










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## Exploratory Data Analysis

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## Hands-on Lab: Exploratory Data Analysis

**Graded Quiz: Exploratory Data Analysis**

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## Lesson Summary

Congratulations! You have completed this lesson. At this point in the course, you know:

- Tools like the **'describe'** function in pandas can quickly calculate statistical measures like mean, standard deviation, and quartiles for all numerical variables in your data frame.
- Use the **'value\_counts'** function to summarize data into different categories for categorical data.
- Box plots offer a more visual representation of the data's distribution for numerical data, indicating features like the median, quartiles, and outliers.
- Scatter plots are excellent for exploring relationships between continuous variables, like engine size and price, in a car data set.
- Use Pandas **'groupby'** method to explore relationships between categorical variables.
- Use pivot tables and heat maps for better data visualizations.
- Correlation between variables is a statistical measure that indicates how the changes in one variable might be associated with changes in another variable.
- When exploring correlation, use scatter plots combined with a regression line to visualize relationships between variables.
- Visualization functions like **regplot**, from the **seaborn** library, are especially useful for exploring correlation.
- The **Pearson correlation**, a key method for assessing the correlation between continuous numerical variables, provides two critical values—the coefficient, which indicates the strength and direction of the correlation, and the P-value, which assesses the certainty of the correlation.
- A correlation coefficient close to 1 or -1 indicates a strong positive or negative correlation, respectively, while one close to zero suggests no correlation.
- For P-values, values less than .001 indicate strong certainty in the correlation, while larger values indicate less certainty. Both the coefficient and P-value are important for confirming a strong correlation.
- Heatmaps provide a comprehensive visual summary of the strength and direction of correlations among multiple variables.

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