Provided summery statistics for a dataset with numeric varibles grouped by one of the qualitative variables.

- 1. Mean: The mean, also known as the average, is a measure of central tendency calculated by summing up all the values in a dataset and dividing the sum by the total number of values.
- 2. Median: The median is another measure of central tendency that represents the middle value of a dataset when it is arranged in ascending or descending order.
- 3. Mode: The mode is the value that appears most frequently in a dataset.

```
import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_excel('/content/new_data.xlsx')
df
                                          \blacksquare
        roll
                name class marks age
      0
           1
                Aryan
                         TE 67.50
                                    23
                                          ıl.
      1
           2 Ananya
                         BE 73.25
                                    21
     2
           3
               Aditya
                         TE 61.80
                                    25
     3
           4
                 Riya
                         BE 58.90
                                    22
      4
           5 Vedant
                         TE 70.10
                                    24
      5
           6
                Aisha
                         BE 64.70 20
      6
           7
               Arnav
                         TE 77.60
                                    23
      7
           8
                  Sia
                             69.45
                                    22
      8
           9
                Kabir
                         TE 66.30
                                    21
      9
          10
                Neha
                         BE 72.15 24
 Next steps: Generate code with df
                                     View recommended plots
#mean
df.mean()
     <ipython-input-4-c61f0c8f89b5>:1: FutureWarning: The default value of numeric_only in DataFrame.mean is deprecated. In a future version, it will de
       df.mean()
     roll
               5.500
     marks
              68.175
              22.500
     age
     dtype: float64
     4 (
#median
df.median()
     <ipython-input-5-6d467abf240d>:1: FutureWarning: The default value of numeric_only in DataFrame.median is deprecated. In a future version, it will
     roll
              5.500
     marks
             68,475
             22.500
     age
     dtype: float64
     4
#standard deviation
df.std()
     <ipython-input-6-60106f9090b7>:2: FutureWarning: The default value of numeric_only in DataFrame.std is deprecated. In a future version, it will def
      df.std()
     rol1
              3.027650
     marks
             5.562086
              1.581139
     age
     dtype: float64
#mode
df.mode()
```

```
roll
                name class marks age
                                            \blacksquare
      0
            1
               Aditya
                         BE 58.90 21.0
                                            ıl.
      1
            2
                Aisha
                         TE 61.80 22.0
      2
           3 Ananya
                        NaN
                              64.70 23.0
      3
            4
                Arnav
                        NaN
                              66.30 24.0
      4
            5
                Aryan
                        NaN
                              67.50 NaN
      5
            6
                Kabir
                        NaN
                              69.45 NaN
      6
            7
                        NaN
                              70.10 NaN
      7
            8
                 Riya
                        NaN
                              72.15 NaN
      8
            9
                  Sia
                        NaN
                              73.25 NaN
           10 Vedant
                        NaN 77.60 NaN
# max and min function
df.max()
     roll
                  10
              Vedant
     name
     class
                 TE
     marks
                  25
     age
     dtype: object
df.min()
     roll
              Aditya
     name
     class
                  BE
     marks
                58.9
                  20
     dtype: object
import numpy as np
np.std(df['marks'])
     5.276658507047808
gr1 = df.groupby('class')
te = gr1.get_group('BE')
# te.min()
te.max()
     roll
                 10
     name
                Sia
     class
                 BE
     marks
              73.25
     dtype: object
gr2 = df.groupby('age')
gr2.groups
     {20: [5], 21: [1, 8], 22: [3, 7], 23: [0, 6], 24: [4, 9], 25: [2]}
gr2.get_group(20)
         roll name class marks age
                                         \blacksquare
                             64.7
      5
            6 Aisha
                        BE
                                    20
Now using the Seaborn library: Seaborn is a Python data visualization library based on Matplotlib that provides a high-level interface for creating
attractive and informative statistical graphics
import seaborn as sns
df = sns.load_dataset('iris')
df
```

