

Week 1 - Data Visualization Project - Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) Report

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the exploratory data report:

An Exploratory Data Report is a preliminary report that uses visuals and quantitative measures to describe the major features, trends, and relationships in the data. It is intended to help data analysts and researchers better understand their data, identify possible irregularities or mistakes, and generate hypotheses for further examination or modeling. The report may also be used to communicate the findings and implications of data analysis with a wider audience, such as stakeholders or peers.

Specify the datasets you are working with:

User Data and Opportunity Sign Up and Completion Data.

DATA OVERVIEW

High-level summary of each data set: User Data:

This dataset contains de-identifying data on each of the users who have signed up for an account with Excelerate.

All user's data is holistic, irrespective of whether or not they interact with specific opportunities.

Each row stands for a specific user, and the dataset captures a comprehensive picture of how users are distributed across America.

Opportunity Sign Up and Completion Data:

This dataset centers on the non-identifying information about users such as learners who have interacted with certain offers presented by Excelerate.

The rows represent learners enrolled in a specific opportunity.

Because learners can register for multiple opportunities, there may be more than one row with the same profile ID.

Key statistics such as the number of rows, columns, and unique identifiers:

User data

```
1 df.shape
```

(27562, 8)

```
1 df.info()
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 27562 entries, 0 to 27561
Data columns (total 8 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	PreferredSponsors	27562 non-null	object
1	Gender	18027 non-null	object
2	Country	27500 non-null	object
3	Degree	16750 non-null	object
4	Sign Up Date	27562 non-null	object
5	city	18029 non-null	object
6	zip	18028 non-null	object
7	isFromSocialMedia	27553 non-null	object

dtypes: object(8)
memory usage: 1.7+ MB

Opportunity wise data

```
1 df1.shape
```

(20322, 21)



```
1 df1.info()
```



```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 20322 entries, 0 to 20321
Data columns (total 21 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Profile Id                           20322 non-null  object
1   Opportunity Id                       20322 non-null  object
2   Opportunity Name                     20322 non-null  object
3   Opportunity Category                 20322 non-null  object
4   Opportunity End Date                 20322 non-null  object
5   Gender                              20321 non-null  object
6   City                                20321 non-null  object
7   State                               20316 non-null  object
8   Country                             20322 non-null  object
9   Zip Code                            20320 non-null  object
10  Graduation Date(YYYY MM)            20321 non-null  object
11  Current Student Status               20321 non-null  object
12  Current/Intended Major               20318 non-null  object
13  Status Description                   20322 non-null  object
14  Apply Date                           20322 non-null  object
15  Opportunity Start Date               19518 non-null  object
16  Reward Amount                       2521 non-null   float64
17  Badge Id                            2521 non-null   object
18  Badge Name                          2521 non-null   object
19  Skill Points Earned                 2521 non-null   float64
20  Skills Earned                       2521 non-null   object
dtypes: float64(2), object(19)
memory usage: 3.3+ MB
```


Explore summary statistics:


User data

```
[ ] 1 df.describe()
```

	PreferredSponsors	Gender	Country	Degree	Sign Up Date	city	zip	isFromSocialMedia
count	27562	18027	27500	16750	27562	18029	18028	27553
unique	94	4	169	4	27561	4728	7454	2
top	["GlobalShala","Grant Thornton China","Saint L...	Male	India	Undergraduate Student	2022-10-30T17:25:54.072Z	Hyderabad	63108	True
freq	22011	11027	11893	6527	2	743	629	13811

Opportunity wise data


 1 df1.describe()




	Reward Amount	Skill Points Earned
count	2521.000000	2521.000000
mean	1081.261404	1186.964697
std	927.251398	399.172150
min	50.000000	10.000000
25%	500.000000	1182.000000
50%	500.000000	1182.000000
75%	2500.000000	1182.000000
max	2500.000000	1776.000000

Identify unique values:

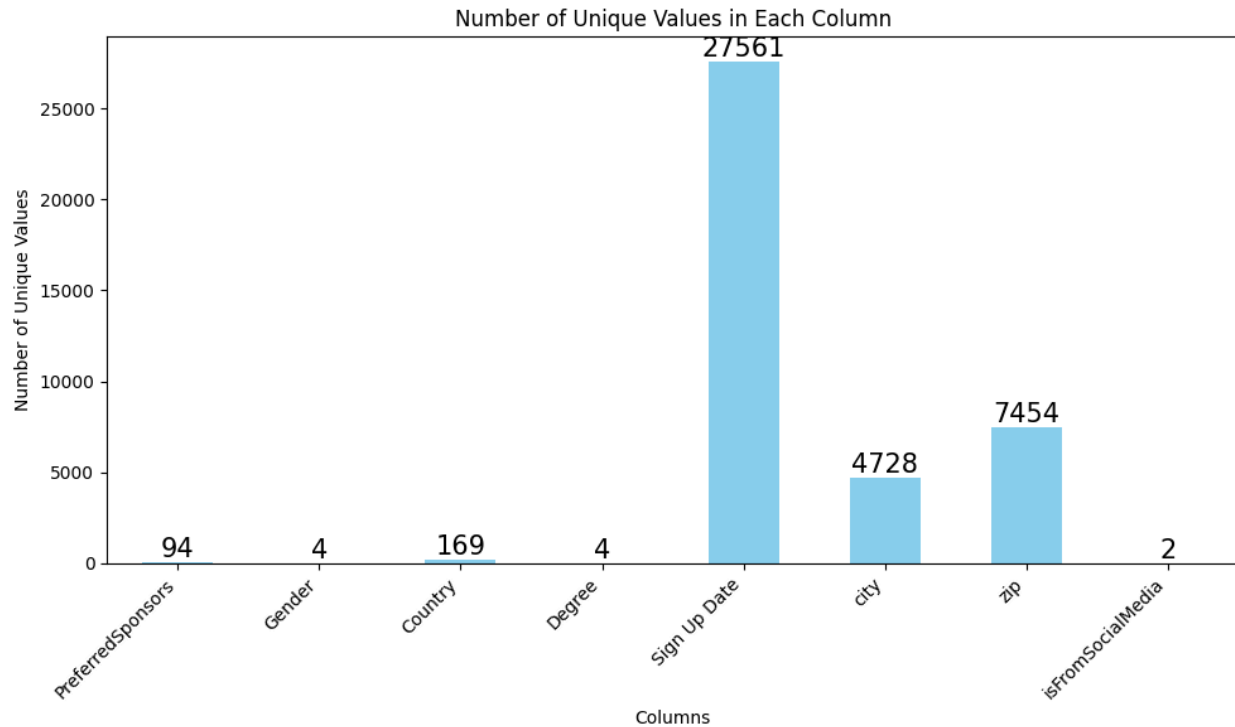
User

 1 df.nunique()



PreferredSponsors	94
Gender	4
Country	169
Degree	4
Sign Up Date	27561
city	4728
zip	7454
isFromSocialMedia	2
dtype: int64	

data



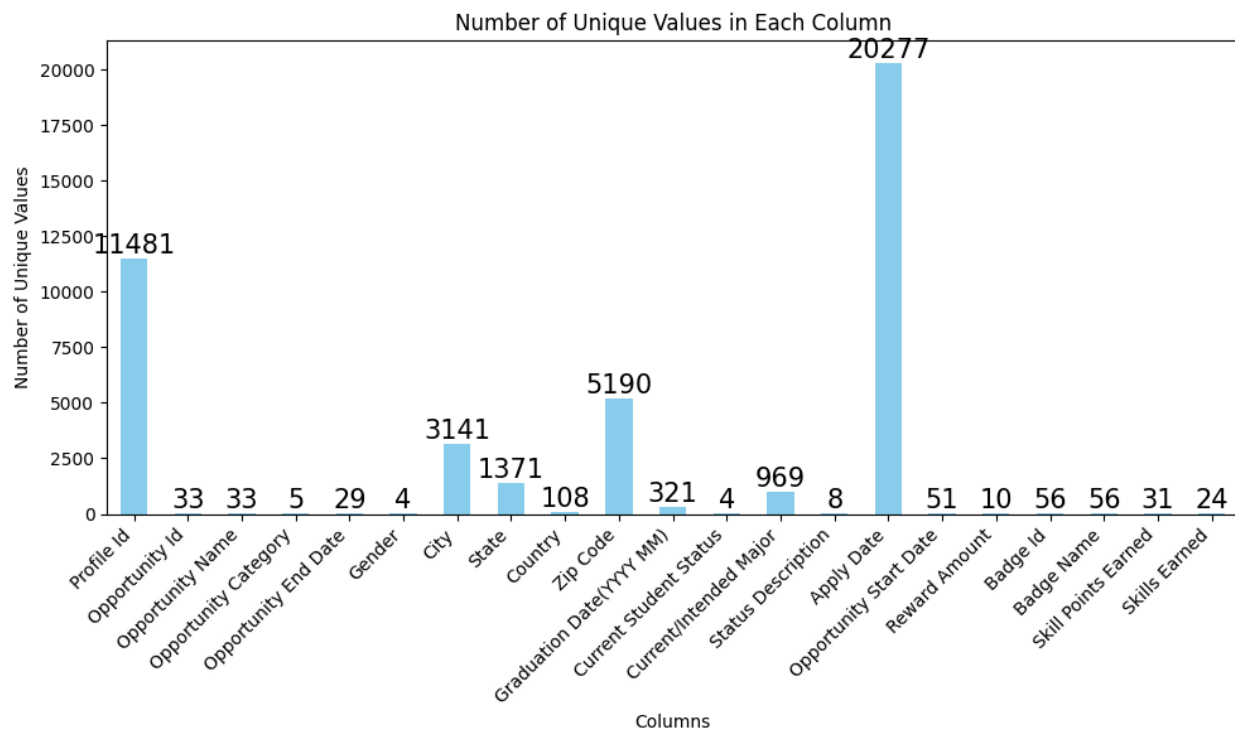
Opportunity wise data



```
1 df1.nunique()
```

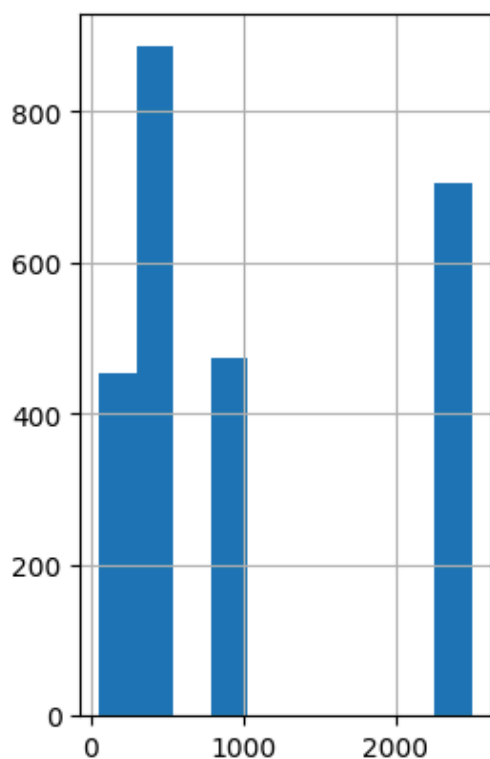


Profile Id	11481
Opportunity Id	33
Opportunity Name	33
Opportunity Category	5
Opportunity End Date	29
Gender	4
City	3141
State	1371
Country	108
Zip Code	5190
Graduation Date(YYYY MM)	321
Current Student Status	4
Current/Intended Major	969
Status Description	8
Apply Date	20277
Opportunity Start Date	51
Reward Amount	10
Badge Id	56
Badge Name	56
Skill Points Earned	31
Skills Earned	24
dtype:	int64

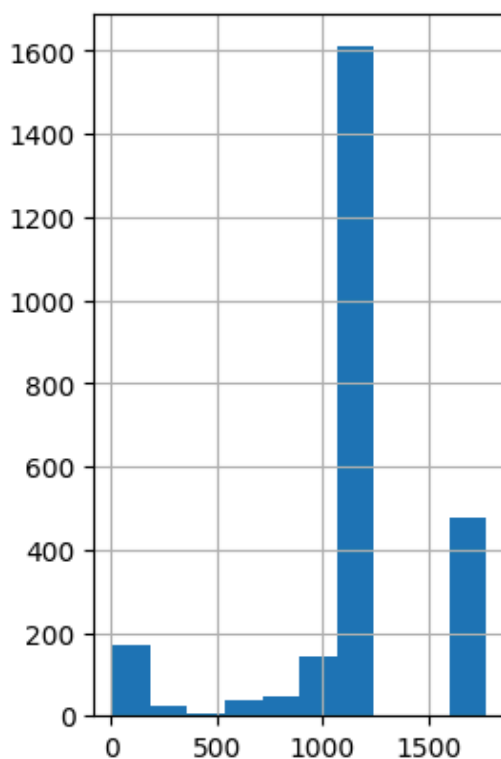


Assess data distributions

Reward Amount



Skill Points Earned



For both datasets, analyze each column's data type, and identify any potential issues (missing values, outliers).

User Data

Identify missing values using summary statistics

```
[ ] 1 df.isnull().sum()
```

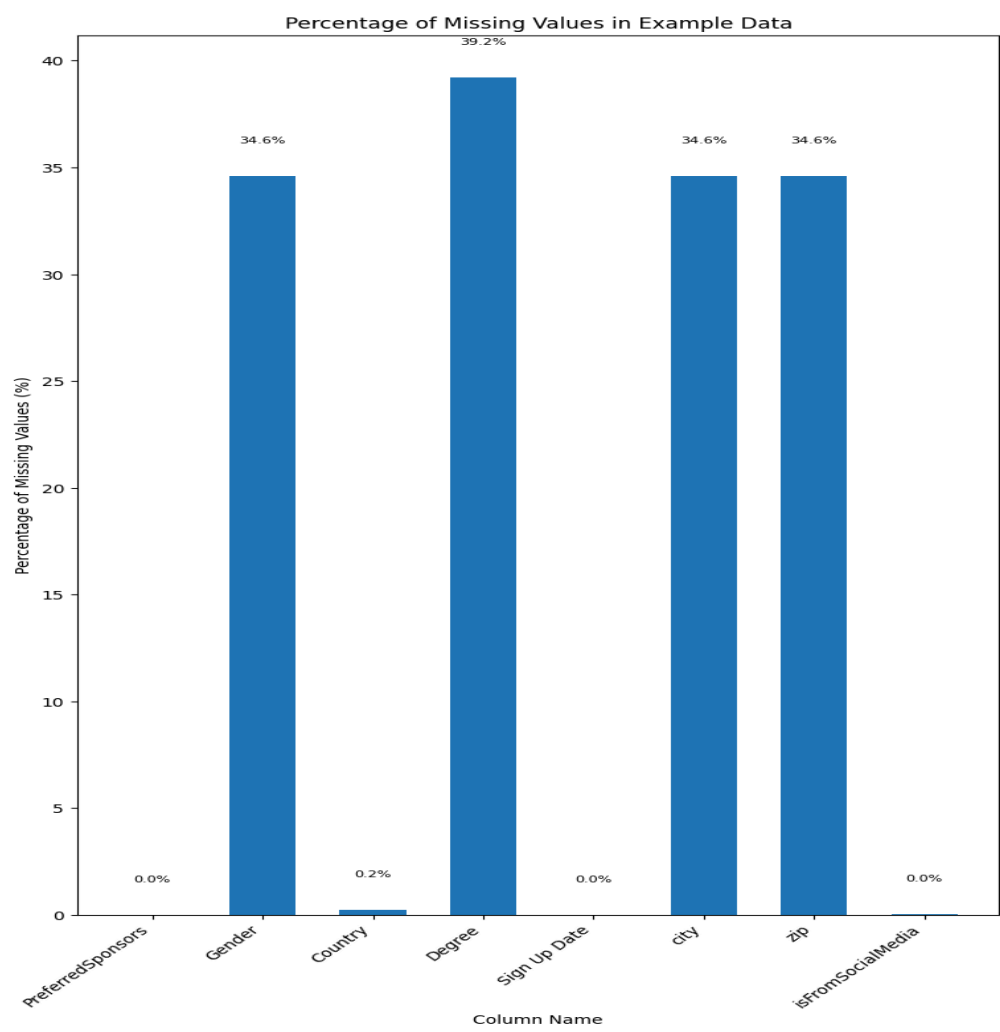
```
PreferredSponsors    0
Gender                9535
Country                62
Degree               10812
Sign Up Date          0
city                 9533
zip                  9534
isFromSocialMedia      9
dtype: int64
```

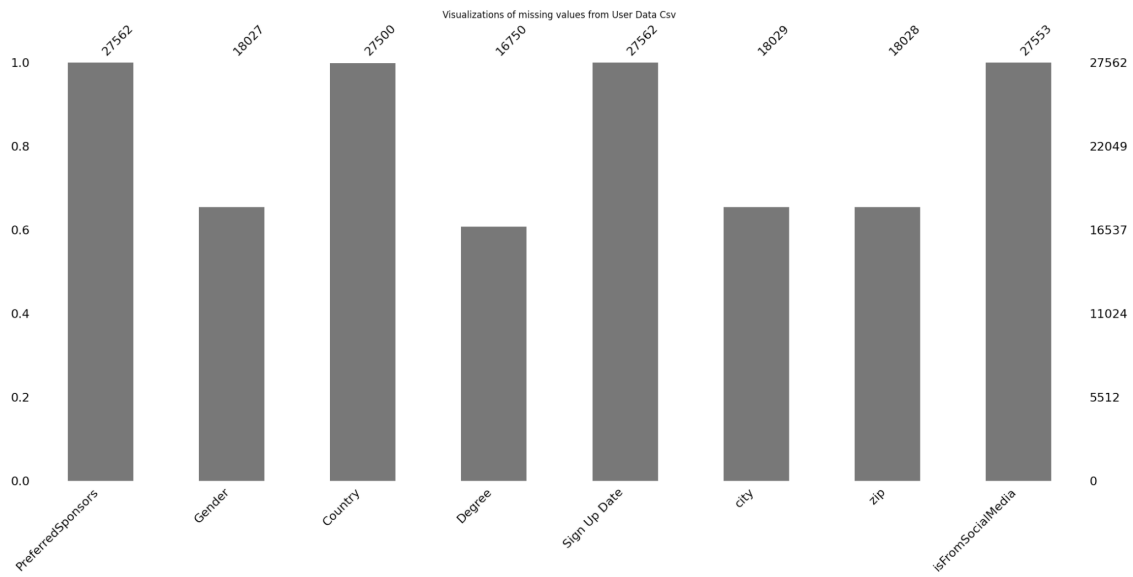
Opportunity wise Data

```
1 df1.isnull().sum()
```

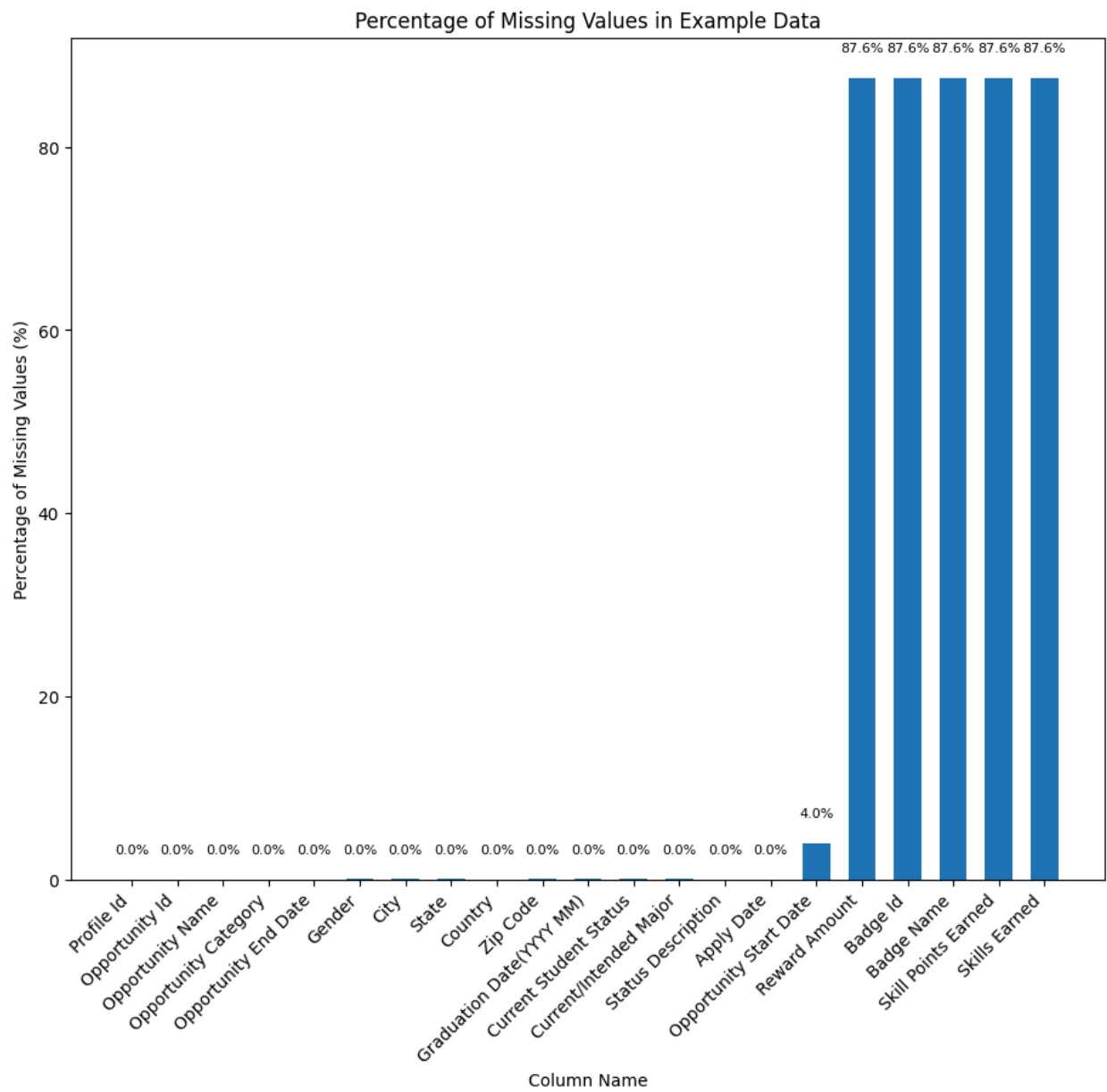
```
Profile Id            0
Opportunity Id         0
Opportunity Name       0
Opportunity Category   0
Opportunity End Date   0
Gender                1
City                  1
State                 6
Country               0
Zip Code              2
Graduation Date(YYYY MM) 1
Current Student Status 1
Current/Intended Major 4
Status Description     0
Apply Date            0
Opportunity Start Date 804
Reward Amount         17801
Badge Id              17801
Badge Name            17801
Skill Points Earned   17801
Skills Earned         17801
dtype: int64
```

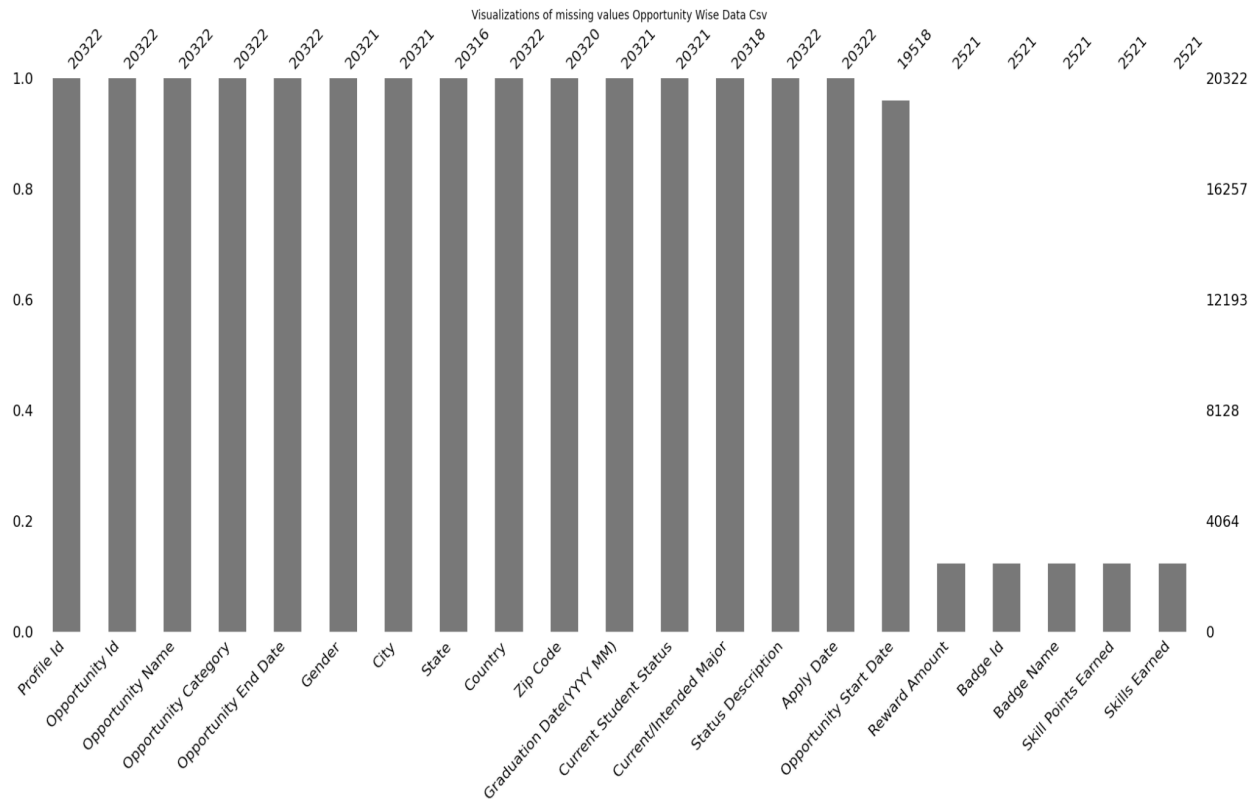
User Data





Opportunity wise Data





Handling Missing Values

```
[ ] 1 df.dropna(inplace=True)
```

```
[ ] 1 df.isnull().sum()
```

```
PreferredSponsors    0
Gender                0
Country               0
Degree               0
Sign Up Date          0
city                 0
zip                  0
isFromSocialMedia     0
dtype: int64
```

```
[ ] 1 df.shape
```

```
(16627, 8)
```

```
[ ] 1 df1.dropna(inplace=True)
```

```
1 df1.isnull().sum()
```

```
Profile Id 0
Opportunity Id 0
Opportunity Name 0
Opportunity Category 0
Opportunity End Date 0
Gender 0
City 0
State 0
Country 0
Zip Code 0
Graduation Date(YYYY MM) 0
Current Student Status 0
Current/Intended Major 0
Status Description 0
Apply Date 0
Opportunity Start Date 0
Reward Amount 0
Badge Id 0
Badge Name 0
Skill Points Earned 0
Skills Earned 0
dtype: int64
```

```
[ ] 1 df1.shape
```

```
(2518, 21)
```


The unique values and their frequencies for categorical columns (e.g., Gender, City, Opportunity Category):

PROFILE ID ANALYSIS

```
[ ] 1 df.nunique()
```

PreferredSponsors	91
Gender	4
Country	129
Degree	4
Sign Up Date	16626
city	4363
zip	6914
isFromSocialMedia	2
dtype: int64	

```
▶ 1 df1.nunique()
```

 Profile Id	1817
Opportunity Id	24
Opportunity Name	24
Opportunity Category	4
Opportunity End Date	20
Gender	4
City	835
State	362
Country	52
Zip Code	1262
Graduation Date(YYYY MM)	204
Current Student Status	4
Current/Intended Major	283
Status Description	1
Apply Date	2517
Opportunity Start Date	38
Reward Amount	10
Badge Id	56
Badge Name	56
Skill Points Earned	31
Skills Earned	24
dtype: int64	

We have uniqueness only for opportunity data because profile ID is provided only in opportunity-level data.

```
[ ] 1 df.dtypes
```

```
PreferredSponsors    object
Gender                 category
Country               object
Degree                category
Sign Up Date          datetime64[ns, UTC]
city                  object
zip                   float64
isFromSocialMedia      bool
dtype: object
```



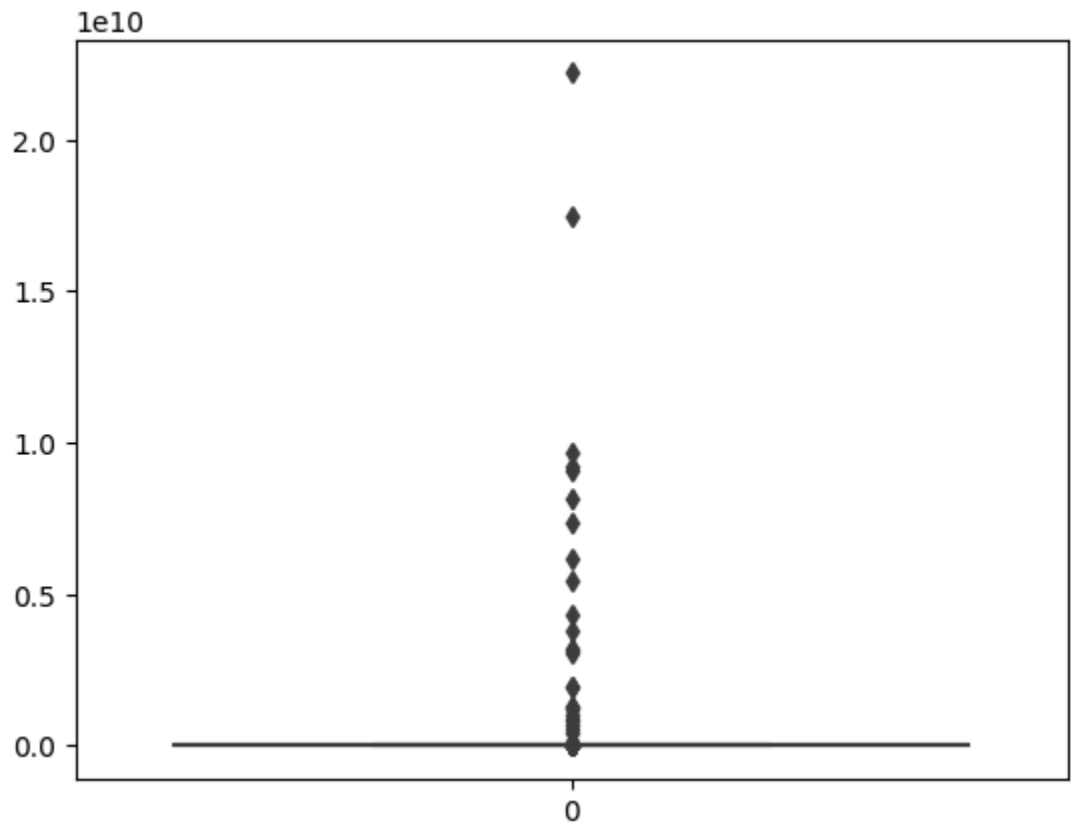
```
1 df1.dtypes
```



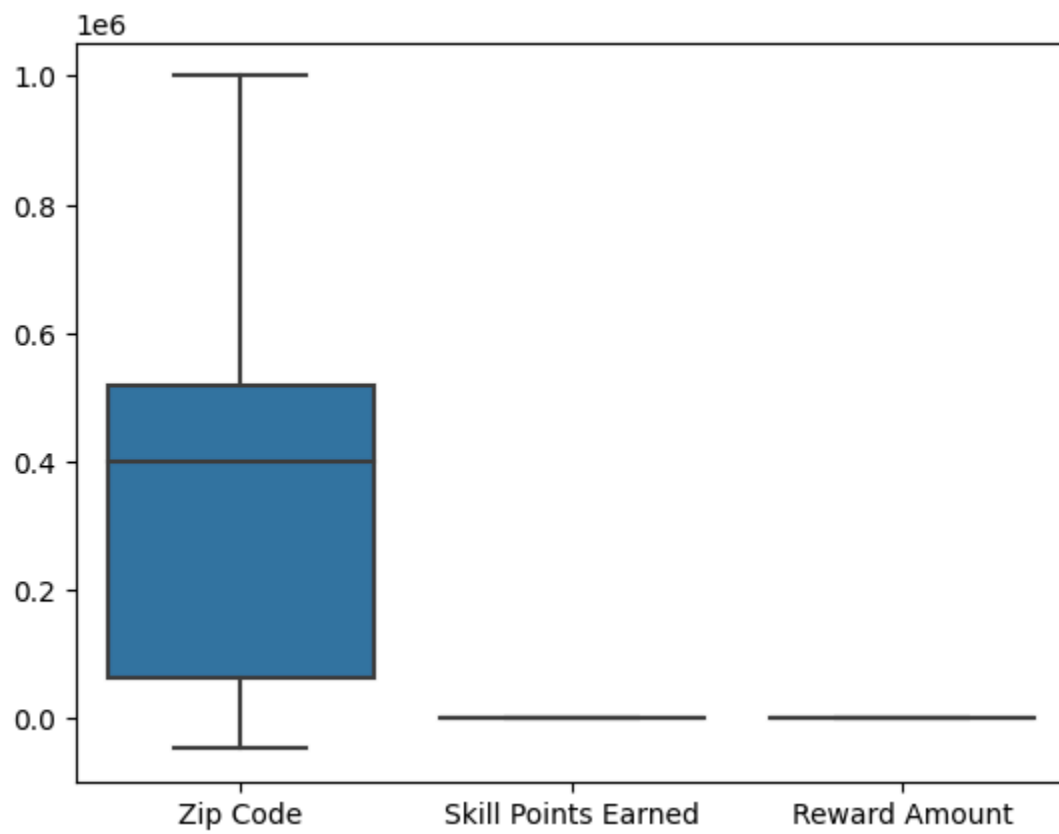
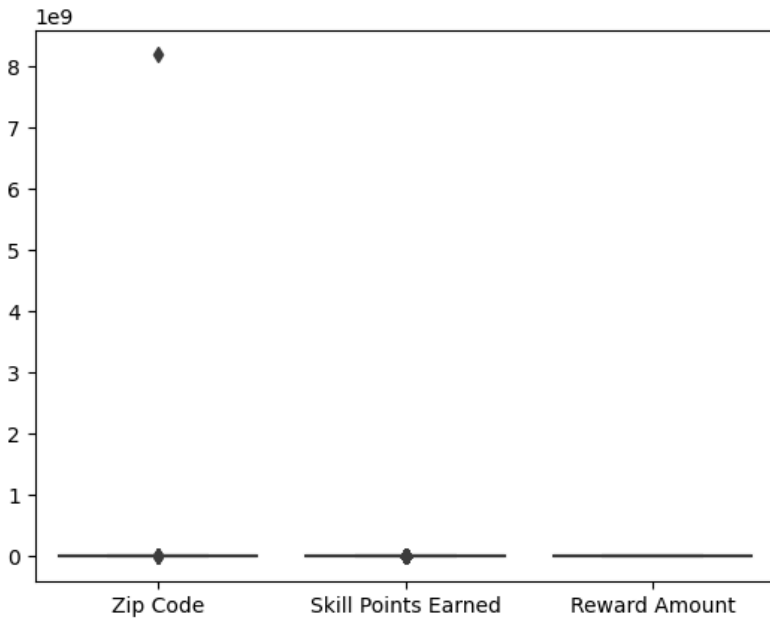
```
Profile Id            object
Opportunity Id         object
Opportunity Name       object
Opportunity Category   category
Opportunity End Date   datetime64[ns]
Gender                 category
City                  object
State                 object
Country               object
Zip Code              float64
Graduation Date(YYYY MM) datetime64[ns]
Current Student Status object
Current/Intended Major object
Status Description     object
Apply Date             datetime64[ns]
Opportunity Start Date  datetime64[ns]
Reward Amount          float64
Badge Id              object
Badge Name             object
Skill Points Earned    float64
Skills Earned          object
dtype: object
```

Validate Numeric Data:

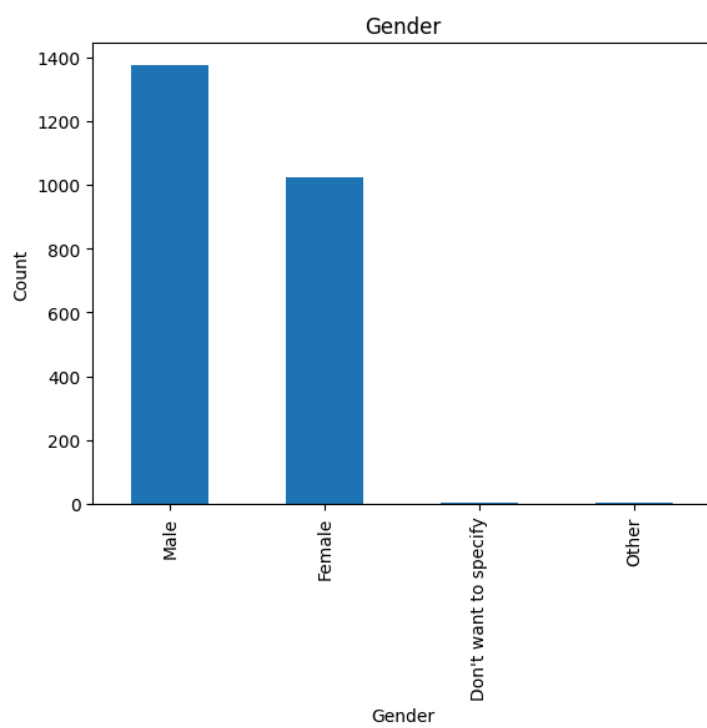
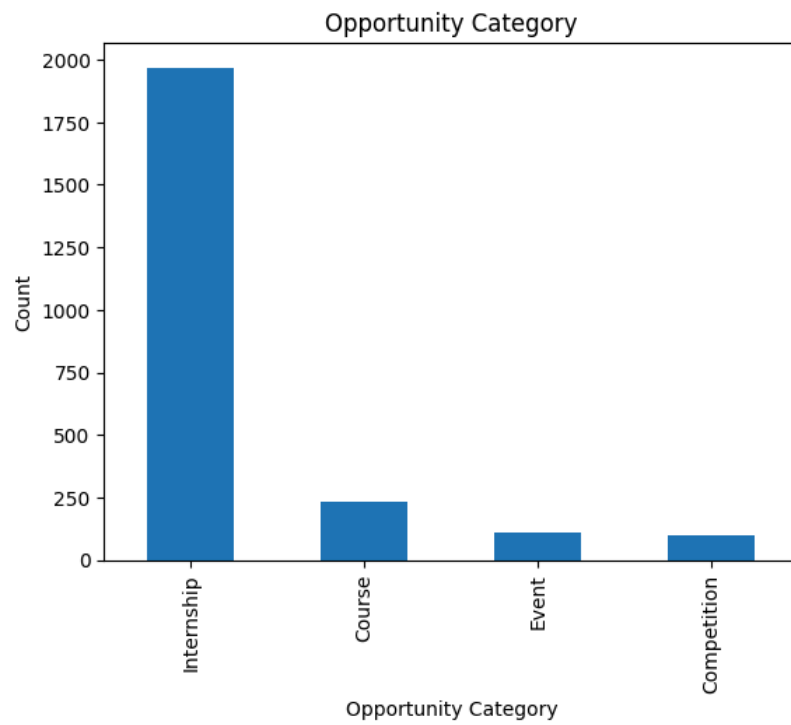
userData

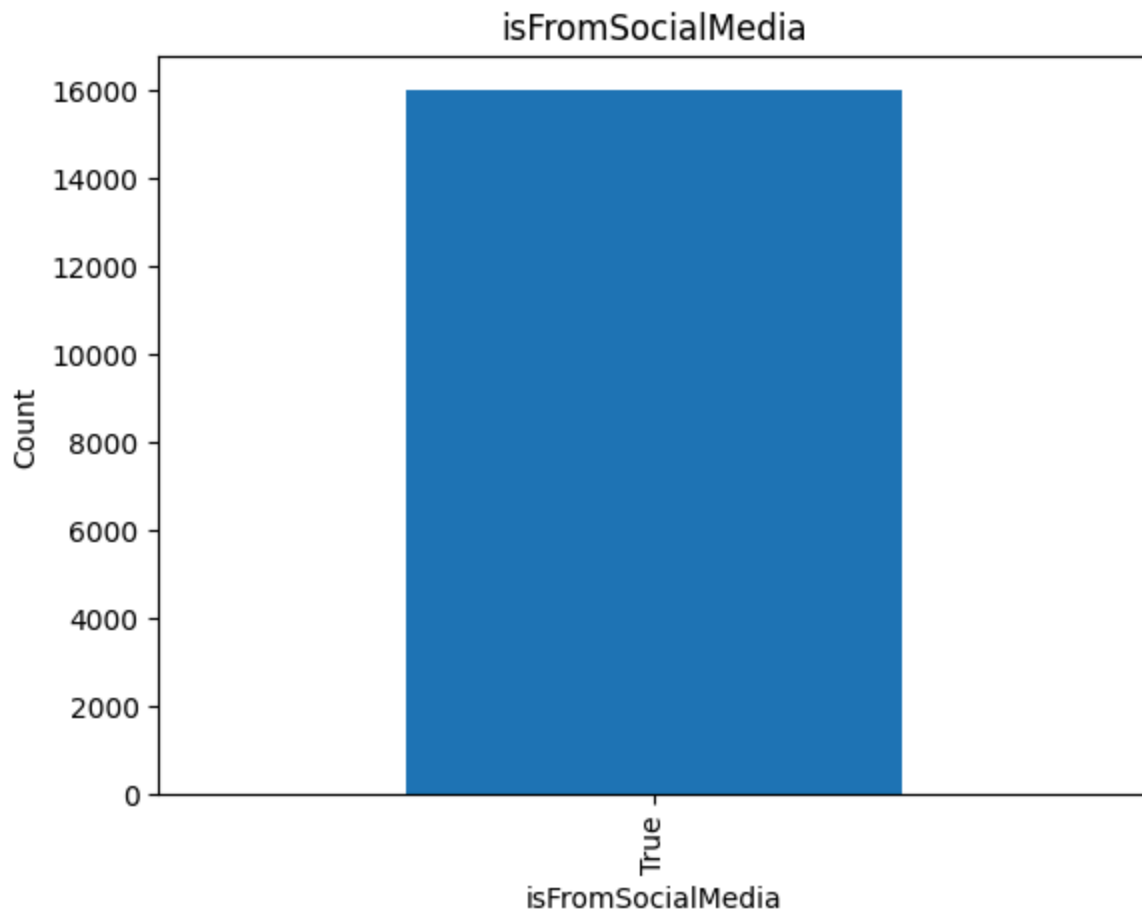


Opportunity Data

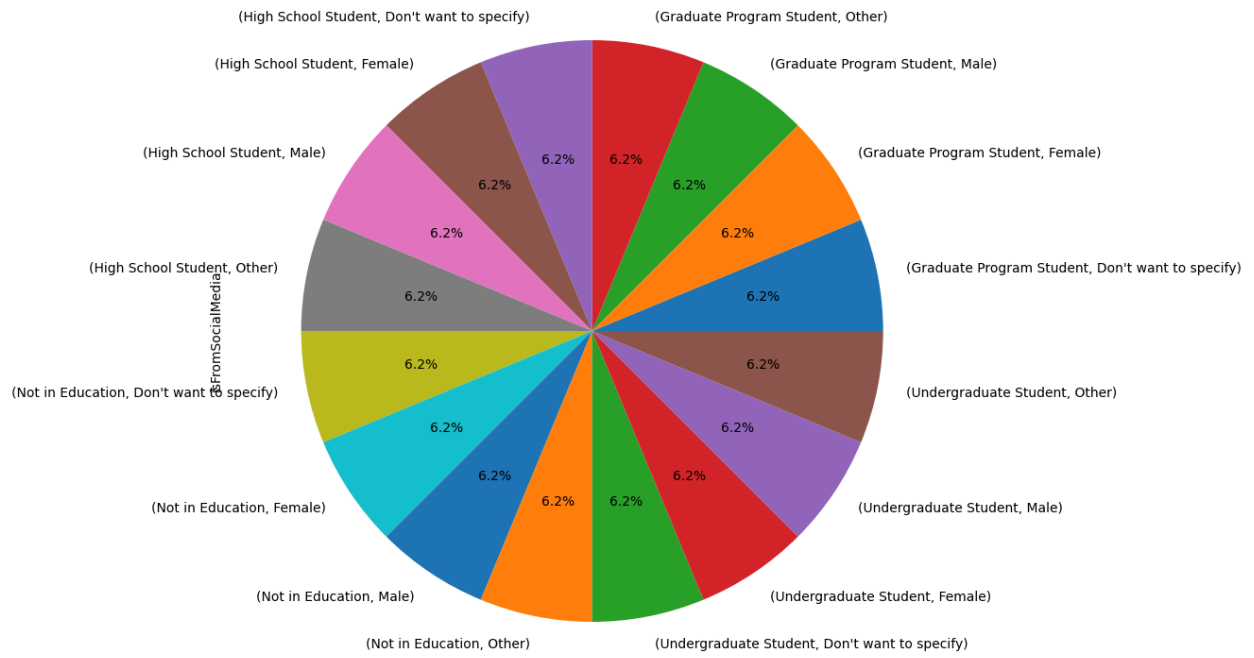


Validate Categorical Data:



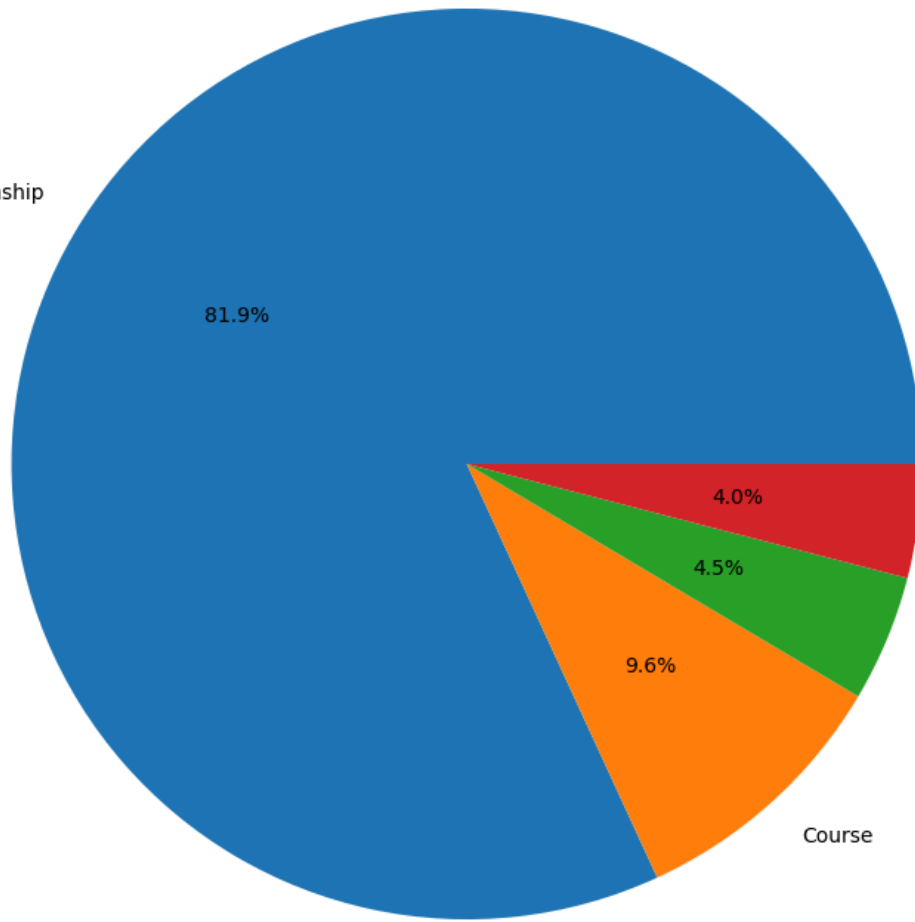


Cross-Check Relationships



Opportunity Category

Internship

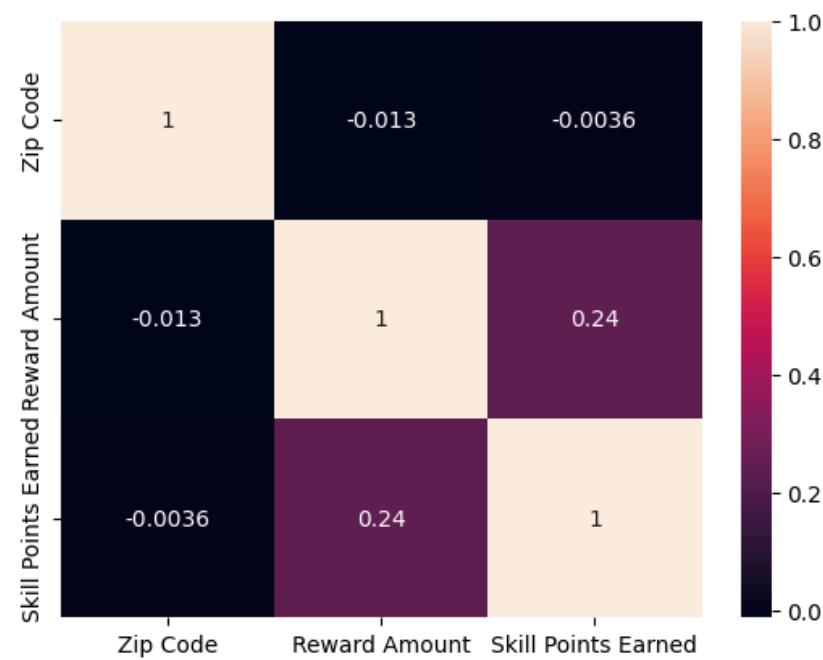
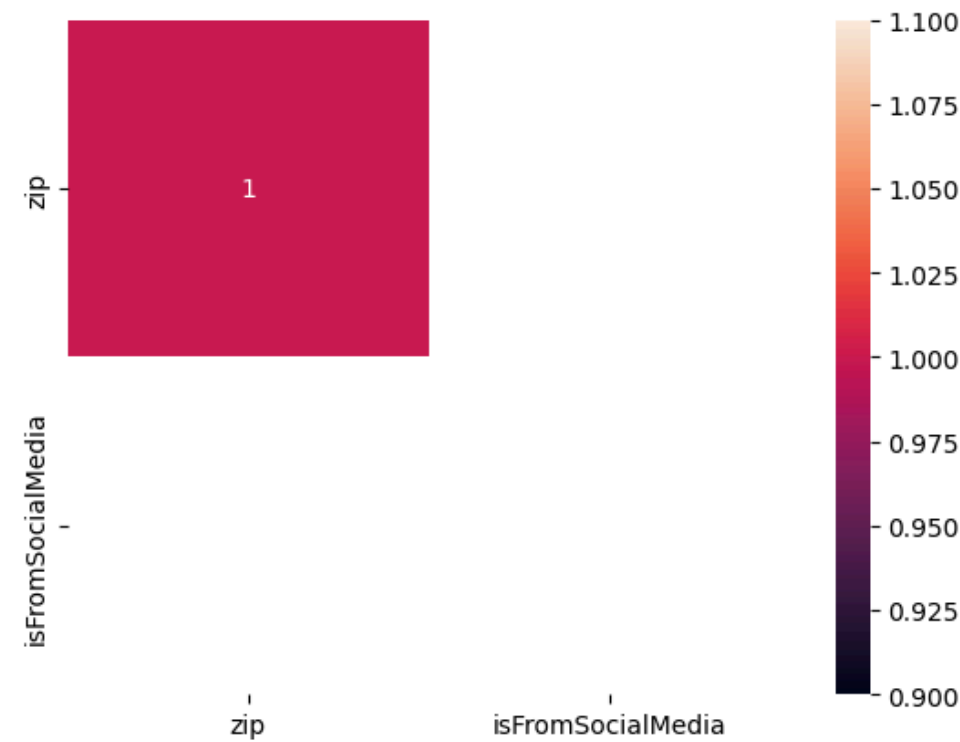


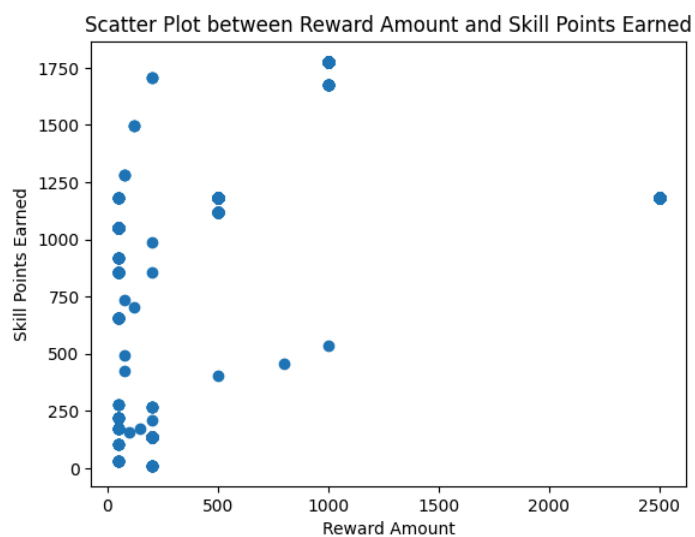
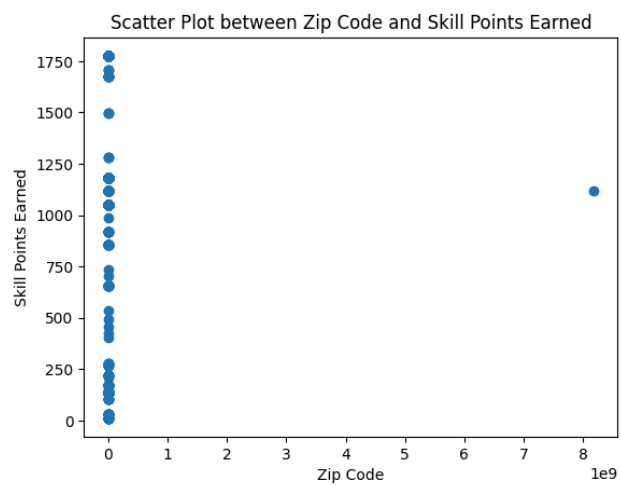
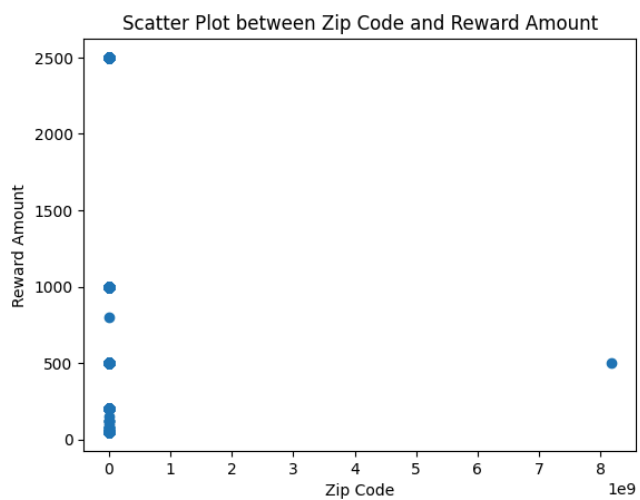
Competition

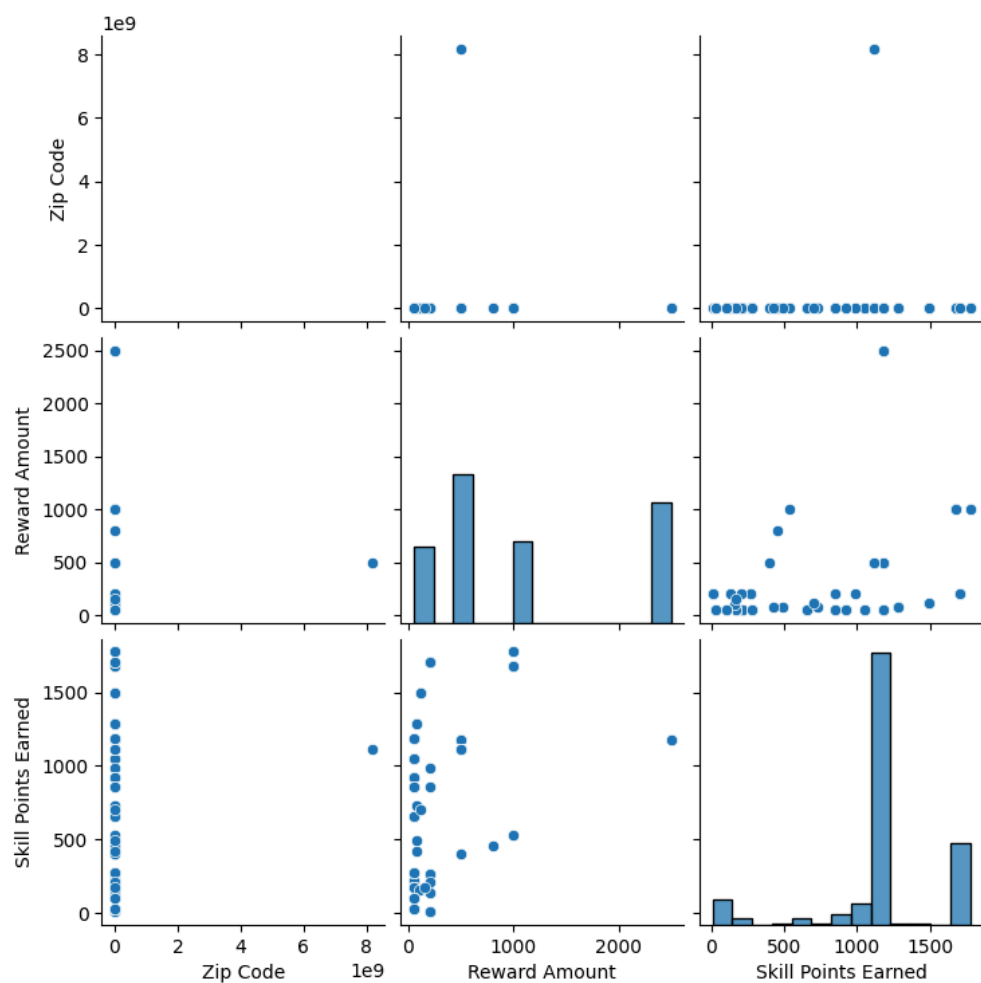
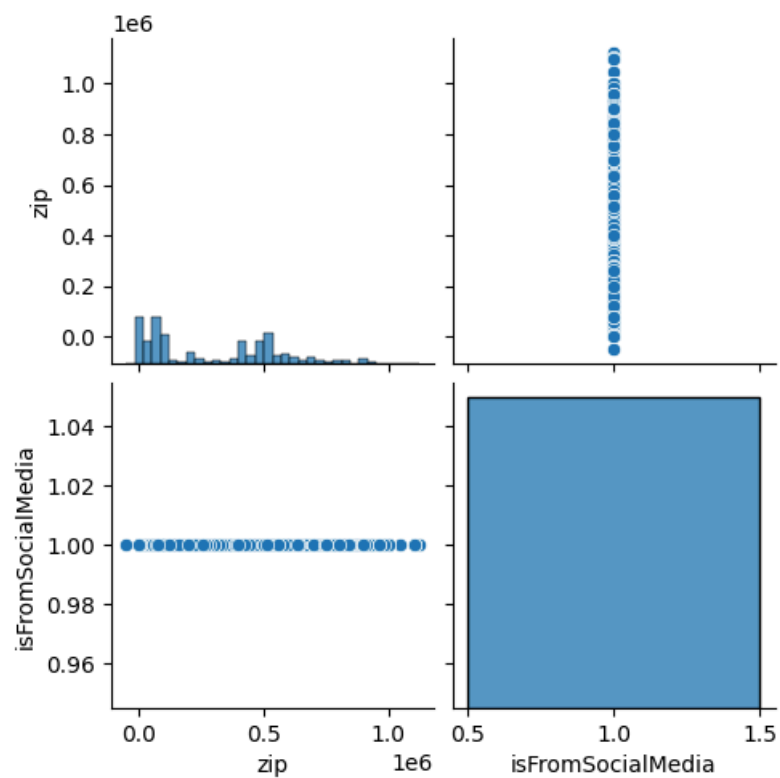
Event

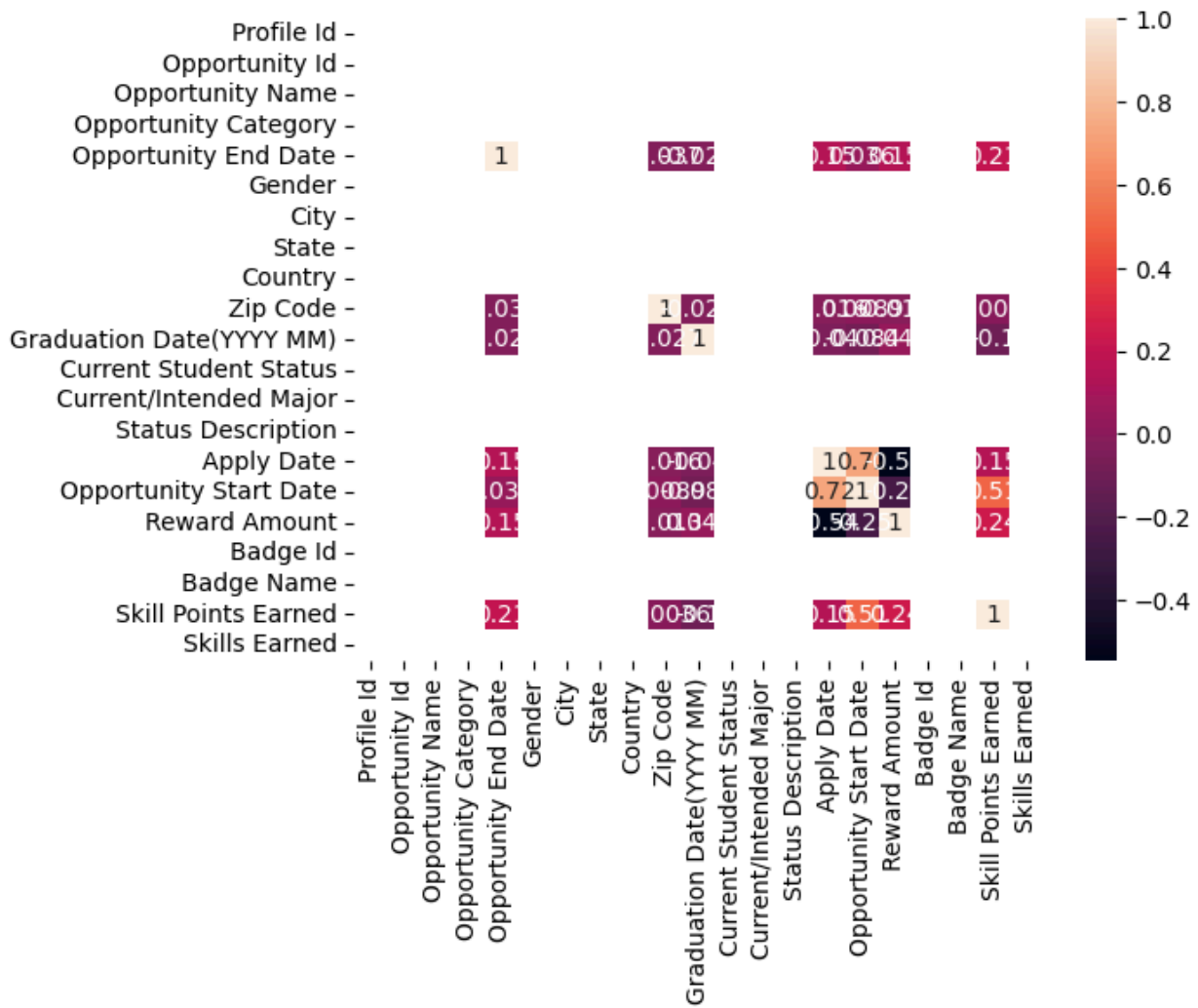
Course

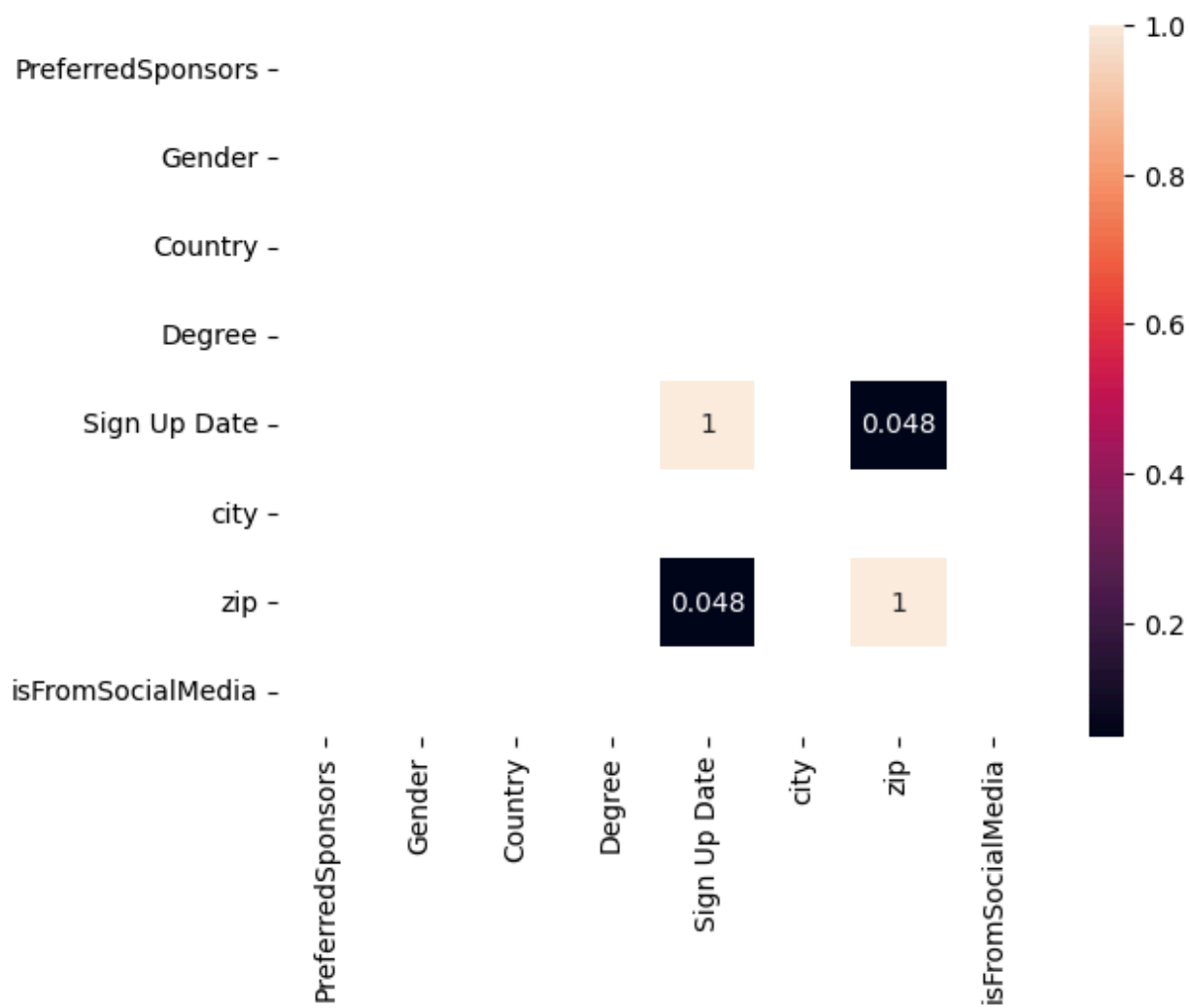
CORRELATION











CHALLENGES FACED

During the exploration process, the following challenges and observations were encountered:

- There is less amount of numeric data
- Most of the attributes are of type object
- The count of the Male Applicants are more than female
- The Opportunity Category has the maximum Internship as the category
- There was the much need of validate the categorical and numeric data
- Too many missing values present in dataset
- The most of the application are from 2022
- Large amount of categorical data present