Mastering **Exploratory Data Analysis** (**EDA**) using Python is a valuable skill for any data analyst, engineer, or scientist. Here's a structured path to help you go from beginner to advanced.



1. Fundamentals to Know First

Before diving into EDA, make sure you're comfortable with:

- **Python basics**: loops, functions, conditionals, list/dict/set
- Numpy: for numerical operations
- Pandas: for data manipulation
- **Matplotlib / Seaborn**: for visualizations

If you're rusty on any of these, I can provide crash guides or exercises.



2. Essential Libraries for EDA

Library **Purpose** pandas Data cleaning and manipulation Numerical operations numpy matplotlib Basic plotting seaborn Statistical visualization plotly Interactive plots missingno Visualizing missing data scipy.stats Statistical analysis



🚺 3. EDA Process Breakdown

✓ Step 1: Load and Inspect Data

```
python
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import pandas as pd
df = pd.read csv('your file.csv')
df.head()
df.info()
df.describe()
df.columns
df.shape
```

Step 2: Understand the Data

- Identify data types (df.dtypes)
- Value counts: df['column'].value counts()
- Check for duplicates: df.duplicated().sum()

🏈 Step 3: Handle Missing Data

```
python
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df.isnull().sum()
df.dropna() # or df.fillna()
Use missingno for visualizing:
python
```

```
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import missingno as msno
msno.matrix(df)
► Step 4: Summary Stats and Distribution
python
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df.describe()
df['column'].hist()
df['column'].value_counts().plot(kind='bar')
X Step 5: Data Visualization
python
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import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
sns.histplot(df['column'])
sns.boxplot(x='column', data=df)
sns.heatmap(df.corr(), annot=True)
sns.pairplot(df)
Step 6: Correlation & Patterns
python
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```

sns.heatmap(df.corr(), annot=True, cmap='coolwarm')

df.corr() # Pearson correlation