

```
import pandas as pd
from scipy.stats import ttest_ind
import scipy.stats as stats
import numpy as np

df=pd.read_csv('Social_Network_Ads.csv')

df
```

	User ID	Gender	Age	EstimatedSalary	Purchased
0	15624510	Male	19	19000	0
1	15810944	Male	35	20000	0
2	15668575	Female	26	43000	0
3	15603246	Female	27	57000	0
4	15804002	Male	19	76000	0
...
395	15691863	Female	46	41000	1
396	15706071	Male	51	23000	1
397	15654296	Female	50	20000	1
398	15755018	Male	36	33000	0
399	15594041	Female	49	36000	1

[400 rows x 5 columns]

```
df.describe()
```

	User ID	Age	EstimatedSalary	Purchased
count	4.000000e+02	400.000000	400.000000	400.000000
mean	1.569154e+07	37.655000	69742.500000	0.357500
std	7.165832e+04	10.482877	34096.960282	0.479864
min	1.556669e+07	18.000000	15000.000000	0.000000
25%	1.562676e+07	29.750000	43000.000000	0.000000
50%	1.569434e+07	37.000000	70000.000000	0.000000
75%	1.575036e+07	46.000000	88000.000000	1.000000
max	1.581524e+07	60.000000	150000.000000	1.000000

Q2

a) POPULATION MEAN OF MALE AND FEMALE AGES

```
m1 = np.array(df[df['Gender']=='Male']['Age'])
m2 =np.array(df[df['Gender']=='Female']['Age'])
print(f"MEAN OF MALE IS {np.mean(m1)}")
MEAN OF MALE IS 36.86734693877551
print(f"MEAN OF FEMALE IS {np.mean(m2)}")
```

MEAN OF FEMALE IS 38.411764705882355

b) POPULATION OF VARIANCE OF AGES OF MALE AND FEMALE

```
var_male=np.array(df[df['Gender']=='Male']['Age'])  
print(f"VARIANCE OF MALE IS {np.var(var_male)}")
```

VARIANCE OF MALE IS 100.35995418575592

```
var_female=np.array(df[df['Gender']=='Female']['Age'])  
print(f"VARIANCE OF FEMALE IS {np.var(var_female)}")
```

VARIANCE OF FEMALE IS 117.34025374855825

Q3

Proportion of males whose ads were purchased and not purchased.

```
P1_Male=len(df[df['Gender']=='Male'][df['Purchased']==1])/len(df[df['Gender']=='Male'])
```

```
/var/folders/kf/vbsk0d312vv9vb_sf9v4ghz00000gn/T/  
ipykernel_24576/574178490.py:1: UserWarning: Boolean Series key will  
be reindexed to match DataFrame index.
```

```
P1_Male=len(df[df['Gender']=='Male'][df['Purchased']==1])/len(df[df['Gender']=='Male'])
```

Male Purchased Ads

```
P1_Male
```

0.336734693877551

Male Not Purchased Ads

```
Q1_Male={1-P1_Male}
```

```
Q1_Male
```

{0.6632653061224489}

Q4

Proportion of females whose ads were purchased and not purchased

```
P1_Female=len(df[df['Gender']=='Female'][df['Purchased']==1])/len(df[df['Gender']=='Female'])
```

```
/var/folders/kf/vbsk0d3l2vv9vb_sf9v4ghz00000gn/T/ipykernel_24576/3831493596.py:1: UserWarning: Boolean Series key will be reindexed to match DataFrame index.
```

```
P1_Female=len(df[df['Gender']=='Female'][df['Purchased']==1])/len(df[df['Gender']=='Female'])
```

Female Purchased Ads

```
P1_Female
```

```
0.37745098039215685
```

Female Not Purchased Ads

```
Q1_Female={1-P1_Female}
```

```
Q1_Female
```

```
{0.6225490196078431}
```

Q5

Take a random sample

```
Success=np.array([196,204])
```

```
Total_Sample_Size=np.array([400,400])
```

```
from statsmodels.stats.proportion import proportions_ztest
```

```
z_stat, p_value =
```

```
proportions_ztest(Success,Total_Sample_Size,alternative='two-sided')
```

```
z_stat,p_value
```

```
if p_value>0.05:
```

```
    print(f'p_value is {p_value}')
```

```
p_value is 0.5716076449533312
```

As we can see that the p_value is greater than 0.05 so we will take the size of the random sample as equal.

```
Male = df[df['Gender']=='Male']
```

```
Male_Random_Sample = Male.sample(n=40,random_state=1)
```

```
len(Male_Random_Sample)
```

```
40
```

```
Female = df[df['Gender']=='Female']
```

```
Female_Random_Sample = Female.sample(n=40,random_state=1)
```

```
len(Female_Random_Sample)
```

```
40
```

Q6

HYPOTHESIS TESTING

a) Proportion of Male ads Purchased = Proportion of Female ads Purchased

Ho: Proportion of Male and Female are equal $p_1=p_2$

HA: Proportion of Male and Female are not equal $p_1 \neq p_2$

```
m_purchased = Male_Random_Sample[Male_Random_Sample['Purchased']==1]
len(m_purchased)
```

```
14
```

```
f_purchased =
Female_Random_Sample[Female_Random_Sample['Purchased']==1]
```

```
len(f_purchased)
```

```
16
```

```
Success = np.array([14,16])
Sample_Size = np.array([40,40])
```

```
z_stat, p_value =
proportions_ztest(Success,Sample_Size,alternative='two-sided')
```

```
z_stat,p_value
if p_value>0.05:
    print(f'{p_value} Accept Null Hypothesis')
else:
    print('Reject Null Hypothesis')
```

```
0.6441672226837099 Accept Null Hypothesis
```

b) Proportion of Male ads not Purchased = Proportion of Female ads not Purchased

HO = $P_1=P_2$

HA = $P_1 \neq P_2$

```
m_unpurchased=Male_Random_Sample[Male_Random_Sample['Purchased']==0]
```

```

f_unpurchased=Female_Random_Sample[Female_Random_Sample['Purchased']==
0]

len(m_unpurchased)

26

len(f_unpurchased)

24

unsucess=np.array([26,24])
Sample_Size=np.array([40,40])

z_stat, p_value =
proportions_ztest(unsucess,Sample_Size,alternative='two-sided')

z_stat,p_value
if p_value>0.05:
    print(f'{z_stat,p_value} Accept Null Hypothesis')
else:
    print('Reject Null Hypothesis')

(0.46188021535170104, 0.6441672226837099) Accept Null Hypothesis

```

c) Equal Variances of Ages of Male and Female

H0: $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2$

HA: $\sigma_1 \neq \sigma_2$

```

x1 = Male_Random_Sample['Age']
x2 = Female_Random_Sample['Age']

```

```

X1=np.array(x1)
X2=np.array(x2)

```

```

def f_test(x, y):
    X1=np.array(x1)
    X2=np.array(x2)
    f = np.var(X1, ddof=1)/np.var(X2, ddof=1)
    dfn = X1.size-1
    dfd = X2.size-1
    p = 1-stats.f.cdf(f, dfn, dfd)
    if p>0.05:
        print(f'The value of p is {p}, So we will accept the Null
Hypothesis')
    else:
        print(f'The value of p is {p}, So we will reject the Null
Hypothesis')

```

`f_test(X1,X2)`

The value of p is 0.5208720264310946, So we will accept the Null Hypothesis

d) Based on the results of 'c', the equality of means of ages of males and females.

According to the result of c, we denote that the variance of both random samples are same so the mean of ages of males and females will also be same.

Q7

Confidence Intervals

The confidence interval was taken 95%

- a: Both male and female will equally purchase ads.
- b: Proportion of male and female are equal in terms of not purchasing ads
- c: Variances of male and female ages are equal
- d: Means of male and female ages are equal

Q8

SUMMARY

While observing the above analysis, we have got to know that male and female have same buying patterns. The rate of ads purchased and not purchased are almost same for both the genders. We will accept the Null Hypothesis H_0 and reject the Alternate Hypothesis H_A .

Q9

Title: Marketing Analysis on Social Network