

ANALYSIS POKEMON DATA

Data Science Project

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POKEMON.CSV

The image shows a screenshot of a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "POKEMON.CSV". The spreadsheet contains 16 rows of data, each representing a different Pokémon. The columns are labeled A through M. Column A contains the row number (1 to 16). Column B contains the Pokédex number (#). Column C contains the name of the Pokémon. Column D contains the type 1 (Type 1). Column E contains the type 2 (Type 2). Column F contains the total experience (To...). Column G contains the health points (HP). Column H contains the attack (Atta...). Column I contains the defense (Defen...). Column J contains the special attack (Sp. ...). Column K contains the special defense (Sp. ...). Column L contains the speed (Spe...). Column M contains the generation (Generati...). The last column, M, also contains the legend entry (Legend.).

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	#	Name	Type 1	Type 2	Total	HP	Attack	Defense	Sp. Atk	Sp. Def	Speed	Generation
2	1	Bulbasaur	Grass	Poison	318	45	49	49	65	65	45	1
3	2	Ivysaur	Grass	Poison	405	60	62	63	80	80	60	1
4	3	Venusaur	Grass	Poison	525	80	82	83	100	100	80	1
5	3	VenusaurMega Venusaur	Grass	Poison	625	80	100	123	122	120	80	1
6	4	Charmander	Fire		309	39	52	43	60	50	65	1
7	5	Charmeleon	Fire		405	58	64	58	80	65	80	1
8	6	Charizard	Fire	Flying	534	78	84	78	109	85	100	1
9	6	CharizardMega Charizard X	Fire	Dragon	634	78	130	111	130	85	100	1
10	6	CharizardMega Charizard Y	Fire	Flying	634	78	104	78	159	115	100	1
11	7	Squirtle	Water		314	44	48	65	50	64	43	1
12	8	Wartortle	Water		405	59	63	80	65	80	58	1
13	9	Blastoise	Water		530	79	83	100	85	105	78	1
14	9	BlastoiseMega Blastoise	Water		630	79	103	120	135	115	78	1
15	10	Caterpie	Bug		195	45	30	35	20	20	45	1
16	11	Metapod	Bug		205	50	20	55	25	25	30	1

LOAD DATA

```
import pandas as pd  
import seaborn as sns  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
  
poda = pd.read_csv('Pokemon.csv')  
poda
```

- Import 3 Libraries such as `pandas`, `seaborn`, `multi..`
- CSV file named “`Pokemon.csv`“ Readable and It has been saved using `pandas`

#	Name	Type 1	Type 2	Total	HP	Attack	Defense	Sp. Atk	Sp. Def	Speed	Generation	Legendary
0	Bulbasaur	Grass	Poison	318	45	49	49	65	65	45	1	False
1	Ivysaur	Grass	Poison	405	60	62	63	80	80	60	1	False
2	Venusaur	Grass	Poison	525	80	82	83	100	100	80	1	False
3	VenusaurMega Venusaur	Grass	Poison	625	80	100	123	122	120	80	1	False
4	Charmander	Fire	NaN	309	39	52	43	60	50	65	1	False
...
795	Diancie	Rock	Fairy	600	50	100	150	100	150	50	6	True
796	DiancieMega Diancie	Rock	Fairy	700	50	160	110	160	110	110	6	True
797	HoopoHoopa Confined	Psychic	Ghost	600	80	110	60	150	130	70	6	True
798	HoopoHoopa Unbound	Psychic	Dark	680	80	160	60	170	130	80	6	True
799	Volcanion	Fire	Water	600	80	110	120	130	90	70	6	True

800 rows × 13 columns

DISPLAY INFO DATA

- From the information that has been included there are 15 rows and 800 columns, but there are 3 different types As with "type 1", "type 2" and "Legendary" is a string

poda.info()
✓ 0.1s

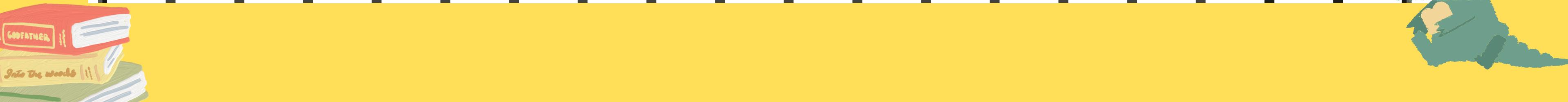
```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 800 entries, 0 to 799
Data columns (total 16 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   #               800 non-null    int64  
 1   Name             800 non-null    object  
 2   Type 1          800 non-null    object  
 3   Type 2          414 non-null    object  
 4   Total            800 non-null    int64  
 5   HP              800 non-null    int64  
 6   Attack           800 non-null    int64  
 7   Defense          800 non-null    int64  
 8   Sp. Atk          800 non-null    int64  
 9   Sp. Def          800 non-null    int64  
 10  Speed            800 non-null    int64  
 11  Generation       800 non-null    int64  
 12  Legendary        800 non-null    object  
 13  Total Defense    800 non-null    int64  
 14  Total Strength   800 non-null    int64  
 15  Total Stats      800 non-null    int64  
dtypes: int64(12), object(4)
memory usage: 100.1+ KB
```

DESCRIBE DATA

```
poda.describe()
```

✓ 0.1s

	#	Total	HP	Attack	Defense	Sp. Atk	Sp. Def	Speed	Generation	Total Defense	
count	800.000000	800.000000	800.000000	800.000000	800.000000	800.000000	800.000000	800.000000	800.000000	800.000000	800.000000
mean	362.813750	435.10250	69.258750	79.001250	73.842500	72.820000	71.902500	68.277500	3.32375	145.745000	4.0
std	208.343798	119.96304	25.534669	32.457366	31.183501	32.722294	27.828916	29.060474	1.66129	51.315827	1.0
min	1.000000	180.00000	1.000000	5.000000	5.000000	10.000000	20.000000	5.000000	1.00000	35.000000	1.0
25%	184.750000	330.00000	50.000000	55.000000	50.000000	49.750000	50.000000	45.000000	2.00000	109.750000	3.0
50%	364.500000	450.00000	65.000000	75.000000	70.000000	65.000000	70.000000	65.000000	3.00000	140.000000	4.0
75%	539.250000	515.00000	80.000000	100.000000	90.000000	95.000000	90.000000	90.000000	5.00000	180.000000	5.0
max	721.000000	780.000000	255.000000	190.000000	230.000000	194.000000	230.000000	180.000000	6.00000	460.000000	7.0



WHAT ARE THE NAMES OF POKEMON IN THE 5TH GENERATION

There are around 165 pokemon in the 5th generation

```
Pokémon in Generation 5:  
553          Victini  
554          Snivy  
555          Servine  
556          Serperior  
557          Tepig  
...  
713  KeldeoOrdinary Forme  
714  KeldeoResolute Forme  
715  MeloettaAria Forme  
716  MeloettaPirouette Forme  
717          Genesect  
Name: Name, Length: 165, dtype: object
```

```
# Filter Pokémon in Generation 5  
gen5_pokemon = poda[poda['Generation'] == 5]  
  
# Get the names of Pokémon in Generation 5  
gen5_pokemon_names = gen5_pokemon['Name']  
  
# Print the names of Pokémon in Generation 5  
print("Pokémon in Generation 5:")  
print(gen5_pokemon_names)
```



WHAT ARE THE STRONGEST AND WEAKEST POKEMON

```
# Define a function to calculate the total stats of a Pokémon
def calculate_total_stats(row):
    return row['HP'] + row['Attack'] + row['Defense'] + row['Sp. Atk'] + row['Sp. Def'] + row['Speed']

# Calculate the total stats for each Pokémon
poda['Total Stats'] = poda.apply(calculate_total_stats, axis=1)

# Find the weakest Pokémon ( lowest total stats )
weakest_pokemon = poda.loc[poda['Total Stats'].idxmin()]
print("Weakest Pokémon:")
print(weakest_pokemon[['Name', 'Type 1', 'Type 2', 'Total Stats']])

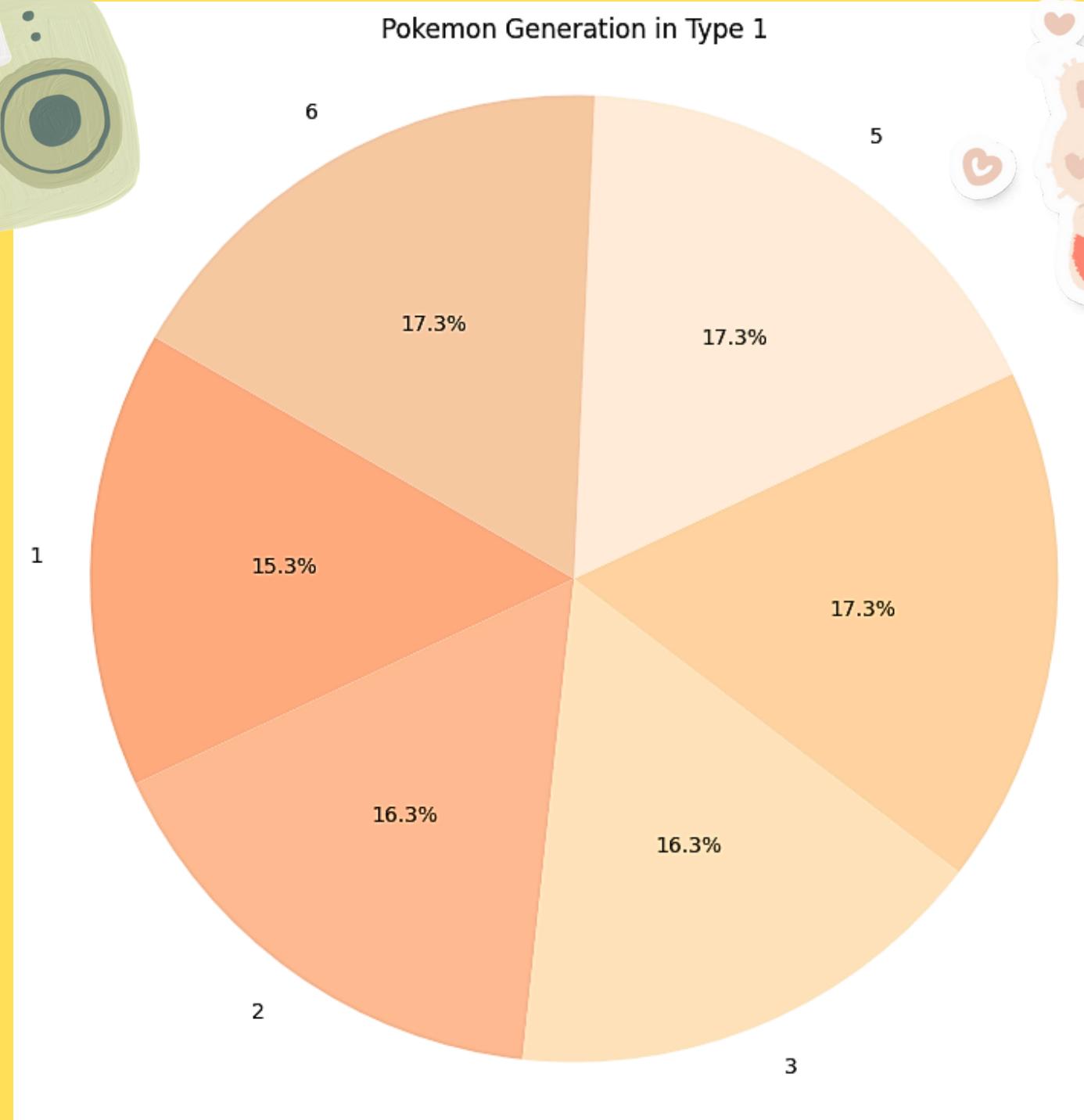
# Find the strongest Pokémon ( highest total stats )
strongest_pokemon = poda.loc[poda['Total Stats'].idxmax()]
print("\nStrongest Pokémon:")
print(strongest_pokemon[['Name', 'Type 1', 'Type 2', 'Total Stats']])
✓ 0.0s
```

The weakest Pokemon is occupied by sunkern with 180 while the strongest is occupied by skill 780



Weakest Pokémon:	
Name	Sunkern
Type 1	Grass
Type 2	NaN
Total Stats	180
Name: 206, dtype: object	
Strongest Pokémon:	
Name	MewtwoMega Mewtwo X
Type 1	Psychic
Type 2	Fighting
Total Stats	780
Name: 163, dtype: object	





HOW MANY HOW MANY OF ALL GENERATIONS OF POKEMON ARE TYPE 1?

```
#filter data only for type 1 & defining colors
total_per_generation = poda.groupby(['Generation','Type 1'])['#'].count()
generation_counts = total_per_generation.groupby('Generation').count()

pastel = ['#EFB495', '#FFBE98', '#FFE7C1', '#FFD8A9', '#FDEEDC', '#ECCDB4']

#Making Pie Chart
plt.figure(figsize=(9,9))
plt.pie(generation_counts,labels = generation_counts.index, autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=150, colors=pastel)

#add title
plt.title('Pokemon Generation in Type 1')
plt.axis('equal')

plt.show()
```

Of the six generations, only the first generation has a population about 15.3% less than the others

10 POKEMON THAT HAVE SPEED IN ATTACK

```
# Calculate the total attack speed by adding ATK and SP.ATK
poda['Total Attack Speed'] = poda['Attack'] + poda['Sp. Atk']

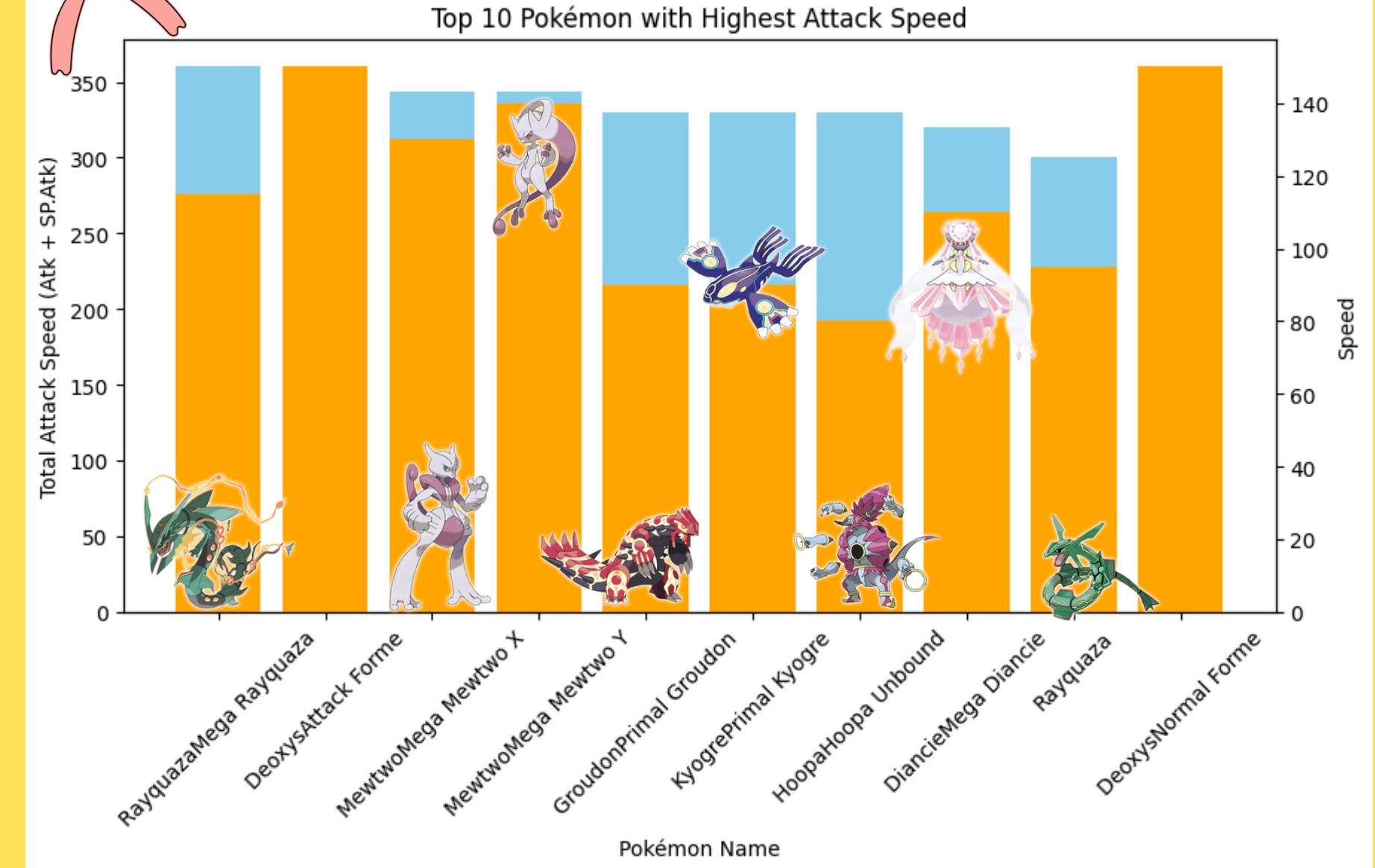
# Sort the data by Total Attack Speed in descending order
poda_sorted = poda.sort_values(by='Total Attack Speed', ascending=False)

# Select the top 10 Pokémon with the highest attack speed
top_10_pokemon = poda_sorted.head(10)

# Create a bar chart to visualize the results
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
plt.bar(top_10_pokemon['Name'], top_10_pokemon['Total Attack Speed'], color='skyblue')
plt.xlabel('Pokémon Name')
plt.ylabel('Total Attack Speed (Atk + SP.Atk)')
plt.title('Top 10 Pokémon with Highest Attack Speed')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)

# Add a secondary axis for Speed
plt.twinx()
plt.bar(top_10_pokemon['Name'], top_10_pokemon['Speed'], color='orange')
plt.ylabel('Speed')

plt.show()
```



It can be seen that there are 2 Pokemon that have quite a lot of strength in attacking enemies Namely occupied by MewtwoMega Mewtwo X and Y, while the others have some speed that can help them to dodge.



CATEGORY LEGENDARY OR NON-LEGENDARY CATEGORIES THAT HAVE STRENGTH IN DEFENDING AGAINST ENEMY ATTACKS

```
# Calculate the total defense by adding Defense and Special Defense
poda['Total Defense'] = poda['Defense'] + poda['Sp. Def']

# Create a new column to categorize Pokémon as Legendary or Non-Legendary
poda['Legendary'] = poda['Legendary'].apply(lambda x: 'Legendary' if x == True else 'Non-Legendary')

# Create a scatter plot for Legendary Pokémon
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
plt.scatter(poda[poda['Legendary'] == 'Legendary']['Defense'], poda[poda['Legendary'] == 'Legendary']['Sp. Def'], label='Legendary')
plt.xlabel('Defense')
plt.ylabel('Special Defense')
plt.title('Strongest Legendary Pokémon Defenses')
plt.legend()

# Create a scatter plot for Non-Legendary Pokémon
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
plt.scatter(poda[poda['Legendary'] == 'Non-Legendary']['Defense'], poda[poda['Legendary'] == 'Non-Legendary']['Sp. Def'], label='Non-Legendary')
plt.xlabel('Defense')
plt.ylabel('Special Defense')
plt.title('Strongest Non-Legendary Pokémon Defenses')
plt.legend()

plt.show()
```



Can be concluded that the Legendary category cannot provide strong defense compared to non-legends

