

UseCase1

November 22, 2024

1 Assignment 1

2 Use Case 1

An inmate refers to a person who is confined to an institution, such as a prison, jail, or correctional facility. In the context of our dataset, it specifically means individuals who are in custody within the prison system. These are people who are serving sentences, awaiting trial, or detained for other legal reasons.

In this case study, the focus is on inmates who benefitted from various educational programs while in prison, such as:

Elementary Education: Basic literacy and numeracy skills. Adult Education: Education for adults, often focused on literacy or general knowledge. Higher Education: Advanced education, such as college or university courses. Computer Courses: Training in computer-related skills. By analyzing this data, we can understand the reach and effectiveness of educational initiatives for individuals in correctional facilities.

```
[21]: import pandas as pd

# 1
# a. Load the dataset prisoners.csv using pandas and display the first and last
#      ↪ five rows.
# Load the dataset
data = pd.read_csv('prisoners.csv')

print("Info of the dataset:")
print(data.info())
print("-"*50)

print("Shape of the dataset:")
print(data.shape)
print("-"*50)

# Display the first five rows
print("First five rows of the dataset:")
print(data.head())
print("-"*50)
```

```
# Display the last five rows
print("\nLast five rows of the dataset:")
print(data.tail())
```

Info of the dataset:

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

RangeIndex: 35 entries, 0 to 34

Data columns (total 6 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	STATE/UT	35 non-null	object
1	YEAR	35 non-null	int64
2	No. of Inmates benefitted by Elementary Education	35 non-null	int64
3	No. of Inmates benefitted by Adult Education	35 non-null	int64
4	No. of Inmates benefitted by Higher Education	35 non-null	int64
5	No. of Inmates benefitted by Computer Course	35 non-null	int64

dtypes: int64(5), object(1)

memory usage: 1.8+ KB

None

Shape of the dataset:

(35, 6)

First five rows of the dataset:

	STATE/UT	YEAR	No. of Inmates benefitted by Elementary Education \
0	Andhra Pradesh	2013	9480
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2013	0
2	Assam	2013	676
3	Bihar	2013	1693
4	Chhatisgarh	2013	1664

	No. of Inmates benefitted by Adult Education \
0	13758
1	0
2	750
3	3013
4	1803

	No. of Inmates benefitted by Higher Education \
0	672
1	0
2	14
3	125
4	192

	No. of Inmates benefitted by Computer Course
0	170
1	0

2	30
3	1417
4	103

Last five rows of the dataset:

	STATE/UT	YEAR	No. of Inmates benefitted by Elementary Education \
30	D & N Haveli	2013	0
31	Daman & Diu	2013	0
32	Delhi	2013	1458
33	Lakshadweep	2013	0
34	Pondicherry	2013	0

	No. of Inmates benefitted by Adult Education \
30	0
31	0
32	1187
33	0
34	0

	No. of Inmates benefitted by Higher Education \
30	0
31	0
32	908
33	0
34	0

	No. of Inmates benefitted by Computer Course
30	0
31	0
32	174
33	0
34	0

[22]: *# b. Describe the dataset and find the number of columns.*

```
# Describe the dataset
print("\nSummary statistics of the dataset:")
print(data.describe())

# Find the number of columns
num_columns = data.shape[1]
print(f"\nThe dataset has {num_columns} columns.")
```

Summary statistics of the dataset:

	YEAR	No. of Inmates benefitted by Elementary Education \
count	35.0	35.000000

mean	2013.0	1057.914286
std	0.0	2078.196777
min	2013.0	0.000000
25%	2013.0	0.000000
50%	2013.0	167.000000
75%	2013.0	1294.500000
max	2013.0	9480.000000

No. of Inmates benefitted by Adult Education \		
count		35.000000
mean		1534.857143
std		3022.110503
min		0.000000
25%		6.500000
50%		237.000000
75%		1733.500000
max		13758.000000

No. of Inmates benefitted by Higher Education \		
count		35.000000
mean		237.457143
std		375.614191
min		0.000000
25%		2.000000
50%		33.000000
75%		234.500000
max		1353.000000

No. of Inmates benefitted by Computer Course		
count		35.000000
mean		210.171429
std		359.117340
min		0.000000
25%		0.000000
50%		38.000000
75%		227.500000
max		1417.000000

The dataset has 6 columns.

```
[23]: # 1
# c. Rows with zero inmates
# We need to identify rows where all the columns containing the number of
# inmates (Elementary, Adult, Higher Education, and Computer Course) are zero.

# Find rows where all inmate counts are zero
zero_inmates = data.loc[
```

```

    (data['No. of Inmates benefitted by Elementary Education'] == 0) &
    (data['No. of Inmates benefitted by Adult Education'] == 0) &
    (data['No. of Inmates benefitted by Higher Education'] == 0) &
    (data['No. of Inmates benefitted by Computer Course'] == 0)
]

print("\nRows with zero inmates:")
print(zero_inmates)

```

Rows with zero inmates:

	STATE/UT	YEAR	\
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2013	
15	Manipur	2013	
18	Nagaland	2013	
22	Sikkim	2013	
30	D & N Haveli	2013	
31	Daman & Diu	2013	
33	Lakshadweep	2013	
34	Pondicherry	2013	

	No. of Inmates benefitted by Elementary Education	\
1	0	
15	0	
18	0	
22	0	
30	0	
31	0	
33	0	
34	0	

	No. of Inmates benefitted by Adult Education	\
1	0	
15	0	
18	0	
22	0	
30	0	
31	0	
33	0	
34	0	

	No. of Inmates benefitted by Higher Education	\
1	0	
15	0	
18	0	
22	0	
30	0	
31	0	

33	0
34	0
No. of Inmates benefitted by Computer Course	
1	0
15	0
18	0
22	0
30	0
31	0
33	0
34	0

```
[24]: # 2. Data Manipulation
# a. Create a new column total_benefitted

# Create a new column that sums the inmates benefitted through all modes
data['total_benefitted'] = data[
    [
        'No. of Inmates benefitted by Elementary Education',
        'No. of Inmates benefitted by Adult Education',
        'No. of Inmates benefitted by Higher Education',
        'No. of Inmates benefitted by Computer Course'
    ]
].sum(axis=1)

print("\nDataset after adding 'total_benefitted' column:")
print(data.head())
```

Dataset after adding 'total_benefitted' column:

	STATE/UT	YEAR	No. of Inmates benefitted by Elementary Education \
0	Andhra Pradesh	2013	9480
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2013	0
2	Assam	2013	676
3	Bihar	2013	1693
4	Chhatisgarh	2013	1664

	No. of Inmates benefitted by Adult Education \
0	13758
1	0
2	750
3	3013
4	1803

	No. of Inmates benefitted by Higher Education \
0	672
1	0

2	14
3	125
4	192

	No. of Inmates benefitted by Computer Course	total_benefitted
0	170	24080
1	0	0
2	30	1470
3	1417	6248
4	103	3762

```
[25]: # 2. Data Manipulation
# b. Create a new row "totals"

# Add a new row 'totals' to show the sum across all states for each column
totals = data[
    [
        'No. of Inmates benefitted by Elementary Education',
        'No. of Inmates benefitted by Adult Education',
        'No. of Inmates benefitted by Higher Education',
        'No. of Inmates benefitted by Computer Course',
        'total_benefitted'
    ]
].sum()

totals_row = pd.DataFrame(
    [['Totals', '', totals[0], totals[1], totals[2], totals[3], totals[4]],
    columns=data.columns
)

# Append the totals row to the dataset
data = pd.concat([data, totals_row], ignore_index=True)

print("\nDataset after adding 'totals' row:")
print(data.tail())
```

Dataset after adding 'totals' row:

	STATE/UT	YEAR	No. of Inmates benefitted by Elementary Education \
31	Daman & Diu	2013	0
32	Delhi	2013	1458
33	Lakshadweep	2013	0
34	Pondicherry	2013	0
35	Totals		37027

	No. of Inmates benefitted by Adult Education \
31	0
32	1187

```

33                0
34                0
35            53720

```

```

        No. of Inmates benefitted by Higher Education \
31                0
32            908
33                0
34                0
35            8311

```

```

        No. of Inmates benefitted by Computer Course  total_benefitted
31                0                0
32            174            3727
33                0                0
34                0                0
35            7356            106414

```

C:\Users\akram\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_5552\2887224803.py:15:

FutureWarning: Series.__getitem__ treating keys as positions is deprecated. In a future version, integer keys will always be treated as labels (consistent with DataFrame behavior). To access a value by position, use `ser.iloc[pos]`

```
[[ 'Totals', '', totals[0], totals[1], totals[2], totals[3], totals[4]]],
```

```

[26]: # 3. Plotting
      # a. Bar Plot for States and Total Benefitted

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Exclude the 'Totals' row for this plot
state_data = data[data['STATE/UT'] != 'Totals']

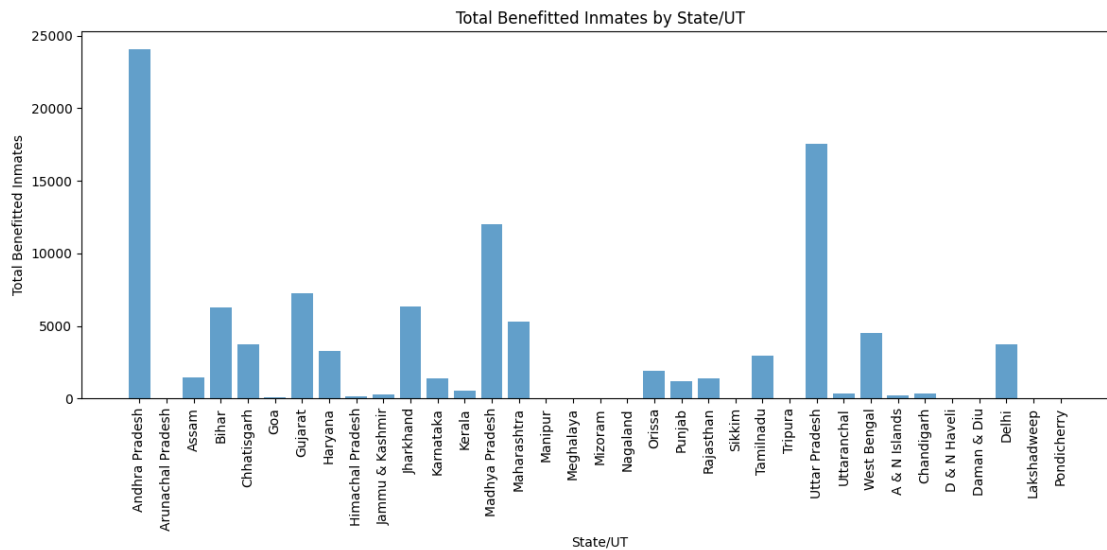
# Create the bar plot
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.bar(state_data['STATE/UT'], state_data['total_benefitted'], alpha=0.7)
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.xlabel('State/UT')
plt.ylabel('Total Benefitted Inmates')
plt.title('Total Benefitted Inmates by State/UT')

# Find the state with maximum beneficiaries
max_state = state_data.loc[state_data['total_benefitted'].idxmax()]
print(f"\nState with maximum beneficiaries: {max_state['STATE/UT']} with
      ↳ {max_state['total_benefitted']} inmates.")

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```


State with maximum beneficiaries: Andhra Pradesh with 24080 inmates.



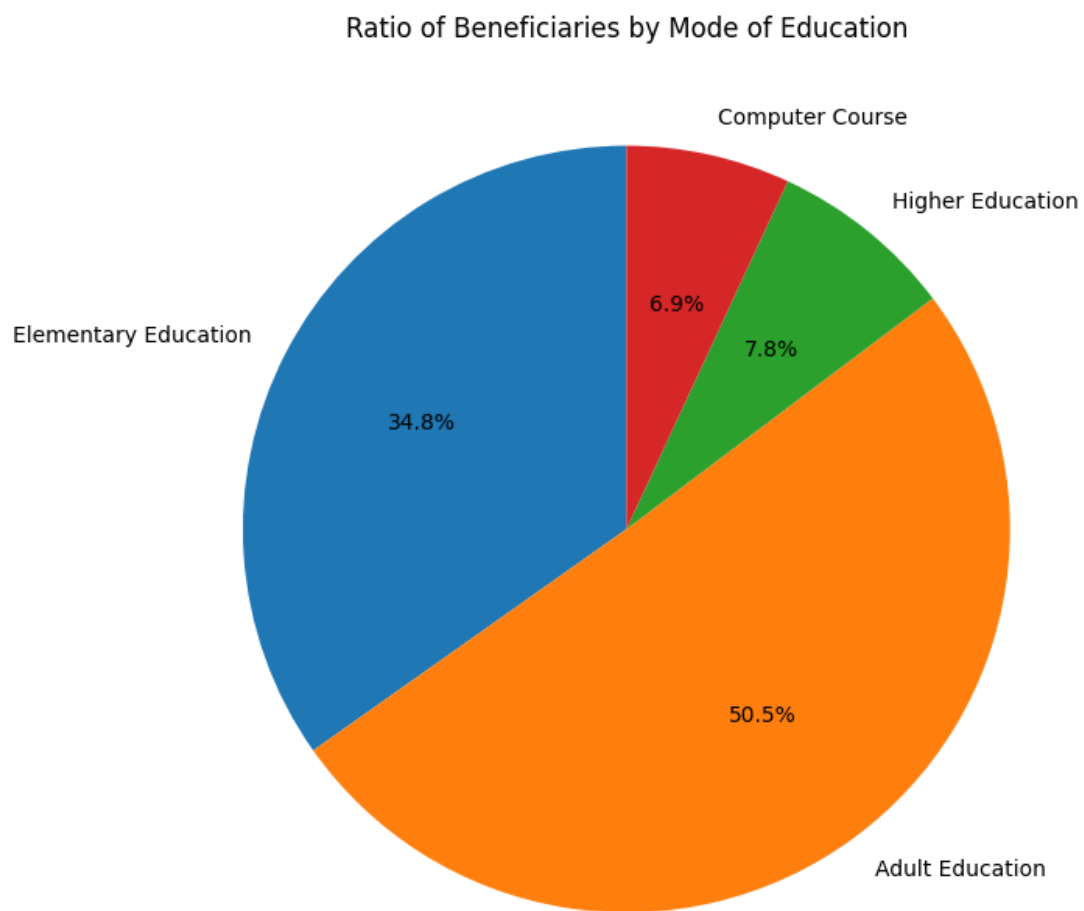
```
[41]: # 3. Plotting
      # b. Pie Chart for Ratio Among Different Modes

      # data.loc[row_filter, column_filter]
      # Get the totals for each mode of benefit
      benefit_totals = data.loc[data['STATE/UT'] == 'Totals', [
          'No. of Inmates benefitted by Elementary Education',
          'No. of Inmates benefitted by Adult Education',
          'No. of Inmates benefitted by Higher Education',
          'No. of Inmates benefitted by Computer Course'
      ]].values.flatten()

      # Labels for the pie chart
      labels = [
          'Elementary Education',
          'Adult Education',
          'Higher Education',
          'Computer Course'
      ]

      # Create the pie chart
      plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
      plt.pie(benefit_totals, labels=labels, autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=90)
```

```
plt.title('Ratio of Beneficiaries by Mode of Education')  
plt.show()
```



```
[ ]:
```