Step 1: Libraries Import

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
# Graphs notebook mein show
%matplotlib inline

# Plot style
sns.set(style='whitegrid')
```

Step 2: Dataset Load

```
df = pd.read_csv('/content/enhanced_student_habits_performance_dataset.csv')
```

Step 3: Dataset Size or Column Names check

```
df.shape
```

```
(80000, 31)
```

```
df.columns
```

```
Index(['student_id', 'age', 'gender', 'major', 'study_hours_per_day',
       'social_media_hours', 'netflix_hours', 'part_time_job',
       'attendance_percentage', 'sleep_hours', 'diet_quality',
       'exercise_frequency', 'parental_education_level', 'internet_quality',
       'mental_health_rating', 'extracurricular_participation', 'previous_gpa',
       'semester', 'stress_level', 'dropout_risk', 'social_activity',
       'screen_time', 'study_environment', 'access_to_tutoring',
       'family_income_range', 'parental_support_level', 'motivation_level',
       'exam_anxiety_score', 'learning_style', 'time_management_score',
       'exam_score'],
      dtype='object')
```

Step 4: Data Type Check

```
df.dtypes
```

	0
student_id	int64
age	int64
gender	category
major	category
study_hours_per_day	float64
social_media_hours	float64
netflix_hours	float64
part_time_job	category
attendance_percentage	float64
sleep_hours	float64
diet_quality	float64
exercise_frequency	int64
parental_education_level	category
internet_quality	category
mental_health_rating	float64
extracurricular_participation	category
previous_gpa	float64
semester	int64
stress_level	float64
dropout_risk	category
social_activity	int64
screen_time	float64
study_environment	category
access_to_tutoring	category
family_income_range	category
parental_support_level	int64
motivation_level	int64
exam_anxiety_score	int64
learning_style	category

time_management_score	float64
exam_score	int64

dtype: object

```
# Convert categorical columns to 'category' type
df['gender'] = df['gender'].astype('category')
df['major'] = df['major'].astype('category')
df['part_time_job'] = df['part_time_job'].astype('category')
df['parental_education_level'] = df['parental_education_level'].astype('category')
df['internet_quality'] = df['internet_quality'].astype('category')
df['extracurricular_participation'] = df['extracurricular_participation'].astype('category')
df['dropout_risk'] = df['dropout_risk'].astype('category')
df['study_environment'] = df['study_environment'].astype('category')
df['access_to_tutoring'] = df['access_to_tutoring'].astype('category')
df['family_income_range'] = df['family_income_range'].astype('category')
df['learning_style'] = df['learning_style'].astype('category')

# Convert 'diet_quality' to float64
df['diet_quality'] = pd.to_numeric(df['diet_quality'], errors='coerce')
```

Step 5: View the First 5 Rows

```
df.head()
```

	student_id	age	gender	major	study_hours_per_day	social_media_hours	netflix_hours	part_time_job	attendance_percentage	sleep_hours	...	scr
0	100000	26	Male	Computer Science	7.645367	3.0	0.1	Yes	70.3	6.2	...	
1	100001	28	Male	Arts	5.700000	0.5	0.4	No	88.4	7.2	...	
2	100002	17	Male	Arts	2.400000	4.2	0.7	No	82.1	9.2	...	
3	100003	27	Other	Psychology	3.400000	4.6	2.3	Yes	79.3	4.2	...	
4	100004	25	Female	Business	4.700000	0.8	2.7	Yes	62.9	6.5	...	

5 rows × 31 columns

Step 6: Check for Missing Values

```
df.isnull().sum()
```

	0
student_id	0
age	0
gender	0
major	0
study_hours_per_day	0
social_media_hours	0
netflix_hours	0
part_time_job	0
attendance_percentage	0
sleep_hours	0
exercise_frequency	0
parental_education_level	0
internet_quality	0
mental_health_rating	0
extracurricular_participation	0
previous_gpa	0
semester	0
stress_level	0
dropout_risk	0
social_activity	0
screen_time	0
study_environment	0
access_to_tutoring	0
family_income_range	0
parental_support_level	0
motivation_level	0
exam_anxiety_score	0
learning_style	0
time_management_score	0

exam_score	0

dtype: int64

```
df.drop(columns=['diet_quality'], inplace=True)
```

Step 7: Statistical Summary of Numerical Columns

```
df.describe()
```

	student_id	age	study_hours_per_day	social_media_hours	netflix_hours	attendance_percentage	sleep_hours	exercise_frequency	mental
count	80000.000000	80000.000000	80000.000000	80000.000000	80000.000000	80000.000000	80000.000000	80000.000000	
mean	139999.500000	22.004288	4.174388	2.501366	1.997754	69.967884	7.017417	3.516587	
std	23094.155105	3.745570	2.004135	1.445441	1.155992	17.333015	1.467377	2.291575	
min	100000.000000	16.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	40.000000	4.000000	0.000000	
25%	119999.750000	19.000000	2.800000	1.200000	1.000000	55.000000	6.000000	2.000000	
50%	139999.500000	22.000000	4.125624	2.500000	2.000000	69.900000	7.000000	4.000000	
75%	159999.250000	25.000000	5.500000	3.800000	3.000000	84.900000	8.000000	6.000000	
max	179999.000000	28.000000	12.000000	5.000000	4.000000	100.000000	12.000000	7.000000	

Step 8: List of Numerical and Categorical Columns

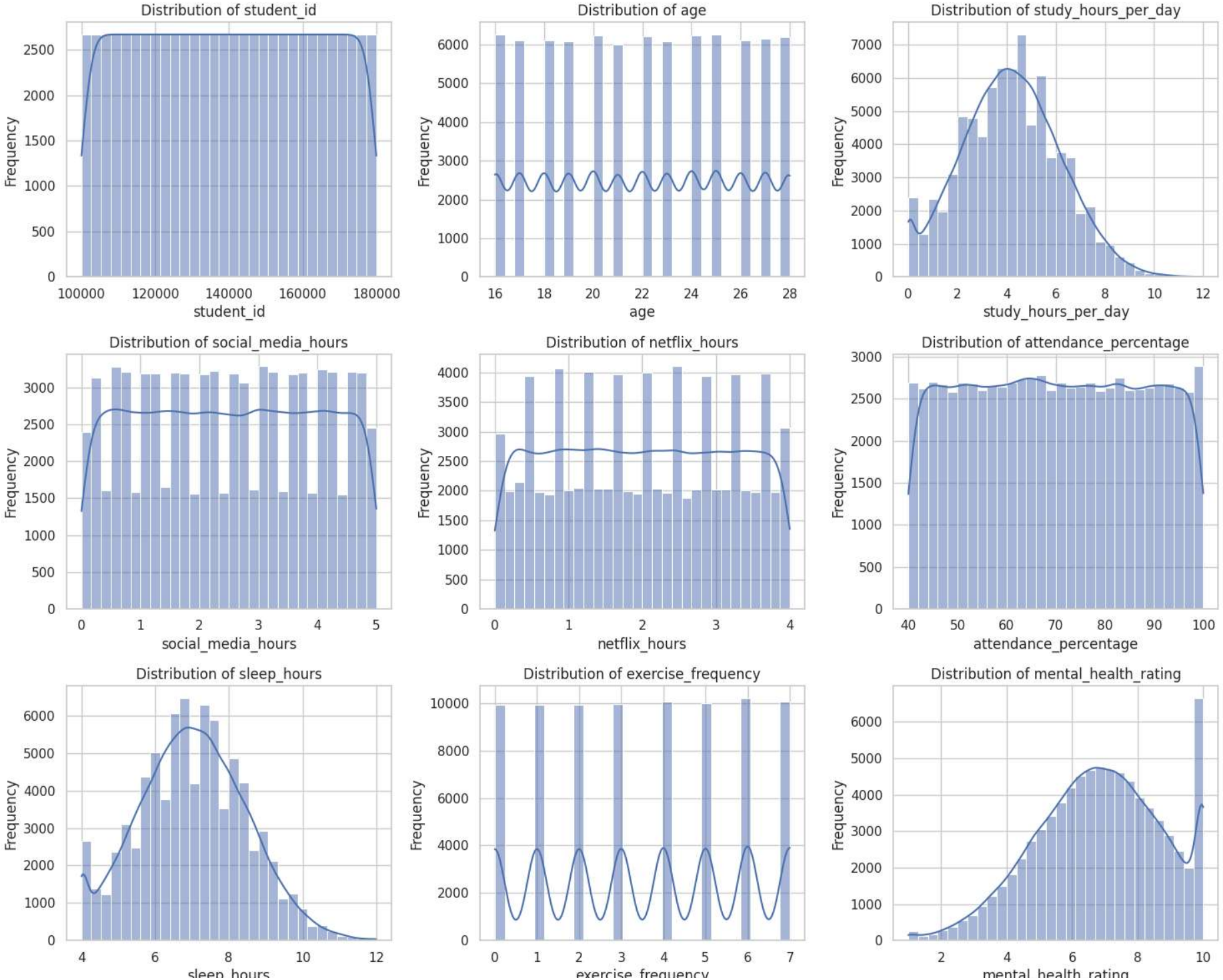
```
# List numerical columns
num_cols = df.select_dtypes(include=['int64', 'float64']).columns.tolist()

# List categorical columns
cat_cols = df.select_dtypes(include=['object']).columns.tolist()

print("\nNumerical Columns:")
print(num_cols)

print("\nCategorical Columns:")
print(cat_cols)
```

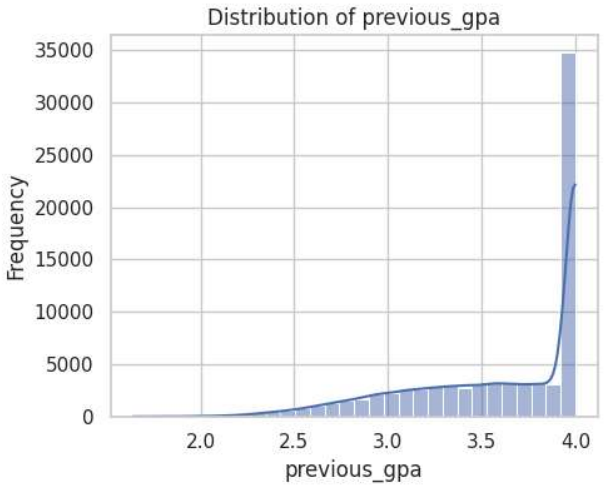
```
Numerical Columns:
```

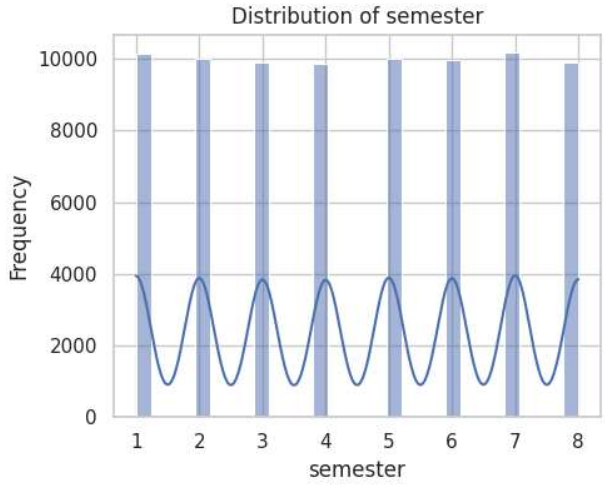
```
['student_id', 'age', 'study_hours_per_day', 'social_media_hours', 'netflix_hours', 'attendance_percentage', 'sleep_hours', 'exercise_frequency', 'mental

Categorical Columns:
[]
```

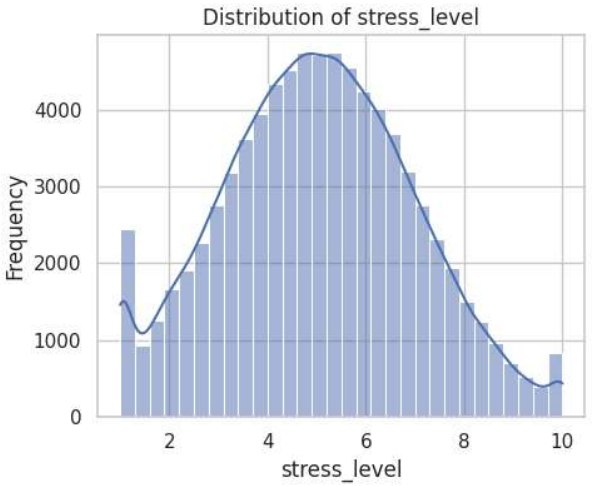
Step 9: Plot Distribution of Numerical Columns

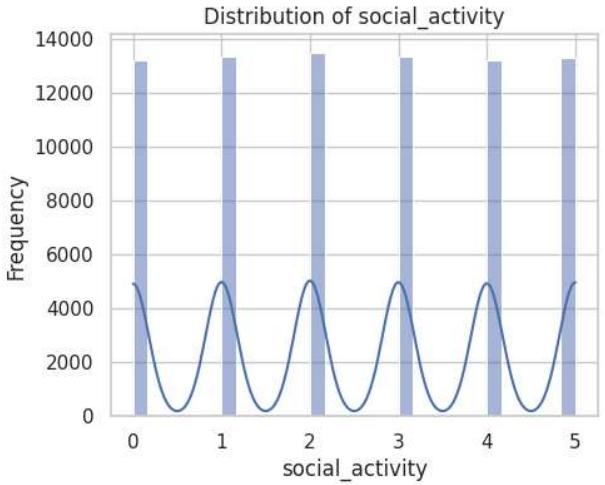
```
import math
# Numerical columns list (agar already defined nahi hai to define kar lo)
num_cols = df.select_dtypes(include=['int64', 'float64']).columns.tolist()

n = len(num_cols)  # Number of numerical columns
cols = 3           # Number of subplot columns (aap change kar sakte hain)
rows = math.ceil(n / cols)  # Rows calculated dynamically

plt.figure(figsize=(15, rows * 4))  # Figure height dynamically adjusted

for i, col in enumerate(num_cols, 1):
    plt.subplot(rows, cols, i)
    sns.histplot(df[col], kde=True, bins=30)
    plt.title(f'Distribution of {col}')
    plt.xlabel(col)
    plt.ylabel('Frequency')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

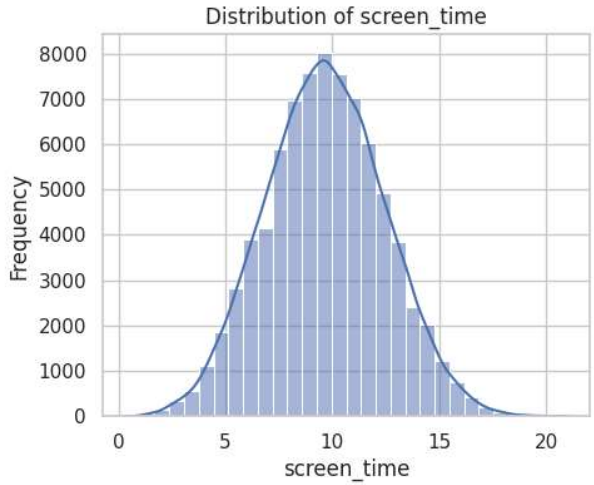

Distribution of student_id
Frequency
student_id
Distribution of age
Frequency
age
Distribution of study_hours_per_day
Frequency
study_hours_per_day
Distribution of social_media_hours
Frequency
social_media_hours
Distribution of netflix_hours
Frequency
netflix_hours
Distribution of attendance_percentage
Frequency
attendance_percentage
Distribution of sleep_hours
Frequency
sleep_hours
Distribution of exercise_frequency
Frequency
exercise_frequency
Distribution of mental_health_rating
Frequency
mental_health_rating

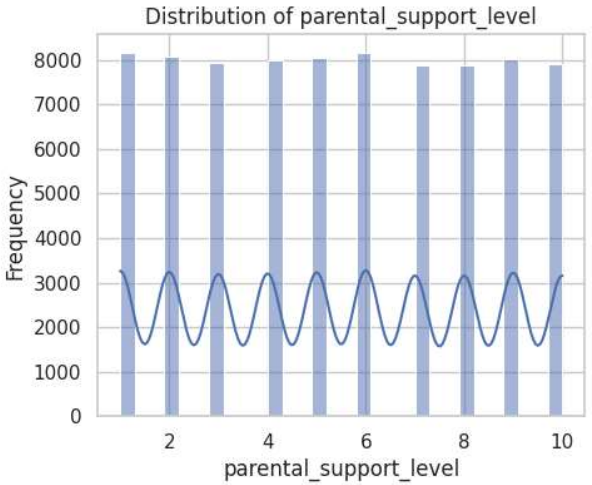

Distribution of previous_gpa
Frequency
previous_gpa

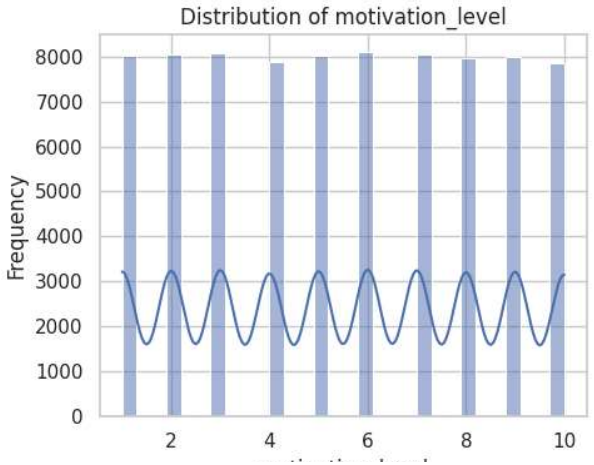

Distribution of semester
Frequency
semester

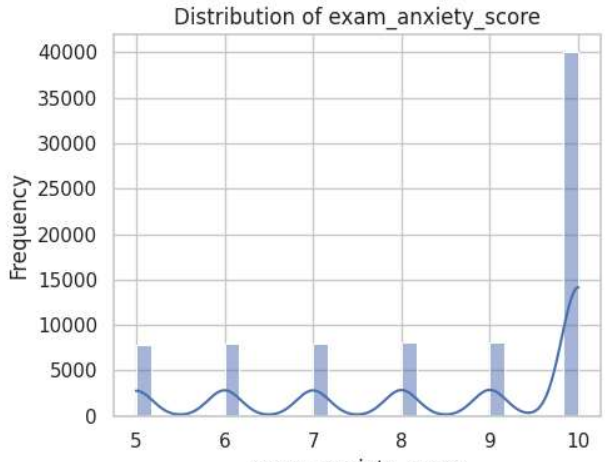

Distribution of stress_level
Frequency
stress_level

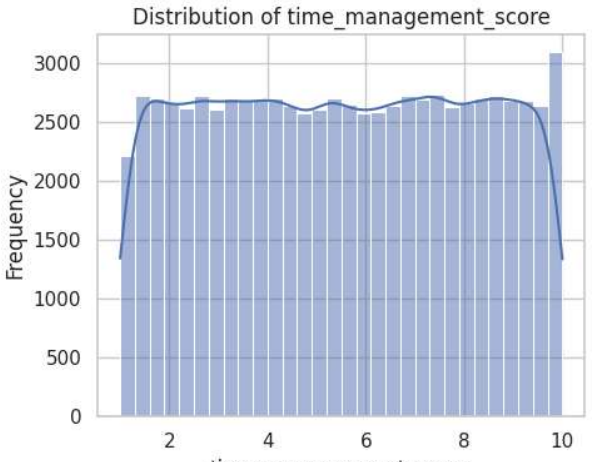

Distribution of social_activity
Frequency
social_activity


Distribution of screen_time
Frequency
screen_time

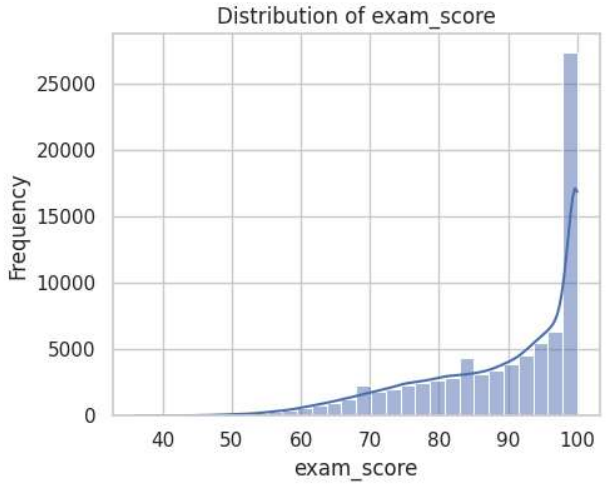

Distribution of parental_support_level
Frequency
parental_support_level


Distribution of motivation_level
Frequency


Distribution of exam_anxiety_score
Frequency

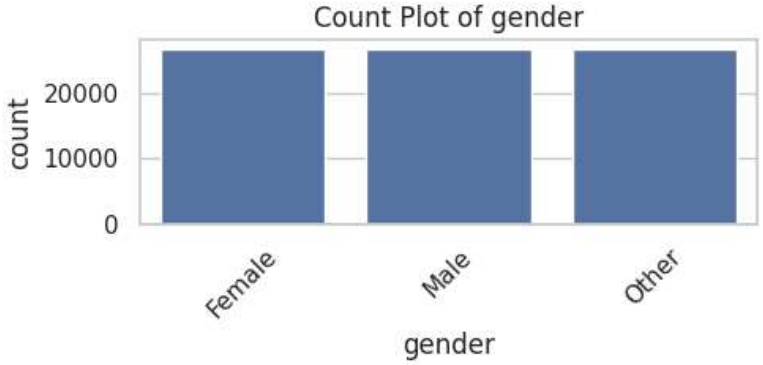

Distribution of time_management_score
Frequency

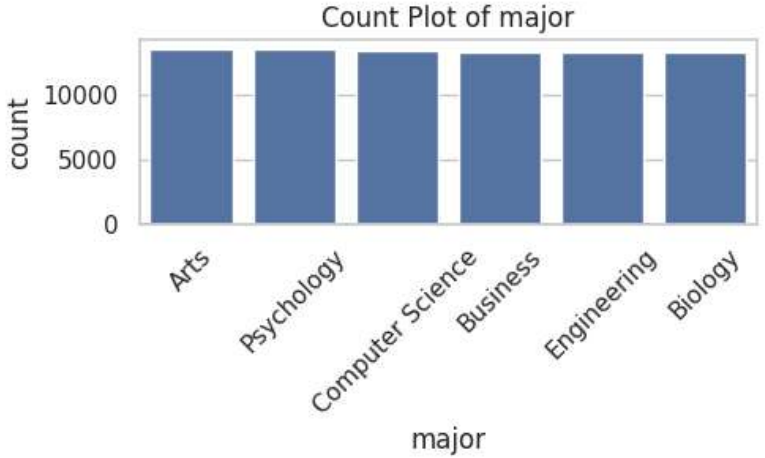
motivation_level exam_anxiety_score time_management_score

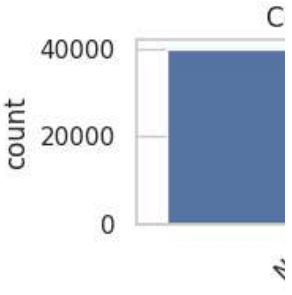


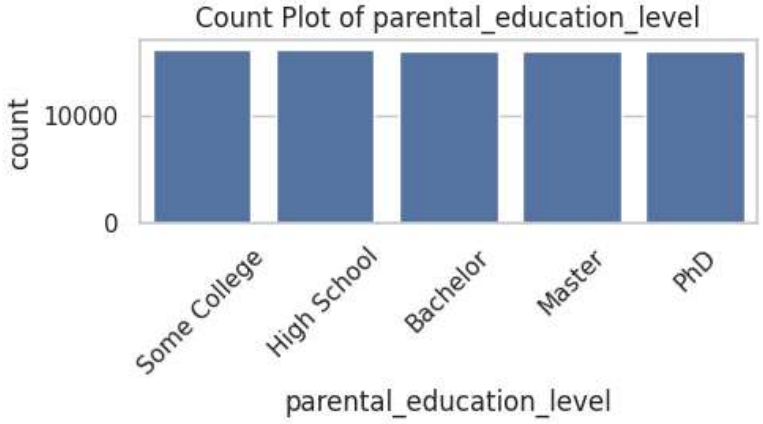
Step 10: Plot Count of Categorical Columns

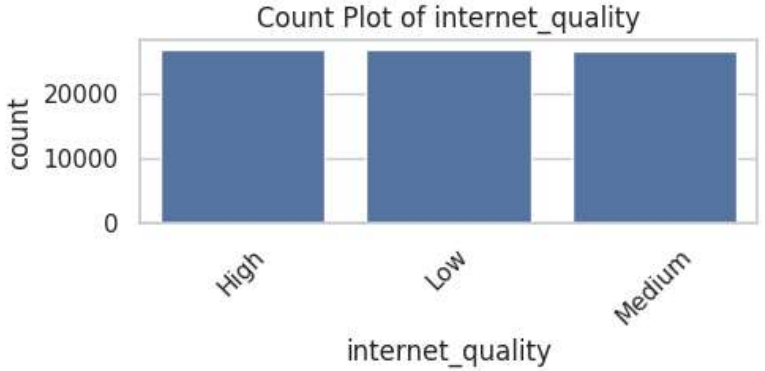
```
# Categorical columns list banayein (agar define nahi kiya hai to)
cat_cols = df.select_dtypes(include=['category']).columns.tolist()

plt.figure(figsize=(15, 12))

for i, col in enumerate(cat_cols, 1):
    plt.subplot(4, 3, i)  # Adjust grid size (4 rows x 3 cols)
    sns.countplot(data=df, x=col, order=df[col].value_counts().index)
    plt.xticks(rotation=45)
    plt.title(f'Count Plot of {col}')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

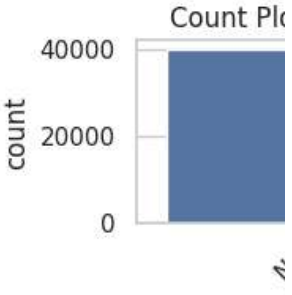

Count Plot of gender
count
20000
10000
0
Female
Male
Other
gender

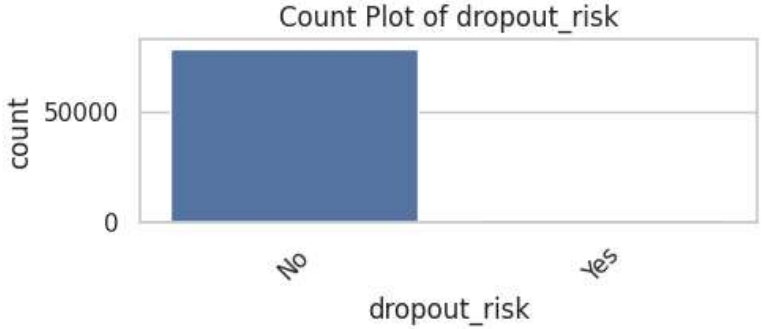

Count Plot of major
count
10000
5000
0
Arts
Psychology
Computer Science
Business
Engineering
Biology
major

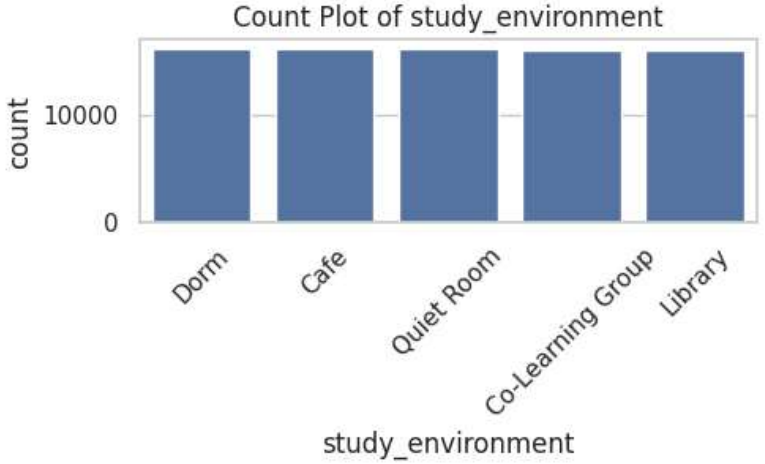

C
count
40000
20000
0

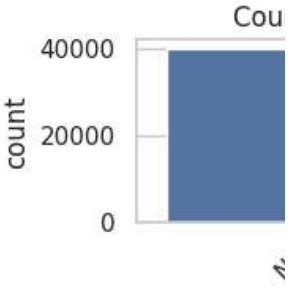

Count Plot of parental_education_level
count
10000
0
Some College
High School
Bachelor
Master
PhD
parental_education_level

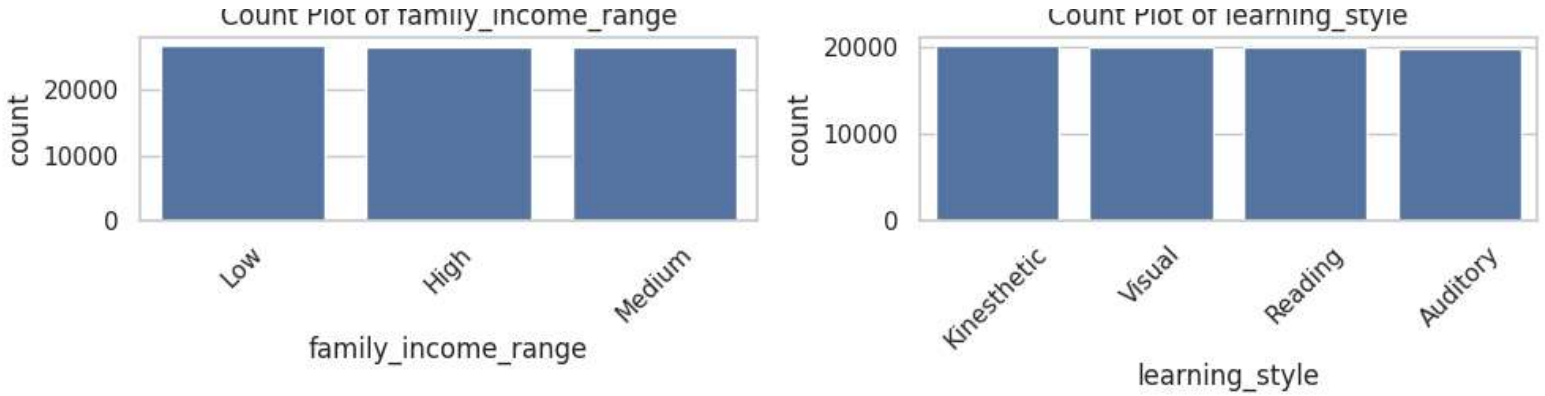

Count Plot of internet_quality
count
20000
10000
0
High
Low
Medium
internet_quality


Count Plo
count
40000
20000
0


Count Plot of dropout_risk
count
50000
0
No
Yes
dropout_risk

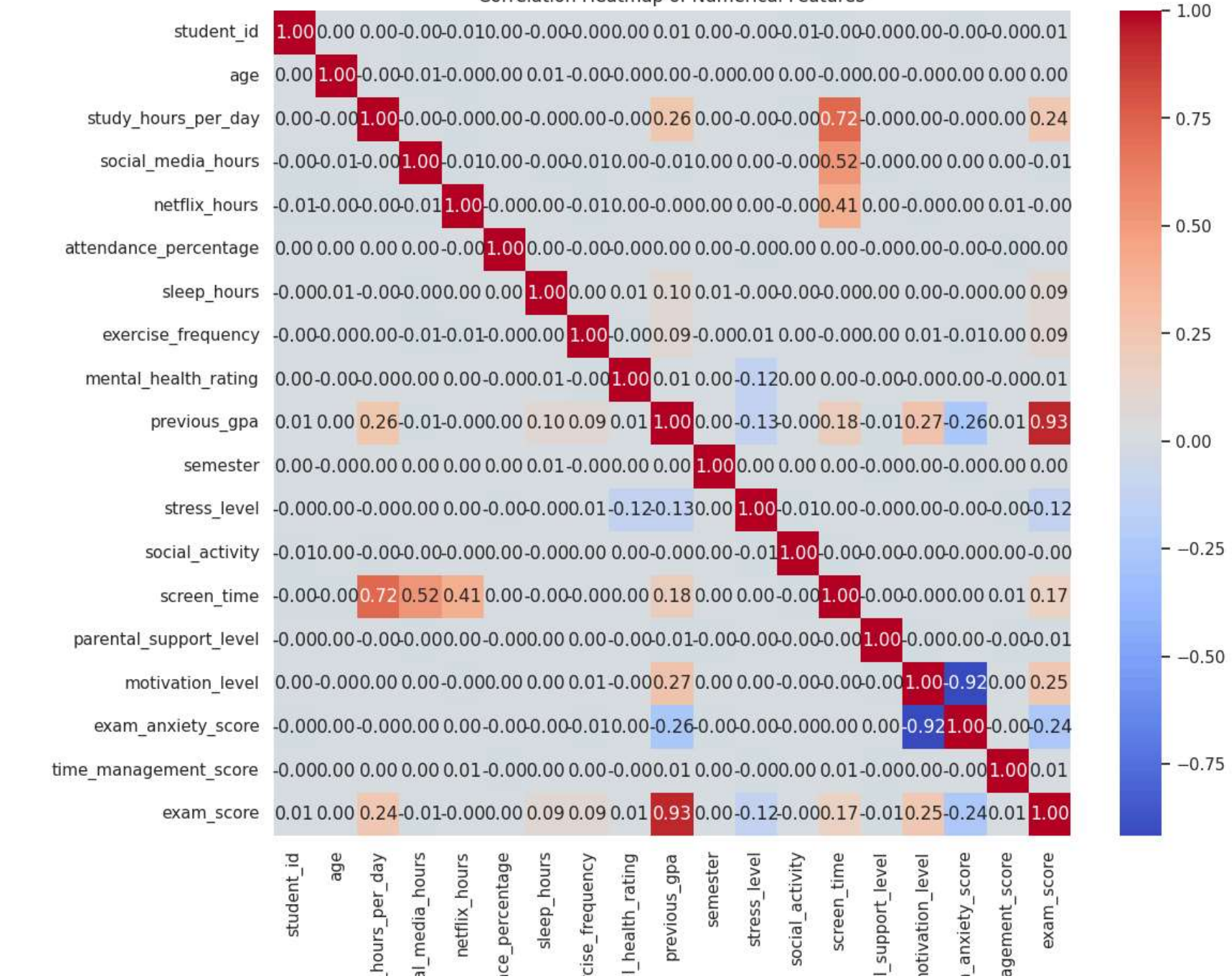

Count Plot of study_environment
count
10000
0
Dorm
Cafe
Quiet Room
Co-Learning Group
Library
study_environment


Cou
count
40000
20000
0



Step 11: Correlation Heatmap for Numerical Columns

```
# Correlation heatmap for numerical columns
plt.figure(figsize=(12,10))
corr = df[num_cols].corr()
sns.heatmap(corr, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', fmt='.2f')
plt.title("Correlation Heatmap of Numerical Features")
plt.show()
```


Correlation Heatmap of Numerical Features
student_id 1.00 0.00 0.00 -0.00 -0.01 0.00 -0.00 -0.00 0.00 0.01 0.00 -0.00 -0.01 -0.00 0.00 0.00 -0.00 -0.00 0.01
age 0.00 1.00 -0.00 -0.01 -0.00 0.00 0.01 -0.00 -0.00 0.00 -0.00 0.00 0.00 -0.00 0.00 -0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
study_hours_per_day 0.00 -0.00 1.00 -0.00 -0.00 0.00 -0.00 0.00 -0.00 0.26 0.00 -0.00 -0.00 0.72 -0.00 0.00 -0.00 0.00 0.24
social_media_hours -0.00 -0.01 -0.00 1.00 -0.01 0.00 -0.00 -0.01 0.00 -0.01 0.00 0.00 -0.00 0.52 -0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 -0.01
netflix_hours -0.01 -0.00 -0.00 -0.01 1.00 -0.00 0.00 -0.01 0.00 -0.00 0.00 0.00 -0.00 0.41 0.00 -0.00 0.00 0.01 -0.00
attendance_percentage 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 -0.00 1.00 0.00 -0.00 -0.00 0.00 0.00 -0.00 0.00 0.00 -0.00 0.00 -0.00 -0.00 0.00
sleep_hours -0.00 0.01 -0.00 -0.00 0.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 0.01 0.10 0.01 -0.00 -0.00 -0.00 0.00 0.00 -0.00 0.00 0.09
exercise_frequency -0.00 -0.00 0.00 -0.01 -0.01 -0.00 0.00 1.00 -0.00 0.09 -0.00 0.01 0.00 -0.00 0.00 0.01 -0.01 0.00 0.09
mental_health_rating 0.00 -0.00 -0.00 0.00 0.00 -0.00 0.01 -0.00 1.00 0.01 0.00 -0.12 0.00 0.00 -0.00 -0.00 0.00 -0.00 0.01
previous_gpa 0.01 0.00 0.26 -0.01 -0.00 0.00 0.10 0.09 0.01 1.00 0.00 -0.13 -0.00 0.18 -0.01 0.27 -0.26 0.01 0.93
semester 0.00 -0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.01 -0.00 0.00 0.00 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 -0.00 0.00 -0.00 0.00 0.00
stress_level -0.00 0.00 -0.00 0.00 0.00 -0.00 -0.00 0.01 -0.12 -0.13 0.00 1.00 -0.01 0.00 -0.00 0.00 -0.00 -0.00 -0.12
social_activity -0.01 0.00 -0.00 -0.00 -0.00 0.00 -0.00 0.00 0.00 -0.00 0.00 -0.01 1.00 -0.00 0.00 -0.00 -0.00 0.00 -0.00
screen_time -0.00 -0.00 0.72 0.52 0.41 0.00 -0.00 -0.00 0.00 0.18 0.00 0.00 -0.00 1.00 -0.00 -0.00 0.00 0.01 0.17
parental_support_level -0.00 0.00 -0.00 -0.00 0.00 -0.00 0.00 0.00 -0.00 -0.01 -0.00 0.00 0.00 -0.00 1.00 -0.00 0.00 -0.00 -0.01
motivation_level 0.00 -0.00 0.00 0.00 -0.00 0.00 0.00 0.01 -0.00 0.27 0.00 0.00 -0.00 -0.00 -0.00 1.00 -0.92 0.00 0.25
exam_anxiety_score -0.00 0.00 -0.00 0.00 0.00 -0.00 -0.00 -0.01 0.00 -0.26 -0.00 0.00 -0.00 0.00 0.00 -0.92 1.00 -0.00 -0.24
time_management_score -0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.01 -0.00 0.00 0.00 -0.00 0.01 0.00 -0.00 0.00 0.01 -0.00 0.00 -0.00 1.00 0.01
exam_score 0.01 0.00 0.24 -0.01 -0.00 0.00 0.09 0.09 0.01 0.93 0.00 -0.12 -0.00 0.17 -0.01 0.25 -0.24 0.01 1.00
student_id
age
hours_per_day
al_media_hours
netflix_hours
ce_percentage
sleep_hours
cise_frequency
l_health_rating
previous_gpa
semester
stress_level
social_activity
screen_time
l_support_level
notivation_level
anxiety_score
agement_score
exam_score
1.00
0.75
0.50
0.25
0.00
−0.25
−0.50
−0.75

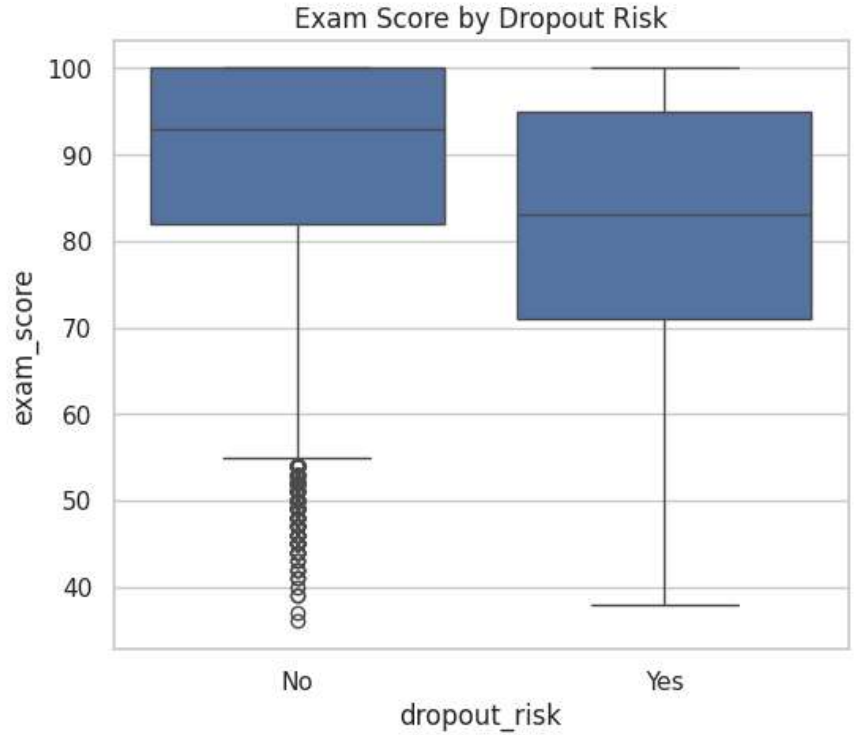
Step 12: Example Analysis - Average Exam Score by Gender

```
avg_score_by_gender = df.groupby('gender', observed=True)['exam_score'].mean()
print("Average Exam Score by Gender:")
print(avg_score_by_gender)
```

```
Average Exam Score by Gender:
gender
Female    89.108444
Male      89.152034
Other     89.163665
Name: exam_score, dtype: float64
```

Step 13: Boxplot of Exam Scores by Dropout Risk

```
# Boxplot for exam score by dropout risk
plt.figure(figsize=(6,5))
sns.boxplot(data=df, x='dropout_risk', y='exam_score')
plt.title("Exam Score by Dropout Risk")
plt.show()
```



Step 14:Feature Engineering

```
df['psychological_distress'] = df['stress_level'] + df['exam_anxiety_score']
```

Step 15: Data Preparation for Modeling Categorical columns encode

Features or target define

```
X = df.drop(['dropout_risk', 'exam_score', 'student_id'], axis=1)
X = pd.get_dummies(X, drop_first=True)
```

Step 16: Split Data into Train and Test Sets

```
# Classification target
```