

DATA VISUALIZATION USING PYTHON (CA-2 PROJECT)

DATASET- CAR DETAILS

PLOT USING SEABORN LIBRARY:

- 1.Box Plot
- 2.Line Plot
- 3.KDE Plot
- 4.Pie Plot
- 5.Strip Plot
- 6.Count Plot
- 7.Joint Plot
- 8.Bar Plot

```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import io
df=pd.read_csv(io.BytesIO(uploaded['cars_details.csv']))
print(df.info())
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1049 entries, 0 to 1048
Data columns (total 11 columns):
#   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   name            1049 non-null  object
1   year            1049 non-null  int64
2   selling_price   1049 non-null  int64
3   km_driven       1049 non-null  int64
4   fuel            1049 non-null  object
5   seller_type     1049 non-null  object
6   transmission    1049 non-null  object
7   owner           1049 non-null  object
8   mileage         1018 non-null  object
9   engine          1018 non-null  object
10  seats           1018 non-null  float64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(3), object(7)
memory usage: 90.3+ KB
None
```

```
[ ] import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import io
df=pd.read_csv(io.BytesIO(uploaded['cars_details.csv']))
df.isnull().sum()
```

```
name          0
year          0
selling_price  0
km_driven     0
fuel          0
seller_type   0
transmission  0
owner         0
mileage       31
engine        31
seats         31
dtype: int64
```



```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import io
df=pd.read_csv(io.BytesIO(uploaded['cars details.csv']))
print(df)
```

```

0      name  year  selling_price  km_driven  \
1  Skoda Rapid 1.5 TDI Ambition  2014      370000      120000
2  Honda City 2017-2020 EXi  2006      158000      140000
3  Hyundai i20 Sportz Diesel  2010      225000      127000
4  Maruti Swift VXi BSIII  2007      130000      120000
...
1044 Toyota Innova 2.5 E Diesel MS 7-seater  2007      626000      80000
1045 Toyota Qualis Fleet A3  2000      200000      100000
1046 Maruti Swift Dzire AMT VXi  2019      600000      10000
1047 Renault KWID RXT Optional  2019      290000      21000
1048 Maruti Alto K10 2010-2014 VXi  2013      215000      25000

```

```

      fuel seller_type transmission  owner  mileage  engine  \
0  Diesel  Individual      Manual  First Owner  23.4 kmpl  1248 CC
1  Diesel  Individual      Manual  Second Owner  21.14 kmpl  1498 CC
2  Petrol  Individual      Manual  Third Owner  17.7 kmpl  1497 CC
3  Diesel  Individual      Manual  First Owner  23.0 kmpl  1396 CC
4  Petrol  Individual      Manual  First Owner  16.1 kmpl  1298 CC
...
1044 Diesel  Individual      Manual  Second Owner  12.8 kmpl  2494 CC
1045 Diesel  Individual      Manual  First Owner      NaN      NaN
1046 Petrol  Individual  Automatic  First Owner  21.21 kmpl  1197 CC
1047 Petrol  Individual      Manual  First Owner  25.17 kmpl  799 CC
1048 Petrol  Individual      Manual  First Owner  20.92 kmpl  998 CC

```

```

      seats
0        5.0
1        5.0
2        5.0
3        5.0
4        5.0
...
1044      7.0
1045      NaN
1046      5.0
1047      5.0
1048      5.0

```

[1049 rows x 11 columns]

```
[ ] import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import io
df=pd.read_csv(io.BytesIO(uploaded['cars_details.csv']))
df.describe()
```

	year	selling_price	km_driven	seats
count	1049.000000	1.049000e+03	1049.000000	1018.000000
mean	2013.697807	6.236611e+05	69625.546235	5.443026
std	3.979576	8.302837e+05	45707.191884	0.964052
min	1983.000000	4.000000e+04	1000.000000	4.000000
25%	2011.000000	2.600000e+05	35000.000000	5.000000
50%	2014.000000	4.150000e+05	60000.000000	5.000000
75%	2017.000000	6.500000e+05	100000.000000	5.000000
max	2020.000000	1.000000e+07	360003.000000	10.000000

```
[ ] import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import io
df=pd.read_csv(io.BytesIO(uploaded['cars_details.csv']))
print(df.shape)
```

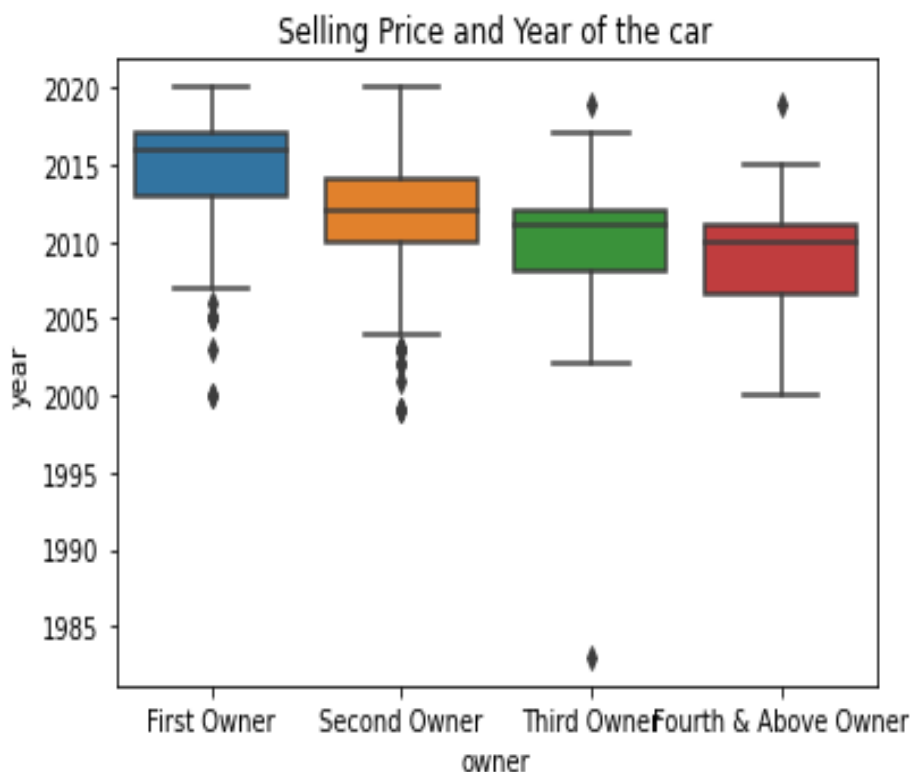
```
(1049, 11)
```

```
[ ] import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import io
df=pd.read_csv(io.BytesIO(uploaded['cars_details.csv']))
print(df.columns)
```

```
Index(['name', 'year', 'selling_price', 'km_driven', 'fuel', 'seller_type',
      'transmission', 'owner', 'mileage', 'engine', 'seats'],
      dtype='object')
```

BOX PLOT

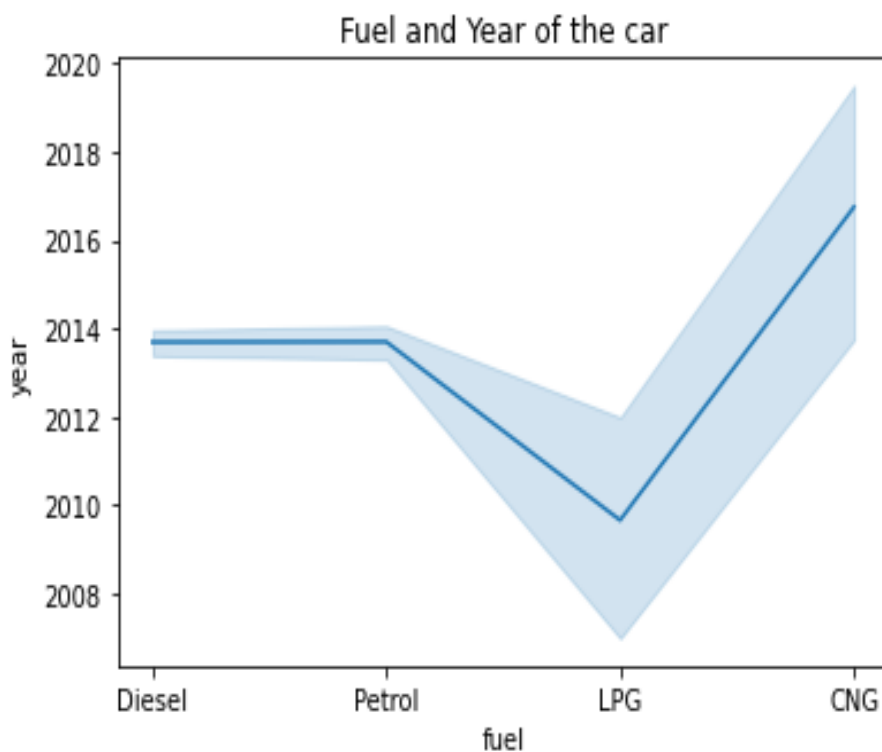
```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import io
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
df=pd.read_csv(io.BytesIO(uploaded['cars details.csv']))
plt.title('Selling Price and Year of the car')
sns.boxplot(data=df,y='year',x='owner')
```



In the above box plot, the x-axis represents the no.of owner whereas y-axis represents the year in which car was bought. First owner took the car in year 2015 and fourth and above no.of owners took the car in 2010.

LINE PLOT

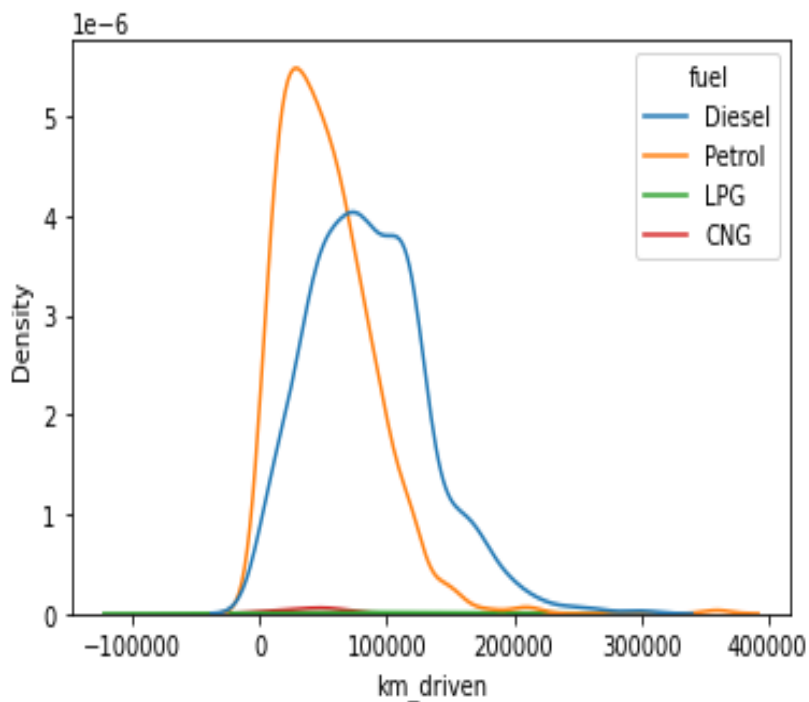
```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import io
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
df=pd.read_csv(io.BytesIO(uploaded['cars details.csv']))
plt.title('Fuel and Year of the car')
sns.lineplot(data=df,x='fuel',y='year')
```



In this line plot , x-axis represents type of fuels whereas y-axis represents year of the car. As we can see in this line plot there is so much increase in the sales of cng type of fuel cars in the year 2015-2016.

KDE PLOT

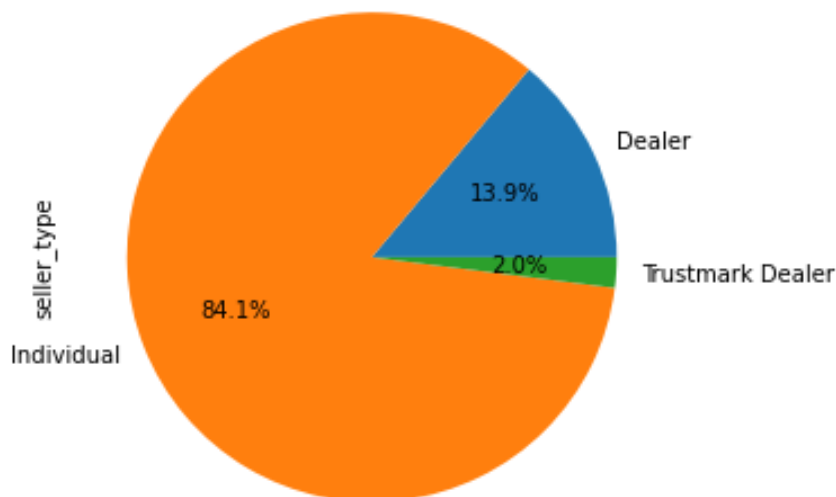
```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import io
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
df=pd.read_csv(io.BytesIO(uploaded['cars details.csv']))
sns.kdeplot(data=df,hue='fuel',x='km_driven')
```



In the above kde plot , x-axis represents kilometers travelled by the car whereas y-axis represents fuel type of the car. As we can see there are more petrol cars as compared to any other fuel type of cars.

PIE PLOT

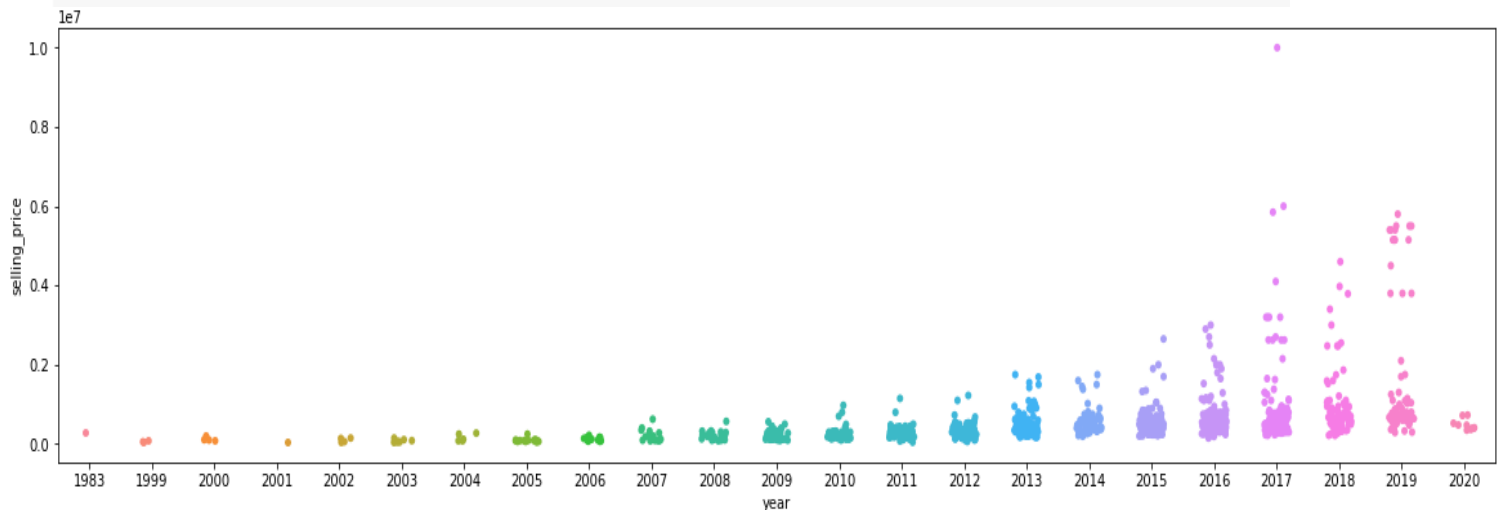
```
[ ] import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import io
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
df=pd.read_csv(io.BytesIO(uploaded['cars_details.csv']))
print(df['seller_type'].groupby(df['seller_type']).count().plot.pie(figsize=(5,5),autopct='%1.1f%%',startangle=0,explode=[0,0,0]))
```



In this pie plot, it represents the type of sellers for example individual sellers, dealers, trustmark dealers. As we can see there are more individual types of sellers than any other type of sellers.

STRIP PLOT

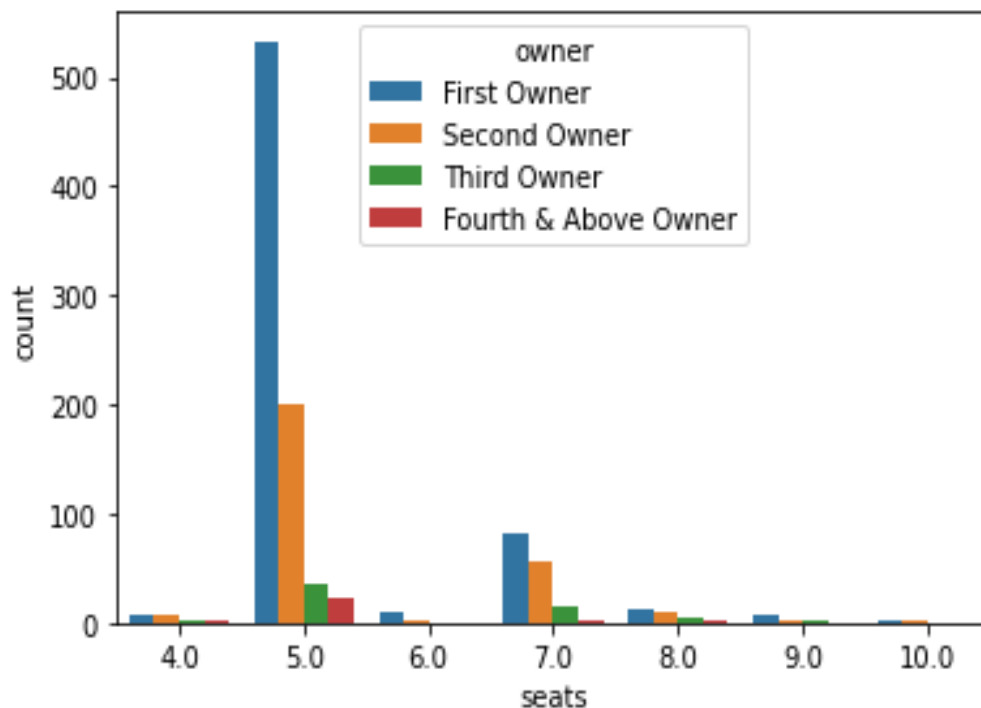
```
[ ] import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import io
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
fig=plt.figure(figsize=(20,5))
sns.stripplot(data=df,y='selling_price',x='year',jitter=0.2)
```



In the above strip plot , x-axis represents year of the car whereas y-axis represents the selling price of the cars.as we can there is so much rise in the selling price of the cars in the year 2019.

COUNT PLOT

```
[ ] import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
df=pd.read_csv(io.BytesIO(uploaded['cars_details.csv']))
sns.countplot(data=df,hue='owner',x='seats')
```

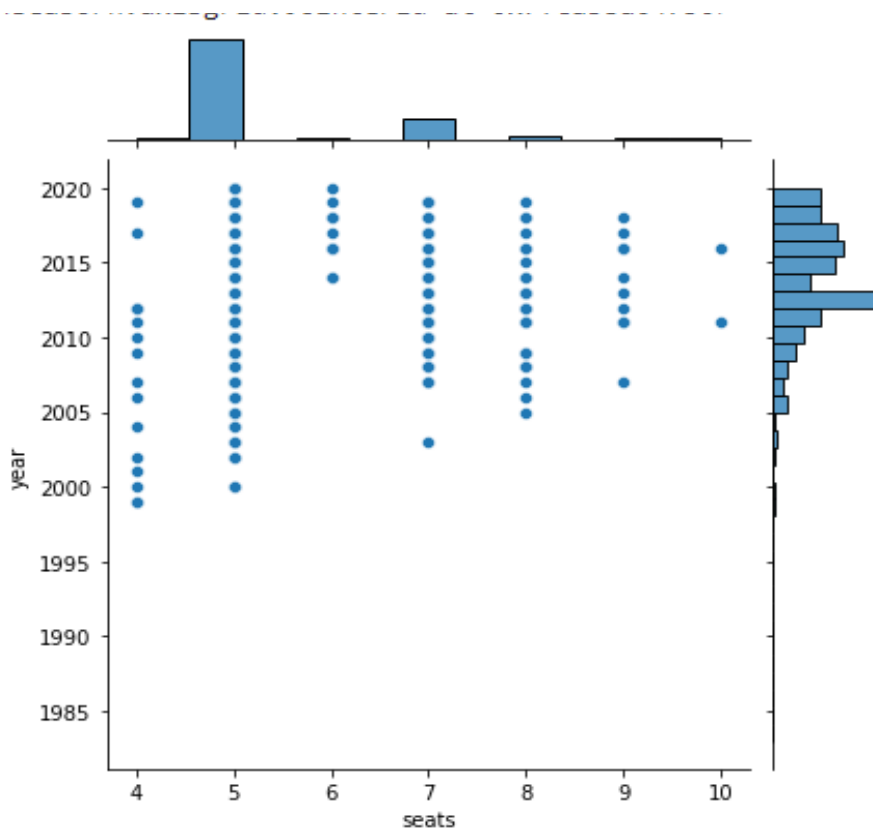


In the above count plot, x-axis represents seats in the car whereas y-axis represents the no. of car owners.

As we can see there are more cars of 5 seats which are bought by first owner.

JOINT PLOT

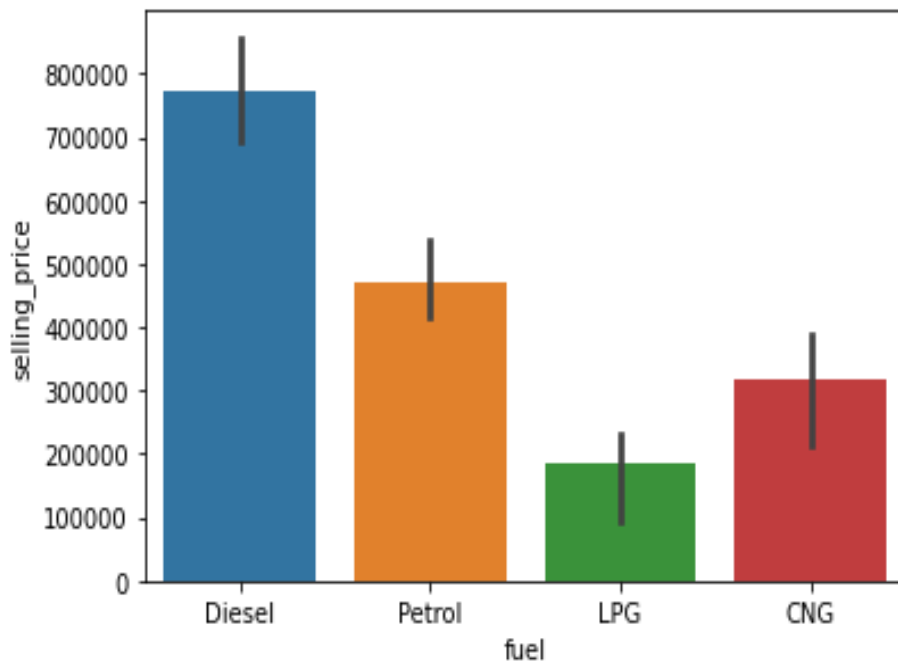
```
[ ] import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import io
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
df=pd.read_csv(io.BytesIO(uploaded['cars details.csv']))
sns.jointplot(data=df,y='year',x='seats')
```



In the above joint plot, x-axis represents seats of the car whereas y-axis represents the year of the car. As we can see there is more sale of 5 seater car than any other car.

BAR PLOT

```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import io
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
df=pd.read_csv(io.BytesIO(uploaded['cars details.csv']))
sns.barplot(data=df,x='fuel',y='selling_price')
```



In the above barplot, x-axis represents the fuel type of the car whereas y-axis represents selling price of the cars. As we can see the price of diesel based car is much more than any other fuel type of the car.