

## Importing Libraries

```
import pandas as pd # Importing the pandas library for data
manipulation
import numpy as np # Importing the numpy library for numerical
operations
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # Importing the matplotlib library for
data visualization
import seaborn as sns # Importing the seaborn library for enhanced
data visualization
from scipy.stats import norm
```

## Importing the Dataset.

```
df = pd.read_csv('FT_Global_Business_School_MBA_Ranking_2023[1].csv')
df.head() #Getting the data for the first 5 rows.
```

	Rank	School Name	Female faculty (%)	\
0	1	Columbia Business School	26	
1	2	Insead	22	
2	3	Iese Business School	33	
3	4	Harvard Business School	33	
4	4	Stanford Graduate School of Business	26	

	International mobility rank	Salary today (US\$) **	\
0	49	228,425	
1	9	202,568	
2	19	182,278	
3	58	235,177	
4	56	253,435	

	International students (%)	Weighted salary (US\$)	International board (%)	\
0	57	226,359		
39				
1	95	198,363		
89				
2	88	181,270		
90				
3	38	235,019		
0 ‡				
4	46	248,669		
25				

	Value for money rank	Audit year *	...	Careers service rank	\
0	80	2,019	...	23	
1	15	2,020	...	43	
2	92	2,022	...	5	
3	89	2,018	...	20	

4	72	2,022	...	11
	Overall satisfaction **	Carbon footprint rank	Rank in 2022	\
0	9.51	53	2.0	
1	9.31	53	3.0	
2	9.61	6	10.0	
3	9.69	14	3.0	
4	9.98	53	6.0	
	Faculty with doctorates (%)	Female students (%)		\
0	96	44		
1	99	36		
2	100	37		
3	88	46		
4	89	44		
	International course experience rank	Women on board (%)	Rank in 2021	\
0		48	19	
NaN				
1		7	50	
1.0				
2		5	29	
4.0				
3		57	0	±
NaN				
4		27	31	
NaN				
	Three-year average rank			
0	NaN			
1	2.0			
2	6.0			
3	NaN			
4	NaN			

[5 rows x 28 columns]

## Data Cleaning

```
df.shape          # Checking the shape of the DataFrame
(100, 28)

df.dtypes         # Checking the data types of each column
Rank              int64
School Name       object
Female faculty (%) int64
International mobility rank int64
```

```

Salary today (US$) **          object
International students (%)      int64
Weighted salary (US$)          object
International board (%)         object
Value for money rank           int64
Audit year *                   object
Career progress rank           int64
FT research rank               int64
Aims achieved (%)              int64
Sector diversity rank          int64
Location, by primary campus    object
Alumni network rank            int64
International faculty (%)       object
ESG and net zero teaching rank int64
Careers service rank           int64
Overall satisfaction **        float64
Carbon footprint rank          int64
Rank in 2022                   float64
Faculty with doctorates (%)    int64
Female students (%)            int64
International course experience rank int64
Women on board (%)             object
Rank in 2021                   float64
Three-year average rank        float64
dtype: object

```

```
df.describe() # Display summary statistics of the DataFrame
```

	Rank	Female faculty (%)	International mobility rank \
count	100.000000	100.000000	100.000000
mean	50.310000	31.270000	50.500000
std	29.019219	6.884113	29.011492
min	1.000000	13.000000	1.000000
25%	25.750000	26.750000	25.750000
50%	50.500000	32.000000	50.500000
75%	75.250000	36.000000	75.250000
max	100.000000	49.000000	100.000000

	International students (%)	Value for money rank	Career progress rank \
count	100.000000	100.000000	100.000000
mean	59.800000	50.500000	50.500000
std	30.361459	29.011492	29.011492
min	0.000000	1.000000	1.000000
25%	39.750000	25.750000	25.750000

50%	53.000000	50.500000
50.500000		
75%	93.250000	75.250000
75.250000		
max	100.000000	100.000000
100.000000		

	FT research rank	Aims achieved (%)	Sector diversity rank \
count	100.000000	100.000000	100.000000
mean	50.360000	87.410000	50.430000
std	28.944224	3.156187	28.914452
min	1.000000	80.000000	1.000000
25%	25.750000	85.000000	25.750000
50%	50.500000	88.000000	50.500000
75%	75.250000	90.000000	75.250000
max	100.000000	93.000000	97.000000

	Alumni network rank	ESG and net zero teaching rank \
count	100.000000	100.000000
mean	50.500000	50.500000
std	29.011492	29.011492
min	1.000000	1.000000
25%	25.750000	25.750000
50%	50.500000	50.500000
75%	75.250000	75.250000
max	100.000000	100.000000

	Careers service rank	Overall satisfaction **	Carbon footprint
rank \			
count	100.000000	100.000000	
100.000000			
mean	50.500000	9.016300	
46.260000			
std	29.011492	0.457849	
27.910253			
min	1.000000	7.610000	
1.000000			
25%	25.750000	8.780000	
17.000000			
50%	50.500000	9.090000	
50.500000			
75%	75.250000	9.310000	
75.000000			
max	100.000000	9.980000	
89.000000			

	Rank in 2022	Faculty with doctorates (%)	Female students (%)
\			
count	83.000000	100.00000	100.000000

mean	46.614458	94.02000	39.260000
std	28.338903	7.22367	9.560673
min	2.000000	70.00000	13.000000
25%	22.500000	90.00000	34.000000
50%	45.000000	96.00000	39.000000
75%	70.500000	100.00000	45.000000
max	99.000000	100.00000	63.000000

	International course experience rank	Rank in 2021 \
count	100.000000	81.000000
mean	46.380000	44.123457
std	23.967057	27.588214
min	1.000000	1.000000
25%	25.750000	21.000000
50%	50.500000	42.000000
75%	72.000000	64.000000
max	72.000000	100.000000

	Three-year average rank
count	76.000000
mean	46.157895
std	25.562500
min	2.000000
25%	25.000000
50%	44.500000
75%	65.000000
max	91.000000

`df.isnull().sum()` *# Count the number of missing values in each column of the DataFrame*

Rank	0
School Name	0
Female faculty (%)	0
International mobility rank	0
Salary today (US\$) **	0
International students (%)	0
Weighted salary (US\$)	0
International board (%)	0
Value for money rank	0
Audit year *	1
Career progress rank	0
FT research rank	0
Aims achieved (%)	0

Sector diversity rank	0
Location, by primary campus	0
Alumni network rank	0
International faculty (%)	0
ESG and net zero teaching rank	0
Careers service rank	0
Overall satisfaction **	0
Carbon footprint rank	0
Rank in 2022	17
Faculty with doctorates (%)	0
Female students (%)	0
International course experience rank	0
Women on board (%)	0
Rank in 2021	19
Three-year average rank	24
dtype:	int64

```
mode_value = df['Rank in 2022'].mode()[0]          # Calculate the
mode_value of 'Rank in 2022' and fill missing values with it
df['Rank in 2022'].fillna(mode_value, inplace=True)
```

```
mode_value = df['Audit year *'].mode()[0]          # Calculate the
mode_value of 'audit year ' and fill missing values with it
df['Audit year *'].fillna(mode_value, inplace=True)
```

```
median_value = df['Rank in 2021'].median()         # Calculate the
median_value of 'Rank in 2021' and fill missing values with it
df['Rank in 2021'].fillna(median_value, inplace=True)
```

```
median_value = df['Three-year average rank'].median() # Calculate
the median value of 'Three year average rank' and fill missing values
with it
df['Three-year average rank'].fillna(median_value, inplace=True)
```

```
df.isnull().sum()                                #Again Counting the number of missing values
in each column of the DataFrame for verification
```

Rank	0
School Name	0
Female faculty (%)	0
International mobility rank	0
Salary today (US\$) **	0
International students (%)	0
Weighted salary (US\$)	0
International board (%)	0
Value for money rank	0
Audit year *	0
Career progress rank	0
FT research rank	0
Aims achieved (%)	0
Sector diversity rank	0

```

Location, by primary campus      0
Alumni network rank              0
International faculty (%)        0
ESG and net zero teaching rank   0
Careers service rank            0
Overall satisfaction **          0
Carbon footprint rank            0
Rank in 2022                    0
Faculty with doctorates (%)     0
Female students (%)             0
International course experience rank 0
Women on board (%)              0
Rank in 2021                    0
Three-year average rank         0
dtype: int64

```

```

print(df.describe())           # Display summary statistics for numeric
columns

```

	Rank	Female faculty (%)	International mobility rank \
count	100.000000	100.000000	100.000000
mean	50.310000	31.270000	50.500000
std	29.019219	6.884113	29.011492
min	1.000000	13.000000	1.000000
25%	25.750000	26.750000	25.750000
50%	50.500000	32.000000	50.500000
75%	75.250000	36.000000	75.250000
max	100.000000	49.000000	100.000000

	International students (%)	Value for money rank	Career progress rank \
count	100.000000	100.000000	100.000000
mean	59.800000	50.500000	50.500000
std	30.361459	29.011492	29.011492
min	0.000000	1.000000	1.000000
25%	39.750000	25.750000	25.750000
50%	53.000000	50.500000	50.500000
75%	93.250000	75.250000	75.250000
max	100.000000	100.000000	100.000000

	FT research rank	Aims achieved (%)	Sector diversity rank \
count	100.000000	100.000000	100.000000

mean	50.360000	87.410000	50.430000
std	28.944224	3.156187	28.914452
min	1.000000	80.000000	1.000000
25%	25.750000	85.000000	25.750000
50%	50.500000	88.000000	50.500000
75%	75.250000	90.000000	75.250000
max	100.000000	93.000000	97.000000

	Alumni network rank	ESG and net zero teaching rank \
count	100.000000	100.000000
mean	50.500000	50.500000
std	29.011492	29.011492
min	1.000000	1.000000
25%	25.750000	25.750000
50%	50.500000	50.500000
75%	75.250000	75.250000
max	100.000000	100.000000

	Careers service rank	Overall satisfaction **	Carbon footprint
rank \			
count	100.000000	100.000000	
100.000000			
mean	50.500000	9.016300	
46.260000			
std	29.011492	0.457849	
27.910253			
min	1.000000	7.610000	
1.000000			
25%	25.750000	8.780000	
17.000000			
50%	50.500000	9.090000	
50.500000			
75%	75.250000	9.310000	
75.000000			
max	100.000000	9.980000	
89.000000			

	Rank in 2022	Faculty with doctorates (%)	Female students (%)
\			
count	100.000000	100.000000	100.000000
mean	39.200000	94.020000	39.260000
std	30.599069	7.22367	9.560673
min	2.000000	70.000000	13.000000
25%	9.750000	90.000000	34.000000
50%	34.000000	96.000000	39.000000



75%	65.000000	100.00000	45.000000
max	99.000000	100.00000	63.000000

	International course experience rank	Rank in 2021 \
count	100.000000	100.000000
mean	46.380000	43.720000
std	23.967057	24.814089
min	1.000000	1.000000
25%	25.750000	25.750000
50%	50.500000	42.000000
75%	72.000000	60.250000
max	72.000000	100.000000

	Three-year average rank
count	100.000000
mean	45.760000
std	22.260678
min	2.000000
25%	32.500000
50%	44.500000
75%	63.000000
max	91.000000

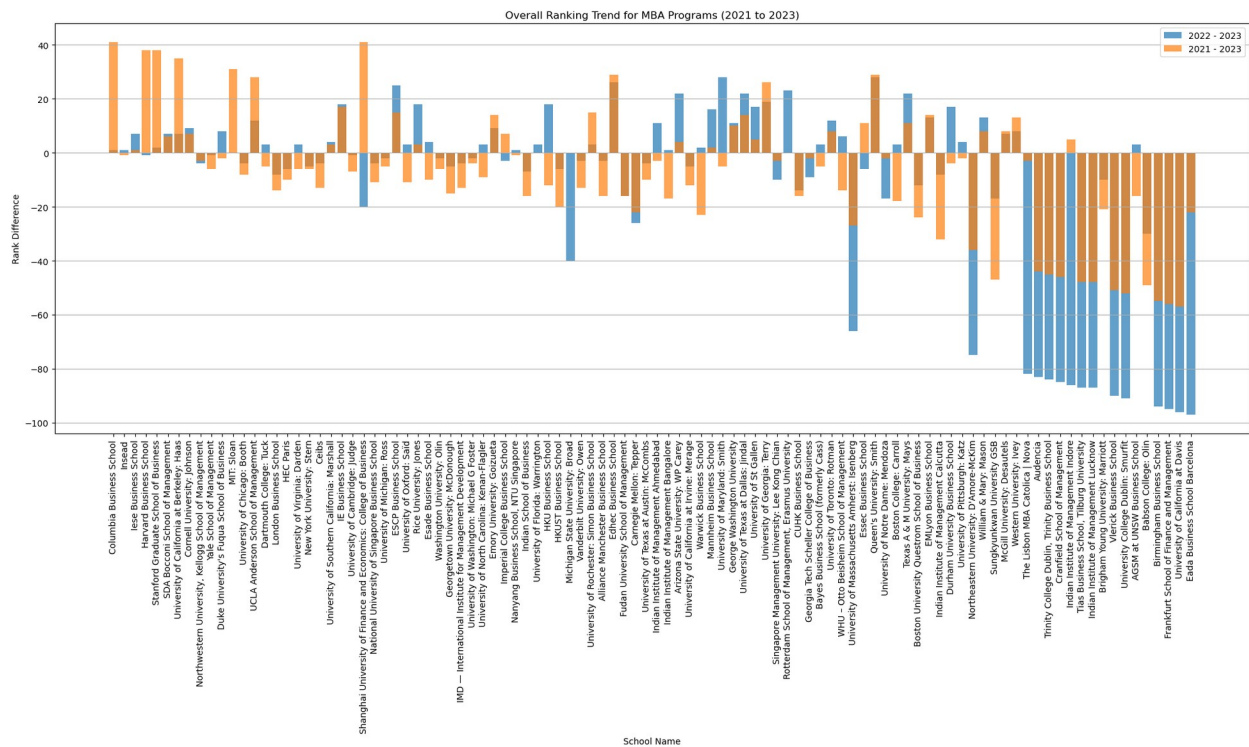
## Analyzing and Visualizing the questions in Dataset

1) What is the overall ranking trend for MBA programs globally in 2023 compared to the previous years?

```
df['Rank Difference 2022'] = df['Rank in 2022'] - df['Rank'] #
Calculate the differences in ranks between 2023 and 2022, and between
2023 and 2021
df['Rank Difference 2021'] = df['Rank in 2021'] - df['Rank']

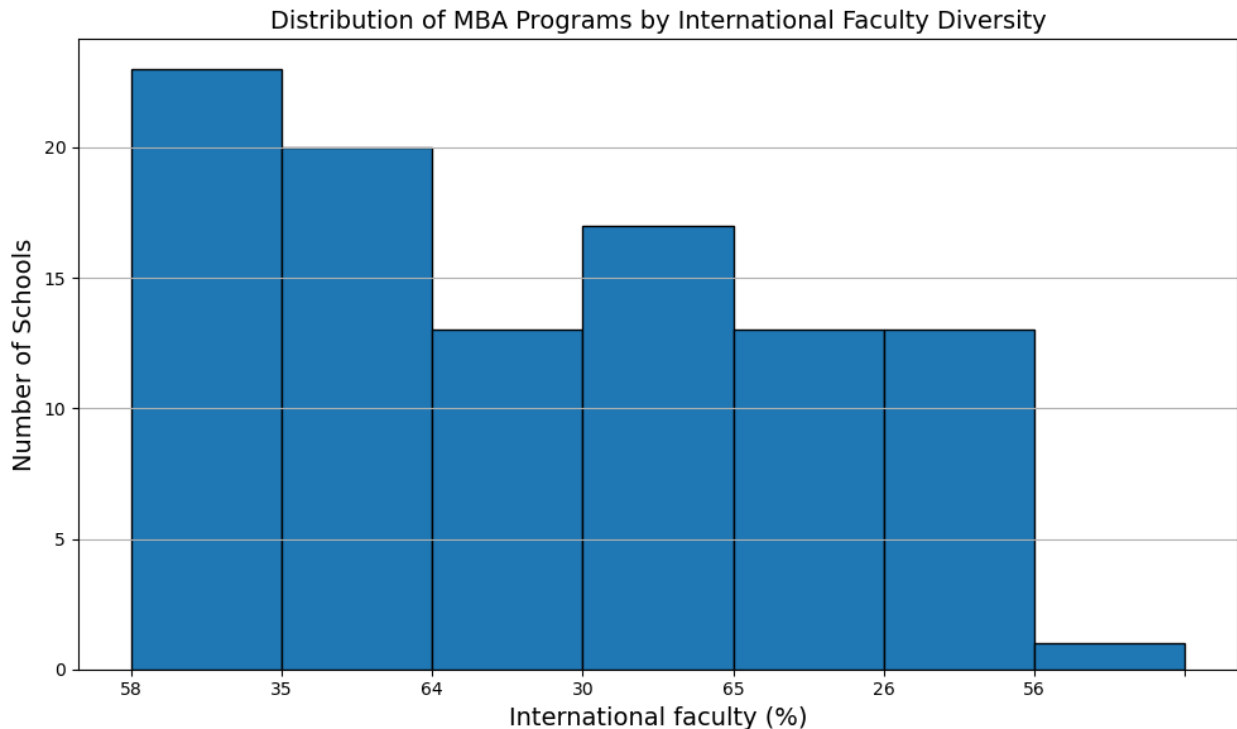
# Creating a bar plot to visualize the overall ranking trend for each
year
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 12))
plt.bar(df['School Name'], df['Rank Difference 2022'], label='2022 -
2023', alpha=0.7)
plt.bar(df['School Name'], df['Rank Difference 2021'], label='2021 -
2023', alpha=0.7)
plt.xlabel('School Name')
plt.ylabel('Rank Difference')
plt.title('Overall Ranking Trend for MBA Programs (2021 to 2023)')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.legend()
plt.grid(axis='y')
```

```
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



2) How do MBA programs rank in terms of international faculty diversity?

```
# Create a histogram for international faculty diversity
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
bins = [0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70]
plt.hist(df['International faculty (%)'], bins = bins ,
edgecolor='black')
plt.xlabel('International faculty (%)' , fontsize=14)
plt.ylabel('Number of Schools' , fontsize=14)
plt.title('Distribution of MBA Programs by International Faculty
Diversity' , fontsize=14)
plt.xticks(bins)
plt.grid(axis='y')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

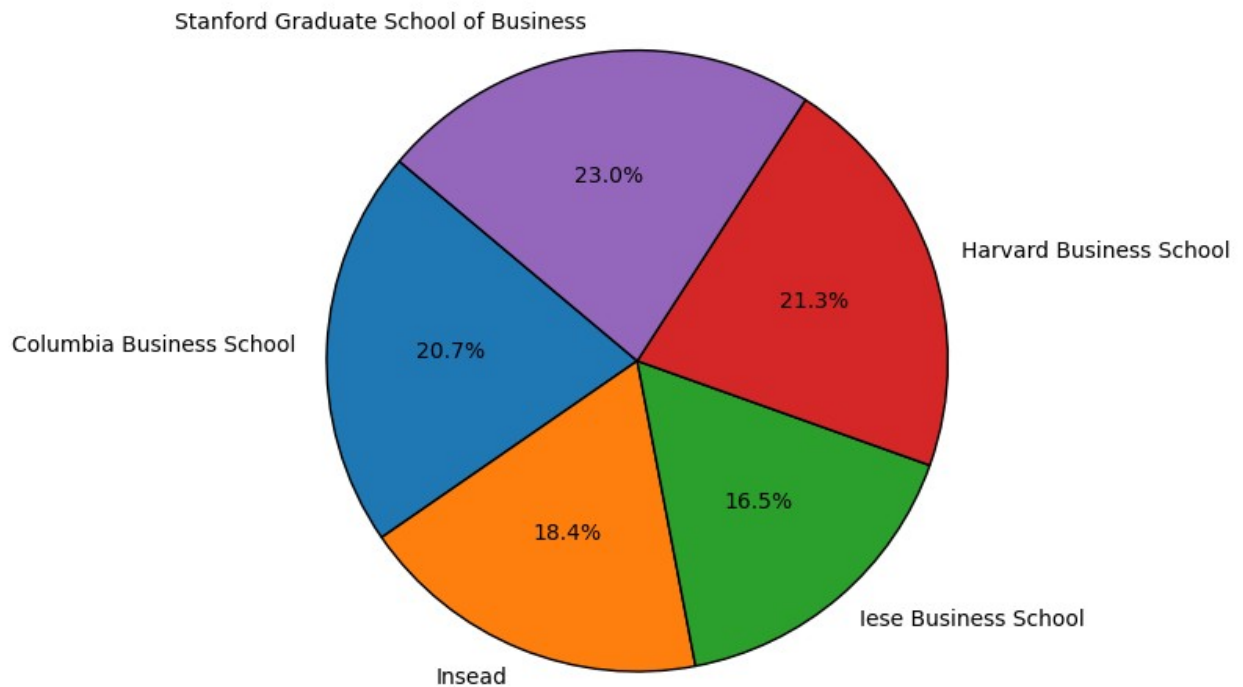


3) What is the distribution of post-MBA salaries among the top-ranked schools?

```
# Creating a piechart for the top universities for post-MBA salaries
top_n = 5
top_ranked_schools = df.sort_values(by='Rank').head(top_n)
post_mba_salaries = top_ranked_schools['Salary today (US$)
**'].str.replace(',', '', regex=True).astype(float)
# Removing commas from 'Salary today (US$)' values and converting them
to float
labels = top_ranked_schools['School Name']

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
plt.pie(post_mba_salaries, labels=labels, autopct='%1.1f%%',
startangle=140, wedgeprops={"edgecolor": "black"})
plt.title(f'Distribution of Post-MBA Salaries Among the Top {top_n}
Schools')
plt.axis('equal') # Equal aspect ratio ensures that the pie chart is
circular.
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

## Distribution of Post-MBA Salaries Among the Top 5 Schools

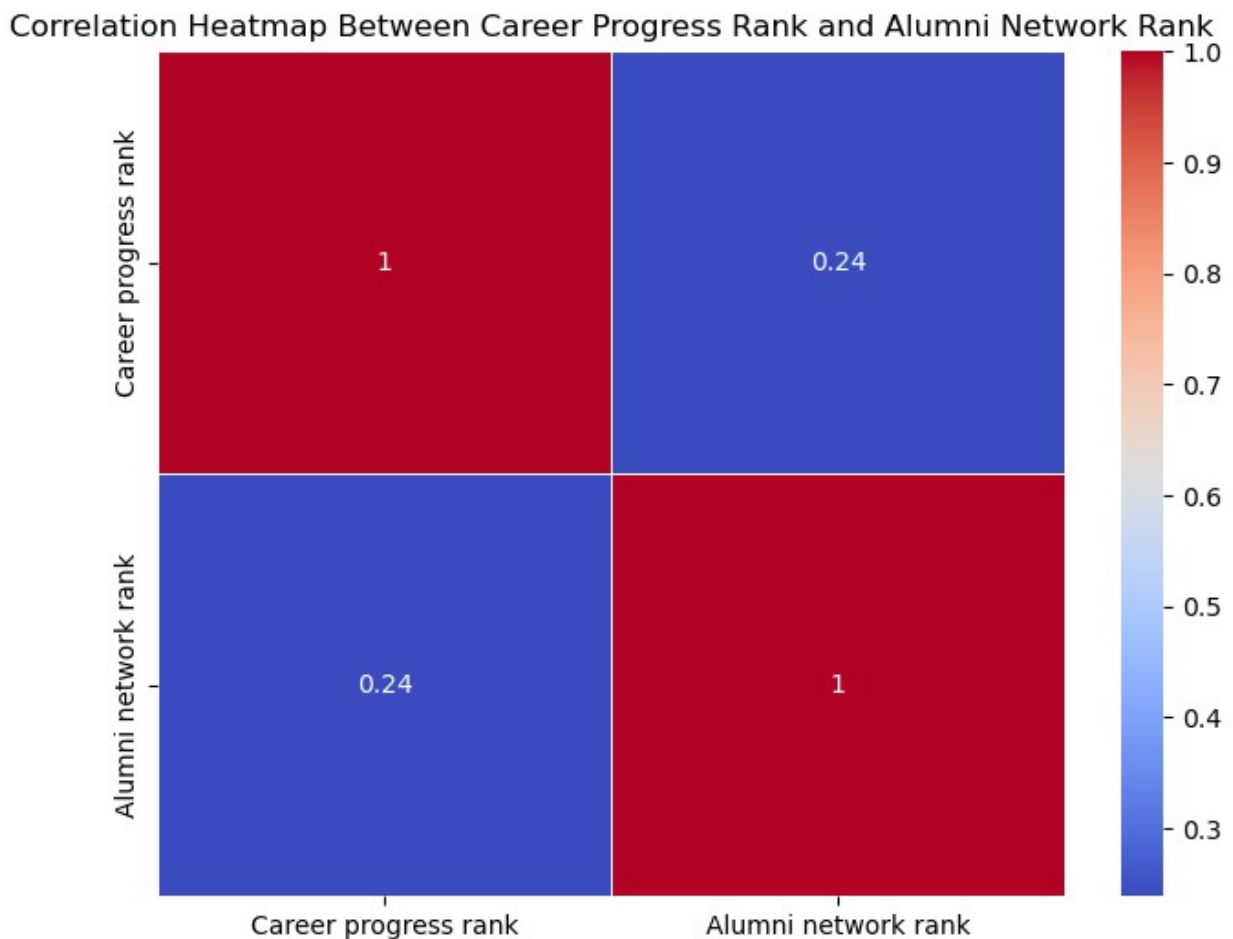


4) Are there any correlations between the career progress rank and alumni network rank?

```
# Calculating the correlation matrix
correlation_matrix = df[['Career progress rank', 'Alumni network rank']].corr()
print(correlation_matrix)
```

	Career progress rank	Alumni network rank
Career progress rank	1.000000	0.238512
Alumni network rank	0.238512	1.000000

```
# Creating a correlation heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm',
linewidths=0.5)
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap Between Career Progress Rank and Alumni
Network Rank')
plt.show()
```



5) Which MBA programs demonstrate the highest value for money based on the dataset?

```
# Ensuring that 'Salary today (US$)' columns are numeric
df['Salary today (US$)'] = pd.to_numeric(df['Salary today (US$)
**']).str.replace(',', '', regex=True), errors='coerce')
# Calculating the value-for-money score
df['Value for Money Score'] = df['Salary today (US$) **']

# Sort the programs by the value-for-money score in descending order
df.sort_values(by='Value for Money Score', ascending=False,
```

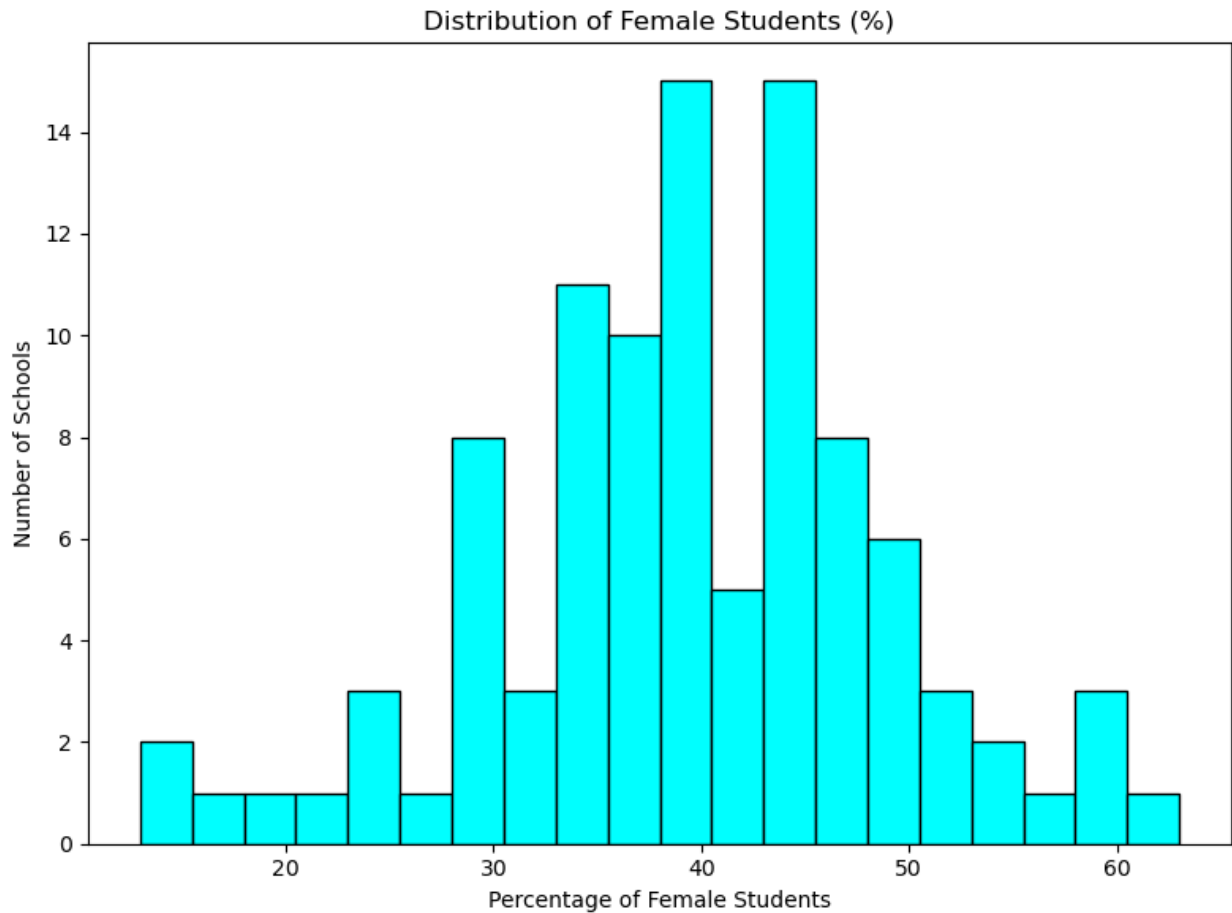
```
inplace=True)

# Display the top programs with the highest value for money
top_programs = df[['School Name', 'Value for Money Score']].head(10)
print(top_programs)
```

Score	School Name	Value for Money
89	Tias Business School, Tilburg University	94,786
85	Audencia	79,457
4	Stanford Graduate School of Business	253,435
3	Harvard Business School	235,177
0	Columbia Business School	228,425
12	University of Chicago: Booth	216,295
6	University of California at Berkeley: Haas	213,321
8	Northwestern University, Kellogg School of Man...	211,718
11	MIT: Sloan	207,100
1	Insead	202,568

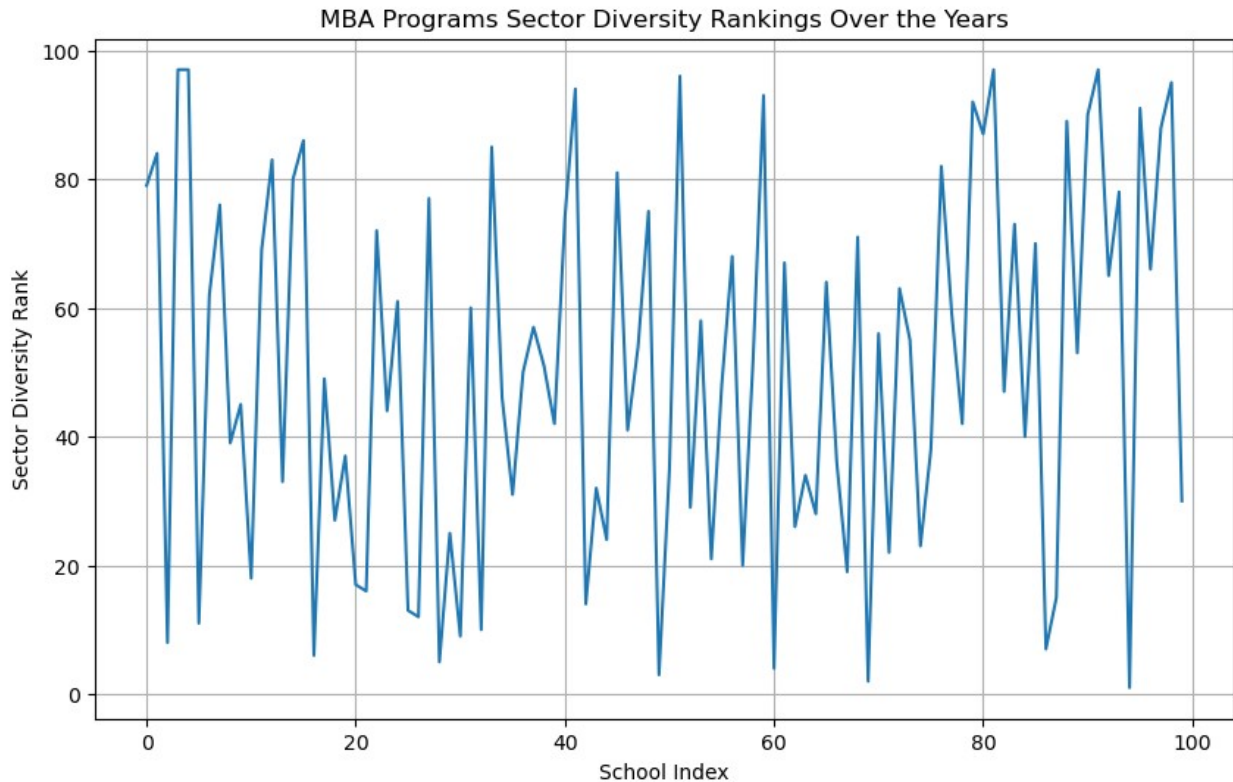
6) How does the percentage of female students vary across different MBA programs?

```
# Creating a histogram chart to visualize the percentage of female students
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
plt.hist(df['Female students (%)'], bins=20, color='cyan',
edgecolor='black')
plt.title('Distribution of Female Students (%)')
plt.xlabel('Percentage of Female Students')
plt.ylabel('Number of Schools')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



7) Can we identify any trends in MBA programs' sector diversity rankings over the years?

```
# Creating a line plot to visualize sector diversity rankings over the
years for each school
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sector_diversity_rank = df['Sector diversity rank']
plt.plot(sector_diversity_rank)
plt.title('MBA Programs Sector Diversity Rankings Over the Years')
plt.xlabel('School Index')
plt.ylabel('Sector Diversity Rank')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

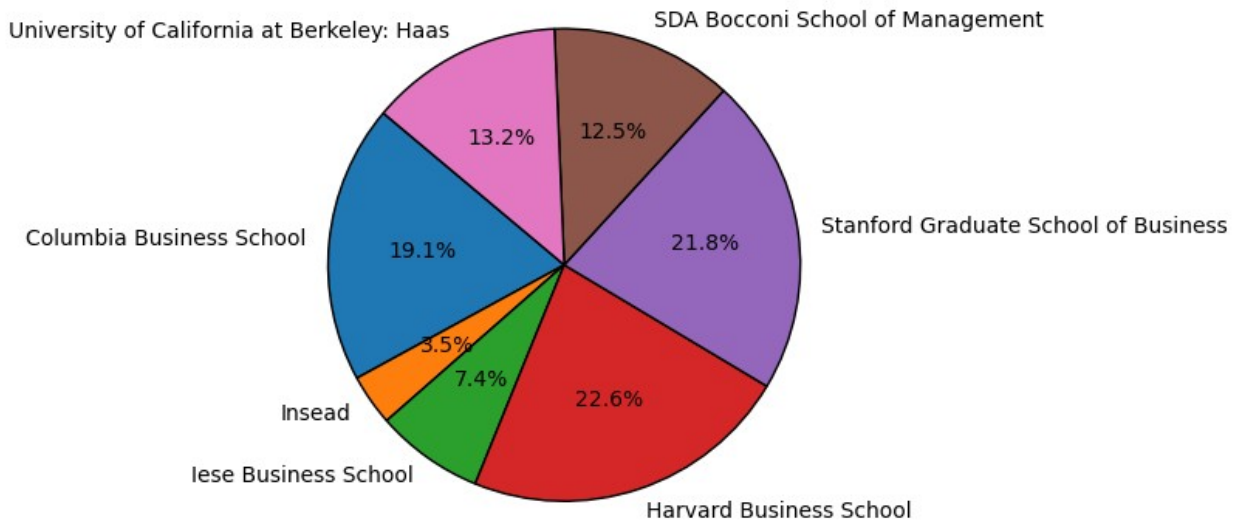


8) What are the top-ranked MBA programs for international mobility in 2023?

```
# Creating a piechart for the top universities for international
mobility rank
top_n = 7
top_ranked_schools = df.sort_values(by='Rank').head(top_n)
international_mobility_rank = top_ranked_schools['International
mobility rank']
labels = top_ranked_schools['School Name']
plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
plt.pie(international_mobility_rank, labels=labels, autopct='%1.1f%%',
startangle=140, wedgeprops={"edgecolor": "black"})
plt.title(f'Distribution of international mobility rank Among the Top
{top_n} Schools')
plt.axis('equal') # Equal aspect ratio ensures that the pie chart is
circular.
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



### Distribution of international mobility rank Among the Top 7 Schools



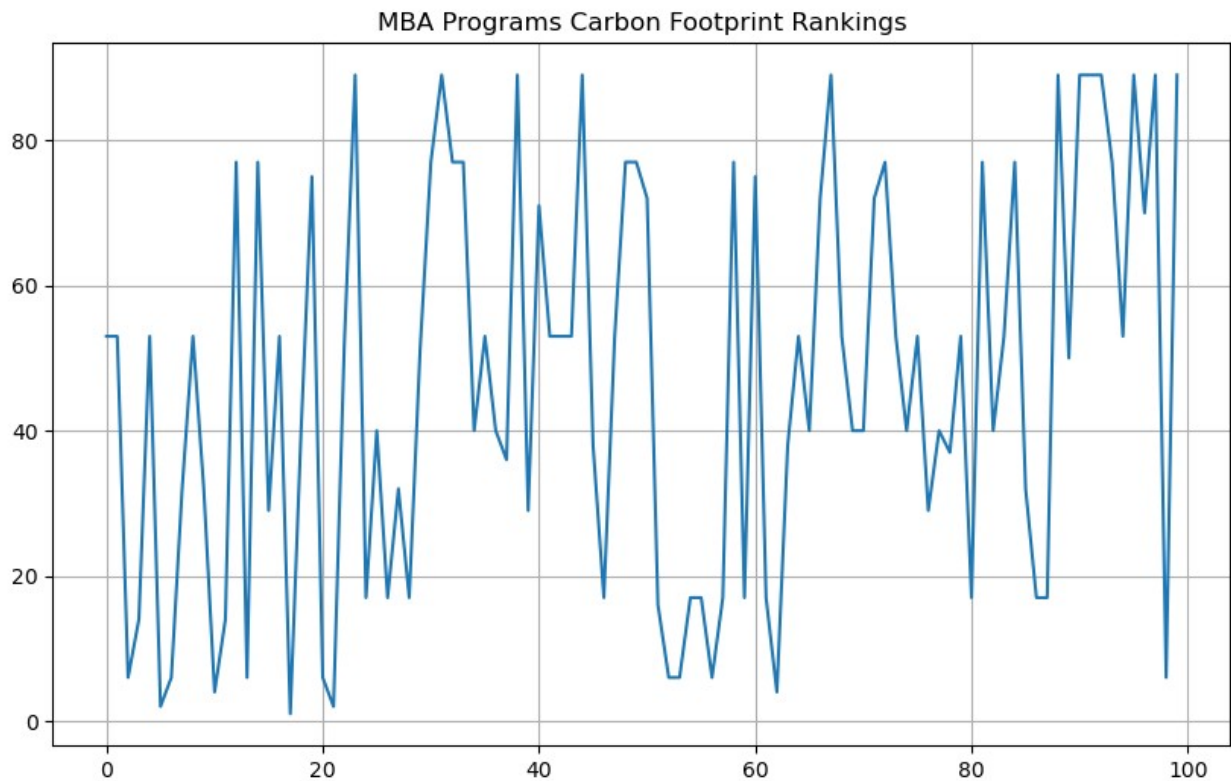
9) How do MBA programs perform in terms of carbon footprint rankings and ESG teaching?

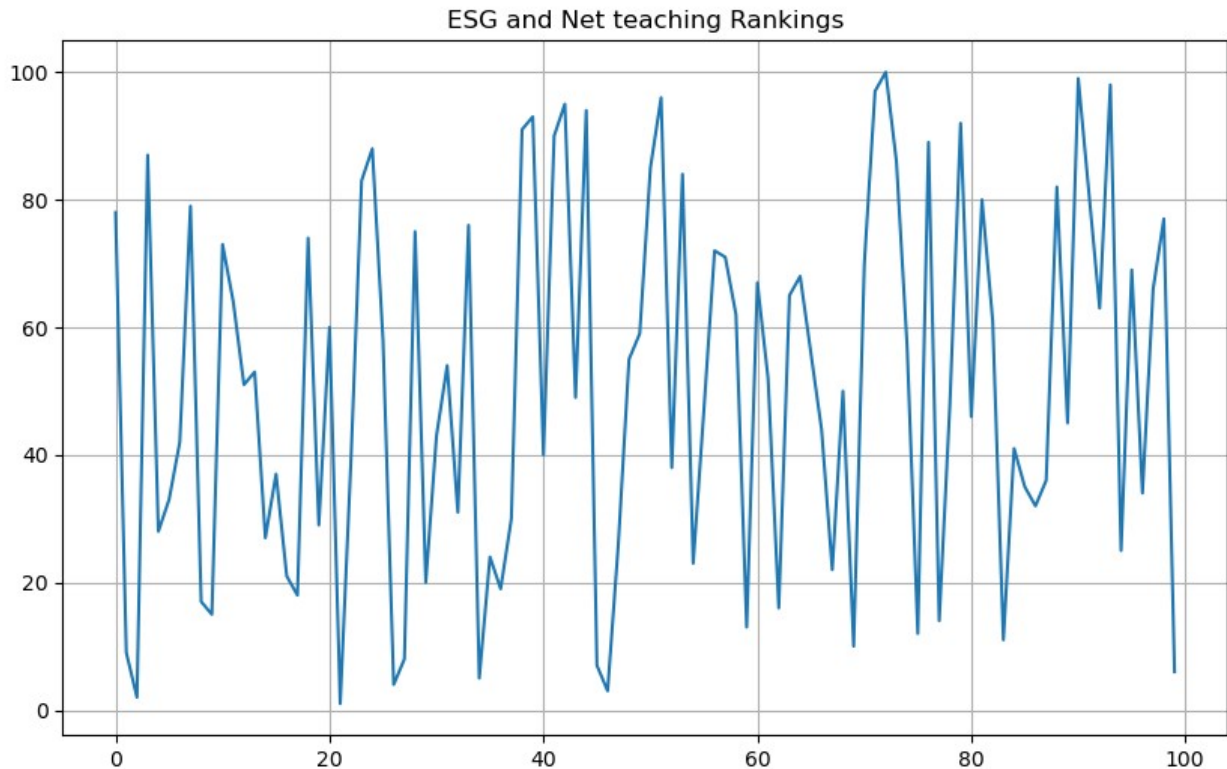
```
# Creating a line plot to visualize sector diversity rankings for each school
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
carbon_footprint_rank = df['Carbon footprint rank']
plt.plot(carbon_footprint_rank)
plt.title('MBA Programs Carbon Footprint Rankings')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

```

#creating a line plot to visualzie ESG and net zero teaching rank for
each school
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
ESG_Teaching_rank = df['ESG and net zero teaching rank']
plt.plot(ESG_Teaching_rank)
plt.title('ESG and Net teaching Rankings')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()

```

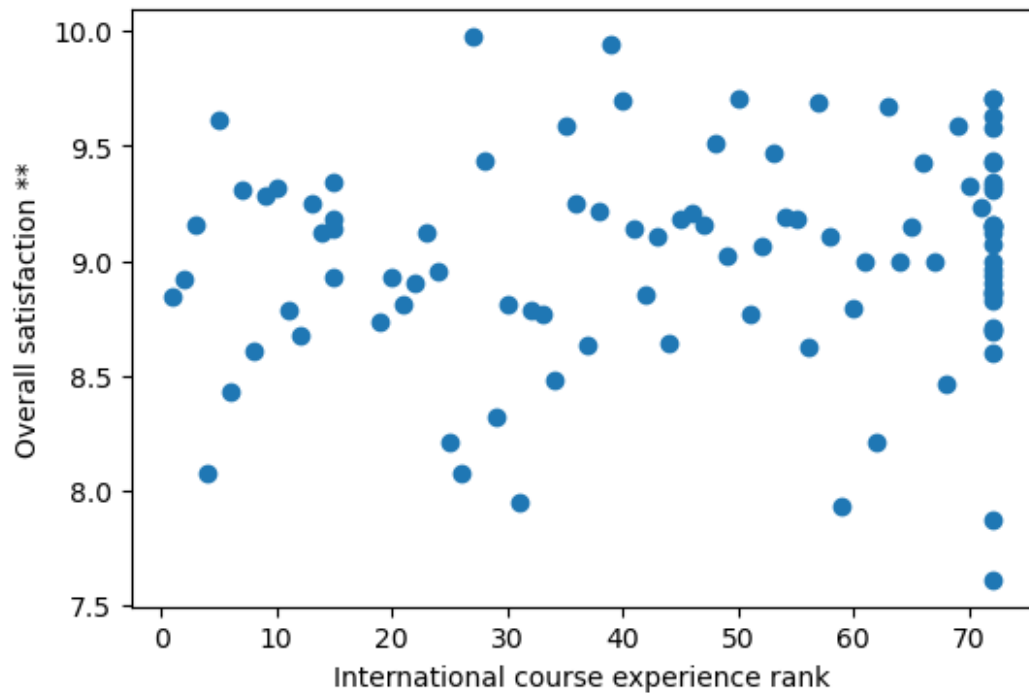




10) Is there a correlation between the international course experience rank and the overall satisfaction of students?

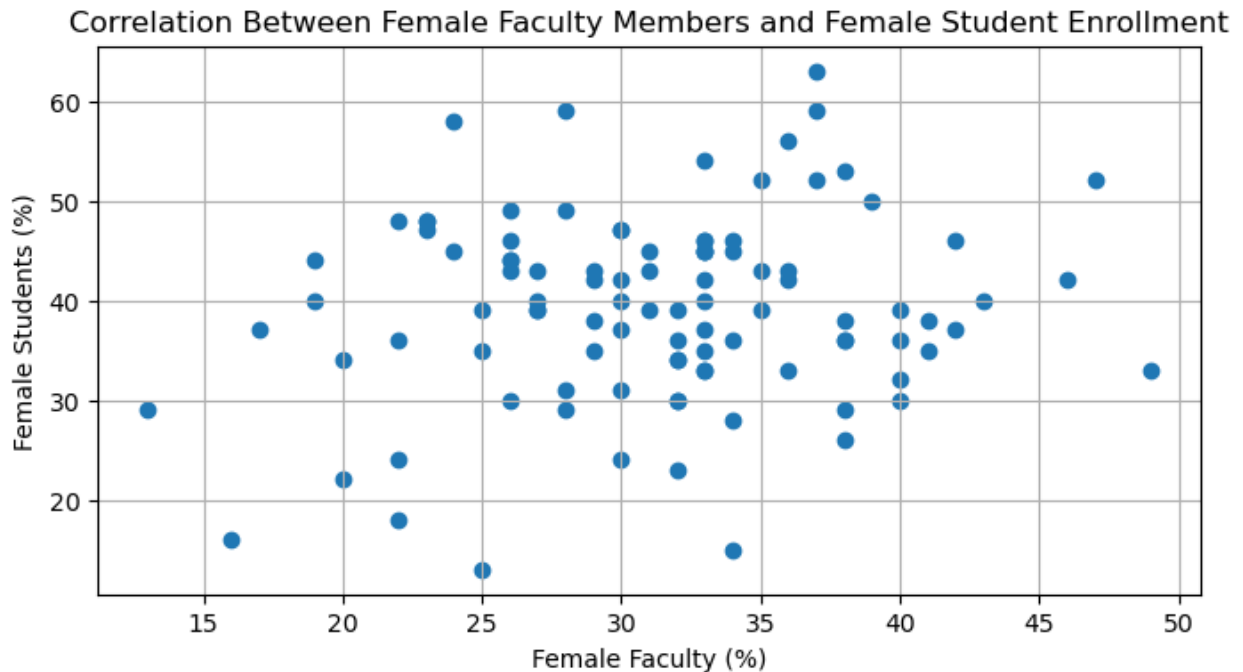
```
# Creating a scatter plot to show if there is any correlation bwtween
the two of them
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
x = df['International course experience rank']
y = df['Overall satisfaction **']
plt.scatter(x,y)
plt.xlabel('International course experience rank')
plt.ylabel('Overall satisfaction **')
plt.title('Scatter plot of international course experience rank vs.
overall satisfaction')
plt.show()
```

Scatter plot of international course experience rank vs. overall satisfaction



11) How does the presence of female faculty members correlate with female student enrollment?

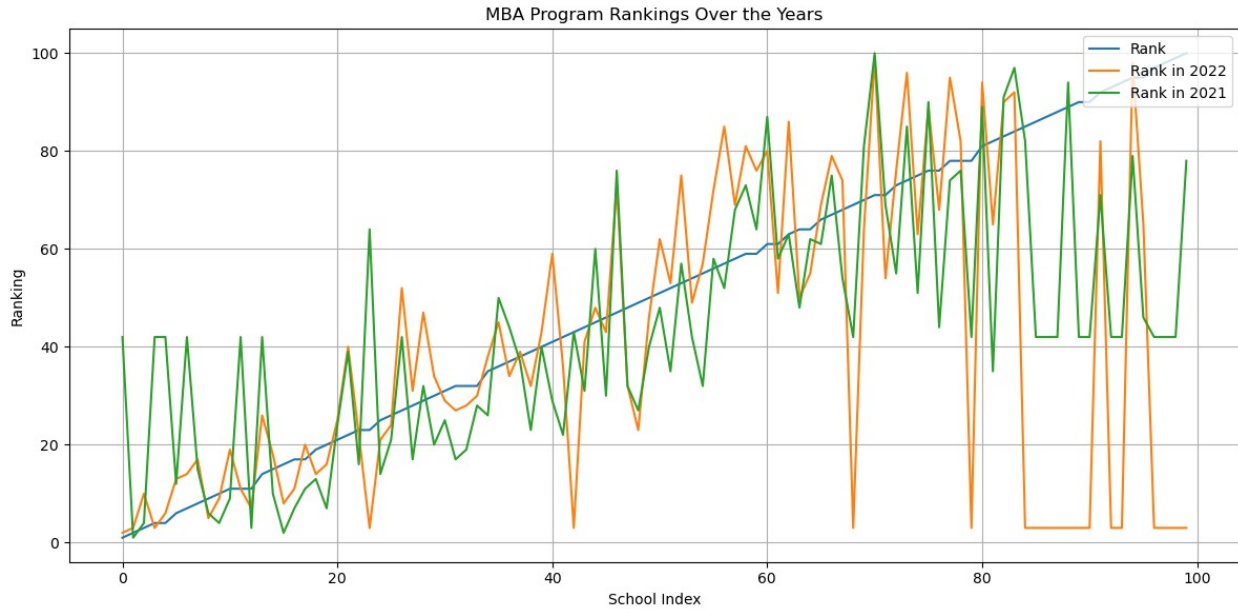
```
# Creating a scatter plot to correlate female faculty with female
students
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
x = df['Female faculty (%)']
y = df['Female students (%)']
plt.scatter(x,y)
plt.title('Correlation Between Female Faculty Members and Female
Student Enrollment')
plt.xlabel('Female Faculty (%)')
plt.ylabel('Female Students (%)')
plt.grid(True)
```



12) Are there any patterns in the rankings of MBA programs?

```
# Selecting relevant columns for ranking trends
rank_columns = ['Rank', 'Rank in 2022', 'Rank in 2021']

# Plotting the rankings for each school over the years
df[rank_columns].plot(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.title('MBA Program Rankings Over the Years')
plt.xlabel('School Index')
plt.ylabel('Ranking')
plt.legend(loc='upper right', labels=rank_columns)
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

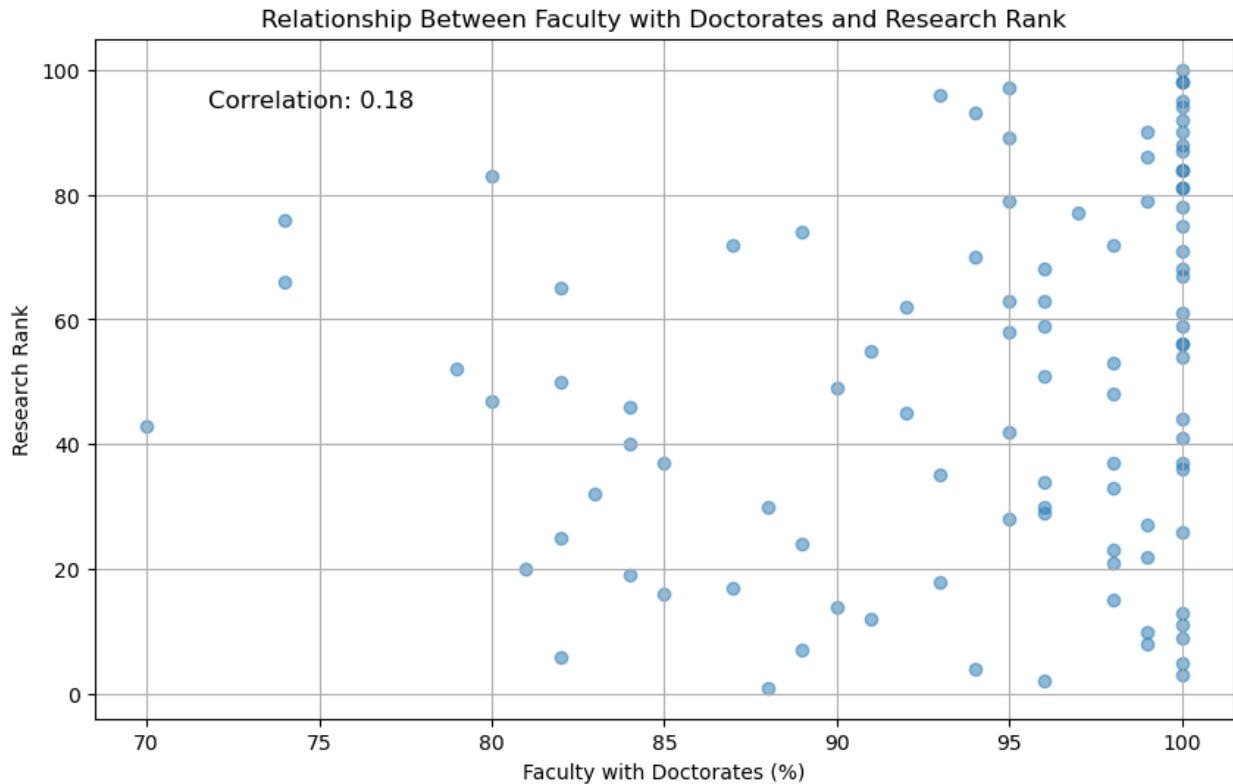


13) What is the relationship between the faculty with doctorates and the research rank of MBA programs

```
# Calculating the correlation coefficient
correlation_coefficient = df['Faculty with doctorates (%)'].corr(df['FT research rank'])

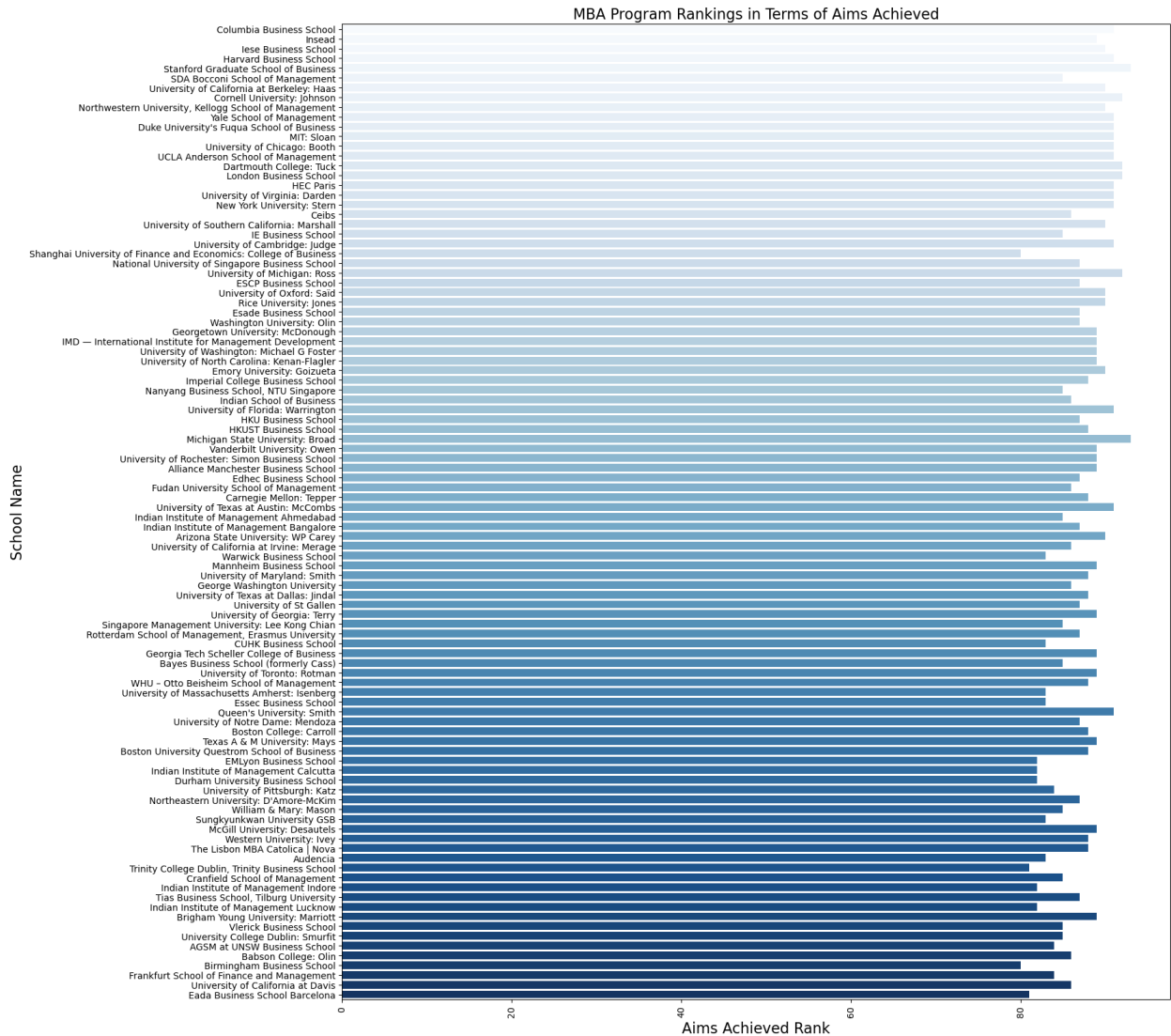
# Creating a scatter plot
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.scatter(df['Faculty with doctorates (%)'], df['FT research rank'], alpha=0.5)
plt.title('Relationship Between Faculty with Doctorates and Research Rank')
plt.xlabel('Faculty with Doctorates (%)')
plt.ylabel('Research Rank')
plt.grid(True)

# Displaying the correlation coefficient on the plot
plt.annotate(f'Correlation: {correlation_coefficient:.2f}', xy=(0.1, 0.9), xycoords='axes fraction', fontsize=12)
plt.show()
```



14) How do MBA programs rank in terms of aims achieved, and are there any common themes among the top performers?

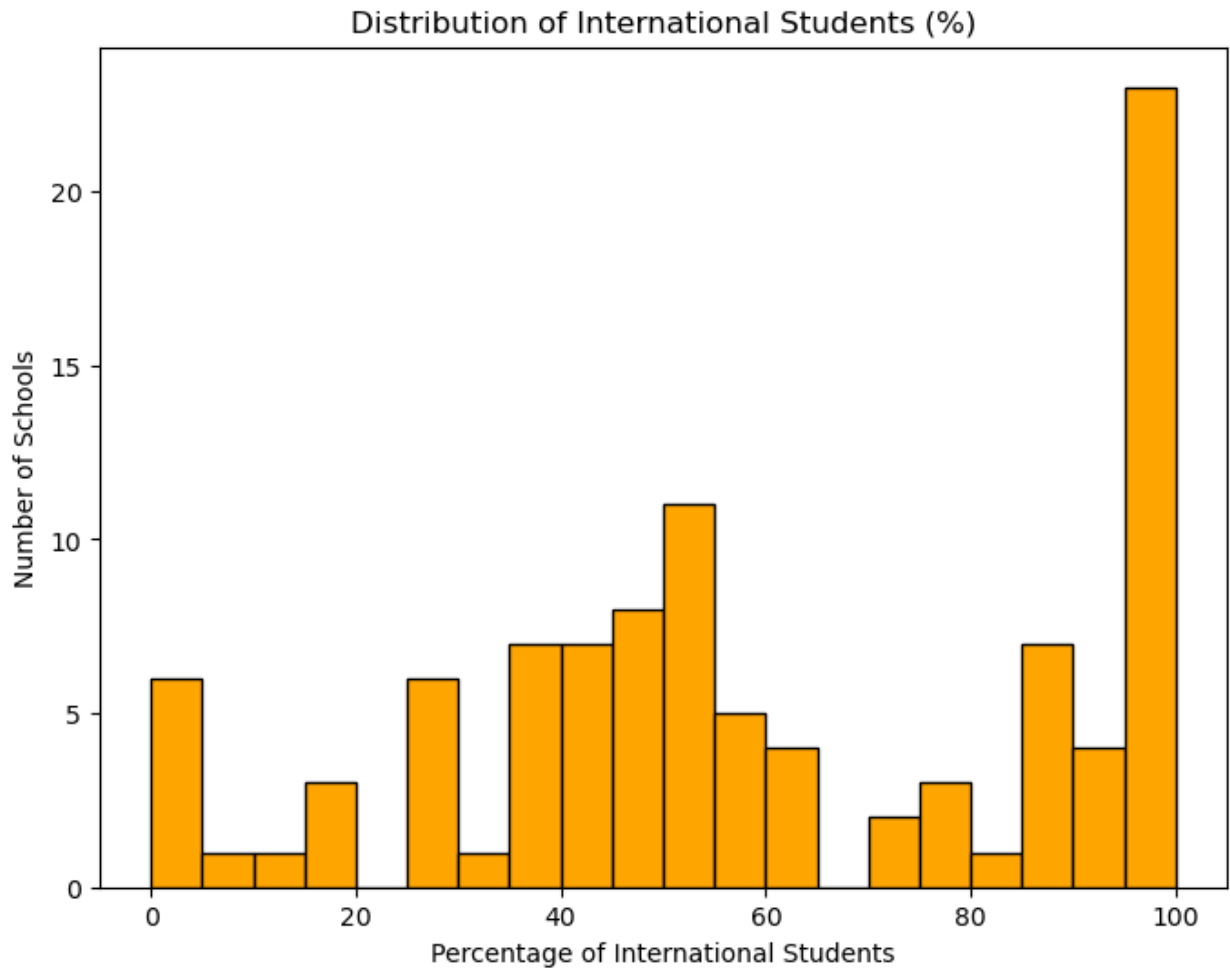
```
# Identify common themes among top performers
top_performers = df[df['Aims achieved (%)'].notna()].sort_values(by='Aims achieved (%)').head(10)
# Rank analysis (bar plot)
plt.figure(figsize=(18, 16))
sns.barplot(x='Aims achieved (%)', y='School Name', data=df,
palette='Blues')
plt.title('MBA Program Rankings in Terms of Aims Achieved', fontsize =
16)
plt.xlabel('Aims Achieved Rank', fontsize = 16)
plt.ylabel('School Name', fontsize = 16)
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



15) Can we identify a distribution in the number of international students across the schools?

```
# Plotting histogram for 'International students (%)'
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
plt.hist(df['International students (%)'], bins=20, color='orange',
edgecolor='black')
plt.title('Distribution of International Students (%)')
plt.xlabel('Percentage of International Students')
plt.ylabel('Number of Schools')
plt.show()
```





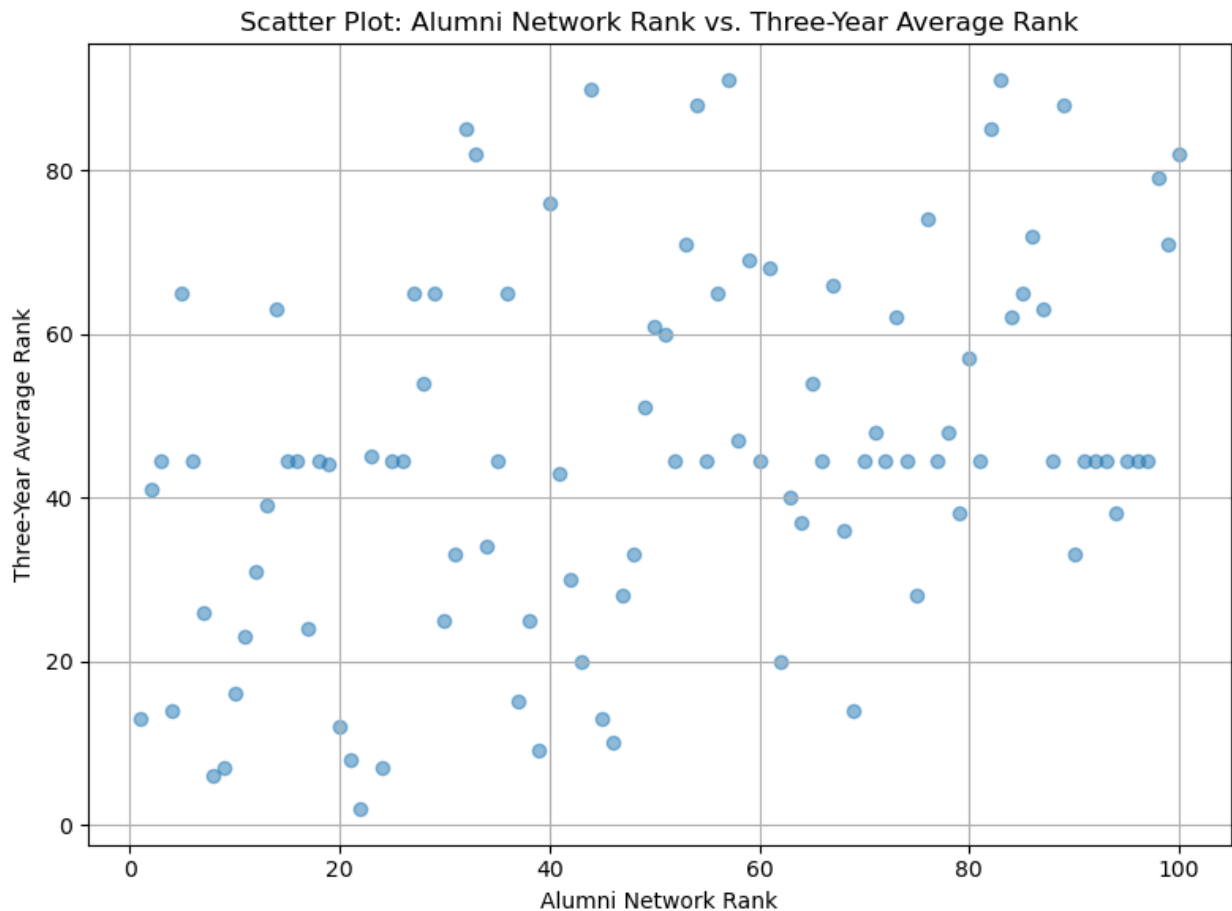
16) What is the correlation between the alumni network rank and the three-year average rank?

```
correlation = df['Alumni network rank'].corr(df['Three-year average rank'])  
  
print(f"Correlation between Alumni Network Rank and Three-Year Average Rank: {correlation:.2f}")
```

Correlation between Alumni Network Rank and Three-Year Average Rank: 0.40

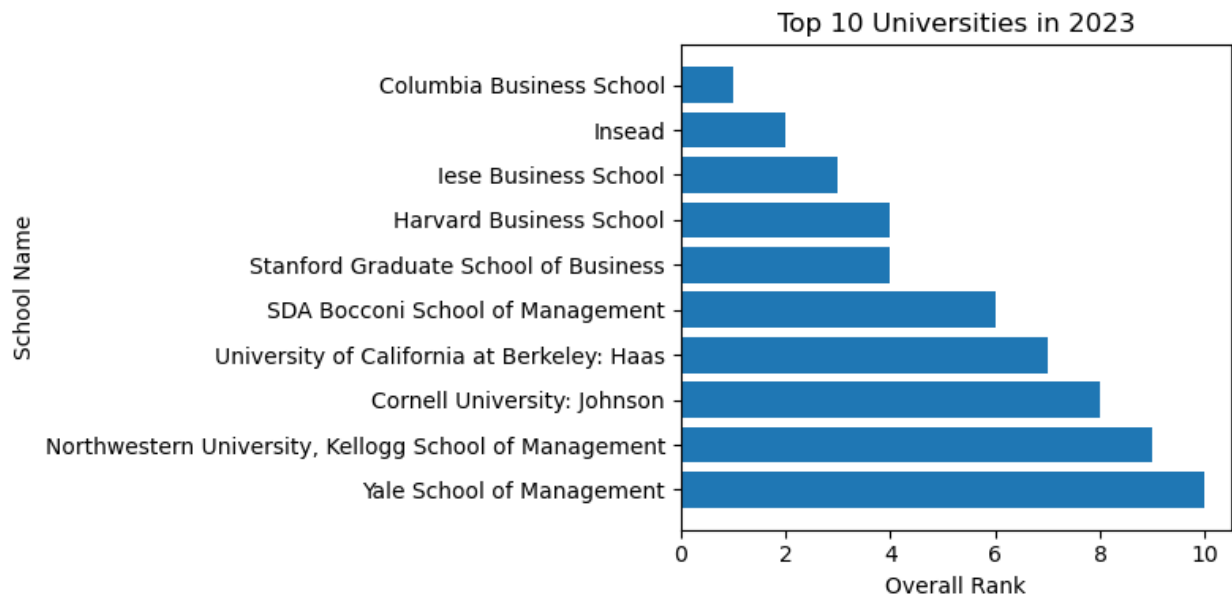
```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))  
plt.scatter(df['Alumni network rank'], df['Three-year average rank'],  
            alpha=0.5)  
plt.title('Scatter Plot: Alumni Network Rank vs. Three-Year Average Rank')  
plt.xlabel('Alumni Network Rank')  
plt.ylabel('Three-Year Average Rank')
```

```
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



17) which are the dominating schools in the top rankings in 2023?

```
df_sorted = df.sort_values(by='Rank').head(10)
# Create a bar plot to visualize the top 10 universities
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
plt.barh(df_sorted['School Name'], df_sorted['Rank'])
plt.title('Top 10 Universities in 2023')
plt.xlabel('Overall Rank')
plt.ylabel('School Name')
plt.gca().invert_yaxis() # Invert the y-axis to show the highest-
ranked at the top
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

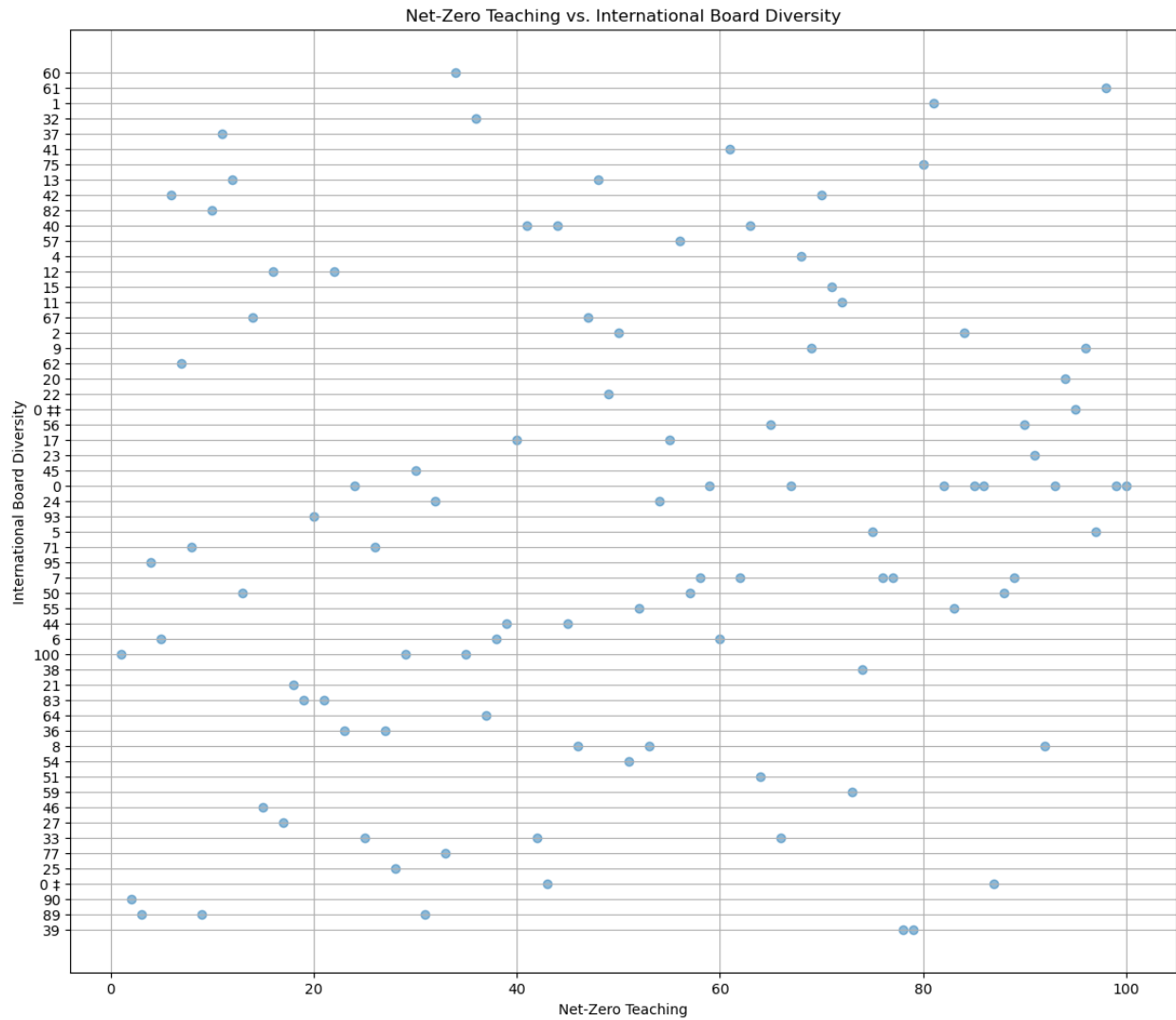


18) How do MBA programs fare in terms of net-zero teaching and international board diversity?

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

net_zero_teaching = df['ESG and net zero teaching rank']
international_board_diversity = df['International board (%)']

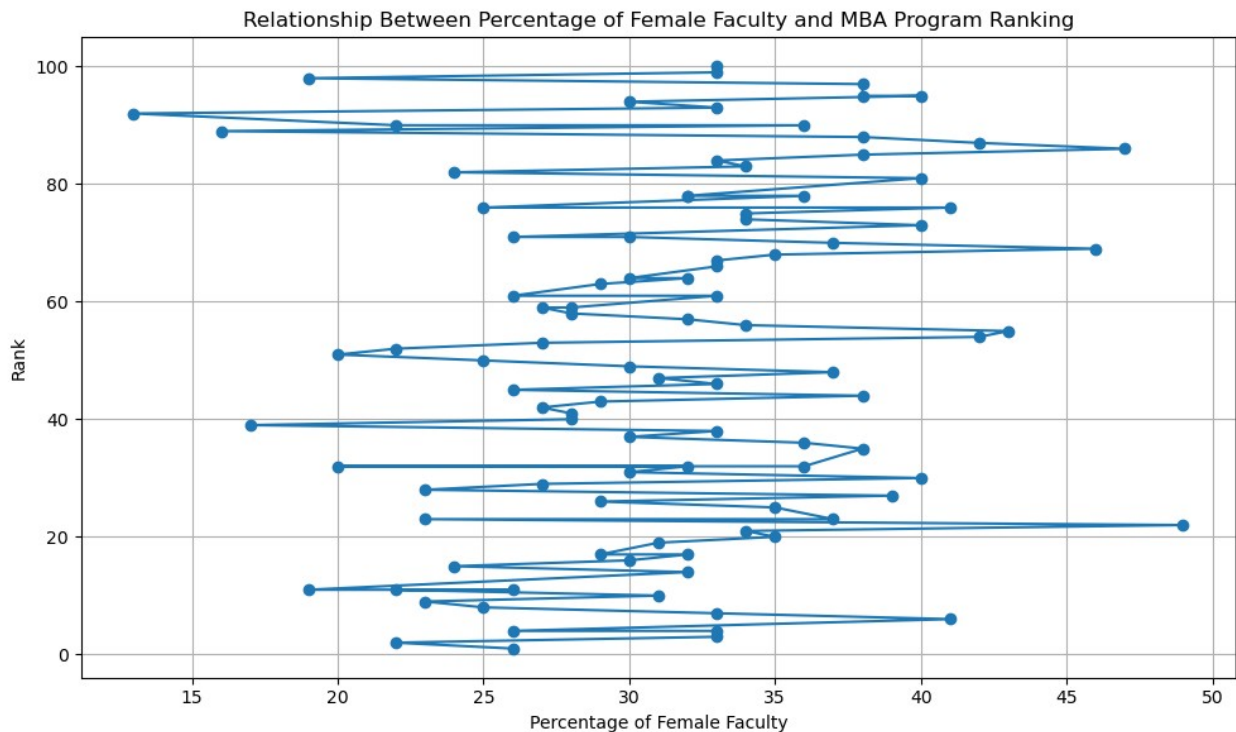
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 12))
plt.scatter(net_zero_teaching, international_board_diversity,
            alpha=0.5)
plt.title('Net-Zero Teaching vs. International Board Diversity')
plt.xlabel('Net-Zero Teaching')
plt.ylabel('International Board Diversity')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



19) Is there a relationship between the percentage of female faculty and the ranking of MBA programs?

```
# Specify the columns for the line plot
x_column = 'Female faculty (%)'
y_column = 'Rank'
# Creating a line plot with data points
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.plot(df[x_column], df[y_column], marker='o', linestyle='-')
plt.title('Relationship Between Percentage of Female Faculty and MBA Program Ranking')
plt.xlabel('Percentage of Female Faculty')
plt.ylabel('Rank')
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
```

```
plt.show()
```



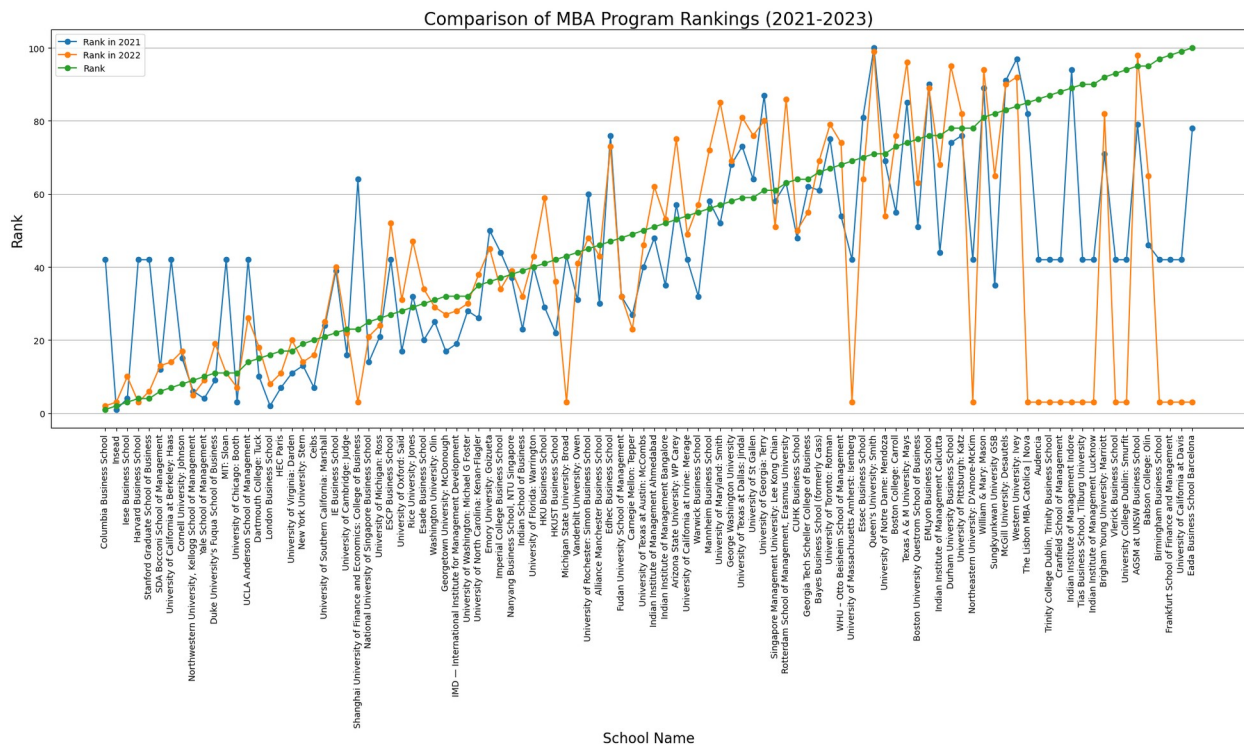
20) What insights can be gained from comparing the rankings in 2021, 2022, and 2023, and are there any consistent trends or outliers?

```
# Specifying the columns for the line plot
years = ['Rank in 2021', 'Rank in 2022', 'Rank']

# Creating a line plot to compare rankings over the years
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 12))
for year in years:
    plt.plot(df['School Name'], df[year], marker='o', label=year)

plt.title('Comparison of MBA Program Rankings (2021-2023)', fontsize =
20)
plt.xlabel('School Name', fontsize=16)
plt.ylabel('Rank', fontsize=16)
plt.xticks(rotation=90) # Rotating x-axis labels for readability
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True, axis='y')
```

```
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



## Distribution

probability density function (PDF)

```
# Sample data for the "Female faculty (%)" column
female_faculty_data = [26, 22, 33, 33, 26]
```

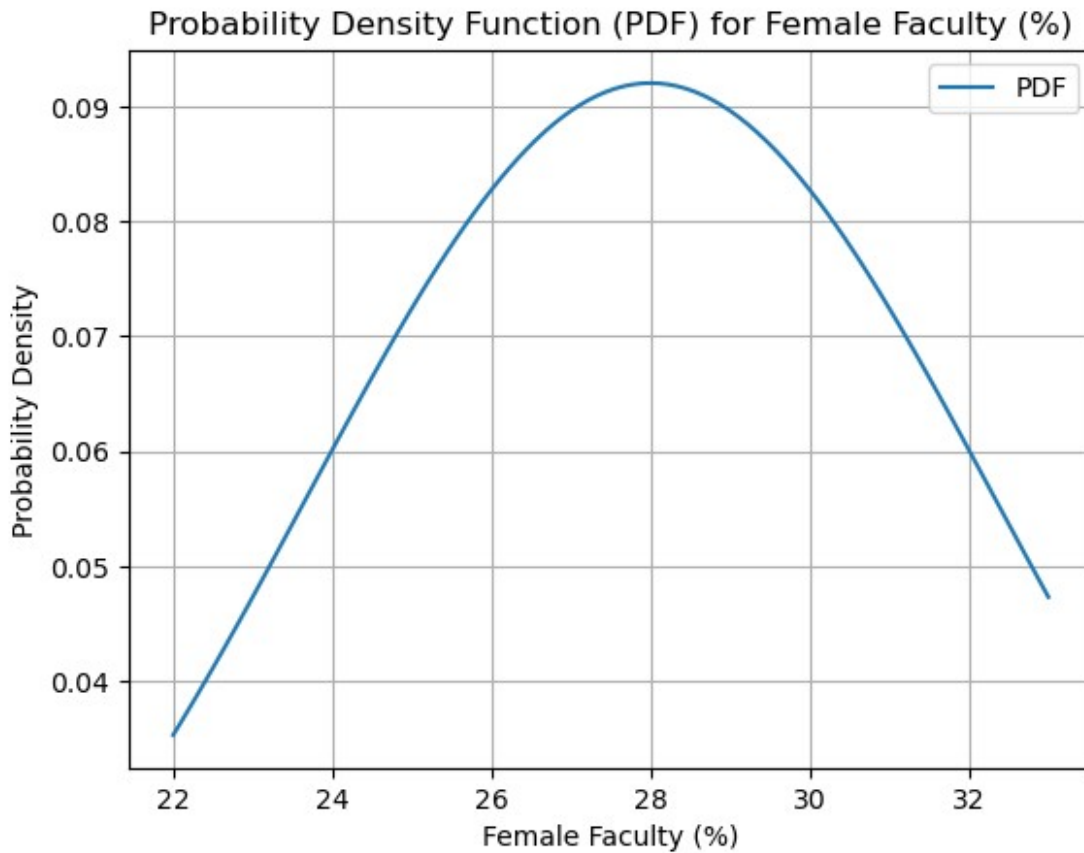
```
# Calculating the mean and standard deviation of the data
mean = np.mean(female_faculty_data)
std_dev = np.std(female_faculty_data)
```

```
# Generating a range of values for the x-axis using NumPy
x = np.linspace(min(female_faculty_data), max(female_faculty_data),
100)
```

```
# Calculating the probability density function (PDF) for a normal
distribution
pdf = norm.pdf(x, mean, std_dev)
```

```
# Creating a plot to visualize the PDF
plt.plot(x, pdf, label='PDF')
```

```
plt.xlabel("Female Faculty (%)")
plt.ylabel("Probability Density")
plt.title("Probability Density Function (PDF) for Female Faculty (%)")
plt.legend()
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



## Hypothesis Testing

### T-Test

```
from scipy.stats import ttest_1samp

salaries = [228425, 202568, 182278, 235177, 253435]

salaries = pd.Series(salaries)

mean = salaries.mean()
print('Mean salary:', mean)

# Performing one sample t-test
tstat, pval = ttest_1samp(salaries, popmean=200000)
```

```
print('t-statistic:', tstat)
print('p-value:', pval)

if pval < 0.05:
    print('Reject null hypothesis')
else:
    print('Fail to reject null hypothesis')
```

Mean salary: 220376.6  
t-statistic: 1.6248497153861678  
p-value: 0.1795194563593551  
Fail to reject null hypothesis