

Task 4

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Basic Data analysis and EDA in python 😊

Data set overview : I downloaded this data set from Kaggle , it includes the marks students of Data science department the data set has 8 columns and 5 hundred rows .

1.Importing libraries 👍

```
[1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

2. Loading data in Pandas using pd.read_csv()

Loading data set

```
[2]: df=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\Ghulam Mustafa\Documents\Dataset(csv)\data_science_student_marks.csv")
df.head()
```

```
[2]:
```

	student_id	location	age	sql_marks	excel_marks	python_marks	power_bi_marks	english_marks
0	4	Sydney	24	95	99	87	82	75
1	5	Tokyo	24	99	95	89	86	82
2	6	Berlin	22	72	70	99	79	77
3	7	London	23	97	90	74	72	85
4	8	Tokyo	22	91	71	79	80	75

3. Taking Statistical overview of data

```
[15]: df.describe()
```

```
[15]:
```

	student_id	age	sql_marks	excel_marks	python_marks	power_bi_marks	english_marks
count	497.000000	497.000000	497.000000	497.000000	497.000000	497.000000	497.000000
mean	252.000000	21.380282	84.661972	85.384306	85.388330	84.545272	84.824950
std	143.615807	2.205714	8.745415	8.782497	8.878668	8.903066	9.060479
min	4.000000	18.000000	70.000000	70.000000	70.000000	70.000000	70.000000
25%	128.000000	20.000000	78.000000	78.000000	77.000000	77.000000	77.000000
50%	252.000000	21.000000	85.000000	86.000000	86.000000	84.000000	85.000000
75%	376.000000	23.000000	92.000000	93.000000	94.000000	92.000000	93.000000
max	500.000000	25.000000	100.000000	100.000000	100.000000	100.000000	100.000000

4. Find Avg of Age and Max marks in SQL subject 👍

▼ Finding average age

```
[16]: df['age'].mean()
```

```
[16]: np.float64(21.380281690140844)
```

```
[18]: df['sql_marks'].max()
```

```
[18]: 100
```

5. Finding correlation between columns 😊

Checkin correlation of two columns

```
[12]: np.corrcoef(df['excel_marks'],df['power_bi_marks'])
```

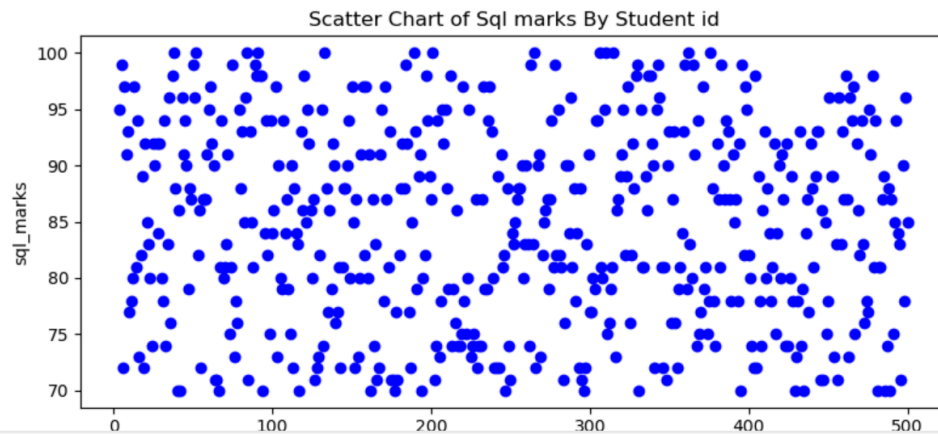
```
[12]: array([[1.          , 0.0295196],
          [0.0295196, 1.          ]])
```

```
[14]: np.corrcoef(df['python_marks'],df['power_bi_marks'])
```

```
[14]: array([[ 1.          , -0.00921348],
          [-0.00921348,  1.          ]])
```

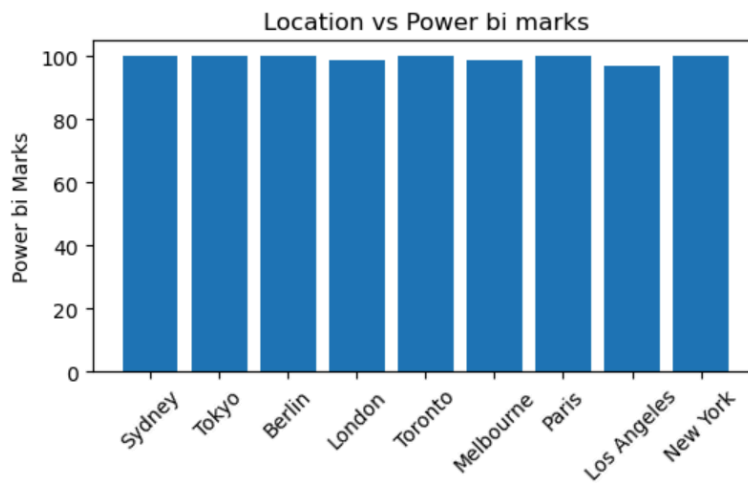
6. Scatter plot of Student id and sql marks

```
[66]: plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
plt.scatter(df['student_id'],df['sql_marks'], color='blue')
plt.xlabel('Student ID')
plt.ylabel('sql_marks')
plt.title('Scatter Chart of Sql marks By Student id')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



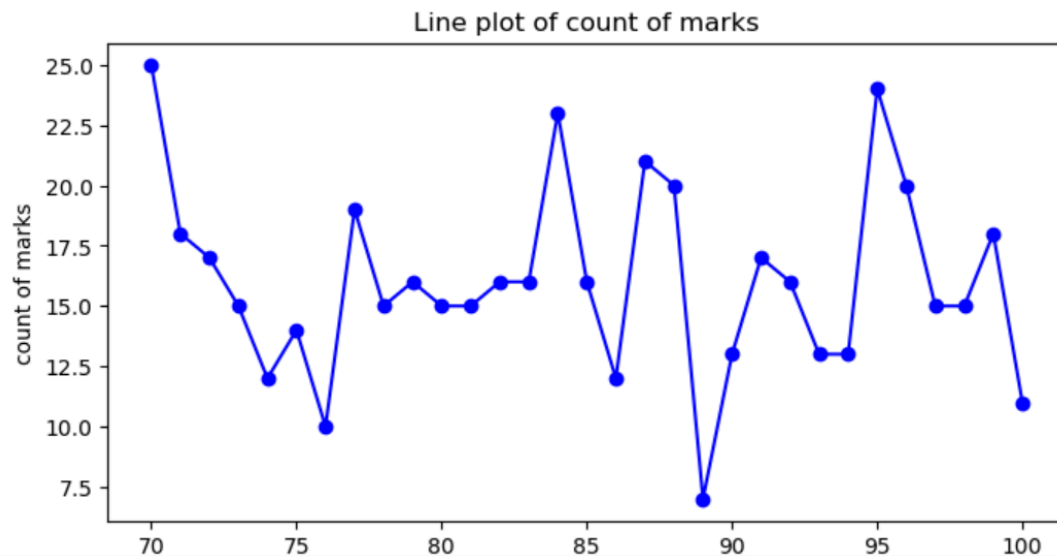
7. Bar Chart showing Location wise marks

```
[31]: plt.figure(figsize=(6,3))
plt.bar(df['location'],df['power_bi_marks'])
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.xlabel('location')
plt.ylabel('Power bi Marks')
plt.title('Location vs Power bi marks')
plt.show()
```



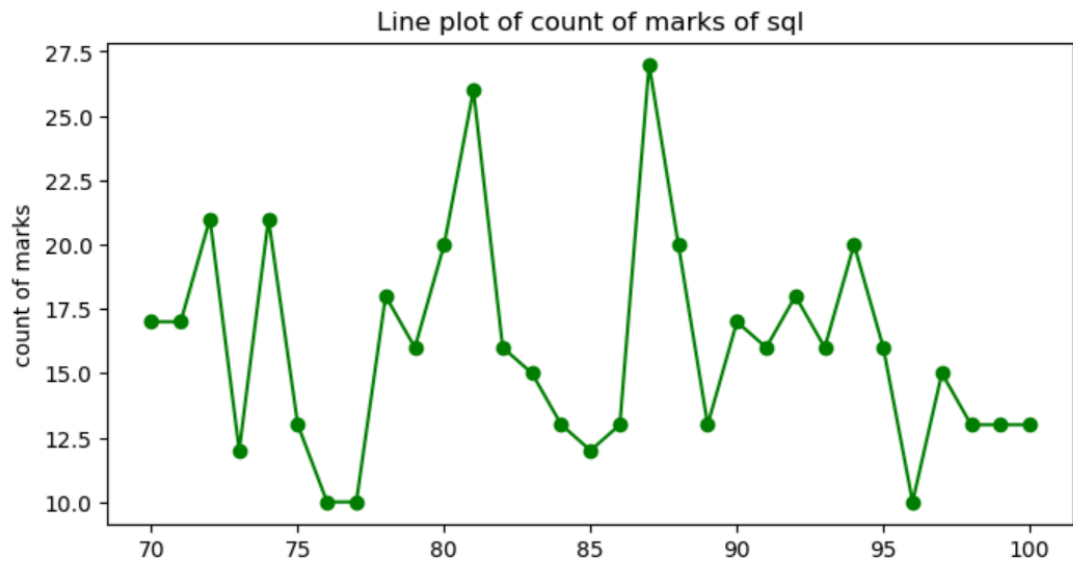
8. Line plot of English marks and their count

```
[56]: plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
plt.plot(g.index,g.values,label='English_marks',color='blue',marker='o')
plt.xlabel('marks')
plt.ylabel('count of marks')
plt.title('Line plot of count of marks')
plt.show()
```



9. Line plot of SQL marks and their count

```
[59]: plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
plt.plot(s.index,s.values,label='English_marks',color='green',marker='o')
plt.xlabel('sql marks')
plt.ylabel('count of marks')
plt.title('Line plot of count of marks of sql')
plt.show()
```



9. Line plot of Excel marks and their count 🙌

```
[67]: plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
plt.plot(e.index,e.values,label='English_marks',color='black',marker='o')
plt.xlabel('excel marks')
plt.ylabel('count of marks')
plt.title('Line plot of count of marks of excel')
plt.show()
```

