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Momento de Retroalimentación: Módulo 1 Técnicas de procesamiento de datos para el análisis estadístico y para la construcción de modelos (Portafolio Análisis)

Primera entrega

```
import numpy as np
from pandas import DataFrame
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline

#Conversion de CSV a DataFrame
train= pd.read_csv(r"precios_autos.csv")
train.head(10)
```

	symboling	CarName	fueltype	carbody	drivewheel	enginelocation	wheelbase	carlength	car
0	3	alfa-romero giulia	gas	convertible	rwd	front	88.6	168.8	
1	3	alfa-romero stelvio	gas	convertible	rwd	front	88.6	168.8	
2	1	alfa-romero Quadrifoglio	gas	hatchback	rwd	front	94.5	171.2	
3	2	audi 100 ls	gas	sedan	fwd	front	99.8	176.6	
4	2	audi 100ls	gas	sedan	4wd	front	99.4	176.6	
5	2	audi fox	gas	sedan	fwd	front	99.8	177.3	
6	1	audi 100ls	gas	sedan	fwd	front	105.8	192.7	
7	1	audi 5000	gas	wagon	fwd	front	105.8	192.7	
8	1	audi 4000	gas	sedan	fwd	front	105.8	192.7	
9	0	audi 5000s (diesel)	gas	hatchback	4wd	front	99.5	178.2	

10 rows × 21 columns

```
#Analisis de la Estadistica Descrpitiva de los datos
print(train.describe())
```

	symboling	wheelbase	carlength	carwidth	carheight	\
count	205.000000	205.000000	205.000000	205.000000	205.000000	
mean	0.834146	98.756585	174.049268	65.907805	53.724878	
std	1.245307	6.021776	12.337289	2.145204	2.443522	
min	-2.000000	86.600000	141.100000	60.300000	47.800000	
25%	0.000000	94.500000	166.300000	64.100000	52.000000	
50%	1.000000	97.000000	173.200000	65.500000	54.100000	
75%	2.000000	102.400000	183.100000	66.900000	55.500000	
max	3.000000	120.900000	208.100000	72.300000	59.800000	

	curbweight	enginesize	stroke	compressionratio	horsepower	\
count	205.000000	205.000000	205.000000	205.000000	205.000000	
mean	2555.565854	126.907317	3.255415	10.142537	104.117073	
std	520.680204	41.642693	0.313597	3.972040	39.544167	
min	1488.000000	61.000000	2.070000	7.000000	48.000000	
25%	2145.000000	97.000000	3.110000	8.600000	70.000000	
50%	2414.000000	120.000000	3.290000	9.000000	95.000000	
75%	2935.000000	141.000000	3.410000	9.400000	116.000000	
max	4066.000000	326.000000	4.170000	23.000000	288.000000	

	peakrpm	citympg	highwaympg	price
count	205.000000	205.000000	205.000000	205.000000
mean	5125.121951	25.219512	30.751220	13276.710571
std	476.985643	6.542142	6.886443	7988.852332
min	4150.000000	13.000000	16.000000	5118.000000
25%	4800.000000	19.000000	25.000000	7788.000000

```
50%    5200.000000    24.000000    30.000000    10295.000000
75%    5500.000000    30.000000    34.000000    16503.000000
max     6600.000000    49.000000    54.000000    45400.000000

#Comando para ver el tipo de dato de cada columna en el dataframe y cantidad de valores no nulos
train.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 205 entries, 0 to 204
Data columns (total 21 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   symboling              205 non-null   int64
1   CarName                205 non-null   object
2   fueltype               205 non-null   object
3   carbody                205 non-null   object
4   drivewheel             205 non-null   object
5   enginelocation         205 non-null   object
6   wheelbase              205 non-null   float64
7   carlength              205 non-null   float64
8   carwidth               205 non-null   float64
9   carheight              205 non-null   float64
10  curbweight              205 non-null   int64
11  enginetype              205 non-null   object
12  cylindernumber          205 non-null   object
13  enginesize              205 non-null   int64
14  stroke                  205 non-null   float64
15  compressionratio        205 non-null   float64
16  horsepower              205 non-null   int64
17  peakrpm                 205 non-null   int64
18  citympg                 205 non-null   int64
19  highwaympg              205 non-null   int64
20  price                   205 non-null   float64
dtypes: float64(7), int64(7), object(7)
memory usage: 33.8+ KB
```

```
#Transformacion Binaria a la columna fueltype
from sklearn import preprocessing
label = preprocessing.LabelEncoder()

train['fueltype']= label.fit_transform(train['fueltype'])
print(train['fueltype'].unique())
```

[1 0]

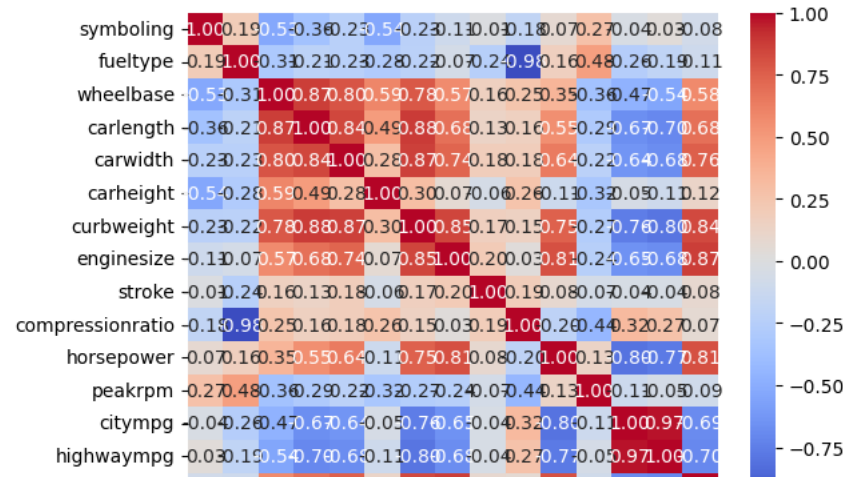
```
train.head()
```

	symboling	CarName	fueltype	carbody	drivewheel	enginelocation	wheelbase	carlength	car
0	3	alfa-romero giulia	1	convertible	rwd	front	88.6	168.8	
1	3	alfa-romero stelvio	1	convertible	rwd	front	88.6	168.8	
2	1	alfa-romero Quadrifoglio	1	hatchback	rwd	front	94.5	171.2	
3	2	audi 100 ls	1	sedan	fwd	front	99.8	176.6	
4	2	audi 100ls	1	sedan	4wd	front	99.4	176.6	

5 rows × 21 columns

```
# Mapa de correlación entre cada variable
sns.heatmap(train.corr(), annot = True, fmt = '.2f', cmap = 'coolwarm')
```

```
<ipython-input-20-7bfd4a43e6ed>:2: FutureWarning: The default value of numeric_only in DataFrame.co
sns.heatmap(train.corr(), annot = True, fmt = '.2f', cmap = 'coolwarm')
<Axes: >
```



▾ Limpieza de Datos: Train.csv

```
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#Contamos los datos no nulos
train.count()

symboling      205
CarName        205
fueltype       205
carbody        205
drivewheel     205
engineloation  205
wheelbase      205
carlength      205
carwidth       205
carheight      205
curbweight     205
enginetype     205
cylindernumber 205
enginesize     205
stroke         205
compressionratio 205
horsepower     205
peakrpm        205
citympg        205
highwaympg     205
price          205
dtype: int64

#Contamos los datos nulos de todas las columnas
train.isnull().sum()

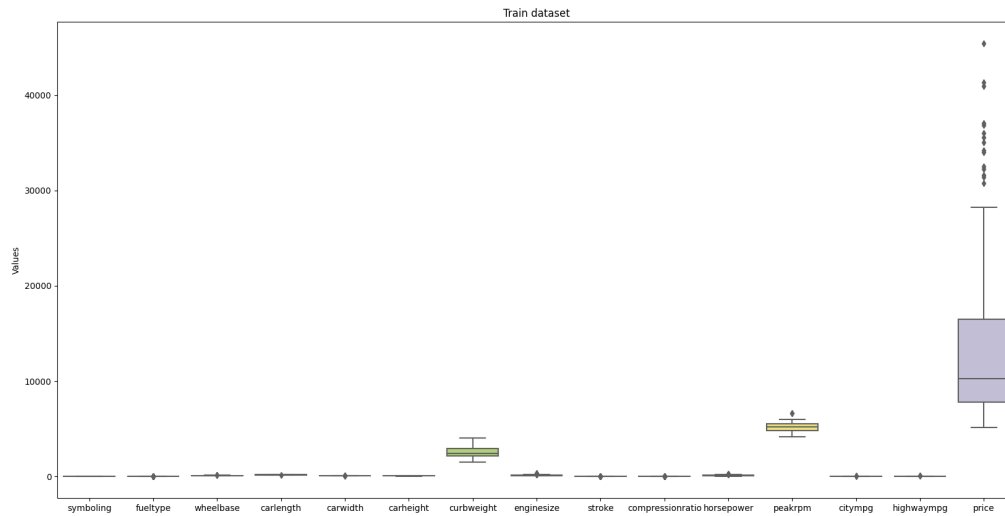
symboling      0
CarName        0
fueltype       0
carbody        0
drivewheel     0
engineloation  0
wheelbase      0
carlength      0
carwidth       0
carheight      0
curbweight     0
enginetype     0
cylindernumber 0
enginesize     0
stroke         0
compressionratio 0
horsepower     0
peakrpm        0
citympg        0
highwaympg     0
price          0
dtype: int64
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Create a boxplot using Seaborn
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 10)) # Optional: Set the figure size
sns.boxplot(data=train, palette="Set3")

# Optional: Add titles and labels
plt.title("Train dataset")
plt.ylabel("Values")

# Show the plot
plt.show()
```

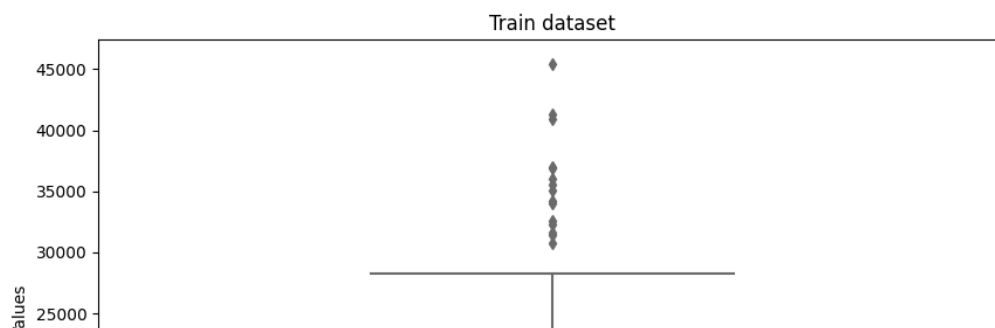


```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Create a boxplot using Seaborn
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6)) # Optional: Set the figure size
sns.boxplot(data=train.price, palette="Set3")

# Optional: Add titles and labels
plt.title("Train dataset")
plt.ylabel("Values")

# Show the plot
plt.show()
```

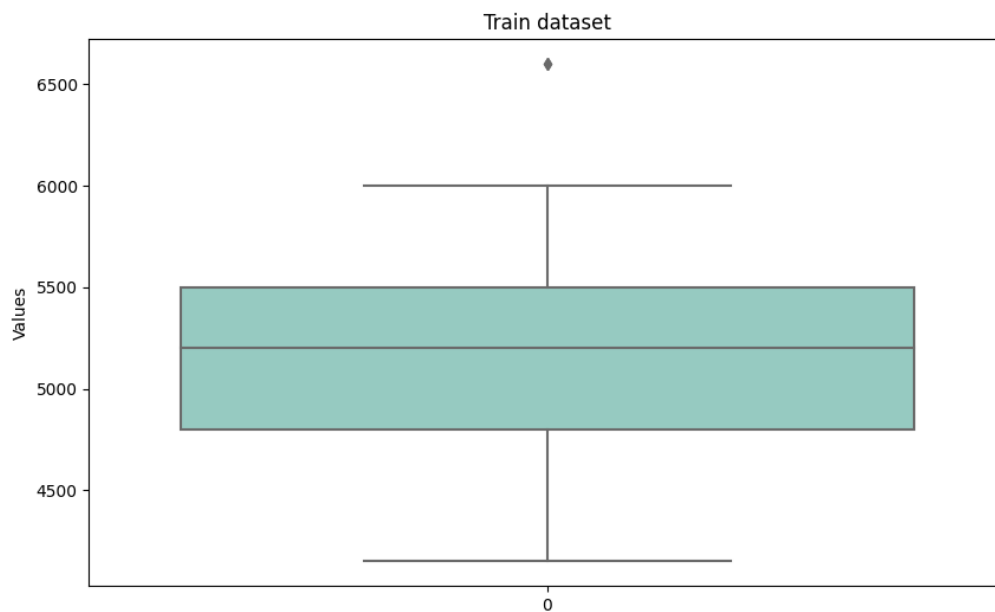


```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
# Create a boxplot using Seaborn
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6)) # Optional: Set the figure size
sns.boxplot(data=train.peakrpm, palette="Set3")
```

```
# Optional: Add titles and labels
plt.title("Train dataset")
plt.ylabel("Values")
```

```
# Show the plot
plt.show()
```

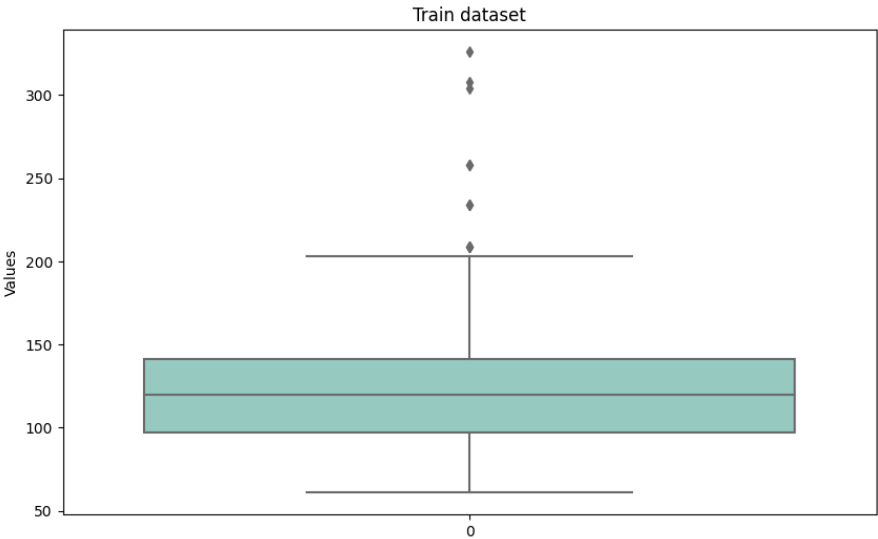


```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
# Create a boxplot using Seaborn
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6)) # Optional: Set the figure size
sns.boxplot(data=train.enginesize, palette="Set3")
```

```
# Optional: Add titles and labels
plt.title("Train dataset")
plt.ylabel("Values")
```

```
# Show the plot
plt.show()
```



```
train.describe()
```

	symboling	fueltype	wheelbase	carlength	carwidth	carheight	curbweight	enginesize
count	205.000000	205.000000	205.000000	205.000000	205.000000	205.000000	205.000000	205.000000
mean	0.834146	0.902439	98.756585	174.049268	65.907805	53.724878	2555.565854	126.907317
std	1.245307	0.297446	6.021776	12.337289	2.145204	2.443522	520.680204	41.642693
min	-2.000000	0.000000	86.600000	141.100000	60.300000	47.800000	1488.000000	61.000000
25%	0.000000	1.000000	94.500000	166.300000	64.100000	52.000000	2145.000000	97.000000
50%	1.000000	1.000000	97.000000	173.200000	65.500000	54.100000	2414.000000	120.000000
75%	2.000000	1.000000	102.400000	183.100000	66.900000	55.500000	2935.000000	141.000000
max	3.000000	1.000000	120.900000	208.100000	72.300000	59.800000	4066.000000	326.000000