

Importing the required modules to do analysis

```
import pandas as pd
pd.set_option('display.max_columns', 50) # this is to specify to
display the no. of columns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

Data Loading

we need to load the data into jupyter notebook and it can be done by as follow

```
data = pd.read_csv("student-mat.csv", delimiter=';', quotechar='')
#here delimiter and quotechar are used because of the format the data
is stored in
```

```
data.head() # displaying first five rows
```

	school	sex	age	address	famsize	Pstatus	Medu	Fedu	Mjob
0	GP	F	18	U	GT3	A	4	4	at_home
1	GP	F	17	U	GT3	T	1	1	at_home
2	GP	F	15	U	LE3	T	1	1	at_home
3	GP	F	15	U	GT3	T	4	2	health
4	GP	F	16	U	GT3	T	3	3	other

	reason	guardian	traveltime	studytime	failures	schoolsup	famsup
0	course	mother	2	2	0	yes	no
1	course	father	1	2	0	no	yes
2	other	mother	1	2	3	yes	no
3	home	mother	1	3	0	no	yes
4	home	father	1	2	0	no	yes

	activities	nursery	higher	internet	romantic	famrel	freetime	goout
0	no	yes	yes	no	no	4	3	4
1	no	no	yes	yes	no	5	3	3

2	no	yes	yes	yes	no	4	3	2
2								
3	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	3	2	2
1								
4	no	yes	yes	no	no	4	3	2
1								
	Walc	health	absences	G1	G2	G3		
0	1	3	6	5	6	6		
1	1	3	4	5	5	6		
2	3	3	10	7	8	10		
3	1	5	2	15	14	15		
4	2	5	4	6	10	10		

Data Exploration

```
data.isnull().sum() #checking for null values in the data
```

```
school      0
sex         0
age         0
address     0
famsize     0
Pstatus     0
Medu        0
Fedu        0
Mjob        0
Fjob        0
reason      0
guardian    0
traveltime  0
studytime   0
failures    0
schoolsup   0
famsup      0
paid        0
activities  0
nursery     0
higher      0
internet    0
romantic    0
famrel      0
freetime    0
goout       0
Dalc        0
Walc        0
health      0
absences    0
```

```
G1      0
G2      0
G3      0
dtype: int64
```

seems like there are no null values present in the data.

```
data.dtypes #checking for the data types of columns
```

```
school      object
sex         object
age         int64
address     object
famsize     object
Pstatus     object
Medu        int64
Fedu        int64
Mjob        object
Fjob        object
reason      object
guardian    object
traveltime  int64
studytime   int64
failures    int64
schoolsup   object
famsup      object
paid        object
activities  object
nursery     object
higher     object
internet    object
romantic    object
famrel      int64
freetime    int64
goout       int64
Dalc        int64
Walc        int64
health      int64
absences    int64
G1          int64
G2          int64
G3          int64
dtype: object
```

```
data.shape # shape of the data
```

```
(395, 33)
```

Data Cleaning

Since we don't have any missing values there is no scope to fill the missing values.

```
# let's check for duplicate rows
```

```
data.drop_duplicates()
```

	school	sex	age	address	famsize	Pstatus	Medu	Fedu	Mjob
Fjob \									
0	GP	F	18	U	GT3	A	4	4	at_home
teacher									
1	GP	F	17	U	GT3	T	1	1	at_home
other									
2	GP	F	15	U	LE3	T	1	1	at_home
other									
3	GP	F	15	U	GT3	T	4	2	health
services									
4	GP	F	16	U	GT3	T	3	3	other
other									
...
...									
390	MS	M	20	U	LE3	A	2	2	services
services									
391	MS	M	17	U	LE3	T	3	1	services
services									
392	MS	M	21	R	GT3	T	1	1	other
other									
393	MS	M	18	R	LE3	T	3	2	services
other									
394	MS	M	19	U	LE3	T	1	1	other
at_home									

	reason	guardian	traveltime	studytime	failures	schoolsup	famsup
paid \							
0	course	mother	2	2	0	yes	no
no							
1	course	father	1	2	0	no	yes
no							
2	other	mother	1	2	3	yes	no
yes							
3	home	mother	1	3	0	no	yes
yes							
4	home	father	1	2	0	no	yes
yes							
...
...							
390	course	other	1	2	2	no	yes
yes							
391	course	mother	2	1	0	no	no
no							

392	course	other	1	1	3	no	no
no							
393	course	mother	3	1	0	no	no
no							
394	course	father	1	1	0	no	no
no							
activities nursery higher internet romantic famrel freetime							
goout \							
0	no	yes	yes	no	no	4	3
4							
1	no	no	yes	yes	no	5	3
3							
2	no	yes	yes	yes	no	4	3
2							
3	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	3	2
2							
4	no	yes	yes	no	no	4	3
2							
..
..							
390	no	yes	yes	no	no	5	5
4							
391	no	no	yes	yes	no	2	4
5							
392	no	no	yes	no	no	5	5
3							
393	no	no	yes	yes	no	4	4
1							
394	no	yes	yes	yes	no	3	2
3							
Dalc Walc health absences G1 G2 G3							
0	1	1	3	6	5	6	6
1	1	1	3	4	5	5	6
2	2	3	3	10	7	8	10
3	1	1	5	2	15	14	15
4	1	2	5	4	6	10	10
..
390	4	5	4	11	9	9	9
391	3	4	2	3	14	16	16
392	3	3	3	3	10	8	7
393	3	4	5	0	11	12	10
394	3	3	5	5	8	9	9
[395 rows x 33 columns]							

so the shape of the dataset does not change that means there are no duplicates in the dataset.

Data Analysis Questions

1. What is the average score in math (G3)?

```
data['G3'].mean()  
10.415189873417722
```

Therefore the mean is 10.415189873417722 for average score in math(G3)

2. How many students scored above 15 in their final grade (G3)?

```
data[data['G3'] > 15].shape[0]  
40
```

Total 40 students secured marks more than 15 in G3

3. Is there a correlation between study time (study time) and the final grade (G3)?

```
correlation = data['studytime'].corr(data['G3'])  
correlation  
0.09781968965319633
```

0.09781968965319633 is near to 0 so that means there is no possible correlation between studytime and final grade(G3)

4. Which gender has a higher average final grade (G3)?

```
data.groupby('sex')['G3'].mean()  
sex  
F      9.966346  
M     10.914439  
Name: G3, dtype: float64
```

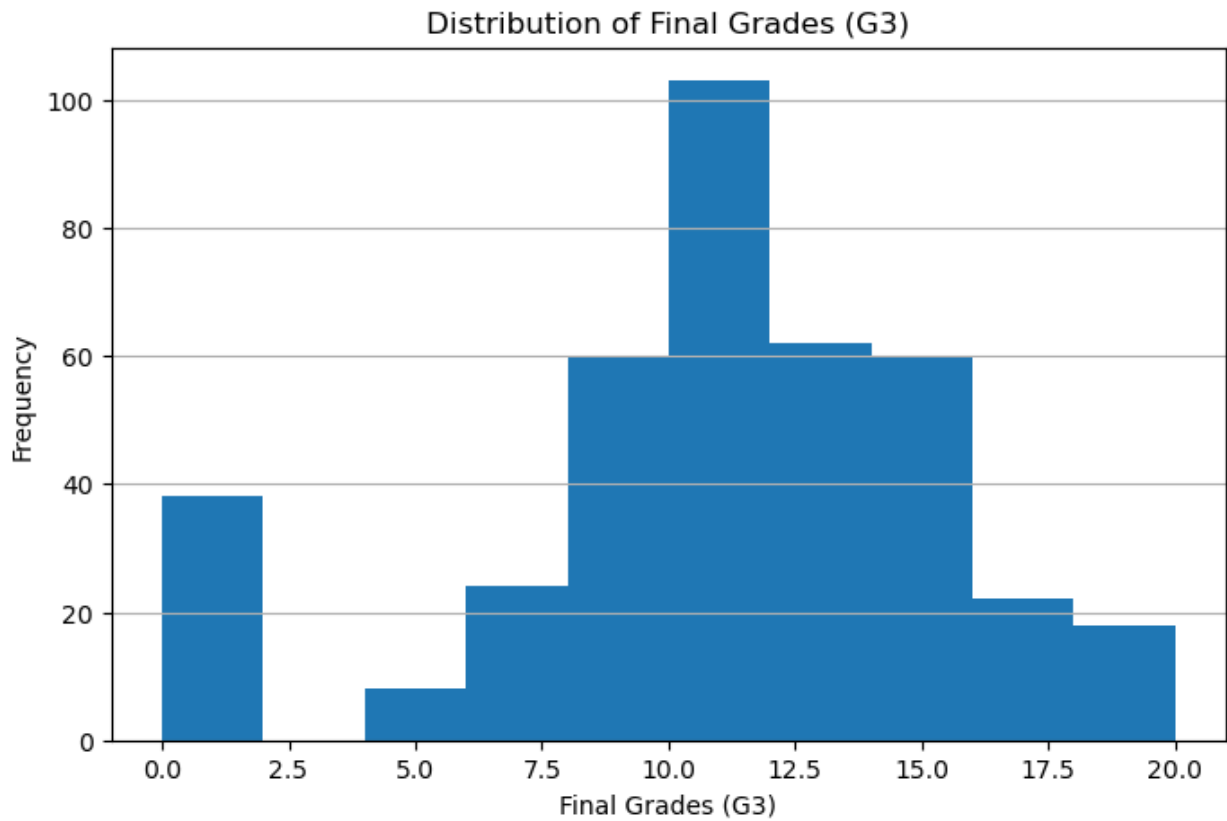
we can observe that Males got more average than Females in G3

Data Visualization

1. Plot a histogram of final grades (G3)

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))  
plt.hist(data['G3'], bins=10)  
plt.title('Distribution of Final Grades (G3)')  
plt.xlabel('Final Grades (G3)')  
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
```

```
plt.grid(axis='y')
plt.show()
```



2. Create a scatter plot between study time (study time) and final grade (G3)

```
plt.scatter(data['studytime'], data['G3'], color='skyblue', alpha=0.7,
            edgecolor='black')
```

```
# Adding labels and title for the plot
```

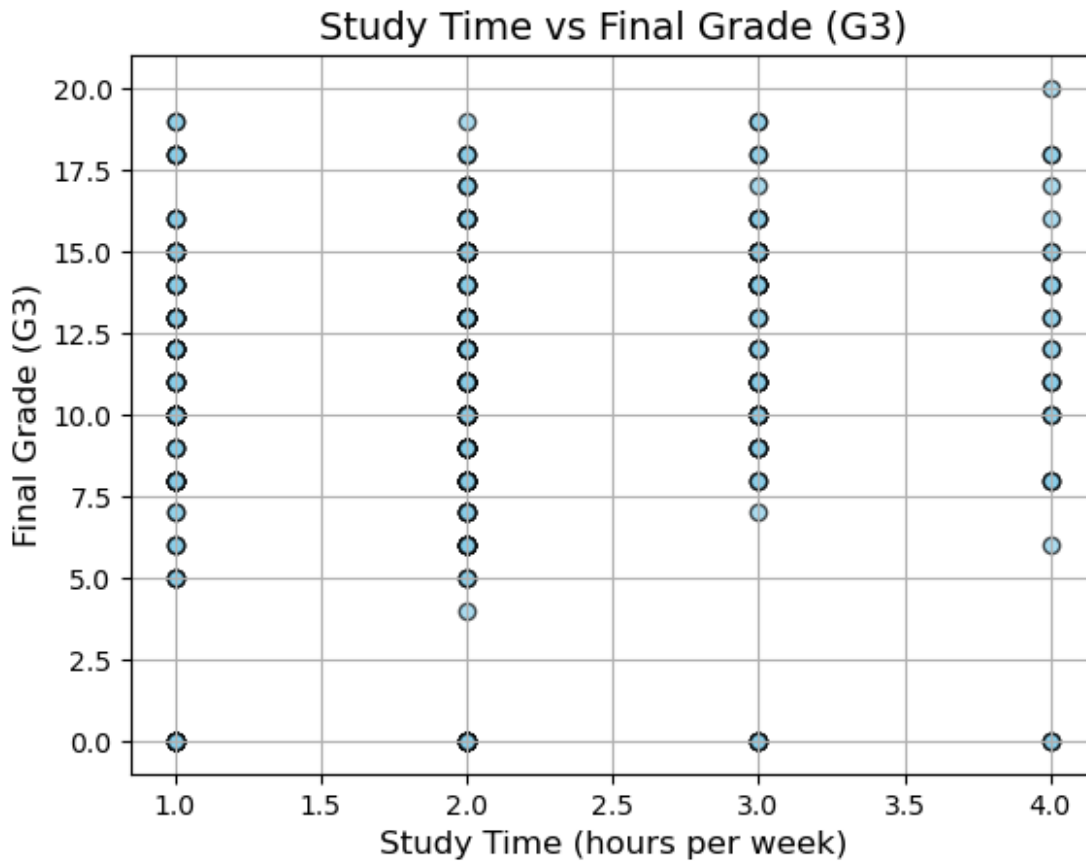
```
plt.title('Study Time vs Final Grade (G3)', fontsize=14)
```

```
plt.xlabel('Study Time (hours per week)', fontsize=12)
```

```
plt.ylabel('Final Grade (G3)', fontsize=12)
```

```
plt.grid()
```

```
plt.show()
```



3. Create a bar chart comparing the average scores of male and female students.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
data.groupby('sex')['G3'].mean().plot(kind='bar', color=['skyblue',
'salmon'], edgecolor='black')

plt.title('Average Final Grade (G3) by Gender', fontsize=14)
plt.xlabel('Gender', fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel('Average Final Grade (G3)', fontsize=12)
plt.xticks(ticks=[0, 1], labels=['Female', 'Male'], rotation=0) # used
to specify the marks on the x axis
plt.grid(axis='y')
plt.show()
```