Python Coding Challenge

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1. Printing rows of the Data

→ import pandas as pd

File path

file_path = r"C:\Users\Sarthak Kulkarni\Desktop\Hexaware Python Training\Data_engineering\Coding_Challenge\Python-Coding-Challenge\annual-enterprise-survey-2023-financial-year-provisional.csv"

Load the CSV file into a DataFrame

df = pd.read_csv(file_path)

Display the first few rows of the dataset

df.head()

print(df)

Out[1]:

	Year	Industry_aggregation_NZSIOC	Industry_code_NZSIOC	Industry_name_NZSIOC	Units	Variable_code	Variable_name	Variable_category	Value
0	2023	Level 1	99999	All industries	Dollars (millions)	H01	Total income	Financial performance	930995
1	2023	Level 1	99999	All industries	Dollars (millions)	H04	Sales, government funding, grants and subsidies	Financial performance	821630
2	2023	Level 1	99999	All industries	Dollars (millions)	H05	Interest, dividends and donations	Financial performance	84354
3	2023	Level 1	99999	All industries	Dollars (millions)	H07	Non-operating income	Financial performance	25010
4	2023	Level 1	99999	All industries	Dollars (millions)	H08	Total expenditure	Financial performance	832964

```
       Year Industry_aggregation_NZSIOC Industry_code_NZSIOC  \
0      2023                    Level 1                99999
1      2023                    Level 1                99999
2      2023                    Level 1                99999
3      2023                    Level 1                99999
4      2023                    Level 1                99999
...     ...                        ...                  ...
50980  2013                    Level 3                ZZ11
50981  2013                    Level 3                ZZ11
50982  2013                    Level 3                ZZ11
50983  2013                    Level 3                ZZ11
50984  2013                    Level 3                ZZ11

             Industry_name_NZSIOC              Units Variable_code  \
0                All industries  Dollars (millions)           H01
1                All industries  Dollars (millions)           H04
2                All industries  Dollars (millions)           H05
3                All industries  Dollars (millions)           H07
4                All industries  Dollars (millions)           H08
...                         ...                ...           ...
50980  Food product manufacturing         Percentage           H37
50981  Food product manufacturing         Percentage           H38
50982  Food product manufacturing         Percentage           H39
50983  Food product manufacturing         Percentage           H40
50984  Food product manufacturing         Percentage           H41
```

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2. Printing the column names of the DataFrame.

→ print(df.columns)

```
Index(['Year', 'Industry_aggregation_NZSIOC', 'Industry_code_NZSIOC',
       'Industry_name_NZSIOC', 'Units', 'Variable_code', 'Variable_name',
       'Variable_category', 'Value', 'Industry_code_ANZSIC06'],
      dtype='object')
```

---

3. Summary of Data Frame

→ print("Summary of the DataFrame structure:")

df.info()

```
Summary of the DataFrame structure:
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 50985 entries, 0 to 50984
Data columns (total 10 columns):
 #   Column                        Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------                        --------------  -----
 0   Year                          50985 non-null  int64
 1   Industry_aggregation_NZSIOC   50985 non-null  object
 2   Industry_code_NZSIOC          50985 non-null  object
 3   Industry_name_NZSIOC          50985 non-null  object
 4   Units                         50985 non-null  object
 5   Variable_code                 50985 non-null  object
 6   Variable_name                 50985 non-null  object
 7   Variable_category             50985 non-null  object
 8   Value                         50985 non-null  object
 9   Industry_code_ANZSIC06        50985 non-null  object
dtypes: int64(1), object(9)
memory usage: 3.9+ MB

Statistical summary of numerical columns:
               Year
count  50985.000000
mean    2018.000000
std        3.162309
min     2013.000000
25%     2015.000000
50%     2018.000000
75%     2021.000000
max     2023.000000
```

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4. Descriptive Statistical Measures of a DataFrame

→ # Descriptive Statistical Measures of a DataFrame

print("Descriptive statistics for numerical columns:")

print(df.describe())

Descriptive statistics for all columns (including categorical)

print("\nDescriptive statistics for all columns:")

print(df.describe(include='all'))

```
Descriptive statistics for numerical columns:
              Year
count  50985.000000
mean    2018.000000
std        3.162309
min     2013.000000
25%     2015.000000
50%     2018.000000
75%     2021.000000
max     2023.000000

Descriptive statistics for all columns:
                Year Industry_aggregation_NZSIOC Industry_code_NZSIOC  \
count   50985.000000                      50985                50985
unique           NaN                          3                  139
top              NaN                    Level 4                 GH12
freq             NaN                      27907                  396
mean     2018.000000                        NaN                  NaN
std         3.162309                        NaN                  NaN
min      2013.000000                        NaN                  NaN
25%      2015.000000                        NaN                  NaN
50%      2018.000000                        NaN                  NaN
75%      2021.000000                        NaN                  NaN
max      2023.000000                        NaN                  NaN
```

```
                                Industry_name_NZSIOC               Units  \
count                                          50985               50985
unique                                           119                   3
top     Public Order, Safety and Regulatory Services  Dollars (millions)
freq                                             961               40084
mean                                             NaN                 NaN
std                                              NaN                 NaN
min                                              NaN                 NaN
25%                                              NaN                 NaN
50%                                              NaN                 NaN
75%                                              NaN                 NaN
max                                              NaN                 NaN

       Variable_code Variable_name      Variable_category  Value  \
count          50985         50985                  50985  50985
unique            39            41                      3  13673
top              H01  Total income  Financial performance      C
freq            1529          1529                  25487   2285
mean             NaN           NaN                    NaN    NaN
std              NaN           NaN                    NaN    NaN
min              NaN           NaN                    NaN    NaN
25%              NaN           NaN                    NaN    NaN
50%              NaN           NaN                    NaN    NaN
75%              NaN           NaN                    NaN    NaN
max              NaN           NaN                    NaN    NaN

       Industry_code_ANZSIC06
count                   50985
unique                    121
top       ANZSIC06 group C170
freq                      792
mean                      NaN
std                       NaN
min                       NaN
25%                       NaN
50%                       NaN
```

```
       Industry_code_ANZSIC06
count                   50985
unique                    121
top       ANZSIC06 group C170
freq                      792
mean                      NaN
std                       NaN
min                       NaN
25%                       NaN
50%                       NaN
75%                       NaN
max                       NaN
```

---

5. Missing Data Handing

→ df_filled = df.fillna(0)

print("\nDataFrame after filling missing values with 0:")

print(df_filled)

```
DataFrame after filling missing values with 0:
       Year Industry_aggregation_NZSIOC Industry_code_NZSIOC  \
0      2023                     Level 1                99999
1      2023                     Level 1                99999
2      2023                     Level 1                99999
3      2023                     Level 1                99999
4      2023                     Level 1                99999
...     ...                         ...                  ...
50980  2013                     Level 3                 ZZ11
50981  2013                     Level 3                 ZZ11
50982  2013                     Level 3                 ZZ11
50983  2013                     Level 3                 ZZ11
50984  2013                     Level 3                 ZZ11

             Industry_name_NZSIOC              Units Variable_code  \
0                  All industries  Dollars (millions)           H01
1                  All industries  Dollars (millions)           H04
2                  All industries  Dollars (millions)           H05
3                  All industries  Dollars (millions)           H07
4                  All industries  Dollars (millions)           H08
...                           ...                ...           ...
50980  Food product manufacturing         Percentage           H37
50981  Food product manufacturing         Percentage           H38
50982  Food product manufacturing         Percentage           H39
50983  Food product manufacturing         Percentage           H40
50984  Food product manufacturing         Percentage           H41


                                      Variable_name      Variable_category  \
0                                       Total income  Financial performance
1      Sales, government funding, grants and subsidies  Financial performance
2                  Interest, dividends and donations  Financial performance
3                               Non-operating income  Financial performance
4                                  Total expenditure  Financial performance
...                                              ...                   ...
50980                                   Quick ratio       Financial ratios
50981            Margin on sales of goods for resale       Financial ratios
50982                                 Return on equity       Financial ratios
50983                           Return on total assets       Financial ratios
50984                            Liabilities structure       Financial ratios

        Value                              Industry_code_ANZSIC06
0      930995  ANZSIC06 divisions A-S (excluding classes K633...
1      821630  ANZSIC06 divisions A-S (excluding classes K633...
2       84354  ANZSIC06 divisions A-S (excluding classes K633...
3       25010  ANZSIC06 divisions A-S (excluding classes K633...
4      832964  ANZSIC06 divisions A-S (excluding classes K633...
...       ...                                               ...
50980      52  ANZSIC06 groups C111, C112, C113, C114, C115, ...
50981      40  ANZSIC06 groups C111, C112, C113, C114, C115, ...
50982      12  ANZSIC06 groups C111, C112, C113, C114, C115, ...
50983       5  ANZSIC06 groups C111, C112, C113, C114, C115, ...
50984      46  ANZSIC06 groups C111, C112, C113, C114, C115, ...

[50985 rows x 10 columns]
```

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6. Sorting DataFrame values.

→ # 6.Sorting DataFrame values

```
# Ascending order

sorted_df = df.sort_values(by='Variable_name', ascending=True)

print("DataFrame sorted by Variable_name in ascending order:")

print(sorted_df)


# Descending order

sorted_df_desc = df.sort_values(by='Variable_name', ascending=False)

print("\nDataFrame sorted by Variable_name in descending order:")

print(sorted_df_desc)
```

```
DataFrame sorted by Variable_name in ascending order:
       Year Industry_aggregation_NZSIOC Industry_code_NZSIOC  \
3571   2023                    Level 4                LL123
15242  2020                    Level 3                 CC72
23942  2018                    Level 3                 CC32
48698  2013                    Level 3                 GH11
32267  2017                    Level 4                RS113
...     ...                        ...                  ...
26918  2018                    Level 4                MN113
38424  2015                    Level 3                 CC72
7098   2022                    Level 4                GH131
38388  2015                    Level 4                CC711
32560  2016                    Level 4                AA111

                                Industry_name_NZSIOC              Units  \
3571                                Real Estate Services  Dollars (millions)
15242            Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing  Dollars (millions)
23942  Pulp, Paper and Converted Paper Product Manufa...  Dollars (millions)
48698  Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts and Fuel...  Dollars (millions)
```

```
DataFrame sorted by Variable_name in descending order:
       Year Industry_aggregation_NZSIOC Industry_code_NZSIOC  \
33111  2016                    Level 4                CC212
5445   2022                    Level 4                CC321
30525  2017                    Level 4                GH212
47910  2013                    Level 4                CC822
44982  2014                    Level 4                KK121
...     ...                        ...                  ...
29769  2017                    Level 4                EE121
10607  2021                    Level 3                 CC72
36744  2016                    Level 4                QQ113
40152  2015                    Level 3                 JJ12
8724   2022                    Level 4                PP111

                                Industry_name_NZSIOC              Units  \
33111  Clothing, Knitted Products and Footwear Manufa...           Dollars
5445   Pulp, Paper and Converted Paper Product Manufa...           Dollars
30525                          Food and Beverage Services           Dollars
47910                              Machinery Manufacturing          Dollars
```

7. Merge Data Frames.

→ df1 = pd.DataFrame({

'ID': [1, 2, 3],

'Name': ['Lakshita', 'Sarthak', 'Harinya']

})

df2 = pd.DataFrame({

'ID': [2, 3, 4],

'Score': [85, 90, 75]

})

merged_df = df1.merge(df2, on='ID', how='inner')

print(merged_df)

	ID	Name	Score
0	2	Sarthak	85
1	3	Harinya	90

---

8. Apply Function.

→ def is_year_2023(year):

return year == 2023

df_2023 = df[df['Year'].apply(is_year_2023)]

print("DataFrame with data from the year 2023:")

print(df_2023)

```
DataFrame with data from the year 2023:
      Year Industry_aggregation_NZSIOC Industry_code_NZSIOC  \
0     2023                     Level 1                99999
1     2023                     Level 1                99999
2     2023                     Level 1                99999
3     2023                     Level 1                99999
4     2023                     Level 1                99999
...    ...                         ...                  ...
4630  2023                     Level 3                ZZ11
4631  2023                     Level 3                ZZ11
4632  2023                     Level 3                ZZ11
4633  2023                     Level 3                ZZ11
4634  2023                     Level 3                ZZ11

            Industry_name_NZSIOC              Units Variable_code  \
0                 All industries  Dollars (millions)           H01
1                 All industries  Dollars (millions)           H04
2                 All industries  Dollars (millions)           H05
3                 All industries  Dollars (millions)           H07
4                 All industries  Dollars (millions)           H08
...                          ...                ...           ...
4630  Food Product Manufacturing          Percentage           H37
4631  Food Product Manufacturing          Percentage           H38
4632  Food Product Manufacturing          Percentage           H39
4633  Food Product Manufacturing          Percentage           H40
4634  Food Product Manufacturing          Percentage           H41
```

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9. By using the lambda operator.

→ # Lambda Function to get rows where 'Year' is 2023

df_2023 = df[df['Year'].apply(lambda x: x == 2023)]

print("DataFrame with data from the year 2023:")

print(df_2023)

```
DataFrame with data from the year 2023:
      Year Industry_aggregation_NZSIOC Industry_code_NZSIOC  \
0     2023                     Level 1                99999
1     2023                     Level 1                99999
2     2023                     Level 1                99999
3     2023                     Level 1                99999
4     2023                     Level 1                99999
...    ...                         ...                  ...
4630  2023                     Level 3                ZZ11
4631  2023                     Level 3                ZZ11
4632  2023                     Level 3                ZZ11
4633  2023                     Level 3                ZZ11
4634  2023                     Level 3                ZZ11

            Industry_name_NZSIOC              Units Variable_code  \
0                 All industries  Dollars (millions)           H01
1                 All industries  Dollars (millions)           H04
2                 All industries  Dollars (millions)           H05
3                 All industries  Dollars (millions)           H07
4                 All industries  Dollars (millions)           H08
...                          ...                ...           ...
4630  Food Product Manufacturing          Percentage           H37
4631  Food Product Manufacturing          Percentage           H38
4632  Food Product Manufacturing          Percentage           H39
4633  Food Product Manufacturing          Percentage           H40
4634  Food Product Manufacturing          Percentage           H41
```

---

10. Visualizing DataFrame.

→ # Visualizing DataFrame

```
# Simple histogram for the 'Value' column

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

plt.hist(df['Value'], bins=10, color='skyblue', edgecolor='black')

plt.title('Distribution of Value')

plt.xlabel('Value')

plt.ylabel('Frequency')

plt.show()
```