exploratory-data-analysis

June 21, 2020

    <img src="https://s3-api.us-geo.objectstorage.softlayer.net/cf-courses-data/CognitiveClas

Data Analysis with Python

Exploratory Data Analysis

Welcome!

In this section, we will explore several methods to see if certain characteristics or features can be used to predict car price.

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Basics of Grouping

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ANOVA

Estimated Time Needed: 30 min

What are the main characteristics which have the most impact on the car price?

1. Import Data from Module 2

Setup

Import libraries

[1]:
```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

load data and store in dataframe df:

This dataset was hosted on IBM Cloud object click HERE for free storage

[2]:
```
path='https://s3-api.us-geo.objectstorage.softlayer.net/cf-courses-data/
 ↪CognitiveClass/DA0101EN/automobileEDA.csv'
df = pd.read_csv(path)
```

```
df.head()
```

[2]:
```
   symboling  normalized-losses         make aspiration num-of-doors  \
0          3                122  alfa-romero        std          two
1          3                122  alfa-romero        std          two
2          1                122  alfa-romero        std          two
3          2                164         audi        std         four
4          2                164         audi        std         four

    body-style drive-wheels engine-location  wheel-base    length  …  \
0  convertible          rwd           front        88.6  0.811148  …
1  convertible          rwd           front        88.6  0.811148  …
2    hatchback          rwd           front        94.5  0.822681  …
3        sedan          fwd           front        99.8  0.848630  …
4        sedan          4wd           front        99.4  0.848630  …

   compression-ratio  horsepower  peak-rpm city-mpg highway-mpg    price  \
0                9.0       111.0    5000.0       21          27  13495.0
1                9.0       111.0    5000.0       21          27  16500.0
2                9.0       154.0    5000.0       19          26  16500.0
3               10.0       102.0    5500.0       24          30  13950.0
4                8.0       115.0    5500.0       18          22  17450.0

  city-L/100km  horsepower-binned  diesel  gas
0    11.190476             Medium       0    1
1    11.190476             Medium       0    1
2    12.368421             Medium       0    1
3     9.791667             Medium       0    1
4    13.055556             Medium       0    1

[5 rows x 29 columns]
```

2. Analyzing Individual Feature Patterns using Visualization

To install seaborn we use the pip which is the python package manager.

[3]:
```
%%capture
! pip install seaborn
```

Import visualization packages “Matplotlib” and “Seaborn”, don’t forget about “%matplotlib inline” to plot in a Jupyter notebook.

[4]:
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline
```

How to choose the right visualization method?

When visualizing individual variables, it is important to first understand what type of variable you are dealing with. This will help us find the right visualization method for that variable.

[5]:
```
# list the data types for each column
print(df.dtypes)
```

```
symboling              int64
normalized-losses      int64
make                  object
aspiration            object
num-of-doors          object
body-style            object
drive-wheels          object
engine-location       object
wheel-base           float64
length               float64
width                float64
height               float64
curb-weight            int64
engine-type           object
num-of-cylinders      object
engine-size            int64
fuel-system           object
bore                 float64
stroke               float64
compression-ratio    float64
horsepower           float64
peak-rpm             float64
city-mpg               int64
highway-mpg            int64
price                float64
city-L/100km         float64
horsepower-binned     object
diesel                 int64
gas                    int64
dtype: object
```

Question #1:

What is the data type of the column "peak-rpm"?

Double-click here for the solution.

for example, we can calculate the correlation between variables of type "int64" or "float64" using the method "corr":

[6]:
```
df.corr()
```

[6]:
```
                   symboling  normalized-losses  wheel-base    length  \
symboling           1.000000           0.466264   -0.535987 -0.365404
normalized-losses   0.466264           1.000000   -0.056661  0.019424
```

wheel-base	-0.535987	-0.056661	1.000000	0.876024
length	-0.365404	0.019424	0.876024	1.000000
width	-0.242423	0.086802	0.814507	0.857170
height	-0.550160	-0.373737	0.590742	0.492063
curb-weight	-0.233118	0.099404	0.782097	0.880665
engine-size	-0.110581	0.112360	0.572027	0.685025
bore	-0.140019	-0.029862	0.493244	0.608971
stroke	-0.008245	0.055563	0.158502	0.124139
compression-ratio	-0.182196	-0.114713	0.250313	0.159733
horsepower	0.075819	0.217299	0.371147	0.579821
peak-rpm	0.279740	0.239543	-0.360305	-0.285970
city-mpg	-0.035527	-0.225016	-0.470606	-0.665192
highway-mpg	0.036233	-0.181877	-0.543304	-0.698142
price	-0.082391	0.133999	0.584642	0.690628
city-L/100km	0.066171	0.238567	0.476153	0.657373
diesel	-0.196735	-0.101546	0.307237	0.211187
gas	0.196735	0.101546	-0.307237	-0.211187

	width	height	curb-weight	engine-size	bore \
symboling	-0.242423	-0.550160	-0.233118	-0.110581	-0.140019
normalized-losses	0.086802	-0.373737	0.099404	0.112360	-0.029862
wheel-base	0.814507	0.590742	0.782097	0.572027	0.493244
length	0.857170	0.492063	0.880665	0.685025	0.608971
width	1.000000	0.306002	0.866201	0.729436	0.544885
height	0.306002	1.000000	0.307581	0.074694	0.180449
curb-weight	0.866201	0.307581	1.000000	0.849072	0.644060
engine-size	0.729436	0.074694	0.849072	1.000000	0.572609
bore	0.544885	0.180449	0.644060	0.572609	1.000000
stroke	0.188829	-0.062704	0.167562	0.209523	-0.055390
compression-ratio	0.189867	0.259737	0.156433	0.028889	0.001263
horsepower	0.615077	-0.087027	0.757976	0.822676	0.566936
peak-rpm	-0.245800	-0.309974	-0.279361	-0.256733	-0.267392
city-mpg	-0.633531	-0.049800	-0.749543	-0.650546	-0.582027
highway-mpg	-0.680635	-0.104812	-0.794889	-0.679571	-0.591309
price	0.751265	0.135486	0.834415	0.872335	0.543155
city-L/100km	0.673363	0.003811	0.785353	0.745059	0.554610
diesel	0.244356	0.281578	0.221046	0.070779	0.054458
gas	-0.244356	-0.281578	-0.221046	-0.070779	-0.054458

	stroke	compression-ratio	horsepower	peak-rpm \
symboling	-0.008245	-0.182196	0.075819	0.279740
normalized-losses	0.055563	-0.114713	0.217299	0.239543
wheel-base	0.158502	0.250313	0.371147	-0.360305
length	0.124139	0.159733	0.579821	-0.285970
width	0.188829	0.189867	0.615077	-0.245800
height	-0.062704	0.259737	-0.087027	-0.309974
curb-weight	0.167562	0.156433	0.757976	-0.279361

engine-size	0.209523	0.028889	0.822676	-0.256733
bore	-0.055390	0.001263	0.566936	-0.267392
stroke	1.000000	0.187923	0.098462	-0.065713
compression-ratio	0.187923	1.000000	-0.214514	-0.435780
horsepower	0.098462	-0.214514	1.000000	0.107885
peak-rpm	-0.065713	-0.435780	0.107885	1.000000
city-mpg	-0.034696	0.331425	-0.822214	-0.115413
highway-mpg	-0.035201	0.268465	-0.804575	-0.058598
price	0.082310	0.071107	0.809575	-0.101616
city-L/100km	0.037300	-0.299372	0.889488	0.115830
diesel	0.241303	0.985231	-0.169053	-0.475812
gas	-0.241303	-0.985231	0.169053	0.475812

	city-mpg	highway-mpg	price	city-L/100km	diesel	\
symboling	-0.035527	0.036233	-0.082391	0.066171	-0.196735	
normalized-losses	-0.225016	-0.181877	0.133999	0.238567	-0.101546	
wheel-base	-0.470606	-0.543304	0.584642	0.476153	0.307237	
length	-0.665192	-0.698142	0.690628	0.657373	0.211187	
width	-0.633531	-0.680635	0.751265	0.673363	0.244356	
height	-0.049800	-0.104812	0.135486	0.003811	0.281578	
curb-weight	-0.749543	-0.794889	0.834415	0.785353	0.221046	
engine-size	-0.650546	-0.679571	0.872335	0.745059	0.070779	
bore	-0.582027	-0.591309	0.543155	0.554610	0.054458	
stroke	-0.034696	-0.035201	0.082310	0.037300	0.241303	
compression-ratio	0.331425	0.268465	0.071107	-0.299372	0.985231	
horsepower	-0.822214	-0.804575	0.809575	0.889488	-0.169053	
peak-rpm	-0.115413	-0.058598	-0.101616	0.115830	-0.475812	
city-mpg	1.000000	0.972044	-0.686571	-0.949713	0.265676	
highway-mpg	0.972044	1.000000	-0.704692	-0.930028	0.198690	
price	-0.686571	-0.704692	1.000000	0.789898	0.110326	
city-L/100km	-0.949713	-0.930028	0.789898	1.000000	-0.241282	
diesel	0.265676	0.198690	0.110326	-0.241282	1.000000	
gas	-0.265676	-0.198690	-0.110326	0.241282	-1.000000	

	gas
symboling	0.196735
normalized-losses	0.101546
wheel-base	-0.307237
length	-0.211187
width	-0.244356
height	-0.281578
curb-weight	-0.221046
engine-size	-0.070779
bore	-0.054458
stroke	-0.241303
compression-ratio	-0.985231
horsepower	0.169053

```
peak-rpm             0.475812
city-mpg            -0.265676
highway-mpg         -0.198690
price               -0.110326
city-L/100km         0.241282
diesel              -1.000000
gas                  1.000000
```

The diagonal elements are always one; we will study correlation more precisely Pearson correlation in-depth at the end of the notebook.

Question #2:

Find the correlation between the following columns: bore, stroke,compression-ratio , and horsepower.

Hint: if you would like to select those columns use the following syntax: df[['bore','stroke' ,'compression-ratio','horsepower']]

[8]:
```python
# Write your code below and press Shift+Enter to execute
df[['bore','stroke','compression-ratio','horsepower']].corr()
```

[8]:

	bore	stroke	compression-ratio	horsepower
bore	1.000000	-0.055390	0.001263	0.566936
stroke	-0.055390	1.000000	0.187923	0.098462
compression-ratio	0.001263	0.187923	1.000000	-0.214514
horsepower	0.566936	0.098462	-0.214514	1.000000

Double-click here for the solution.

Continuous numerical variables:

Continuous numerical variables are variables that may contain any value within some range. Continuous numerical variables can have the type "int64" or "float64". A great way to visualize these variables is by using scatterplots with fitted lines.

In order to start understanding the (linear) relationship between an individual variable and the price. We can do this by using "regplot", which plots the scatterplot plus the fitted regression line for the data.

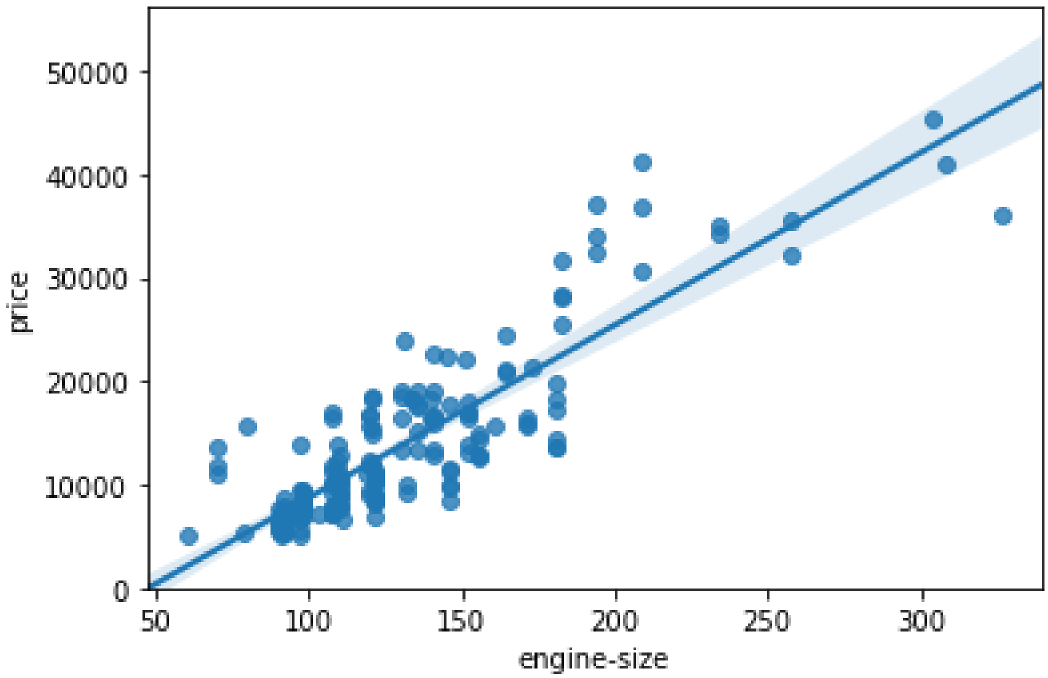
Let's see several examples of different linear relationships:

Positive linear relationship

Let's find the scatterplot of "engine-size" and "price"

[9]:
```python
# Engine size as potential predictor variable of price
sns.regplot(x="engine-size", y="price", data=df)
plt.ylim(0,)
```

[9]: (0, 56118.75158672933)



As the engine-size goes up, the price goes up: this indicates a positive direct correlation between these two variables. Engine size seems like a pretty good predictor of price since the regression line is almost a perfect diagonal line.

We can examine the correlation between 'engine-size' and 'price' and see it's approximately 0.87

[10]:
```
df[["engine-size", "price"]].corr()
```

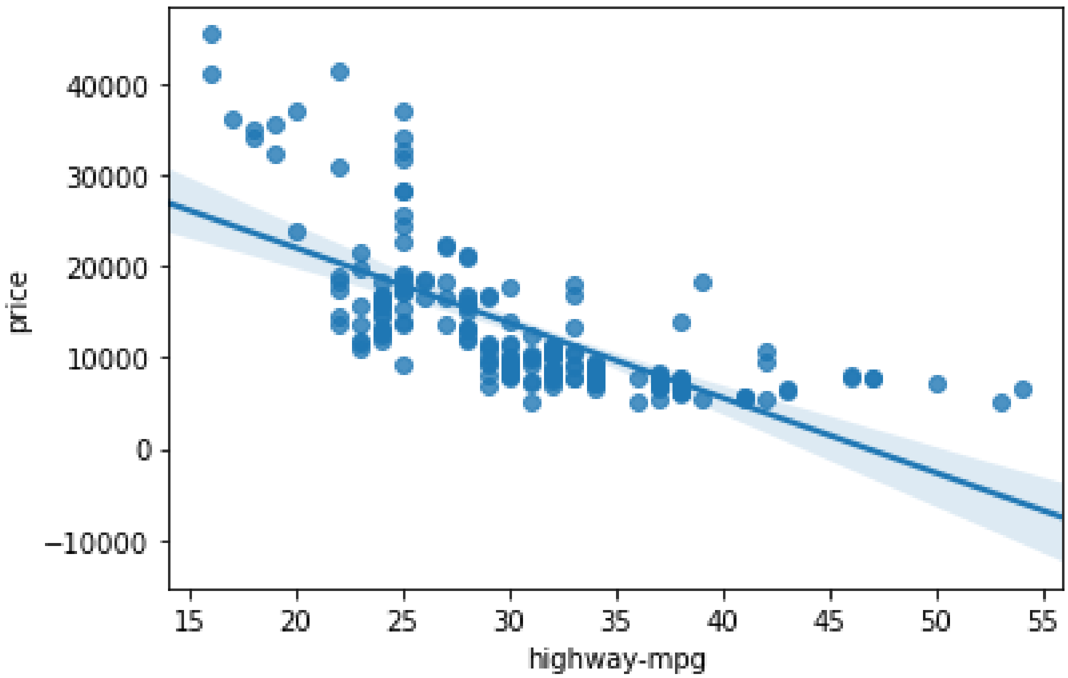
[10]:

	engine-size	price
engine-size	1.000000	0.872335
price	0.872335	1.000000

Highway mpg is a potential predictor variable of price

[11]:
```
sns.regplot(x="highway-mpg", y="price", data=df)
```

[11]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f82103bc2b0>



As the highway-mpg goes up, the price goes down: this indicates an inverse/negative relationship between these two variables. Highway mpg could potentially be a predictor of price.

We can examine the correlation between 'highway-mpg' and 'price' and see it's approximately -0.704

[12]:
```
df[['highway-mpg', 'price']].corr()
```

[12]:

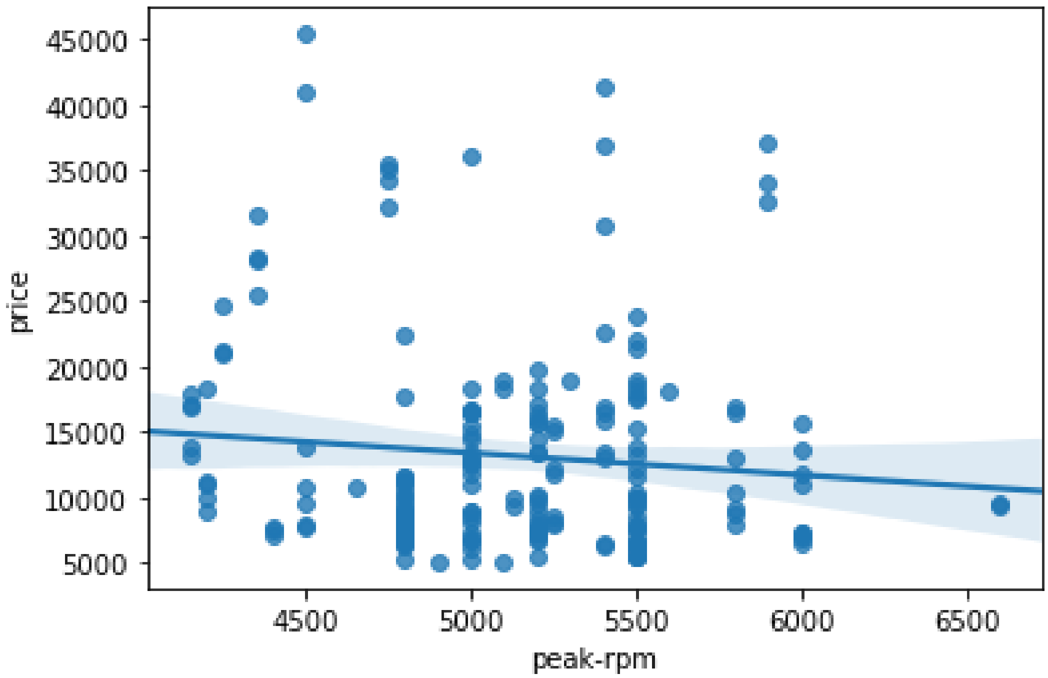
	highway-mpg	price
highway-mpg	1.000000	-0.704692
price	-0.704692	1.000000

Weak Linear Relationship

Let's see if "Peak-rpm" as a predictor variable of "price".

[13]:
```
sns.regplot(x="peak-rpm", y="price", data=df)
```

[13]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f820c1ab940>



Peak rpm does not seem like a good predictor of the price at all since the regression line is close to horizontal. Also, the data points are very scattered and far from the fitted line, showing lots of variability. Therefore it's it is not a reliable variable.

We can examine the correlation between 'peak-rpm' and 'price' and see it's approximately -0.101616

[14]:
```
df[['peak-rpm','price']].corr()
```

[14]:

	peak-rpm	price
peak-rpm	1.000000	-0.101616
price	-0.101616	1.000000

Question 3 a):

Find the correlation between x="stroke", y="price".

Hint: if you would like to select those columns use the following syntax: df[["stroke","price"]]

[15]:
```
# Write your code below and press Shift+Enter to execute
df[['stroke','price']].corr()
```

[15]:

	stroke	price
stroke	1.00000	0.08231
price	0.08231	1.00000

Double-click here for the solution.

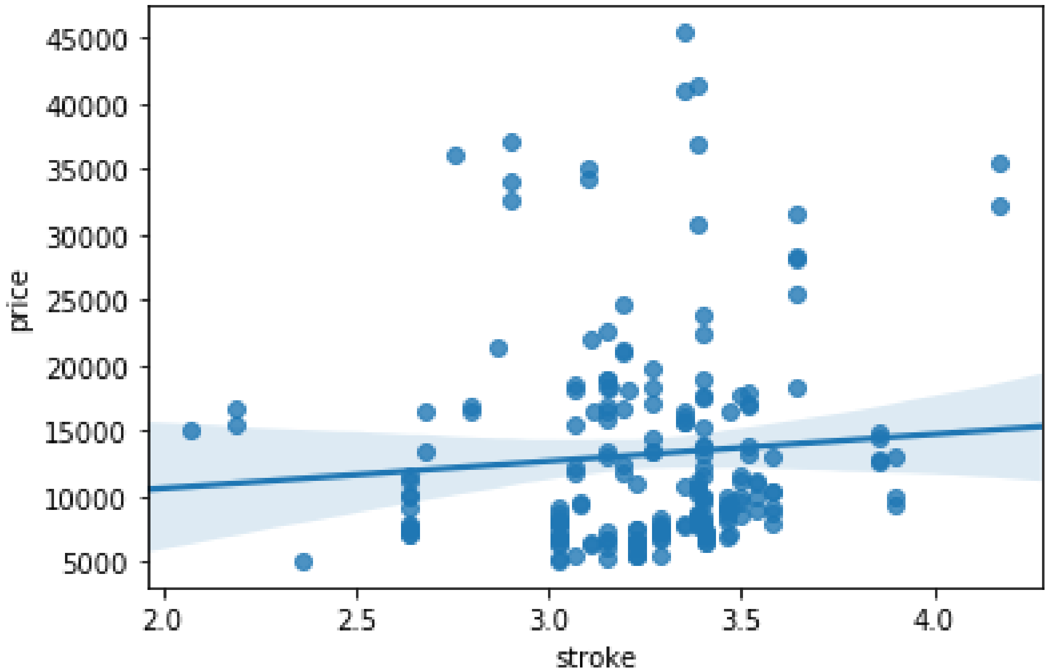
Question 3 b):

Given the correlation results between "price" and "stroke" do you expect a linear relationship?

Verify your results using the function "regplot()".

[16]:
```
# Write your code below and press Shift+Enter to execute
sns.regplot(x="stroke",y ="price", data = df)
```

[16]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f820c190f98>



Double-click here for the solution.

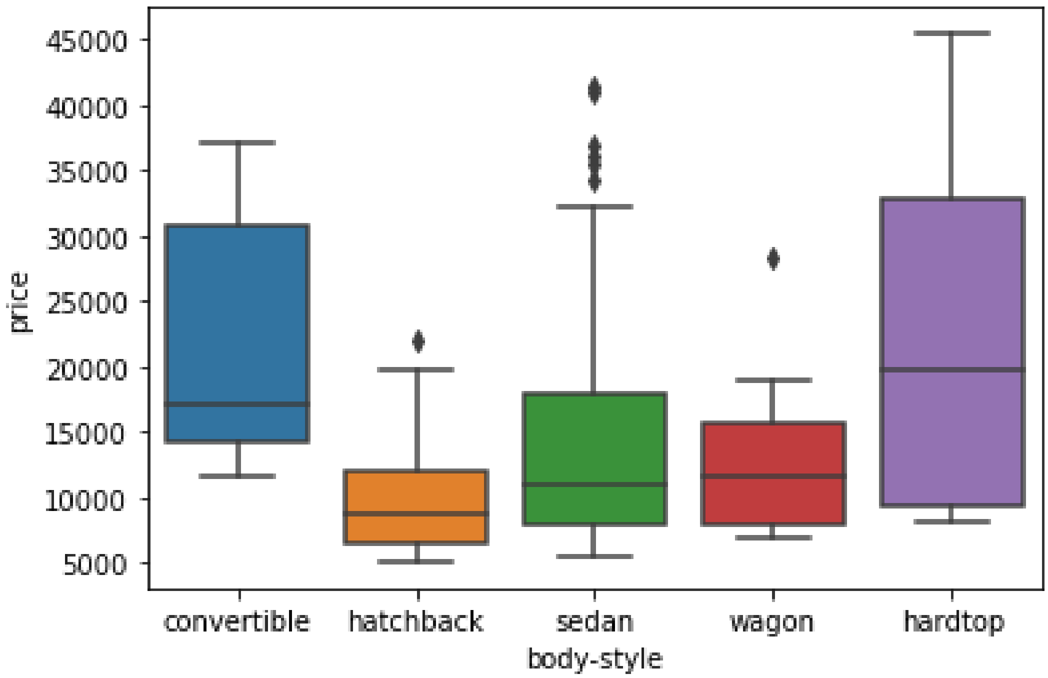
Categorical variables

These are variables that describe a 'characteristic' of a data unit, and are selected from a small group of categories. The categorical variables can have the type "object" or "int64". A good way to visualize categorical variables is by using boxplots.

Let's look at the relationship between "body-style" and "price".

[17]:
```
sns.boxplot(x="body-style", y="price", data=df)
```

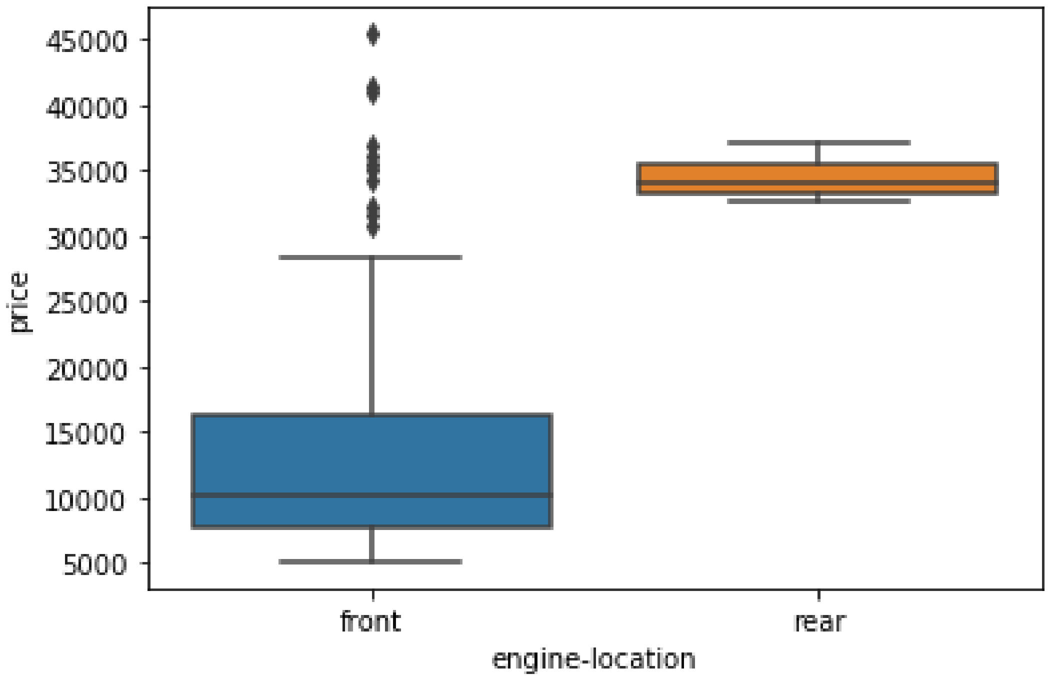
[17]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f82103ee940>



We see that the distributions of price between the different body-style categories have a significant overlap, and so body-style would not be a good predictor of price. Let's examine engine "engine-location" and "price":

[18]:
```
sns.boxplot(x="engine-location", y="price", data=df)
```

[18]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f820c05f748>

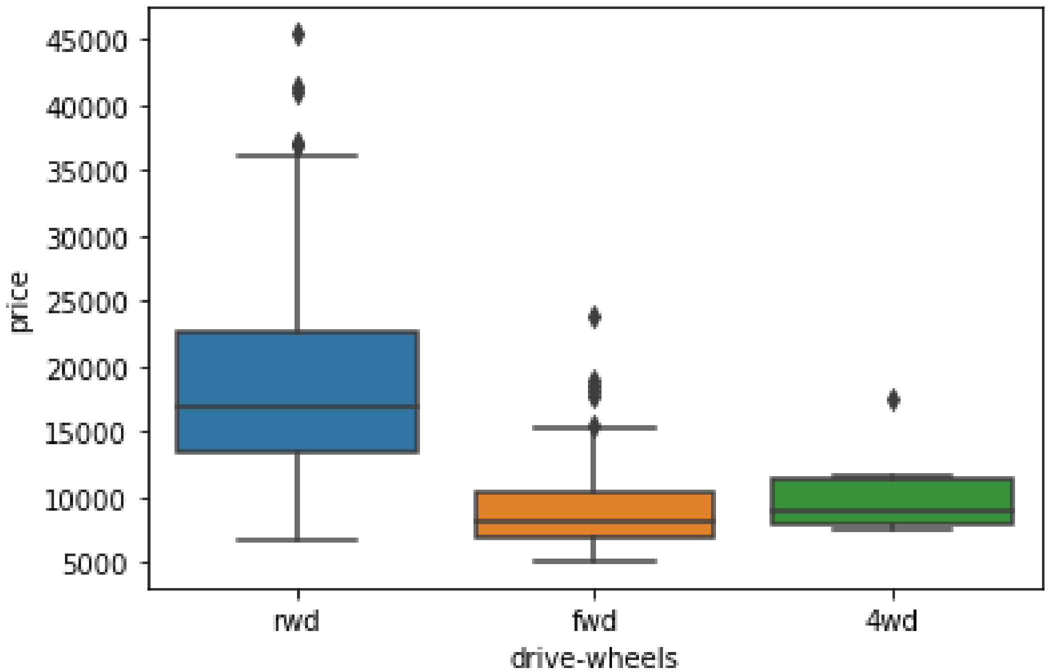


Here we see that the distribution of price between these two engine-location categories, front and rear, are distinct enough to take engine-location as a potential good predictor of price.

Let's examine "drive-wheels" and "price".

[19]:
```python
# drive-wheels
sns.boxplot(x="drive-wheels", y="price", data=df)
```

[19]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f82047b9f28>



Here we see that the distribution of price between the different drive-wheels categories differs; as such drive-wheels could potentially be a predictor of price.

3. Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Let's first take a look at the variables by utilizing a description method.

The describe function automatically computes basic statistics for all continuous variables. Any NaN values are automatically skipped in these statistics.

This will show:

the count of that variable

the mean

the standard deviation (std)

the minimum value

the IQR (Interquartile Range: 25%, 50% and 75%)

the maximum value

We can apply the method "describe" as follows:

[20]:
```
df.describe()
```

[20]:
```
        symboling  normalized-losses  wheel-base      length       width  \
count  201.000000          201.00000  201.000000  201.000000  201.000000
```

```
mean      0.840796          122.00000   98.797015    0.837102    0.915126
std       1.254802           31.99625    6.066366    0.059213    0.029187
min      -2.000000           65.00000   86.600000    0.678039    0.837500
25%       0.000000          101.00000   94.500000    0.801538    0.890278
50%       1.000000          122.00000   97.000000    0.832292    0.909722
75%       2.000000          137.00000  102.400000    0.881788    0.925000
max       3.000000          256.00000  120.900000    1.000000    1.000000

           height  curb-weight  engine-size        bore      stroke  \
count  201.000000   201.000000   201.000000  201.000000  197.000000
mean    53.766667  2555.666667   126.875622    3.330692    3.256904
std      2.447822   517.296727    41.546834    0.268072    0.319256
min     47.800000  1488.000000    61.000000    2.540000    2.070000
25%     52.000000  2169.000000    98.000000    3.150000    3.110000
50%     54.100000  2414.000000   120.000000    3.310000    3.290000
75%     55.500000  2926.000000   141.000000    3.580000    3.410000
max     59.800000  4066.000000   326.000000    3.940000    4.170000

       compression-ratio  horsepower     peak-rpm    city-mpg  highway-mpg  \
count         201.000000  201.000000   201.000000  201.000000   201.000000
mean           10.164279  103.405534  5117.665368   25.179104    30.686567
std             4.004965   37.365700   478.113805    6.423220     6.815150
min             7.000000   48.000000  4150.000000   13.000000    16.000000
25%             8.600000   70.000000  4800.000000   19.000000    25.000000
50%             9.000000   95.000000  5125.369458   24.000000    30.000000
75%             9.400000  116.000000  5500.000000   30.000000    34.000000
max            23.000000  262.000000  6600.000000   49.000000    54.000000

              price  city-L/100km      diesel         gas
count    201.000000    201.000000  201.000000  201.000000
mean   13207.129353      9.944145    0.099502    0.900498
std     7947.066342      2.534599    0.300083    0.300083
min     5118.000000      4.795918    0.000000    0.000000
25%     7775.000000      7.833333    0.000000    1.000000
50%    10295.000000      9.791667    0.000000    1.000000
75%    16500.000000     12.368421    0.000000    1.000000
max    45400.000000     18.076923    1.000000    1.000000
```

The default setting of “describe” skips variables of type object. We can apply the method “describe” on the variables of type ‘object’ as follows:

[21]:
```
df.describe(include=['object'])
```

[21]:
```
          make aspiration num-of-doors body-style drive-wheels  \
count      201        201          201        201          201
unique      22          2            2          5            3
top     toyota        std         four      sedan          fwd
```

```
freq        32        165          115        94          118

       engine-location engine-type num-of-cylinders fuel-system  \
count              201         201              201         201
unique               2           6                7           8
top              front         ohc             four        mpfi
freq               198         145              157          92

       horsepower-binned
count                200
unique                 3
top                  Low
freq                 115
```

Value Counts

Value-counts is a good way of understanding how many units of each characteristic/variable we have. We can apply the "value_counts" method on the column 'drive-wheels'. Don't forget the method "value_counts" only works on Pandas series, not Pandas Dataframes. As a result, we only include one bracket "df['drive-wheels']" not two brackets "df[['drive-wheels']]".

[22]:
```
df['drive-wheels'].value_counts()
```

[22]:
```
fwd    118
rwd     75
4wd      8
Name: drive-wheels, dtype: int64
```

We can convert the series to a Dataframe as follows :

[23]:
```
df['drive-wheels'].value_counts().to_frame()
```

[23]:
```
     drive-wheels
fwd           118
rwd            75
4wd             8
```

Let's repeat the above steps but save the results to the dataframe "drive_wheels_counts" and rename the column 'drive-wheels' to 'value_counts'.

[24]:
```
drive_wheels_counts = df['drive-wheels'].value_counts().to_frame()
drive_wheels_counts.rename(columns={'drive-wheels': 'value_counts'},␣
 ↪inplace=True)
drive_wheels_counts
```

[24]:
```
     value_counts
fwd           118
rwd            75
4wd             8
```

Now let's rename the index to 'drive-wheels':

[25]:
```
drive_wheels_counts.index.name = 'drive-wheels'
drive_wheels_counts
```

[25]:
```
              value_counts
drive-wheels
fwd                    118
rwd                     75
4wd                      8
```

We can repeat the above process for the variable 'engine-location'.

[26]:
```
# engine-location as variable
engine_loc_counts = df['engine-location'].value_counts().to_frame()
engine_loc_counts.rename(columns={'engine-location': 'value_counts'},␣
 ↪inplace=True)
engine_loc_counts.index.name = 'engine-location'
engine_loc_counts.head(10)
```

[26]:
```
                 value_counts
engine-location
front                     198
rear                        3
```

Examining the value counts of the engine location would not be a good predictor variable for the price. This is because we only have three cars with a rear engine and 198 with an engine in the front, this result is skewed. Thus, we are not able to draw any conclusions about the engine location.

4. Basics of Grouping

The "groupby" method groups data by different categories. The data is grouped based on one or several variables and analysis is performed on the individual groups.

For example, let's group by the variable "drive-wheels". We see that there are 3 different categories of drive wheels.

[27]:
```
df['drive-wheels'].unique()
```

[27]:
```
array(['rwd', 'fwd', '4wd'], dtype=object)
```

If we want to know, on average, which type of drive wheel is most valuable, we can group "drive-wheels" and then average them.

We can select the columns 'drive-wheels', 'body-style' and 'price', then assign it to the variable "df_group_one".

[29]:
```
df_group_one = df[['drive-wheels','body-style','price']]
```

We can then calculate the average price for each of the different categories of data.

[30]:
```
# grouping results
df_group_one = df_group_one.groupby(['drive-wheels'],as_index=False).mean()
df_group_one
```

[30]:
```
  drive-wheels         price
0          4wd  10241.000000
1          fwd   9244.779661
2          rwd  19757.613333
```

From our data, it seems rear-wheel drive vehicles are, on average, the most expensive, while 4-wheel and front-wheel are approximately the same in price.

You can also group with multiple variables. For example, let's group by both 'drive-wheels' and 'body-style'. This groups the dataframe by the unique combinations 'drive-wheels' and 'body-style'. We can store the results in the variable 'grouped_test1'.

[31]:
```
# grouping results
df_gptest = df[['drive-wheels','body-style','price']]
grouped_test1 = df_gptest.groupby(['drive-wheels','body-style'],as_index=False).
 ↪mean()
grouped_test1
```

[31]:
```
   drive-wheels   body-style         price
0           4wd    hatchback   7603.000000
1           4wd        sedan  12647.333333
2           4wd        wagon   9095.750000
3           fwd  convertible  11595.000000
4           fwd      hardtop   8249.000000
5           fwd    hatchback   8396.387755
6           fwd        sedan   9811.800000
7           fwd        wagon   9997.333333
8           rwd  convertible  23949.600000
9           rwd      hardtop  24202.714286
10          rwd    hatchback  14337.777778
11          rwd        sedan  21711.833333
12          rwd        wagon  16994.222222
```

This grouped data is much easier to visualize when it is made into a pivot table. A pivot table is like an Excel spreadsheet, with one variable along the column and another along the row. We can convert the dataframe to a pivot table using the method "pivot" to create a pivot table from the groups.

In this case, we will leave the drive-wheel variable as the rows of the table, and pivot body-style to become the columns of the table:

[32]:
```
grouped_pivot = grouped_test1.pivot(index='drive-wheels',columns='body-style')
grouped_pivot
```

[32]:

```
                price                                                \
body-style    convertible        hardtop     hatchback         sedan
drive-wheels
4wd                   NaN            NaN   7603.000000  12647.333333
fwd               11595.0    8249.000000   8396.387755   9811.800000
rwd               23949.6   24202.714286  14337.777778  21711.833333


body-style           wagon
drive-wheels
4wd            9095.750000
fwd            9997.333333
rwd           16994.222222
```

Often, we won't have data for some of the pivot cells. We can fill these missing cells with the value 0, but any other value could potentially be used as well. It should be mentioned that missing data is quite a complex subject and is an entire course on its own.

[33]:

```
grouped_pivot = grouped_pivot.fillna(0) #fill missing values with 0
grouped_pivot
```

[33]:

```
                price                                                \
body-style    convertible        hardtop     hatchback         sedan
drive-wheels
4wd                   0.0       0.000000   7603.000000  12647.333333
fwd               11595.0    8249.000000   8396.387755   9811.800000
rwd               23949.6   24202.714286  14337.777778  21711.833333


body-style           wagon
drive-wheels
4wd            9095.750000
fwd            9997.333333
rwd           16994.222222
```

Question 4:

Use the "groupby" function to find the average "price" of each car based on "body-style" ?

[34]:

```
# Write your code below and press Shift+Enter to execute
group2 = df[['body-style','price']]
grouped_test_bodystyle = group2.groupby(['body-style'],as_index=False).mean()
grouped_test_bodystyle
```

[34]:

```
    body-style         price
0  convertible  21890.500000
1      hardtop  22208.500000
2    hatchback   9957.441176
```

```
3         sedan  14459.755319
4         wagon  12371.960000
```

Double-click here for the solution.

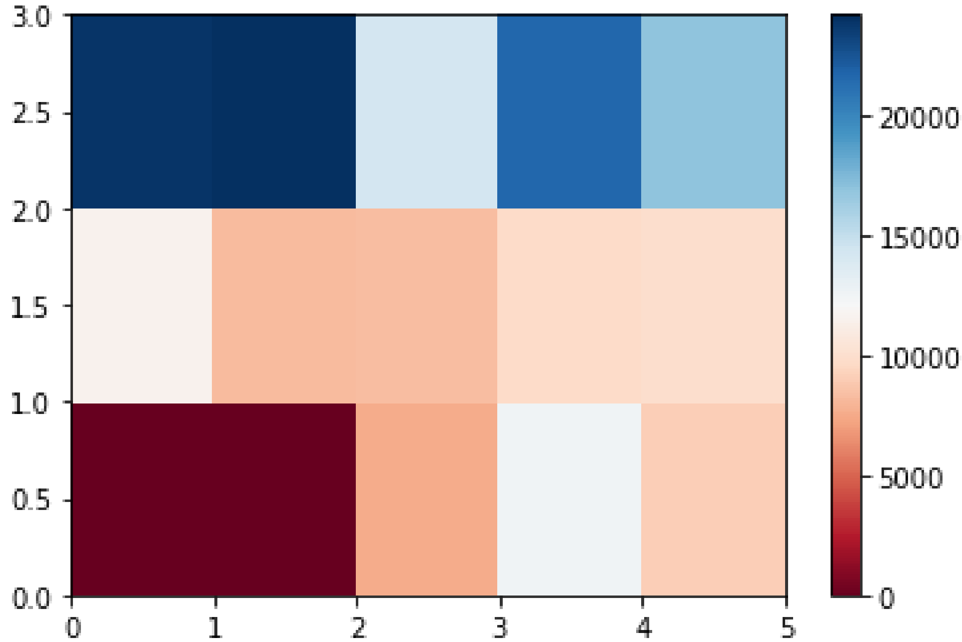
If you did not import "pyplot" let's do it again.

[35]:
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

Variables: Drive Wheels and Body Style vs Price

Let's use a heat map to visualize the relationship between Body Style vs Price.

[36]:
```
#use the grouped results
plt.pcolor(grouped_pivot, cmap='RdBu')
plt.colorbar()
plt.show()
```



The heatmap plots the target variable (price) proportional to colour with respect to the variables 'drive-wheel' and 'body-style' in the vertical and horizontal axis respectively. This allows us to visualize how the price is related to 'drive-wheel' and 'body-style'.

The default labels convey no useful information to us. Let's change that:

[40]:
```
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
im = ax.pcolor(grouped_pivot, cmap='RdBu')
```

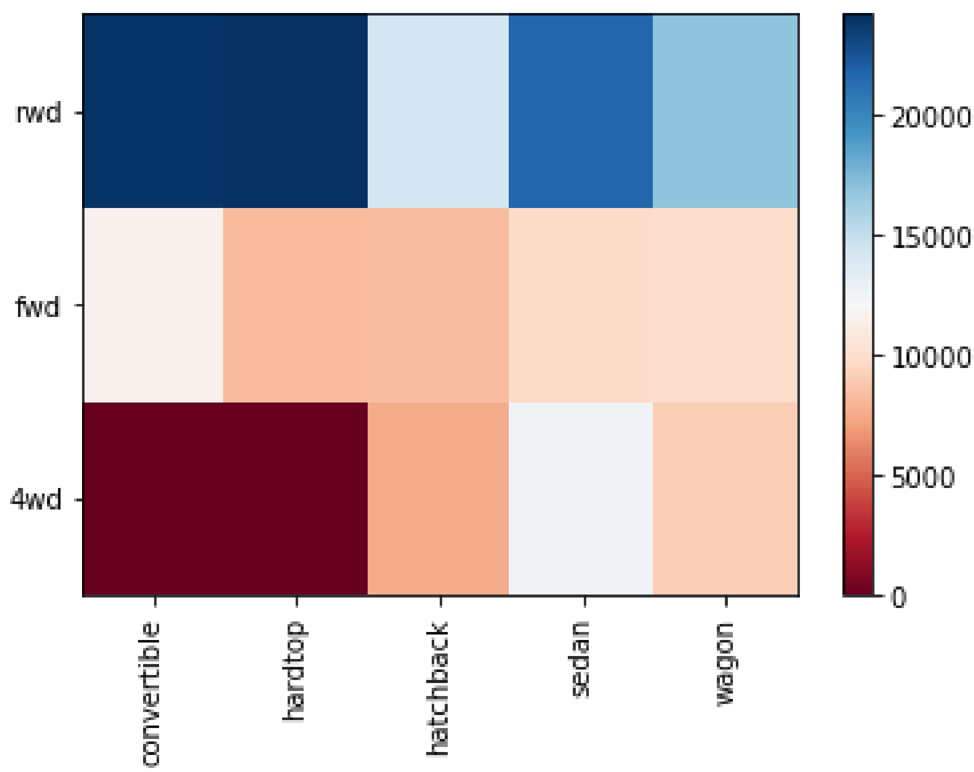
```
#label names
row_labels = grouped_pivot.columns.levels[1]
col_labels = grouped_pivot.index

#move ticks and labels to the center
ax.set_xticks(np.arange(grouped_pivot.shape[1]) + 0.5, minor=False)
ax.set_yticks(np.arange(grouped_pivot.shape[0]) + 0.5, minor=False)

#insert labels
ax.set_xticklabels(row_labels, minor=False)
ax.set_yticklabels(col_labels, minor=False)

#rotate label if too long
plt.xticks(rotation=90)

fig.colorbar(im)
plt.show()
```



Visualization is very important in data science, and Python visualization packages provide great freedom. We will go more in-depth in a separate Python Visualizations course.

The main question we want to answer in this module, is "What are the main characteristics which have the most impact on the car price?".

To get a better measure of the important characteristics, we look at the correlation of these variables with the car price, in other words: how is the car price dependent on this variable?

5. Correlation and Causation

Correlation: a measure of the extent of interdependence between variables.

Causation: the relationship between cause and effect between two variables.

It is important to know the difference between these two and that correlation does not imply causation. Determining correlation is much simpler the determining causation as causation may require independent experimentation.

Pearson Correlation

The Pearson Correlation measures the linear dependence between two variables X and Y.

The resulting coefficient is a value between -1 and 1 inclusive, where:

1: Total positive linear correlation.

0: No linear correlation, the two variables most likely do not affect each other.

-1: Total negative linear correlation.

Pearson Correlation is the default method of the function "corr". Like before we can calculate the Pearson Correlation of the of the 'int64' or 'float64' variables.

[ ]:
```
df.corr()
```

sometimes we would like to know the significant of the correlation estimate.

P-value:

What is this P-value? The P-value is the probability value that the correlation between these two variables is statistically significant. Normally, we choose a significance level of 0.05, which means that we are 95% confident that the correlation between the variables is significant.

By convention, when the

p-value is $<$ 0.001: we say there is strong evidence that the correlation is significant.

the p-value is $<$ 0.05: there is moderate evidence that the correlation is significant.

the p-value is $<$ 0.1: there is weak evidence that the correlation is significant.

the p-value is $>$ 0.1: there is no evidence that the correlation is significant.

We can obtain this information using "stats" module in the "scipy" library.

[41]:
```
from scipy import stats
```

Wheel-base vs Price

Let's calculate the Pearson Correlation Coefficient and P-value of 'wheel-base' and 'price'.

[42]:
```
pearson_coef, p_value = stats.pearsonr(df['wheel-base'], df['price'])
```

```
print("The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is", pearson_coef, " with a P-value␣
↪of P =", p_value)
```

```
The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is 0.584641822265508  with a P-value of P =
8.076488270733218e-20
```

Conclusion:

Since the p-value is < 0.001, the correlation between wheel-base and price is statistically significant, although the linear relationship isn't extremely strong (~0.585)

Horsepower vs Price

Let's calculate the Pearson Correlation Coefficient and P-value of 'horsepower' and 'price'.

[43]:
```
pearson_coef, p_value = stats.pearsonr(df['horsepower'], df['price'])
print("The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is", pearson_coef, " with a P-value␣
↪of P = ", p_value)
```

```
The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is 0.8095745670036559  with a P-value of P =
6.369057428260101e-48
```

Conclusion:

Since the p-value is < 0.001, the correlation between horsepower and price is statistically significant, and the linear relationship is quite strong (~0.809, close to 1)

Length vs Price

Let's calculate the Pearson Correlation Coefficient and P-value of 'length' and 'price'.

[44]:
```
pearson_coef, p_value = stats.pearsonr(df['length'], df['price'])
print("The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is", pearson_coef, " with a P-value␣
↪of P = ", p_value)
```

```
The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is 0.6906283804483638  with a P-value of P =
8.016477466159556e-30
```

Conclusion:

Since the p-value is < 0.001, the correlation between length and price is statistically significant, and the linear relationship is moderately strong (~0.691).

Width vs Price

Let's calculate the Pearson Correlation Coefficient and P-value of 'width' and 'price':

[45]:
```
pearson_coef, p_value = stats.pearsonr(df['width'], df['price'])
print("The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is", pearson_coef, " with a P-value␣
↪of P =", p_value )
```

```
The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is 0.7512653440522673  with a P-value of P =
9.200335510481646e-38
```

Conclusion: Since the p-value is < 0.001, the correlation between width and price is statistically significant, and the linear relationship is quite strong (~0.751).

0.0.1 Curb-weight vs Price

Let's calculate the Pearson Correlation Coefficient and P-value of 'curb-weight' and 'price':

[46]:
```
pearson_coef, p_value = stats.pearsonr(df['curb-weight'], df['price'])
print( "The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is", pearson_coef, " with a P-value␣
↪of P = ", p_value)
```

```
The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is 0.8344145257702843  with a P-value of P =
2.189577238894065e-53
```

Conclusion:

Since the p-value is < 0.001, the correlation between curb-weight and price is statistically significant, and the linear relationship is quite strong (~0.834).

Engine-size vs Price

Let's calculate the Pearson Correlation Coefficient and P-value of 'engine-size' and 'price':

[47]:
```
pearson_coef, p_value = stats.pearsonr(df['engine-size'], df['price'])
print("The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is", pearson_coef, " with a P-value␣
↪of P =", p_value)
```

```
The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is 0.8723351674455185  with a P-value of P =
9.265491622198389e-64
```

Conclusion:

Since the p-value is < 0.001, the correlation between engine-size and price is statistically significant, and the linear relationship is very strong (~0.872).

Bore vs Price

Let's calculate the Pearson Correlation Coefficient and P-value of 'bore' and 'price':

[48]:
```
pearson_coef, p_value = stats.pearsonr(df['bore'], df['price'])
print("The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is", pearson_coef, " with a P-value␣
↪of P =  ", p_value )
```

```
The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is 0.5431553832626602  with a P-value of P =
8.049189483935489e-17
```

Conclusion:

Since the p-value is < 0.001, the correlation between bore and price is statistically significant, but the linear relationship is only moderate (~0.521).

We can relate the process for each 'City-mpg' and 'Highway-mpg':

City-mpg vs Price

```
[49]: pearson_coef, p_value = stats.pearsonr(df['city-mpg'], df['price'])
print("The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is", pearson_coef, " with a P-value␣
↪of P = ", p_value)
```

```
The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is -0.6865710067844678  with a P-value of P
=  2.321132065567641e-29
```

Conclusion:

Since the p-value is < 0.001, the correlation between city-mpg and price is statistically significant, and the coefficient of ~ -0.687 shows that the relationship is negative and moderately strong.

Highway-mpg vs Price

```
[50]: pearson_coef, p_value = stats.pearsonr(df['highway-mpg'], df['price'])
print( "The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is", pearson_coef, " with a P-value␣
↪of P = ", p_value )
```

```
The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is -0.704692265058953  with a P-value of P =
1.7495471144476358e-31
```

Conclusion: Since the p-value is < 0.001, the correlation between highway-mpg and price is statistically significant, and the coefficient of ~ -0.705 shows that the relationship is negative and moderately strong.

6. ANOVA

ANOVA: Analysis of Variance

The Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is a statistical method used to test whether there are significant differences between the means of two or more groups. ANOVA returns two parameters:

F-test score: ANOVA assumes the means of all groups are the same, calculates how much the actual means deviate from the assumption, and reports it as the F-test score. A larger score means there is a larger difference between the means.

P-value: P-value tells how statistically significant is our calculated score value.

If our price variable is strongly correlated with the variable we are analyzing, expect ANOVA to return a sizeable F-test score and a small p-value.

Drive Wheels

Since ANOVA analyzes the difference between different groups of the same variable, the groupby function will come in handy. Because the ANOVA algorithm averages the data automatically, we do not need to take the average before hand.

Let's see if different types 'drive-wheels' impact 'price', we group the data.

Let's see if different types 'drive-wheels' impact 'price', we group the data.

```
[51]: grouped_test2=df_gptest[['drive-wheels', 'price']].groupby(['drive-wheels'])
grouped_test2.head(2)
```

[51]:
```
    drive-wheels    price
0            rwd  13495.0
1            rwd  16500.0
3            fwd  13950.0
4            4wd  17450.0
5            fwd  15250.0
136          4wd   7603.0
```

[52]:
```
df_gptest
```

[52]:
```
    drive-wheels   body-style    price
0            rwd  convertible  13495.0
1            rwd  convertible  16500.0
2            rwd    hatchback  16500.0
3            fwd        sedan  13950.0
4            4wd        sedan  17450.0
..           …            …        …
196          rwd        sedan  16845.0
197          rwd        sedan  19045.0
198          rwd        sedan  21485.0
199          rwd        sedan  22470.0
200          rwd        sedan  22625.0

[201 rows x 3 columns]
```

We can obtain the values of the method group using the method "get_group".

[53]:
```
grouped_test2.get_group('4wd')['price']
```

[53]:
```
4      17450.0
136     7603.0
140     9233.0
141    11259.0
144     8013.0
145    11694.0
150     7898.0
151     8778.0
Name: price, dtype: float64
```

we can use the function 'f_oneway' in the module 'stats' to obtain the F-test score and P-value.

[54]:
```
# ANOVA
f_val, p_val = stats.f_oneway(grouped_test2.get_group('fwd')['price'],␣
 ↪grouped_test2.get_group('rwd')['price'], grouped_test2.
 ↪get_group('4wd')['price'])

print( "ANOVA results: F=", f_val, ", P =", p_val)
```

```
ANOVA results: F= 67.95406500780399 , P = 3.3945443577151245e-23
```

This is a great result, with a large F test score showing a strong correlation and a P value of almost 0 implying almost certain statistical significance. But does this mean all three tested groups are all this highly correlated?

Separately: fwd and rwd

```
[55]: f_val, p_val = stats.f_oneway(grouped_test2.get_group('fwd')['price'],␣
       ↪grouped_test2.get_group('rwd')['price'])

      print( "ANOVA results: F=", f_val, ", P =", p_val )
```

```
ANOVA results: F= 130.5533160959111 , P = 2.2355306355677845e-23
```

Let's examine the other groups

4wd and rwd

```
[56]: f_val, p_val = stats.f_oneway(grouped_test2.get_group('4wd')['price'],␣
       ↪grouped_test2.get_group('rwd')['price'])

      print( "ANOVA results: F=", f_val, ", P =", p_val)
```

```
ANOVA results: F= 8.580681368924756 , P = 0.004411492211225333
```

4wd and fwd

```
[57]: f_val, p_val = stats.f_oneway(grouped_test2.get_group('4wd')['price'],␣
       ↪grouped_test2.get_group('fwd')['price'])

      print("ANOVA results: F=", f_val, ", P =", p_val)
```

```
ANOVA results: F= 0.665465750252303 , P = 0.41620116697845666
```

Conclusion: Important Variables

We now have a better idea of what our data looks like and which variables are important to take into account when predicting the car price. We have narrowed it down to the following variables:

Continuous numerical variables:

Length

Width

Curb-weight

Engine-size

Horsepower

City-mpg

Highway-mpg

Wheel-base

Bore

Categorical variables:

Drive-wheels

As we now move into building machine learning models to automate our analysis, feeding the model with variables that meaningfully affect our target variable will improve our model's prediction performance.

Thank you for completing this notebook

```
<p><a href="https://cocl.us/corsera_da0101en_notebook_bottom"><img src="https://s3-api.us-geo.
```

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