

Dataset 1: housing_data.csv

Q1. What steps will you take upon receiving this dataset before commencing data analysis?

檢查資料形狀及欄位名稱，確認內容是否與問題有關。

有無NaN值。

有無重複值。

確認NaN值跟重複值是否需要刪除或是填充。

Q2. If you are to inquire about Q1 from ChatGPT or Bing, what responses will you receive? Do you find them reasonable? If not, how will you rectify it?

我覺得答覆合理，ChatGPT檢查的比我還仔細，同時又讓我知道更多處理方法與細節。



ChatGPT

當接收到名為`housing_data.csv`的數據集時，在開始數據分析之前，我會按照以下步驟來處理和準備數據：

1. 數據加載：
 - 使用Pandas的`read_csv`函數加載數據集。
2. 初步檢視：
 - 利用`.head()`、`.tail()`、`.sample()`來查看數據的一部分，了解數據的大致結構和內容。
 - 使用`.info()`了解數據集的基本信息，包括每列的數據類型、非空值的數量等。
 - 通過`.describe()`進行描述性統計分析，獲取數據的均值、標準差、最小值、最大值等。
3. 數據清洗：
 - 處理缺失值：使用`.isnull()`、`.fillna()`、`.dropna()`等方法檢測和處理缺失值。
 - 去除重複值：利用`.drop_duplicates()`去除重複的數據行。
 - 異常值處理：根據數據的分布和業務知識判斷和處理異常值。
4. 特徵工程：
 - 類別變量處理：對於類別變量，可以使用獨熱編碼`pd.get_dummies()`或標籤編碼`LabelEncoder`。
 - 連續變量標準化/歸一化：對於連續型變量，根據模型需求進行標準化（Z-score標準化）或歸一化（將數據縮放到0到1之間）。

5. 探索性數據分析（EDA）：

- 單變量分析：分析單個變量的分布，例如使用`.hist()`、`.boxplot()`等繪製直方圖和箱形圖。
- 雙變量分析：分析變量之間的關係，如利用`.corr()`計算相關係數，使用`seaborn`庫的`pairplot`或`heatmap`繪製相關性熱圖。
- 多變量分析：進一步分析多個變量之間的關係。

6. 數據切分：

- 在進行模型訓練之前，通常需要將數據集分為訓練集和測試集，可以使用`sklearn.model_selection`中的`train_test_split`函數進行切分。

以上步驟是在進行數據分析和機器學習之前的基礎工作，確保數據的質量和適用性。每一步的具體實施可能會根據數據的特性和分析的目的有所不同。

Q3. If you are restricted to renting a house, which one or ones will you select, and why?

我會選擇租City Center 每月租金6816 距離學校22 miles 面積2918的房子。

[INFO] City Center 符合租房條件的房子...									
	Area	No. of Rooms	No. of Bathrooms	Location	Miles (dist. between school and house)	Rent Price per Month	Sell Price		
189	1528	1	1	City Center	50	8606	12736549		
256	1800	1	1	City Center	50	9696	6947272		
326	2029	1	1	City Center	50	6270	56448489		
785	2041	2	1	City Center	19	8912	27709264		
976	2918	2	1	City Center	22	6816	37785895		
990	1262	2	1	City Center	38	9904	20223887		

因為我想找距離學校近且房租低的房子，以下為篩選的過程及圖表。

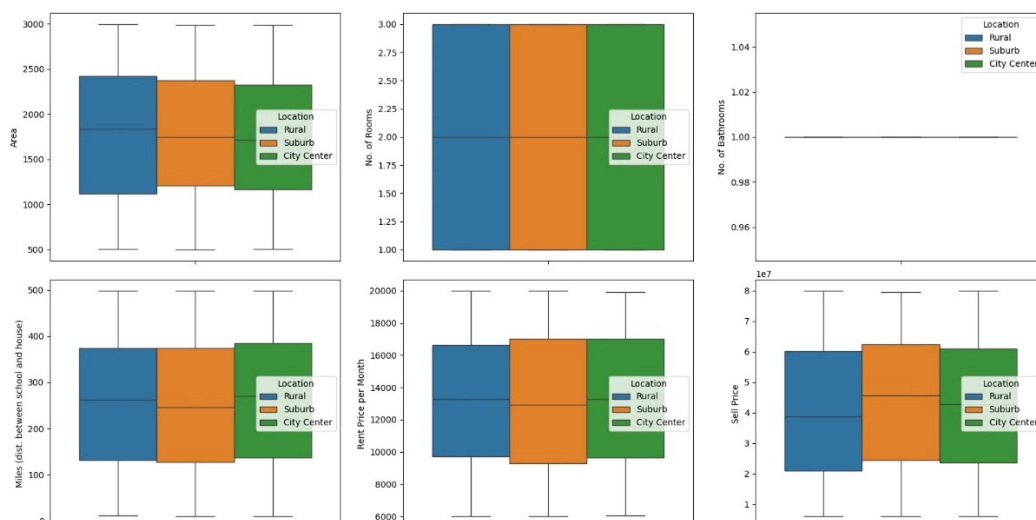
1. 以Location將資料拆成三份，打印出它們的describe()：

在這裡我發現每間房子最少有一間房間跟浴室，所以考量的欄位就剩下距離、房租、面積。

```
[INFO] Rural describe...
count    312.000000    312.000000    312.000000    312.000000    312.000000    312.000000    312.000000    3.120000e+02
mean    1771.721154    2.035256    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    4.065140e+07
std     731.194307    0.822927    0.000000    0.000000    0.000000    0.000000    0.000000    2.157945e+07
min     504.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    6.122819e+06
25%    1122.750000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    2.101697e+07
50%    1837.000000    2.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    3.878238e+07
75%    2422.750000    3.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    6.013325e+07
max    2997.000000    3.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    7.997162e+07

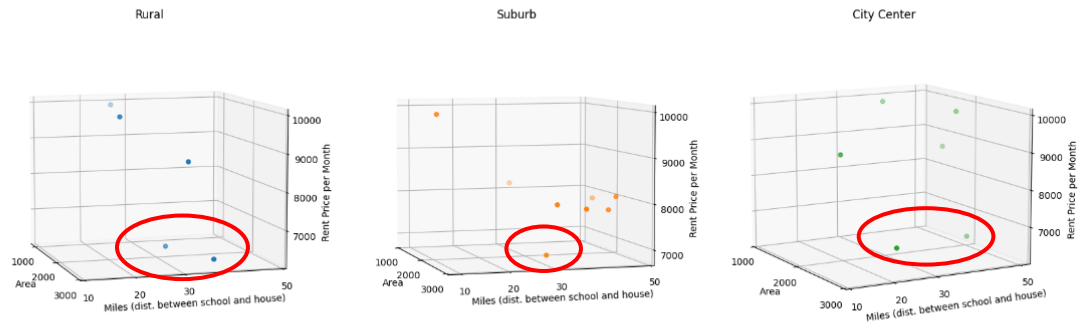
[INFO] Suburb describe...
count    336.000000    336.000000    336.000000    336.000000    336.000000    336.000000    336.000000    3.360000e+02
mean    1776.375000    1.961310    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    4.359140e+07
std     698.348142    0.811295    0.000000    0.000000    0.000000    0.000000    0.000000    2.177496e+07
min     501.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    6.113936e+06
25%    1212.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    2.452142e+07
50%    1751.000000    2.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    4.570321e+07
75%    2376.500000    3.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    6.238828e+07
max    2991.000000    3.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    7.965776e+07

[INFO] City Center describe...
count    352.000000    352.000000    352.000000    352.000000    352.000000    352.000000    352.000000    3.520000e+02
mean    1743.187500    1.931818    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    4.189646e+07
std     688.234671    0.810128    0.000000    0.000000    0.000000    0.000000    0.000000    2.155917e+07
min     505.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    6.131936e+06
25%    1166.750000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    2.368423e+07
50%    1714.500000    2.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    4.287159e+07
75%    2324.750000    3.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    6.095799e+07
max    2992.000000    3.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    1.000000    7.998578e+07
```



- 先濾掉資料集Miles大於50的房子，然後濾掉房租大於10000的房子：
看到了幾間價格低、離學校近、面積大的房子。

X軸：房屋面積 Y軸：距離學校 Z軸：每月房租



- 打印出三個地區符合條件的房子：
最終選擇City Center每月租金6816 距離學校22 miles 面積2918 兩房的房子

```
[INFO] City Center 符合租房條件的房子...
```

	Area	No. of Rooms	No. of Bathrooms	Location	Miles (dist. between school and house)	Rent Price per Month	Sell Price
109	1528	1	1	City Center	50	8606	1273654
256	1800	1	1	City Center	50	9696	694727
326	2029	1	1	City Center	50	6270	5644848
785	2041	2	1	City Center	19	8012	2770026
976	2918	2	1	City Center	22	6816	377858
990	1202	2	1	City Center	50	9904	2022306

```
[INFO] Suburb 符合租房條件的房子...
```

	Area	No. of Rooms	No. of Bathrooms	Location	Miles (dist. between school and house)	Rent Price per Month	Sell Price
4	2138	1	1	Suburb	10	9923	50273384
18	1455	2	1	Suburb	30	8222	25214047
404	2765	3	1	Suburb	32	7991	25596398
486	1890	1	1	Suburb	46	7907	12427095
529	2714	1	1	Suburb	30	6882	6880096
669	2645	1	1	Suburb	44	7813	54025351
689	2600	1	1	Suburb	46	8093	23353731
954	2943	1	1	Suburb	37	7920	49070149

```
[INFO] Rural 符合租房條件的房子...
```

	Area	No. of Rooms	No. of Bathrooms	Location	Miles (dist. between school and house)	Rent Price per Month	Sell Price
345	2852	3	1	Rural	37	6278	48500282
646	2074	1	1	Rural	22	9849	35731980
781	1993	3	1	Rural	32	6294	24235532
888	2636	2	1	Rural	33	8773	8112368
991	917	3	1	Rural	26	9893	18433238

Q4. Assuming you have enough funds to purchase a house, will you opt to continue renting or proceed with a purchase? If renting, which one will you choose? If buying, which one will you select? Why?

我會選擇買City Center 價格4881萬 距離學校10 miles 面積2574 三房房子。因為它符合我的篩選條件離學校近、兩房以上、面積大、價格不高。

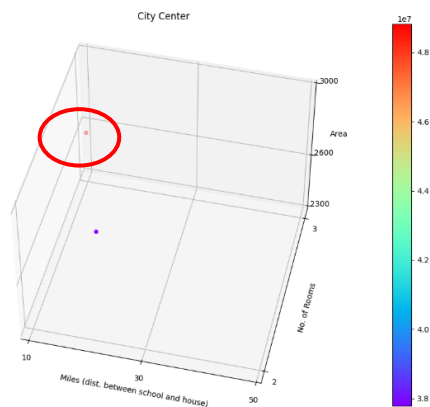
1. 先打印出City Center的describe() 看篩選的範圍大概要設在哪：

```
[INFO] City Center describe...
```

	Area	No. of Rooms	No. of Bathrooms	Miles (dist. between school and house)	Rent Price per Month	Sell Price
count	352.000000	352.000000	352.0	352.000000	352.000000	3.520000e+02
mean	1743.187500	1.931818	1.0	261.428977	13272.215909	4.189646e+07
std	688.234671	0.810128	0.0	140.708648	4069.382362	2.155917e+07
min	505.000000	1.000000	1.0	10.000000	6062.000000	6.131936e+06
25%	1166.750000	1.000000	1.0	136.750000	9661.500000	2.368423e+07
50%	1714.500000	2.000000	1.0	270.000000	13276.500000	4.287159e+07
75%	2324.750000	3.000000	1.0	385.250000	17024.500000	6.095799e+07
max	2992.000000	3.000000	1.0	498.000000	19907.000000	7.998578e+07

因為錢不是問題，所以篩選條件只考慮學校距離、房屋面積、房間數量：

X 軸：學校距離 Y 軸：房間數量 Z 軸：房屋面積 圖上的散點：點的顏色來區分房價



2. 決定買 City Center 價格 4881 萬 距離學校 10 miles 面積 2574 三房房子：

```
[INFO] City Center 符合買房條件的房子...
```

	Area	No. of Rooms	No. of Bathrooms	Location	Miles (dist. between school and house)	Rent Price per Month	Sell Price
275	2574	3	1	City Center	10	18602	48812486
976	2918	2	1	City Center	22	6816	37785895

```
[INFO] Suburb 符合買房條件的房子...
```

	Area	No. of Rooms	No. of Bathrooms	Location	Miles (dist. between school and house)	Rent Price per Month	Sell Price
46	2639	2	1	Suburb	47	18512	32607070
51	2753	3	1	Suburb	44	17477	28921211
168	2660	2	1	Suburb	35	14548	7193982
175	2932	3	1	Suburb	47	19701	58839391
344	2861	3	1	Suburb	48	12771	76823619
404	2765	3	1	Suburb	32	7991	25596398
559	2720	2	1	Suburb	17	12989	62526516
926	2357	2	1	Suburb	40	17083	47450835

```
[INFO] Rural 符合買房條件的房子...
```

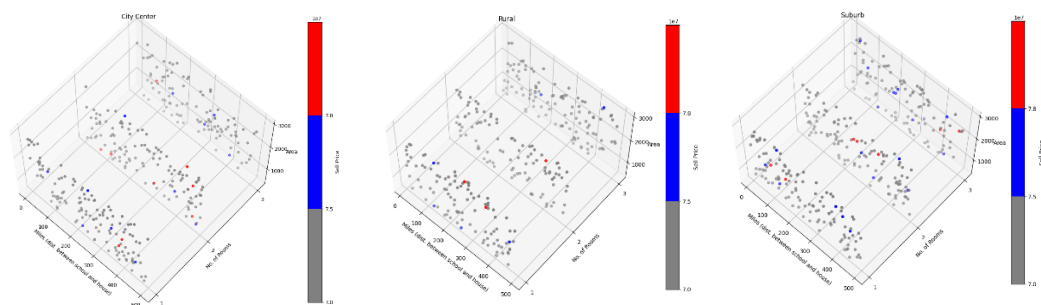
	Area	No. of Rooms	No. of Bathrooms	Location	Miles (dist. between school and house)	Rent Price per Month	Sell Price
124	2778	2	1	Rural	25	18001	68516086
345	2852	3	1	Rural	37	6278	48500282
392	2794	2	1	Rural	39	13352	63147728
782	2581	2	1	Rural	41	11488	36436906
888	2636	2	1	Rural	33	8773	8112368
909	2938	3	1	Rural	50	19917	72147880

Q5. Are there any properties with rent or selling prices that seem unusually high or low? Why?

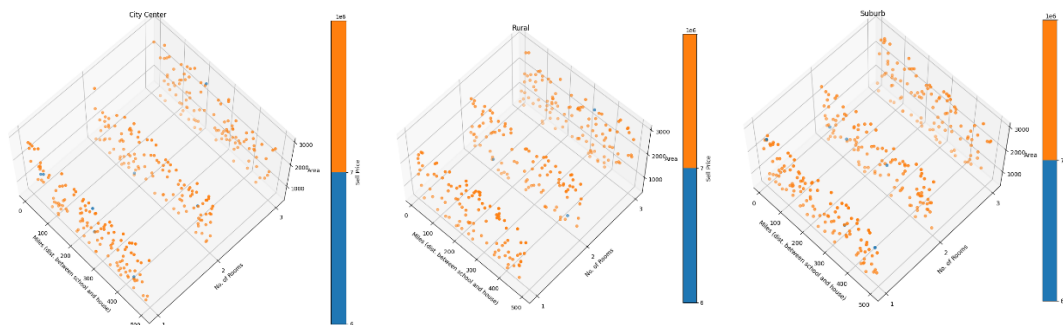
有幾間售價特別高跟特別低的房子，但從三維的散點圖來看，不管是面積、房間數量、地點、學校的距離都看不出造成高低價的關係。

X 軸：學校距離 Y 軸：房間數量 Z 軸：房屋面積 圖上的散點：點的颜色來區分房價

下面三張圖為 City Center、Rural、Suburb 的高房價分布圖



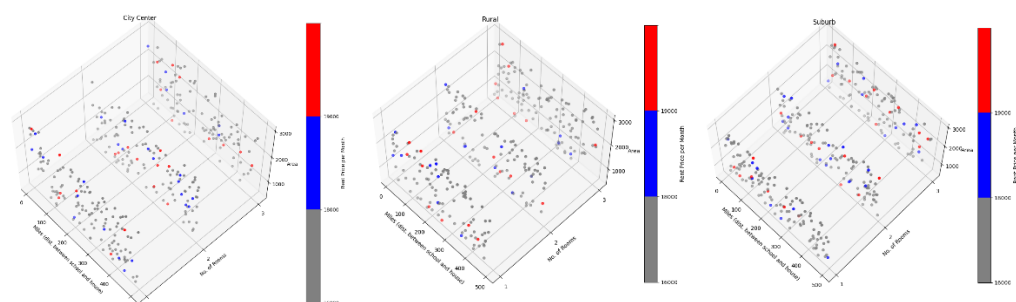
下面三張圖為 City Center、Rural、Suburb 的低房價分布圖



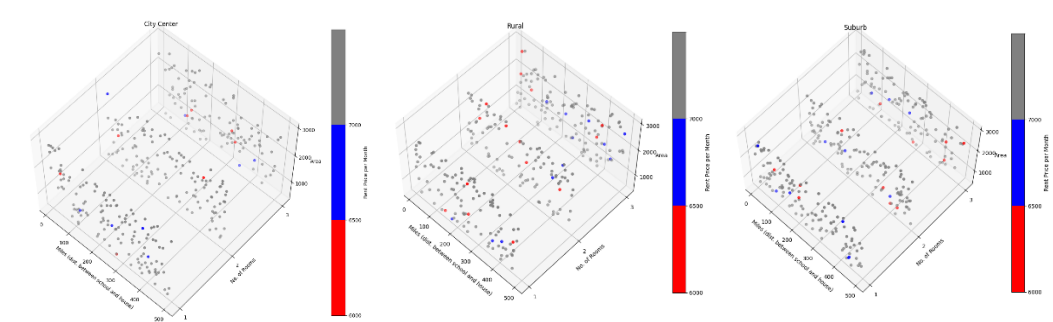
有幾間房租特別高跟特別低的房子，但從三維的散點圖來看，不管是面積、房間數量、地點、學校的距離都看不出造成高低價的關係

X 軸：學校距離 Y 軸：房間數量 Z 軸：房屋面積 圖上的散點：點的颜色來區分房價

下面三張圖為 City Center、Rural、Suburb 的高房租分布圖



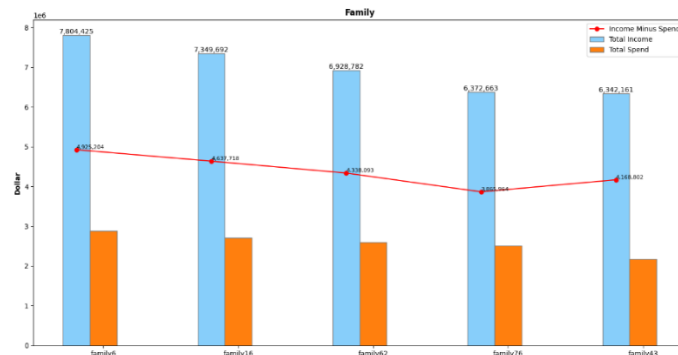
下面三張圖為 City Center、Rural、Suburb 的低房租分布圖



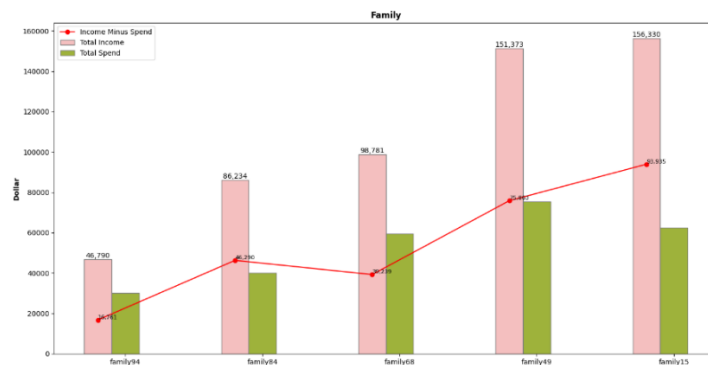
Dataset 2: family_data.csv

Q1. Which family boasts the highest annual income, and which has the lowest? How do you ascertain this?

收入最多的家庭：family6



收入最少的家庭：family94



以下為篩選過程

1. 檢查大人小孩的收入跟花費有無異常：無異常

```
#檢查df收入跟花費有無0或負值
filter_data_copy = data_copy[data_copy['Income'] <= -1]
print('\n[INFO] 收入有無負值\n', filter_data_copy)
filter2_data_copy = data_copy[data_copy['Spend'] <= -1]
print('\n[INFO] 花費有無負值\n', filter2_data_copy)

#只有小孩或是只有大人的df
child_df = df[df['Member'].str.contains('Child')]
adult_df = df[df['Member'].str.contains('Adult')]

#檢查小孩收入跟花費有無異常
child_filter = child_df[child_df['Income'] >= 1]
print('\n[INFO] 小孩收入有無 > 1\n', child_filter)
child_filter2 = child_df[child_df['Spend'] <= 1]
print('\n[INFO] 小孩花費有無 < 1\n', child_filter2)

#檢查成人收入跟花費有無異常
adult_filter = adult_df[adult_df['Income'] <= 1]
print('\n[INFO] 成人收入有無 < 1\n', adult_filter)
adult_filter2 = adult_df[adult_df['Spend'] <= 1]
print('\n[INFO] 成人花費有無 < 1\n', adult_filter2)
```

Empty DataFrame
Columns: [Family, Member, Income, Spend]
Index: []

[INFO] 收入有無負值
Empty DataFrame
Columns: [Family, Member, Income, Spend]
Index: []

[INFO] 花費有無負值
Empty DataFrame
Columns: [Family, Member, Income, Spend]
Index: []

[INFO] 小孩收入有無 > 1
Empty DataFrame
Columns: [Family, Member, Income, Spend]
Index: []

[INFO] 小孩花費有無 < 1
Empty DataFrame
Columns: [Family, Member, Income, Spend]
Index: []

[INFO] 成人收入有無 < 1
Empty DataFrame
Columns: [Family, Member, Income, Spend]
Index: []

[INFO] 成人花費有無 < 1
Empty DataFrame
Columns: [Family, Member, Income, Spend]
Index: []

2. 新增三個欄位： 家庭收入加總、家庭花費加總、家庭收入減掉花費

```
df['Total Income'] = df.groupby('Family')['Income'].transform('sum')
df['Total Spend'] = df.groupby('Family')['Spend'].transform('sum')
df['Income Minus Spend'] = df['Total Income'] - df['Total Spend']
```

3. 新建一個dataframe2：只有家庭跟上面新增的三欄 刪除重複值 得到了100個家庭的收入跟支出

```
#另建一個df2 看家庭總收入+花費
only_family_df = ['Family', 'Total Income', 'Total Spend', 'Income Minus Spend']
only_family_df2 = df[only_family_df].copy()
df2 = pd.DataFrame(only_family_df2)
print(only_family_df2)

#去掉新建df2的重複行 只會剩下100行(100個家庭)
check1 = df2.loc[df2.duplicated()]
drop1 = df2.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
print(df2)
```

```
Family Total Income Total Spend Income Minus Spend
0 family1 4761087 2129097 2631990
1 family1 4761087 2129097 2631990
2 family1 4761087 2129097 2631990
3 family2 2939887 890424 2049463
4 family2 2939887 890424 2049463
.. ... ..
274 family98 3018609 1031955 1986654
275 family98 3018609 1031955 1986654
276 family99 1827150 493578 1333572
277 family100 1031646 258414 773232
278 family100 1031646 258414 773232

[279 rows x 4 columns]
Family Total Income Total Spend Income Minus Spend
0 family1 4761087 2129097 2631990
3 family2 2939887 890424 2049463
8 family3 2301931 807835 1494096
9 family4 2896133 1128708 1767425
11 family5 1428679 501827 926852
.. ... ..
269 family96 325062 135954 189108
272 family97 2663794 774694 1889100
274 family98 3018609 1031955 1986654
276 family99 1827150 493578 1333572
277 family100 1031646 258414 773232

[100 rows x 4 columns]
```

4. 找到新建dataframe2裡最高跟最低的家庭收入 畫出最上面的兩張bar+折線圖

```
[INFO] 收入最多的前五家庭
Family Total Income
56 family6 7804425
8 family16 7349692
59 family62 6928782
74 family76 6372663
38 family43 6342161

[INFO] 收入最少的前五家庭
Family Total Income
94 family94 46790
83 family84 86234
65 family68 98781
44 family49 151373
7 family15 156330
```

Q2. Which families do not possess adequate annual income to cover all members' spending? What is the maximum shortfall? How do you determine this?

我的答案是沒有。我用Q1提到的dataframe2來尋找花費大於支出的家庭，得到的回應是Empty DataFrame。

```
filter1 = df2[df2['Total Spend'] > df2['Total Income']]
print(filter1)
```



```
[INFO] 有無入不敷出的家庭
Empty DataFrame
Columns: [Family, Total Income, Total Spend, Income Minus Spend]
Index: []
```

```

      Family  Total Income  Total Spend  Income Minus Spend
0   family1      4761087      2129097          2631990
3   family2      2939887       890424          2049463
8   family3      2301931       807835          1494096
9   family4      2896133      1128708          1767425
11  family5      1428679       501827           926852
..      ...           ...           ...           ...
269 family96       325062       135954          189108
272 family97      2663794       774694          1889100
274 family98      3018609      1031955          1986654
276 family99      1827150       493578          1333572
277 family100     1031646       258414           773232

[100 rows x 4 columns]
```

Q3. Are there any single-parent families, where only one Adult is present? Are there any childless families? How do you discern this?

40個單親家庭 35個無子女家庭

以下為篩選程式碼：

1. 新增每個家庭的大人跟小孩欄位回傳布林值
2. 計算成員數量

```
df['Adult'] = df['Member'].str.contains('Adult')
df['Child'] = df['Member'].str.contains('Child')
print(df)

#計算家庭成員數量
member_count = df.groupby('Family').agg({'Adult': 'sum', 'Child': 'sum'})
print(member_count)
df3 = pd.DataFrame(member_count)
```

3. 設定篩選條件

```
#單親家庭
filter_single_parent = df3[df3['Adult'] <= 1].reset_index()
print('\n[INFO] 單親家庭\n', filter_single_parent, '\n\n 資料形狀:', filter_single_parent.shape)

#無子女家庭
filter_0_Child = df3[df3['Child'] == 0].reset_index()
print('\n[INFO] 無子女家庭\n', filter_0_Child, '\n\n 資料形狀:', filter_0_Child.shape)
```

4. 回傳篩選的資料形狀

[INFO] 單親家庭					[INFO] 無子女家庭						
	Family	Adult	Child		Family	Adult	Child		Family	Adult	Child
0	family14	1	2	32	family85	1	0	27	family87	1	0
1	family15	1	2	33	family87	1	0	28	family89	1	0
2	family21	1	2	34	family88	1	2	29	family9	2	0
3	family22	1	1	35	family89	1	0	30	family91	3	0
4	family25	1	0	36	family93	1	2	31	family95	3	0
5	family27	1	1	37	family94	1	1	32	family97	2	0
6	family3	1	0	38	family96	1	2	33	family98	2	0
7	family32	1	0	39	family99	1	0	34	family99	1	0
8	family32	1	2	資料形狀: (40, 3)				資料形狀: (35, 3)			

Q4. Do you suspect any errors within this dataset? Examples may include negative figures, missing or duplicate data, etc. Why?

我的答案是沒有，處理資料前有先檢查有無缺失或重複值，也有針對大人小孩來過濾看看有沒有不合理的地方。

```
#檢查df收入跟花費有無0或負值
filter_data_copy = data_copy[data_copy['Income'] <= -1]
print('\n[INFO] 收入有無負值\n', filter_data_copy)
filter2_data_copy = data_copy[data_copy['Spend'] <= -1]
print('\n[INFO] 花費有無負值\n', filter2_data_copy)

#只有小孩或是只有大人的df
child_df = df[df['Member'].str.contains('Child')]
adult_df = df[df['Member'].str.contains('Adult')]

#檢查小孩收入跟花費有無異常
child_filter = child_df[child_df['Income'] >= 1]
print('\n[INFO] 小孩收入有無 > 1\n', child_filter)
child_filter2 = child_df[child_df['Spend'] <= 1]
print('\n[INFO] 小孩花費有無 < 1\n', child_filter2)

#檢查成人收入跟花費有無異常
adult_filter = adult_df[adult_df['Income'] <= 1]
print('\n[INFO] 成人收入有無 < 1\n', adult_filter)
adult_filter2 = adult_df[adult_df['Spend'] <= 1]
print('\n[INFO] 成人花費有無 < 1\n', adult_filter2)
```

```
Empty DataFrame
Columns: [Family, Member, Income, Spend]
Index: []

[INFO] 收入有無負值
Empty DataFrame
Columns: [Family, Member, Income, Spend]
Index: []

[INFO] 花費有無負值
Empty DataFrame
Columns: [Family, Member, Income, Spend]
Index: []

[INFO] 小孩收入有無 > 1
Empty DataFrame
Columns: [Family, Member, Income, Spend]
Index: []

[INFO] 小孩花費有無 < 1
Empty DataFrame
Columns: [Family, Member, Income, Spend]
Index: []

[INFO] 成人收入有無 < 1
Empty DataFrame
Columns: [Family, Member, Income, Spend]
Index: []

[INFO] 成人花費有無 < 1
Empty DataFrame
Columns: [Family, Member, Income, Spend]
Index: []
```

Q5. Can ChatGPT or Bing assist with the aforementioned four questions? If so, to what extent? How do you issue commands to the AI tool? If not, why not?

我把 dataset 上傳到 ChatGPT 直接問他 Q1~Q4 以下是他給我的程式碼跟執行後的結果

```
python
Copy code

import pandas as pd

# 載入數據集
df = pd.read_csv('您的文件路徑/family_data.csv')

# Q1: 最高和最低收入家庭
total_income = df.groupby('Family')['Income'].sum()
highest_income_family = total_income.idxmax()
lowest_income_family = total_income.idxmin()

# Q2: 收入不足以覆蓋支出的家庭及最大短缺
df['Income Minus Spend'] = df['Income'] - df['Spend']
total_income_minus_spend = df.groupby('Family')['Income Minus Spend'].sum()
families_under_budget = total_income_minus_spend[total_income_minus_spend < 0]
maximum_shortfall = families_under_budget.min()

# Q3: 單親家庭和無子女家庭
# 分組計數家庭中成人和孩子的數量
family_member_count = df.groupby('Family')['Member'].value_counts().unstack().fillna(0)
single_parent_families = family_member_count[(family_member_count['Adult'] > 0) && (family_member_count['Child'] == 0)]
childless_families = family_member_count[(family_member_count['Adult'] == 0) && (family_member_count['Child'] > 0)]

There was an error generating a response
Regenerate
```

```
Metric                                     Value
0 Highest Income Family                    family6
1 Lowest Income Family                    family94
2 Families Under Budget                    []
3 Maximum Shortfall                        NaN
4 Single Parent Families [family3, family25, family32, family38, family...
5 Childless Families    [family1, family3, family4, family9, family12,...
6 Negative Income Families                    []
7 Negative Spend Families                    []
8 Missing Values {'Family': 0, 'Member': 0, 'Income': 0, 'Spend...
9 Duplicates                                0
(17, 6)
(61, 6)
```