

```
In [1]: pip install seaborn --break-system-packages

Defaulting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable
Requirement already satisfied: seaborn in ./local/lib/python3.12/site-packages (0.13.2)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy!=1.24.0,>=1.20 in /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages (from seaborn) (1.26.4)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=1.2 in ./local/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from seaborn) (2.3.3)
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib!=3.6.1,>=3.4 in /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages (from seaborn) (3.6.3)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.2 in /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages (from pandas>=1.2->seaborn) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages (from pandas>=1.2->seaborn) (2024.1)
Requirement already satisfied: tzdata>=2022.7 in ./local/lib/python3.12/site-packages (from pandas>=1.2->seaborn) (2025.3)
Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.
```

DATA WRANGLING 2

```
In [2]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline
```

```
In [3]: df=pd.read_csv("/home/hardwarelab00/Downloads/tecdiv.csv")
```

```
In [4]: df
```

Out[4]:

	Timestamp	Email Address	Name	Email Address
0	1/17/2022 12:45:09	sejal.zambare19@pccoeprune.org	Sejal Zambare	sejal.zambare19@gmail.com
1	1/17/2022 12:45:44	rushikesh.thorat19@pccoeprune.org	Rushikesh Vilas Thorat	rushikesh.thorat19@pccoeprune.com
2	1/17/2022 12:46:10	atharv.sontakke19@pccoeprune.org	Atharv Sontakke	atharv123sontakke@gmail.com
3	1/17/2022 12:46:21	amisha.sherekar19@pccoeprune.org	Amisha Sunil Sherekar	amisha.sherekar19@pccoeprune.com
4	1/17/2022 12:46:31	saurabh.sawardekar19@pccoeprune.org	Saurabh Raju Sawardekar	saurabh.sawardekar19@pccoeprune.com
...
59	1/20/2022 9:24:40	pratik.meshram20@pccoeprune.org	Pratik Amrut Meshram	pratik.meshram20@pccoeprune.com
60	1/20/2022 9:36:14	prasad.zore19@pccoeprune.org	Prasad Zore	prasad.zore@outlook.com
61	1/20/2022 9:42:34	sudhir.varu19@pccoeprune.org	SUDHIR VARU	sudhirvaru01@gmail.com
62	1/20/2022 10:22:05	bhagyashree.takale19@pccoeprune.org	Bhagyashree Gorakh	bbhagyashree002@gmail.com

	Timestamp	Email Address	Name	Email
			Takale	
63	1/20/2022 10:38:06	sarvesh.waghmare19@pccoeprune.org	Waghmare Sarvesh Jitendra	sarvesh.waghmare19@pccoeprune.c

64 rows × 11 columns

```
In [5]: print("starting 5 rows are as follows")
df.head()
```

starting 5 rows are as follows

Out[5]:

	Timestamp	Email Address	Name	Email
0	1/17/2022 12:45:09	sejal.zambare19@pccoeprune.org	Sejal Zambare	sejal.zambare19@gmail.com
1	1/17/2022 12:45:44	rushikesh.thorat19@pccoeprune.org	Rushikesh Vilas Thorat	rushikesh.thorat19@pccoeprune.org
2	1/17/2022 12:46:10	atharv.sontakke19@pccoeprune.org	Atharv Sontakke	atharv123sontakke@gmail.com
3	1/17/2022 12:46:21	amisha.sherekar19@pccoeprune.org	Amisha Sunil Sherekar	amisha.sherekar19@pccoeprune.org
4	1/17/2022 12:46:31	saurabh.sawardekar19@pccoeprune.org	Saurabh Raju Sawardekar	saurabh.sawardekar19@pccoeprune.org

```
In [6]: print("last 5 rows are ")
df.tail()
```

last 5 rows are

Out[6]:

	Timestamp	Email Address	Name	Email
59	1/20/2022 9:24:40	pratik.meshram20@pccoeprune.org	Pratik Amrut Meshram	pratik.meshram20@pccoeprune.org
60	1/20/2022 9:36:14	prasad.zore19@pccoeprune.org	Prasad Zore	prasad.zore@outlook.com
61	1/20/2022 9:42:34	sudhir.varu19@pccoeprune.org	SUDHIR VARU	sudhirvaru01@gmail.com
62	1/20/2022 10:22:05	bhagyashree.takale19@pccoeprune.org	Bhagyashree Gorakh Takale	bbhagyashree002@gmail.com
63	1/20/2022 10:38:06	sarvesh.waghmare19@pccoeprune.org	Waghmare Sarvesh Jitendra	sarvesh.waghmare19@pccoeprune.org

```
In [8]: df.describe() # description about the dataset
```

```
Out[8]:
```

	Mobile No.	First year: Sem 1	First year: Sem 2	Second year: Sem 1	Second year: Sem 2
count	6.400000e+01	64.000000	64.000000	64.000000	64.000000
mean	8.623097e+09	8.834219	9.095469	9.292031	9.377187
std	9.132070e+08	11.187839	11.171986	0.528523	0.495185
min	7.028870e+09	0.000000	0.000000	6.900000	7.200000
25%	7.766559e+09	7.237500	7.655000	9.050000	9.140000
50%	8.805720e+09	8.260000	8.400000	9.445000	9.450000
75%	9.335094e+09	8.802500	9.115000	9.645000	9.725000
max	9.975810e+09	95.000000	95.000000	9.910000	9.950000

```
In [10]: df.info() # gives the information about the dataset
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 64 entries, 0 to 63
Data columns (total 11 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
 ---  -- 
 0   Timestamp        64 non-null    object  
 1   Email Address   64 non-null    object  
 2   Name             64 non-null    object  
 3   Email            64 non-null    object  
 4   Roll no          64 non-null    object  
 5   PRN No.          64 non-null    object  
 6   Mobile No.       64 non-null    int64  
 7   First year: Sem 1 64 non-null    float64 
 8   First year: Sem 2 64 non-null    float64 
 9   Second year: Sem 1 64 non-null   float64 
 10  Second year: Sem 2 64 non-null   float64 
dtypes: float64(4), int64(1), object(6)
memory usage: 5.6+ KB
```

```
In [11]: print("columns of the dataset are ")
df.columns
```

```
columns of the dataset are
Index(['Timestamp', 'Email Address', 'Name', 'Email', 'Roll no ', 'PRN No.',
       'Mobile No.', 'First year: Sem 1', 'First year: Sem 2',
       'Second year: Sem 1', 'Second year: Sem 2'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
In [12]: df.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[12]:
```

Timestamp	0
Email Address	0
Name	0
Email	0
Roll no	0
PRN No.	0
Mobile No.	0
First year: Sem 1	0
First year: Sem 2	0
Second year: Sem 1	0

```
Second year:    Sem 2      0  
dtype: int64
```

HERE WE CAN SEE THAT THERE ARE NO NULL VALUES. HENCE THERE IS NO NEED OF DATA CLEANING OR REPLACING NULL VALUES

```
In [15]: #converting roll no from TEC0C342 -> 342  
for i in df['Roll no '].iteritems():  
    data['Roll no '][i[0]]=data['Roll no '][i[0]][-3:]  
df.head()
```

```
-----  
AttributeError Traceback (most recent call last)  
/tmp/ipykernel_7728/340051193.py in ?()  
      1 #converting roll no from TEC0C342 -> 342  
----> 2 for i in df['Roll no '].iteritems():  
      3     data['Roll no '][i[0]]=data['Roll no '][i[0]][-3:]  
      4 df.head()  
  
~/local/lib/python3.12/site-packages/pandas/core/generic.py in ?(self, name)  
  6317         and name not in self._accessors  
  6318             and self._info_axis._can_hold_identifiers_and_holds_name(n  
ame)  
  6319                 ):  
  6320                     return self[name]  
-> 6321             return object.__getattribute__(self, name)  
  
AttributeError: 'Series' object has no attribute 'iteritems'
```

```
In [16]: python __version__  
  
Cell In[16], line 1  
      python __version__  
          ^  
  
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

```
In [17]: import sys  
print(sys.version)  
  
3.12.3 (main, Nov 6 2025, 13:44:16) [GCC 13.3.0]
```

```
In [18]: # Converting the roll numbers from TEC0C342 --> 342  
for i in df.index:  
    df.loc[i, 'Roll no '] = df.loc[i, 'Roll no '][-3:]  
df.head()  
'''df.loc[i, 'Roll no '] = df.loc[i, 'Roll no '][-3:]  
df.loc[i, 'Roll no ']: This uses .loc[] to access a specific cell in the DataF  
.loc[] is used to select specific rows and columns from a DataFrame. Here, it'  
  
'''df.loc[i, 'Roll no '][-3:]:  
df.loc[i, 'Roll no '] retrieves the value in the 'Roll no ' column for row i (-3:): This is Python's slice notation applied to the string. The [-3:] slice For example, "TEC0C342"[-3:] would return "342"'''
```

Out[18]:

	Timestamp	Email Address	Name	Email
0	1/17/2022 12:45:09	sejal.zambare19@pccoeerpune.org	Sejal Zambare	sejal.zambare19@gmail.com

	Timestamp	Email Address	Name	Email
1	1/17/2022 12:45:44	rushikesh.thorat19@pccoeepune.org	Rushikesh Vilas Thorat	rushikesh.thorat19@pccoeepune.org
2	1/17/2022 12:46:10	atharv.sontakke19@pccoeepune.org	Atharv Sontakke	atharv123sontakke@gmail.com
3	1/17/2022 12:46:21	amisha.sherekar19@pccoeepune.org	Amisha Sunil Sherekar	amisha.sherekar19@pccoeepune.org
4	1/17/2022 12:46:31	saurabh.sawardekar19@pccoeepune.org	Saurabh Raju Sawardekar	saurabh.sawardekar19@pccoeepune.org

OUTLINERS : Outliers are data points that significantly differ from the other observations in a dataset. They are extreme values that can be much higher or lower than most of the other data

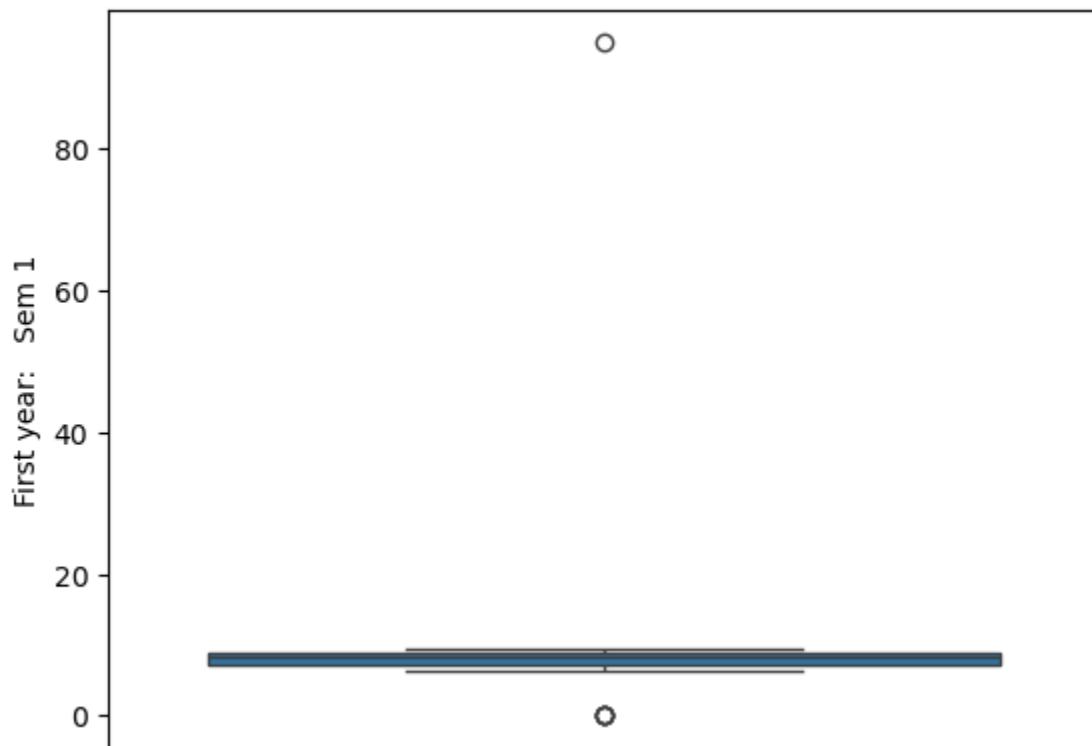
In [23]:

```
sns.boxplot(y=df['First year: Sem 1'])
'''sns.boxplot():
sns refers to Seaborn, a Python visualization library based on Matplotlib. It
boxplot() is a type of plot that displays the distribution of a dataset based

'''y=df['First year: Sem 1']:
y= specifies the data to be plotted on the y-axis. In this case, the data come
df['First year: Sem 1'] refers to a column in your DataFrame df, which presuma
```

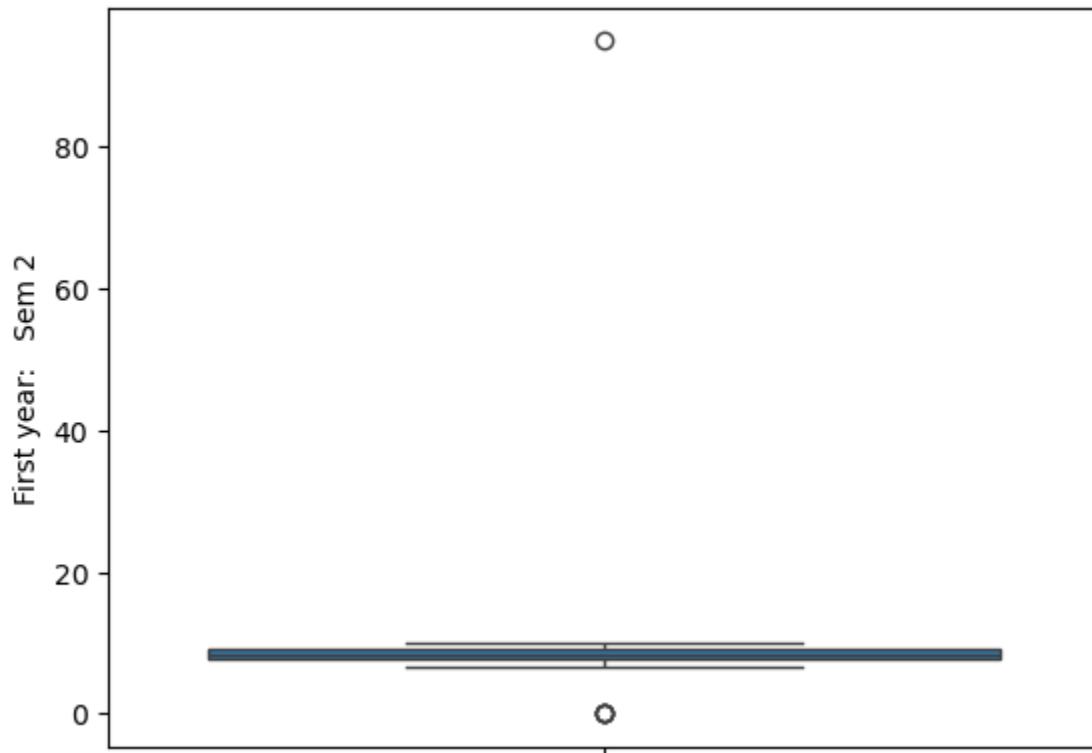
Out[23]:

"y=df['First year: Sem 1']:\\ny= specifies the data to be plotted on the y-axis. In this case, the data comes from the column 'First year: Sem 1' of the DataFrame df.\ndf['First year: Sem 1'] refers to a column in your DataFrame df, which presumably contains the data for the first-semester marks or scores for a group of students in their first year."



```
In [20]: sns.boxplot(y=df['First year: Sem 2'])

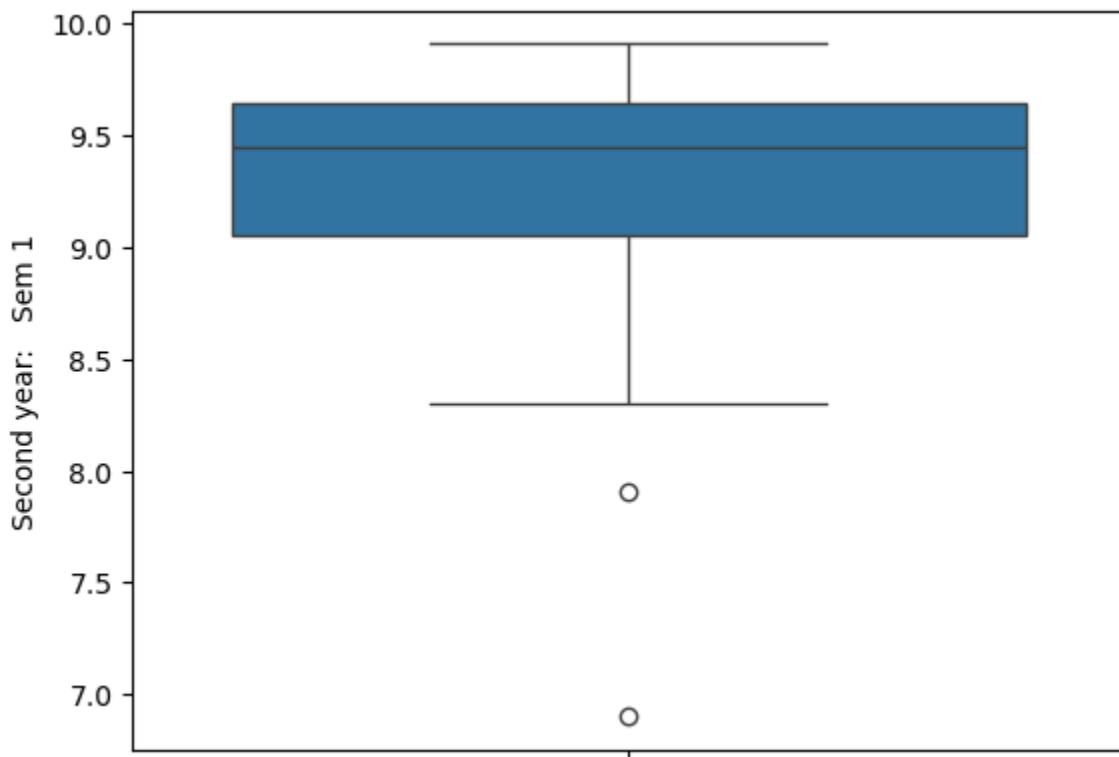
Out[20]: <AxesSubplot: ylabel='First year: Sem 2'>
```



```
In [24]: sns.boxplot(y=df["Second year: Sem 1"])
'''sns.boxplot():
sns refers to Seaborn, a Python visualization library based on Matplotlib. It
boxplot() is a type of plot that displays the distribution of a dataset based

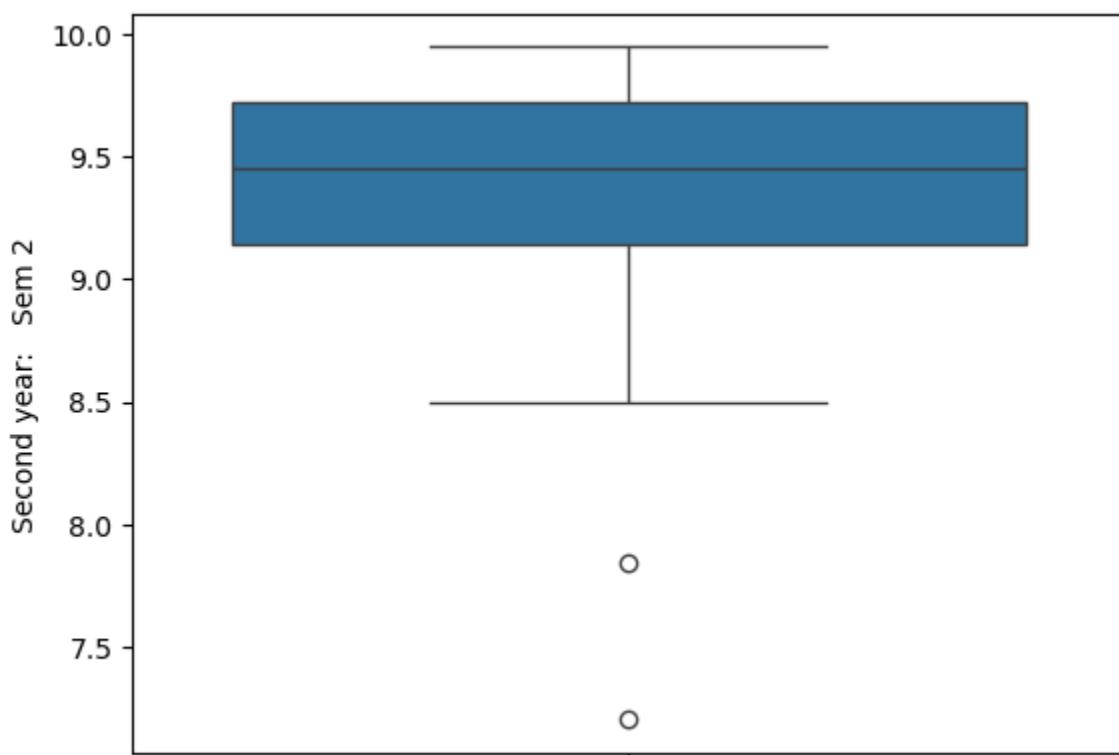
'''y=df['First year: Sem 1']:
y= specifies the data to be plotted on the y-axis. In this case, the data come
df['First year: Sem 1'] refers to a column in your DataFrame df, which presuma

Out[24]: "y=df['First year: Sem 1']:\\ny= specifies the data to be plotted on the y-axis. In this case, the data comes from the column 'First year: Sem 1' of the DataFrame df.\ndf['First year: Sem 1'] refers to a column in your DataFrame df, which presumably contains the data for the first-semester marks or scores for a group of students in their first year."
```



```
In [22]: sns.boxplot(y=df["Second year: Sem 2"])
```

```
Out[22]: <AxesSubplot: ylabel='Second year: Sem 2'>
```



```
In [ ]:
```