Data Analysis

José-Clemente Hernández-Hernández

Homework 1

September 24, 2020

1. Import the 2018 Storm Events data and determine on which months have the most tornadoes.

Libraries to use in this homework:

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
   ...: import pandas as pd
   ...: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

Importing data:

```
In [2]: df = pd.read_csv("StormEvents_2018.csv")
```

Which months have the most tornadoes:

```
In [3]: df[df["Event_Type"] == "Tornado"]["Month"].value_counts()
```

Out [1]:

May	184	September	121	December	68
June	159	November	108	March	66
April	150	July	97	February	55
October	134	August	90	January	16

The months that have the most tornados are May, June, April, and October.

2. Using the same data set, which is the third most frequent event type?

```
In [4]: df["Event_Type"].value_counts()
```

Out [2]:

Thunderstorm Wind	14585
Hail	7861
Flood	4715
Winter Weather	4478
Flash Flood	4358
Winter Storm	3375

The third most frequent event type is “Flood”.

3. Import the file named "hw1.csv".

Importing:

```
In [5]: df2 = pd.read_csv("hw1.csv")
```

3.1 Identify the data types on each column:

```
In [6]: df2.dtypes
```

Out [3]:

```
Unnamed: 0     object      palmitoleic    object      linolenic      object
region          int64      "stearic"      object      arachidic      object
area            int64      oleic          object      eicosenoic     object
palmitic        int64      linoleic       object          dtype: object
```

3.2 Plot the values of columns 5 through 11, each column individually, beginning from the second row.

First, get a new `DataFrame` with the columns and rows:

```
In [7]: new_df = df2.iloc[1:, 4:11]
```

Second, the values of the attributes are not integers, so for this, the values will be change from string to int:

```
In [8]: for column in new_df.columns:

   ...:      for value in range(len(new_df)):

   ...:            new_df[column].iloc[value] = new_df[column].iloc[value]
           .replace('\"', "")
```

```
In [9]: new_df["stearic"] = new_df['\"stearic\"'].values

   ...: new_df = new_df.drop('\"stearic\"', axis = 1)

   ...: new_df = new_df.astype(int)

   ...:  new_df = new_df.reindex(columns = ["palmitoleic", "stearic", "oleic",
           "linoleic", "linolenic", "arachidic", "eicosenoic"])
```

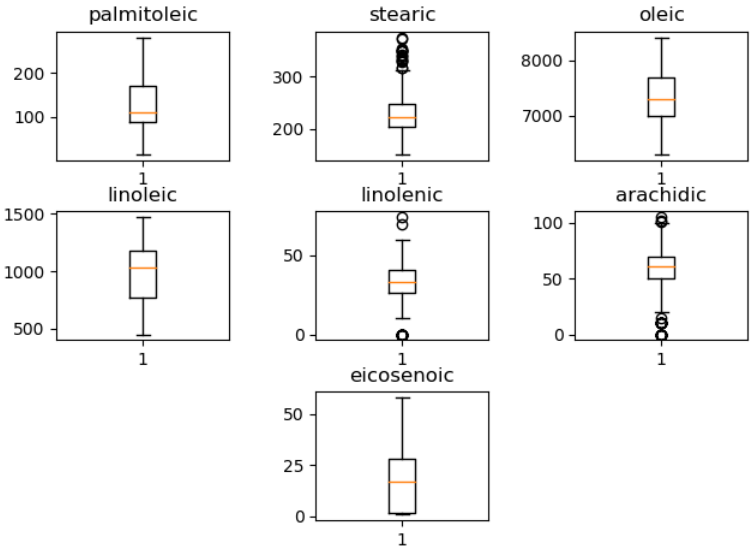
In the input 9 the “Stearic” column the values were changed to another column with the name well written.

Finally, the plotting of the values:

```
In [10]: fig, axs = plt.subplots(3, 3)
    ...: axs[0, 0].boxplot(new_df[new_df.columns[0]])
    ...: axs[0, 0].set_title(new_df.columns[0])
    ...: axs[0, 1].boxplot(new_df[new_df.columns[1]])
    ...: axs[0, 1].set_title(new_df.columns[1])
    ...: axs[0, 2].boxplot(new_df[new_df.columns[2]])
    ...: axs[0, 2].set_title(new_df.columns[2])
```

```
...: axs[1, 0].boxplot(new_df[new_df.columns[3]])
...: axs[1, 0].set_title(new_df.columns[3])
...: axs[1, 1].boxplot(new_df[new_df.columns[4]])
...: axs[1, 1].set_title(new_df.columns[4])
...: axs[1, 2].boxplot(new_df[new_df.columns[5]])
...: axs[1, 2].set_title(new_df.columns[5])
...: axs[2, 1].boxplot(new_df[new_df.columns[6]])
...: axs[2, 1].set_title(new_df.columns[6])
...: fig.delaxes(axs[2, 0])
...: fig.delaxes(axs[2, 2])
...:   fig.subplots_adjust(left=0.08,   right=0.98,   bottom=0.05,   top=0.9,
hspace=0.4, wspace=0.5)
```

Out [4]:



3.3 Plot the values of columns 11 and 5 together. The plot should look like this:

```
In [11]: plt.scatter(new_df["eicosenoic"], new_df["palmitoleic"])
...: plt.xlabel("eicosenoic")
...: plt.ylabel("palmitoleic")
...: plt.show()
```

Out [5]: