

Settings Help

Launcher X Optional_Peer_Graded_Assig +

Code ▾ 🔍 Python (Pyodide) ⚙

Add your code below following the instructions given in the course to complete the peer graded assignment

```
[3]: # Install necessary packages
import piplite
await piplite.install(['numpy', 'pandas', 'seaborn'])

# Import Libraries
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from js import fetch
import io

# Fetch the Boston housing dataset
URL = 'https://cf-courses-data.s3.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud/IBMDveloperSkillsNetwork-ST0151EN-SkillsNetwork'
resp = await fetch(URL)
boston_url = io.BytesIO((await resp.arrayBuffer()).to_py())

# Load dataset into a DataFrame
boston_df = pd.read_csv(boston_url)

# Create a boxplot for the MEDV (Median value of owner-occupied homes)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.boxplot(y=boston_df['MEDV'], color='skyblue')
plt.title('Boxplot of Median Value of Owner-Occupied Homes (MEDV)')
plt.ylabel('MEDV ($1000s)')
plt.grid(True)
```

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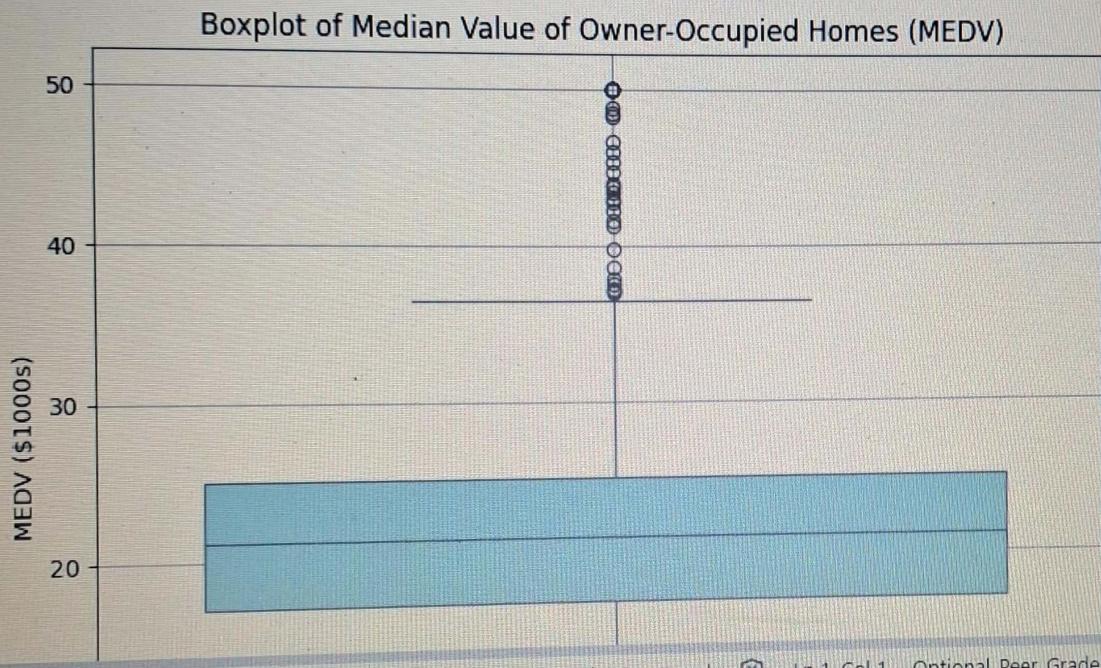


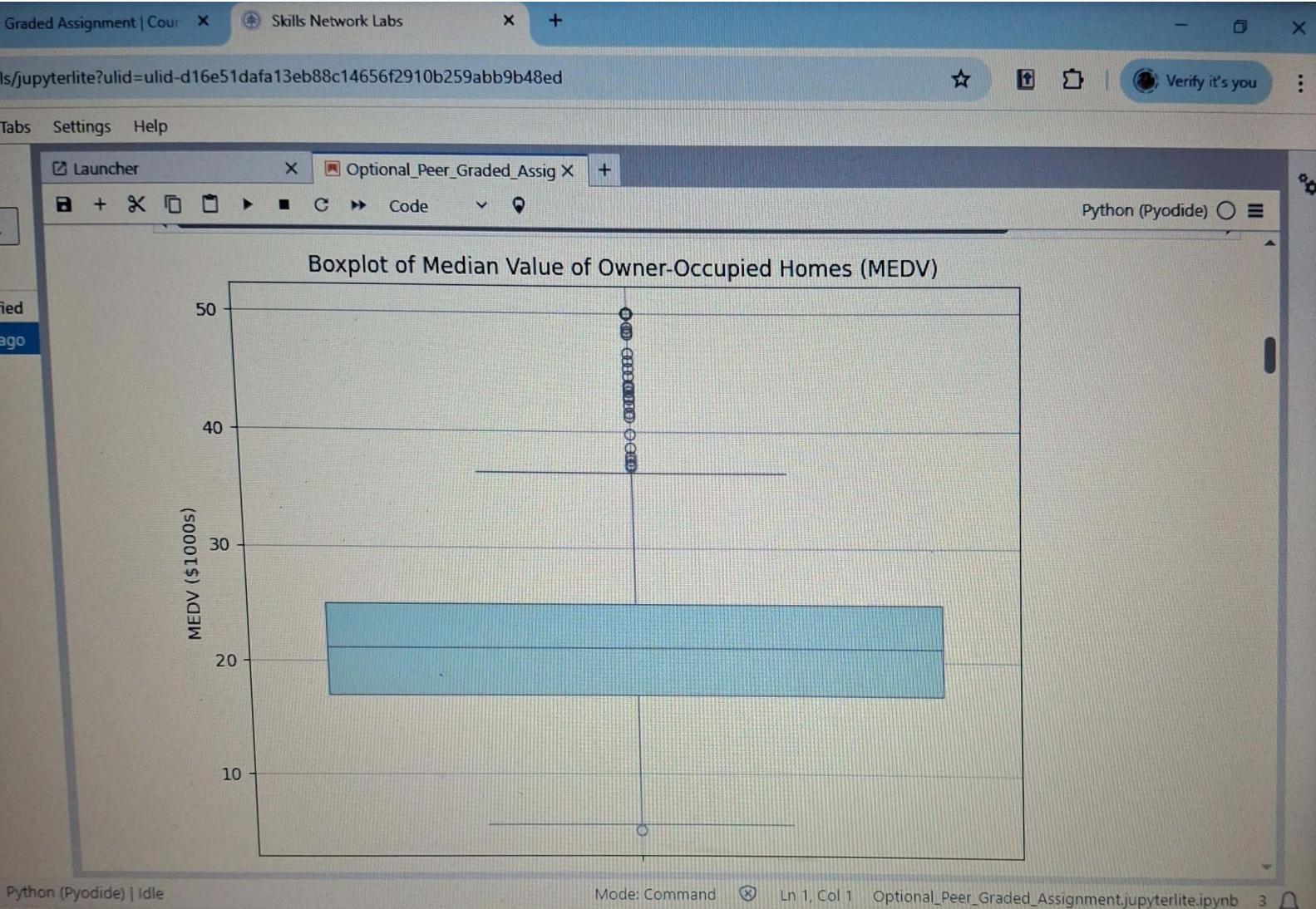
Launcher X Optional_Peer_Graded_Assig +

Code

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.boxplot(y=boston_df['MEDV'], color='skyblue')
plt.title('Boxplot of Median Value of Owner-Occupied Homes (MEDV)')
plt.ylabel('MEDV ($1000s)')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

Python (Pyodide)





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Optional_Peer_Graded_Assignment.ipynb

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Code

Python (Pyodide)

```
[5]: # Barplot of CHAS (Charles River Dummy Variable)
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 5))
sns.countplot(x='CHAS', hue='CHAS', data=boston_df, palette='pastel', legend=False)
plt.title('Number of Homes Bounded by Charles River (CHAS)')
plt.xlabel('CHAS (1 = bounds river, 0 = does not)')
plt.ylabel('Number of Homes')
plt.grid(True, axis='y')
plt.show()
```

Number of Homes Bounded by Charles River (CHAS)

CHAS Category	Number of Homes
0 (does not)	~350
1 (bounds river)	~450

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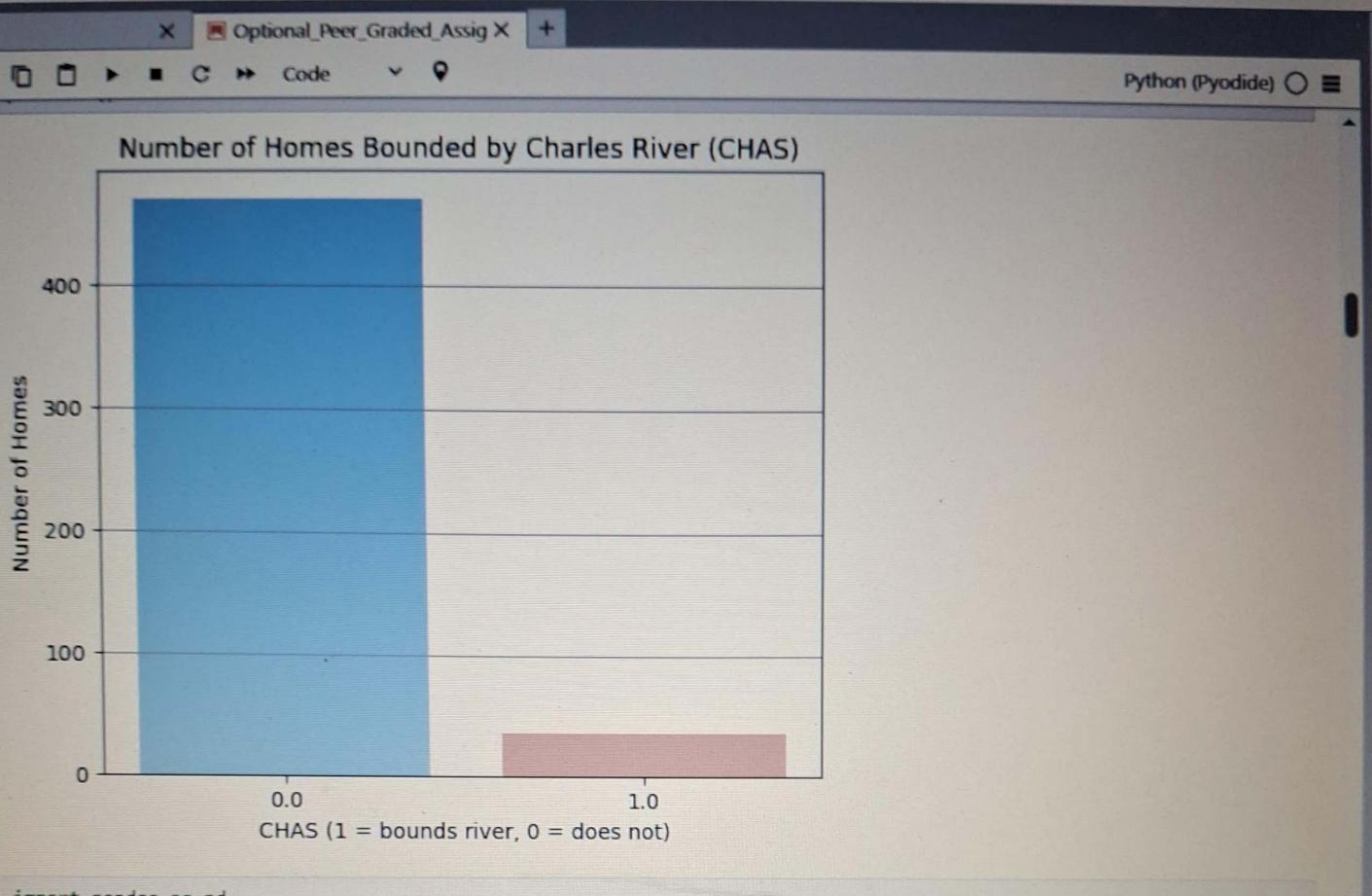
Python (Pyodide) ○ ≡

```
[5]: # Barplot of CHAS (Charles River Dummy Variable)
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 5))
sns.countplot(x='CHAS', hue='CHAS', data=boston_df, palette='pastel', legend=False)
plt.title('Number of Homes Bounded by Charles River (CHAS)')
plt.xlabel('CHAS (1 = bounds river, 0 = does not)')
plt.ylabel('Number of Homes')
plt.grid(True, axis='y')
plt.show()
```

Number of Homes Bounded by Charles River (CHAS)

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```
[7]: import pandas as pd
```

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[7]:

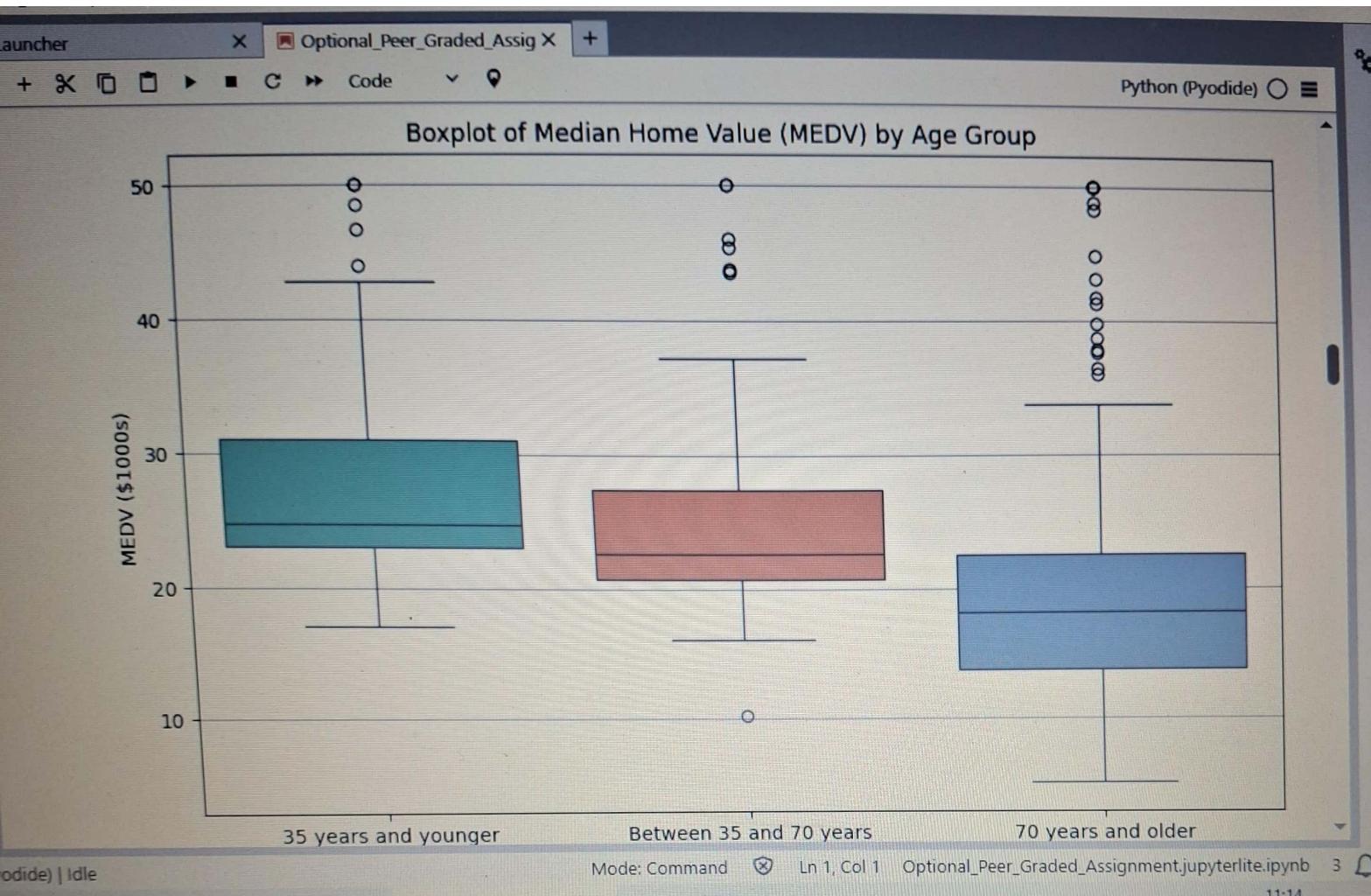
```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Discretize the AGE variable
bins = [0, 35, 70, 100]
labels = ['35 years and younger', 'Between 35 and 70 years', '70 years and older']
boston_df['AGE_group'] = pd.cut(boston_df['AGE'], bins=bins, labels=labels, right=True)

# Create boxplot of MEDV vs AGE group
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.boxplot(x='AGE_group', y='MEDV', hue='AGE_group', data=boston_df, palette='Set2', legend=False)
plt.title('Boxplot of Median Home Value (MEDV) by Age Group')
plt.xlabel('Age Group of Houses')
plt.ylabel('MEDV ($1000s)')
plt.grid(True, axis='y')
plt.show()
```

Boxplot of Median Home Value (MEDV) by Age Group

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Code ▾

```
[8]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

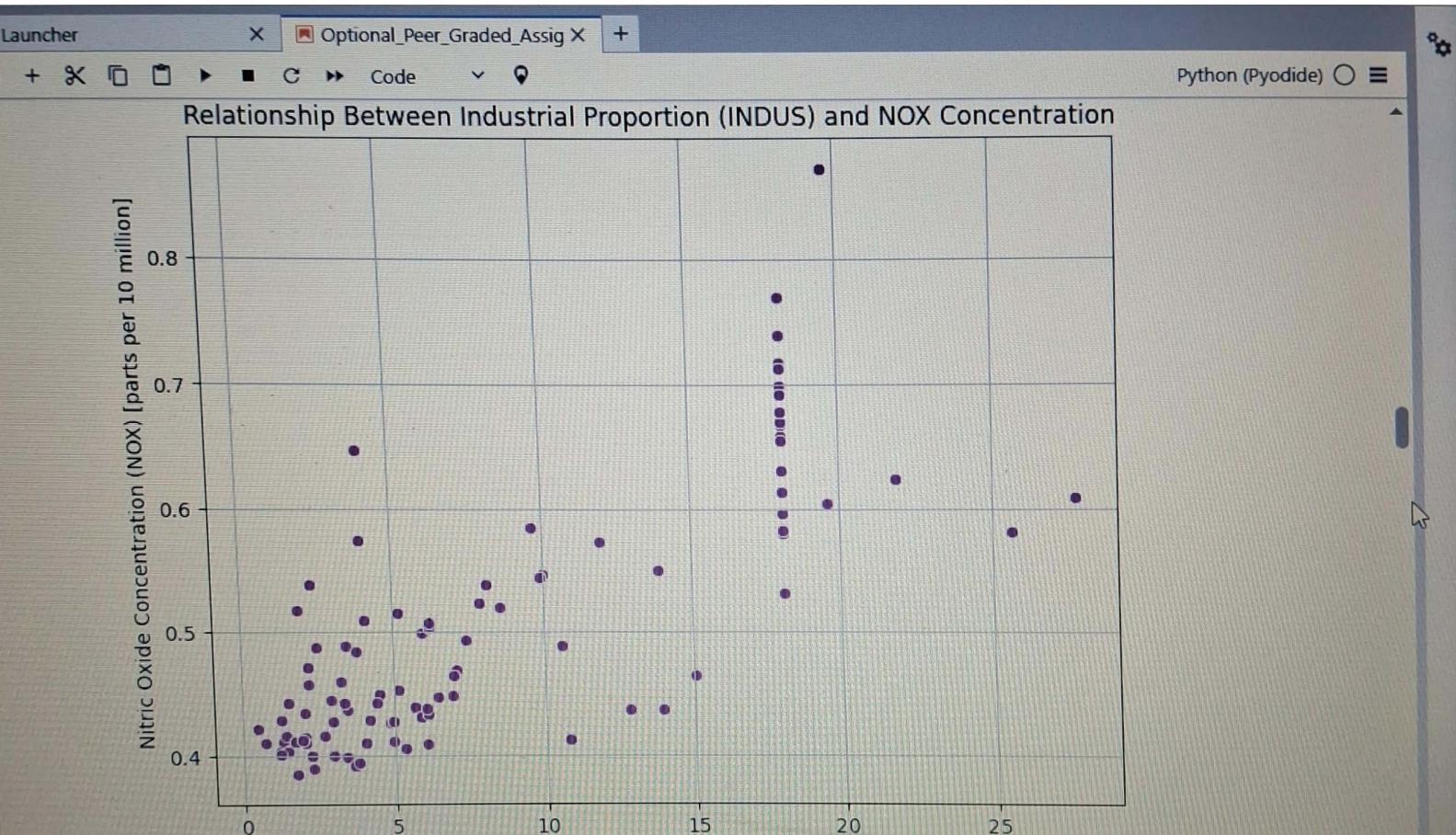
# Create scatter plot
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.scatterplot(x='INDUS', y='NOX', data=boston_df, color='purple', edgecolor='white')

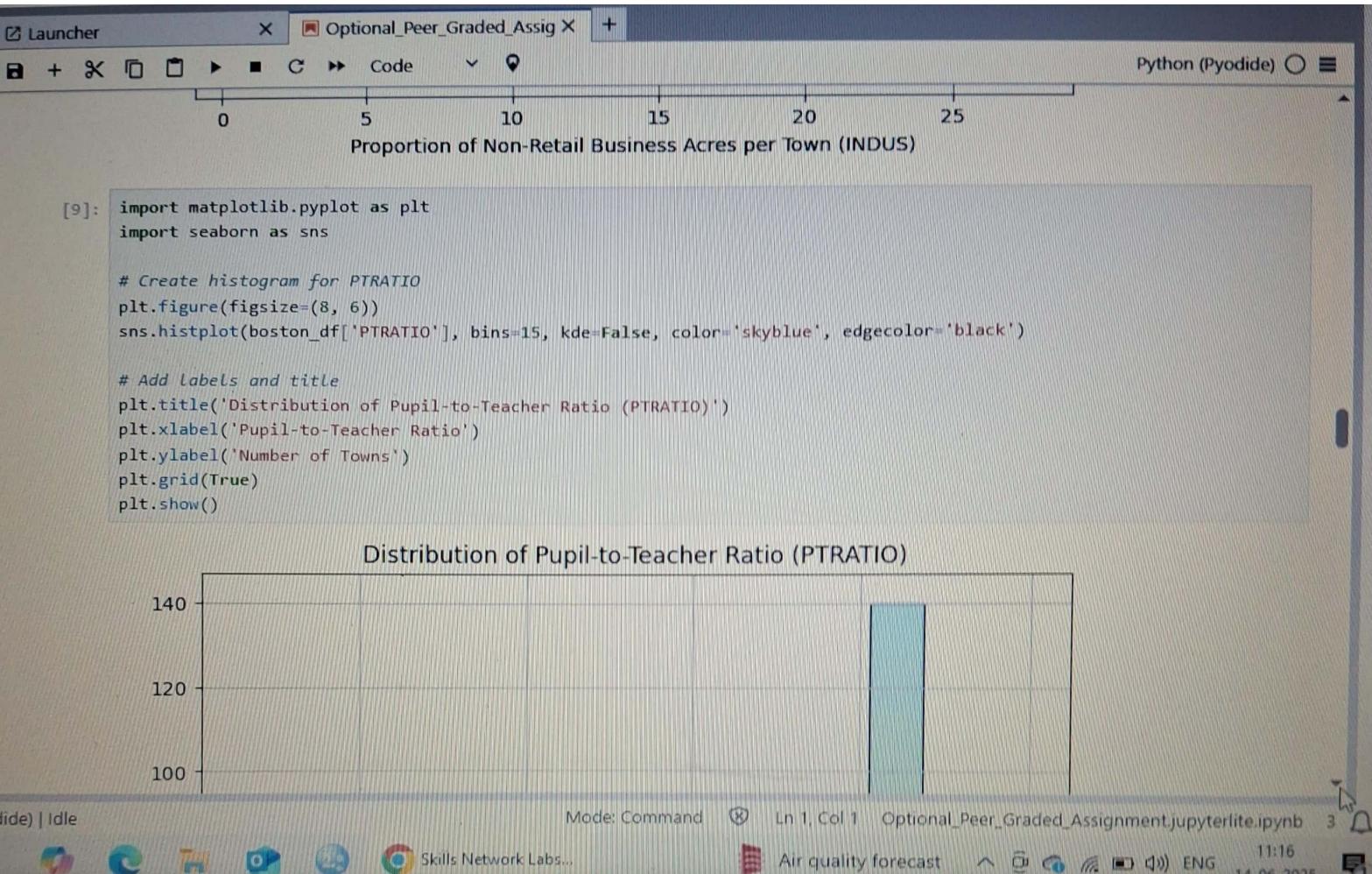
# Add labels and title
plt.title('Relationship Between Industrial Proportion (INDUS) and NOX Concentration')
plt.xlabel('Proportion of Non-Retail Business Acres per Town (INDUS)')
plt.ylabel('Nitric Oxide Concentration (NOX) [parts per 10 million]')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

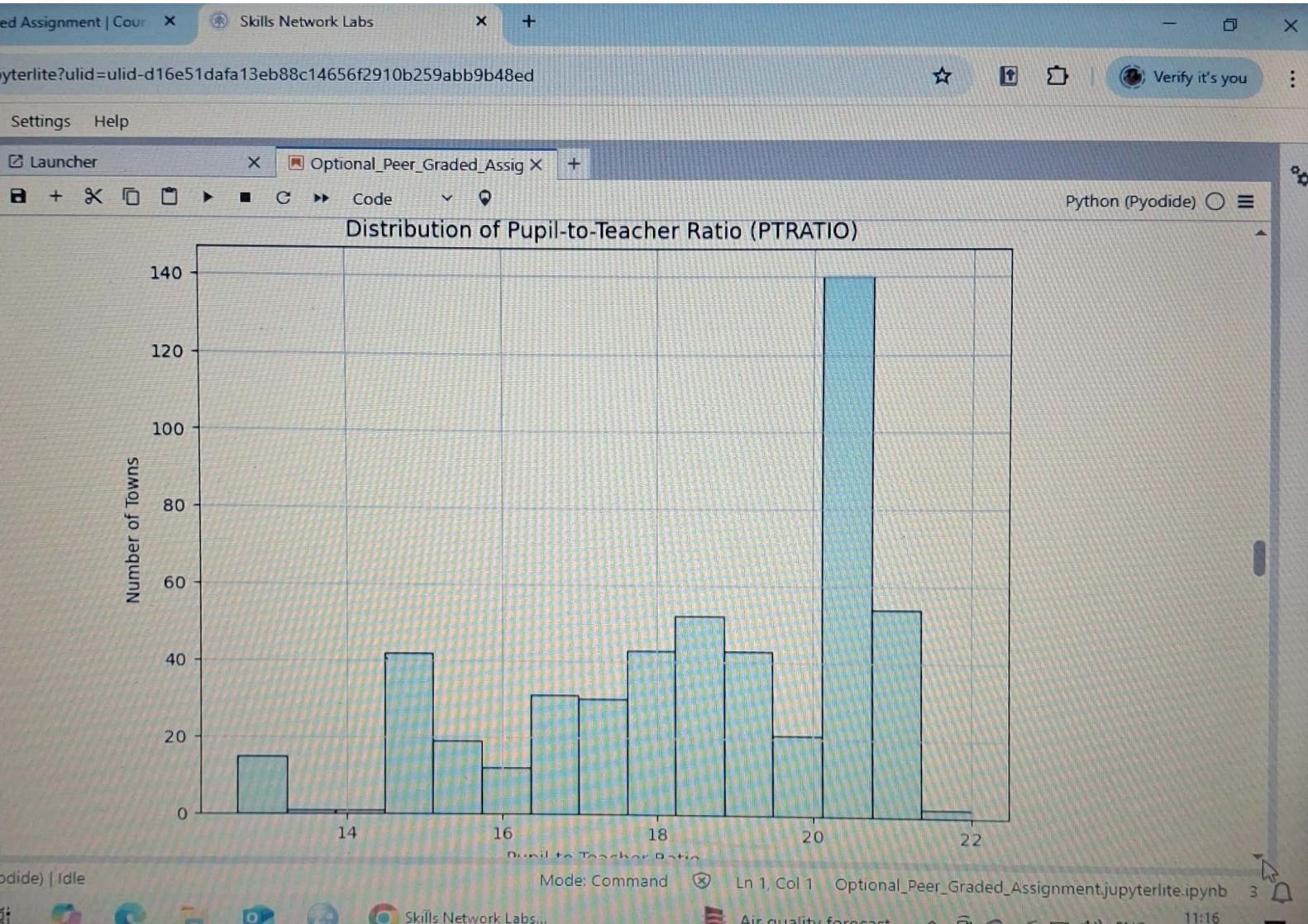
Relationship Between Industrial Proportion (INDUS) and NOX Concentration

(NOX) [parts per 10 million]

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```
[10]: from scipy.stats import ttest_ind

# Separate MEDV values by CHAS groups
medv_river = boston_df[boston_df['CHAS'] == 1]['MEDV']
medv_no_river = boston_df[boston_df['CHAS'] == 0]['MEDV']

# Perform independent t-test (equal_var=False is safer when sample sizes or variances differ)
t_stat, p_value = ttest_ind(medv_river, medv_no_river, equal_var=False)

# Print results
print(f"T-statistic: {t_stat:.4f}")
print(f"P-value: {p_value:.4f}")

# Conclusion at α = 0.05
alpha = 0.05
if p_value < alpha:
    print("Conclusion: Reject the null hypothesis. There is a significant difference in median house values between homes near the river and those not near the river.")
else:
    print("Conclusion: Fail to reject the null hypothesis. There is no significant difference in median house values between homes near the river and those not near the river.")

T-statistic: 3.1133
P-value: 0.0036
Conclusion: Reject the null hypothesis. There is a significant difference in median house values between homes near the river and those not near the river.

[12]: import pandas as pd
import statsmodels.api as sm
```

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```
[12]: import pandas as pd
import statsmodels.api as sm
from statsmodels.formula.api import ols

# Discretize AGE into 3 groups
bins = [0, 35, 70, 100]
labels = ['35 years and younger', 'Between 35 and 70 years', '70 years and older']
boston_df['AGE_group'] = pd.cut(boston_df['AGE'], bins=bins, labels=labels)

# One-way ANOVA
model = ols('MEDV ~ C(AGE_group)', data=boston_df).fit()
anova_table = sm.stats.anova_lm(model, typ=2)

# Display ANOVA table
print(anova_table)

# Interpret result
alpha = 0.05
p_value = anova_table['PR(>F)'].iloc[0]

print(f"\nP-value: {p_value:.4f}")
if p_value < alpha:
    print("Conclusion: Reject the null hypothesis. There is a significant difference in median home values among AGE groups")
else:
    print("Conclusion: Fail to reject the null hypothesis. No significant difference in median home values among AGE groups")
```

	sum_sq	df	F	PR(>F)
C(AGE group)	5401.731883	2.0	36.40765	1.710501e-15

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	sum_sq	df	F	PR(>F)
C(AGE_group)	5401.731883	2.0	36.40765	1.710501e-15
Residual	37314.563532	503.0	Nan	Nan

P-value: 0.0000
Conclusion: Reject the null hypothesis. There is a significant difference in median home values among AGE groups.

```
[13]: from scipy.stats import pearsonr

# Pearson correlation test
corr_coeff, p_value = pearsonr(boston_df['NOX'], boston_df['INDUS'])

# Print results
print(f"Pearson Correlation Coefficient: {corr_coeff:.4f}")
print(f"P-value: {p_value:.4f}")

# Interpret the result
alpha = 0.05
if p_value < alpha:
    print("Conclusion: Reject the null hypothesis. There is a significant linear relationship between NOX and INDUS.")
else:
    print("Conclusion: Fail to reject the null hypothesis. There is no significant linear relationship between NOX and INDUS.")

Pearson Correlation Coefficient: 0.7637
P-value: 0.0000
Conclusion: Reject the null hypothesis. There is a significant linear relationship between NOX and INDUS.

import statsmodels.api as sm
```

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Conclusion: Reject the null hypothesis. There is a significant linear relationship between NOX and INDUS.

```
[14]: import statsmodels.api as sm

# Define dependent and independent variables
X = boston_df[['DIS']]          # Independent variable
y = boston_df['MEDV']           # Dependent variable

# Add a constant term to the predictor (for intercept)
X = sm.add_constant(X)

# Fit the regression model
model = sm.OLS(y, X).fit()

# Display summary of regression results
print(model.summary())

# Extract p-value for DIS
p_value = model.pvalues['DIS']
alpha = 0.05

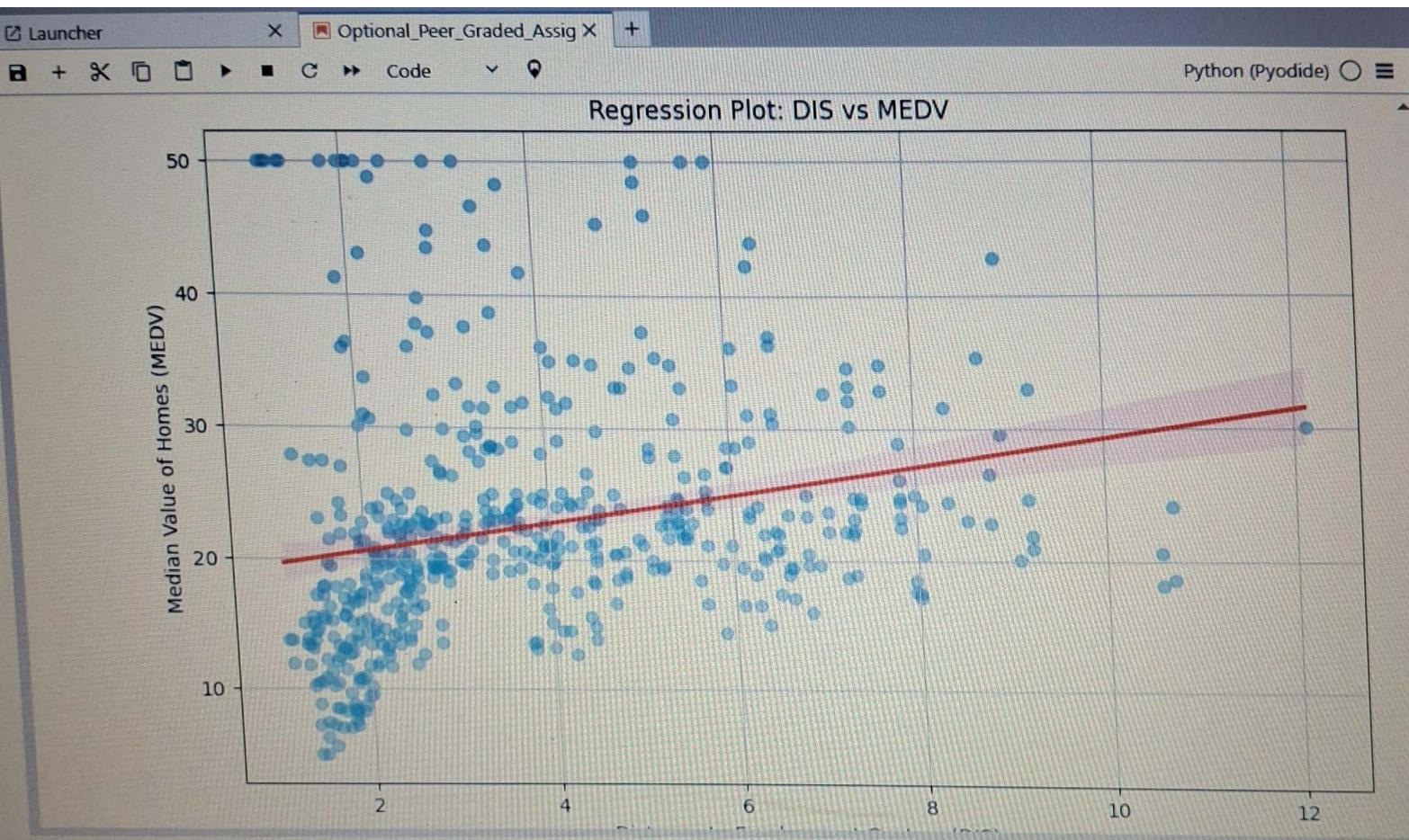
print(f"\nP-value for DIS: {p_value:.4f}")
if p_value < alpha:
    print("Conclusion: Reject the null hypothesis. The distance to employment centers has a significant effect on the price of houses.")
else:
    print("Conclusion: Fail to reject the null hypothesis. The distance to employment centers does not have a significant effect on the price of houses.")
```

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```
OLS Regression Results
=====
Dep. Variable: MEDV   R-squared:      0.062
Model:          OLS    Adj. R-squared:  0.061
Method:         Least Squares F-statistic:     33.58
Date: Sat, 14 Jun 2025 Prob (F-statistic): 1.21e-08
Time: 10:01:29 Log-Likelihood: -1823.9
No. Observations: 506   AIC:             3652.
Df Residuals: 504   BIC:             3660.
Df Model: 1
Covariance Type: nonrobust
=====
            coef    std err        t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
const    18.3901    0.817    22.499    0.000    16.784    19.996
DIS       1.0916    0.188     5.795    0.000     0.722    1.462
=====
Omnibus: 139.779 Durbin-Watson: 0.570
Prob(Omnibus): 0.000 Jarque-Bera (JB): 305.104
Skew: 1.466 Prob(JB): 5.59e-67
Kurtosis: 5.424 Cond. No. 9.32
=====
Notes:
[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

P-value for DIS: 0.0000
Conclusion: Reject the null hypothesis. The distance to employment centers has a significant effect on the median home value.
```



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Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

P-value for DIS: 0.0000
Conclusion: Reject the null hypothesis. The distance to employment centers has a significant effect on the median home value.

```
[15]: import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Set plot size
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))

# Create regression plot
sns.regplot(x='DIS', y='MEDV', data=boston_df, line_kws={'color': 'red'}, scatter_kws={'alpha': 0.5})

# Add labels and title
plt.title('Regression Plot: DIS vs MEDV')
plt.xlabel('Distance to Employment Centres (DIS)')
plt.ylabel('Median Value of Homes (MEDV)')
plt.grid(True)

# Show the plot
plt.show()
```

Regression Plot: DIS vs MEDV

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