

Projet_1_1

August 4, 2022

1 Études des données provenant de l'enquête du National Instant Criminal Check System (NCIS) du FBI sur l'achat et le contrôle des armes à feu.

2 Introduction:

Le NICS est utilisé pour déterminer si un acheteur potentiel est éligible pour acheter des armes à feu ou explosifs. Les armureries font appel à ce système pour s'assurer que chaque client n'a pas de casier judiciaire ou n'est pas autrement inéligible pour faire un achat.

Les données contiennent le nombre de contrôles d'armes à feu par mois, États et type d'armes. Pour étudier l'ensemble des données provenant de l'enquête menée par le NCIS sur l'achat et le contrôle d'armes à feu nous allons explorer les données du fichier **gun_data.csv**. Notre analyse sera focalisée sur les réponses que l'on apportera aux questions posées dans les lignes qui suivent.

3 Questions:

Pour étudier l'ensemble des données; nous tenterons de poser ces questions suivantes; 1. Quelles sont les types d'armes les plus achetés en moyenne ? 2. Quels États ont connu la plus forte croissance dans les enregistrements d'armes à feu ? 3. Quelle est la tendance générale des armes à feu ?

> Dans les lignes qui suivent nous allons procéder à la préparation des données

4 Préparations des données

Dans cette phase nous allons importer les modules nécessaires pour l'analyse des données, charger les données, inspecter les données et nettoyer les données.

4.0.1 Importations de l'ensemble des paquets et modules requis pour le projet

```
[1]: # import modules
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
%matplotlib inline
```

Dans cette cellule nous avons importer l'ensembles des modules qui nous serons utile pour la réussite de ce projet

4.0.2 Chargement des données

```
[3]: #load dataset
df_gun=pd.read_csv('data/gun_data.csv')
```

4.0.3 Inspections des données

Entête

```
[4]: # entête du dataset
df_gun.head(10)
```

```
[4]:
```

	month	state	permit	permit_recheck	handgun	long_gun	\
0	2017-09	Alabama	16717.0	0.0	5734.0	6320.0	
1	2017-09	Alaska	209.0	2.0	2320.0	2930.0	
2	2017-09	Arizona	5069.0	382.0	11063.0	7946.0	
3	2017-09	Arkansas	2935.0	632.0	4347.0	6063.0	
4	2017-09	California	57839.0	0.0	37165.0	24581.0	
5	2017-09	Colorado	4356.0	0.0	15751.0	13448.0	
6	2017-09	Connecticut	4343.0	673.0	4834.0	1993.0	
7	2017-09	Delaware	275.0	0.0	1414.0	1538.0	
8	2017-09	District of Columbia	1.0	0.0	56.0	4.0	
9	2017-09	Florida	10784.0	0.0	39199.0	17949.0	

	other	multiple	admin	prepawn_handgun	...	returned_other	\
0	221.0	317	0.0	15.0	...	0.0	
1	219.0	160	0.0	5.0	...	0.0	
2	920.0	631	0.0	13.0	...	0.0	
3	165.0	366	51.0	12.0	...	0.0	
4	2984.0	0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	
5	1007.0	1062	0.0	0.0	...	1.0	
6	274.0	0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	
7	66.0	68	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	
8	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	
9	2319.0	1721	1.0	18.0	...	0.0	

	rentals_handgun	rentals_long_gun	private_sale_handgun	\
0	0.0	0.0	9.0	
1	0.0	0.0	17.0	
2	0.0	0.0	38.0	
3	0.0	0.0	13.0	
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	

6	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	0.0	0.0	55.0
8	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	0.0	0.0	11.0

	private_sale_long_gun	private_sale_other	return_to_seller_handgun	\
0	16.0	3.0	0.0	
1	24.0	1.0	0.0	
2	12.0	2.0	0.0	
3	23.0	0.0	0.0	
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
6	0.0	0.0	0.0	
7	34.0	3.0	1.0	
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
9	9.0	0.0	0.0	

	return_to_seller_long_gun	return_to_seller_other	totals
0	0.0	3.0	32019
1	0.0	0.0	6303
2	0.0	0.0	28394
3	2.0	1.0	17747
4	0.0	0.0	123506
5	0.0	0.0	35873
6	0.0	0.0	12117
7	2.0	0.0	3502
8	0.0	0.0	61
9	1.0	0.0	77390

[10 rows x 27 columns]

Ici vous voyez le resumer des 10 premières lignes du fichiers **gun_data.csv**

Tailles

```
[5]: ## La tailles, le nombres de lignes et de colonnes
print('Nombre de ligne et de colonne {}'.format(df_gun.shape))
print("Taille du fichier {}".format(df_gun.size))
```

Nombre de ligne et de colonne (12485, 27)

Taille du fichier 337095

Le dataset comptes en totale 12484 lignes, 27 colonnes et une taille de 337095

Les colonnes

```
[8]: #les colonnes du dataset
df_gun.columns
```

```
[8]: Index(['month', 'state', 'permit', 'permit_recheck', 'handgun', 'long_gun',
          'other', 'multiple', 'admin', 'prepawn_handgun', 'prepawn_long_gun',
          'prepawn_other', 'redemption_handgun', 'redemption_long_gun',
          'redemption_other', 'returned_handgun', 'returned_long_gun',
          'returned_other', 'rentals_handgun', 'rentals_long_gun',
          'private_sale_handgun', 'private_sale_long_gun', 'private_sale_other',
          'return_to_seller_handgun', 'return_to_seller_long_gun',
          'return_to_seller_other', 'totals'],
         dtype='object')
```

Ici on a l'ensembles des colonnes du dataset

Typages des données

```
[9]: #les differentes types des colonnes
df_gun.dtypes
```

```
[9]: month                object
state                object
permit              float64
permit_recheck      float64
handgun             float64
long_gun            float64
other               float64
multiple            int64
admin               float64
prepawn_handgun     float64
prepawn_long_gun    float64
prepawn_other       float64
redemption_handgun  float64
redemption_long_gun float64
redemption_other    float64
returned_handgun    float64
returned_long_gun   float64
returned_other      float64
rentals_handgun     float64
rentals_long_gun    float64
private_sale_handgun float64
private_sale_long_gun float64
private_sale_other  float64
return_to_seller_handgun float64
return_to_seller_long_gun float64
return_to_seller_other float64
totals              int64
dtype: object
```

Vous voyez les différentes types de l'ensembles des variables du dataset; On a des entiers (**int64**), des flottants (**float64**) et des chaînes de caractères (**object**)

Détails sur les données

```
[10]: # les details avec la fonction info() de Pandas
df_gun.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 12485 entries, 0 to 12484
Data columns (total 27 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   month                                12485 non-null  object
1   state                                12485 non-null  object
2   permit                               12461 non-null  float64
3   permit_recheck                       1100 non-null   float64
4   handgun                              12465 non-null  float64
5   long_gun                             12466 non-null  float64
6   other                                5500 non-null   float64
7   multiple                             12485 non-null  int64
8   admin                                12462 non-null  float64
9   prepawn_handgun                      10542 non-null  float64
10  prepawn_long_gun                     10540 non-null  float64
11  prepawn_other                         5115 non-null   float64
12  redemption_handgun                   10545 non-null  float64
13  redemption_long_gun                  10544 non-null  float64
14  redemption_other                     5115 non-null   float64
15  returned_handgun                     2200 non-null   float64
16  returned_long_gun                    2145 non-null   float64
17  returned_other                       1815 non-null   float64
18  rentals_handgun                      990 non-null    float64
19  rentals_long_gun                     825 non-null    float64
20  private_sale_handgun                  2750 non-null   float64
21  private_sale_long_gun                 2750 non-null   float64
22  private_sale_other                    2750 non-null   float64
23  return_to_seller_handgun              2475 non-null   float64
24  return_to_seller_long_gun             2750 non-null   float64
25  return_to_seller_other                2255 non-null   float64
26  totals                                12485 non-null  int64
dtypes: float64(23), int64(2), object(2)
memory usage: 2.6+ MB
```

Cette cellule vous montre en détails les différentes colonnes du dataset, le nombre de valeurs non-null et le type de chaque colonne. Par exemple ici la colonne **prepawn_handgun** est de type float et à **10542** valeurs non-null

Description ou statistique sur les données

```
[11]: #statistique descriptives
df_gun.describe()
```

```

[11]:
      permit  permit_recheck      handgun      long_gun  \
count  12461.000000      1100.000000  12465.000000  12466.000000
mean    6413.629404      1165.956364   5940.881107   7810.847585
std     23752.338269      9224.200609   8618.584060   9309.846140
min        0.000000        0.000000        0.000000        0.000000
25%        0.000000        0.000000        865.000000   2078.250000
50%        518.000000        0.000000   3059.000000   5122.000000
75%       4272.000000        0.000000   7280.000000  10380.750000
max     522188.000000  116681.000000  107224.000000  108058.000000

      other      multiple      admin  prepawn_handgun  \
count  5500.000000  12485.000000  12462.000000   10542.000000
mean    360.471636   268.603364    58.898090     4.828021
std    1349.478273   783.185073   604.814818    10.907756
min        0.000000        0.000000        0.000000        0.000000
25%       17.000000    15.000000        0.000000        0.000000
50%      121.000000   125.000000        0.000000        0.000000
75%      354.000000   301.000000        0.000000        5.000000
max    77929.000000  38907.000000  28083.000000    164.000000

      prepawn_long_gun  prepawn_other  ...  returned_other  rentals_handgun  \
count      10540.000000    5115.000000  ...    1815.000000     990.000000
mean         7.834156     0.165591  ...     1.027548     0.076768
std        16.468028     1.057105  ...     4.386296     0.634503
min          0.000000        0.000000  ...        0.000000        0.000000
25%          0.000000        0.000000  ...        0.000000        0.000000
50%          1.000000        0.000000  ...        0.000000        0.000000
75%          8.000000        0.000000  ...        0.000000        0.000000
max         269.000000     49.000000  ...     64.000000    12.000000

      rentals_long_gun  private_sale_handgun  private_sale_long_gun  \
count          825.000000      2750.000000      2750.000000
mean           0.087273       14.936000       11.602909
std            0.671649       71.216021       54.253090
min            0.000000        0.000000        0.000000
25%            0.000000        0.000000        0.000000
50%            0.000000        0.000000        0.000000
75%            0.000000        2.000000        4.000000
max           12.000000      1017.000000      777.000000

      private_sale_other  return_to_seller_handgun  \
count      2750.000000      2475.000000
mean         1.030182         0.402020
std          4.467843         1.446568
min           0.000000         0.000000
25%           0.000000         0.000000
50%           0.000000         0.000000

```

75%	0.000000	0.000000
max	71.000000	28.000000

	return_to_seller_long_gun	return_to_seller_other	totals
count	2750.000000	2255.000000	12485.000000
mean	0.441818	0.105987	21595.725911
std	1.528223	0.427363	32591.418387
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	0.000000	4638.000000
50%	0.000000	0.000000	12399.000000
75%	0.000000	0.000000	25453.000000
max	17.000000	4.000000	541978.000000

[8 rows x 25 columns]

On a les statistique descriptive comme le moyenne, la mediane, l'ecartype etc, des colonnes de types numeriques

4.0.4 Nettoyages des données

Check des valeurs manquantes

```
[13]: #check des valeurs manquantes
print(df_gun.isna().sum())
```

month	0
state	0
permit	24
permit_recheck	11385
handgun	20
long_gun	19
other	6985
multiple	0
admin	23
prepawn_handgun	1943
prepawn_long_gun	1945
prepawn_other	7370
redemption_handgun	1940
redemption_long_gun	1941
redemption_other	7370
returned_handgun	10285
returned_long_gun	10340
returned_other	10670
rentals_handgun	11495
rentals_long_gun	11660
private_sale_handgun	9735
private_sale_long_gun	9735
private_sale_other	9735
return_to_seller_handgun	10010

```

return_to_seller_long_gun      9735
return_to_seller_other        10230
totals                          0
dtype: int64

```

Oups! On constate que l'on a beaucoup de valeur manquante parexemple la colonne **permit_recheck** a 11385 valeur manquantes. On va proceder par la suppression des valeurs manquantes

```

[15]: # je copy le dataframe df_gun dans df_gun_cp
df_gun_cp=df_gun.copy()
df_gun_cp.head(8)

```

```

[15]:      month      state  permit  permit_recheck  handgun  long_gun  other  \
0  2017-09    Alabama  16717.0             0.0    5734.0    6320.0   221.0
1  2017-09     Alaska    209.0             2.0    2320.0    2930.0   219.0
2  2017-09    Arizona   5069.0            382.0   11063.0    7946.0   920.0
3  2017-09    Arkansas   2935.0            632.0    4347.0    6063.0   165.0
4  2017-09   California  57839.0             0.0   37165.0   24581.0  2984.0
5  2017-09    Colorado   4356.0             0.0   15751.0   13448.0  1007.0
6  2017-09  Connecticut   4343.0            673.0    4834.0    1993.0   274.0
7  2017-09    Delaware    275.0             0.0    1414.0    1538.0    66.0

```

```

      multiple  admin  prepawn_handgun  ...  returned_other  rentals_handgun  \
0         317    0.0             15.0  ...             0.0             0.0
1         160    0.0              5.0  ...             0.0             0.0
2         631    0.0             13.0  ...             0.0             0.0
3         366   51.0             12.0  ...             0.0             0.0
4           0    0.0              0.0  ...             0.0             0.0
5        1062    0.0              0.0  ...             1.0             0.0
6           0    0.0              0.0  ...             0.0             0.0
7          68    0.0              0.0  ...             0.0             0.0

```

```

      rentals_long_gun  private_sale_handgun  private_sale_long_gun  \
0                0.0                9.0                16.0
1                0.0               17.0                24.0
2                0.0               38.0                12.0
3                0.0               13.0                23.0
4                0.0                0.0                 0.0
5                0.0                0.0                 0.0
6                0.0                0.0                 0.0
7                0.0               55.0                34.0

```

```

      private_sale_other  return_to_seller_handgun  return_to_seller_long_gun  \
0                 3.0                0.0                0.0
1                 1.0                0.0                0.0
2                 2.0                0.0                0.0
3                 0.0                0.0                2.0

```


4	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	3.0	1.0	2.0

	return_to_seller_other	totals
0	3.0	32019
1	0.0	6303
2	0.0	28394
3	1.0	17747
4	0.0	123506
5	0.0	35873
6	0.0	12117
7	0.0	3502

[8 rows x 27 columns]

Cette copie nous permettra de pouvoir la comparaison des deux dataframes apres le nettoyages des données

Suppression des valeurs manquantes

```
[16]: # suppression des valeurs manquantes
df_gun_cp.dropna(inplace=True)
sum(df_gun_cp.isnull().sum())
```

[16]: 0

Ici on vient de supprimer toutes les valeurs manquantes

Checks des valeurs dupliquées

```
[17]: # Valeur dupliqué
df_gun_cp.duplicated().sum()
```

[17]: 0

Le dataset n'as pas de valeurs dupliquées

Checks des valeurs uniques

```
[18]: # Valeurs unique
df_gun_cp.nunique()
```

```
[18]: month          14
state             55
permit           655
permit_recheck   140
handgun          721
```

long_gun	703
other	503
multiple	427
admin	54
prepawn_handgun	38
prepawn_long_gun	33
prepawn_other	7
redemption_handgun	427
redemption_long_gun	446
redemption_other	40
returned_handgun	172
returned_long_gun	85
returned_other	27
rentals_handgun	8
rentals_long_gun	8
private_sale_handgun	97
private_sale_long_gun	90
private_sale_other	38
return_to_seller_handgun	14
return_to_seller_long_gun	13
return_to_seller_other	5
totals	763

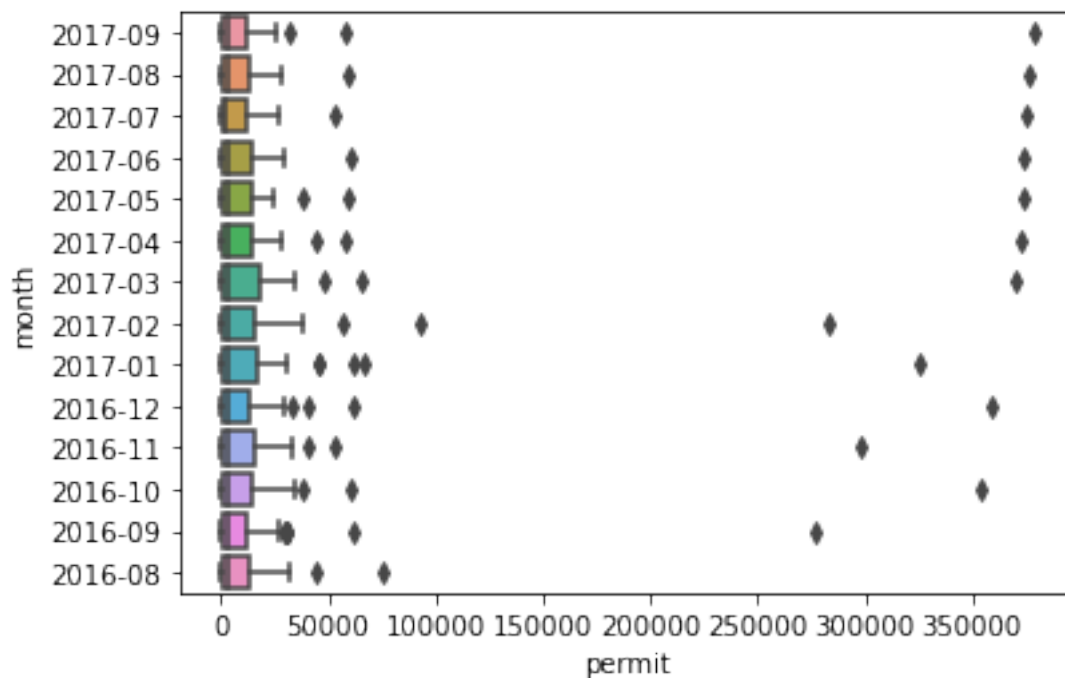
dtype: int64

Checks des valeurs abérrentes:

Ici on va utilisé le **Diagramme en moustache** avec **seaborn.boxplot**. J'ai utilisé le Boxplot pour detecter les valeurs aberrantes dans l'ensemble des données et de pouvoir supprimé les valeurs extrêmes afin de faciliter l'exploration de l'analyse des données. Les graphes suivantes de resumés les variables de manière simple et visuel, d'identifier les valeurs aberrentes et de comprendre la repartition des observations.

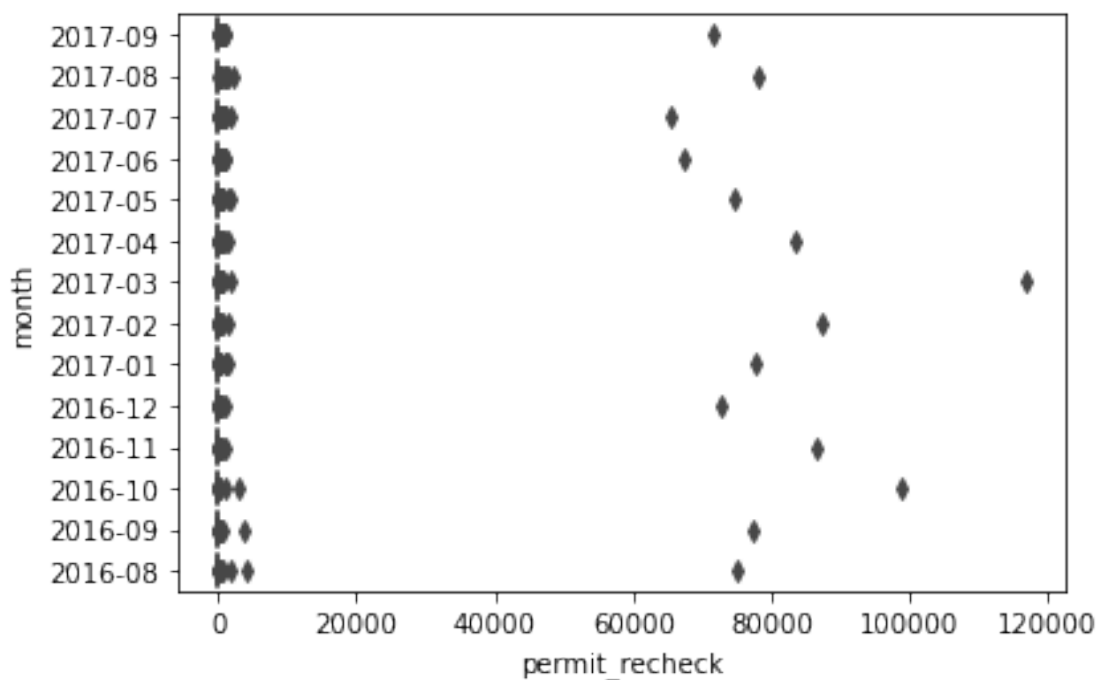
```
[19]: def var_extreme(arg):
      sns.boxplot(x=arg,y='month',data=df_gun_cp)
```

```
[20]: var_extreme('permit')
```



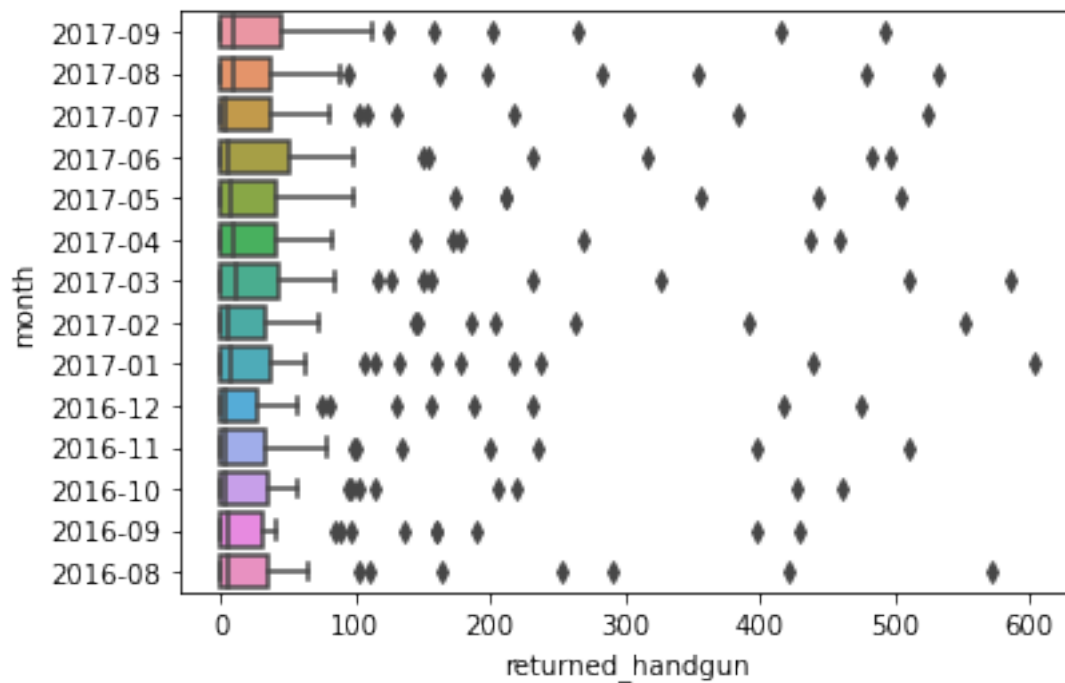
Repartition du **permit** en fonction du mois **month**

```
[21]: var_extreme('permit_recheck')
```

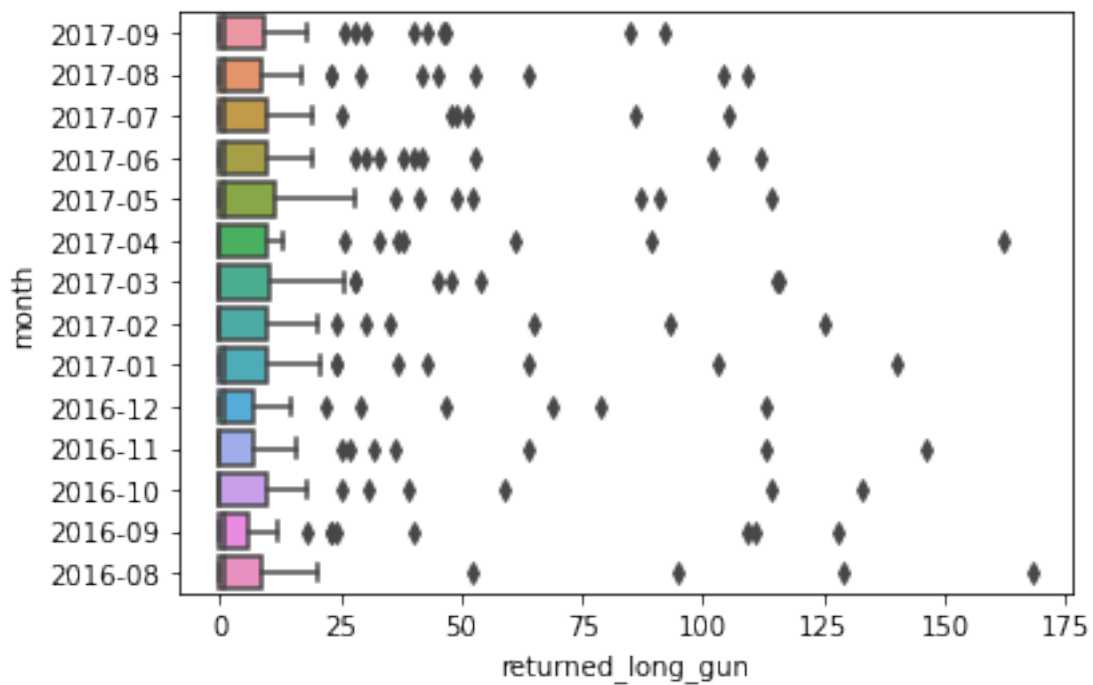


Repartition du **permit_recheck** en fonction de **month**

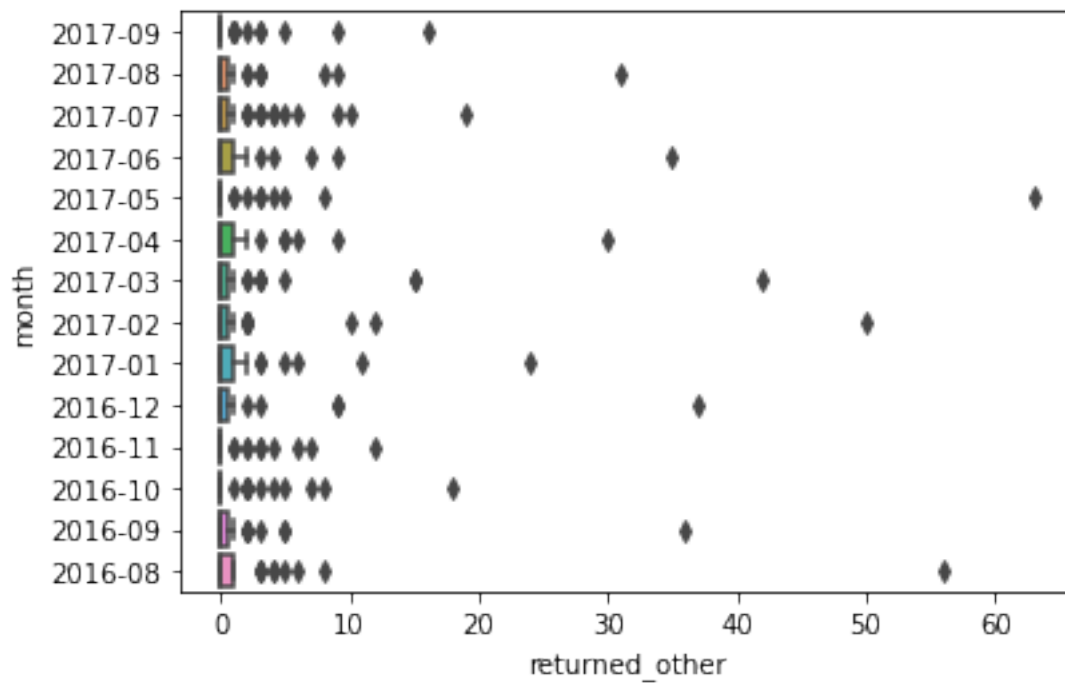
```
[22]: var_extreme('returned_handgun')
```



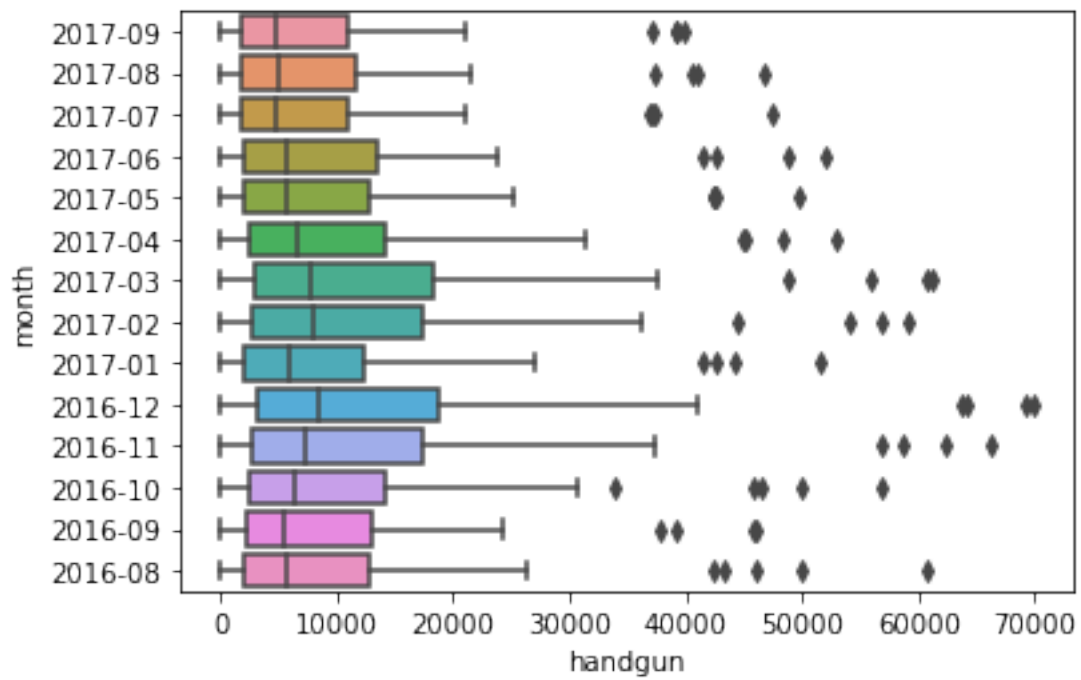
```
[23]: var_extreme('returned_long_gun')
```



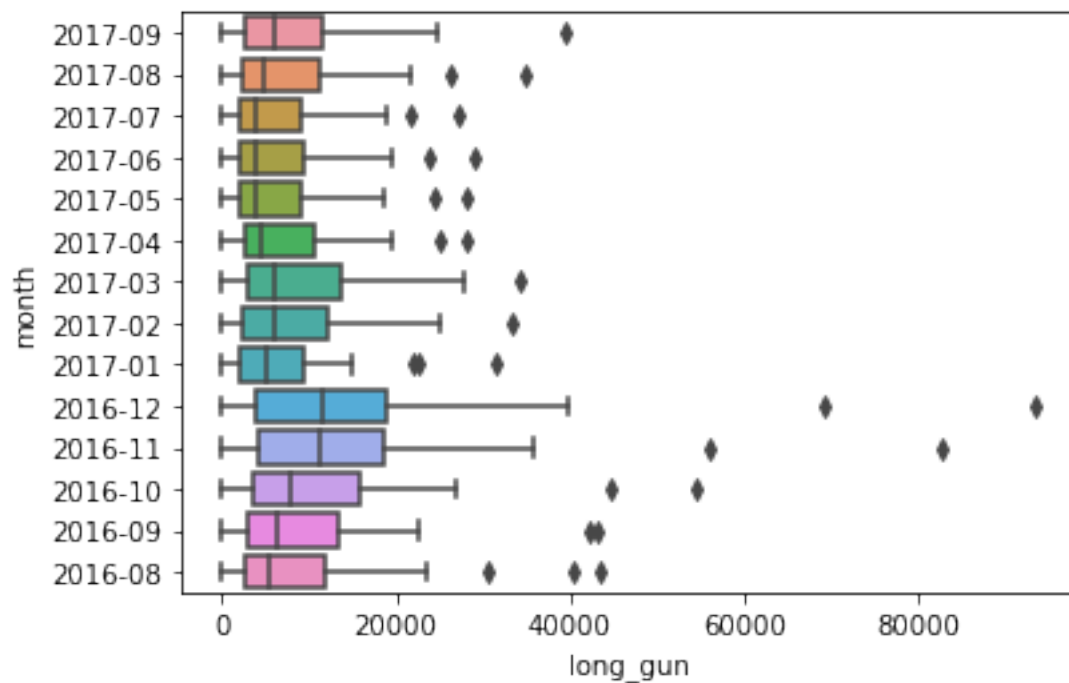
```
[24]: var_extreme('returned_other')
```



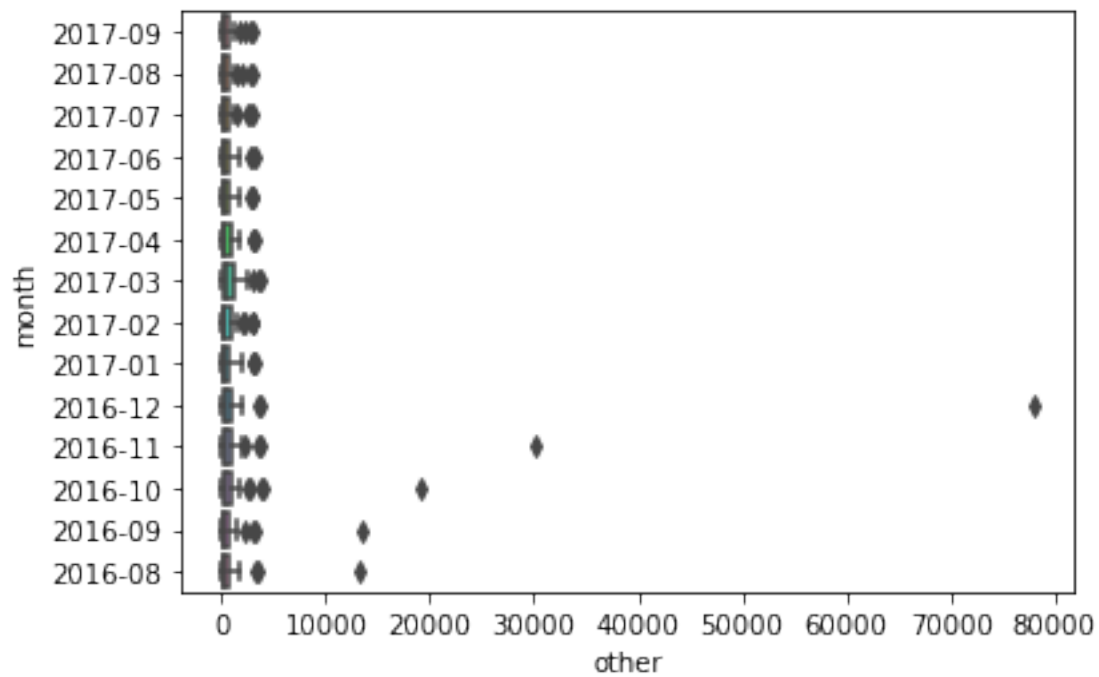
```
[25]: var_extreme('handgun')
```



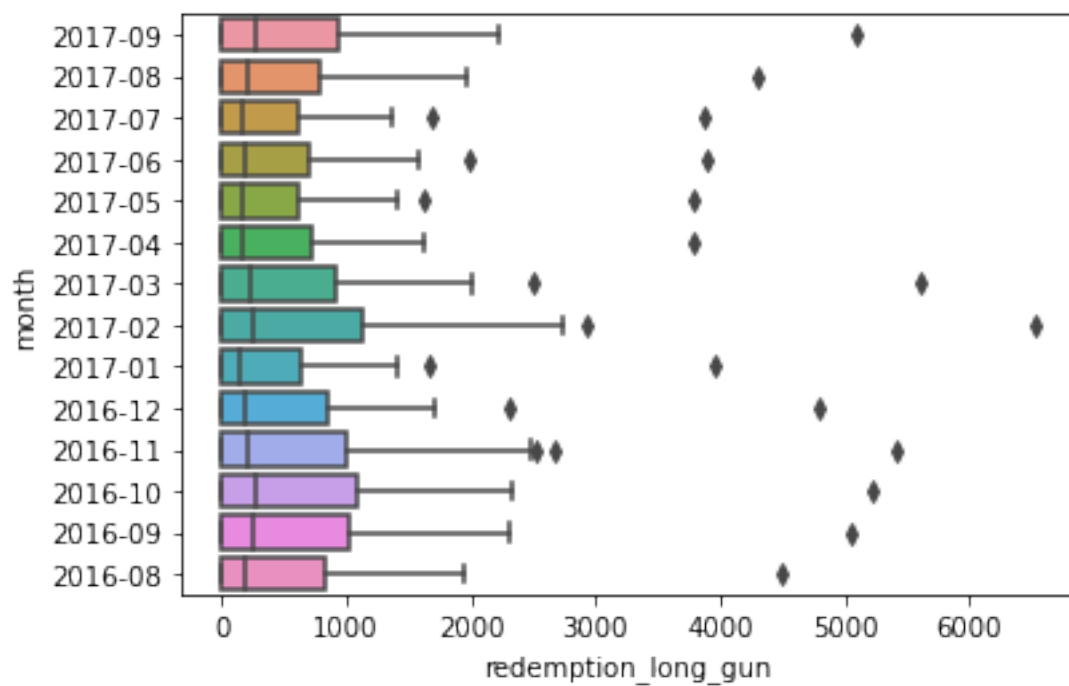
```
[26]: var_extreme('long_gun')
```



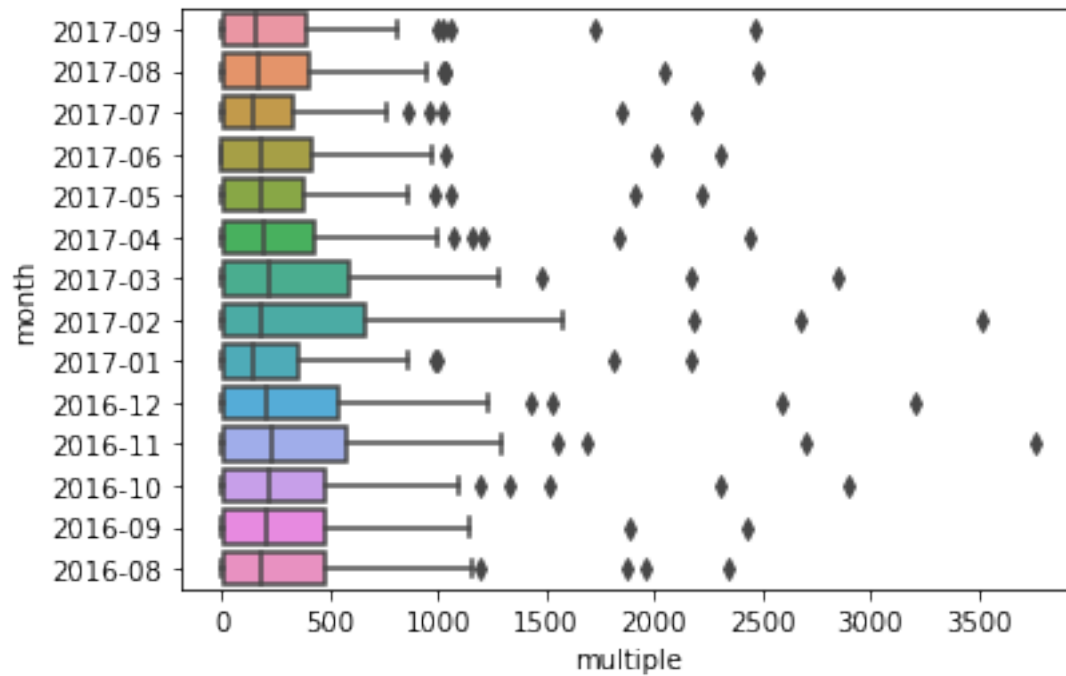
```
[27]: var_extreme('other')
```



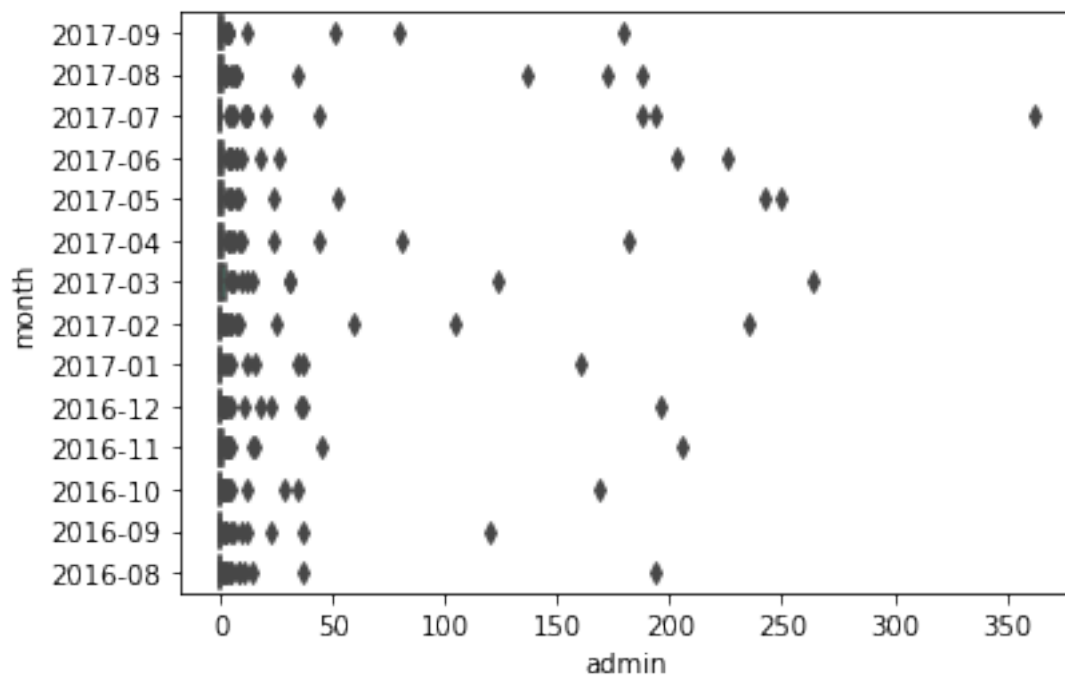
```
[28]: var_extreme('redemption_long_gun')
```



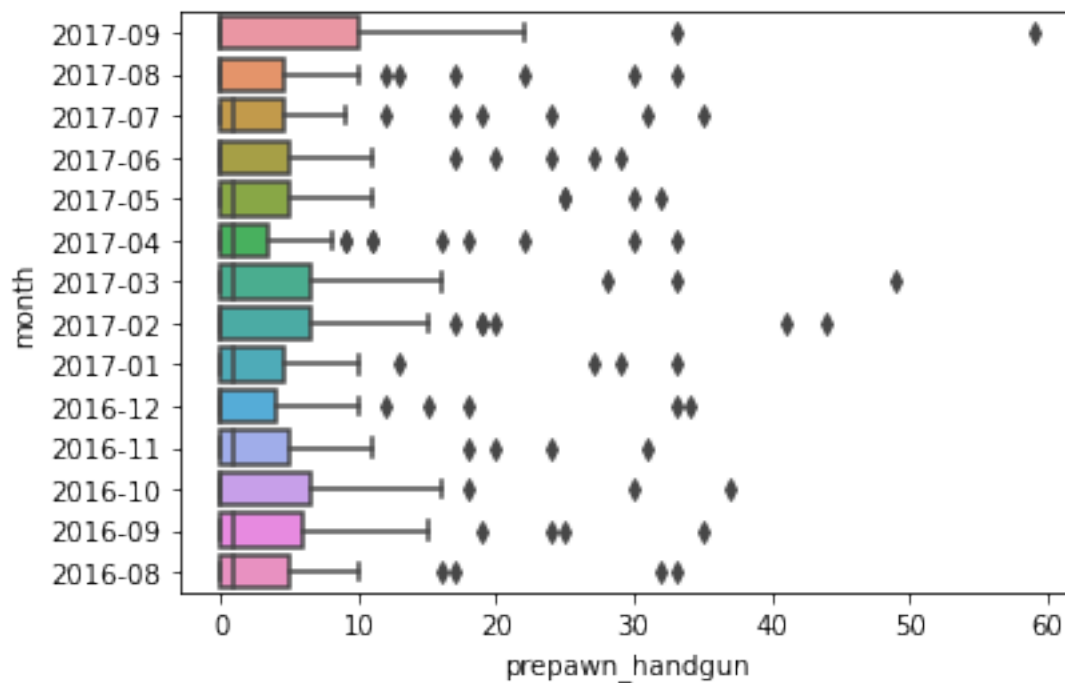
```
[29]: var_extreme('multiple')
```



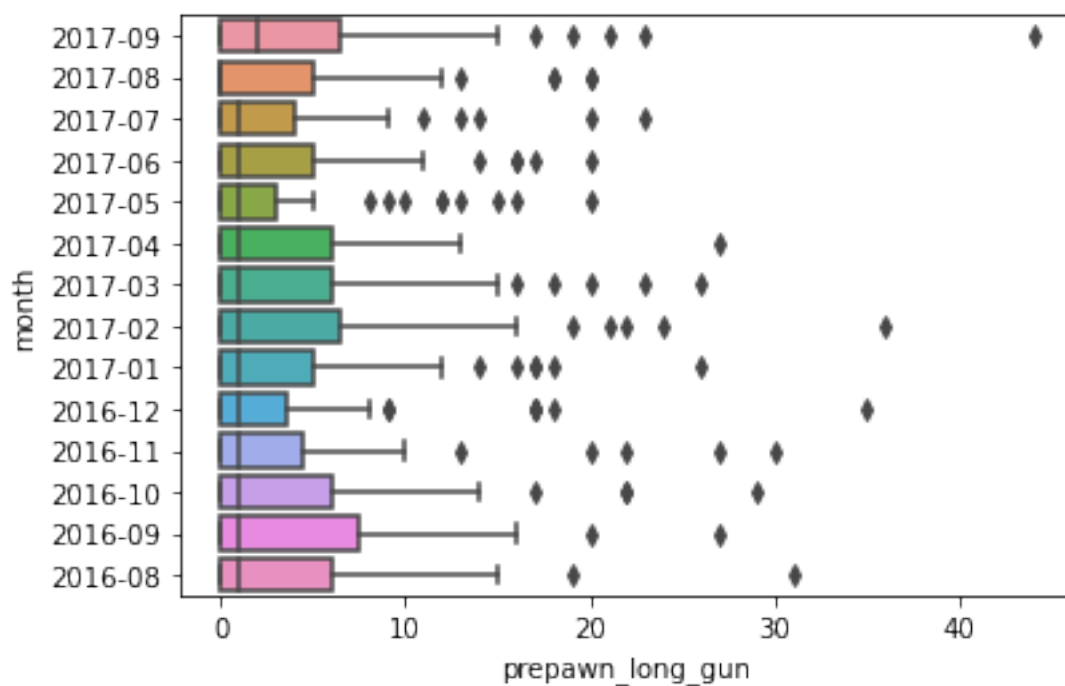
```
[30]: var_extreme('admin')
```

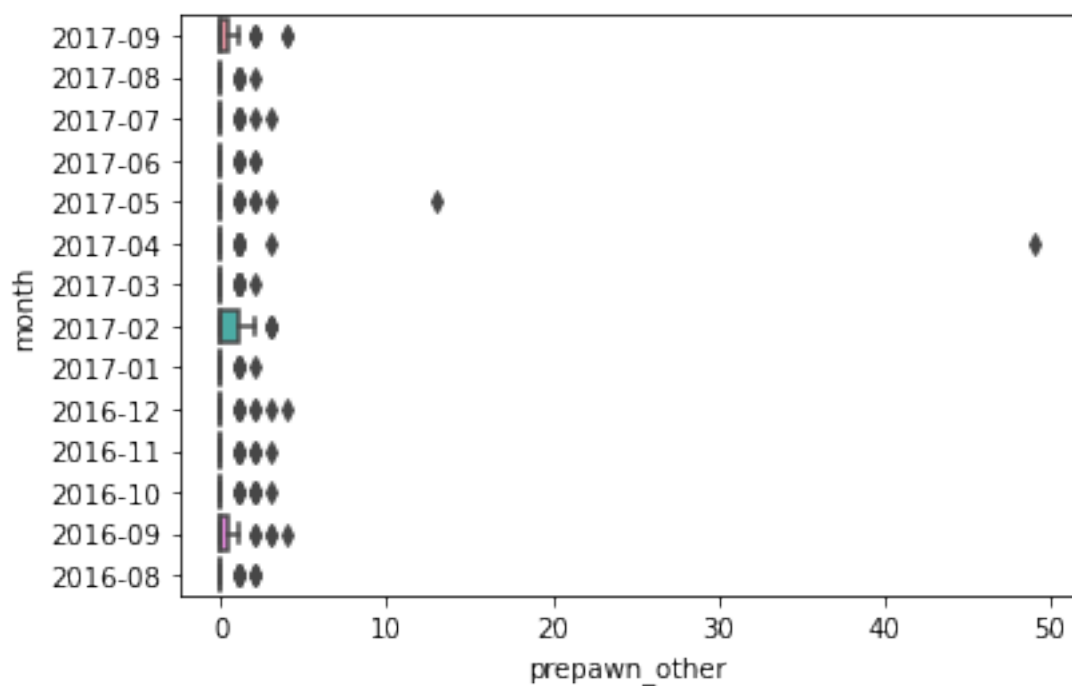
```
[31]: var_extreme('prepawn_handgun')
```



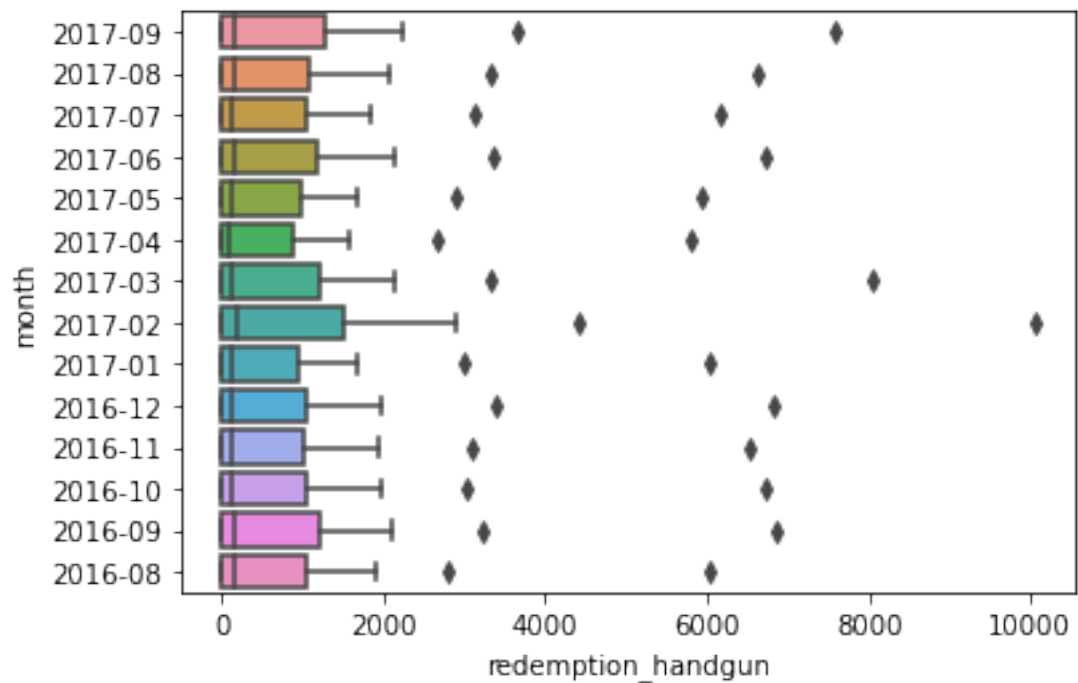
```
[32]: var_extreme('prepawn_long_gun')
```



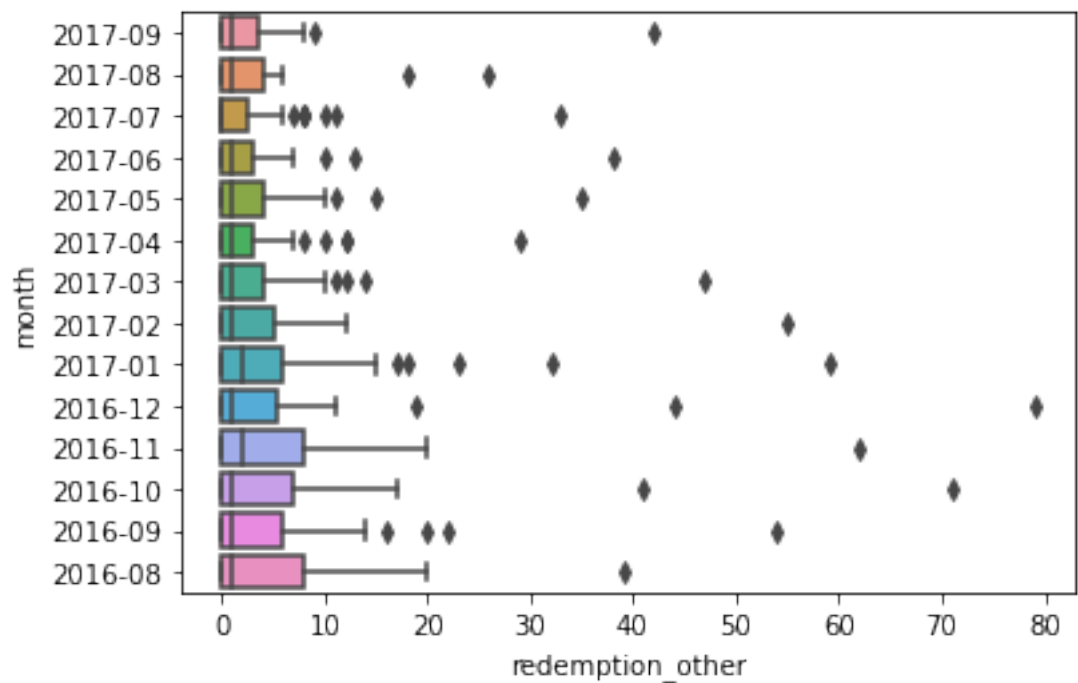
```
[33]: var_extreme('prepawn_other')
```



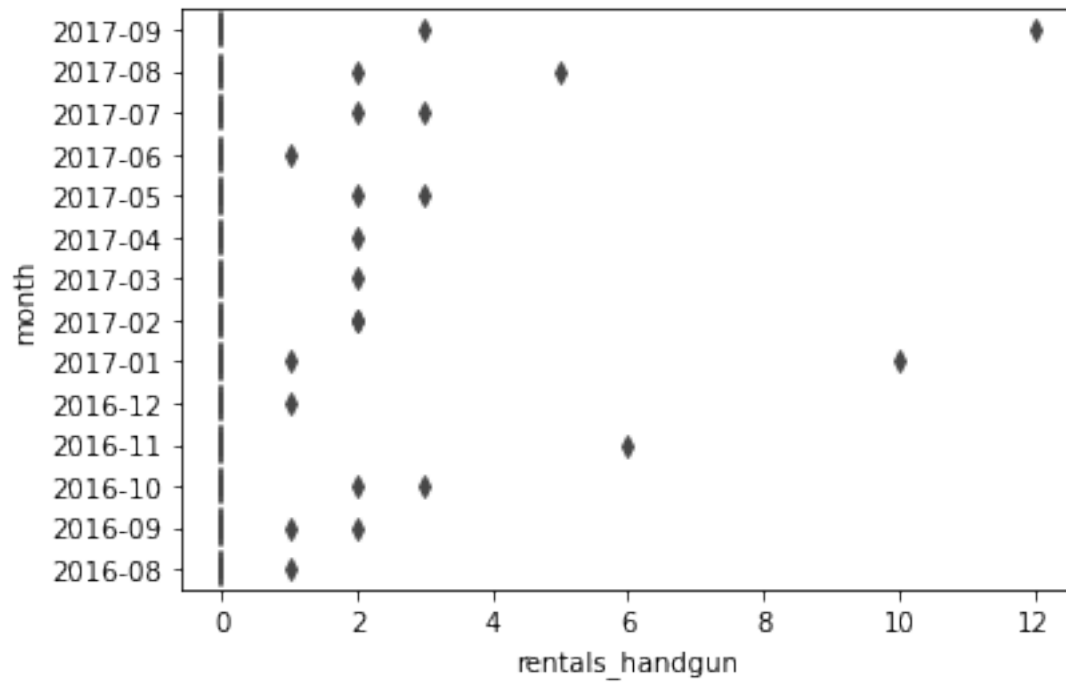
```
[34]: var_extreme('redemption_handgun')
```



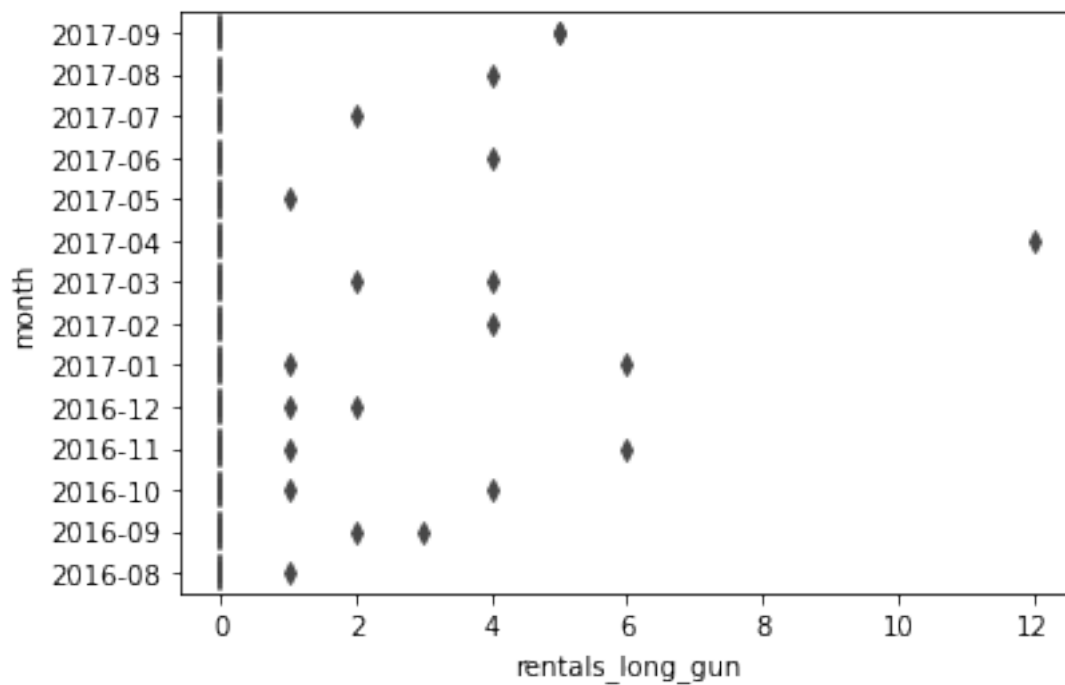
```
[35]: var_extreme('redemption_other')
```



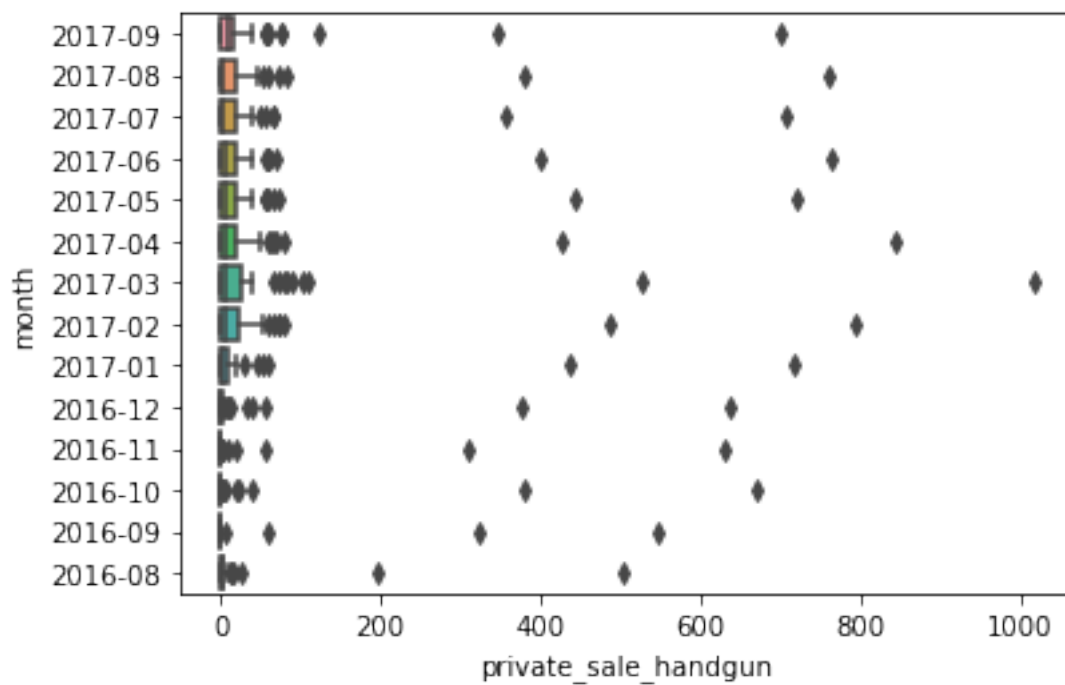
```
[36]: var_extreme('rentals_handgun')
```



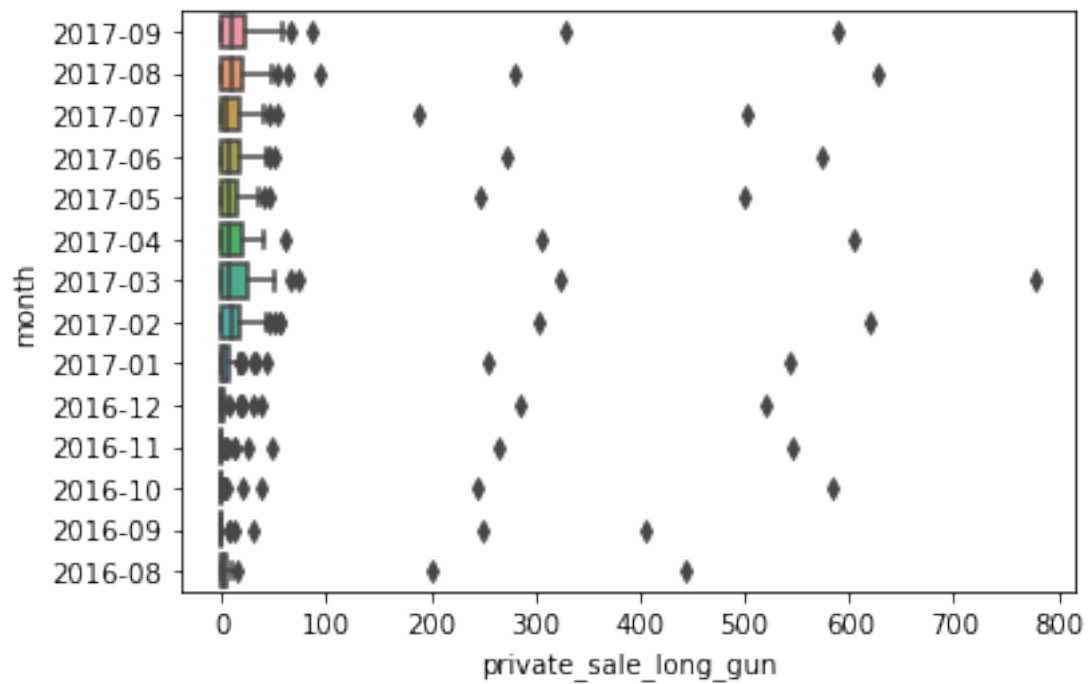
```
[37]: var_extreme('rentals_long_gun')
```



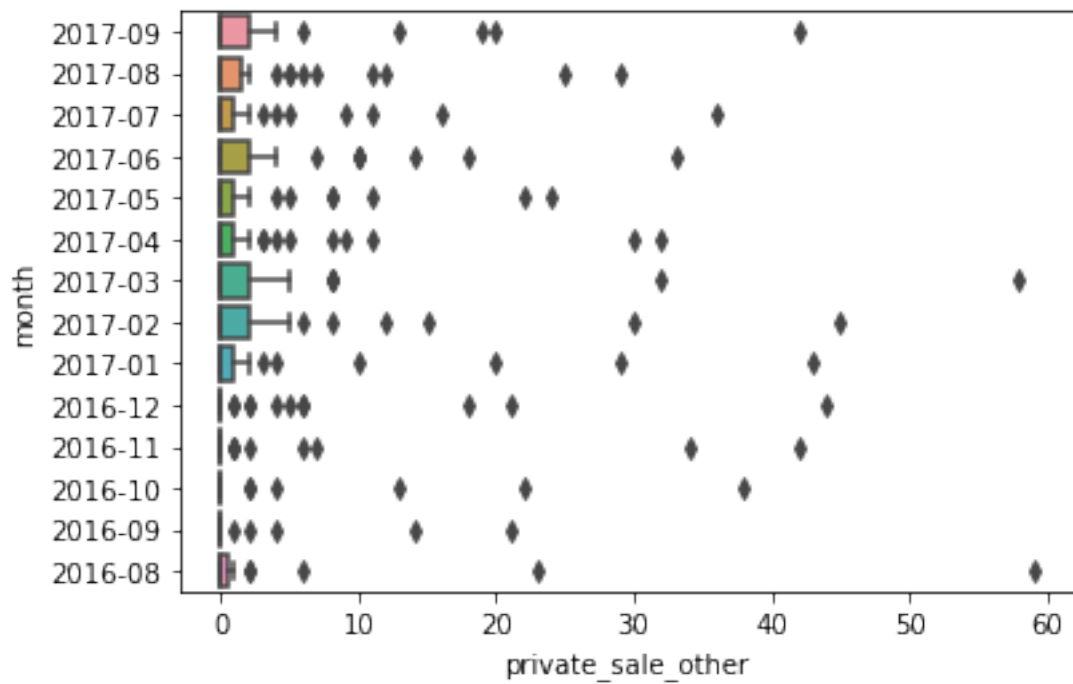
```
[38]: var_extreme('private_sale_handgun')
```



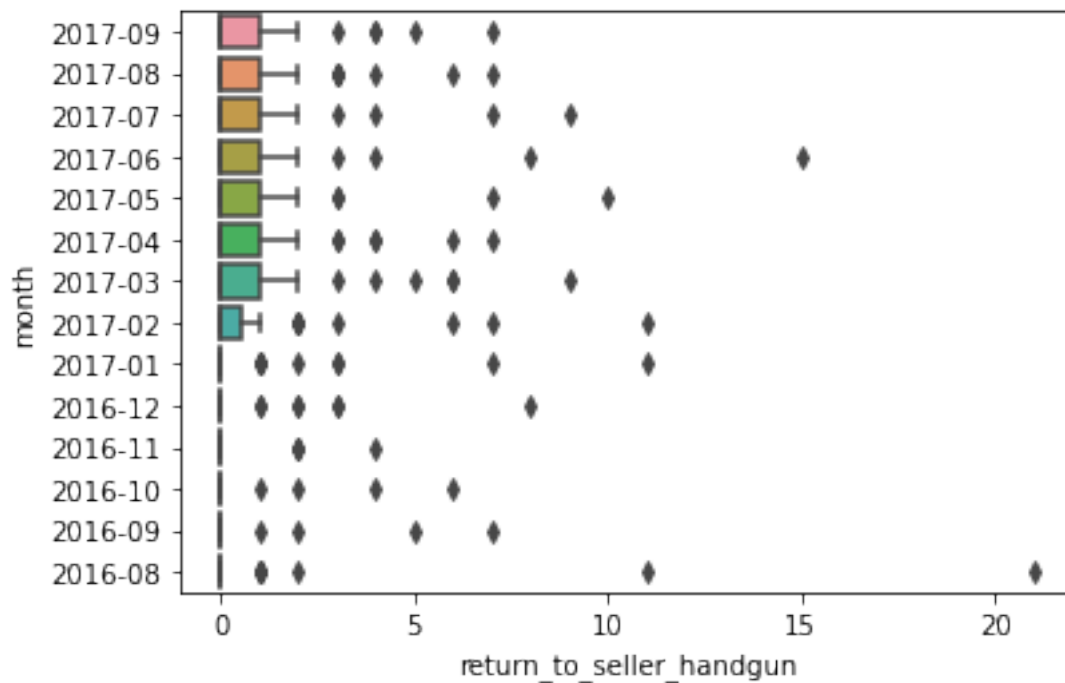
```
[39]: var_extreme('private_sale_long_gun')
```



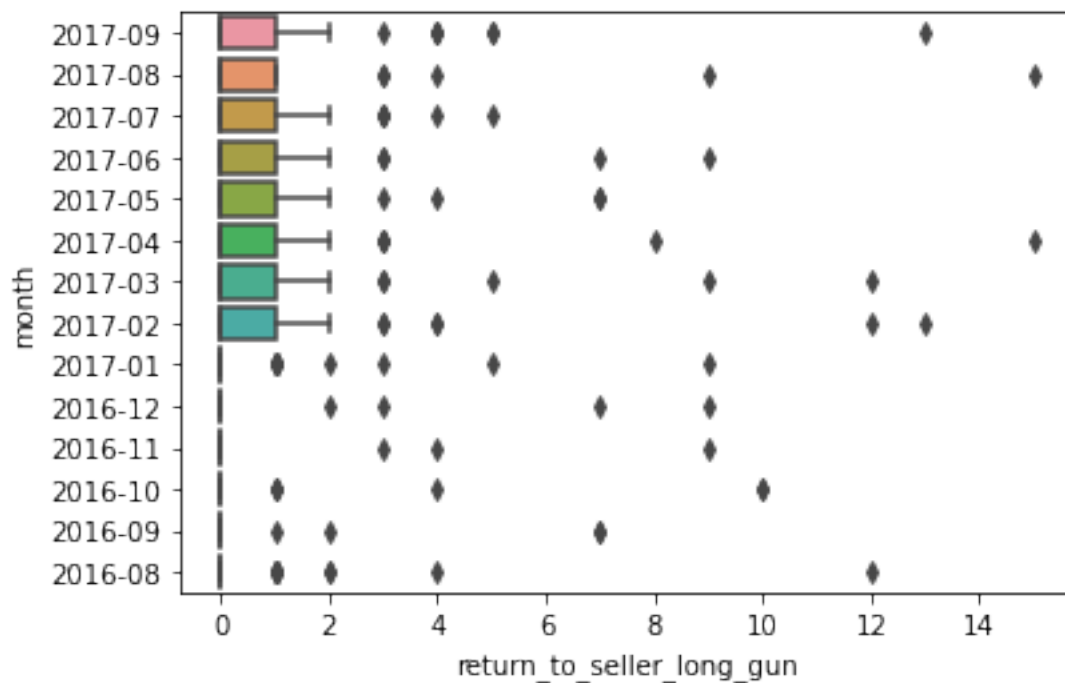
```
[40]: var_extreme('private_sale_other')
```



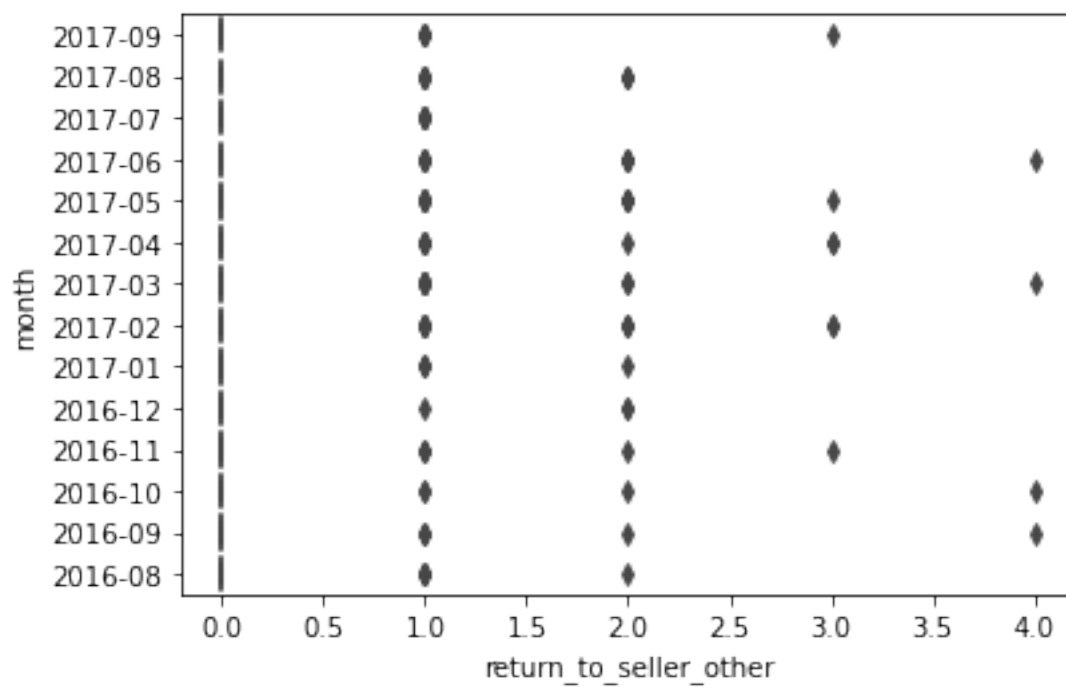
```
[41]: var_extreme('return_to_seller_handgun')
```



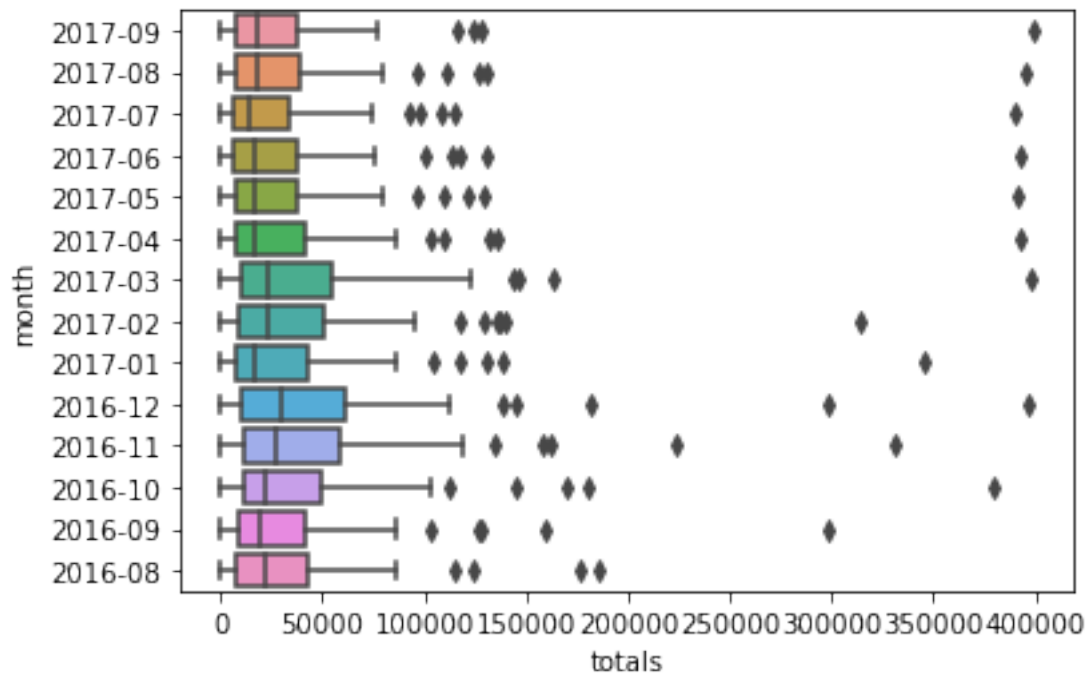
```
[42]: var_extreme('return_to_seller_long_gun')
```



```
[43]: var_extreme('return_to_seller_other')
```



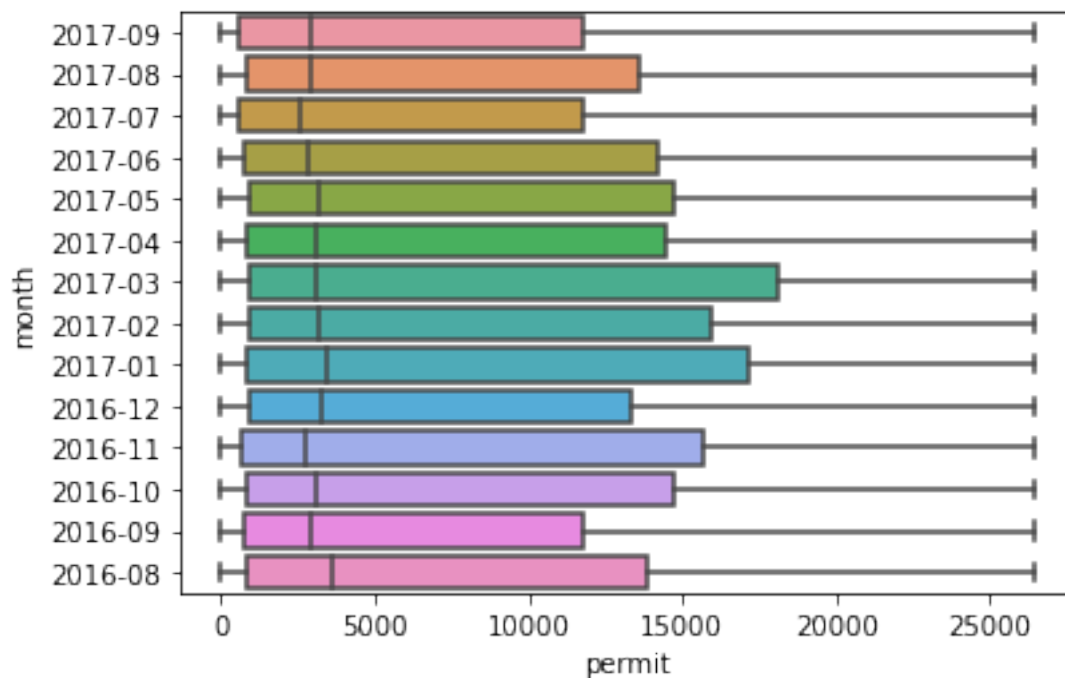
```
[44]: var_extreme('totals')
```

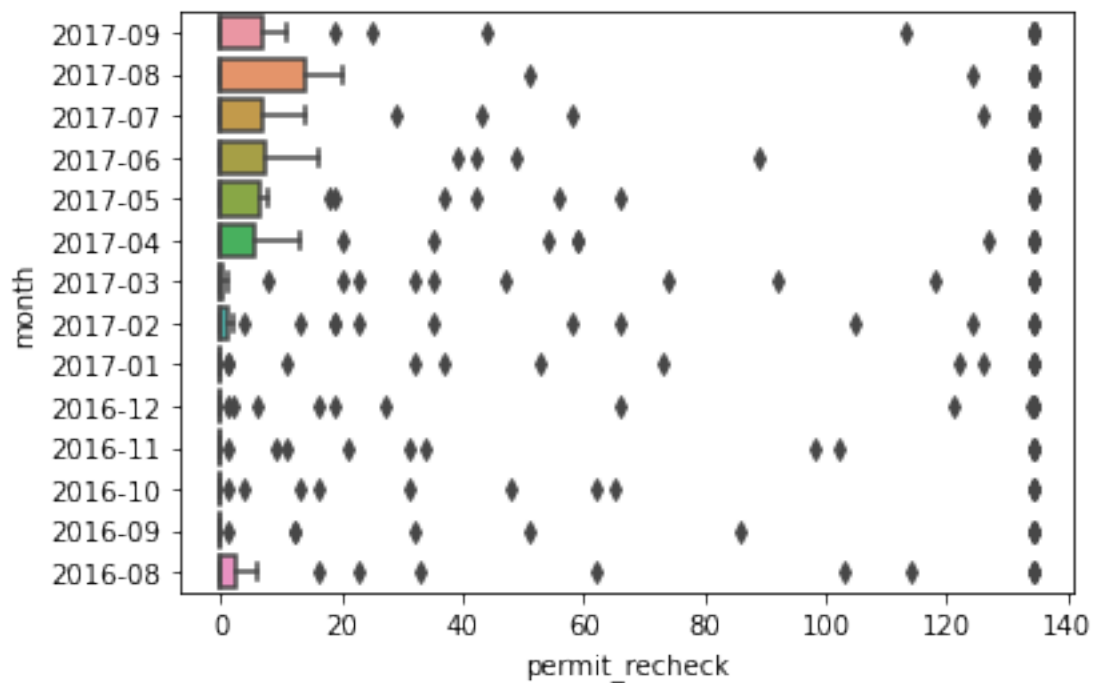
Utilisation de la methode des quantiles pour supprimer les valeurs extrêmes

```
[45]: # methode des quantiles
def methode_quartiles(col):
    g10 = df_gun_cp[col].quantile(0.10)
    g90 = df_gun_cp[col].quantile(0.90)
    df_gun_cp[col] = np.where(df_gun_cp[col] < g10, g10, df_gun_cp[col])
    df_gun_cp[col] = np.where(df_gun_cp[col] > g90, g90, df_gun_cp[col])
    sns.boxplot(x=col, y='month', data=df_gun_cp)
    plt.show()
```

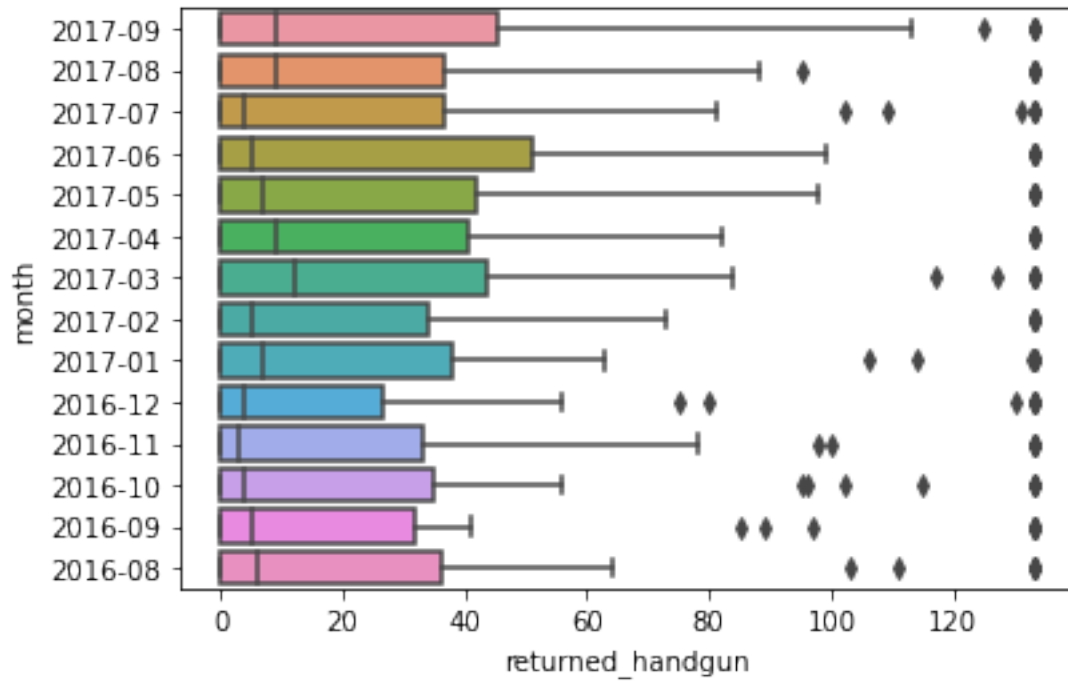
```
[46]: methode_quartiles('permit')
```



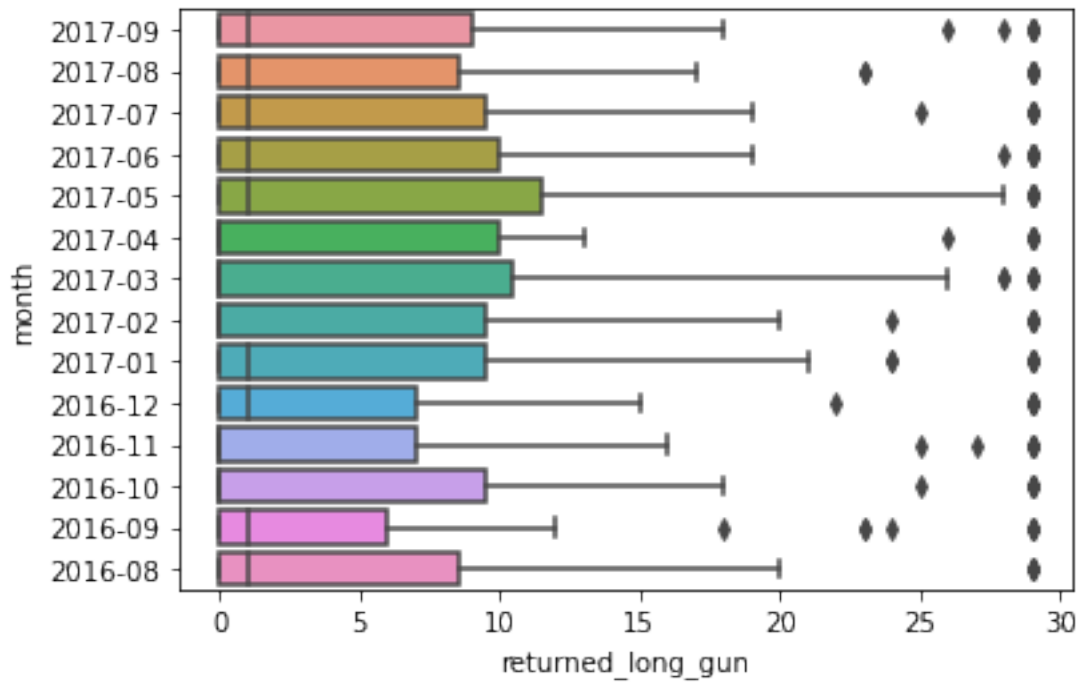
```
[47]: methode_quartiles('permit_recheck')
```



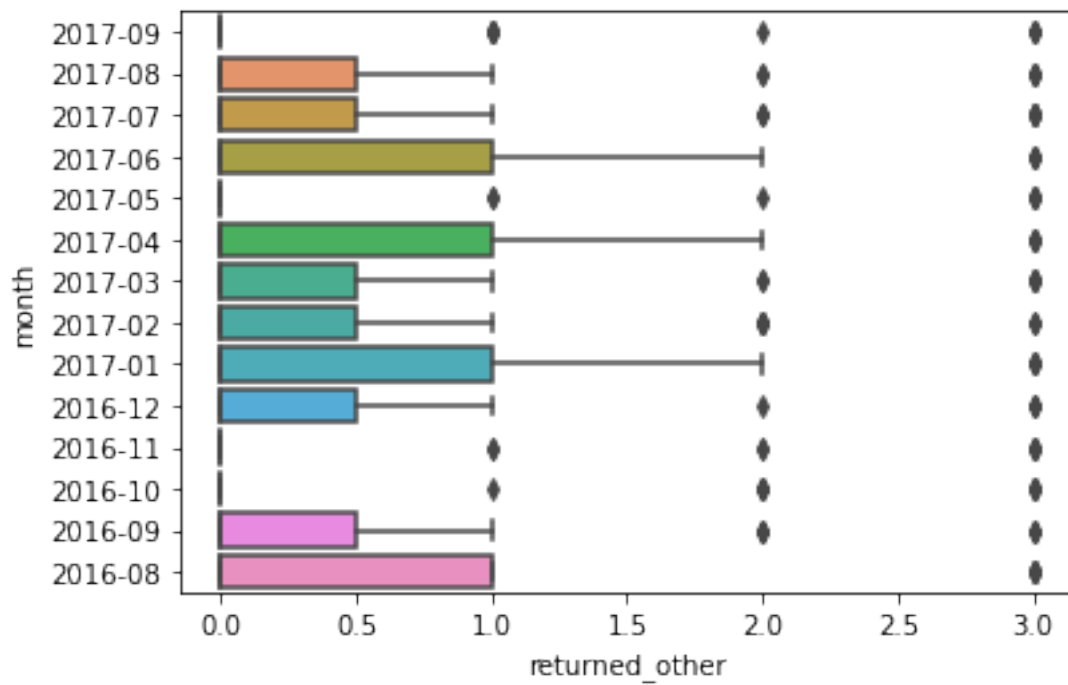
```
[48]: methode_quartiles('returned_handgun')
```



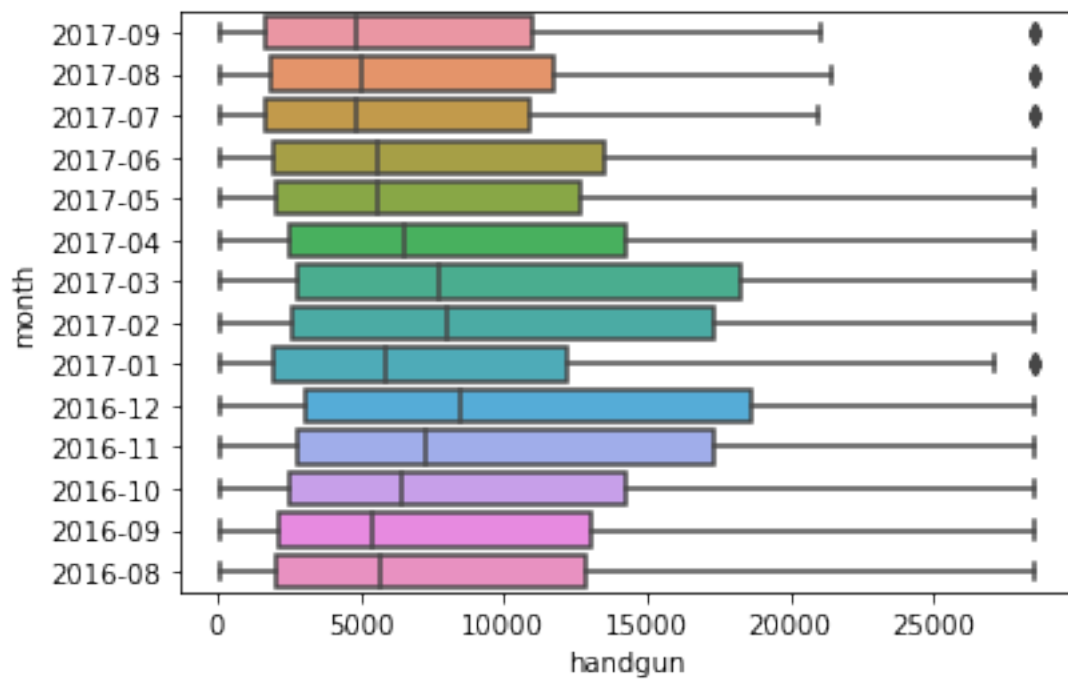
```
[49]: methode_quartiles('returned_long_gun')
```



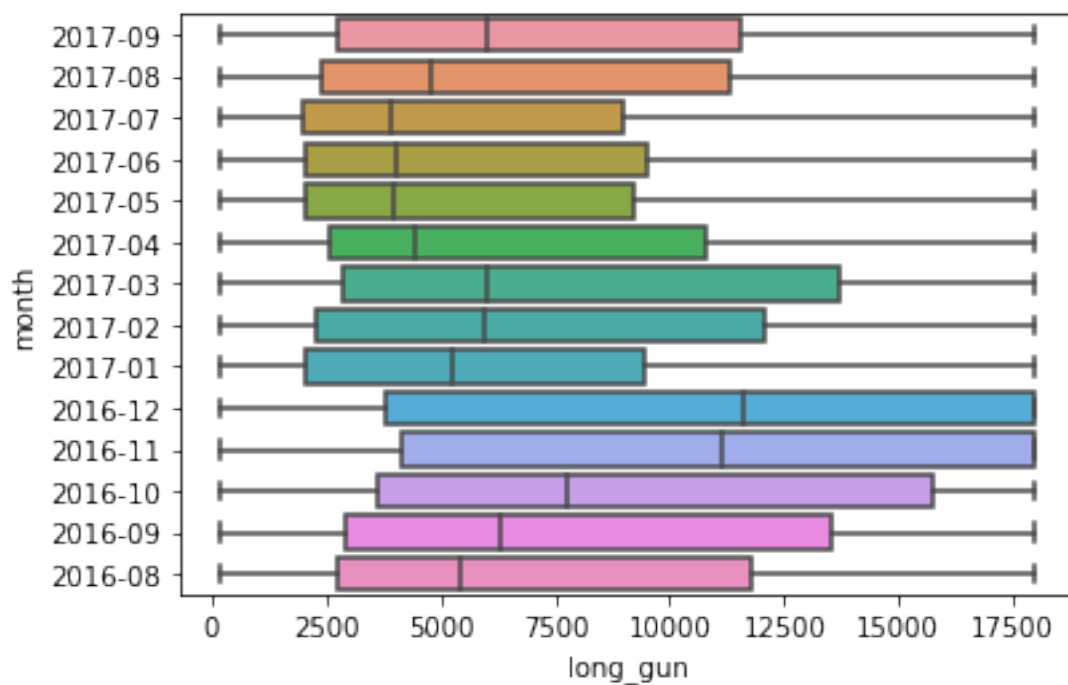
```
[50]: methode_quartiles('returned_other')
```



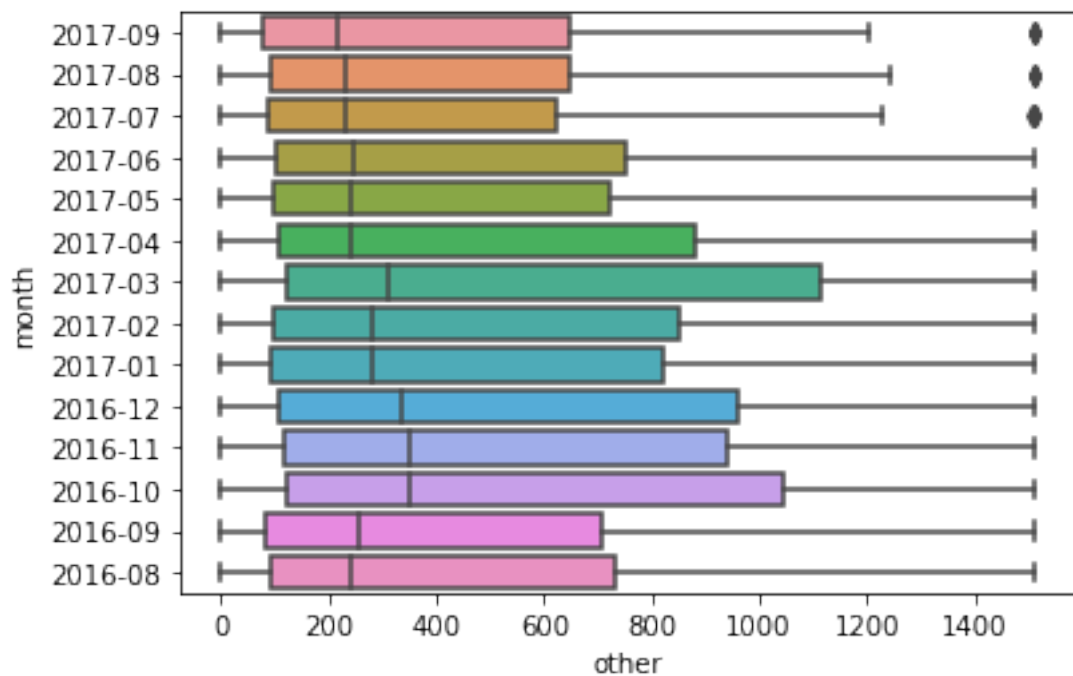
```
[51]: methode_quartiles('handgun')
```



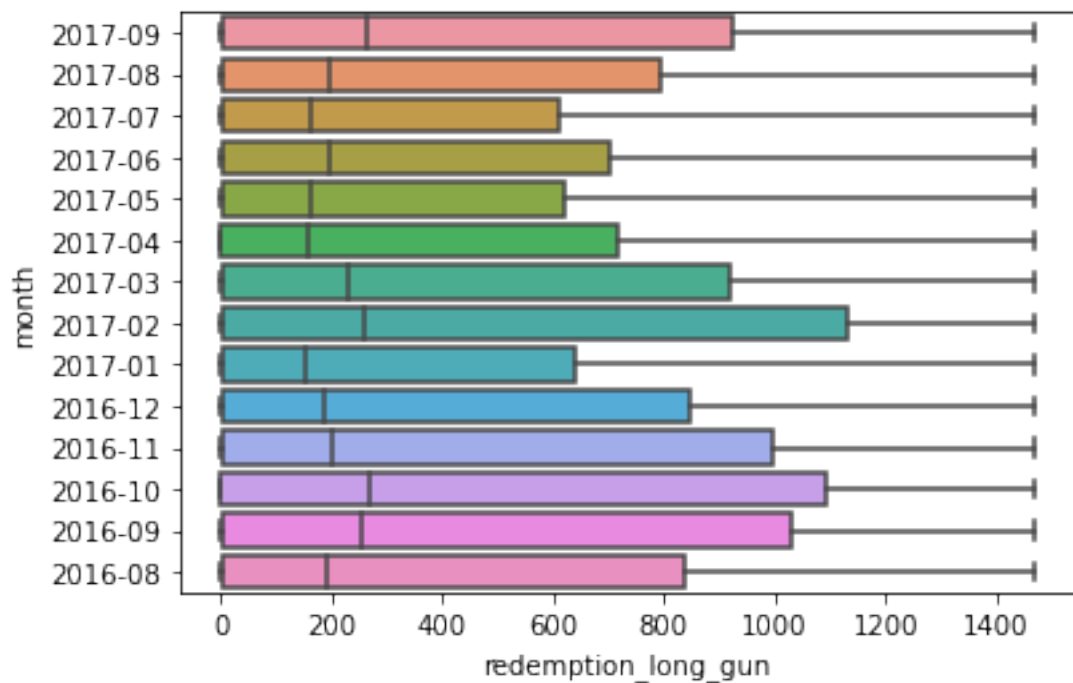
```
[52]: methode_quartiles('long_gun')
```



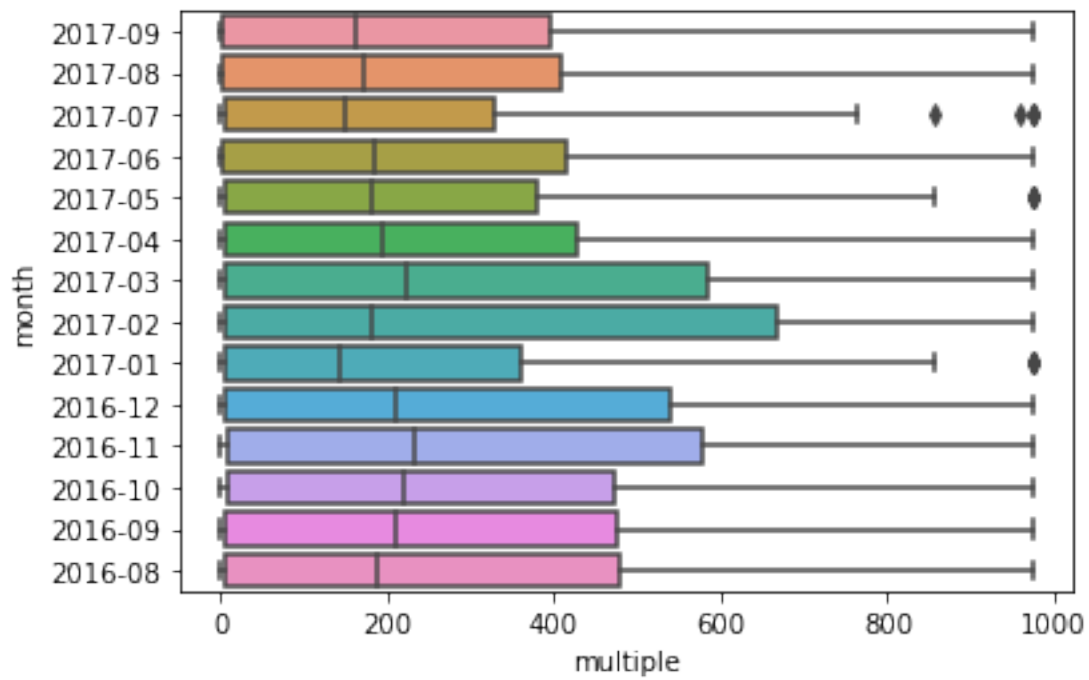
```
[53]: methode_quartiles('other')
```



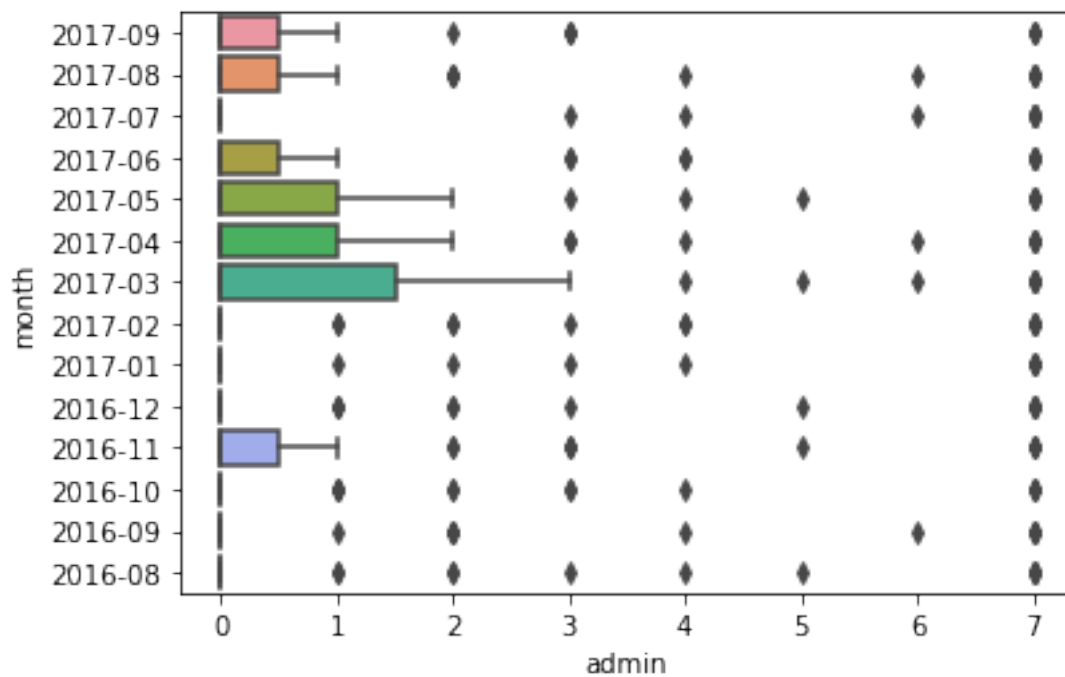
```
[54]: methode_quartiles('redemption_long_gun')
```



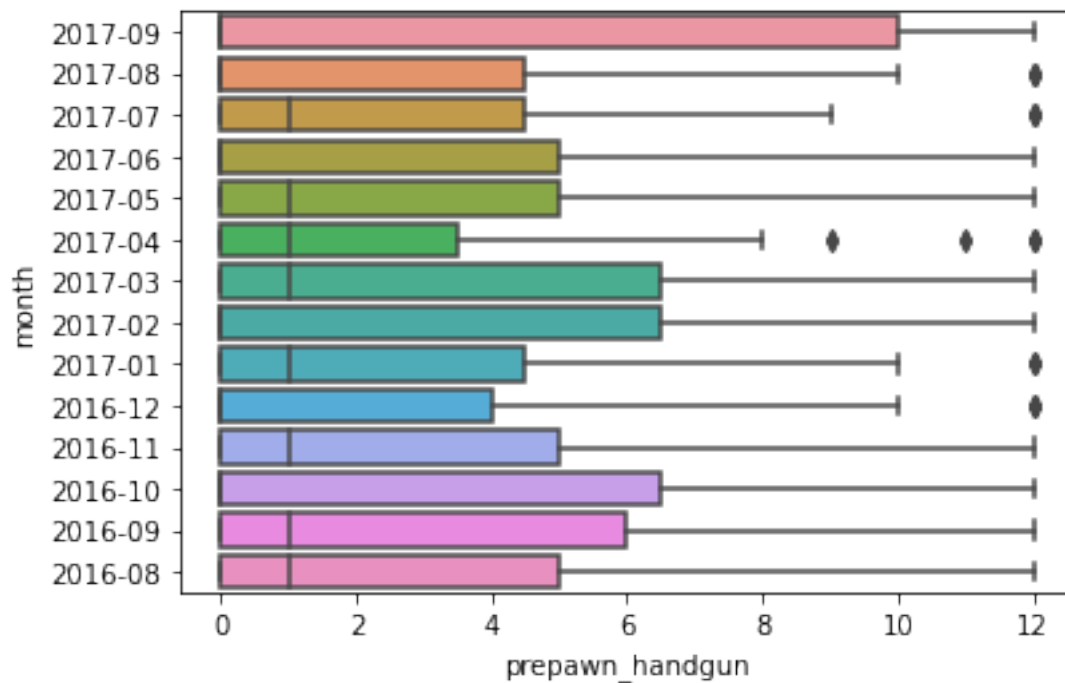
```
[55]: methode_quartiles('multiple')
```



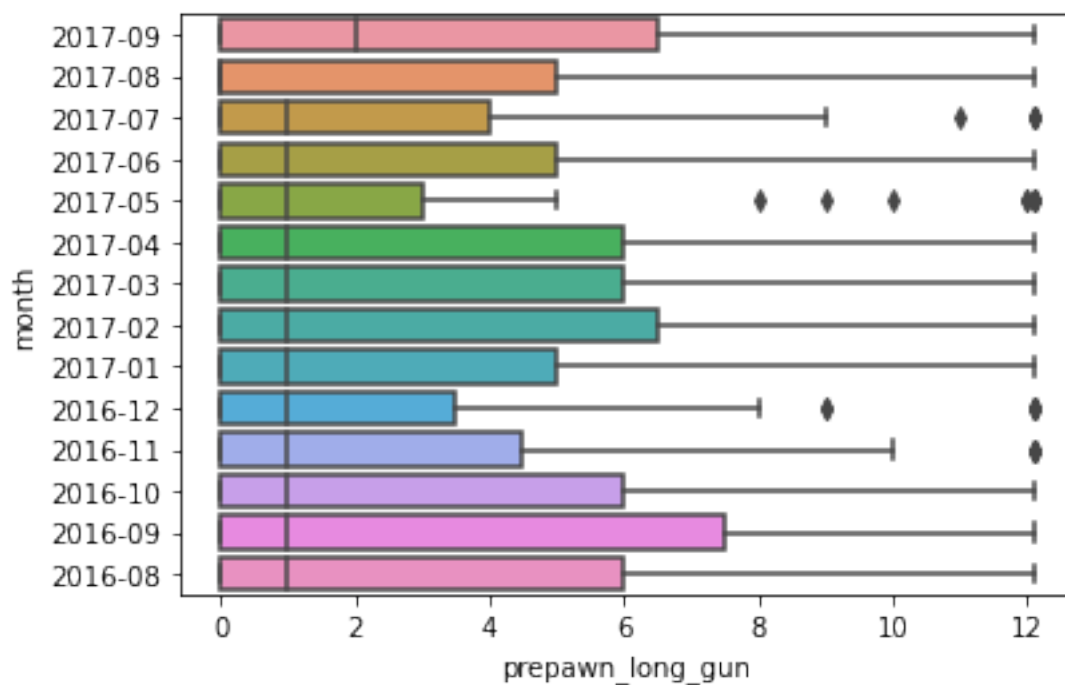
```
[56]: methode_quartiles('admin')
```



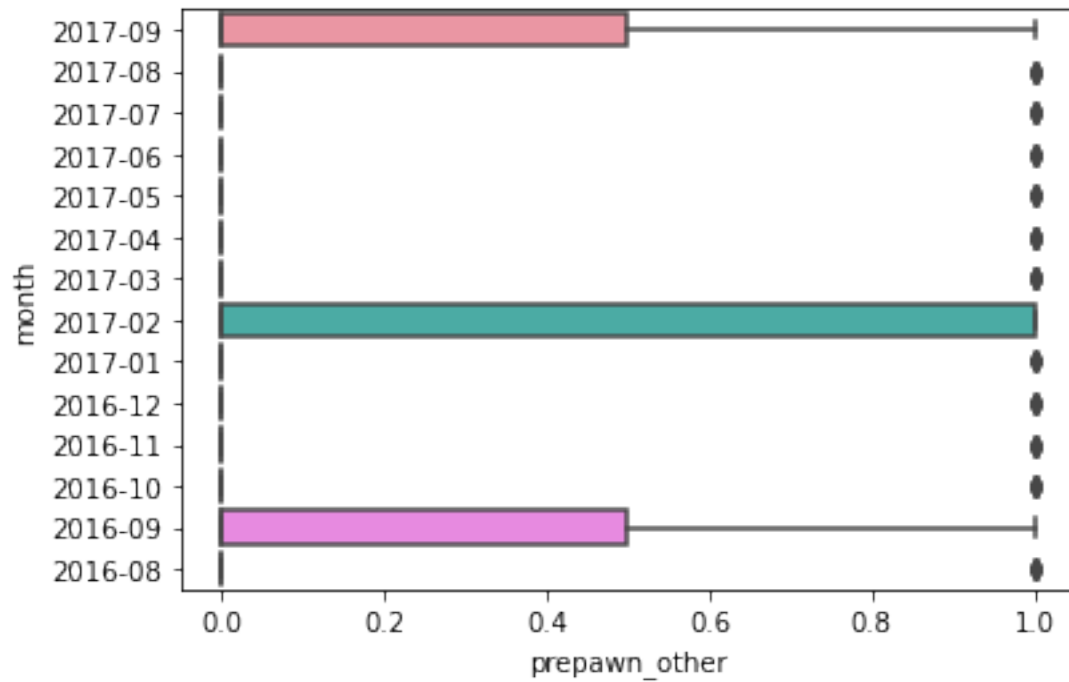
```
[57]: methode_quartiles('prepawn_handgun')
```



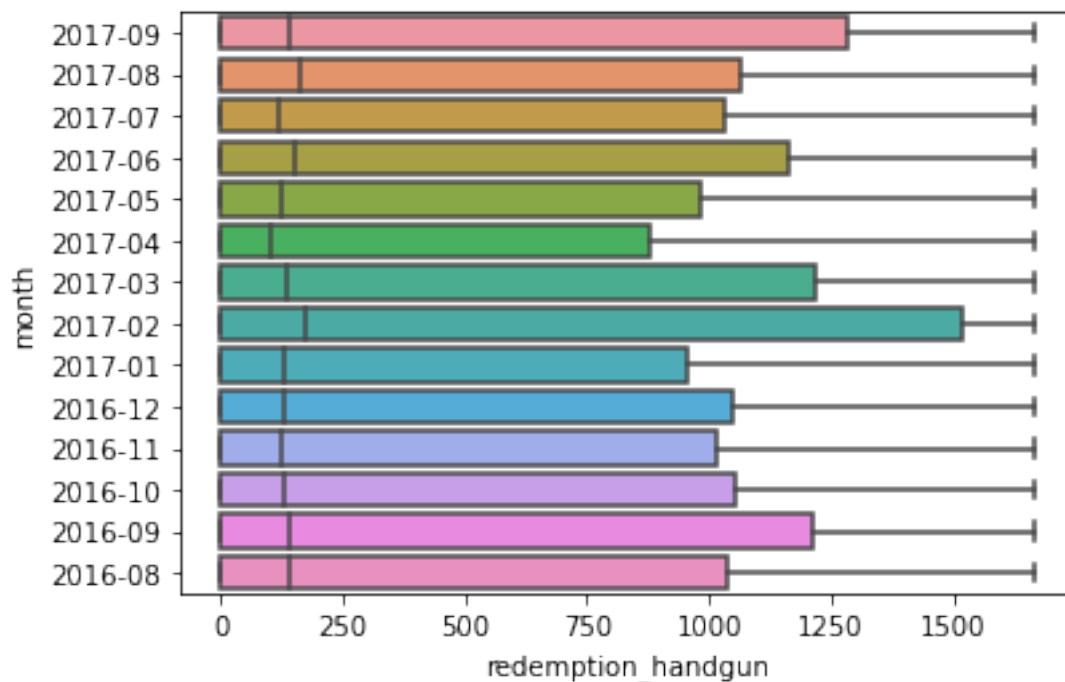
```
[58]: methode_quartiles('prepawn_long_gun')
```



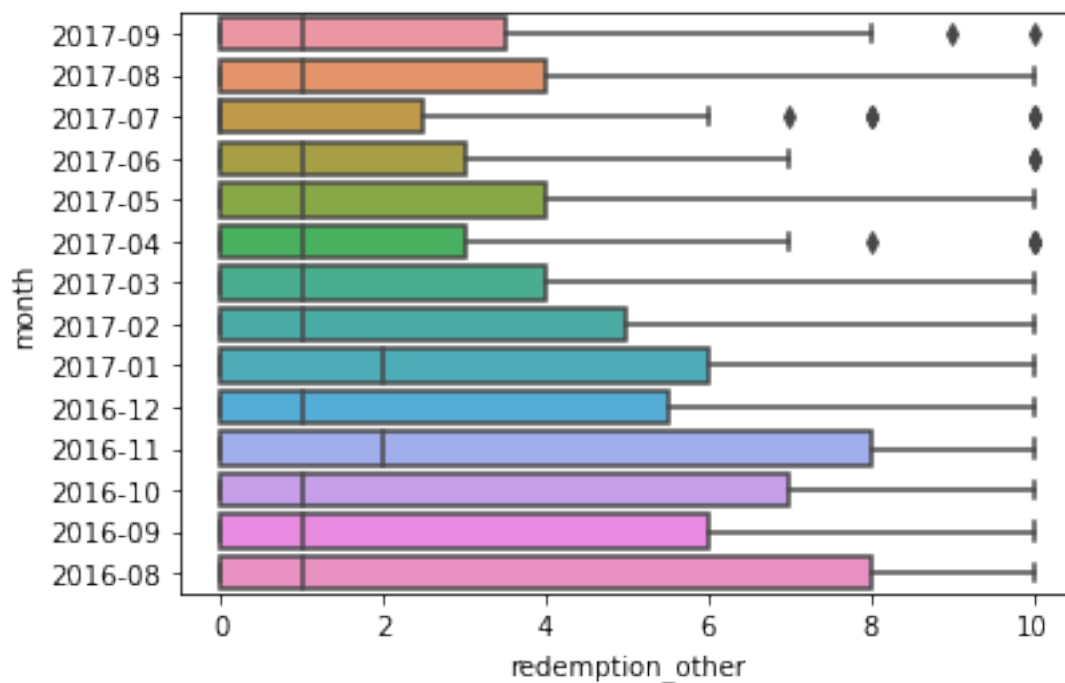

```
[59]: methode_quartiles('prepawn_other')
```



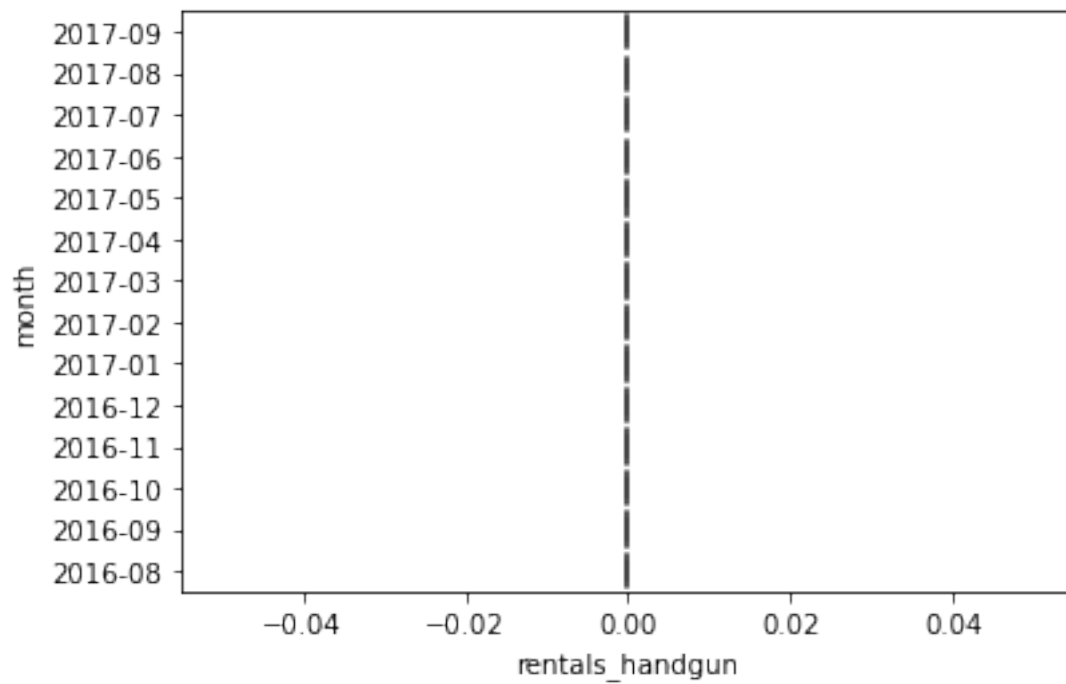
```
[60]: methode_quartiles('redemption_handgun')
```



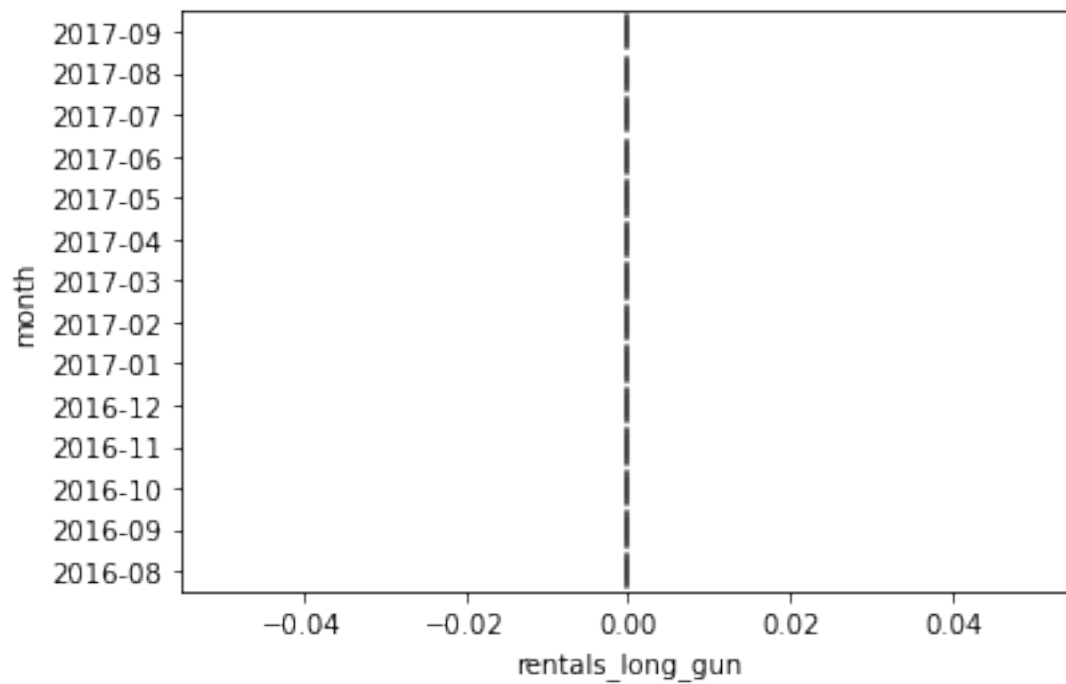
```
[61]: methode_quartiles('redemption_other')
```



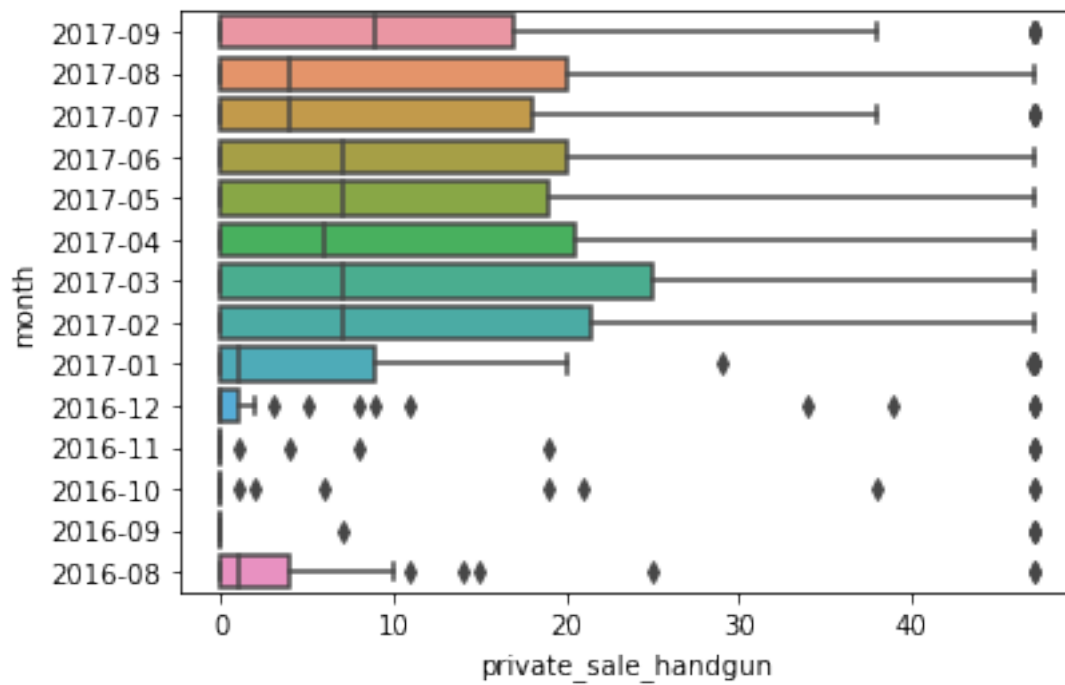
```
[62]: methode_quartiles('rentals_handgun')
```



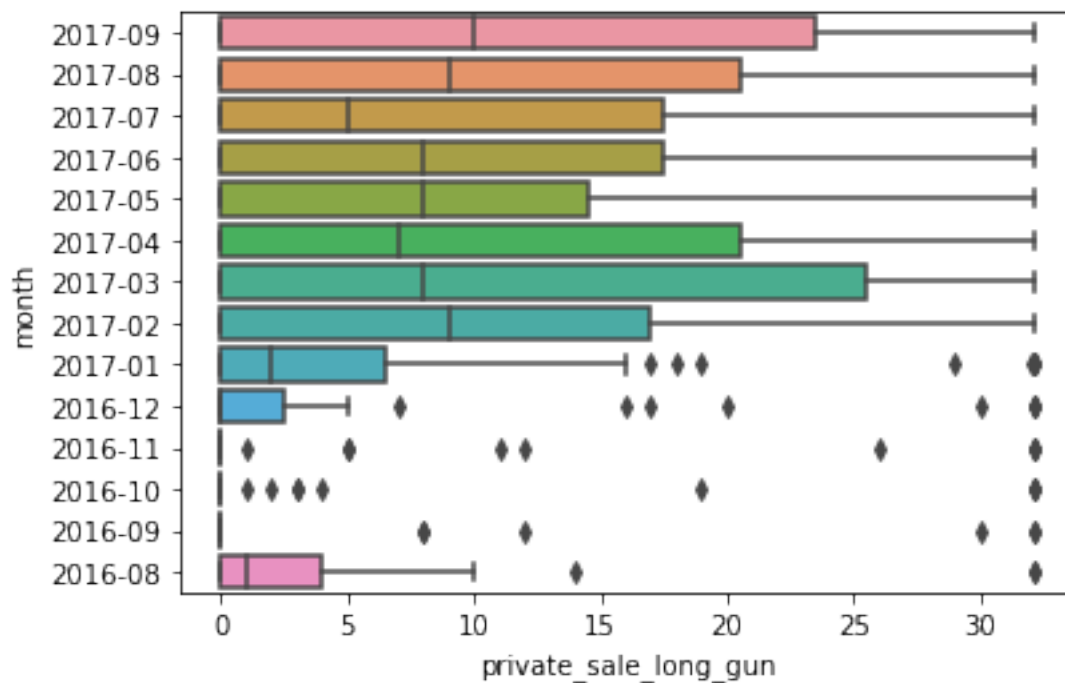
```
[63]: methode_quartiles('rentals_long_gun')
```



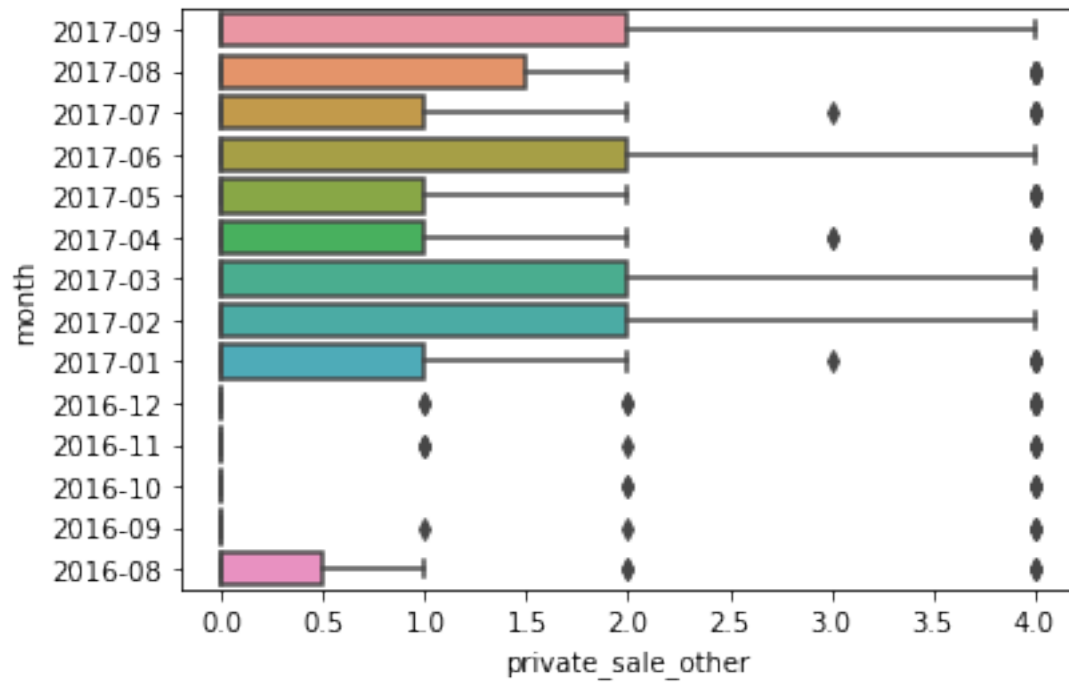
```
[64]: methode_quartiles('private_sale_handgun')
```



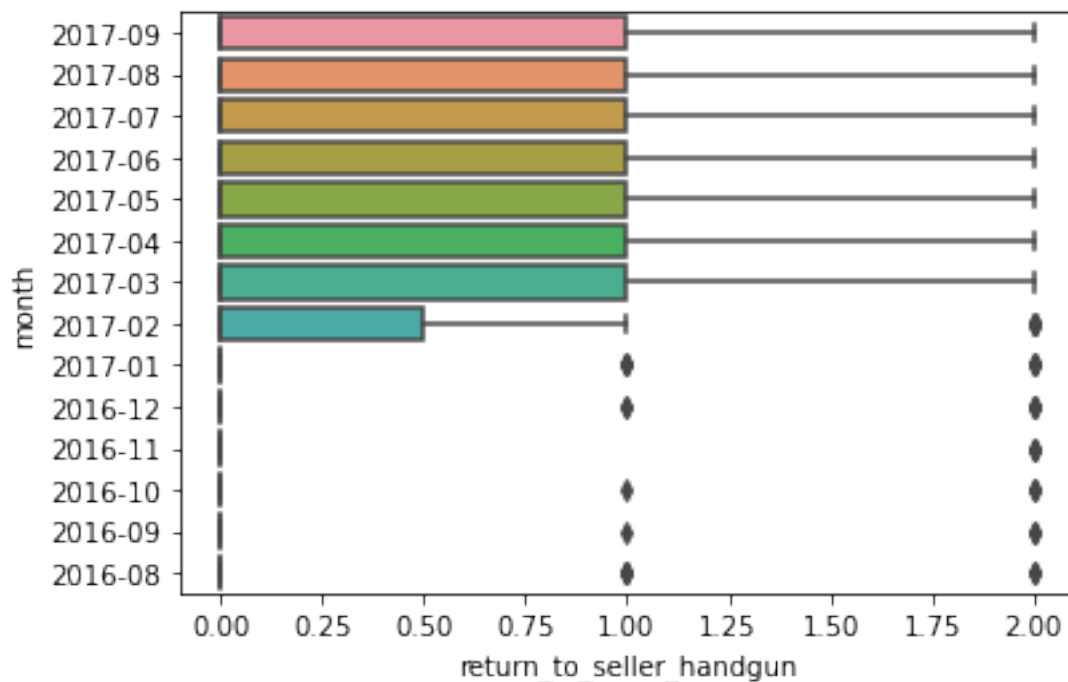
```
[65]: methode_quartiles('private_sale_long_gun')
```



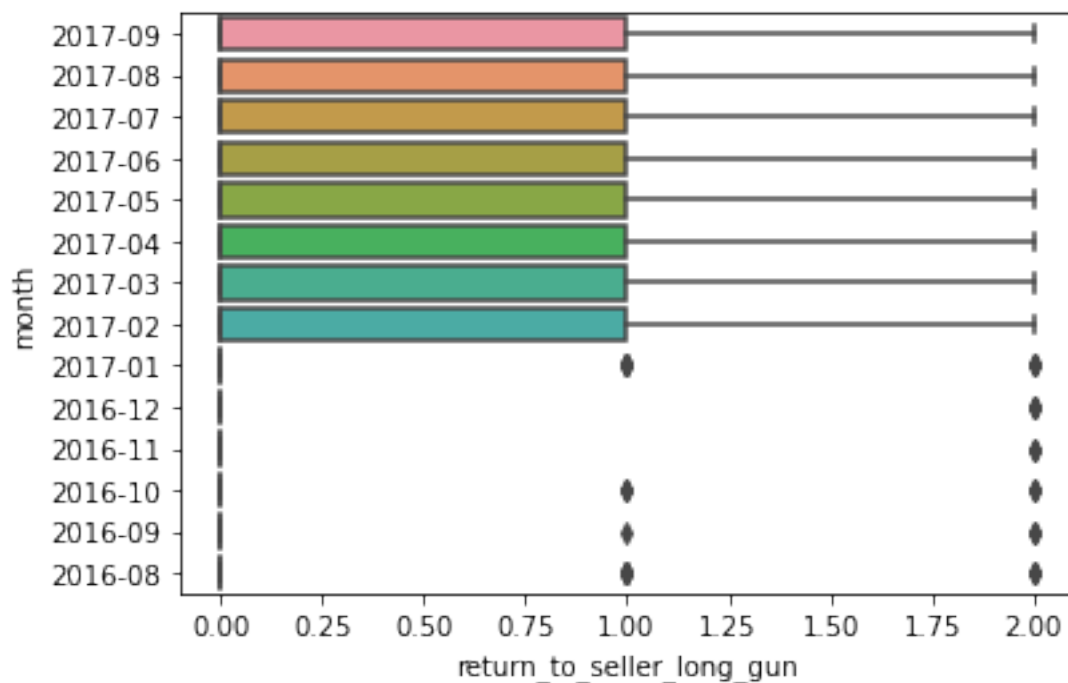
```
[66]: methode_quartiles('private_sale_other')
```



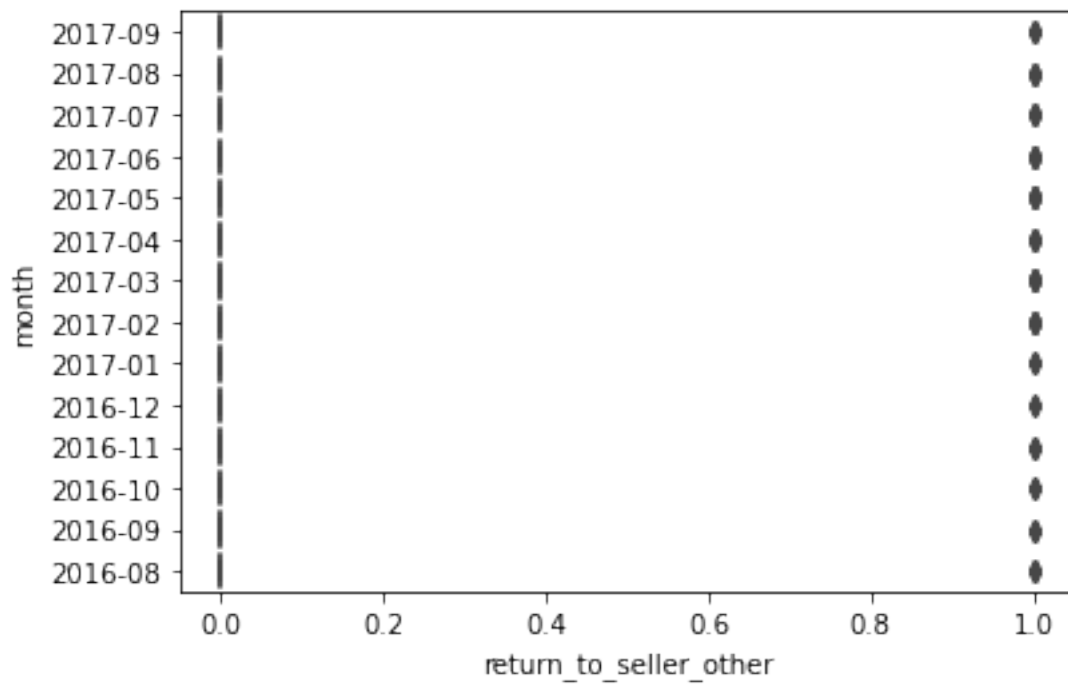
```
[67]: methode_quartiles('return_to_seller_handgun')
```



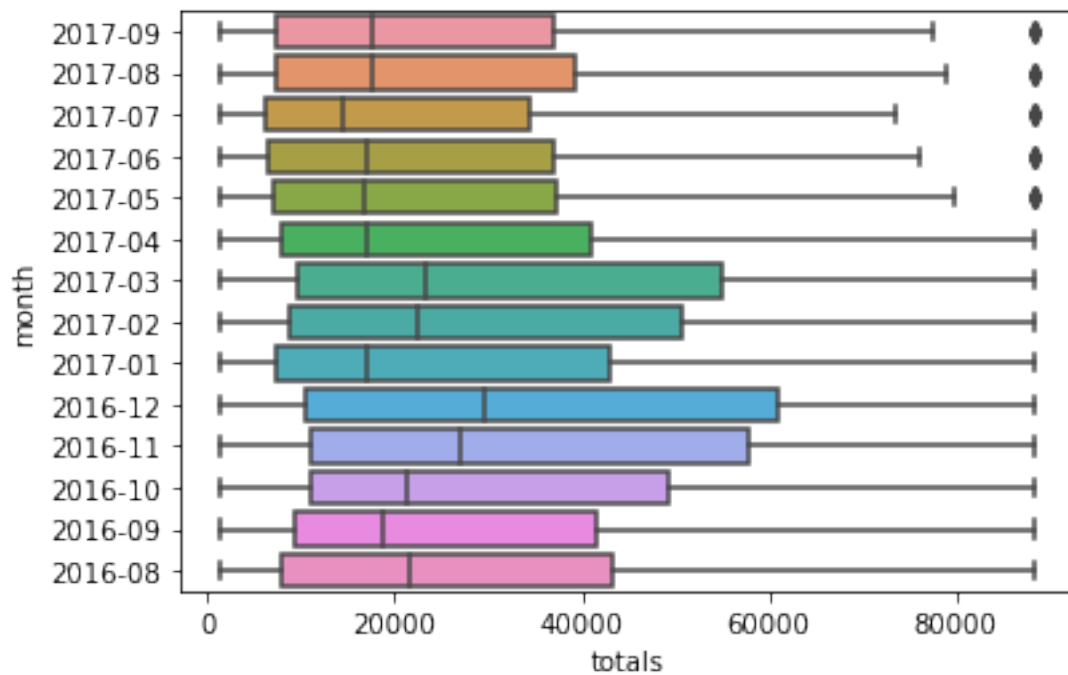
```
[68]: methode_quartiles('return_to_seller_long_gun')
```



```
[69]: methode_quartiles('return_to_seller_other')
```



```
[70]: methode_quartiles('totals')
```



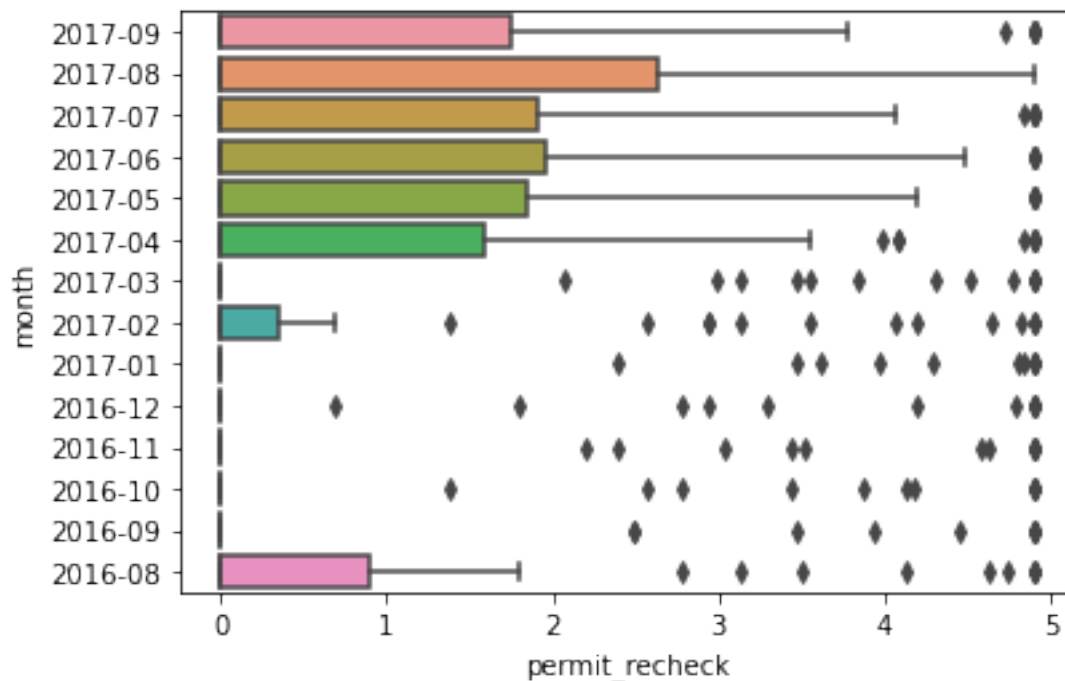
suppression des valeurs extrêmes avec la transformation algorithmique methode des log

Ici on traite simplement les variables dont leurs valeurs extrêmes n'ont pas été nettoyer par la methode des quartiles.

```
[71]: #fonction avec log
def changement_dechelle(col):
    print("Transformation algorithmique")
    #les fonction log se trouve dans numpy
    df_gun_cp[col] = df_gun_cp[col]
    df_gun_cp[col] = df_gun_cp[col].map(lambda i: np.log(i) if i>0 else 0)
    sns.boxplot(x=col, y='month',data=df_gun_cp)
    plt.show()
```

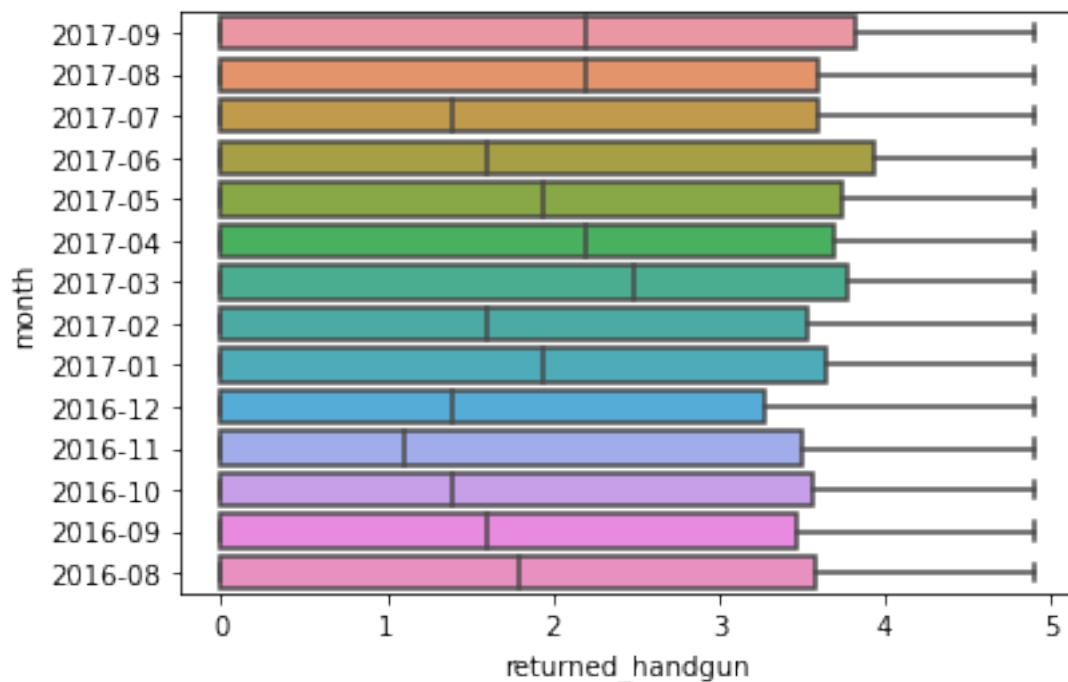
```
[72]: changement_dechelle('permit_recheck')
```

Transformation algorithmique



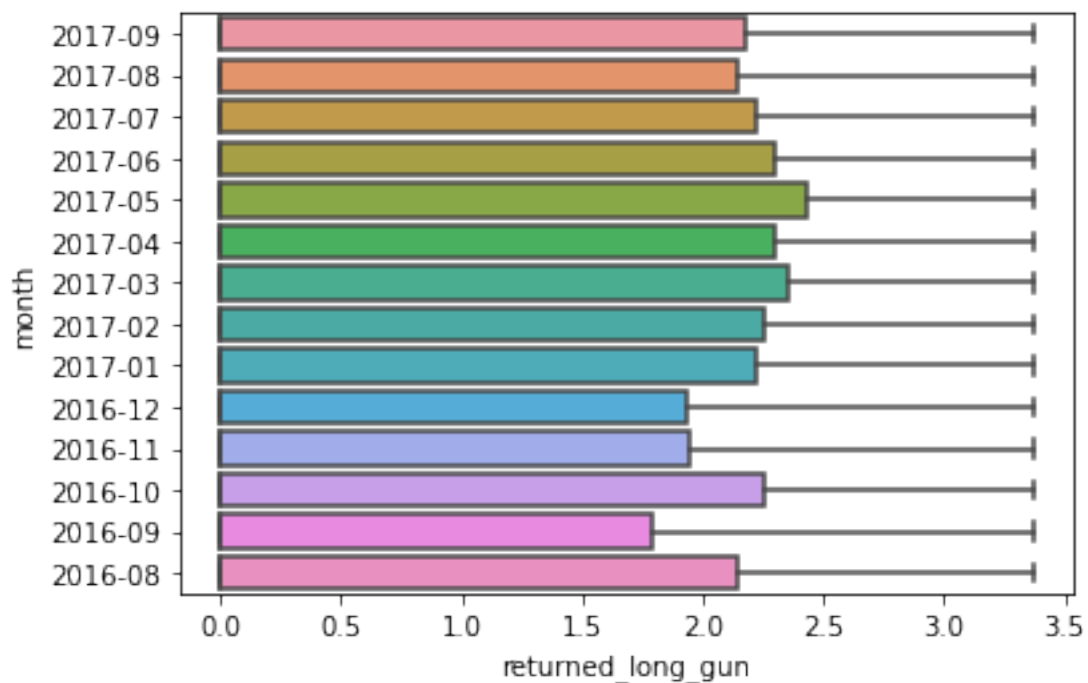
```
[73]: changement_dechelle('returned_handgun')
```

Transformation algorithmique



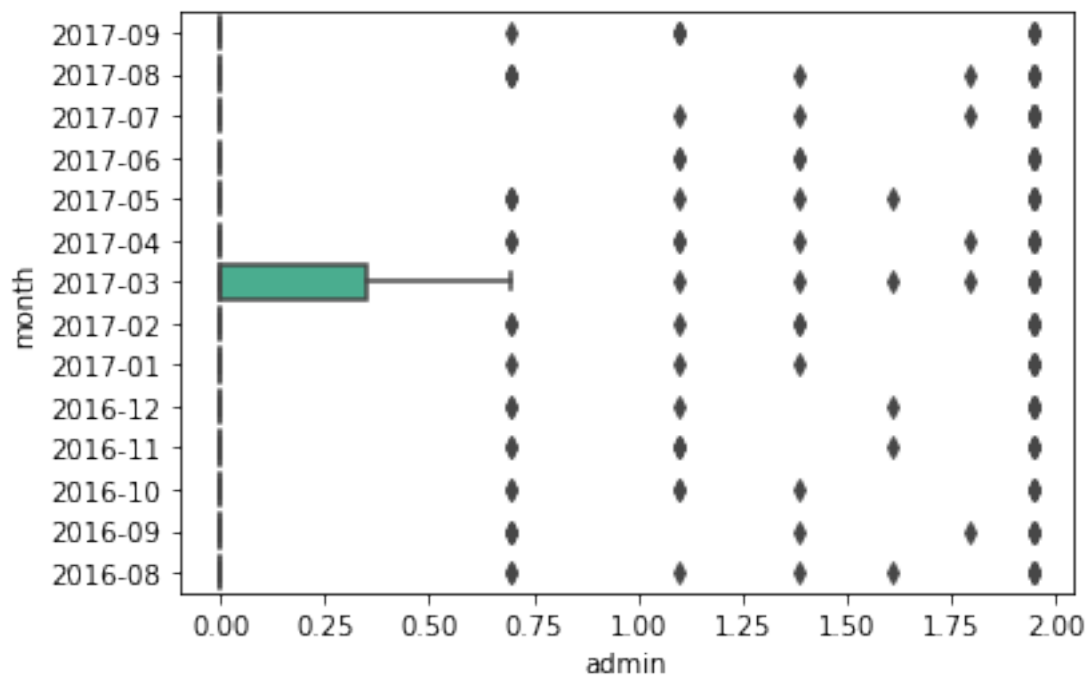
```
[74]: changement_dechelle('returned_long_gun')
```

Transformation algorithmique



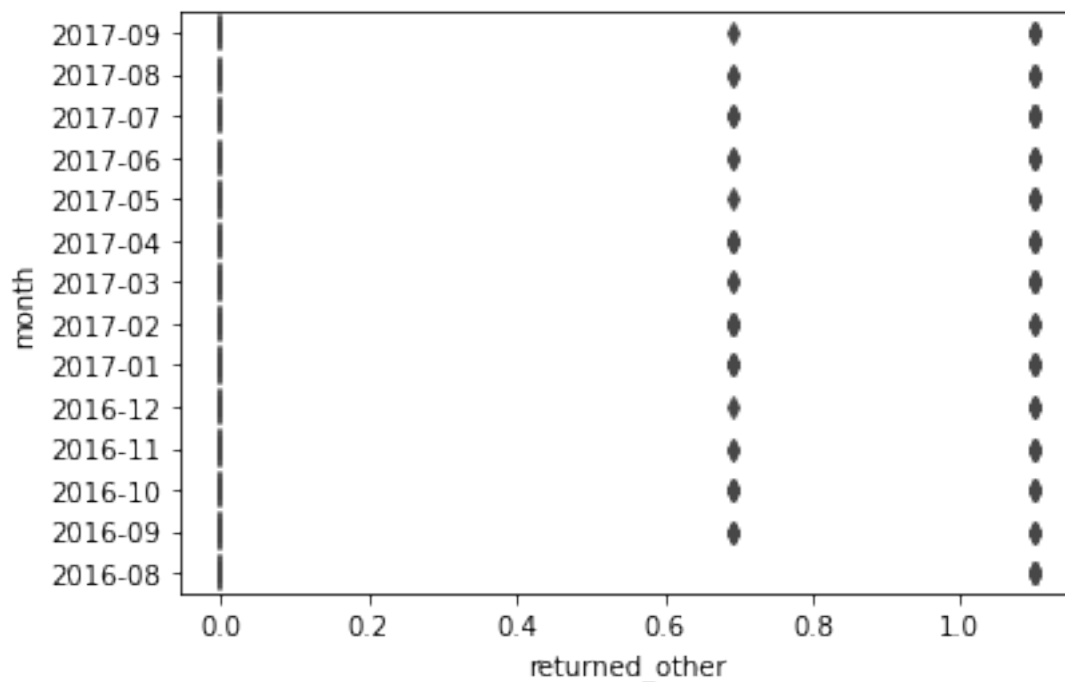
```
[75]: changement_dechelle('admin')
```

Transformation algorithmique



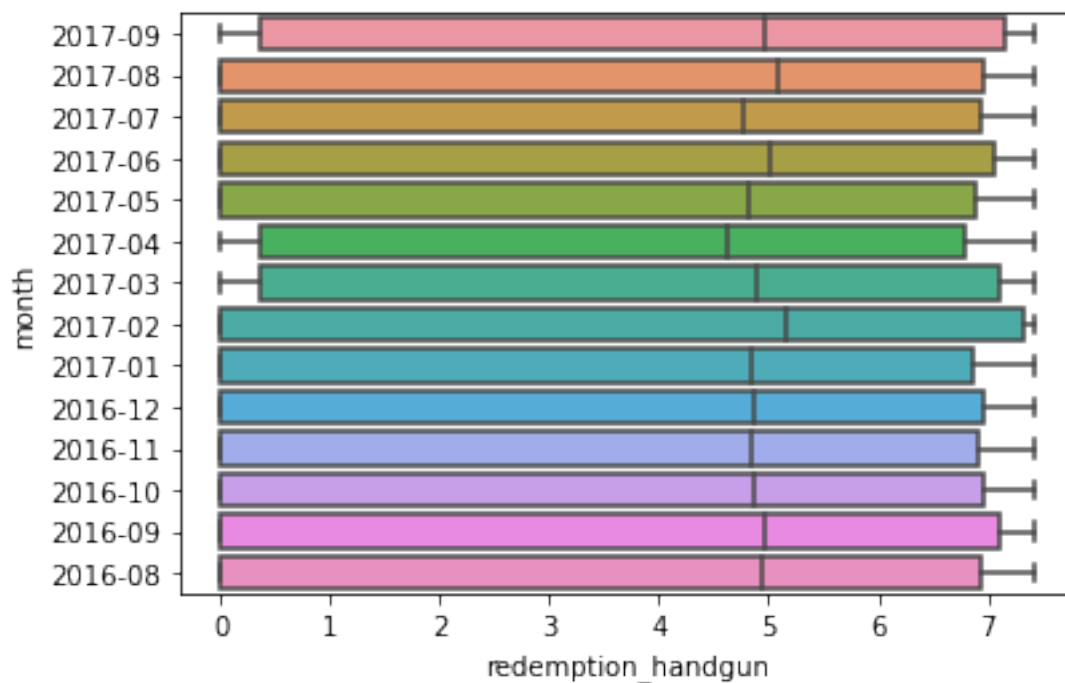
```
[76]: changement_dechelle('returned_other')
```

Transformation algorithmique



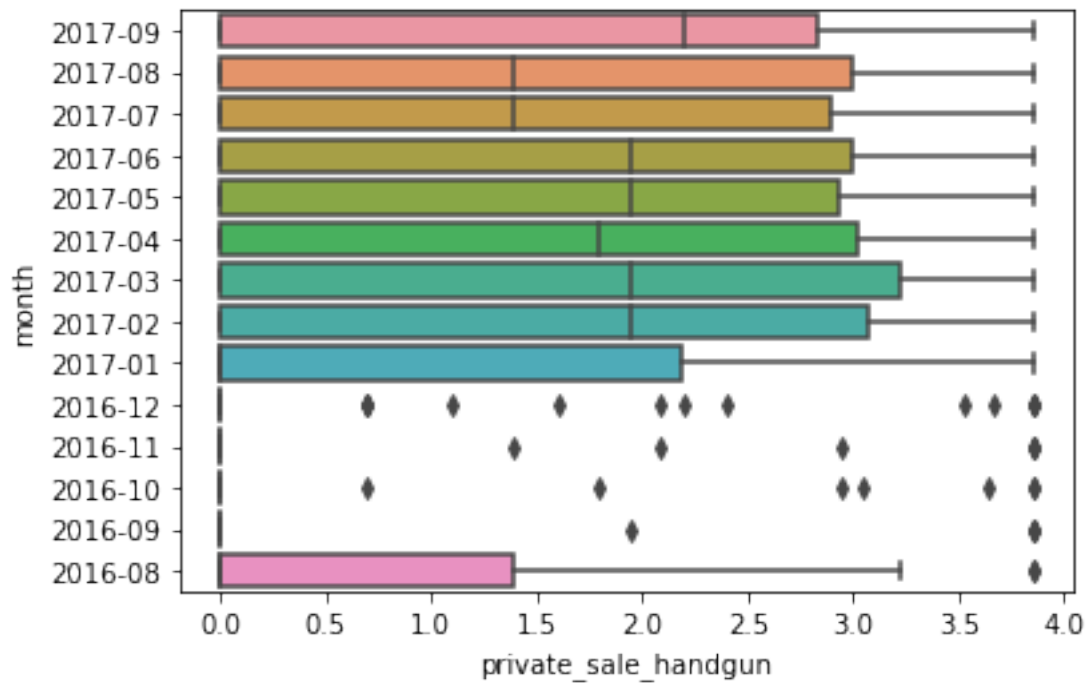
```
[77]: changement_dechelle('redemption_handgun')
```

Transformation algorithmique



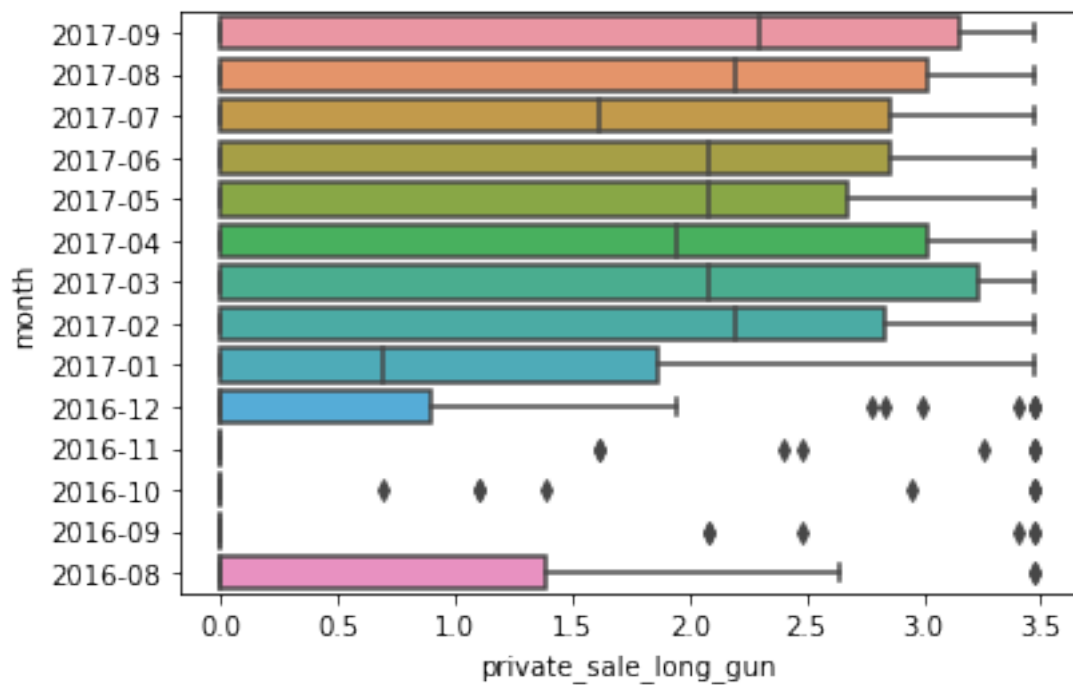
```
[78]: changement_dechelle('private_sale_handgun')
```

Transformation algorithmique



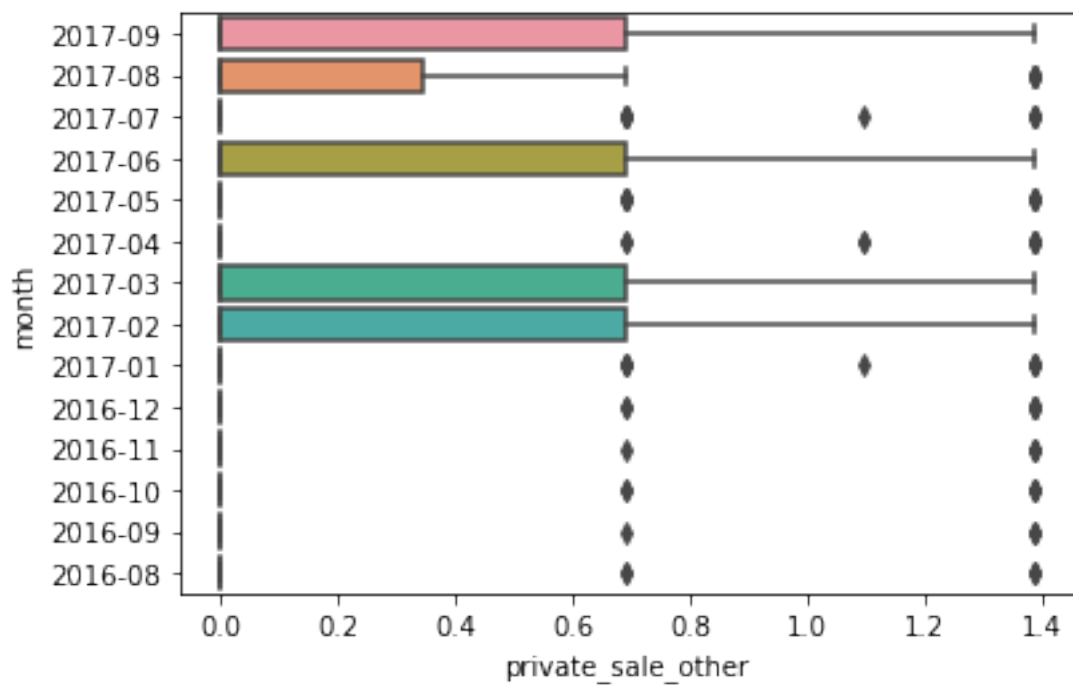
```
[79]: changement_dechelle('private_sale_long_gun')
```

Transformation algorithmique



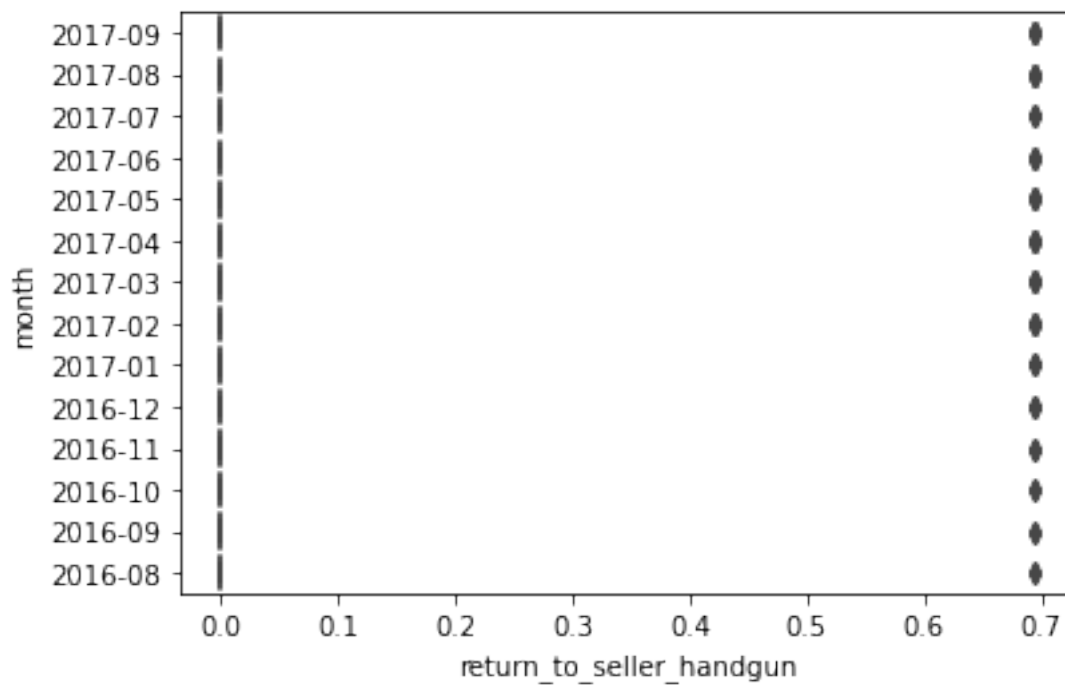
```
[80]: changement_dechelle('private_sale_other')
```

Transformation algorithmique



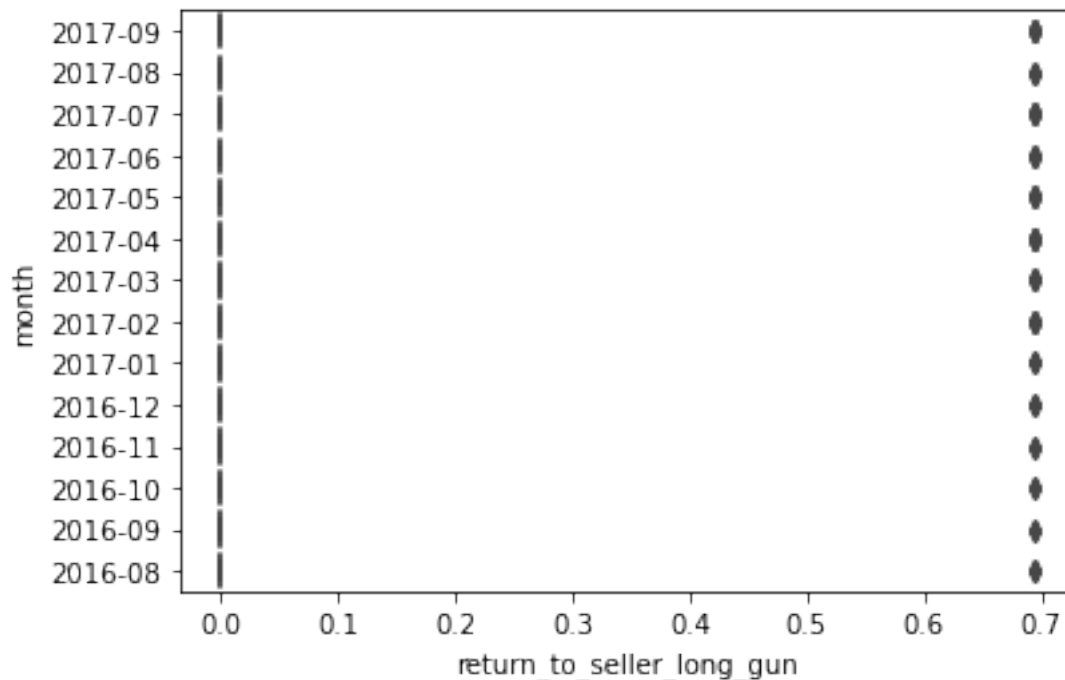
```
[81]: changement_dechelle('return_to_seller_handgun')
```

Transformation algorithmique



```
[82]: changement_dechelle('return_to_seller_long_gun')
```

Transformation algorithmique



Suppression des valeurs extrêmes

On doit supprimer les valeurs extrêmes des variables n'ont pas été propre apres l'utilisation de la methode des **quartiles** et de la methode **log**

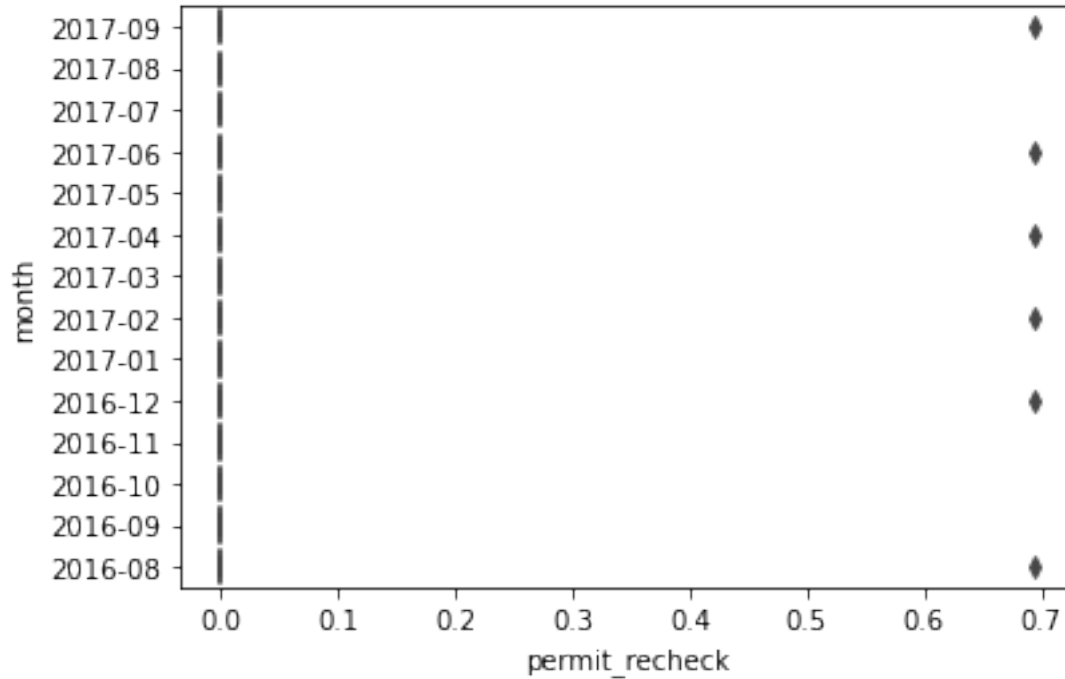
```
[83]: # fonction pour supprimer les valeurs extrêmes
def suppression_valeur(col):
    #Supprimer les valeurs externes(Conserver les valeurs interquartiles)
    print("Suppression des valeurs externes(Conservation des valeurs_
↪interquartiles) \n")
    q1 = df_gun_cp[col].quantile(0.25)
    q3 = df_gun_cp[col].quantile(0.75)
    index = df_gun_cp[(df_gun_cp[col]<q1) | (df_gun_cp[col] >q3)].index
    print(index)
    df_gun_cp.drop(index, inplace =True)
    sns.boxplot(x=col,y='month', data=df_gun_cp)
    plt.show()
```

```
[84]: suppression_valeur('permit_recheck')
```

Suppression des valeurs externes(Conservation des valeurs interquartiles)

```
Int64Index([ 2,  3,  6, 14, 16, 17, 24, 29, 34, 37,
...
732, 738, 739, 744, 752, 754, 760, 762, 766, 769],
```

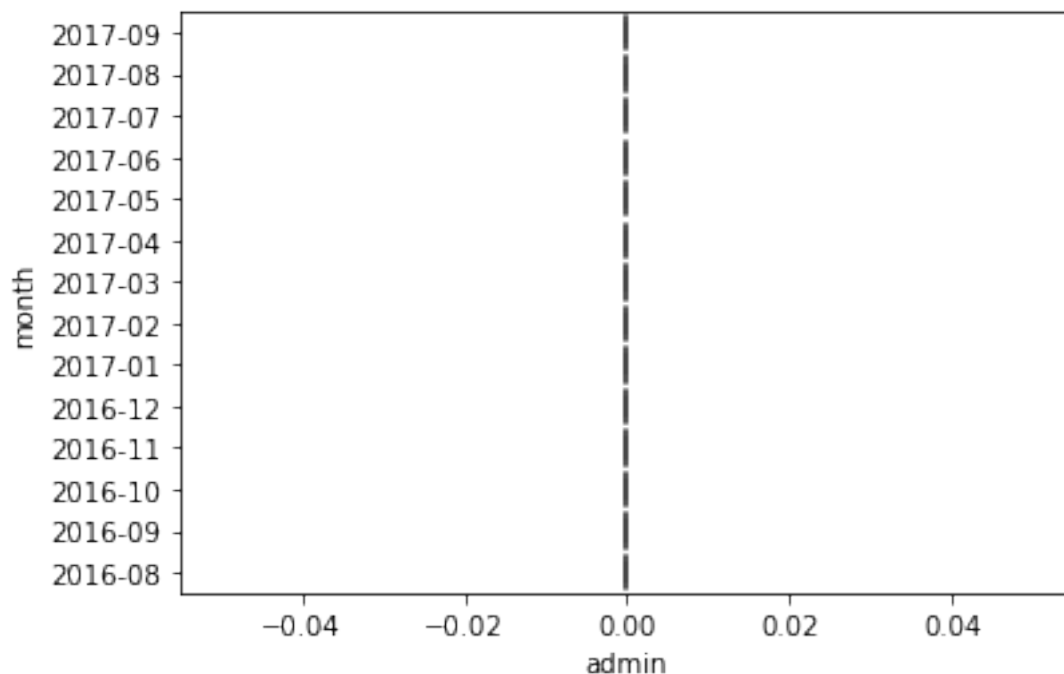
```
dtype='int64', length=190)
```



```
[85]: suppression_valeur('admin')
```

Suppression des valeurs externes(Conservation des valeurs interquartiles)

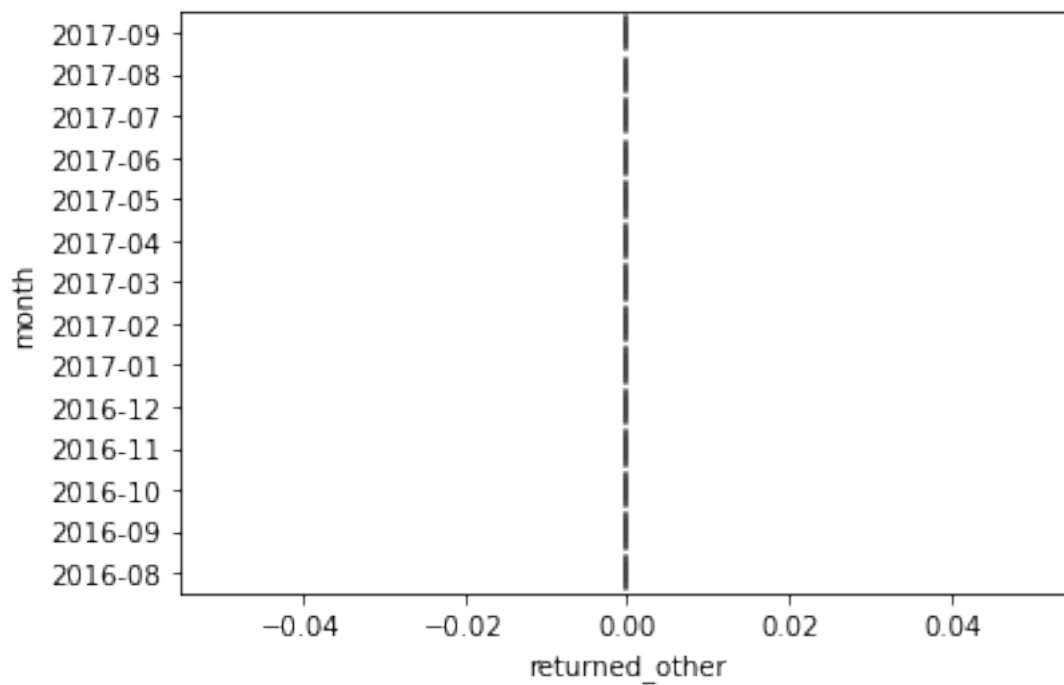
```
Int64Index([ 15,  28,  31,  36,  40,  52,  70,  78,  86,  91,  
            ...  
            699, 700, 712, 721, 724, 730, 743, 746, 755, 767],  
           dtype='int64', length=106)
```

```
[86]: suppression_valeur('returned_other')
```

Suppression des valeurs externes(Conservation des valeurs interquartiles)

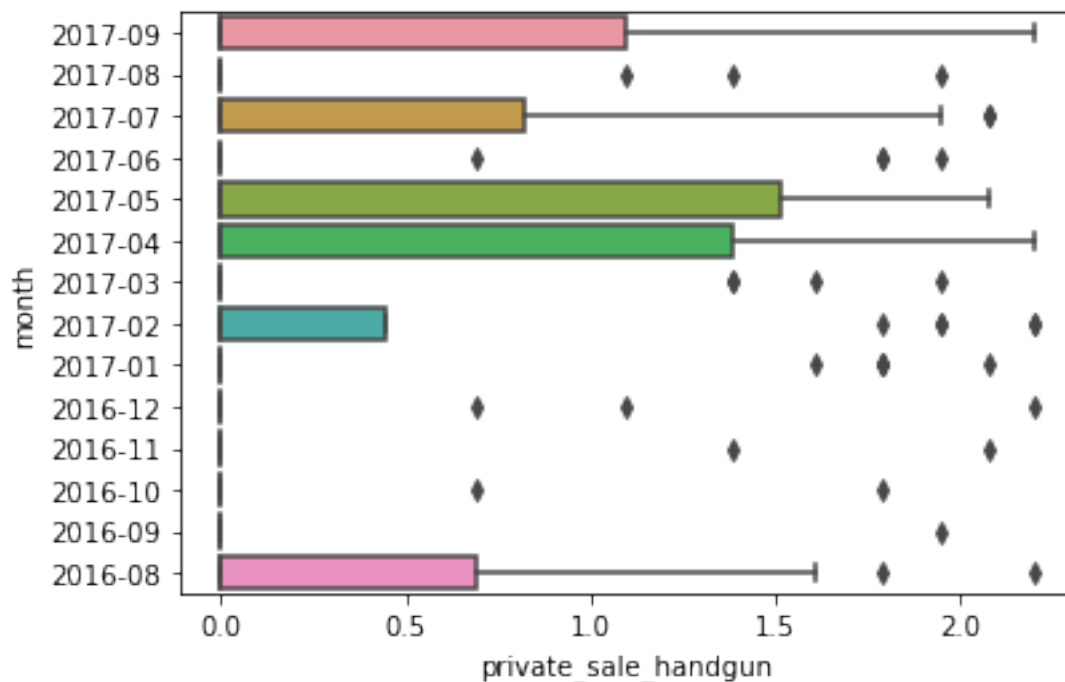
```
Int64Index([ 42,  53,  68,  80,  82, 100, 135, 137, 155, 163, 210, 218, 247,
            265, 273, 280, 288, 302, 320, 328, 355, 357, 361, 372, 375, 427,
            430, 438, 445, 460, 465, 467, 485, 493, 522, 537, 540, 592, 595,
            614, 632, 647, 650, 677, 702, 705, 713, 742, 757, 768],
            dtype='int64')
```



```
[87]: suppression_valeur('private_sale_handgun')
```

Suppression des valeurs externes(Conservation des valeurs interquartiles)

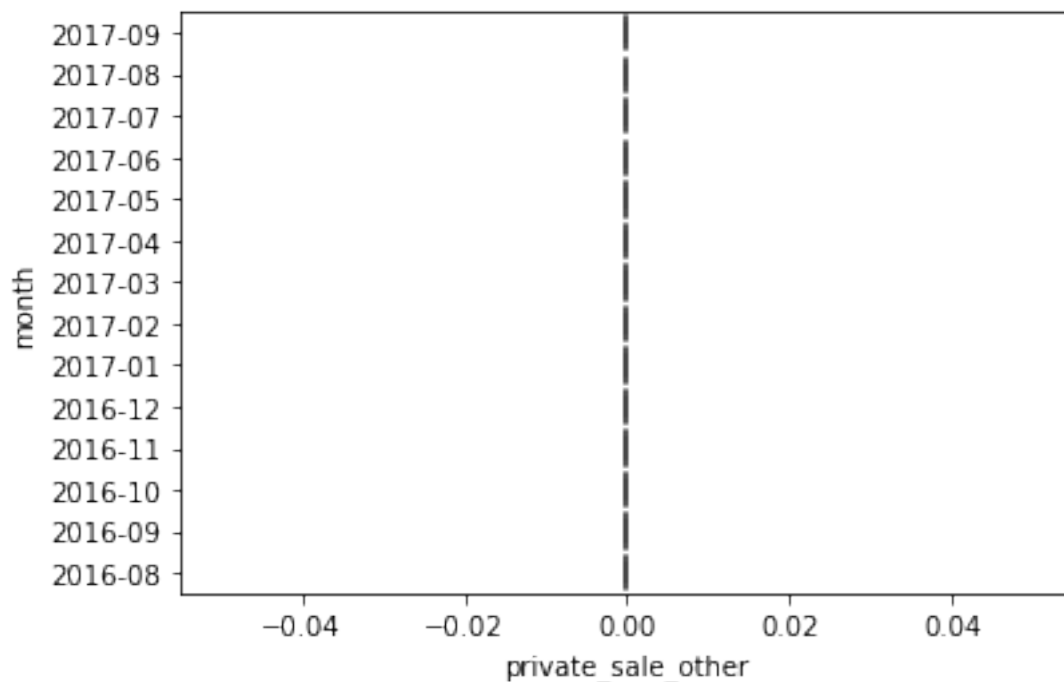
```
Int64Index([ 1,  7,  9, 10, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26,
             ...
            514, 518, 533, 588, 639, 640, 643, 694, 749, 761],
           dtype='int64', length=102)
```



```
[88]: suppression_valeur('private_sale_other')
```

Suppression des valeurs externes(Conservation des valeurs interquartiles)

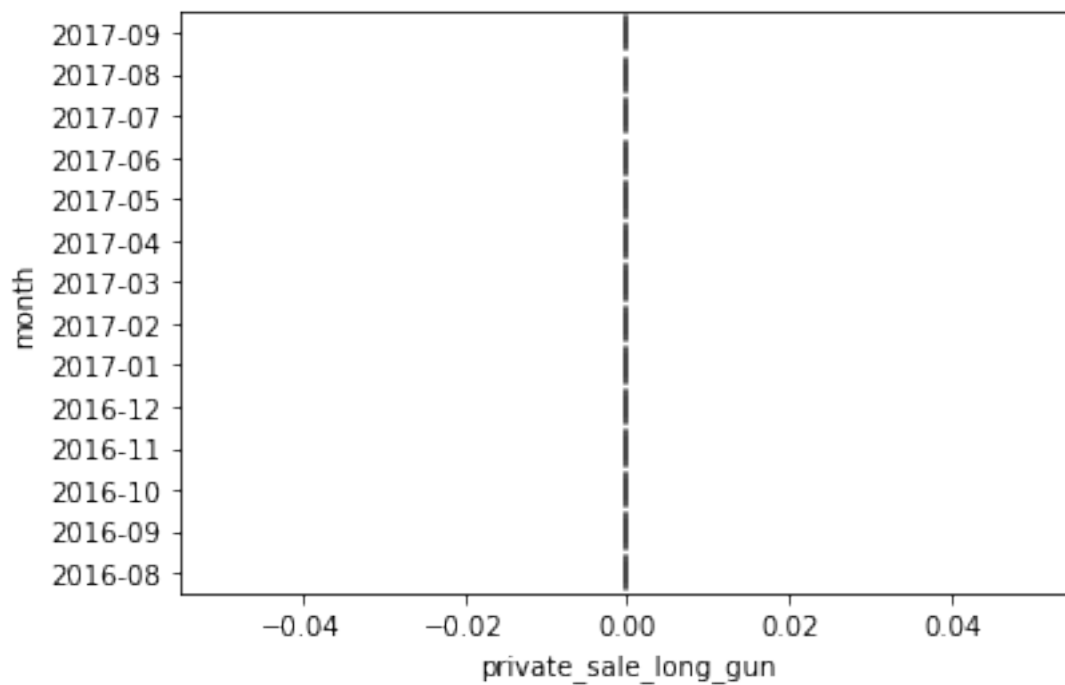
```
Int64Index([ 0, 35, 77, 123, 152, 187, 209, 246, 264, 276, 308, 352, 371,
             385, 407, 441, 462, 505, 517, 530, 572, 627, 682, 722],
            dtype='int64')
```



```
[89]: suppression_valeur('private_sale_long_gun')
```

Suppression des valeurs externes(Conservation des valeurs interquartiles)

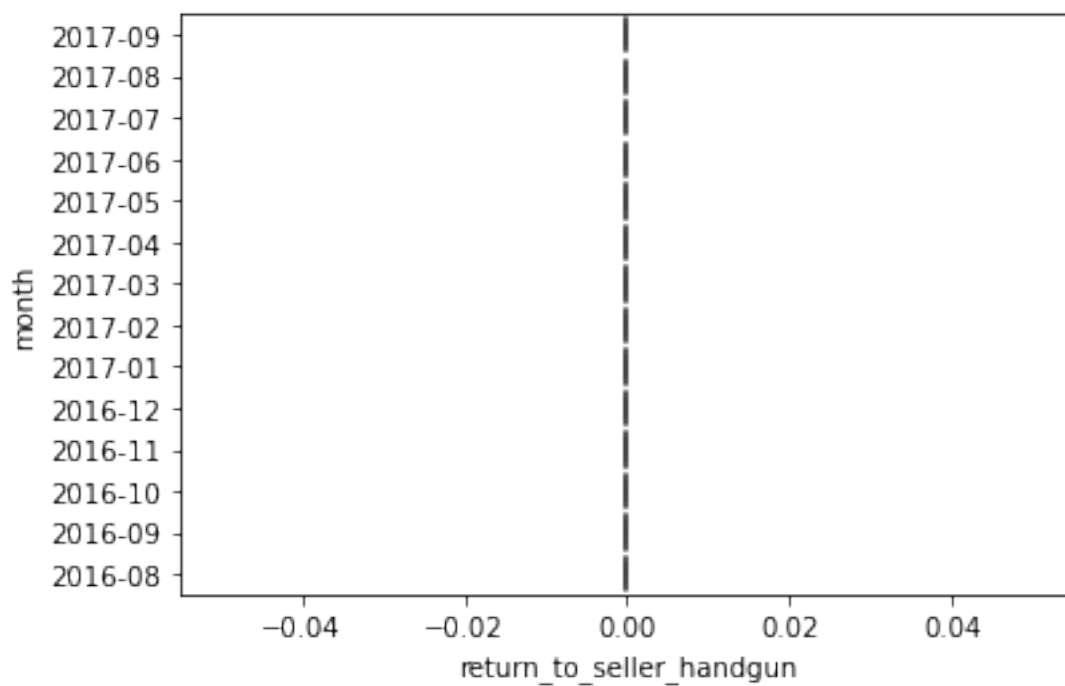
```
Int64Index([ 13,  22,  33,  44,  48,  72,  88,  97,  99, 108, 132, 143, 145,
            154, 191, 198, 240, 242, 253, 255, 284, 297, 301, 319, 331, 366,
            374, 378, 383, 386, 391, 405, 416, 429, 433, 453, 458, 459, 466,
            473, 475, 484, 495, 504, 508, 538, 569, 585, 593, 624, 648, 679,
            695, 715, 725, 728, 733, 734, 737, 740, 748, 750, 753],
            dtype='int64')
```



```
[90]: suppression_valeur('return_to_seller_handgun')
```

Suppression des valeurs externes(Conservation des valeurs interquartiles)

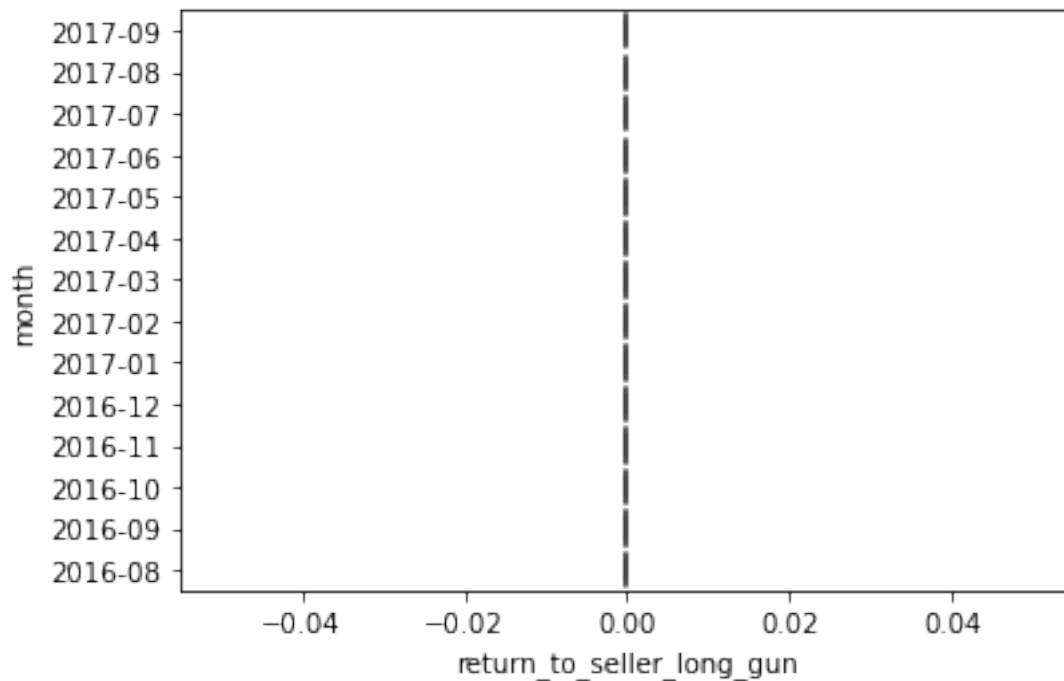
```
Int64Index([], dtype='int64')
```



```
[91]: suppression_valeur('return_to_seller_long_gun')
```

Suppression des valeurs externes(Conservation des valeurs interquartiles)

```
Int64Index([], dtype='int64')
```



Après l'utilisation de l'ensemble des methodes pour la visualisation,l'observation et la suppression des valeurs extrêmes, On va passer à la suppression des colonnes inutiles où des colonnes que l'on peu s'en passer pour faire notre analyse.

Suppression des colonnes inutiles

- admin
- permit_recheck
- returned_other
- rentals_long_gun
- rentals_handgun
- return_to_seller_handgun
- return_to_seller_long_gun
- return_to_seller_other
- private_sale_handgun
- private_sale_long_gun
- private_sale_other

```
[92]: df_gun_cp.
      ↪ drop(['admin', 'permit_recheck', 'returned_other', 'rentals_long_gun', 'rentals_handgun',
            ↪
            ↪ 'return_to_seller_handgun', 'return_to_seller_long_gun', 'return_to_seller_other',
            ↪
            ↪ 'private_sale_handgun', 'private_sale_long_gun', 'private_sale_other'], axis=1, inplace=True)
```

La suppression des colonnes mentionner dans la cellules ci-dessus met fin notre étape de nettoyages des données. Ceci étant fait, nous allons passer a la phase de l'analyses exploratoires des données

5 Analyse Exploratoires des données

Nous allons commencer par faire une petite comparaison des données avant et apres le nettoyages

```
[93]: #Avant nettoyages
      ↪ print('***** Avant le nettoyages nous avons {} lignes et {} colonnes et
      ↪ la tailles etait {} ***** '.format(df_gun.shape[0],df_gun.
      ↪ shape[1],df_gun.size))
```

```
***** Avant le nettoyages nous avons 12485 lignes et 27 colonnes et la
tailles etait 337095 *****
```

```
[94]: # apres nettoyages
      ↪ print('***** Après le nettoyages nous avons {} lignes et {} colonnes et
      ↪ la tailles est de {} ***** '.format(df_gun_cp.shape[0],df_gun_cp.
      ↪ shape[1],df_gun_cp.size))
```

```
***** Après le nettoyages nous avons 235 lignes et 16 colonnes et la
tailles est de 3760 *****
```

Les données nettoyer seront enregsitrer dans un nouveau fichiers CSV

```
[95]: # Enregistrement d'un nouveau fichier csv
      ↪ df_gun_cp.to_csv('data/gun_data_clean.csv',index=False)
```

```
[96]: # Lecture du nouveau fichier
      ↪ df=pd.read_csv('data/gun_data_clean.csv')
```

```
[97]: # utilisation de la methode tail() qui affiche les 5 derniers lignes du dataset
      ↪ df.tail()
```

```
[97]:      month      state  permit  handgun  long_gun  other  multiple  \
230  2016-08  South Carolina  13000.0   8828.0   6906.0   494.0     330.0
231  2016-08   South Dakota   1259.0   2387.0   3559.0   202.0     133.0
232  2016-08     Vermont         0.0   1269.0   1296.0   108.0      47.0
233  2016-08  Virgin Islands     55.0    125.2    205.8     0.0       0.0
234  2016-08     Virginia    776.0  21108.0  15802.0   978.0       0.0
```

	prepawn_handgun	prepawn_long_gun	prepawn_other	redemption_handgun	\
230	4.0	7.0	0.0	6.924612	
231	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.927254	
232	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000000	
233	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000000	
234	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000000	

	redemption_long_gun	redemption_other	returned_handgun	\
230	743.0	10.0	3.555348	
231	192.0	0.0	0.000000	
232	2.0	1.0	0.000000	
233	0.0	0.0	0.000000	
234	0.0	0.0	0.000000	

	returned_long_gun	totals
230	1.386294	31389.0
231	0.000000	7873.0
232	0.000000	2724.0
233	0.000000	1424.8
234	0.693147	38667.0

Affichages des 5 dernières lignes du dataset avec la méthode `tail()` de pandas; dans la cellule suivante nous allons voir les détails du dataset

```
[98]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 235 entries, 0 to 234
Data columns (total 16 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   month                 235 non-null   object
1   state                 235 non-null   object
2   permit                235 non-null   float64
3   handgun               235 non-null   float64
4   long_gun              235 non-null   float64
5   other                 235 non-null   float64
6   multiple              235 non-null   float64
7   prepawn_handgun       235 non-null   float64
8   prepawn_long_gun      235 non-null   float64
9   prepawn_other         235 non-null   float64
10  redemption_handgun    235 non-null   float64
11  redemption_long_gun   235 non-null   float64
12  redemption_other      235 non-null   float64
13  returned_handgun      235 non-null   float64
14  returned_long_gun     235 non-null   float64
15  totals                235 non-null   float64
```



```
dtypes: float64(14), object(2)
memory usage: 29.5+ KB
```

Les détails sur les données; nous allons montrer les statistique descriptif des variables de types numériques; Ici on a 770 entrées (0 à 769). Vous avez aussi le nom des colonnes, leurs types et le nombres de valeurs non_null. Vous allez constater que l'on 770 entrées, toutes les colonnes on 770 valeurs non-null donc pas de valeurs null.

```
[99]: df.describe()
```

```
[99]:
```

	permit	handgun	long_gun	other	multiple \
count	235.000000	235.000000	235.000000	235.000000	235.000000
mean	4911.720000	7858.080000	6021.217021	399.281702	178.154043
std	8927.247264	9527.487204	6643.961247	510.377837	290.596633
min	0.000000	125.200000	205.800000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	125.200000	205.800000	1.000000	0.000000
50%	819.000000	3992.000000	3040.000000	196.000000	8.000000
75%	2810.500000	12639.000000	12221.500000	492.000000	245.500000
max	26413.700000	28476.000000	17932.800000	1508.400000	973.400000

	prepawn_handgun	prepawn_long_gun	prepawn_other	redemption_handgun \
count	235.000000	235.000000	235.000000	235.000000
mean	1.514894	1.623830	0.085106	2.438787
std	3.460830	3.561971	0.279636	2.941384
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
50%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
75%	0.500000	1.000000	0.000000	5.677820
max	12.000000	12.100000	1.000000	7.417040

	redemption_long_gun	redemption_other	returned_handgun \
count	235.000000	235.000000	235.000000
mean	242.952340	1.855319	0.937726
std	449.494418	3.326327	1.552409
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
50%	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
75%	233.500000	2.000000	1.609438
max	1467.600000	10.000000	4.891101

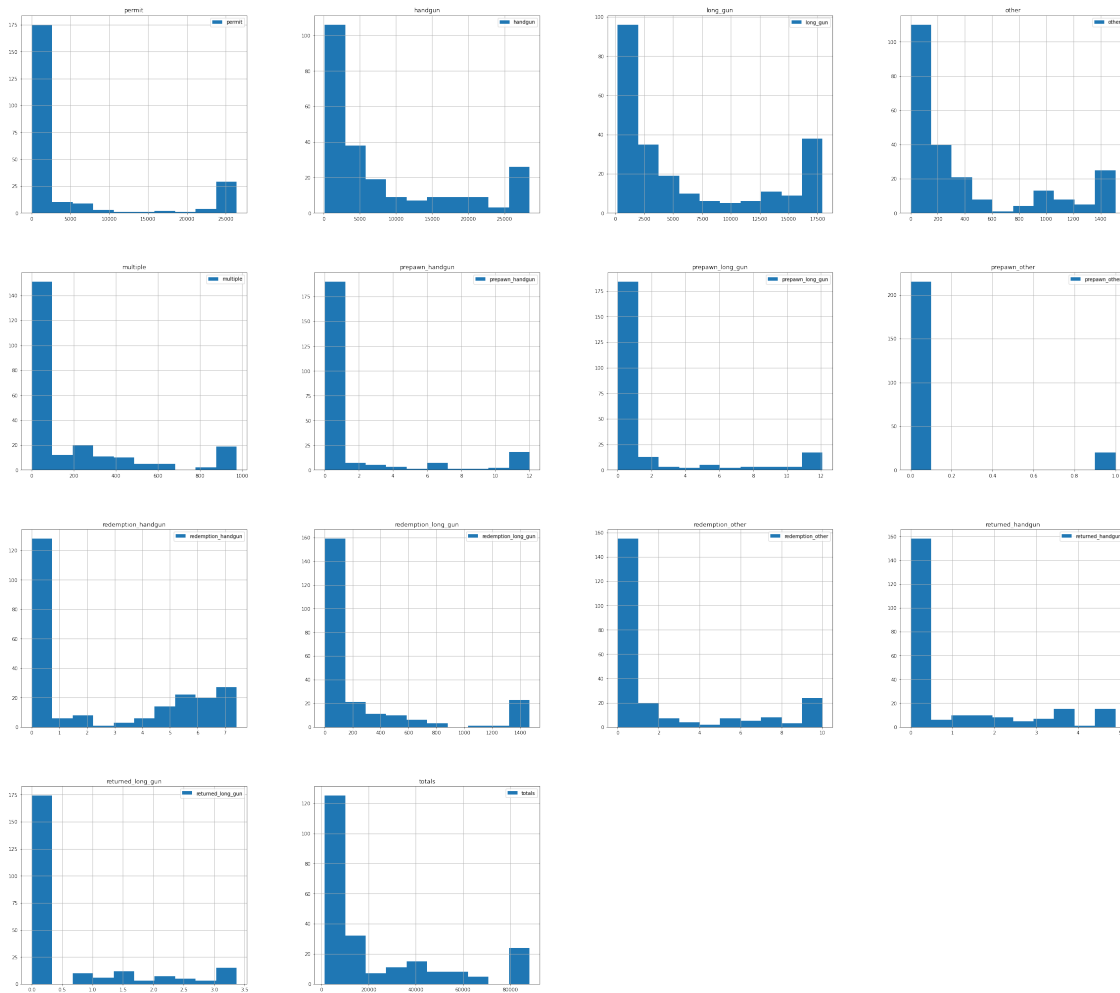
	returned_long_gun	totals
count	235.000000	235.000000
mean	0.524984	22116.445106
std	1.015590	28041.108319
min	0.000000	1424.800000
25%	0.000000	1424.800000
50%	0.000000	9284.000000
75%	0.693147	36314.500000

```
max          3.367296  88253.000000
```

Ici vous voyez les statistiques descriptives . La cellules suivantes vous montrera une vue globale sur la repartitins des données a l'aide d'un diagramme appelé histogramme de la methode **hist()** de pandas

```
[100]: # Histogramme
df.hist(figsize=(40,36),legend=True)
```

```
[100]: array([[<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'permit'}>,
<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'handgun'}>,
<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'long_gun'}>,
<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'other'}>],
[<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'multiple'}>,
<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'prepawn_handgun'}>,
<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'prepawn_long_gun'}>,
<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'prepawn_other'}>],
[<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'redemption_handgun'}>,
<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'redemption_long_gun'}>,
<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'redemption_other'}>,
<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'returned_handgun'}>],
[<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'returned_long_gun'}>,
<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'totals'}>, <AxesSubplot:>,
<AxesSubplot:>]], dtype=object)
```



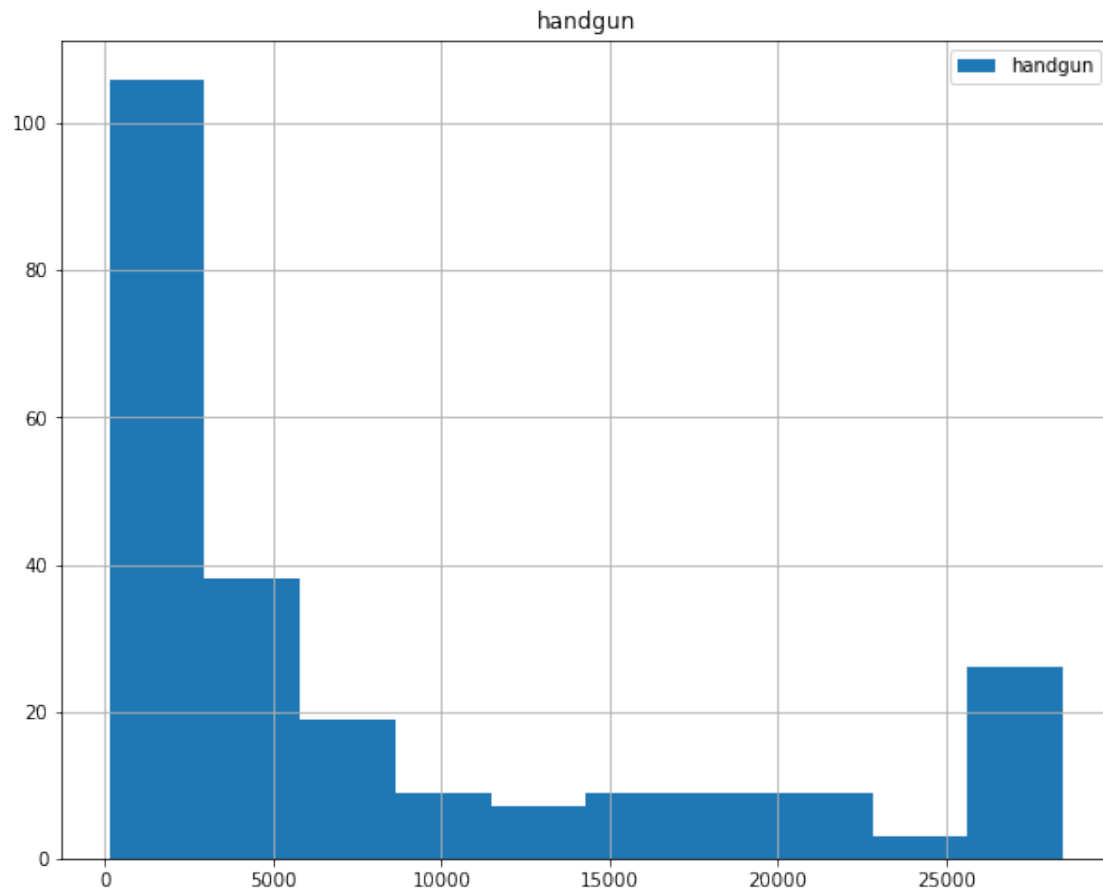
Ici On a une vue globales sur l'ensembles des variables du dataset. Sur les cellules qui vont suivre nous allons tenter des repondres au questions qui ont été poser dans la phase question un peu en haut.

5.1 Quelles sont les types d'armes les plus achetés en moyenne?

```
[102]: # la moyenne
print("{} d'armes de poing sont utilisées en moyenne ".format(df['handgun'].
↪mean()))
df.hist(legend=True,column='handgun',figsize=(10,8))
```

7858.0799999999994 d'armes de poing sont utilisées en moyenne

```
[102]: array([[<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'handgun'}>]], dtype=object)
```

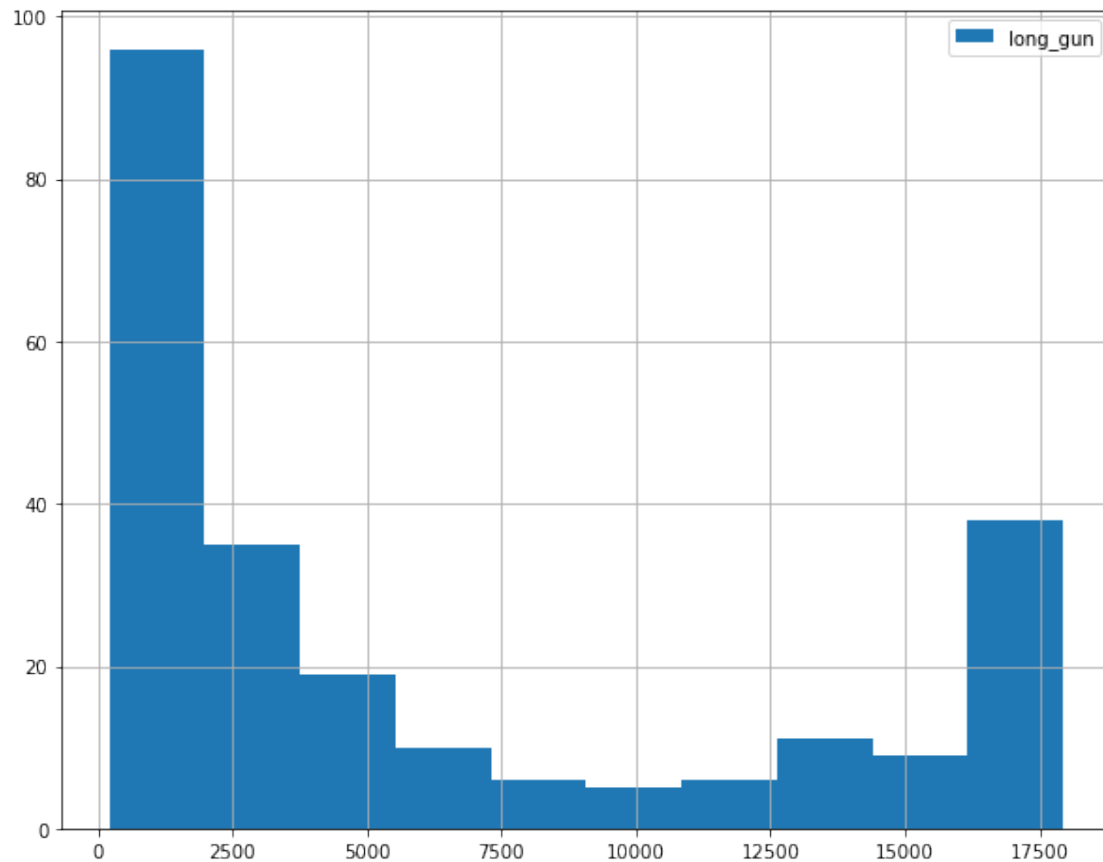


7858.0799999999994 d'armes de poing sont utilisées en moyenne . La repartition des armes de poings en moyenne

```
[103]: print(" {} d'armes d'épaules sont utilisées en moyenne ".format(df['long_gun'].
        ↪mean()))
df['long_gun'].hist(figsize=(10,8),legend=True)
```

6021.217021276602 d'armes d'épaules sont utilisées en moyenne

```
[103]: <AxesSubplot:>
```

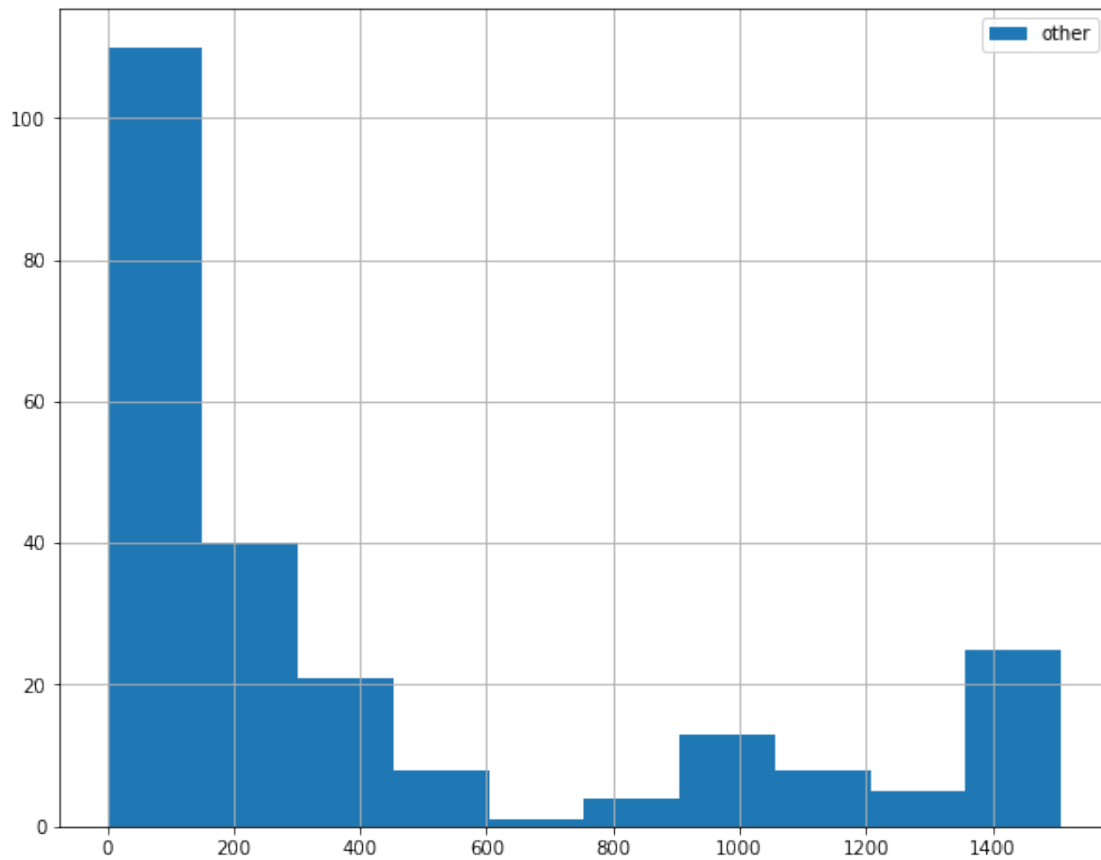


6021.217021276602 d'armes d'épaules sont utilisées en moyenne. On a la repartitions d'armes d'épaules en moyenne

```
[104]: print("{} autres types d'armes sont utilisées en moyenne ".format(df['other'].
        ↳mean()))
df['other'].hist(legend=True,figsize=(10,8))
```

399.2817021276595 autres types d'armes sont utilisées en moyenne

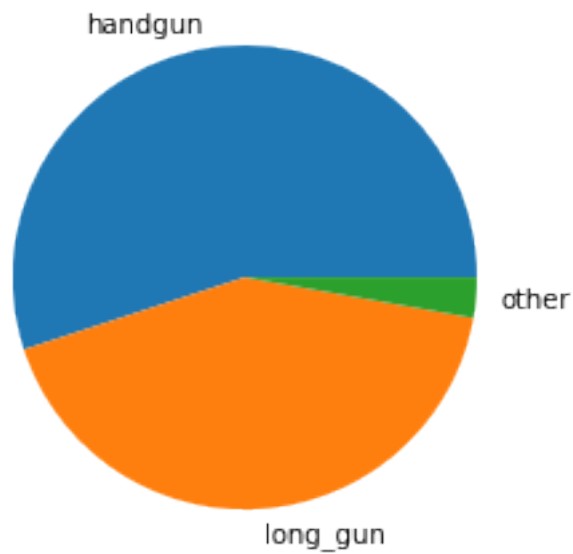
```
[104]: <AxesSubplot:>
```



399.2817021276595 autres types d'armes sont utilisées en moyenne .Repartition d'autres types d'armes en moyennes

```
[105]: handgun = df['handgun'].mean()
long_gun = df['long_gun'].mean()
other = df['other'].mean()
arme = np.array([handgun, long_gun, other])
plt.pie(arme, labels=['handgun', 'long_gun', 'other'])
```

```
[105]: ([<matplotlib.patches.Wedge at 0x7fba7d222160>,
<matplotlib.patches.Wedge at 0x7fba7d222640>,
<matplotlib.patches.Wedge at 0x7fba7d222b20>],
[Text(-0.17324012296324268, 1.0862724611236727, 'handgun'),
Text(0.07726532057659248, -1.097283040166117, 'long_gun'),
Text(1.095758017273731, -0.09651097129519559, 'other')])
```



On constate les types d'armes les plus achetés sont les armes de poing (**handgun**) ensuite vient les armes d'épaules (**long_gun**)

5.2 Quels États ont connu la plus forte croissance dans enregistrements d'armes à feu ?

```
[106]: df.groupby('state').handgun.mean()
```

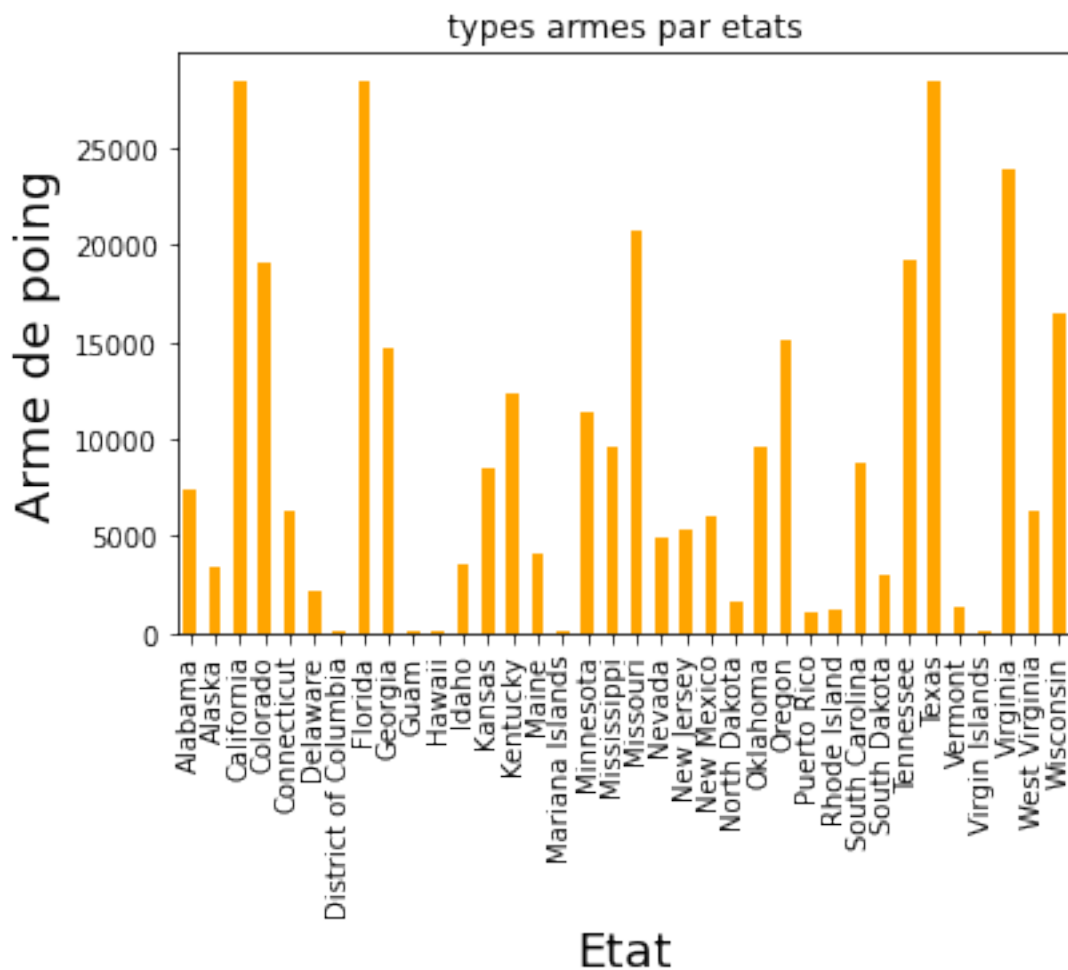
```
[106]: state
Alabama          7441.000000
Alaska           3353.600000
California       28476.000000
Colorado         19122.272727
Connecticut       6344.800000
Delaware          2106.333333
District of Columbia  125.200000
Florida          28476.000000
Georgia          14689.333333
Guam              125.328571
Hawaii           125.200000
Idaho            3518.500000
Kansas           8494.000000
Kentucky         12296.500000
Maine            4046.200000
Mariana Islands   125.200000
Minnesota        11427.750000
Mississippi       9642.200000
```

Missouri	20763.500000
Nevada	4947.785714
New Jersey	5311.000000
New Mexico	5969.750000
North Dakota	1571.400000
Oklahoma	9638.000000
Oregon	15064.500000
Puerto Rico	1131.000000
Rhode Island	1196.000000
South Carolina	8776.500000
South Dakota	3005.000000
Tennessee	19219.000000
Texas	28476.000000
Vermont	1397.900000
Virgin Islands	125.200000
Virginia	23911.214286
West Virginia	6279.000000
Wisconsin	16538.333333

Name: handgun, dtype: float64

```
[107]: hand=df.groupby('state').mean().handgun
hand.plot(kind='bar',title='types armes par etats',color='orange',alpha=1)
plt.xlabel('Etat',fontsize=18,)
plt.ylabel('Arme de poing',fontsize=18)
```

```
[107]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Arme de poing')
```

Ce graphe visualise l'ensemble des armes de poing Enregistré en moyenne dans chaque États

```
[108]: df.groupby('state').mean().long_gun
```

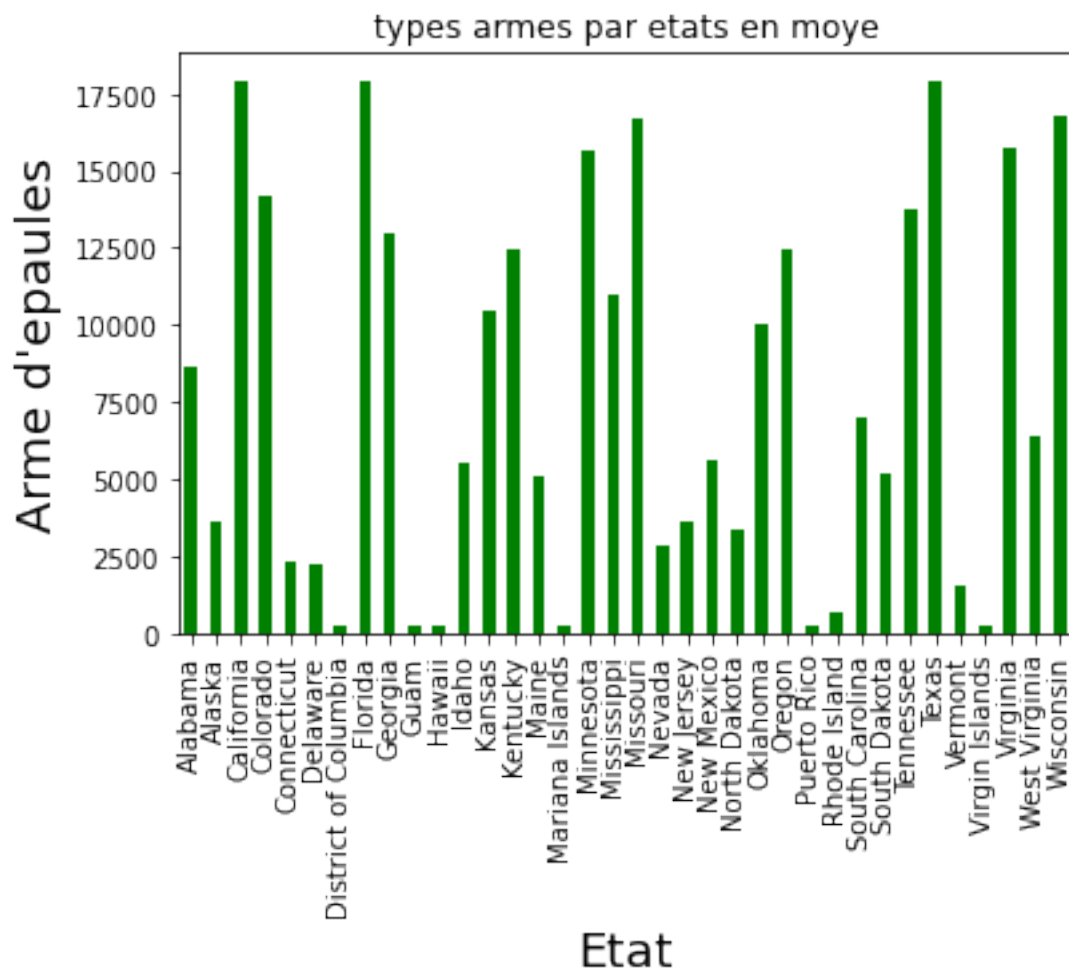
```
[108]: state
Alabama      8657.000000
Alaska       3655.200000
California    17932.800000
Colorado     14152.872727
Connecticut   2339.600000
Delaware      2242.333333
District of Columbia  205.800000
Florida       17932.800000
Georgia       12929.000000
Guam          205.800000
Hawaii        205.800000
```

Idaho	5508.500000
Kansas	10473.000000
Kentucky	12453.000000
Maine	5097.000000
Mariana Islands	205.800000
Minnesota	15648.450000
Mississippi	10942.400000
Missouri	16730.400000
Nevada	2875.500000
New Jersey	3650.500000
New Mexico	5571.500000
North Dakota	3381.200000
Oklahoma	10003.000000
Oregon	12458.500000
Puerto Rico	215.276923
Rhode Island	687.000000
South Carolina	6997.000000
South Dakota	5177.800000
Tennessee	13746.000000
Texas	17932.800000
Vermont	1524.200000
Virgin Islands	205.800000
Virginia	15718.600000
West Virginia	6366.000000
Wisconsin	16781.600000

Name: long_gun, dtype: float64

```
[109]: long=df.groupby('state').mean().long_gun
long.plot(kind='bar',title='types armes par etats en_
      ↪moye',color='green',alpha=1)
plt.xlabel('Etat',fontsize=18)
plt.ylabel('Arme d\'epaules',fontsize=18)
```

```
[109]: Text(0, 0.5, "Arme d'epaules")
```



Ce graphe visualise l'ensemble des armes d'épaules Enregistré en moyenne dans chaque États

```
[110]: df.groupby('state').mean().other
```

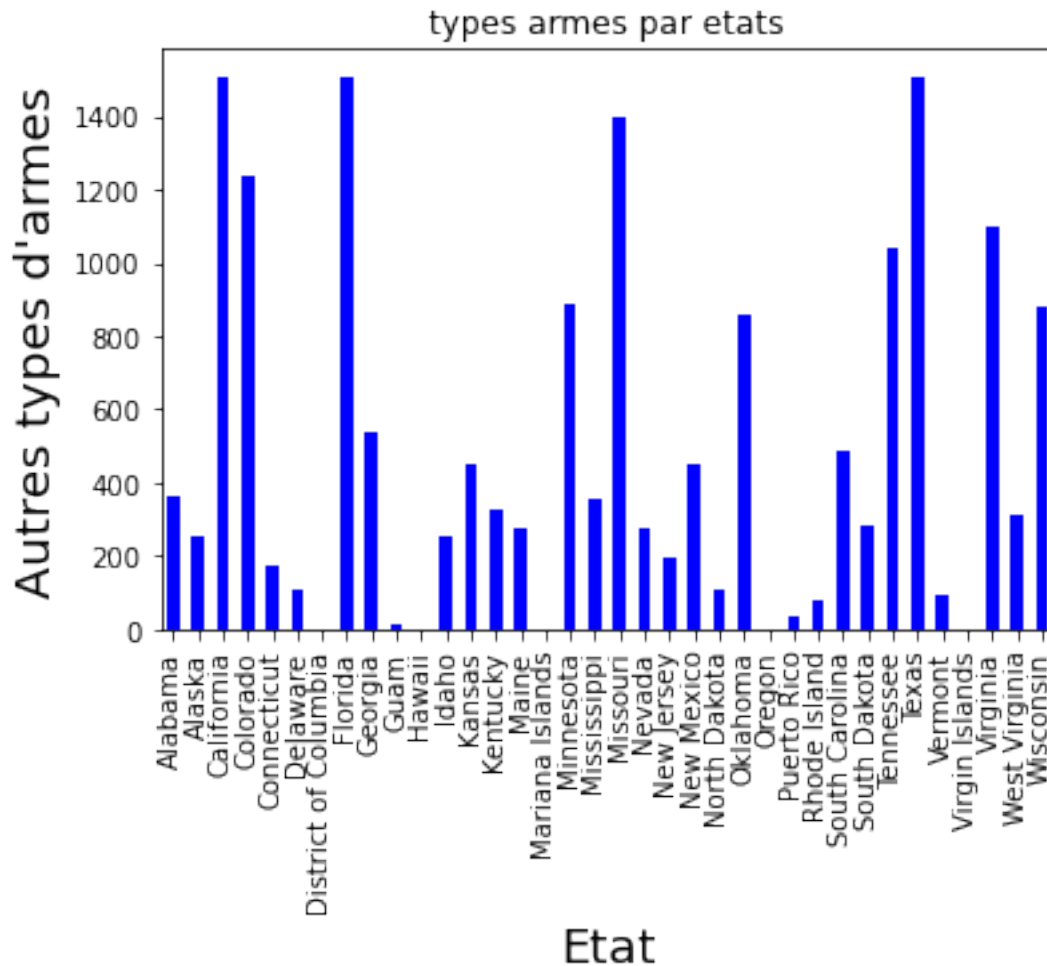
```
[110]: state
Alabama          361.000000
Alaska           253.800000
California       1508.400000
Colorado         1234.290909
Connecticut      173.200000
Delaware         106.333333
District of Columbia  0.000000
Florida          1508.400000
Georgia          534.666667
Guam             11.714286
Hawaii           0.000000
```

Idaho	252.000000
Kansas	450.000000
Kentucky	327.750000
Maine	277.000000
Mariana Islands	0.285714
Minnesota	889.000000
Mississippi	352.000000
Missouri	1398.000000
Nevada	273.357143
New Jersey	197.000000
New Mexico	448.750000
North Dakota	105.600000
Oklahoma	860.000000
Oregon	0.000000
Puerto Rico	36.846154
Rhode Island	78.000000
South Carolina	488.500000
South Dakota	284.200000
Tennessee	1042.000000
Texas	1508.400000
Vermont	96.100000
Virgin Islands	0.071429
Virginia	1098.357143
West Virginia	312.500000
Wisconsin	882.333333

Name: other, dtype: float64

```
[111]: other=df.groupby('state').mean().other
other.plot(kind='bar',title='types armes par etats',color='blue',alpha=1)
plt.xlabel('Etat',fontsize=18)
plt.ylabel('Autres types d\'armes',fontsize=18)
```

```
[111]: Text(0, 0.5, "Autres types d'armes")
```



Ce graphe visualise les autres types d'armes Enregistré dans chaque États en moyenne.

Ces graphes montre que les États comme **California,Colorado, Florida, Missouri, Texas,Tennessee,Virginia,Wisconsin** Ont connu le grandes nombres d'enregistrement d'armes de toutes types.

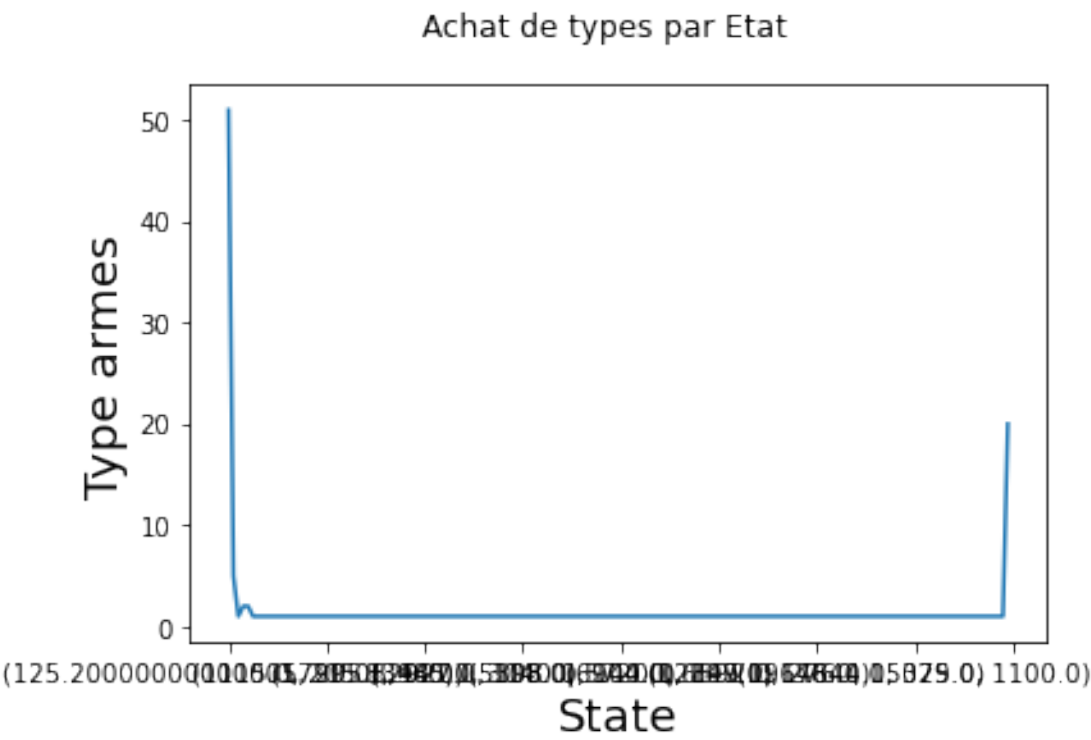
```
[112]: a=df.groupby(['handgun','long_gun','other']).count()['state']
a
```

```
[112]: handgun  long_gun  other
125.2      205.8      0.0      51
          1.0        5
          5.0        1
          7.0        2
          8.0        2
          ..
28476.0   16844.0   1227.0      1
```

17754.0	1193.0	1
17932.8	1298.0	1
	1308.0	1
	1508.4	20

Name: state, Length: 160, dtype: int64

```
[113]: a.plot()
plt.suptitle('Achat de types par Etat')
plt.xlabel('State',fontsize=18)
plt.ylabel('Type armes',fontsize=18)
plt.show()
```



```
[118]: b=df.groupby(['handgun','long_gun','other']).count()['month']
b
```

```
[118]: handgun  long_gun  other
125.2      205.8      0.0      51
          1.0      5
          5.0      1
          7.0      2
          8.0      2
          ..
28476.0  16844.0  1227.0      1
```

```

17754.0    1193.0     1
17932.8    1298.0     1
          1308.0     1
          1508.4    20

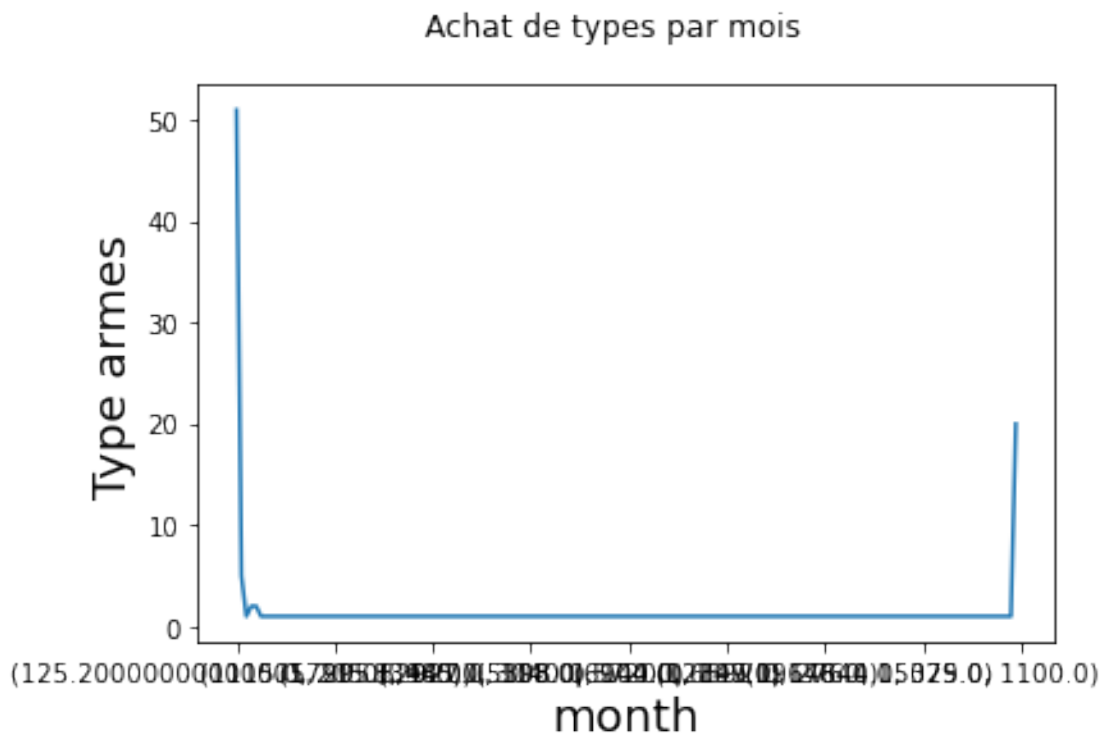
```

Name: month, Length: 160, dtype: int64

```

[119]: b.plot()
plt.suptitle('Achat de types par mois')
plt.xlabel('month',fontsize=18)
plt.ylabel('Type armes',fontsize=18)
plt.show()

```



5.3 Quelle est la tendance générale des armes ?

```

[116]: df[['handgun', 'long_gun', 'other']].mean()

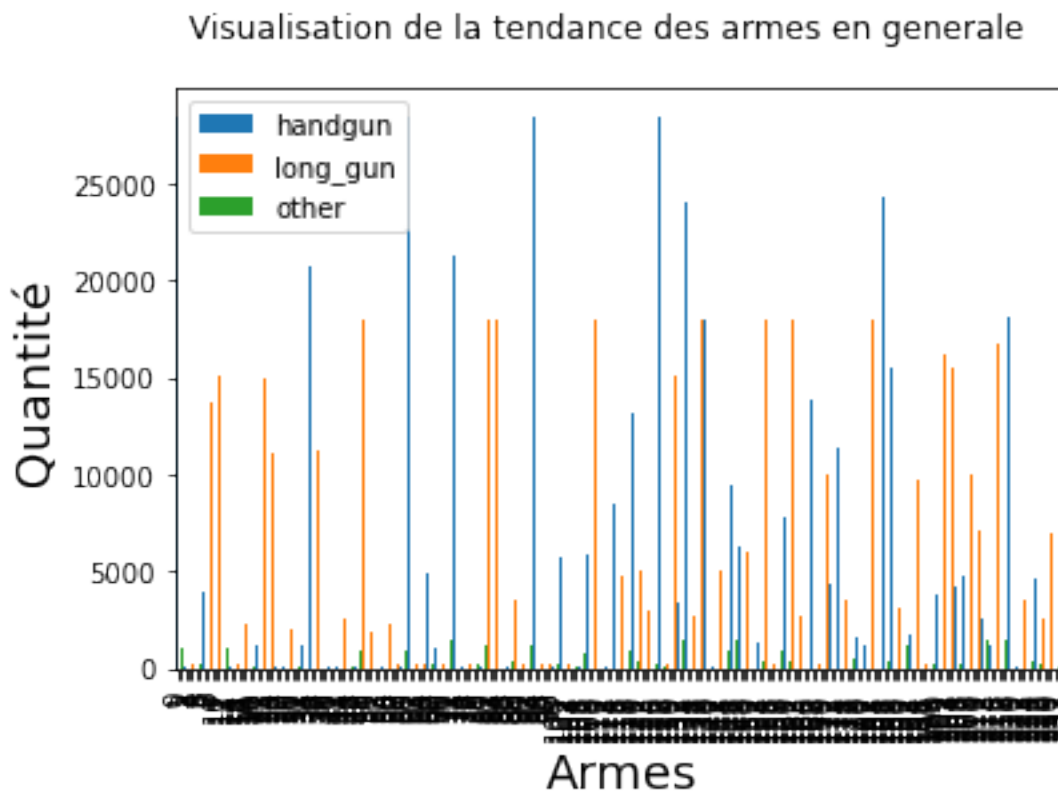
```

```

[116]: handgun      7858.080000
long_gun      6021.217021
other         399.281702
dtype: float64

```

```
[117]: df[['handgun','long_gun','other']].plot(kind='bar')
plt.suptitle('Visualisation de la tendance des armes en generale')
plt.xlabel('Armes',fontsize=18)
plt.ylabel('Quantité',fontsize=18)
plt.show()
```

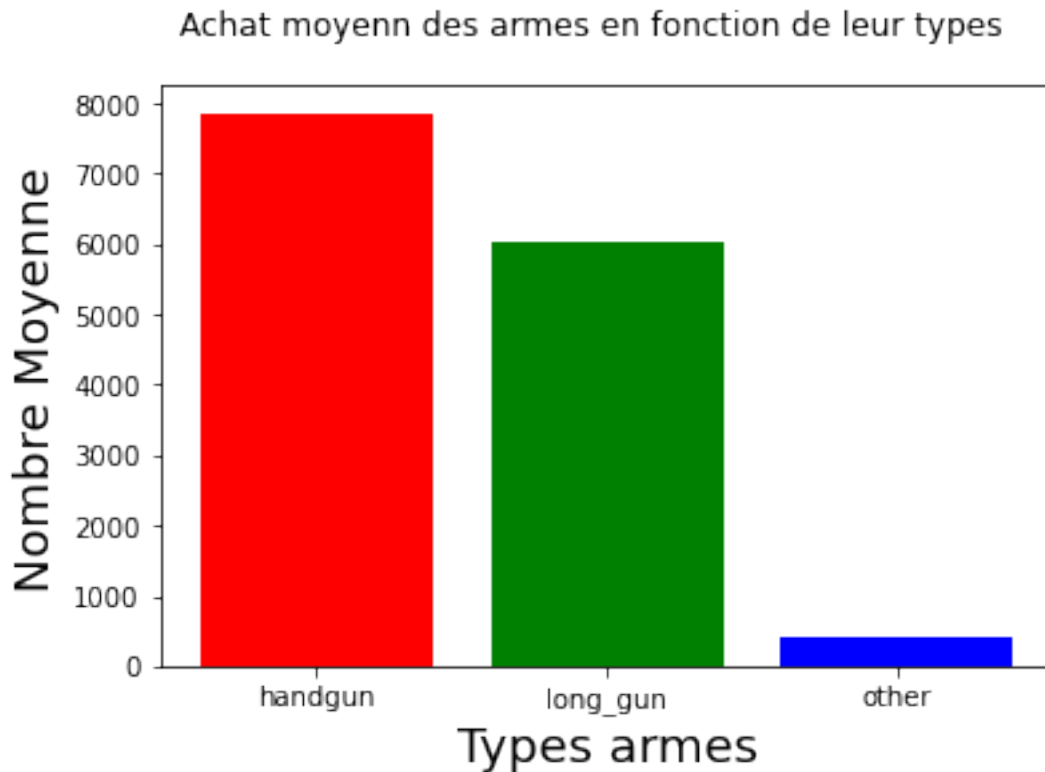


Ce Graphe explicite l'achat et le contrôle de l'ensemble des armes au sein du NCIS .Ceci montre la tendance generale des armes enregistrées

6 Conclusion

```
[120]: # calcul la moyenne des types d'armes
lamda=np.array(df[['handgun','long_gun','other']].mean())
```

```
[121]: plt.bar(['handgun','long_gun','other'],lamda,color=['red','green','blue'])
plt.suptitle('Achat moyenn des armes en fonction de leur types')
plt.xlabel('Types armes',fontsize=18)
plt.ylabel('Nombre Moyenne',fontsize=18)
plt.show()
```

L'étude montre que les types d'armes le plus achetés par les acheteurs sont les armes poing (**handgun**). Le diagramme en bar utilisé montre une visualisation claire et nette sur l'achat des types d'armes en moyenne.

```
[122]: long = df["long_gun"].max()
long
```

```
[122]: 17932.8
```

```
[123]: # utilisation de la fonction query() de pandas
df.query('long_gun == 17932.8')
```

```
[123]:
```

	month	state	permit	handgun	long_gun	other	multiple	\
0	2017-09	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0	
12	2017-08	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0	
24	2017-07	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0	
36	2017-06	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0	
49	2017-05	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0	
61	2017-04	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0	
72	2017-03	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0	
82	2017-02	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0	
84	2017-02	Florida	23617.0	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	973.4	

94	2017-01	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0
110	2016-12	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0
111	2016-12	Colorado	5333.0	25905.0	17932.8	1428.0	973.4
127	2016-12	Texas	24494.0	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	973.4
130	2016-12	Virginia	1145.0	28476.0	17932.8	1308.0	0.0
133	2016-11	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0
134	2016-11	Colorado	7129.0	24052.0	17932.8	1508.4	973.4
138	2016-11	Florida	25377.0	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	973.4
147	2016-11	Missouri	1504.0	23719.0	17932.8	1473.0	973.4
155	2016-11	Texas	23199.0	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	973.4
158	2016-11	Virginia	695.0	28476.0	17932.8	1298.0	0.0
159	2016-11	Wisconsin	26413.7	17580.0	17932.8	883.0	34.0
162	2016-10	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0
174	2016-10	Minnesota	26413.7	11394.0	17932.8	1024.0	511.0
183	2016-10	Texas	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	973.4
186	2016-10	Virginia	816.0	24337.0	17932.8	1269.0	0.0
191	2016-09	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0
213	2016-09	Texas	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	973.4
218	2016-08	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0

	prepawn_handgun	prepawn_long_gun	prepawn_other	redemption_handgun \
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.282267
12	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.287859
24	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.973810
36	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.077642
49	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.070738
61	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.232448
72	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.415097
82	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.426488
84	6.0	3.0	0.0	7.417040
94	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.173786
110	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.463029
111	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000000
127	12.0	12.1	1.0	7.417040
130	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000000
133	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.253829
134	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000000
138	11.0	5.0	0.0	7.417040
147	3.0	10.0	1.0	7.109879
155	12.0	12.1	1.0	7.417040
158	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000000
159	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.844187
162	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.226537
174	1.0	2.0	0.0	5.347108
183	12.0	12.1	1.0	7.417040
186	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000000
191	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.375025

213	12.0	12.1	1.0	7.417040
218	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.326149

	redemption_long_gun	redemption_other	returned_handgun \
0	397.0	5.0	0.000000
12	429.0	10.0	0.000000
24	322.0	8.0	0.000000
36	308.0	5.0	0.000000
49	445.0	10.0	0.000000
61	345.0	5.0	0.000000
72	481.0	5.0	0.000000
82	481.0	5.0	0.000000
84	1467.6	10.0	4.891101
94	381.0	7.0	0.000000
110	831.0	10.0	0.000000
111	0.0	0.0	4.891101
127	1467.6	10.0	3.988984
130	0.0	0.0	1.386294
133	609.0	10.0	0.000000
134	0.0	0.0	4.891101
138	1428.0	7.0	4.891101
147	1467.6	10.0	4.605170
155	1467.6	10.0	3.891820
158	0.0	0.0	0.693147
159	477.0	9.0	3.496508
162	534.0	6.0	0.000000
174	667.0	10.0	2.197225
183	1467.6	10.0	3.583519
186	0.0	0.0	1.386294
191	509.0	9.0	0.000000
213	1467.6	10.0	3.465736
218	580.0	10.0	0.000000

	returned_long_gun	totals
0	0.000000	88253.0
12	0.000000	88253.0
24	0.000000	88253.0
36	0.000000	88253.0
49	0.000000	88253.0
61	0.000000	88253.0
72	0.000000	88253.0
82	0.000000	88253.0
84	3.367296	88253.0
94	0.000000	88253.0
110	0.000000	88253.0
111	3.367296	55428.0
127	0.693147	88253.0

130	0.000000	62649.0
133	0.000000	88253.0
134	3.367296	54418.0
138	3.367296	88253.0
147	1.945910	57501.0
155	0.693147	88253.0
158	0.000000	58362.0
159	3.295837	65277.0
162	0.000000	88253.0
174	2.197225	70854.0
183	0.000000	88253.0
186	1.098612	46862.0
191	0.000000	88253.0
213	0.693147	88253.0
218	0.000000	88253.0

```
[124]: hand =df["handgun"].max()
hand
```

```
[124]: 28476.000000000004
```

```
[125]: df.query('handgun == 28476.000000000004')
```

```
[125]:
```

	month	state	permit	handgun	long_gun	other	multiple	\
0	2017-09	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0	
12	2017-08	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0	
24	2017-07	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0	
36	2017-06	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0	
49	2017-05	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0	
61	2017-04	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0	
71	2017-04	Virginia	1074.0	28476.0	16844.0	1227.0	0.0	
72	2017-03	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0	
81	2017-03	Virginia	529.0	28476.0	17754.0	1193.0	0.0	
82	2017-02	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0	
84	2017-02	Florida	23617.0	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	973.4	
94	2017-01	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0	
110	2016-12	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0	
127	2016-12	Texas	24494.0	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	973.4	
130	2016-12	Virginia	1145.0	28476.0	17932.8	1308.0	0.0	
133	2016-11	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0	
138	2016-11	Florida	25377.0	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	973.4	
155	2016-11	Texas	23199.0	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	973.4	
158	2016-11	Virginia	695.0	28476.0	17932.8	1298.0	0.0	
162	2016-10	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0	
183	2016-10	Texas	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	973.4	
191	2016-09	California	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	0.0	
213	2016-09	Texas	26413.7	28476.0	17932.8	1508.4	973.4	

218 2016-08 California 26413.7 28476.0 17932.8 1508.4 0.0

	prepawn_handgun	prepawn_long_gun	prepawn_other	redemption_handgun \
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.282267
12	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.287859
24	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.973810
36	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.077642
49	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.070738
61	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.232448
71	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000000
72	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.415097
81	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000000
82	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.426488
84	6.0	3.0	0.0	7.417040
94	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.173786
110	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.463029
127	12.0	12.1	1.0	7.417040
130	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000000
133	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.253829
138	11.0	5.0	0.0	7.417040
155	12.0	12.1	1.0	7.417040
158	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.000000
162	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.226537
183	12.0	12.1	1.0	7.417040
191	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.375025
213	12.0	12.1	1.0	7.417040
218	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.326149

	redemption_long_gun	redemption_other	returned_handgun \
0	397.0	5.0	0.000000
12	429.0	10.0	0.000000
24	322.0	8.0	0.000000
36	308.0	5.0	0.000000
49	445.0	10.0	0.000000
61	345.0	5.0	0.000000
71	0.0	0.0	1.791759
72	481.0	5.0	0.000000
81	0.0	0.0	2.708050
82	481.0	5.0	0.000000
84	1467.6	10.0	4.891101
94	381.0	7.0	0.000000
110	831.0	10.0	0.000000
127	1467.6	10.0	3.988984
130	0.0	0.0	1.386294
133	609.0	10.0	0.000000
138	1428.0	7.0	4.891101
155	1467.6	10.0	3.891820

158	0.0	0.0	0.693147
162	534.0	6.0	0.000000
183	1467.6	10.0	3.583519
191	509.0	9.0	0.000000
213	1467.6	10.0	3.465736
218	580.0	10.0	0.000000

	returned_long_gun	totals
0	0.000000	88253.0
12	0.000000	88253.0
24	0.000000	88253.0
36	0.000000	88253.0
49	0.000000	88253.0
61	0.000000	88253.0
71	0.000000	48631.0
72	0.000000	88253.0
81	1.386294	49368.0
82	0.000000	88253.0
84	3.367296	88253.0
94	0.000000	88253.0
110	0.000000	88253.0
127	0.693147	88253.0
130	0.000000	62649.0
133	0.000000	88253.0
138	3.367296	88253.0
155	0.693147	88253.0
158	0.000000	58362.0
162	0.000000	88253.0
183	0.000000	88253.0
191	0.000000	88253.0
213	0.693147	88253.0
218	0.000000	88253.0

Les statistiques montrent que les Etats **Texas, California, Colorado, Florida, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, Wisconsin, Minnesota...**, on connue une nombre importante d'enregistrement d'arme à feu par mois. Donc le taux de criminalité est tres importantes dans ces zones. L'analyse montre aussi que le nombre d'armes contrôlés aux sein du NCIS est tres élevés.

6.0.1 Limites

Dans notre processus d'analyse nous avons rencontré certaines problème: Parexemple la corrélation entre les variables du dataset et ceci peut avoir un impact sur l'analyse des l'ensembles des données.

```
[126]: df.corr()
```

[126]:

	permit	handgun	long_gun	other	multiple \
permit	1.000000	0.672167	0.701614	0.671948	0.329030
handgun	0.672167	1.000000	0.953511	0.951049	0.404721
long_gun	0.701614	0.953511	1.000000	0.916299	0.492508
other	0.671948	0.951049	0.916299	1.000000	0.494089
multiple	0.329030	0.404721	0.492508	0.494089	1.000000
prepawn_handgun	0.344848	0.219758	0.320575	0.197066	0.574748
prepawn_long_gun	0.310000	0.192448	0.302260	0.175890	0.560207
prepawn_other	0.362310	0.198437	0.229225	0.178850	0.297128
redemption_handgun	0.598467	0.374575	0.465234	0.407584	0.470443
redemption_long_gun	0.583365	0.401815	0.504338	0.387496	0.598373
redemption_other	0.761509	0.530714	0.616228	0.551569	0.410624
returned_handgun	0.230721	0.464626	0.522184	0.538177	0.680665
returned_long_gun	0.192232	0.369076	0.444385	0.437713	0.576257
totals	0.891244	0.914011	0.921095	0.881746	0.443709

	prepawn_handgun	prepawn_long_gun	prepawn_other \
permit	0.344848	0.310000	0.362310
handgun	0.219758	0.192448	0.198437
long_gun	0.320575	0.302260	0.229225
other	0.197066	0.175890	0.178850
multiple	0.574748	0.560207	0.297128
prepawn_handgun	1.000000	0.936910	0.444683
prepawn_long_gun	0.936910	1.000000	0.468616
prepawn_other	0.444683	0.468616	1.000000
redemption_handgun	0.647546	0.655950	0.360564
redemption_long_gun	0.903271	0.900747	0.471546
redemption_other	0.588582	0.588030	0.390034
returned_handgun	0.234309	0.228709	0.201285
returned_long_gun	0.052583	0.040400	0.072649
totals	0.357116	0.323993	0.301990

	redemption_handgun	redemption_long_gun \
permit	0.598467	0.583365
handgun	0.374575	0.401815
long_gun	0.465234	0.504338
other	0.407584	0.387496
multiple	0.470443	0.598373
prepawn_handgun	0.647546	0.903271
prepawn_long_gun	0.655950	0.900747
prepawn_other	0.360564	0.471546
redemption_handgun	1.000000	0.797007
redemption_long_gun	0.797007	1.000000
redemption_other	0.740582	0.768540
returned_handgun	0.200241	0.255043
returned_long_gun	0.081903	0.087841
totals	0.549923	0.585156

	redemption_other	returned_handgun	returned_long_gun	\
permit	0.761509	0.230721	0.192232	
handgun	0.530714	0.464626	0.369076	
long_gun	0.616228	0.522184	0.444385	
other	0.551569	0.538177	0.437713	
multiple	0.410624	0.680665	0.576257	
prepawn_handgun	0.588582	0.234309	0.052583	
prepawn_long_gun	0.588030	0.228709	0.040400	
prepawn_other	0.390034	0.201285	0.072649	
redemption_handgun	0.740582	0.200241	0.081903	
redemption_long_gun	0.768540	0.255043	0.087841	
redemption_other	1.000000	0.243092	0.138849	
returned_handgun	0.243092	1.000000	0.865363	
returned_long_gun	0.138849	0.865363	1.000000	
totals	0.700204	0.395774	0.308967	

	totals
permit	0.891244
handgun	0.914011
long_gun	0.921095
other	0.881746
multiple	0.443709
prepawn_handgun	0.357116
prepawn_long_gun	0.323993
prepawn_other	0.301990
redemption_handgun	0.549923
redemption_long_gun	0.585156
redemption_other	0.700204
returned_handgun	0.395774
returned_long_gun	0.308967
totals	1.000000

Ici on constate la corrélation avec les variables du dataset est très importantes et cela peut impacter sur les prédictions à venir

6.1 Références

Pandas

Numpy

Matplotlib

Seaborn

[]: