

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

```
In [2]: df = pd.read_csv("study_performance.csv")
print(df.head())
```

	gender	race_ethnicity	parental_level_of_education	lunch	\
0	female	group B	bachelor's degree	standard	
1	female	group C	some college	standard	
2	female	group B	master's degree	standard	
3	male	group A	associate's degree	free/reduced	
4	male	group C	some college	standard	

	test_preparation_course	math_score	reading_score	writing_score
0	none	72	72	74
1	completed	69	90	88
2	none	90	95	93
3	none	47	57	44
4	none	76	78	75

```
In [3]: df.describe()
```

Out[3]:

	math_score	reading_score	writing_score
<b>count</b>	1000.00000	1000.000000	1000.000000
<b>mean</b>	66.08900	69.169000	68.054000
<b>std</b>	15.16308	14.600192	15.195657
<b>min</b>	0.00000	17.000000	10.000000
<b>25%</b>	57.00000	59.000000	57.750000
<b>50%</b>	66.00000	70.000000	69.000000
<b>75%</b>	77.00000	79.000000	79.000000
<b>max</b>	100.00000	100.000000	100.000000

```
In [4]: df.info
```

```
Out[4]: <bound method DataFrame.info of
0    female    group B    bachelor's degree    standard
1    female    group C    some college    standard
2    female    group B    master's degree    standard
3     male    group A    associate's degree    free/reduced
4     male    group C    some college    standard
..     ...     ...     ...     ...
995  female    group E    master's degree    standard
996   male    group C    high school    free/reduced
997  female    group C    high school    free/reduced
998  female    group D    some college    standard
999  female    group D    some college    free/reduced

    test_preparation_course    math_score    reading_score    writing_score
0                none            72            72            74
1            completed            69            90            88
2                none            90            95            93
3                none            47            57            44
4                none            76            78            75
..                 ...             ...             ...             ...
995            completed            88            99            95
996                none            62            55            55
997            completed            59            71            65
998            completed            68            78            77
999                none            77            86            86

[1000 rows x 8 columns]>
```

```
In [6]: df.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[6]: gender                0
race_ethnicity              0
parental_level_of_education  0
lunch                      0
test_preparation_course     0
math_score                  0
reading_score               0
writing_score               0
dtype: int64
```

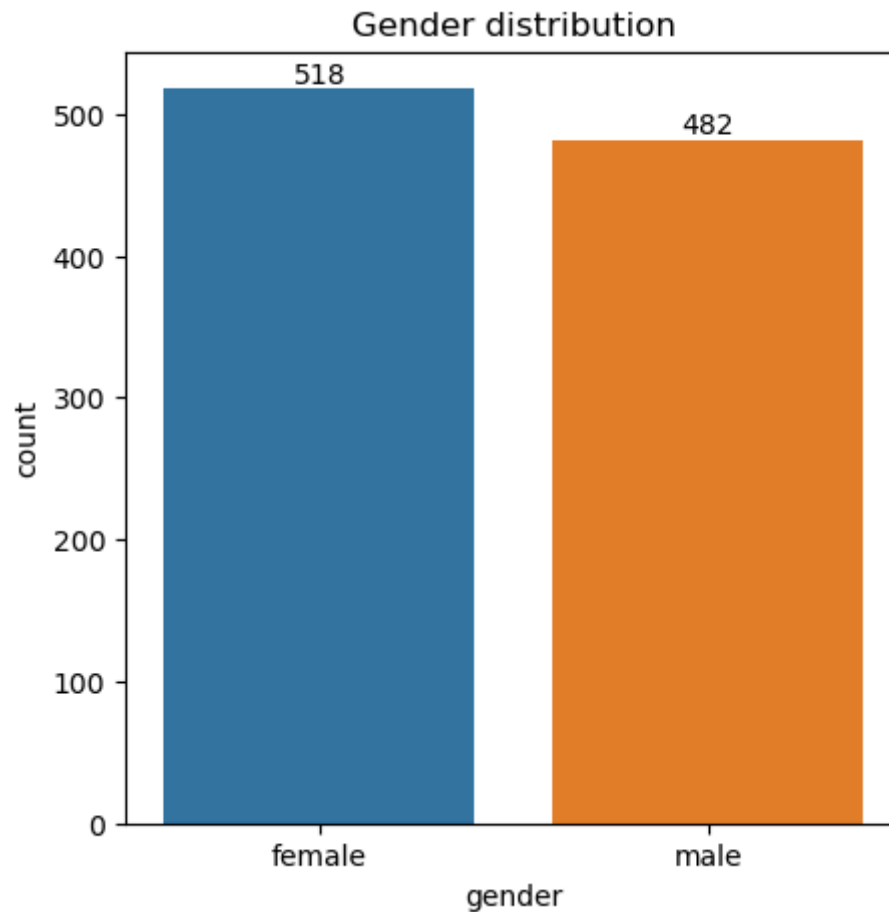
```
In [7]: df.head()
```

```
Out[7]:
```

	gender	race_ethnicity	parental_level_of_education	lunch	test_preparation_course	math_score	reading_score	writing_score
0	female	group B	bachelor's degree	standard	none	72	72	74
1	female	group C	some college	standard	completed	69	90	88
2	female	group B	master's degree	standard	none	90	95	93
3	male	group A	associate's degree	free/reduced	none	47	57	44
4	male	group C	some college	standard	none	76	78	75

## gender Distribution

```
In [33]: plt.figure(figsize= (5,5))
ax = sns.countplot(data = df, x = "gender")
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
plt.title("Gender distribution")
plt.show()
```

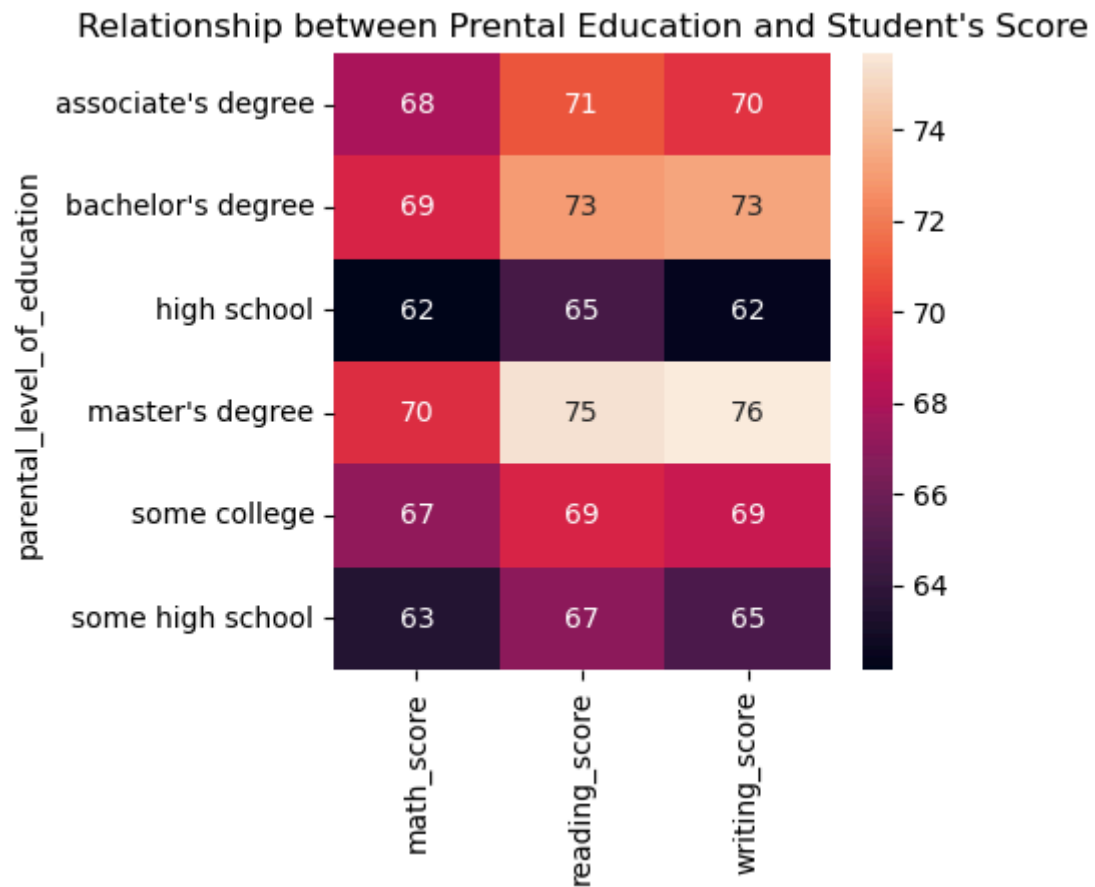


```
In [23]: # from the above chart we have analysed that:
#the number of female in the data is more than the number of males
```

```
In [31]: gb = df.groupby("parental_level_of_education").agg({"math_score": 'mean', "reading_score": 'mean', "writing_score": 'mean'})  
print(gb)
```

parental_level_of_education	math_score	reading_score	writing_score
associate's degree	67.882883	70.927928	69.896396
bachelor's degree	69.389831	73.000000	73.381356
high school	62.137755	64.704082	62.448980
master's degree	69.745763	75.372881	75.677966
some college	67.128319	69.460177	68.840708
some high school	63.497207	66.938547	64.888268

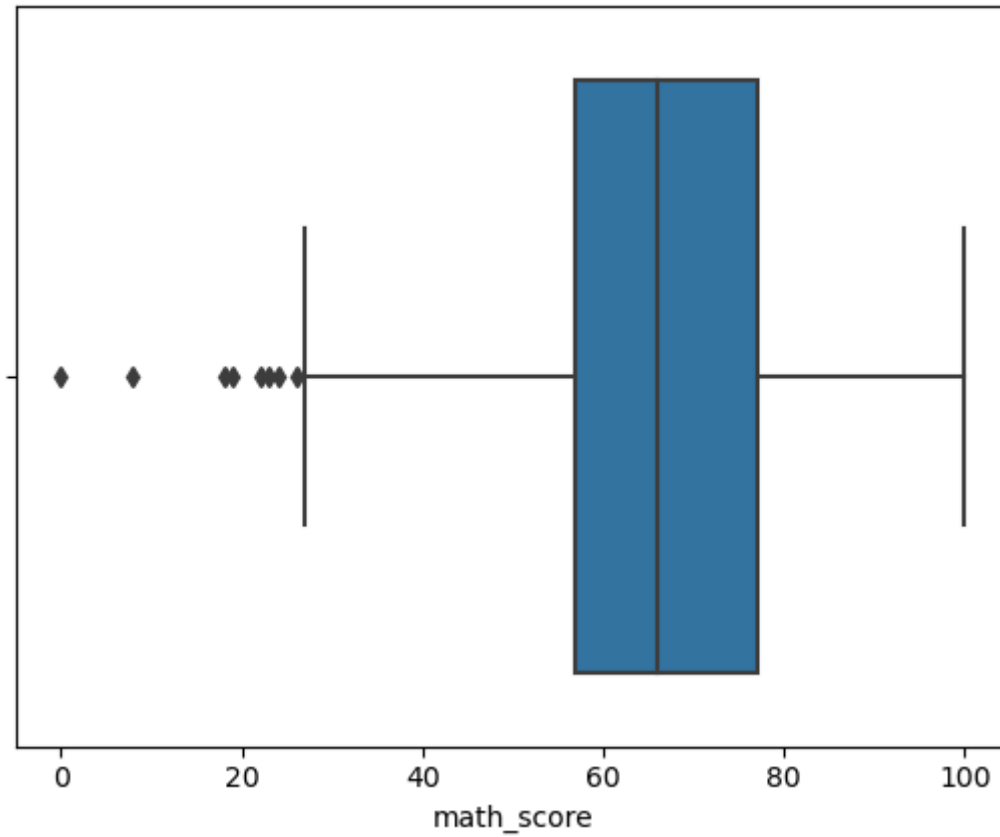
```
In [35]: plt.figure(figsize= (4,4))
sns.heatmap(gb, annot = True)
plt.title("Relationship between Prenatal Education and Student's Score")
plt.show()
```



```
In [32]: # from the above chart we have concluded that the education of the parents have a good impacts on their scores.
```

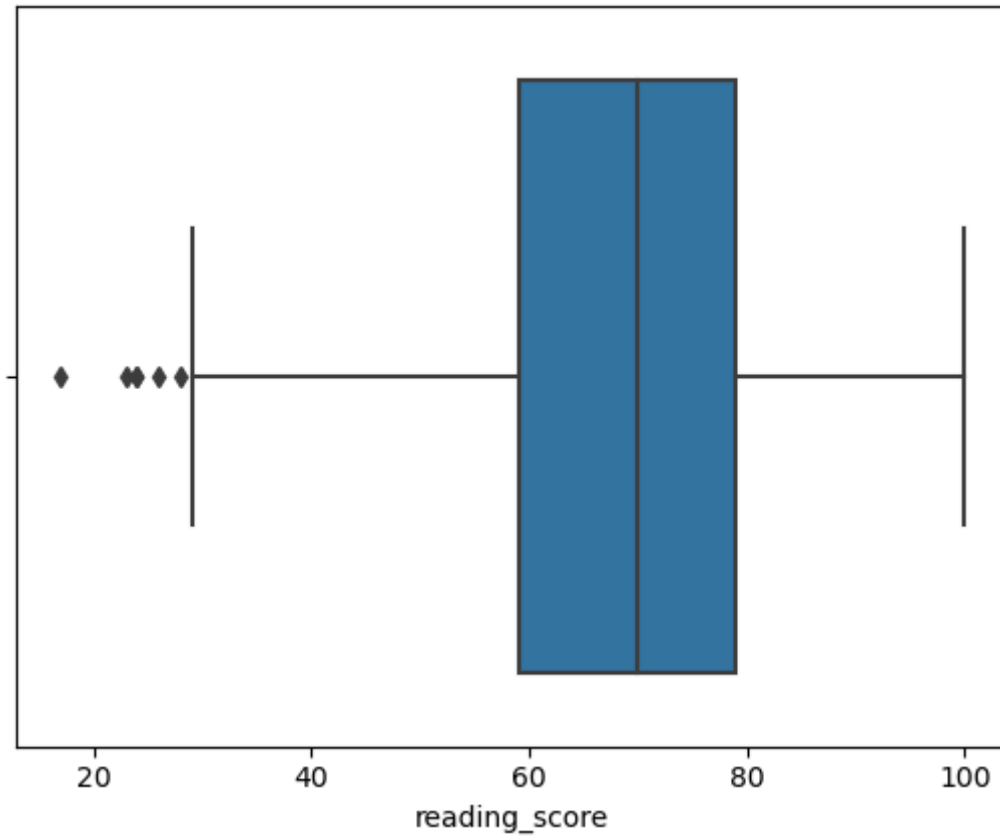
```
In [36]: sns.boxplot(data = df, x = "math_score")  
plt.show
```

```
Out[36]: <function matplotlib.pyplot.show(close=None, block=None)>
```



```
In [37]: sns.boxplot(data = df, x = "reading_score")  
plt.show
```

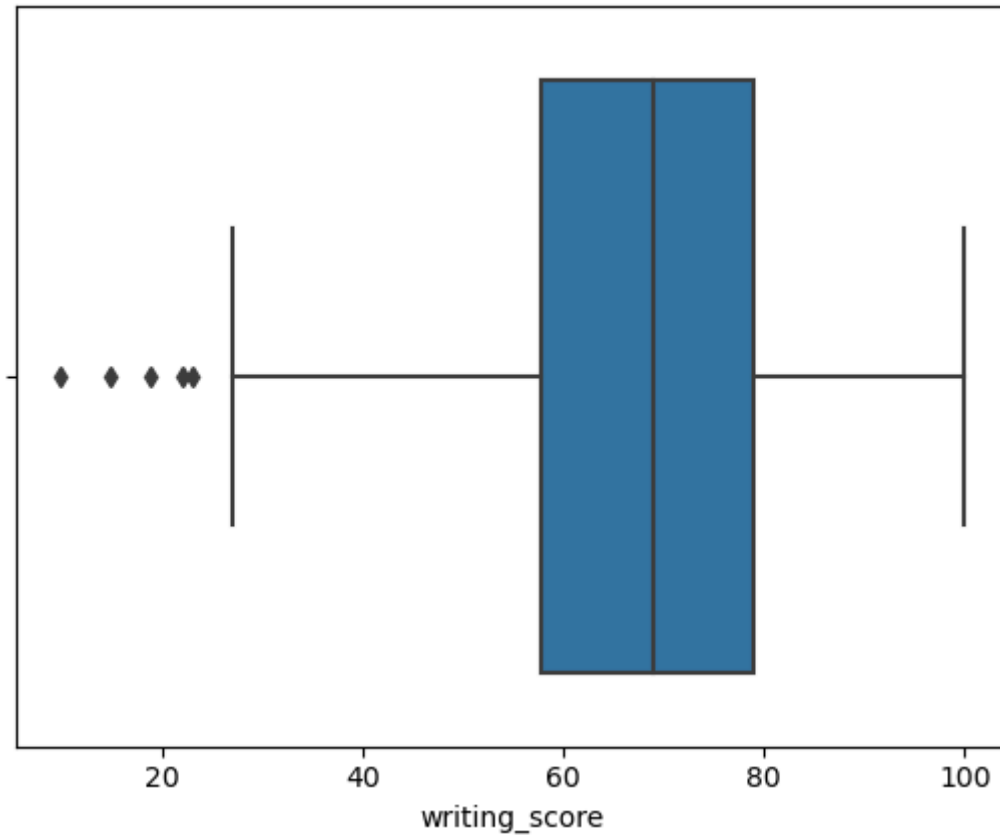
```
Out[37]: <function matplotlib.pyplot.show(close=None, block=None)>
```





```
In [38]: sns.boxplot(data = df, x = "writing_score")  
plt.show
```

```
Out[38]: <function matplotlib.pyplot.show(close=None, block=None)>
```



```
In [39]: print(df["race_ethnicity"].unique())
```

```
['group B' 'group C' 'group A' 'group D' 'group E']
```

## Distribution of Ethnic Groups

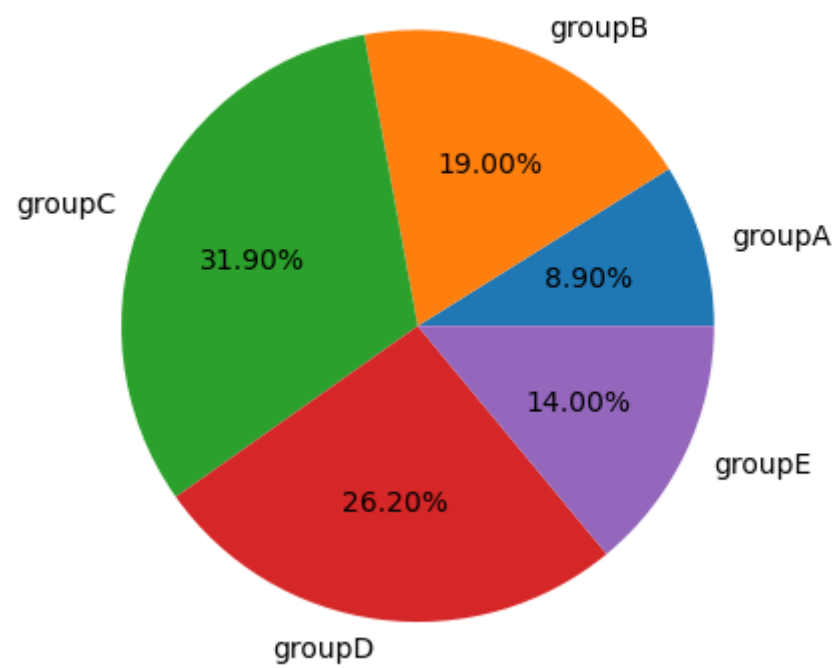
```
In [55]: groupA = df.loc[(df['race_ethnicity'] == "group A")].count()
groupB = df.loc[(df['race_ethnicity'] == "group B")].count()
groupC = df.loc[(df['race_ethnicity'] == "group C")].count()
groupD = df.loc[(df['race_ethnicity'] == "group D")].count()
groupE = df.loc[(df['race_ethnicity'] == "group E")].count()

l = ["groupA", "groupB", "groupC", "groupD", "groupE"]
mlist = [groupA['race_ethnicity'], groupB['race_ethnicity'], groupC['race_ethnicity'], groupD['race_ethnicity'], groupE['race_ethnicity']]
print(mlist)
plt.pie(mlist, labels = l, autopct = "%1.2f%%")
plt.title("Distribution of Ethenic Groups")
plt.show
```

[89, 190, 319, 262, 140]

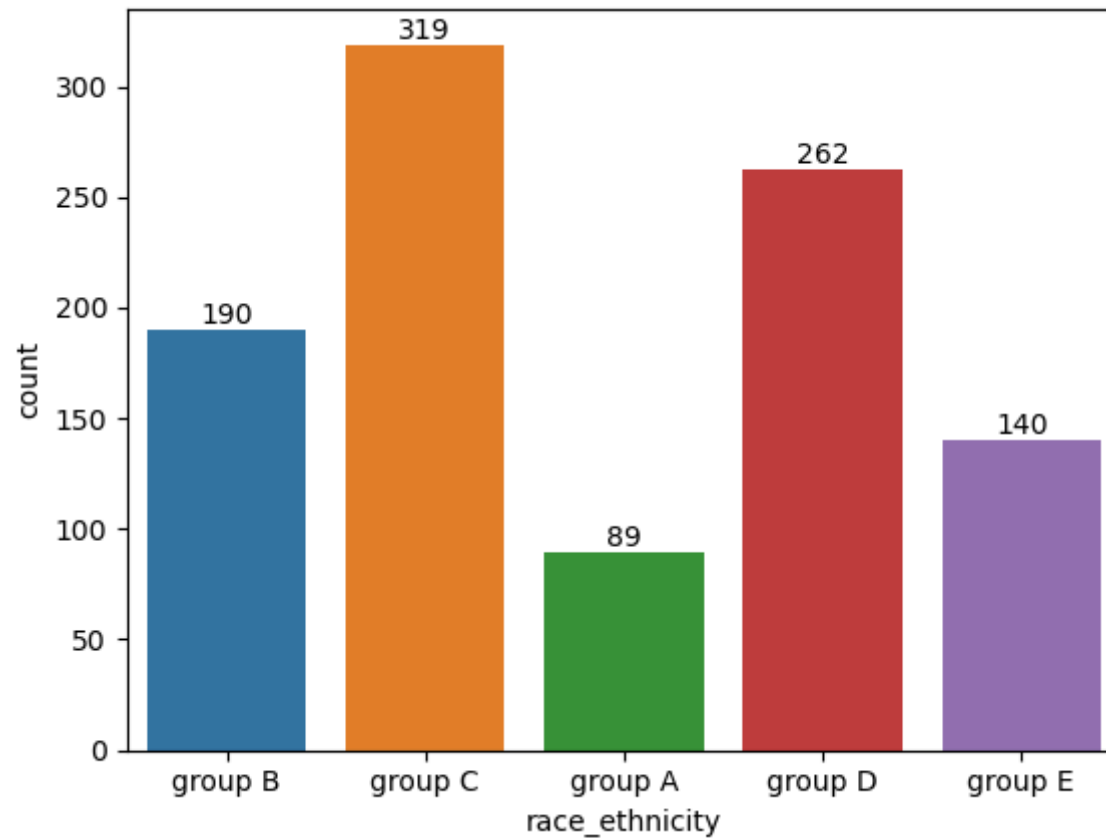
```
Out[55]: <function matplotlib.pyplot.show(close=None, block=None)>
```

Distribution of Ethenic Groups



```
In [54]: ax = sns.countplot(data = df, x = 'race_ethnicity')  
ax.bar_label(ax.containers[0])
```

```
Out[54]: [Text(0, 0, '190'),  
Text(0, 0, '319'),  
Text(0, 0, '89'),  
Text(0, 0, '262'),  
Text(0, 0, '140')]
```



```
In [ ]:
```

