

DA Lab 1

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```
library(tabulizer)
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)
library(reshape2)
```

```
##### Reading the pdf file and Extracting the data from 2000 to 2016#####
#original_data <- "/home/dheeraj/Desktop/Lecture/6th_sem_Academics/DataScience/CRS_2016.pdf"
#read_pdf <- extract_areas(original_data,pages = 11,output = "data.frame",header = F)
#read_pdf #read_pdf <- as.data.frame(read_pdf) #colnames(read_pdf) <-
c("year", "event_Reg_LBirth", "event_Reg_SBirth", "event_Reg_Deaths", "CRS_Births", "CRS_deaths",
"percent_ofCRS_SRS_Births",
# "percent_ofCRS_SRS_Deaths") #read_pdf #m <- tail(read_pdf, -11) #write.csv(m,
"/home/dheeraj/Desktop/Lecture/6th_sem_Academics/DataScience/new_data.csv") #writing the
extracted data into an csv file
nw_read <- read.csv("/home/dheeraj/Desktop/Lecture/6th_sem_Academics/DataScience/
new_data.csv") #reading the csv file
nw_read[nw_read$X <- NULL] nw_read
```

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	
1		year	event_Reg_LBirth	event_Reg_SBirth	event_Reg_Deaths	CRS_Births	CRS_deaths	percent_ofCRS_SRS_Births	percent_ofCRS_SRS_Deaths	
2	12	2011	1108562	6940	384745	18.72	6.5	99.47	91.55	
3	13	2012	1124490	6524	407015	18.62	6.74	100	94.93	
4	14	2013	1068671	5708	413635	17.54	6.79	95.85	97	
5	15	2014	1087530	5685	411533	17.21	6.51	94.04	93	
6	16	2015	1053248	5067	393731	16.44	6.15	92	95	
7	17	2016	1107258	4477	420774	16.42	6.28	92	95	
8										

```
##### Basic statistics for column 2 i.e, event_Reg_LBirth #####
min(nw_read[["event_Reg_SBirth"]]) max(nw_read[["event_Reg_SBirth"]])
mean(nw_read[["event_Reg_SBirth"]]) median(nw_read[["event_Reg_SBirth"]])
mode(nw_read[["event_Reg_SBirth"]]) var(nw_read[["event_Reg_SBirth"]])
sd(nw_read[["event_Reg_SBirth"]]) IQR(nw_read[["event_Reg_SBirth"]])
```

```
> min(nw_read[["event_Reg_LBirth"]])
[1] 1053248
> max(nw_read[["event_Reg_LBirth"]])
[1] 1124490
> mean(nw_read[["event_Reg_LBirth"]])
[1] 1091626
```

```

> median(nw_read[["event_Reg_LBirth"]])
[1] 1097394
> mode(nw_read[["event_Reg_LBirth"]])
[1] "numeric"
> var(nw_read[["event_Reg_LBirth"]])
[1] 725562028
> sd(nw_read[["event_Reg_LBirth"]])
[1] 26936.26
> IQR(nw_read[["event_Reg_LBirth"]])
[1] 34850.25

```

Basic statistics for column 3 i.e, event_Reg_SBirth

```

min(nw_read[["event_Reg_SBirth"]])
max(nw_read[["event_Reg_SBirth"]])
mean(nw_read[["event_Reg_SBirth"]])
median(nw_read[["event_Reg_SBirth"]])
mode(nw_read[["event_Reg_SBirth"]])
var(nw_read[["event_Reg_SBirth"]])
sd(nw_read[["event_Reg_SBirth"]])
IQR(nw_read[["event_Reg_SBirth"]])

```

```

> min(nw_read[["event_Reg_SBirth"]])
[1] 4477
> max(nw_read[["event_Reg_SBirth"]])
[1] 6940
> mean(nw_read[["event_Reg_SBirth"]])
[1] 5733.5
> median(nw_read[["event_Reg_SBirth"]])
[1] 5696.5
> mode(nw_read[["event_Reg_SBirth"]])
[1] "numeric"
> var(nw_read[["event_Reg_SBirth"]])
[1] 821309.9
> sd(nw_read[["event_Reg_SBirth"]])
[1] 906.2615
> IQR(nw_read[["event_Reg_SBirth"]])
[1] 1098.5

```

Basic statistics for column 4 i.e, event_Reg_Deaths

```

min(nw_read[["event_Reg_Deaths"]])
max(nw_read[["event_Reg_Deaths"]])
mean(nw_read[["event_Reg_Deaths"]])
median(nw_read[["event_Reg_Deaths"]])
mode(nw_read[["event_Reg_Deaths"]])
var(nw_read[["event_Reg_Deaths"]])
sd(nw_read[["event_Reg_Deaths"]])
IQR(nw_read[["event_Reg_Deaths"]])

```

```

> min(nw_read[["event_Reg_Deaths"]])

```

```

[1] 384745
> max(nw_read[["event_Reg_Deaths"]])
[1] 420774
> mean(nw_read[["event_Reg_Deaths"]])
[1] 405238.8
> median(nw_read[["event_Reg_Deaths"]])
[1] 409274
> mode(nw_read[["event_Reg_Deaths"]])
[1] "numeric"
> var(nw_read[["event_Reg_Deaths"]])
[1] 181407151
> sd(nw_read[["event_Reg_Deaths"]])
[1] 13468.75
> IQR(nw_read[["event_Reg_Deaths"]])
[1] 16057.5

```

Basic statistics for column 5 i.e, CRS_Births

```

min(nw_read[["CRS_Births"]])
max(nw_read[["CRS_Births"]])
mean(nw_read[["CRS_Births"]])
median(nw_read[["CRS_Births"]])

```

```

mode(nw_read[["CRS_Births"]])
var(nw_read[["CRS_Births"]])
sd(nw_read[["CRS_Births"]])
IQR(nw_read[["CRS_Births"]])

```

```

> min(nw_read[["CRS_Births"]])
[1] 16.42
> max(nw_read[["CRS_Births"]])
[1] 18.72
> mean(nw_read[["CRS_Births"]])
[1] 17.49167
> median(nw_read[["CRS_Births"]])
[1] 17.375
> mode(nw_read[["CRS_Births"]])
[1] "numeric"
> var(nw_read[["CRS_Births"]])
[1] 1.023617
> sd(nw_read[["CRS_Births"]])
[1] 1.011739
> IQR(nw_read[["CRS_Births"]])
[1] 1.7175

```

Basic statistics for column 6 i.e, CRS_deaths

```

min(nw_read[["CRS_deaths"]])
max(nw_read[["CRS_deaths"]])
mean(nw_read[["CRS_deaths"]])

```

```
median(nw_read[["CRS_deaths"]])
mode(nw_read[["CRS_deaths"]])
var(nw_read[["CRS_deaths"]])
sd(nw_read[["CRS_deaths"]])
IQR(nw_read[["CRS_deaths"]])
```

```
> min(nw_read[["CRS_deaths"]])
[1] 6.15
> max(nw_read[["CRS_deaths"]])
[1] 6.79
> mean(nw_read[["CRS_deaths"]])
[1] 6.495
> median(nw_read[["CRS_deaths"]])
[1] 6.505
> mode(nw_read[["CRS_deaths"]])
[1] "numeric"
> var(nw_read[["CRS_deaths"]])
[1] 0.06251
> sd(nw_read[["CRS_deaths"]])
[1] 0.25002
> IQR(nw_read[["CRS_deaths"]])
[1] 0.3475
```

Basic statistics for column 7 i.e, percent_ofCRS_SRS_Births

```
min(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Births"]])
max(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Births"]])
mean(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Births"]])
median(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Births"]])
mode(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Births"]])
var(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Births"]])
sd(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Births"]])
IQR(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Births"]])
```

```
> min(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Births"]])
[1] 92
> max(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Births"]])
[1] 100
> mean(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Births"]])
[1] 95.56
> median(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Births"]])
[1] 94.945
> mode(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Births"]])
[1] "numeric"
> var(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Births"]])
[1] 12.54868
> sd(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Births"]])
[1] 3.542412
> IQR(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Births"]])
[1] 6.055
```

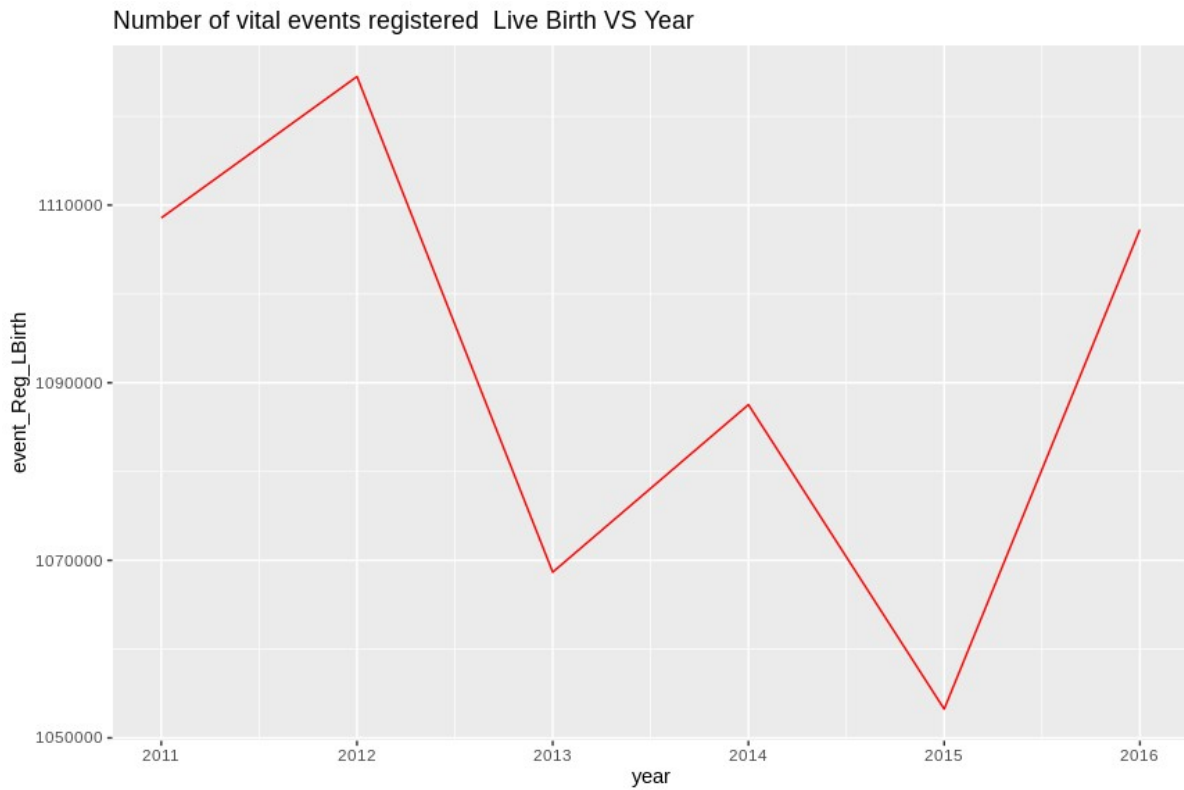
```
##### Basic statistics for column 8 i.e, percent_ofCRS_SRS_Deaths #####
```

```
min(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Deaths"]])
max(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Deaths"]])
mean(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Deaths"]])
median(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Deaths"]])
mode(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Deaths"]])
var(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Deaths"]])
sd(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Deaths"]])
IQR(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Deaths"]])
```

```
> min(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Deaths"]])
[1] 91.55
> max(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Deaths"]])
[1] 97
> mean(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Deaths"]])
[1] 94.41333
> median(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Deaths"]])
[1] 94.965
> mode(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Deaths"]])
[1] "numeric"
> var(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Deaths"]])
[1] 3.568467
> sd(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Deaths"]])
[1] 1.889039
> IQR(nw_read[["percent_ofCRS_SRS_Deaths"]])
[1] 1.5175
```

```
##### PLOT 1: Line plot for number of vital event registered for various years
ggplot(nw_read,aes(x = year,y = event_Reg_LBirth)) + geom_line(color = "red") +
ggtitle("Number of vital events registered Live Birth VS Year")
```

```
##### DESCRIPTION OF PLOT 1: It can be clearly seen from the plot that in year 2012
highest number of vital event registered
```

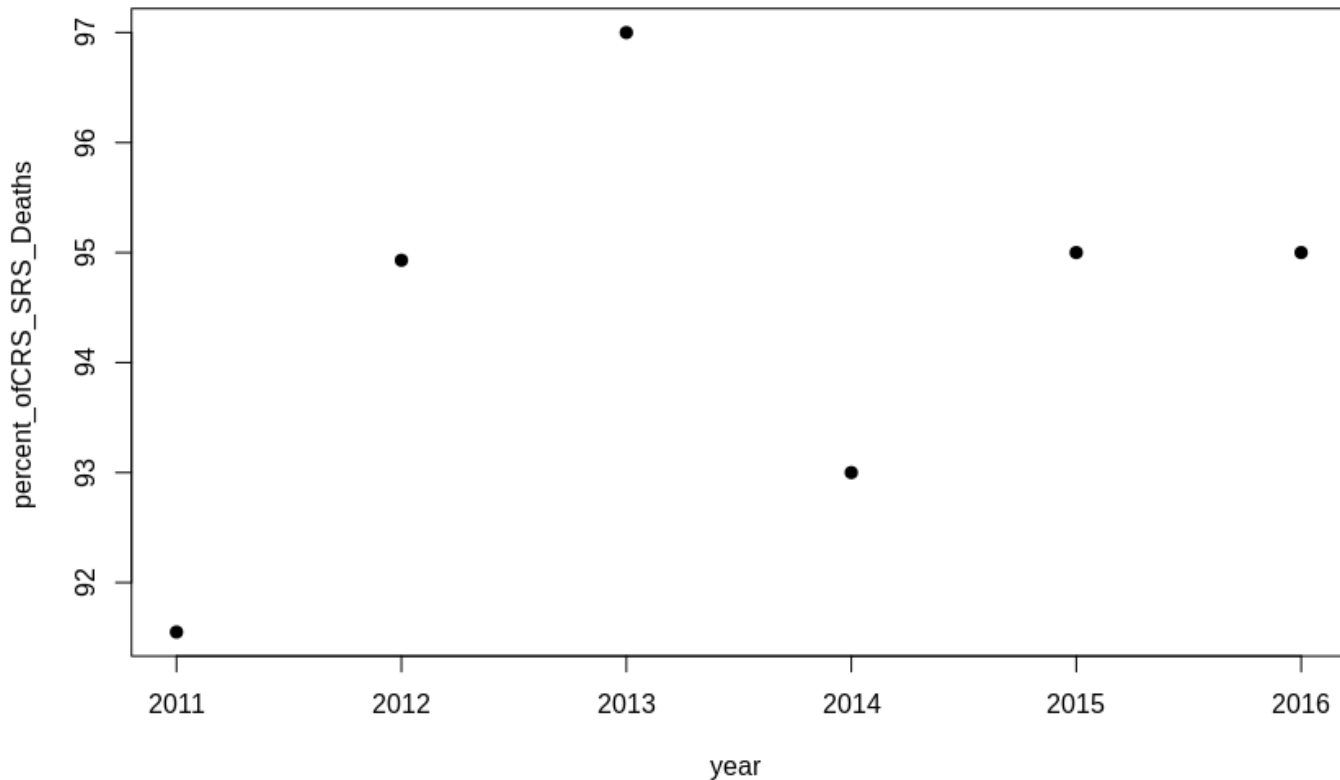


PLOT 2: Scatter plot for visualizing Death rates percentage of CRS vs SRS
attach(nw_read)

plot(year, percent_ofCRS_SRS_Deaths, main="Scatterplot_year vs percent_ofCRS_SRS_Deaths ",
xlab="year ", ylab="percent_of_CRS_SRS_Deaths ", pch=19) ##### DESCRIPTION OF PLOT
2: It can be clearly seen from the plot that in year 2013 highest percentage rate of CRS vs
SRS registered

```
##### Reading the pdf file and Extracting districtwise aalysis for URBAN
#####
```

Scatterplot_year vs percent_ofCRS_SRS_Deaths



```
original_data <- "/home/dheeraj/Desktop/Lecture/6th_sem_Academics/DataScience/CRS_2016.pdf" #
District_Urban <- extract_areas(original_data,pages = 16,output = "data.frame",header = F)

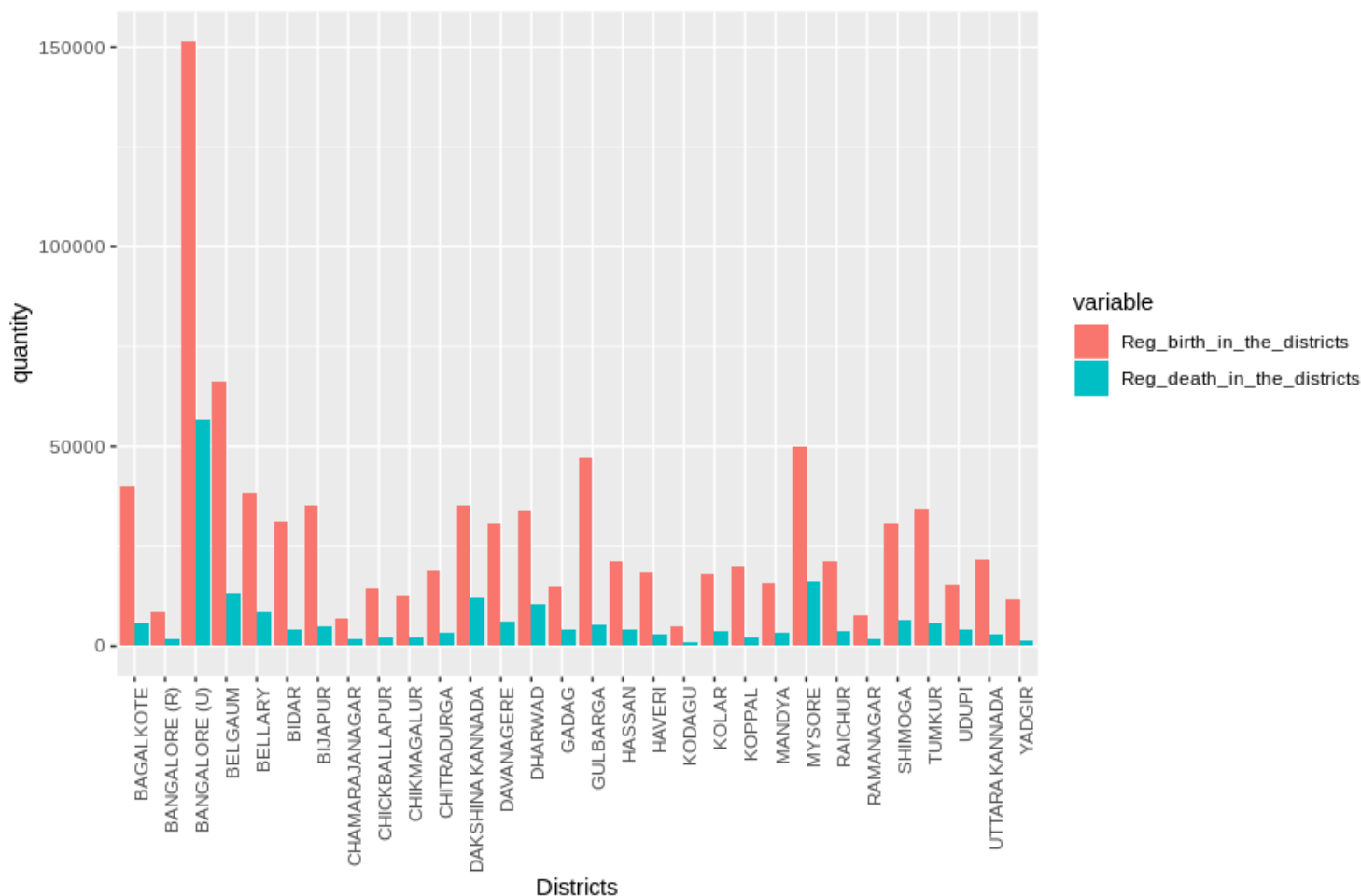
District_Urban District_Urban <- as.data.frame(District_Urban) colnames(District_Urban) <-
c("Districts", "Reg_birth", "Birth_rate", "Reg_death", "Death_rate", "Reg_infant_death", "Reg_stil
l_birth", "Still_birth_rate") District_Urban write.csv(District_Urban,
"/home/dheeraj/Desktop/Lecture/6th_sem_Academics/DataScience/district_urbn.csv", row.names =
FALSE) dist_urban_read <-
read.csv("/home/dheeraj/Desktop/Lecture/6th_sem_Academics/DataScience/district_urbn.csv")
dist_urban_read
```

```
##### PLOT 3: Bar plot for visualizing registered death and birth for urban
districts
```

```
Urban_analysis <-
data.frame(District_Urban$Districts,District_Urban$Reg_birth,District_Urban$Reg_death)
colnames(Urban_analysis) <-
c("Districts", "Reg_birth_in_the_districts", "Reg_death_in_the_districts") Urban_analysis <-
melt(Urban_analysis,id.vars = "Districts") ggplot(Urban_analysis,aes(x = Districts , y =
```

```
value,fill = variable)) + ylab("quantity") + geom_bar(stat = "identity",position = "dodge") +
theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90, hjust = 1))
```

DESCRIPTION OF PLOT 3: By seeing the plot we can conclude that Bangalore district have highest number of registered birth and death, and all the district have higher registered birth than death



Reading the pdf file and Extracting districtwise analysis for RURAL#####

```
original_data <- "/home/dheeraj/Desktop/Lecture/6th_sem_Academics/DataScience/CRS_2016.pdf"
District_Rural <- extract_areas(original_data,pages = 17,output = "data.frame",header = F)
District_Rural District_Rural <- as.data.frame(District_Rural) colnames(District_Rural) <-
c("Districts","Birth_reg","Birth_rate","Death_reg","Death_rate","Reg_infant_death","Still_bi
```

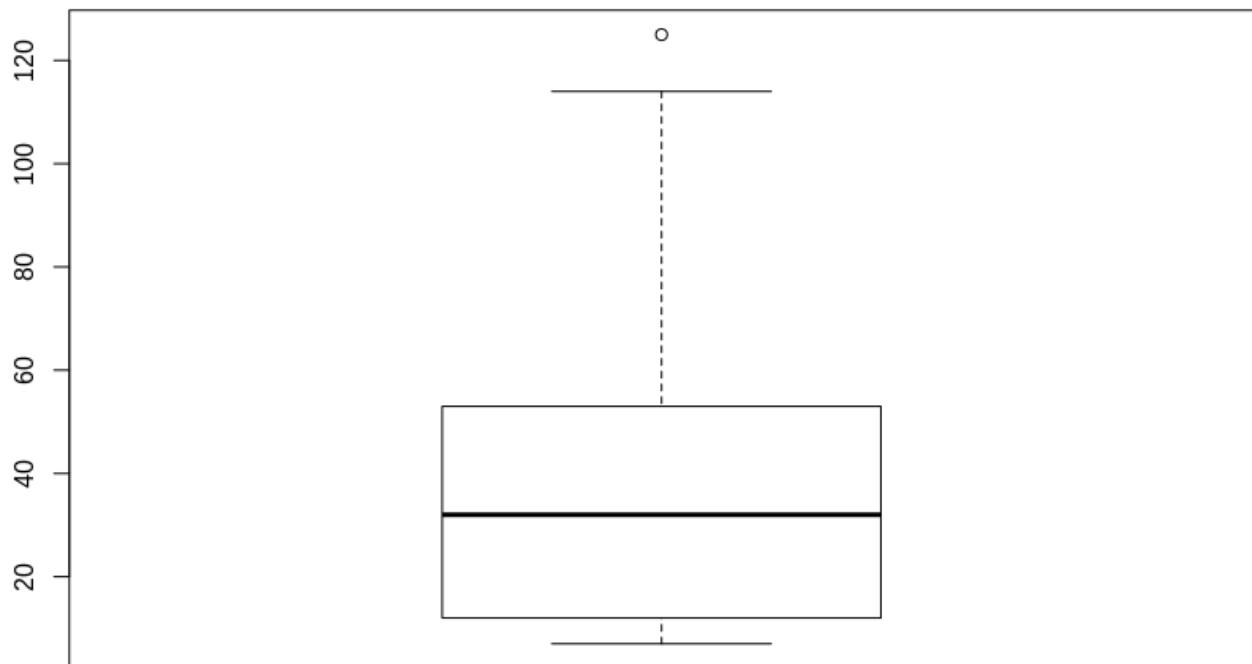


```
rth_reg", "Still_birth_rate") District_Rural write.csv(District_Rural,
"/home/dheeraj/Desktop/Lecture/6th_sem_Academics/DataScience/district_rural.csv", row.names =
FALSE) dist_rural_read <-
read.csv("/home/dheeraj/Desktop/Lecture/6th_sem_Academics/DataScience/district_rural.csv")
dist_rural_read
```

PLOT 4: Box plot for visualizing registered infant death RuRAL District with OUTLIERS

```
boxplot(District_Rural$Reg_infant_death) num = as.numeric(District_Rural$Reg_infant_death)
outvalues = boxplot(num)$out which(District_Rural$Reg_infant_death %in% outvalues)
```

DESCRIPTION OF PLOT 4: By seeing the plot we got the median as 27 that means 75 percent of district have registered infant deaths above 27 and 25% have below 27, and a dot is shown which is outlier



PLOT 5: Box plot for visualizing registered infant death RuRAL District without OUTLIERS removed = District_Rural\$Reg_infant_death[!(District_Rural\$Reg_infant_death %in% outvalues)] boxplot(removed)

DESCRIPTION OF PLOT 5: we can see that the outlier is removed and we are getting the desired output

