0.1 Question 2e

If we were to drop businesses with MISSING postal code values, what specific types of businesses would we be excluding? In other words, is there a commonality among businesses with missing postal codes?

Hint: You may want to look at the names of the businesses with missing postal codes. Feel free to reuse parts of your code from 2d, but we will not be grading your code.

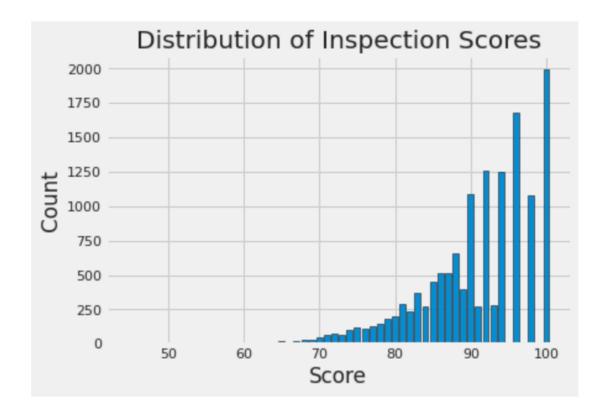
We would probably be missing mobile restaurant buisinesses such as food trucks.

0.2 Question 5a

Let's look at the distribution of inspection scores. As we saw before when we called head on this data frame, inspection scores appear to be integer values. The discreteness of this variable means that we can use a bar plot to visualize the distribution of the inspection score. Make a bar plot of the counts of the number of inspections receiving each score.

It should look like the image below. It does not need to look exactly the same (e.g., no grid), but make sure that all labels and axes are correct.

You should use the ins dataframe, and should ignore any score that is less than 0.



You might find this matplotlib.pyplot tutorial useful. Key syntax that you'll need:

plt.bar

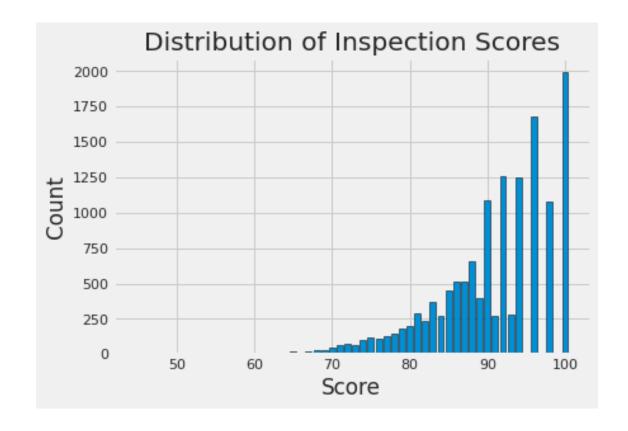
plt.xlabel

plt.ylabel

plt.title

To set the color of the edges for your bars, include 'edgecolor = 'black'.

Out[242]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Distribution of Inspection Scores')



0.2.1 Question 5b

Now let's actaully reflect on the histogram that we generated before with a bin size of 1.

Describe the qualities of the distribution of the inspections scores based on your bar plot. Consider the mode(s), symmetry, tails, gaps, and anomalous values. Are there any unusual features of this distribution? What do your observations imply about the scores?

The distribution is highly right skewed with a peak at 100, and with no significant outliers but there is a tail going to the right. It looks like there are gaps between 90 to 100 scores and it appears that in that range restaurants are less likely to have odd numbered scores. Most restaurants do not have scores below 70 and there are a few in the 60 range.

Now let's make a scatter plot to display these pairs of scores. Include on the plot a reference line with slope 1 and y-intercept 0. Since restaurant scores bottom out at 45 points, we'll only focus on ratings between 45 and 100. Thus your reference line should start at [45, 45] and go up to [100, 100].

Create your scatter plot in the cell below. It does not need to look exactly the same (e.g., no grid) as the sample below, but make sure that all labels, axes and data itself are correct.



Key pieces of syntax you'll need:

plt.scatter plots a set of points. Use facecolors='none' and edgecolors='b' to make circle markers with blue borders.

plt.plot for the reference line. Using the argument r will make the line red.

plt.xlabel, plt.ylabel, plt.axis, and plt.title.

```
In [248]: plt.scatter(scores['first score'], scores['second score'], facecolors='none', edgecolors="b")
plt.plot(np.arange(45, 101), np.arange(45, 101), color='red')

plt.xlabel("First Score")
plt.ylabel("Second Score")
plt.title("First Inspection Score vs. Second Inspection Score")
```

Out[248]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'First Inspection Score vs. Second Inspection Score')



0.2.2 Question 6c

If restaurants' scores tend to improve from the first to the second inspection, what do you expect to see in the scatter plot that you made in question 6b? What do you oberve from the plot? Are your observations consistent with your expectations?

Hint: What does the slope represent?

We would be expecting to see a larger positive slope if they did tend to improve from the first to second inspection. And while this is true for some values many scores look like they are receiving the same or at least very similar values on their first and second score and not showing a lot of imporvement.