

```
In [ ]: # Project 3  
      ## SDS348 Spring 2021
```

```
In [ ]: ### Hannah LeBlanc (hkl362)
```

```
In [66]: import pandas as pd  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
import numpy as np  
#import packages
```

```
In [24]: studentp = pd.read_csv("student.csv", index_col = 0) #import the Student Preferences dataset  
print(studentp) #show first few rows of dataset
```

	race/ethnicity	parental_level_of_education	lunch	\
gender				
female	group B	bachelor's degree	standard	
female	group C	some college	standard	
female	group B	master's degree	standard	
male	group A	associate's degree	free/reduced	
male	group C	some college	standard	
female	group B	associate's degree	standard	
female	group B	some college	standard	
male	group B	some college	free/reduced	
male	group D	high school	free/reduced	
female	group B	high school	free/reduced	
male	group C	associate's degree	standard	
male	group D	associate's degree	standard	
female	group B	high school	standard	
male	group A	some college	standard	
female	group A	master's degree	standard	
female	group C	some high school	standard	
male	group C	high school	standard	
female	group B	some high school	free/reduced	
male	group C	master's degree	free/reduced	
female	group C	associate's degree	free/reduced	
male	group D	high school	standard	
female	group B	some college	free/reduced	
male	group D	some college	standard	
female	group C	some high school	standard	
male	group D	bachelor's degree	free/reduced	
male	group A	master's degree	free/reduced	
male	group B	some college	standard	
female	group C	bachelor's degree	standard	
male	group C	high school	standard	
female	group D	master's degree	standard	
...	...	...	...	
female	group D	bachelor's degree	standard	
male	group C	some high school	standard	
female	group A	high school	free/reduced	
female	group D	some college	free/reduced	
female	group A	some college	standard	
female	group C	some college	standard	
male	group B	some college	free/reduced	
male	group C	associate's degree	standard	
male	group D	high school	standard	
female	group C	associate's degree	standard	
female	group B	high school	free/reduced	
male	group D	some high school	standard	
male	group B	some high school	standard	
female	group A	some college	standard	
female	group C	some high school	standard	
male	group A	high school	standard	
female	group C	associate's degree	standard	
male	group E	some high school	standard	
female	group A	some high school	free/reduced	
female	group D	some college	free/reduced	
male	group E	high school	free/reduced	
female	group B	some high school	standard	
female	group D	associate's degree	free/reduced	
female	group D	bachelor's degree	free/reduced	

male	group A	high school	standard
female	group E	master's degree	standard
male	group C	high school	free/reduced
female	group C	high school	free/reduced
female	group D	some college	standard
female	group D	some college	free/reduced

	test_preparation course	math_score	reading_score	writing_score
e				
gender				
female	none	72	72	7
4				
female	completed	69	90	8
8				
female	none	90	95	9
3				
male	none	47	57	4
4				
male	none	76	78	7
5				
female	none	71	83	7
8				
female	completed	88	95	9
2				
male	none	40	43	3
9				
male	completed	64	64	6
7				
female	none	38	60	5
0				
male	none	58	54	5
2				
male	none	40	52	4
3				
female	none	65	81	7
3				
male	completed	78	72	7
0				
female	none	50	53	5
8				
female	none	69	75	7
8				
male	none	88	89	8
6				
female	none	18	32	2
8				
male	completed	46	42	4
6				
female	none	54	58	6
1				
male	none	66	69	6
3				
female	completed	65	75	7
0				
male	none	44	54	5
3				
female	none	69	73	7

3				
male	completed	74	71	8
0				
male	none	73	74	7
2				
male	none	69	54	5
5				
female	none	67	69	7
5				
male	none	70	70	6
5				
female	none	62	70	7
5				
...	...	...	...	
...				
female	none	89	100	10
0				
male	completed	78	72	6
9				
female	completed	53	50	6
0				
female	none	49	65	6
1				
female	none	54	63	6
7				
female	completed	64	82	7
7				
male	completed	60	62	6
0				
male	none	62	65	5
8				
male	completed	55	41	4
8				
female	none	91	95	9
4				
female	none	8	24	2
3				
male	none	81	78	7
8				
male	completed	79	85	8
6				
female	completed	78	87	9
1				
female	none	74	75	8
2				
male	none	57	51	5
4				
female	none	40	59	5
1				
male	completed	81	75	7
6				
female	none	44	45	4
5				
female	completed	67	86	8
3				
male	completed	86	81	7
5				

female	completed	65	82	7
8				
female	none	55	76	7
6				
female	none	62	72	7
4				
male	none	63	63	6
2				
female	completed	88	99	9
5				
male	none	62	55	5
5				
female	completed	59	71	6
5				
female	completed	68	78	7
7				
female	none	77	86	8
6				

[1000 rows x 7 columns]

In [27]: `studentp.info()` *#show information about dataset 'studentp'*

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Index: 1000 entries, female to female
Data columns (total 7 columns):
race/ethnicity      1000 non-null object
parental_level_of_education  1000 non-null object
lunch               1000 non-null object
test_preparation_course  1000 non-null object
math_score          1000 non-null int64
reading_score       1000 non-null int64
writing_score       1000 non-null int64
dtypes: int64(3), object(4)
memory usage: 62.5+ KB
```

In [ ]: This dataset **is** known **as** Student Performances, which I renamed '**student p**' **for** ease of carrying out data analysis. The dataset has 8 variables **all** together (the information above says 7, but it neglects the column known **as** '**gender**'). The categorical variables included **in** this dataset are **as** follows: gender, race/ethnicity, parental level of education, lunch **and** test preparation course (whether completed **or not**). Numerical variables included math scores, reading scores, **and** writing scores. There were 1000 observations recorded per variable **in** the dataset.

```
In [30]: studentp.describe() #gives statistics for numeric variables in dataset studentp
```

Out[30]:

	math_score	reading_score	writing_score
count	1000.00000	1000.000000	1000.000000
mean	66.08900	69.169000	68.054000
std	15.16308	14.600192	15.195657
min	0.00000	17.000000	10.000000
25%	57.00000	59.000000	57.750000
50%	66.00000	70.000000	69.000000
75%	77.00000	79.000000	79.000000
max	100.00000	100.000000	100.000000

In [ ]: The summary statistic table above includes only the statistics **for** the numeric variables **in** the dataset. All three numeric variables have counts of 1000 **for** the 1000 individuals who were observed across the variables. The summary table, among many things, tells us the minimum **and** maximum values **for** each numerical variable, allowing **for** a calculation of **range for** each variable. The **range** of math scores was 100, the **range** of reading scores was 83 **and** the **range** of writing scores was 90. The summary statistic table gave a value **for** mean, which represents the average **or** middle of the data **if** it **is** normally distributed. The mean of math scores was 66.09, the mean of reading scores was 69.17 **and** the mean of writing scores was 68.05.

```
In [31]: plt.scatter(studentp.reading_score, studentp.writing_score)
plt.title("Writing Score by Reading Score")
plt.xlabel("Reading Score")
plt.ylabel("Writing Score")
plt.show()
#create a scatterplot to display the relationship between reading scores
and writing scores
```



In [ ]: Anytime I am looking to improve my writing scores, the suggestion I receive the most **is** that I need to pick up some books **and** get reading. It was **for** this reason that I decided to explore the relationship between the numerical variables known **as** reading scores **and** writing scores. I expected to see a positive correlation, the higher the reading score the higher the writing score I expected to see. The graph shown above does **in** fact show the positive correlation I expected to see based on my knowledge of the relationship between reading more books **and** being a stronger writer.

In [ ]: The statistics that were **not** included **in** the summary statistics table above were the categorical variables. In order to interpret categorical variables, we use counts. The following shows the counts **for** two of the categorical variables **in** the dataset, race/ethnicity **and** parental level of education.

```
In [32]: studentp['race/ethnicity'].value_counts() #describe categorical variable
'race/ethnicity'
```

```
Out[32]: group C      319
group D      262
group B      190
group E      140
group A       89
Name: race/ethnicity, dtype: int64
```



In [ ]: The counts above show that the largest number of individuals included in the dataset, 319, belong in the group C race/ethnicity category, while the smallest number of individuals, 89, are counted in the race/ethnicity group A. Group D encompassed 262 individuals, group B had 190 and group E included 140.

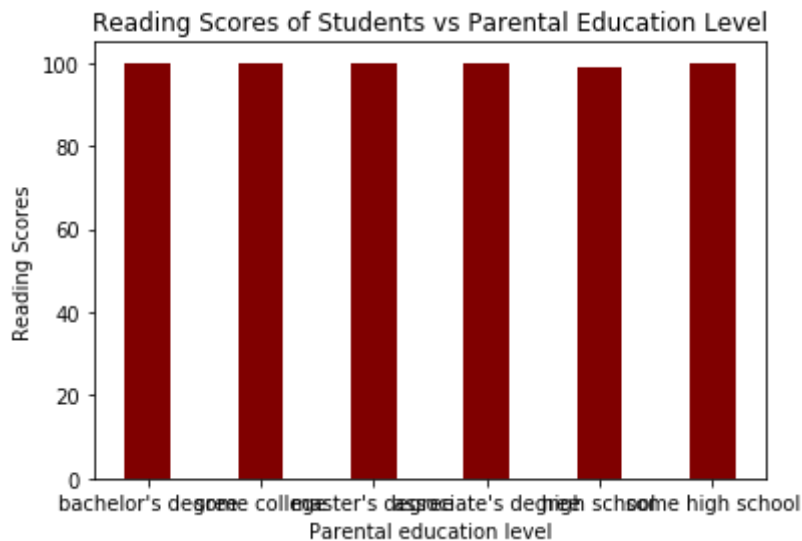
In [33]: studentp['parental\_level\_of\_education'].value\_counts() *#describe categorical variable 'parental level of education'*

```
Out[33]: some college          226
associate's degree          222
high school                 196
some high school            179
bachelor's degree           118
master's degree              59
Name: parental_level_of_education, dtype: int64
```

In [ ]: The counts above give the level of education for parents of the students involved in the dataset. The group with the greatest parent count was the 'some college' group, which encompassed 226 parents. The smallest group, with 59 people, represented the parents with a master's degree. Parents with an associate's degree numbered 222, the high school education group has 196 parents, the some high school group included 179 parents, and the parents with a bachelor's degree encompassed 118 parents.

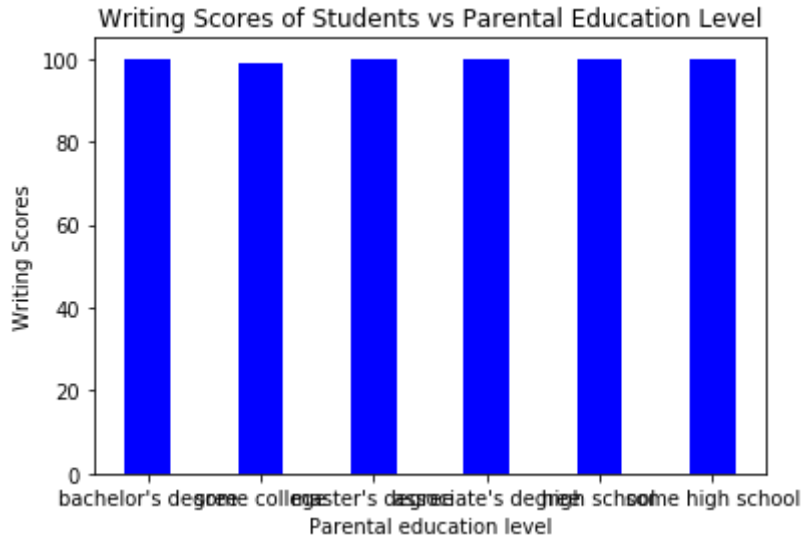
```
In [75]: plt.bar(studentp.parental_level_of_education, studentp.reading_score, color='maroon',
               width = 0.4)

plt.xlabel("Parental education level")
plt.ylabel("Reading Scores")
plt.title("Reading Scores of Students vs Parental Education Level")
plt.show()
#create bar plot of the relationship between reading scores and parental education level
```



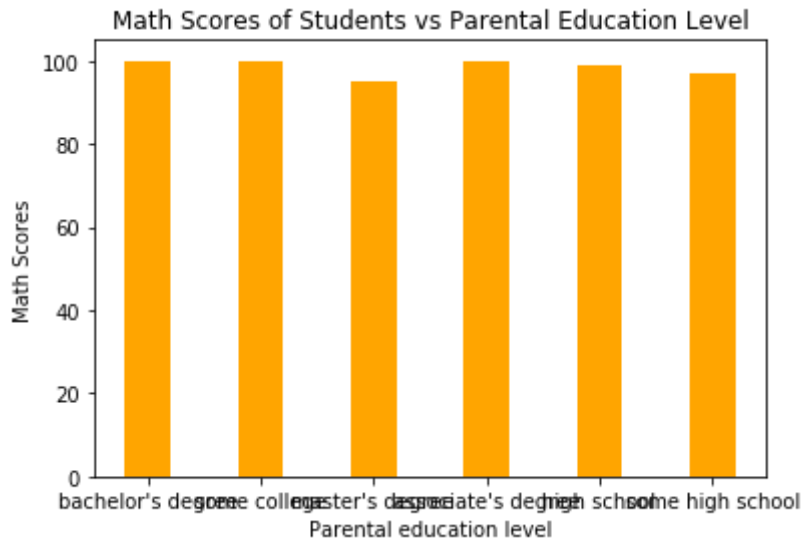
```
In [78]: plt.bar(studentp.parental_level_of_education, studentp.writing_score, color = 'blue',
               width = 0.4)

plt.xlabel("Parental education level")
plt.ylabel("Writing Scores")
plt.title("Writing Scores of Students vs Parental Education Level")
plt.show()
#create bar plot of the relationship between writing scores and parental
education level
```



```
In [77]: plt.bar(studentp.parental_level_of_education, studentp.math_score, color = 'orange',
               width = 0.4)

plt.xlabel("Parental education level")
plt.ylabel("Math Scores")
plt.title("Math Scores of Students vs Parental Education Level")
plt.show()
#create bar plot of the relationship between reading scores and parental
education level
```



In [ ]: The three bar plots I included represent the categorical variable, parental education level, **in** comparison to the scores of students on the three subjects taken into consideration during this study. I thought perhaps there may be an obvious difference **in** the scores that could be seen on the bar plots, however, that was **not** the case. Further research should be conducted **in** order to determine **if** there are significant differences **in** scores amongst students **with** parents of different educational backgrounds.