# UNIVERSITY ADMIT ELIGIBILITY PREDICTOR

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Data visualization is where a given dataset is presented in a graphical format. It helps the detection of patterns, trends and correlations that might go undetected in text-based data. Understanding your data and the relationship present within it is just as important as any algorithm used to train your machine learning model. Machine learning models will perform poorly on data that wasn't visualized and understood properly.

To visualize the dataset we need libraries called **Matplotlib and Seaborn**. The **Matplotlib** library is a Python 2D plotting library that allows you to generate plots, scatter plots, histograms, bar charts etc.

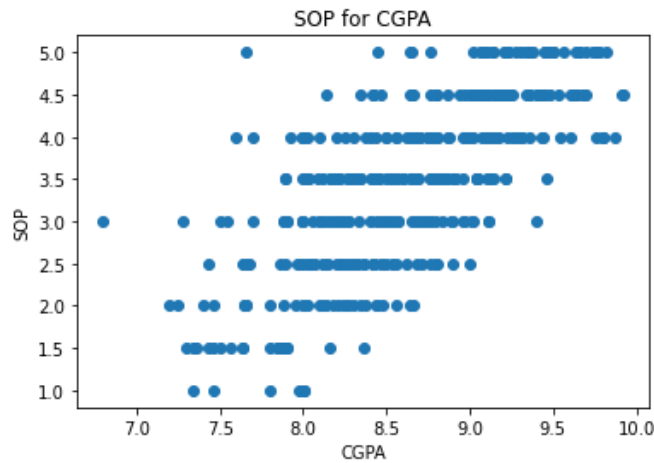## VISUALIZATION

```
In [8]: plt.scatter(data['GRE Score'],data['CGPA'])
        plt.title('CGPA vs GRE Score')
        plt.xlabel('GRE Score')
        plt.ylabel('CGPA')
        plt.show()
```
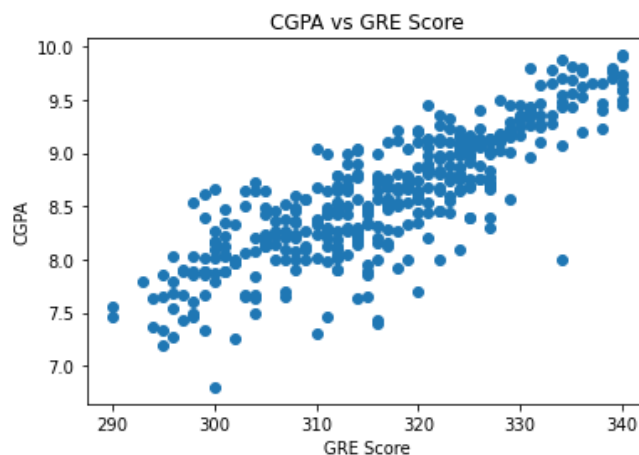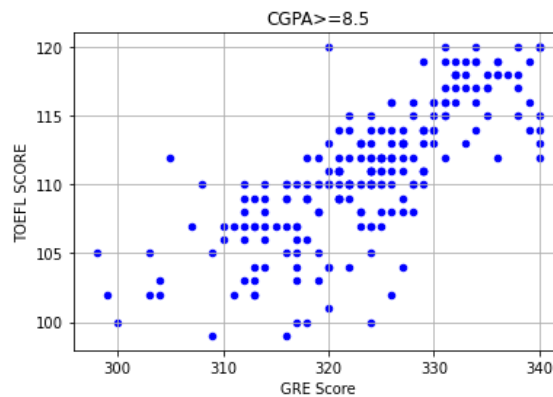
```
In [9]: plt.scatter(data['CGPA'],data['SOP'])
        plt.title('SOP for CGPA')
        plt.xlabel('CGPA')
        plt.ylabel('SOP')
        plt.show()
```
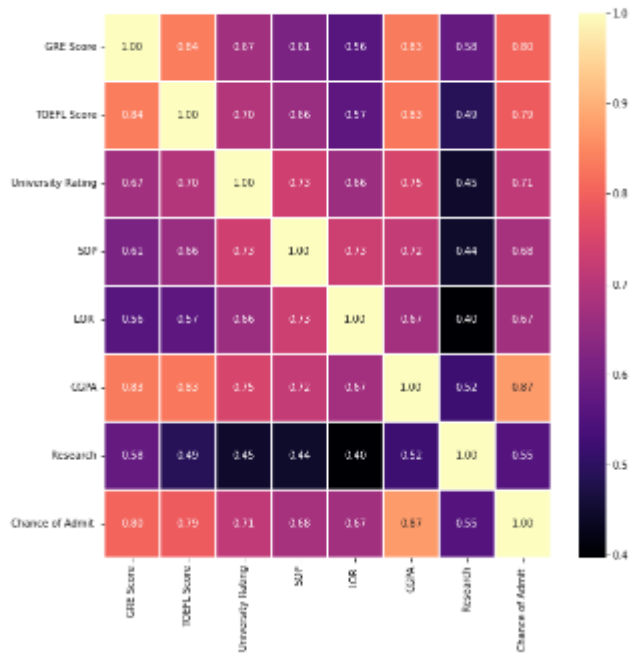


```
In [10]: data[data.CGPA >= 8.5].plot(kind='scatter', x='GRE Score', y='TOEFL Score',color="BLUE")

         plt.xlabel("GRE Score")
         plt.ylabel("TOEFL SCORE")
         plt.title("CGPA>=8.5")
         plt.grid(True)

         plt.show()
```

```
In [15]:   1  plt.figure(figsize=(10, 10))
           2
           3  sns.heatmap(data.corr(), annot=True, linewidths=0.05, fmt='.2f',cmap="magma")
           4
           5  plt.show()
```



```
In [15]:  data.Research.value_counts()

          sns.countplot(x="University Rating",data=data)

Out[15]:  <AxesSubplot:xlabel='University Rating', ylabel='count'>
```