## **Duplication & Typecasting**

Instructions:

Please share your answers filled inline in the word document. Submit Python code and R code files wherever applicable.

Please ensure you update all the details:

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**Topic: Preliminaries for Data Analysis** 

## **Problem statement:**

Data collected may have duplicate entries, that might be because the data collected were not at regular intervals or for any other reason. Building a proper solution on such data will be a tough ask. The common techniques are either removing duplicates completely or substituting those values with logical data. There are various techniques to treat these types of problems.

Q1. For the given dataset perform the type casting (convert the datatypes, ex. float to int)

import pandas as pd

df = pd.read\_csv(r"Online Retail.csv", encoding='unicode\_escape')

df['UnitPrice'] = df['UnitPrice'].astype(float)

print(df.dtypes)

```
In [3]: print(df.dtypes)
InvoiceNo
                object
StockCode
                object
Description
                object
Quantity
                 int64
InvoiceDate
                object
UnitPrice
               float64
               float64
CustomerID
Country
                object
dtype: object
```

Q2. Check for duplicate values, and handle the duplicate values (ex. drop)

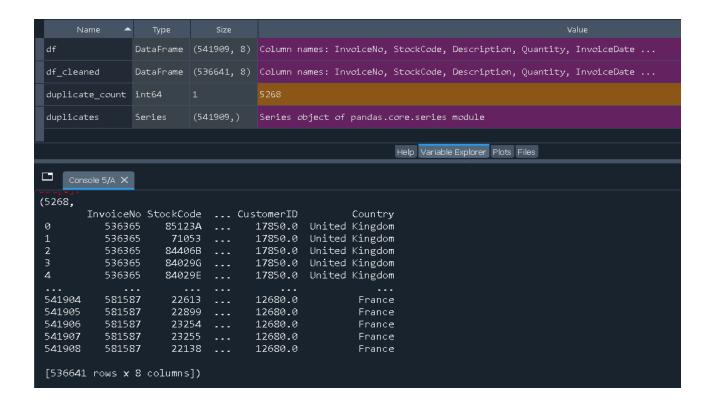
import pandas as pd

```
df = pd.read csv(r"Online Retail.csv",
```

encoding='unicode\_escape')

duplicates = df.duplicated()

```
duplicate_count = duplicates.sum()
df_cleaned = df.drop_duplicates()
duplicate_count, df_cleaned
```



## Q3. Do the data analysis (EDA)?

Such as histogram, boxplot, scatterplot, etc.

import pandas as pd

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import seaborn as sns

df = pd.read\_csv(r"Online Retail.csv",encoding='unicode\_escape')

# Histogram for Quantity

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))

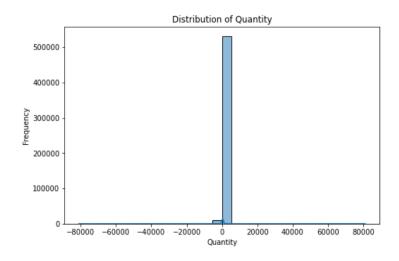
sns.histplot(df['Quantity'], bins=30, kde=True)

plt.title('Distribution of Quantity')

plt.xlabel('Quantity')

plt.ylabel('Frequency')

plt.show()



# Histogram for UnitPrice

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))

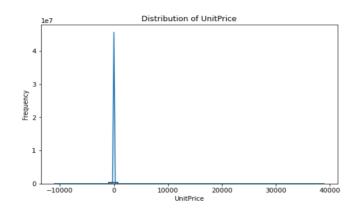
sns.histplot(df['UnitPrice'], bins=30, kde=True)

plt.title('Distribution of UnitPrice')

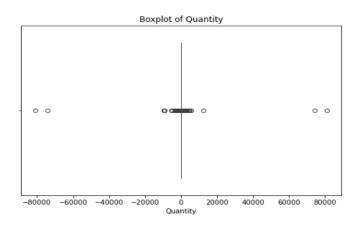
plt.xlabel('UnitPrice')

plt.ylabel('Frequency')

plt.show()



# Boxplot for Quantity
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.boxplot(x=df['Quantity'])
plt.title('Boxplot of Quantity')
plt.show()



# Boxplot for UnitPrice

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))

sns.boxplot(x=df['UnitPrice'])

plt.title('Boxplot of UnitPrice')

plt.show()

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))

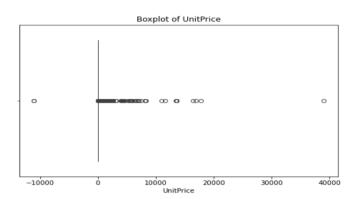
sns.scatterplot(x='Quantity', y='UnitPrice', data=df)

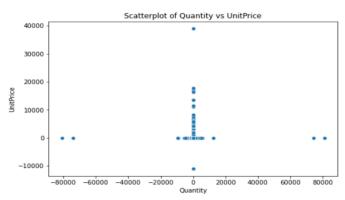
plt.title('Scatterplot of Quantity vs UnitPrice')

plt.xlabel('Quantity')

plt.ylabel('UnitPrice')

plt.show()





# Convert InvoiceDate to datetime

df['InvoiceDate'] = pd.to\_datetime(df['InvoiceDate'])

# Plotting the number of orders over time
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
df['InvoiceDate'].groupby(df['InvoiceDate'].
dt.date).count().plot()
plt.title('Number of Orders Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Number of Orders')
plt.show()

