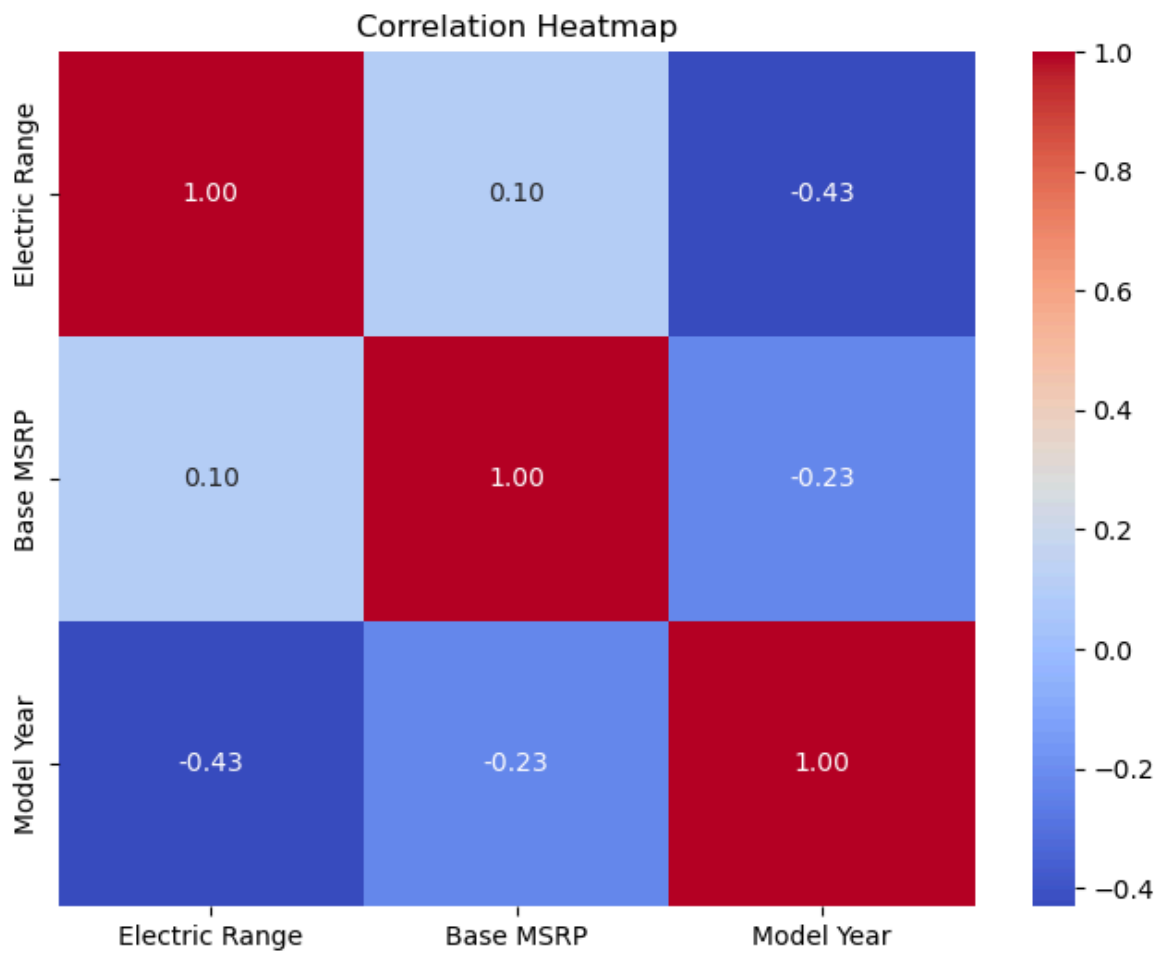
# Pair plot for Electric Range, Base MSRP, and Model Year
sns.pairplot(ev_data[['Electric Range', 'Base MSRP', 'Model Year']].dropna())
plt.suptitle("Pair Plot of Key Variables", y=1.02)
plt.show()
```

Pair Plot of Key Variables

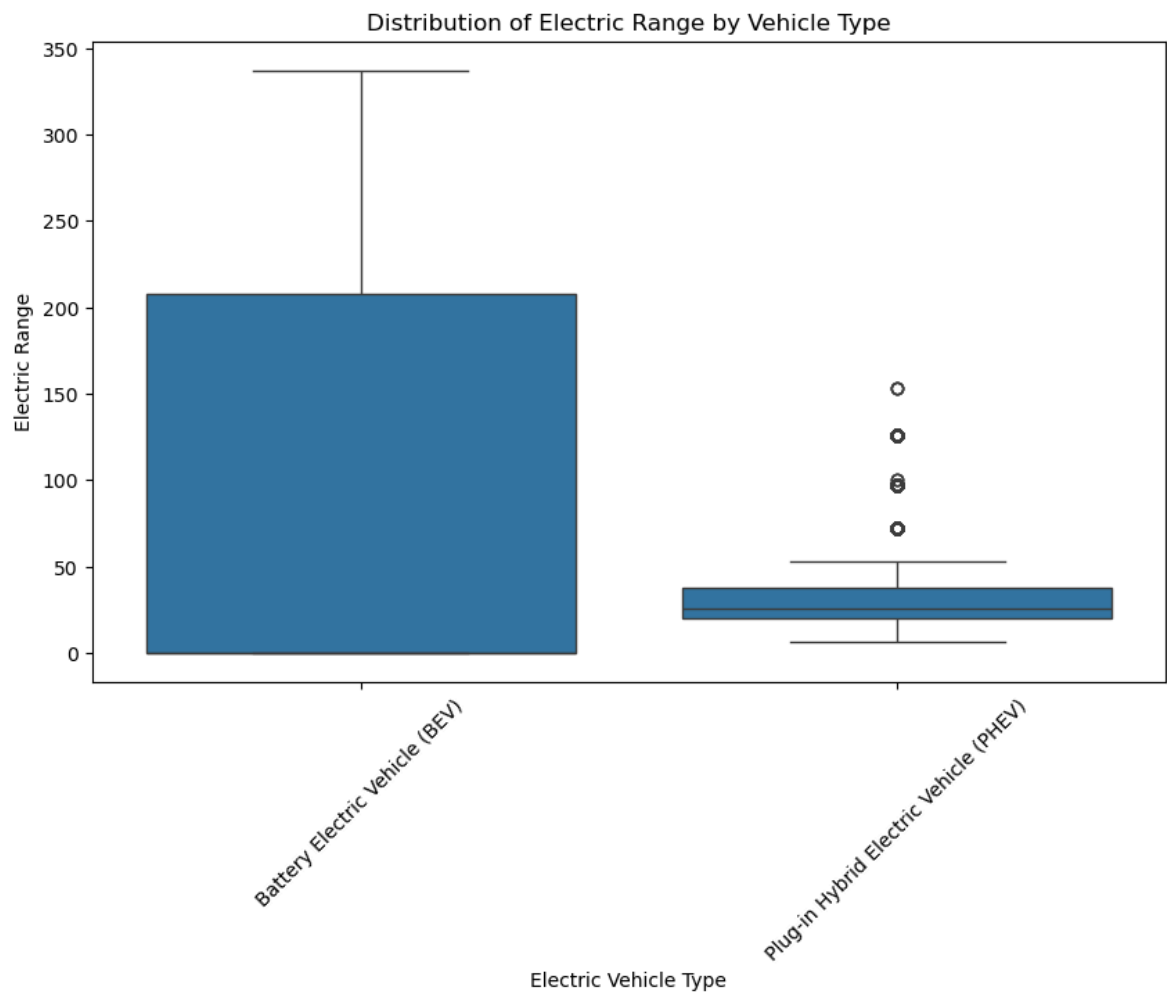


```
In [32]: corr_matrix = ev_data[['Electric Range', 'Base MSRP', 'Model Year']].corr()

# Plotting the heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.heatmap(corr_matrix, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', fmt='.2f')
plt.title("Correlation Heatmap")
plt.show()
```

```
In [34]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.boxplot(data=ev_data, x='Electric Vehicle Type', y='Electric Range')
plt.title("Distribution of Electric Range by Vehicle Type")
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```



In []: