

# 1. Разведочный анализ и подготовка данных

## 2. Вариант № 2

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sb
```

```
In [51]: data = pd.read_csv('./Admission_Predict_Ver1.1.csv')
```

```
In [52]: data.shape
```

```
Out[52]: (500, 9)
```

```
In [59]: data.dtypes
```

```
Out[59]: Serial No.          int64
GRE Score          int64
TOEFL Score        int64
University Rating   int64
SOP                float64
LOR                float64
CGPA               float64
Research            int64
Chance of Admit     float64
dtype: object
```

```
In [53]: data.head()
```

```
Out[53]:
```

	Serial No.	GRE Score	TOEFL Score	University Rating	SOP	LOR	CGPA
0	1	337	118	4	4.5	4.5	9.6
1	2	324	107	4	4.0	4.5	8.8
2	3	316	104	3	3.0	3.5	8.0
3	4	322	110	3	3.5	2.5	8.6
4	5	314	103	2	2.0	3.0	8.2

	Research	Chance of Admit
0	1	0.92
1	1	0.76
2	1	0.72
3	1	0.80
4	0	0.65

```
In [54]: data.columns
```

```
Out[54]: Index(['Serial No.', 'GRE Score', 'TOEFL Score', 'University Rating', 'SOP', 'LOR', 'CGPA', 'Research', 'Chance of Admit'],
              dtype='object')
```

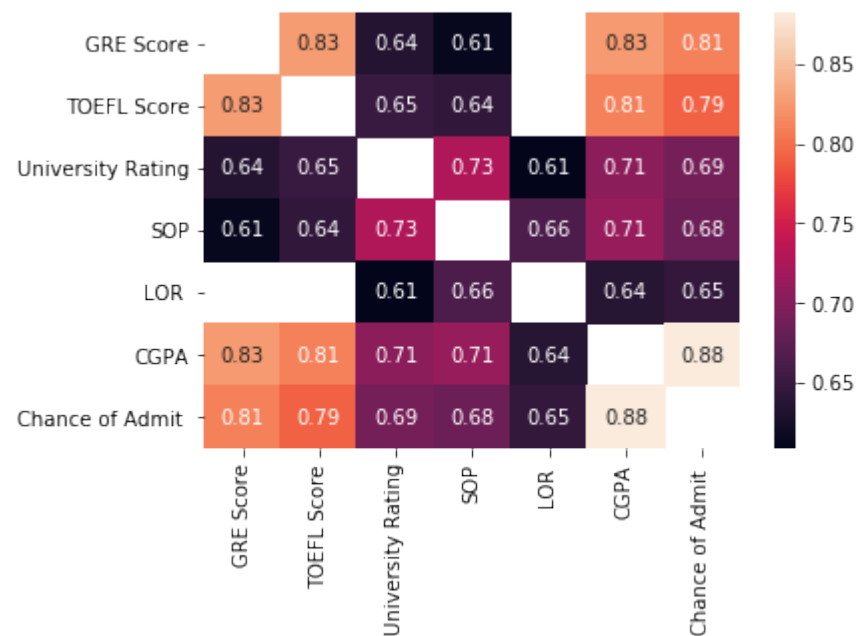
```
In [55]: for col in data.columns:
          df = data[pd.isnull(data[col])]
          df
```

```
Out[55]: Empty DataFrame
Columns: [Serial No., GRE Score, TOEFL Score, University Rating, SOP, LOR, CGPA, Chance of Admit]
Index: []
```

```
In [66]: corr = data.corr()
          corr = corr[(corr > 0.6) & (corr != 1.)].dropna(axis=1, how='all').dropna(axis=0, how='all')
```

```
In [67]: sb.heatmap(corr, annot=True, fmt=".2f")
```

```
Out[67]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fb2bf311940>
```



```
In [68]: sb.pairplot(data[corr.columns])
```

```
Out[68]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7fb2c0cf3f60>
```

