

# DAC-phase3-water-quality-analysis

October 18, 2023

## DAC\_Phase3 : Water Quality Analysis Project

The goal of the “Water Quality Analysis Project” in Phase 3, is to perform preprocessing and Exploratory Data Analysis by plotting graphs and getting insights.

Our approach involves,

1. finding correlation between the attributes of the dataset provided,
2. Handling missing values,
3. Getting comparative insights by using necessary plots for further processing and clear

## Python Libraries

```
[1]: #importing necessary libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# For visualizing Decision Tree
from sklearn import tree
```

### Reading Dataset

```
[3]: # Creating DataFrame by using .csv file
df = pd.read_csv("archive/water_potability.csv")
```

```
[4]: df.head()
```

```
[4]:      ph  Hardness  Solids  Chloramines  Sulfate  Conductivity  \
0      NaN  204.890455  20791.318981    7.300212  368.516441    564.308654
1  3.716080  129.422921  18630.057858    6.635246         NaN    592.885359
2  8.099124  224.236259  19909.541732    9.275884         NaN    418.606213
3  8.316766  214.373394  22018.417441    8.059332  356.886136    363.266516
```

```
4 9.092223 181.101509 17978.986339 6.546600 310.135738 398.410813
```

	Organic_carbon	Trihalomethanes	Turbidity	Potability
0	10.379783	86.990970	2.963135	0
1	15.180013	56.329076	4.500656	0
2	16.868637	66.420093	3.055934	0
3	18.436524	100.341674	4.628771	0
4	11.558279	31.997993	4.075075	0

```
[7]: # Descriptive Statistics
df.describe()
```

```
[7]:
```

	ph	Hardness	Solids	Chloramines	Sulfate \
count	2785.000000	3276.000000	3276.000000	3276.000000	2495.000000
mean	7.080795	196.369496	22014.092526	7.122277	333.775777
std	1.594320	32.879761	8768.570828	1.583085	41.416840
min	0.000000	47.432000	320.942611	0.352000	129.000000
25%	6.093092	176.850538	15666.690297	6.127421	307.699498
50%	7.036752	196.967627	20927.833607	7.130299	333.073546
75%	8.062066	216.667456	27332.762127	8.114887	359.950170
max	14.000000	323.124000	61227.196008	13.127000	481.030642

	Conductivity	Organic_carbon	Trihalomethanes	Turbidity	Potability
count	3276.000000	3276.000000	3114.000000	3276.000000	3276.000000
mean	426.205111	14.284970	66.396293	3.966786	0.390110
std	80.824064	3.308162	16.175008	0.780382	0.487849
min	181.483754	2.200000	0.738000	1.450000	0.000000
25%	365.734414	12.065801	55.844536	3.439711	0.000000
50%	421.884968	14.218338	66.622485	3.955028	0.000000
75%	481.792304	16.557652	77.337473	4.500320	1.000000
max	753.342620	28.300000	124.000000	6.739000	1.000000

```
[8]: # Information about dataframe
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 3276 entries, 0 to 3275
Data columns (total 10 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   ph                     2785 non-null   float64
1   Hardness              3276 non-null   float64
2   Solids                3276 non-null   float64
3   Chloramines           3276 non-null   float64
4   Sulfate               2495 non-null   float64
5   Conductivity          3276 non-null   float64
6   Organic_carbon        3276 non-null   float64
```

```

7   Trihalomethanes  3114 non-null  float64
8   Turbidity         3276 non-null  float64
9   Potability        3276 non-null  int64

```

dtypes: float64(9), int64(1)  
memory usage: 256.1 KB

## Correlation Between Features

```
[10]: #correlation table
df.corr()
```

```
[10]:
```

	ph	Hardness	Solids	Chloramines	Sulfate \
ph	1.000000	0.082096	-0.089288	-0.034350	0.018203
Hardness	0.082096	1.000000	-0.046899	-0.030054	-0.106923
Solids	-0.089288	-0.046899	1.000000	-0.070148	-0.171804
Chloramines	-0.034350	-0.030054	-0.070148	1.000000	0.027244
Sulfate	0.018203	-0.106923	-0.171804	0.027244	1.000000
Conductivity	0.018614	-0.023915	0.013831	-0.020486	-0.016121
Organic_carbon	0.043503	0.003610	0.010242	-0.012653	0.030831
Trihalomethanes	0.003354	-0.013013	-0.009143	0.017084	-0.030274
Turbidity	-0.039057	-0.014449	0.019546	0.002363	-0.011187
Potability	-0.003556	-0.013837	0.033743	0.023779	-0.023577

	Conductivity	Organic_carbon	Trihalomethanes	Turbidity \
ph	0.018614	0.043503	0.003354	-0.039057
Hardness	-0.023915	0.003610	-0.013013	-0.014449
Solids	0.013831	0.010242	-0.009143	0.019546
Chloramines	-0.020486	-0.012653	0.017084	0.002363
Sulfate	-0.016121	0.030831	-0.030274	-0.011187
Conductivity	1.000000	0.020966	0.001285	0.005798
Organic_carbon	0.020966	1.000000	-0.013274	-0.027308
Trihalomethanes	0.001285	-0.013274	1.000000	-0.022145
Turbidity	0.005798	-0.027308	-0.022145	1.000000
Potability	-0.008128	-0.030001	0.007130	0.001581

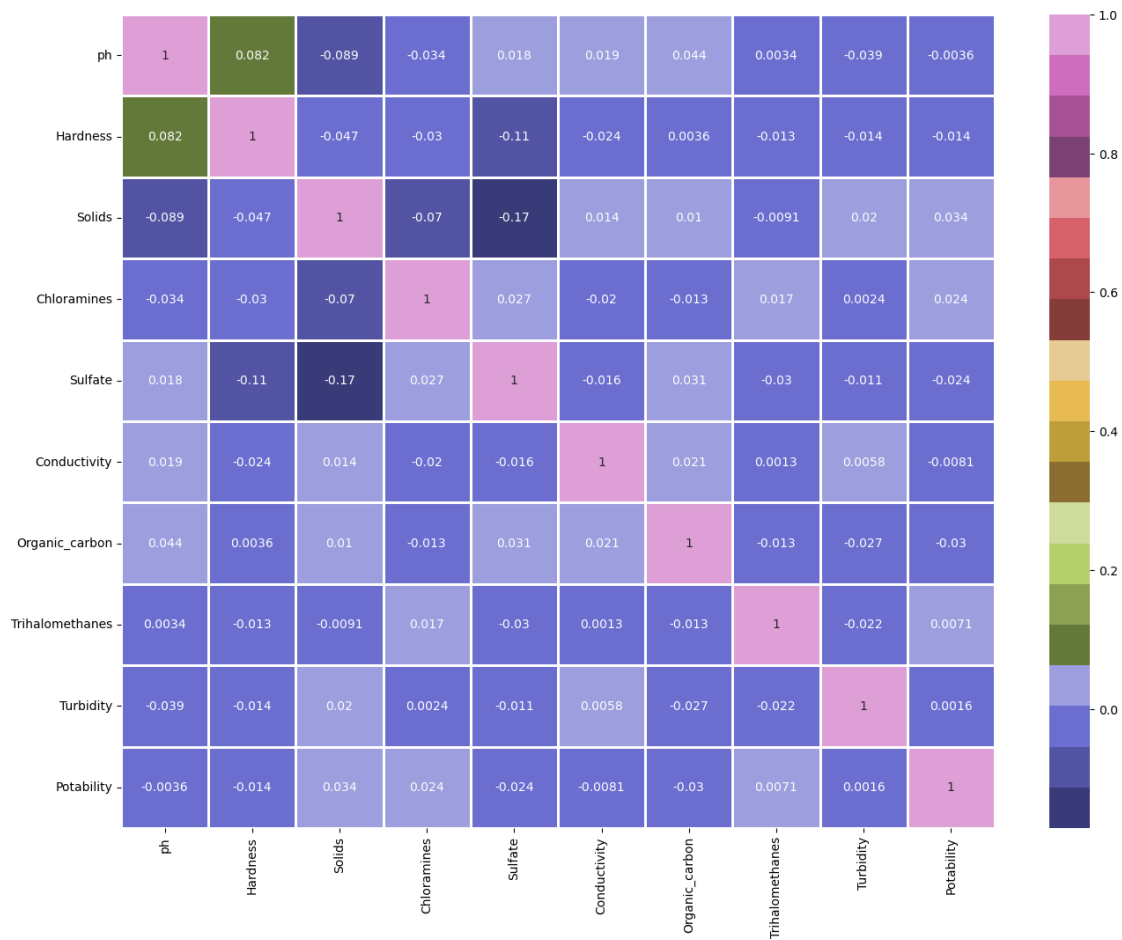
  

	Potability
ph	-0.003556
Hardness	-0.013837
Solids	0.033743
Chloramines	0.023779
Sulfate	-0.023577
Conductivity	-0.008128
Organic_carbon	-0.030001
Trihalomethanes	0.007130
Turbidity	0.001581
Potability	1.000000

```
[64]: #correlation by using clustermap
#sns.heatmap(df.corr(), cmap='flag')

fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(16, 12))
sns.heatmap(df.corr(), cmap='tab20b',annot=True,linewidths='0.8',ax=ax)
```

[64]: <Axes: >



## Preprocessing: Missing Value

```
[65]: #missing value counts
df.isnull().sum()
```

```
[65]: ph          491
Hardness         0
Solids           0
Chloramines      0
Sulfate         781
```

```

Conductivity      0
Organic_carbon    0
Trihalomethanes  162
Turbidity         0
Potability        0
dtype: int64

```

```
[67]: df["ph"].fillna(value = df["ph"].mean(), inplace = True)
```

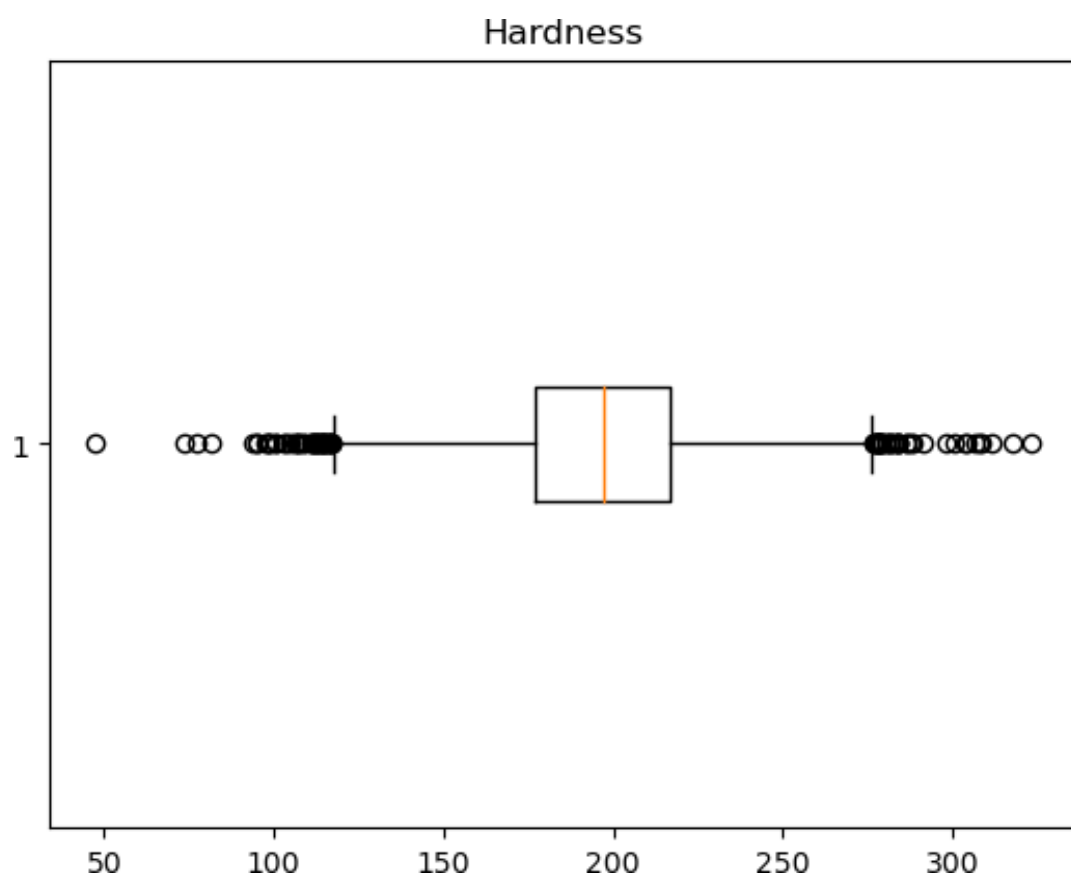
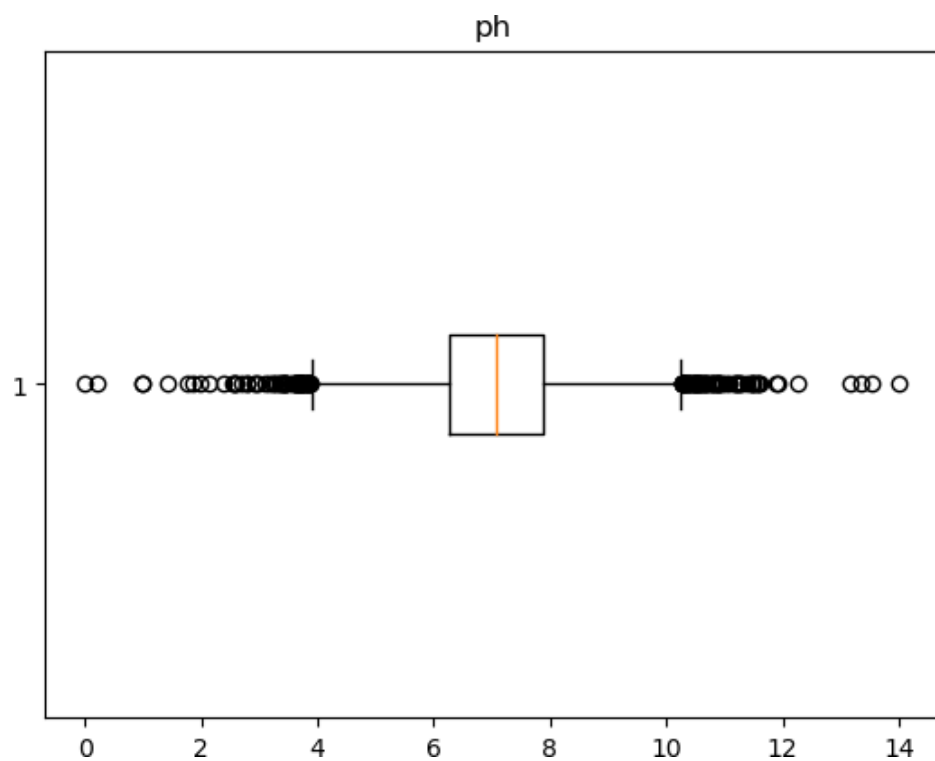
```
[69]: df["Sulfate"].fillna(value = df["Sulfate"].mean(), inplace = True)
df["Trihalomethanes"].fillna(value = df["Trihalomethanes"].mean(), inplace =
↳ True)
```

```
[70]: # Check again the missing values
df.isnull().sum()
```

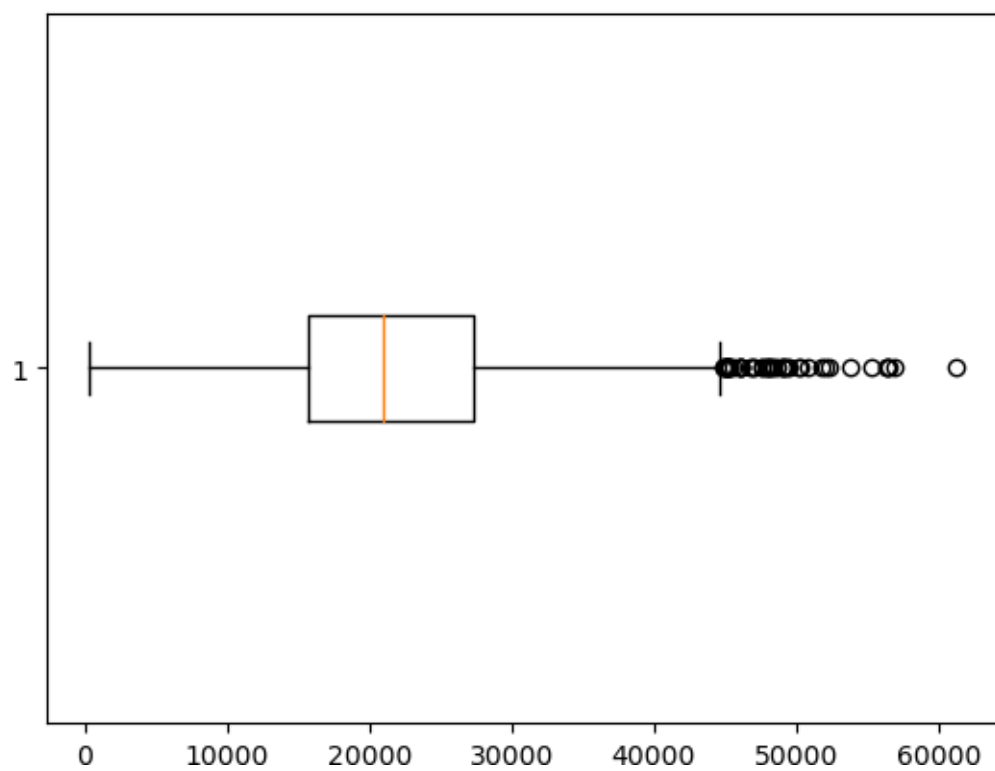
```
[70]: ph      0
Hardness    0
Solids      0
Chloramines 0
Sulfate     0
Conductivity 0
Organic_carbon 0
Trihalomethanes 0
Turbidity   0
Potability  0
dtype: int64
```

### 3.1 Checking for outliers using boxplot

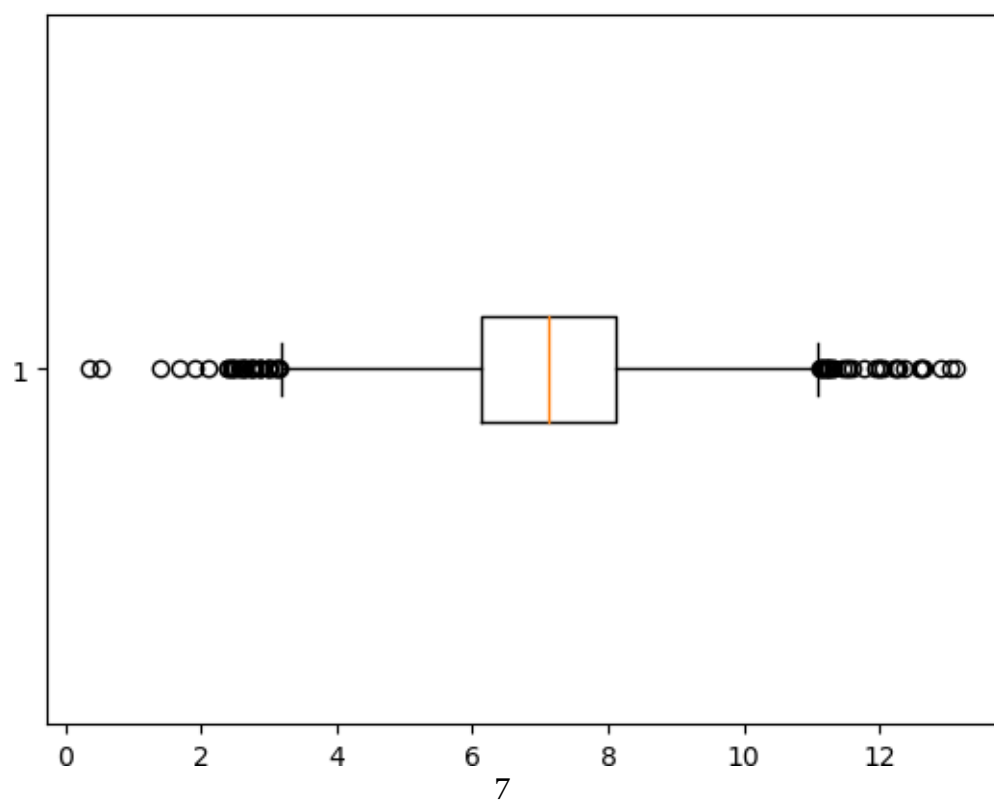
```
[106]: for col in df.columns:
plt.boxplot(df[col], vert=False)
plt.title(col)
plt.show()
```



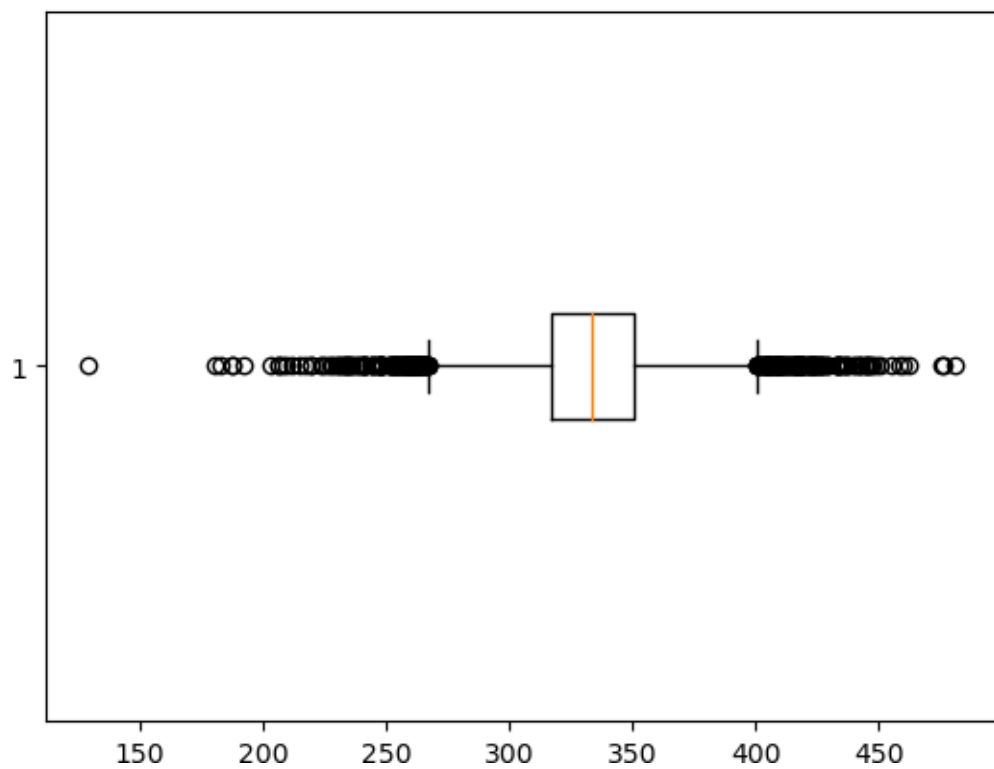
Solids



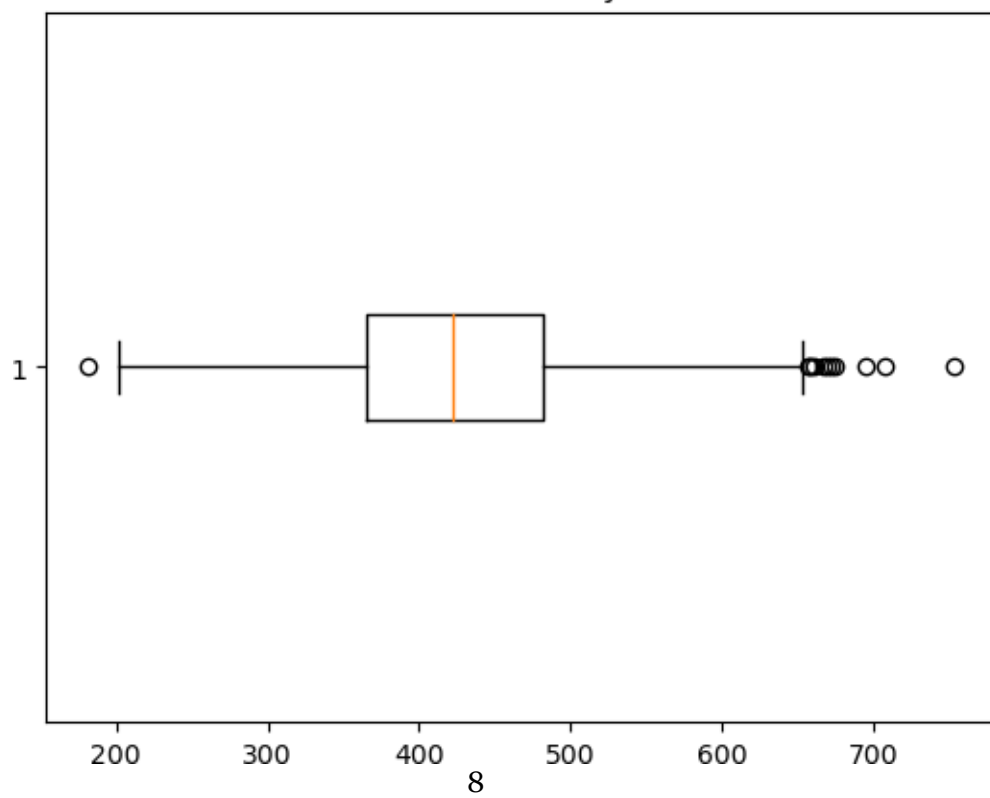
Chloramines



Sulfate

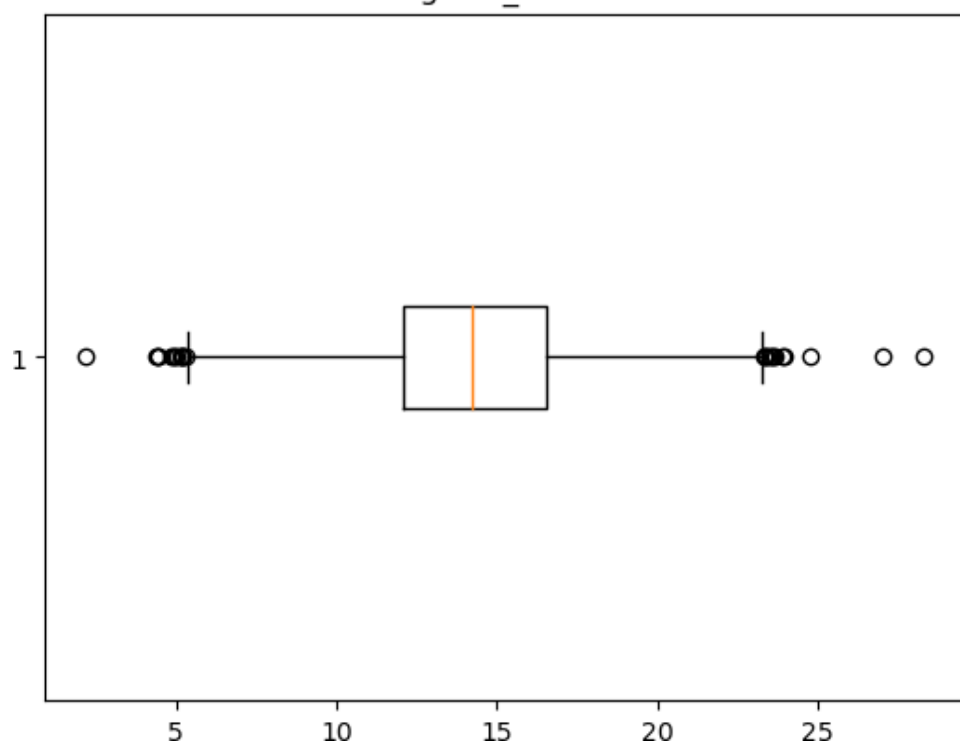


Conductivity

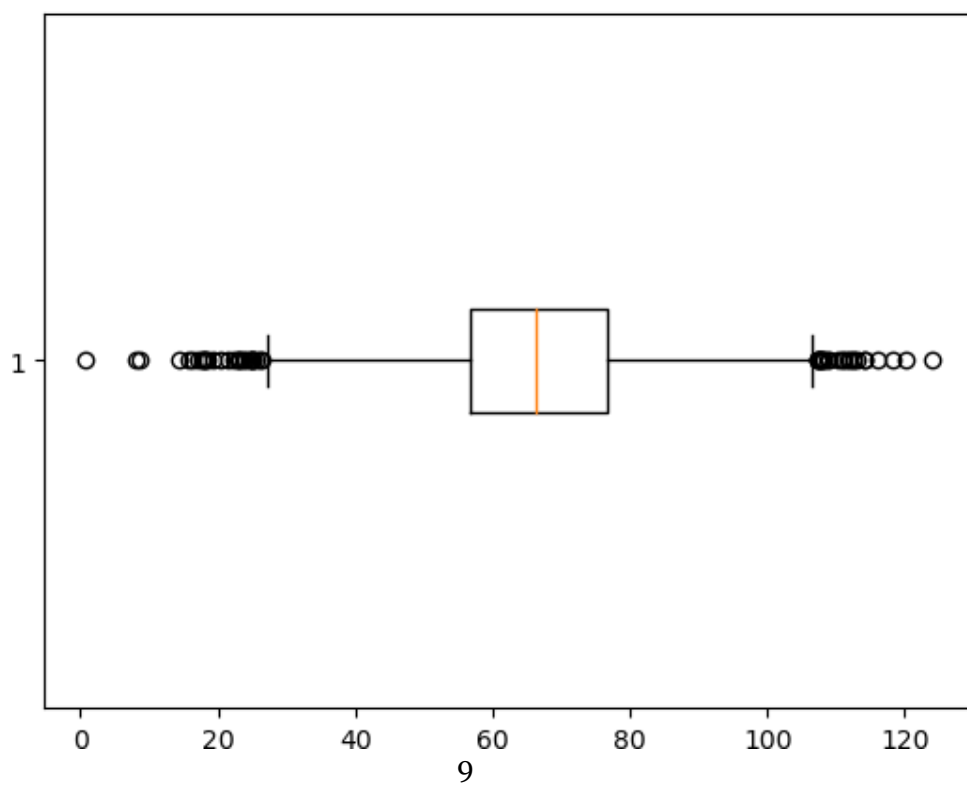


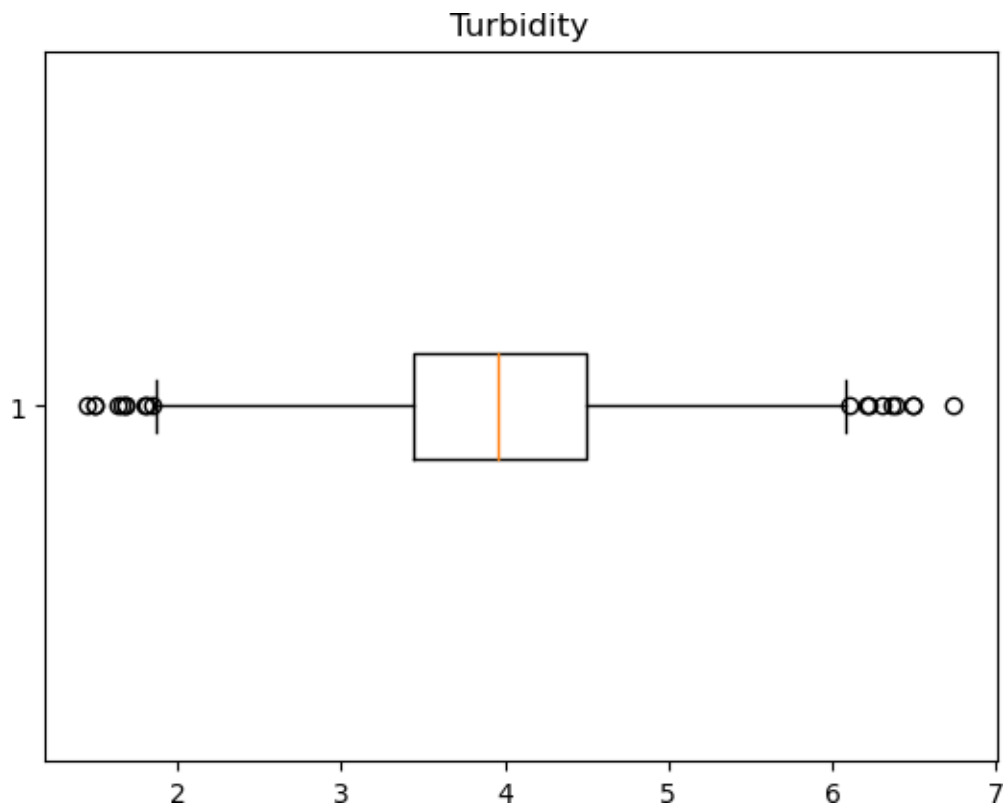


Organic\_carbon



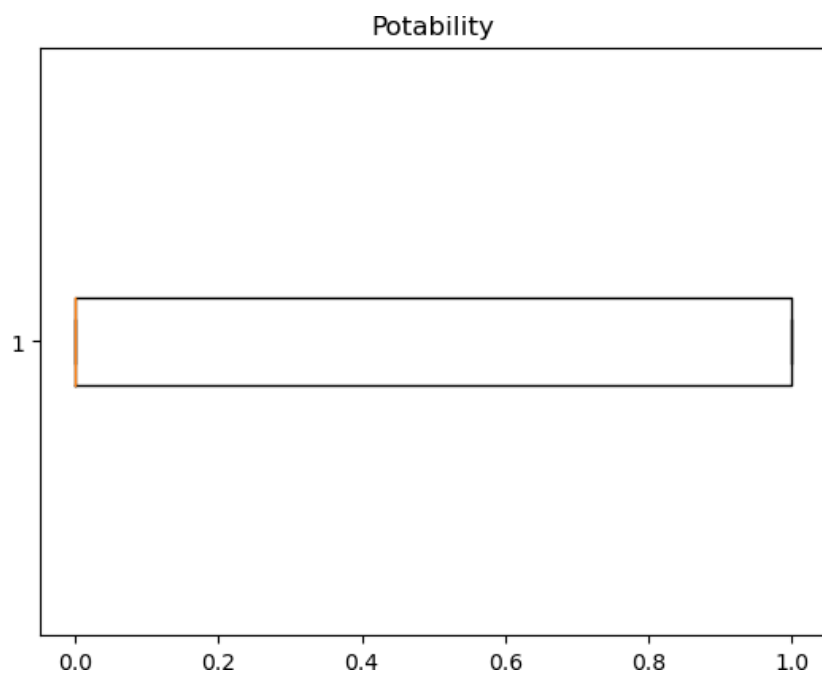
Trihalomethanes

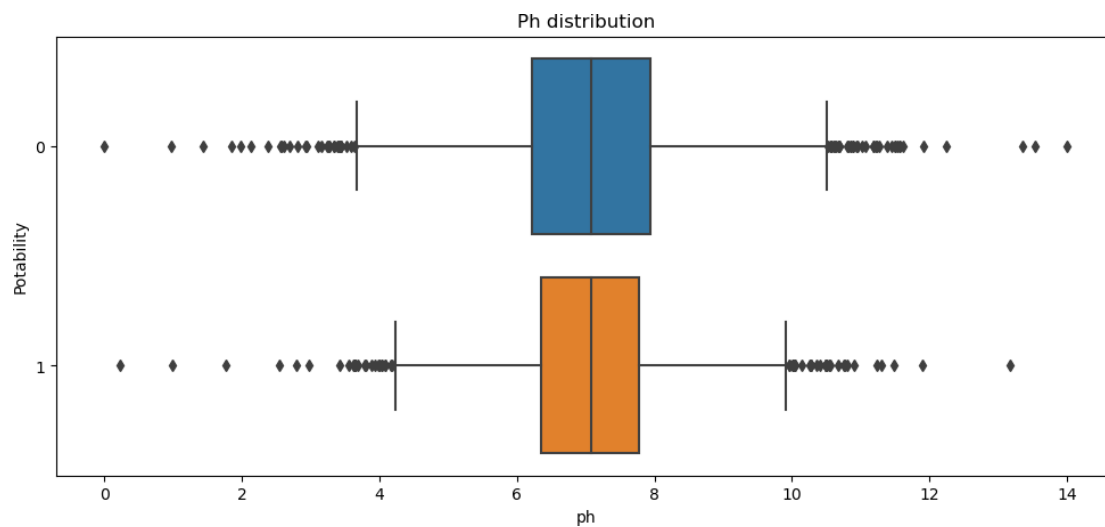




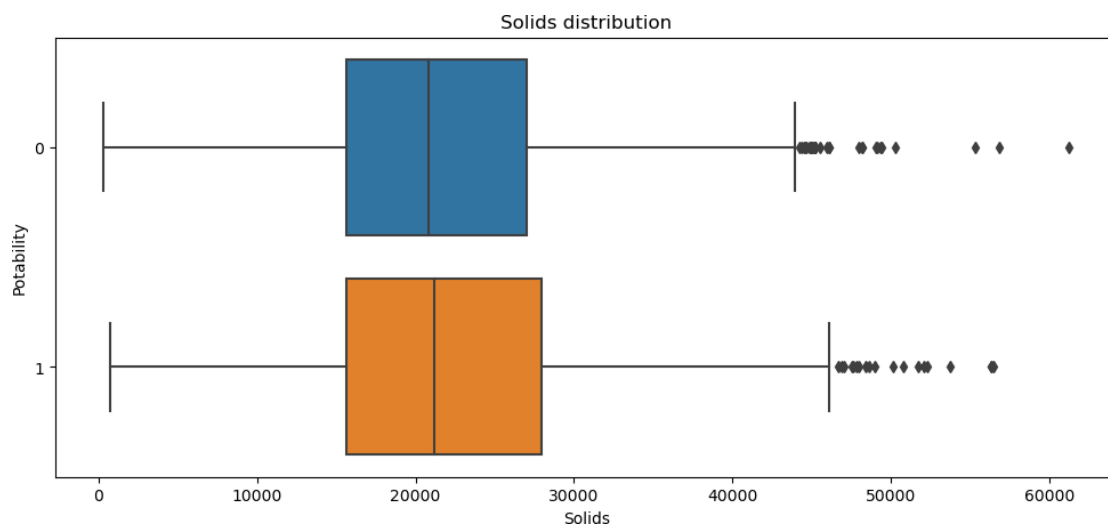
### Checking for other relations

```
fig,ax = plt.subplots(figsize = (12,5))
sns.boxplot(data =df, x = "ph", y = "Potability", orient = "h").set(title = "Ph_
distribution");
```

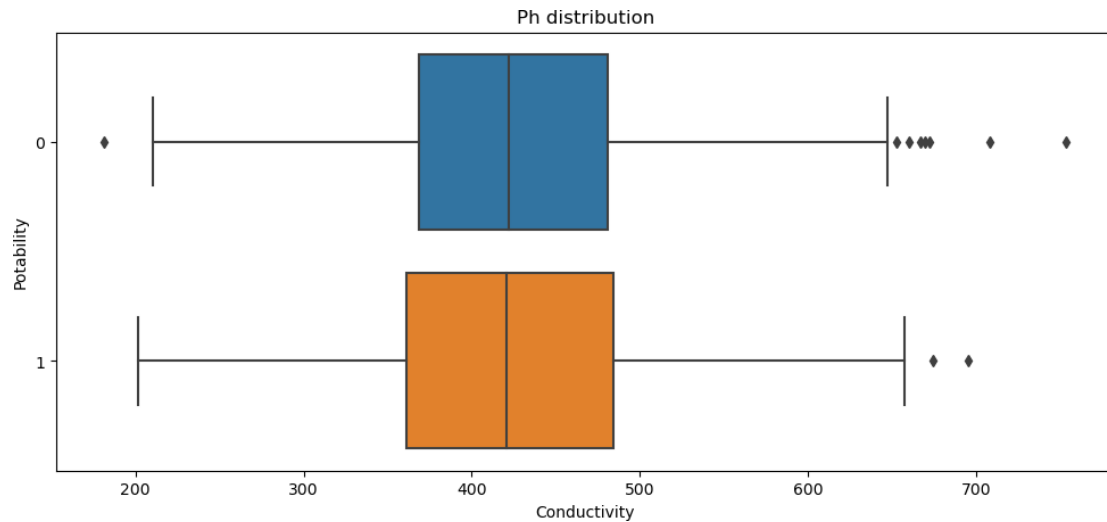




```
fig,ax = plt.subplots(figsize = (12,5))
sns.boxplot(data =df, x = 'Solids', y = 'Potability', orient = 'h').set(title = 'Solids distribution');
```



```
fig,ax = plt.subplots(figsize = (12,5))
sns.boxplot(data =df, x = 'Conductivity', y = 'Potability', orient = 'h').
set(title = 'Ph distribution');
```



## Conclusions

- > *From the correlation heatmap plotted earlier, its clear that the pf level of the water and the hardness of the water are highly correlated.*
- > The Outliers of each attribute in the dataset is properly visualized using boxplot,
- > *Sulfate has so many outliers as well as less correlated with most other attributes, thus it can be deleted if not needed.*
- > *ph, Chloramine, solids also have many outliers*

**From other three comparative boxplot using ph and probability, it is clear that water which harmful for drinking and water which safe for drinking are almost slightly equally distributed in this samples**