## **Birthrate Analysis**

```
In [ ]: import pandas as pd
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import seaborn as sns
        import numpy as np
        from pylab import rcParams
In [ ]: births=pd.read_csv('births.csv')
In [ ]: births.head()
In [ ]: births.tail()
        replacing na values with 0
In [ ]: births.isna().sum()
In [ ]: births['day'].fillna(0, inplace=True)
        changing data type
In [ ]: |births['day'] = births['day'].astype(int)
        births.info()
        calculating decade for each year
In [ ]: births['decade']=10*(births['year']//10)
        gender by decade
        creating pivot table
In [ ]: birth_gender=births.pivot_table('births', index='decade', columns='gender',
        birth_gender
        plotting graph
In [ ]: |rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (4,4)
        birth_gender.plot()
        plt.ylabel("Total births per year")
        plt.show()
```

## removing outliers

```
In [ ]: quartiles = np.percentile(births['births'], [25, 50, 75])
mean = quartiles[1]
sigma = 0.74 * (quartiles[2] - quartiles[0]) #0.74 is interquartile range or
```

use query() to filter out rows with births outside this value

## Average births by day of week

adding day of week column

```
In [ ]: births['day of week'] = births.index.dayofweek
```

creating pivot table

```
In [ ]: births_day = births.pivot_table('births', index='day of week',columns='deca
births_day.index = ['Mon', 'Tues', 'Wed', 'Thurs', 'Fri', 'Sat', 'Sun']
births_day
```

visualisation

```
In [ ]: births_day.plot()
    plt.ylabel("Average Births by Day")
    plt.show()
```

we can see that births were less common on weekends as compared to weekdays

## average births by day of year

```
In [ ]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12, 4))
births_month.plot(ax=ax)
plt.show()
```

In [ ]:		