

DAY-25

OCTOBER-13

1. Extract 4 gear automatic car data

`d2[(d2['gear']==4) & (d2['am']==1)]`

o/p:

	manufacturer	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
0	Mazda RX4	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.620	16.46	0	1	4	4
1	Mazda RX4 Wag	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.875	17.02	0	1	4	4
2	Datsun 710	22.8	4	108.0	93	3.85	2.320	18.61	1	1	4	1
17	Fiat 128	32.4	4	78.7	66	4.08	2.200	19.47	1	1	4	1
18	Honda Civic	30.4	4	75.7	52	4.93	1.615	18.52	1	1	4	2
19	Toyota Corolla	33.9	4	71.1	65	4.22	1.835	19.90	1	1	4	1
25	Fiat X1-9	27.3	4	79.0	66	4.08	1.935	18.90	1	1	4	1
31	Volvo 142E	21.4	4	121.0	109	4.11	2.780	18.60	1	1	4	2

2. Extract data of cars who's hp is ranges between 100 to 200

`d2[(d2['hp'] >= 100) & (d2['hp'] <= 200)]`

or

`d2[d2['hp'].between(100,200)]`

o/p:

	manufacturer	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
0	Mazda RX4	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.620	16.46	0	1	4	4
1	Mazda RX4 Wag	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.875	17.02	0	1	4	4
3	Hornet 4 Drive	21.4	6	258.0	110	3.08	3.215	19.44	1	0	3	1
4	Hornet Sportabout	18.7	8	360.0	175	3.15	3.440	17.02	0	0	3	2
5	Valiant	18.1	6	225.0	105	2.76	3.460	20.22	1	0	3	1
9	Merc 280	19.2	6	167.6	123	3.92	3.440	18.30	1	0	4	4
10	Merc 280C	17.8	6	167.6	123	3.92	3.440	18.90	1	0	4	4
11	Merc 450SE	16.4	8	275.8	180	3.07	4.070	17.40	0	0	3	3
12	Merc 450SL	17.3	8	275.8	180	3.07	3.730	17.60	0	0	3	3
13	Merc 450SLC	15.2	8	275.8	180	3.07	3.780	18.00	0	0	3	3
21	Dodge Challenger	15.5	8	318.0	150	2.76	3.520	16.87	0	0	3	2
22	AMC Javelin	15.2	8	304.0	150	3.15	3.435	17.30	0	0	3	2
24	Pontiac Firebird	19.2	8	400.0	175	3.08	3.845	17.05	0	0	3	2
27	Lotus Europa	30.4	4	95.1	113	3.77	1.513	16.90	1	1	5	2
29	Ferrari Dino	19.7	6	145.0	175	3.62	2.770	15.50	0	1	5	6
31	Volvo 142E	21.4	4	121.0	109	4.11	2.780	18.60	1	1	4	2

3. Extract the data which have 6 cyl or 4 carb

`d2[(d2['cyl']==6) | (d2['carb']==4)]`

o/p:

	manufacturer	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
0	Mazda RX4	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.620	16.46	0	1	4	4
1	Mazda RX4 Wag	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.875	17.02	0	1	4	4
3	Hornet 4 Drive	21.4	6	258.0	110	3.08	3.215	19.44	1	0	3	1
5	Valiant	18.1	6	225.0	105	2.76	3.460	20.22	1	0	3	1
6	Duster 360	14.3	8	360.0	245	3.21	3.570	15.84	0	0	3	4
9	Merc 280	19.2	6	167.6	123	3.92	3.440	18.30	1	0	4	4
10	Merc 280C	17.8	6	167.6	123	3.92	3.440	18.90	1	0	4	4
14	Cadillac Fleetwood	10.4	8	472.0	205	2.93	5.250	17.98	0	0	3	4
15	Lincoln Continental	10.4	8	460.0	215	3.00	5.424	17.82	0	0	3	4
16	Chrysler Imperial	14.7	8	440.0	230	3.23	5.345	17.42	0	0	3	4
23	Camaro Z28	13.3	8	350.0	245	3.73	3.840	15.41	0	0	3	4
28	Ford Pantera L	15.8	8	351.0	264	4.22	3.170	14.50	0	1	5	4
29	Ferrari Dino	19.7	6	145.0	175	3.62	2.770	15.50	0	1	5	6

4. Extract the records of cars who's disp range is 300 to 400 or vs should be 1

```
d2[(d2['disp'].between(300,400)) | (d2['vs']==1)]
```

o/p:

	manufacturer	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
2	Datsun 710	22.8	4	108.0	93	3.85	2.320	18.61	1	1	4	1
3	Hornet 4 Drive	21.4	6	258.0	110	3.08	3.215	19.44	1	0	3	1
4	Hornet Sportabout	18.7	8	360.0	175	3.15	3.440	17.02	0	0	3	2
5	Valiant	18.1	6	225.0	105	2.76	3.460	20.22	1	0	3	1
6	Duster 360	14.3	8	360.0	245	3.21	3.570	15.84	0	0	3	4
7	Merc 240D	24.4	4	146.7	62	3.69	3.190	20.00	1	0	4	2
8	Merc 230	22.8	4	140.8	95	3.92	3.150	22.90	1	0	4	2
9	Merc 280	19.2	6	167.6	123	3.92	3.440	18.30	1	0	4	4
10	Merc 280C	17.8	6	167.6	123	3.92	3.440	18.90	1	0	4	4
17	Fiat 128	32.4	4	78.7	66	4.08	2.200	19.47	1	1	4	1
18	Honda Civic	30.4	4	75.7	52	4.93	1.615	18.52	1	1	4	2
19	Toyota Corolla	33.9	4	71.1	65	4.22	1.835	19.90	1	1	4	1
20	Toyota Corona	21.5	4	120.1	97	3.70	2.465	20.01	1	0	3	1
21	Dodge Challenger	15.5	8	318.0	150	2.76	3.520	16.87	0	0	3	2
22	AMC Javelin	15.2	8	304.0	150	3.15	3.435	17.30	0	0	3	2
23	Camaro Z28	13.3	8	350.0	245	3.73	3.840	15.41	0	0	3	4
24	Pontiac Firebird	19.2	8	400.0	175	3.08	3.845	17.05	0	0	3	2
25	Fiat X1-9	27.3	4	79.0	66	4.08	1.935	18.90	1	1	4	1

Insurance and sales data

1. Read the files using pandas

- `sale1=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\INDUPRIYA\OneDrive\Attachments\Desktop\MLP\Sales Transactions-2017.csv")`
- `sale2=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\INDUPRIYA\OneDrive\Attachments\Desktop\MLP\Sales Transactions-2018.csv")`
- `sale3=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\INDUPRIYA\OneDrive\Attachments\Desktop\MLP\Sales Transactions-2019.csv")`

2. As the three data files have same data we can combine all the three files

3. To combine them we need to make sure they have same columns and in same order.

`Final_sale = pd.concat([sale1,sale2,sale3],ignore_index = True)`

4. Initial analysis of data:

The data consists of date hence it is a time frame data.

- `Final_sale.shape : (111206, 9)`
- `Final_sale.head()`

	Date	Voucher	Party	Product	Qty	Rate	Gross	Disc	Voucher Amount
0	1/4/2017	Sal:1	SOLANKI PLASTICS	DONA-VAI-9100	2	1,690.00	3,380.00	NaN	13,100.00
1	1/4/2017	Sal:1	SOLANKI PLASTICS	LITE FOAM(1200)	6	1,620.00	9,720.00	NaN	NaN
2	1/4/2017	Sal:2	SARNESWARA TRADERS	VISHNU CHOTA WINE	500	23	11,500.00	NaN	30,990.00
3	1/4/2017	Sal:2	SARNESWARA TRADERS	LITE FOAM(1200)	6	1,620.00	9,720.00	NaN	NaN
4	1/4/2017	Sal:2	SARNESWARA TRADERS	DONA-VAI-9100	5	1,690.00	8,450.00	NaN	NaN

- `Final_sale.tail()`

	Date	Voucher	Party	Product	Qty	Rate	Gross	Disc	Voucher Amount
111201	10/10/2019	Sal:4935	K.SRIHARI	13*16 WHITE RK	400	16	6,400.00	NaN	NaN
111202	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
111203	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
111204	NaN	Total	NaN	NaN	99,284.90	175,381.65	2,203,649.50	20,680.00	2,189,014.50
111205	NaN	Total	NaN	NaN	2,710,193.00	5,519,888.40	53,360,791.40	672,984.00	52,830,224.40

- `Final_sale.isna().sum()`

```
Date      12591
Voucher    12557
Party       40
Product    12591
Qty         12557
Rate       12558
Gross      12558
Disc       105609
Voucher Amount  83646
dtype: int64
```

- `Final_sale.dtypes`

Date	object
Voucher	object
Party	object
Product	object
Qty	object
Rate	object
Gross	object
Disc	object
Voucher Amount	object
dtype:	object

- What are the procedures we can follow to work on null values?

Use `dropna()` to remove rows or columns with null values.

Parameters can specify whether to drop rows or columns and the conditions for dropping (e.g., any or all nulls).

Use `fillna()` to replace null values with a specified value or by using methods such as forward fill (`method='ffill'`), backward fill (`method='bfill'`), or interpolations.

- How to change object data type to numerical data type

Using `pd.to_numeric()`

The `pd.to_numeric()` function is used to convert non-numeric objects (like strings) into numeric types (int or float).

Using `astype()`

The `astype()` method converts a Series or DataFrame column to a specified data type. It is useful when you are certain the conversion will succeed.

5. On Insurance data, find the following

1. Each region wise total expenses
2. Gender wise average bmi and expenses
3. Each region,each children and smoker class wise total expenses

Loading the data : `insurance_data = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\INDU PRIYA\OneDrive\Attachments\Desktop\MLP\insurance.csv")`

1. Each region wise total expenses:

`region_expenses = insurance_data.groupby('region')['expenses'].sum()`

```

region
northeast    4343668.64
northwest    4035711.93
southeast    5363689.80
southwest    4012754.82
Name: expenses, dtype: float64

```

- Gender wise average bmi and expenses:
gender_avg = insurance_data.groupby('sex')[['bmi',
'expenses']].mean()

	bmi	expenses
sex		
female	30.379758	12569.578897
male	30.945266	13956.751420

- Each region,each children and smoker class wise total expenses:
regionwise_class_expenses = insurance_data.groupby(['region',
'children', 'smoker'])['expenses'].sum()

region	children	smoker	
northeast	0	no	976747.39
		yes	732342.66
	1	no	544403.10
		yes	711482.80
	2	no	490110.44
		yes	204262.33
	3	no	221947.50
		yes	340039.14
	4	no	101396.36
		yes	20936.92
northwest	0	no	814816.76
		yes	680000.21
	1	no	518805.68
		yes	238233.23
	2	no	547296.76
		yes	341347.99
	3	no	348081.14
		yes	470082.25
	4	no	46609.63
		yes	21472.48
southeast	5	no	8965.80
		yes	826029.55
	0	no	1420619.78
		yes	585202.76
	1	no	715066.23
		yes	360936.28
	2	no	677142.84
		yes	287678.69
	3	no	358065.90
		yes	72255.12
	4	no	60692.65
		yes	