

# D1\_Narender\_Q1

August 6, 2018

## 1 ANALYSING AND VISUALIZING THE FOLLOWING DATA SETS USING PANDAS, NUMPY AND MATPLOTLIB

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In [ ]: # SUMMARY
```

```
"""This data consists of (15547, 5) rows and columns, where it is related to no of births in every day of an year of US hospital from 1969 to 2008. we have 408 NaN's in column "day" and we had some outliers in the "day" column so we replaced it with upper quartile values. we can clearly see that from 1988 there is a sudden change in birth rate and there is slight difference in male birth count and female birth count there is chance for further analysis so that we can clearly know which days there is more births whether it is weekend or weekday. Here there is a chance of data that are from two different populations (it means two different countries) because if we see the box plot of birth rate there is a sudden raise in the birth rate practically it can't be"""
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```
In [ ]: import os
        os.getcwd()
```

## 2 Birth data of US

```
In [86]: # required librarys
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
In [87]: # Reading Data
BirthD = pd.read_excel("BirthData.xlsx")

# Analysing
print(BirthD.head(10))
print(BirthD.tail(10))
```

	year	month	day	gender	births
0	1969	1	1.0	F	4046
1	1969	1	1.0	M	4440
2	1969	1	2.0	F	4454
3	1969	1	2.0	M	4548

4	1969	1	3.0	F	4548
5	1969	1	3.0	M	4994
6	1969	1	4.0	F	4440
7	1969	1	4.0	M	4520
8	1969	1	5.0	F	4192
9	1969	1	5.0	M	4198
	year	month	day	gender	births
15537	2008	8	NaN	F	182713
15538	2008	8	NaN	M	191315
15539	2008	9	NaN	F	179696
15540	2008	9	NaN	M	188964
15541	2008	10	NaN	F	175314
15542	2008	10	NaN	M	183219
15543	2008	11	NaN	F	158939
15544	2008	11	NaN	M	165468
15545	2008	12	NaN	F	173215
15546	2008	12	NaN	M	181235

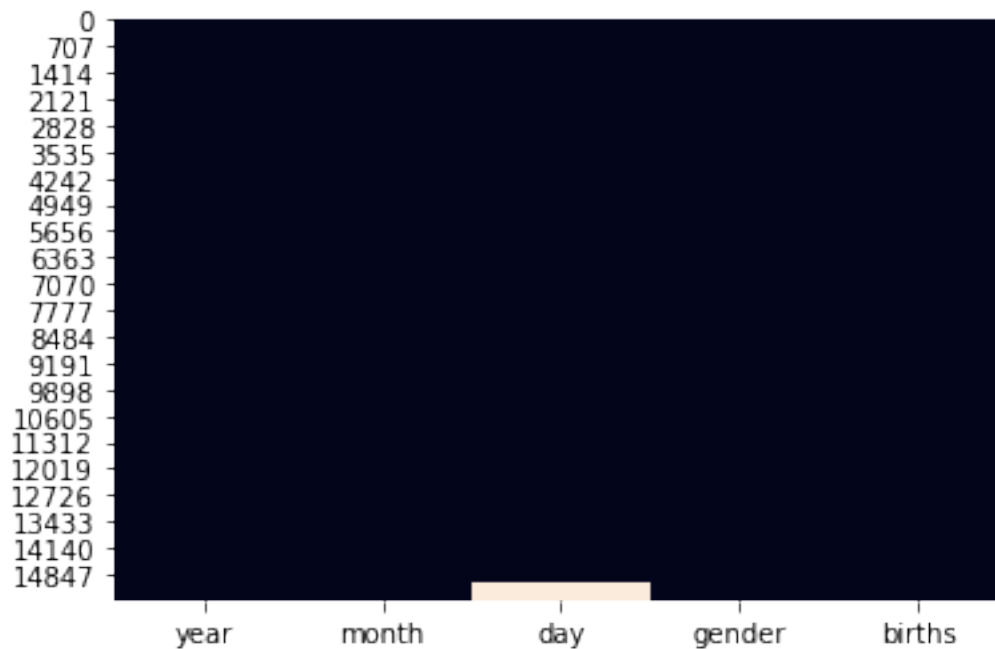
```
In [88]: print(BirthD.describe())
         print(BirthD.shape)
```

	year	month	day	births
count	15547.000000	15547.000000	15067.000000	15547.000000
mean	1979.037435	6.515919	17.769894	9762.293561
std	6.728340	3.449632	15.284034	28552.465810
min	1969.000000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000
25%	1974.000000	4.000000	8.000000	4358.000000
50%	1979.000000	7.000000	16.000000	4814.000000
75%	1984.000000	10.000000	24.000000	5289.500000
max	2008.000000	12.000000	99.000000	199622.000000

(15547, 5)

```
In [89]: # checking for na values count
         print((BirthD.isna().sum()))
         print(sns.heatmap(BirthD.isnull(), cbar=False))
```

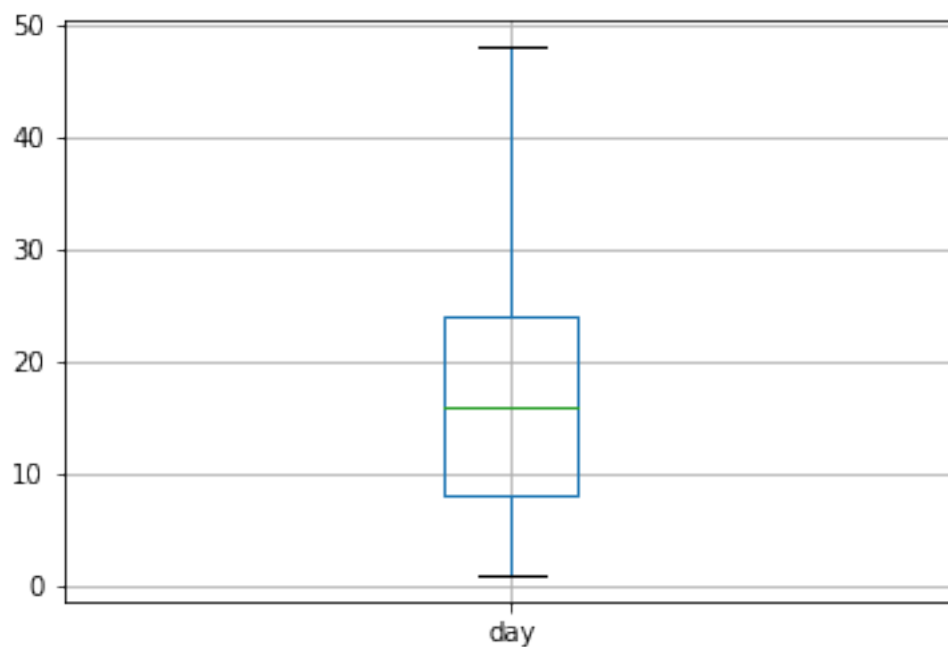
```
year      0
month     0
day       480
gender    0
births    0
dtype: int64
AxesSubplot(0.125,0.125;0.775x0.755)
```



```
In [90]: # handling the na values
BirthD = BirthD.dropna()
```

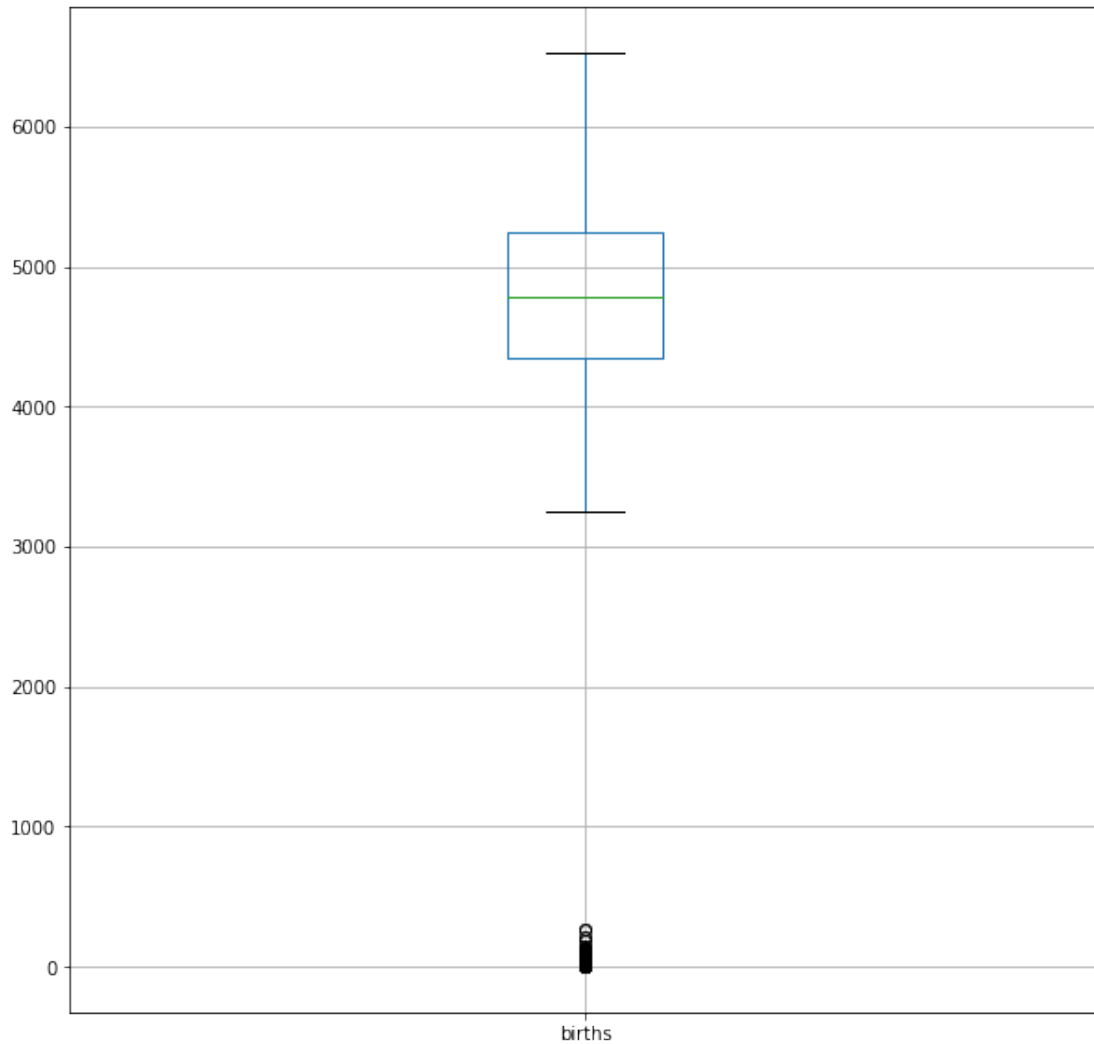
```
In [97]: # plotting outlier using box plot
BirthD.boxplot(column='day', return_type='axes')
```

```
Out[97]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f5164971d68>
```



```
In [146]: BirthD.boxplot(column='births', return_type='axes',figsize=(10,10))
```

```
Out[146]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f511169f898>
```



```
In [91]: #handling outliers
```

```
q75, q25 = np.percentile(BirthD.day, [75 ,25])
```

```
iqr = q75-q25
```

```
lwhisk = q75 + (1.5*iqr)
```

```
BirthD["day"] = BirthD["day"].clip(upper=lwhBirthD.describe()isk)
```

```
BirthD.describe()
```

```
In [115]: # changing the data types to appropriate data types
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```
print(BirthD.info())
```

```
BirthD["day"] =BirthD["day"].astype("int64")
BirthD["gender"] =BirthD["gender"].astype("category")
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 15067 entries, 0 to 15066
Data columns (total 5 columns):
year      15067 non-null int64
month     15067 non-null int64
day       15067 non-null int16
gender    15067 non-null category
births    15067 non-null int64
dtypes: category(1), int16(1), int64(3)
memory usage: 1.1 MB
None
```