

London House Analysis Markdown Script

September 27, 2023

1 DATA ANALYSIS PROJECT.

1.1 The Housing Data Set

```
[1]: import pandas as pd

[2]: House = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\user\Projects\Data-Analysis-Projects\Housing_
↳Data Analysis\HouseData.csv")

[3]: House
```

	date	area	average_price	code	houses_sold	\
0	1/1/1995	city of london	91449	E09000001	17.0	
1	2/1/1995	city of london	82203	E09000001	7.0	
2	3/1/1995	city of london	79121	E09000001	14.0	
3	4/1/1995	city of london	77101	E09000001	7.0	
4	5/1/1995	city of london	84409	E09000001	10.0	
...	
13544	9/1/2019	england	249942	E92000001	64605.0	
13545	10/1/2019	england	249376	E92000001	68677.0	
13546	11/1/2019	england	248515	E92000001	67814.0	
13547	12/1/2019	england	250410	E92000001	NaN	
13548	1/1/2020	england	247355	E92000001	NaN	
	no_of_crimes					
0	NaN					
1	NaN					
2	NaN					
3	NaN					
4	NaN					
...	...					
13544	NaN					
13545	NaN					
13546	NaN					
13547	NaN					
13548	NaN					

[13549 rows x 6 columns]

1.2 How to Analyze DataFrames

```
[4]: House.head() # for the head of the data
```

```
[4]:      date      area  average_price      code  houses_sold  \
0  1/1/1995  city of london      91449  E09000001      17.0
1  2/1/1995  city of london      82203  E09000001       7.0
2  3/1/1995  city of london      79121  E09000001      14.0
3  4/1/1995  city of london      77101  E09000001       7.0
4  5/1/1995  city of london      84409  E09000001      10.0

      no_of_crimes
0             NaN
1             NaN
2             NaN
3             NaN
4             NaN
```

```
[5]: House.shape # for the total number of Rows and Columns
```

```
[5]: (13549, 6)
```

```
[6]: House.index # for the Range of the Data
```

```
[6]: RangeIndex(start=0, stop=13549, step=1)
```

```
[7]: House.columns # for the names of the Columns
```

```
[7]: Index(['date', 'area', 'average_price', 'code', 'houses_sold', 'no_of_crimes'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
[8]: House.dtypes #this show the Kind of data a particular column is
```

```
[8]: date      object
     area      object
     average_price  int64
     code      object
     houses_sold   float64
     no_of_crimes  float64
     dtype: object
```

```
[9]: House.nunique() #shows the number of unique values in a table column
```

```
[9]: date      301
     area       45
     average_price 13343
     code       45
     houses_sold  3946
```

```
no_of_crimes      2669
dtype: int64
```

Lets see the Basic information about the Data

```
[10]: House.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 13549 entries, 0 to 13548
Data columns (total 6 columns):
 #   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -
 0   date            13549 non-null object  
 1   area            13549 non-null object  
 2   average_price   13549 non-null int64   
 3   code            13549 non-null object  
 4   houses_sold     13455 non-null float64  
 5   no_of_crimes    7439 non-null  float64  
dtypes: float64(2), int64(1), object(3)
memory usage: 635.2+ KB
```

1.2.1 Lets look at the Data to see the number of null values in each column

```
[11]: House.isnull().sum()
```

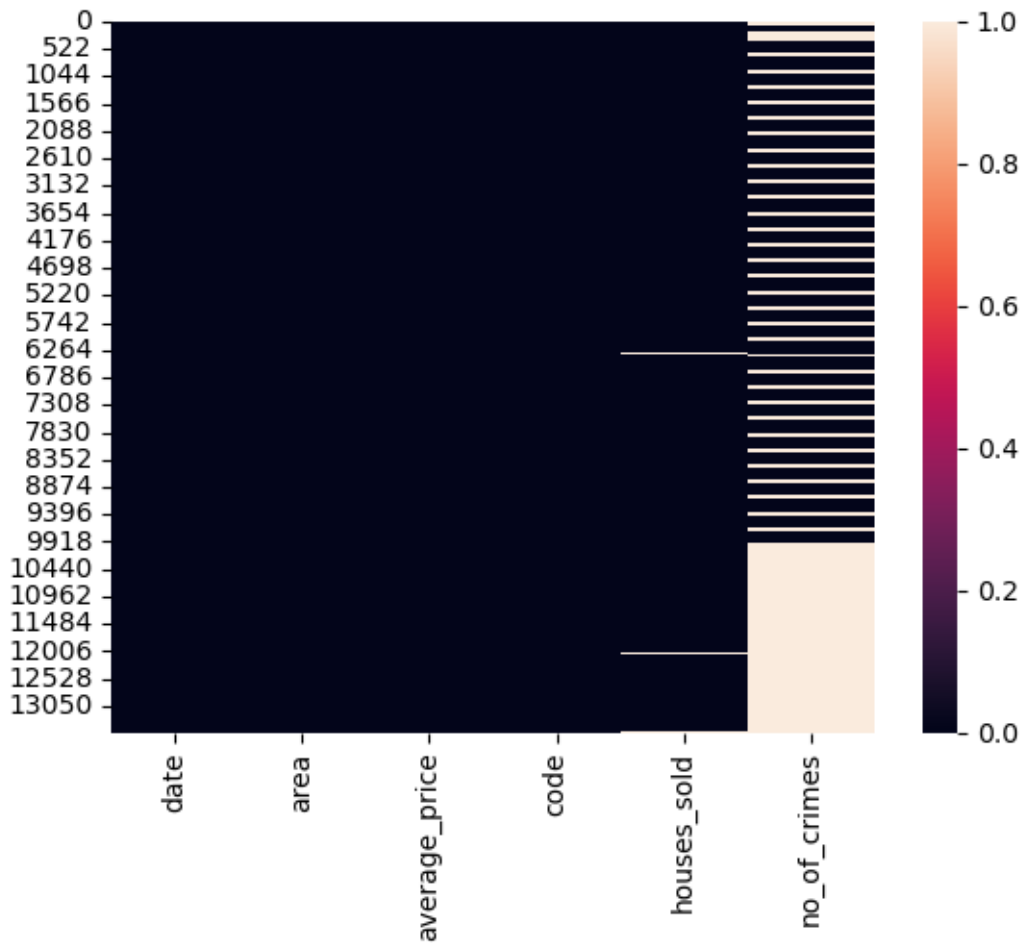
```
[11]: date            0
      area            0
      average_price    0
      code            0
      houses_sold      94
      no_of_crimes     6110
      dtype: int64
```

1.3 Lets run some Analysis to view somw certain Updates

1.3.1 Firstly we would want to see the heatmap of the null values

```
[12]: import seaborn as sns
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
[13]: sns.heatmap(House.isnull())
      plt.show()
```



1.4 For the Questions Part

1 Convert the Datatype of 'Date' column to Date-Time format

```
[14]: House.date = pd.to_datetime(House.date) # To convert a date Column TO a DateTime
```

```
[15]: House.head()
```

```
[15]:
```

	date	area	average_price	code	houses_sold	\
0	1995-01-01	city of london	91449	E09000001	17.0	
1	1995-02-01	city of london	82203	E09000001	7.0	
2	1995-03-01	city of london	79121	E09000001	14.0	
3	1995-04-01	city of london	77101	E09000001	7.0	
4	1995-05-01	city of london	84409	E09000001	10.0	


```
no_of_crimes
```

0	NaN
1	NaN

```

2         NaN
3         NaN
4         NaN

```

2 Add a new column “year” in the dataframe, which contains years only.

```
[24]: House['Year'] = House.date.dt.year
```

```
[25]: House.head()
```

```
[25]:
```

	date	area	average_price	code	houses_sold	\
0	1995-01-01	city of london	91449	E09000001	17.0	
1	1995-02-01	city of london	82203	E09000001	7.0	
2	1995-03-01	city of london	79121	E09000001	14.0	
3	1995-04-01	city of london	77101	E09000001	7.0	
4	1995-05-01	city of london	84409	E09000001	10.0	

	no_of_crimes	Year
0	NaN	1995
1	NaN	1995
2	NaN	1995
3	NaN	1995
4	NaN	1995

3 Add a new column “month” as 2nd column in the dataframe, which contains month only.

```
[18]: House['Month'] = House.date.dt.month
```

```
[19]: House
```

```
[19]:
```

	date	area	average_price	code	houses_sold	\
0	1995-01-01	city of london	91449	E09000001	17.0	
1	1995-02-01	city of london	82203	E09000001	7.0	
2	1995-03-01	city of london	79121	E09000001	14.0	
3	1995-04-01	city of london	77101	E09000001	7.0	
4	1995-05-01	city of london	84409	E09000001	10.0	
...	
13544	2019-09-01	england	249942	E92000001	64605.0	
13545	2019-10-01	england	249376	E92000001	68677.0	
13546	2019-11-01	england	248515	E92000001	67814.0	
13547	2019-12-01	england	250410	E92000001	NaN	
13548	2020-01-01	england	247355	E92000001	NaN	

	no_of_crimes	Year	Month
0	NaN	1995	1
1	NaN	1995	2
2	NaN	1995	3
3	NaN	1995	4

```

4          NaN  1995      5
...
13544      NaN  2019      9
13545      NaN  2019     10
13546      NaN  2019     11
13547      NaN  2019     12
13548      NaN  2020      1

```

[13549 rows x 8 columns]

```
[ ]: #House.insert(1, 'Month', House.date.dt.month)
```

4 Remove the columns 'year' and 'month' from the dataframe.

```
[20]: House.drop(['Month', 'Year'], axis = 1, inplace = True)
```

```
[21]: House
```

```
[21]:
```

	date	area	average_price	code	houses_sold \
0	1995-01-01	city of london	91449	E09000001	17.0
1	1995-02-01	city of london	82203	E09000001	7.0
2	1995-03-01	city of london	79121	E09000001	14.0
3	1995-04-01	city of london	77101	E09000001	7.0
4	1995-05-01	city of london	84409	E09000001	10.0
...
13544	2019-09-01	england	249942	E92000001	64605.0
13545	2019-10-01	england	249376	E92000001	68677.0
13546	2019-11-01	england	248515	E92000001	67814.0
13547	2019-12-01	england	250410	E92000001	NaN
13548	2020-01-01	england	247355	E92000001	NaN

```

no_of_crimes
0          NaN
1          NaN
2          NaN
3          NaN
4          NaN
...
13544      NaN
13545      NaN
13546      NaN
13547      NaN
13548      NaN

```

[13549 rows x 6 columns]

5 Show all the records where 'No. of Crimes' is 0. And, how many such records are there?

```
[22]: House[House.no_of_crimes == 0]
```

```
[22]:
```

	date	area	average_price	code	houses_sold	\
72	2001-01-01	city of london	284262	E09000001	24.0	
73	2001-02-01	city of london	198137	E09000001	37.0	
74	2001-03-01	city of london	189033	E09000001	44.0	
75	2001-04-01	city of london	205494	E09000001	38.0	
76	2001-05-01	city of london	223459	E09000001	30.0	
..	
178	2009-11-01	city of london	397909	E09000001	11.0	
179	2009-12-01	city of london	411955	E09000001	16.0	
180	2010-01-01	city of london	464436	E09000001	20.0	
181	2010-02-01	city of london	490525	E09000001	9.0	
182	2010-03-01	city of london	498241	E09000001	15.0	

	no_of_crimes
72	0.0
73	0.0
74	0.0
75	0.0
76	0.0
..	...
178	0.0
179	0.0
180	0.0
181	0.0
182	0.0

[104 rows x 6 columns]

6 What is the maximum & minimum 'average_price' per year in england?

```
[26]: england = House[House.area == 'england']
england.groupby('Year').average_price.max()
```

```
[26]: Year
1995    53901
1996    55755
1997    61564
1998    65743
1999    75071
2000    84191
2001    95992
2002   119982
2003   138985
2004   160330
2005   167244
2006   182031
```

2007	194764
2008	191750
2009	174136
2010	180807
2011	177335
2012	180129
2013	188544
2014	203639
2015	219582
2016	231922
2017	242628
2018	248620
2019	250410
2020	247355

Name: average_price, dtype: int64

```
[27]: england = House[House.area == 'england']  
england.groupby('Year').average_price.min()
```

```
[27]: Year  
1995    52788  
1996    52333  
1997    55789  
1998    61659  
1999    65522  
2000    75219  
2001    84245  
2002    96215  
2003   121610  
2004   139719  
2005   158572  
2006   166544  
2007   181824  
2008   165795  
2009   159340  
2010   174458  
2011   173046  
2012   174161  
2013   176816  
2014   188265  
2015   202856  
2016   220361  
2017   231593  
2018   240428  
2019   243281  
2020   247355
```

Name: average_price, dtype: int64


```
[28]: england = House[House.area == 'england']
england.groupby('Year').average_price.mean() # For the Mean
```

```
[28]: Year
1995      53322.416667
1996      54151.500000
1997      59160.666667
1998      64301.666667
1999      70070.750000
2000      80814.333333
2001      90306.750000
2002     107981.500000
2003     130218.583333
2004     152314.416667
2005     163570.000000
2006     174351.500000
2007     190025.583333
2008     182379.916667
2009     166558.666667
2010     177472.666667
2011     175230.000000
2012     177488.000000
2013     182581.416667
2014     197771.083333
2015     211174.750000
2016     227337.166667
2017     238161.166667
2018     245018.333333
2019     247101.083333
2020     247355.000000
Name: average_price, dtype: float64
```

What is the Maximum & Minimum No. of Crimes recorded per area?

```
[29]: House.groupby('area').no_of_crimes.min().sort_values(ascending = False)
```

```
[29]: area
westminster      3504.0
lambeth           2381.0
southwark         2267.0
newham            2130.0
camden            2079.0
croydon           2031.0
islington         1871.0
ealing            1871.0
hackney           1870.0
brent             1850.0
barnet            1703.0
```

lewisham	1675.0
tower hamlets	1646.0
enfield	1635.0
wandsworth	1582.0
waltham forest	1575.0
haringey	1536.0
hounslow	1529.0
greenwich	1513.0
redbridge	1487.0
hillingdon	1445.0
bromley	1441.0
kensington and chelsea	1347.0
hammersmith and fulham	1323.0
barking and dagenham	1217.0
havering	1130.0
harrow	937.0
bexley	860.0
merton	819.0
sutton	787.0
richmond upon thames	700.0
kingston upon thames	692.0
city of london	0.0
east midlands	NaN
east of england	NaN
england	NaN
inner london	NaN
london	NaN
north east	NaN
north west	NaN
outer london	NaN
south east	NaN
south west	NaN
west midlands	NaN
yorks and the humber	NaN

Name: no_of_crimes, dtype: float64

```
[30]: House.groupby('area').no_of_crimes.max().sort_values(ascending = False)
```

```
[30]: area
westminster      7461.0
lambeth           4701.0
camden            4558.0
southwark         3821.0
newham            3668.0
hackney           3466.0
ealing            3401.0
islington         3384.0
```

tower hamlets	3316.0
croydon	3263.0
haringey	3199.0
wandsworth	3051.0
waltham forest	2941.0
brent	2937.0
barnet	2893.0
greenwich	2853.0
hillingdon	2819.0
hounslow	2817.0
lewisham	2813.0
enfield	2798.0
kensington and chelsea	2778.0
hammersmith and fulham	2645.0
bromley	2637.0
redbridge	2560.0
barking and dagenham	2049.0
havering	1956.0
bexley	1914.0
harrow	1763.0
merton	1623.0
richmond upon thames	1551.0
sutton	1425.0
kingston upon thames	1379.0
city of london	10.0
east midlands	NaN
east of england	NaN
england	NaN
inner london	NaN
london	NaN
north east	NaN
north west	NaN
outer london	NaN
south east	NaN
south west	NaN
west midlands	NaN
yorks and the humber	NaN

Name: no_of_crimes, dtype: float64

```
[31]: House.groupby('area').no_of_crimes.mean().sort_values(ascending = False)
```

```
[31]: area
westminster      5291.454148
lambeth           3141.720524
camden            3056.572052
southwark         3028.563319
newham            2851.432314
```

croydon	2652.943231
ealing	2607.061135
hackney	2575.751092
tower hamlets	2542.253275
islington	2515.991266
brent	2415.602620
haringey	2406.427948
lewisham	2296.458515
barnet	2278.441048
wandsworth	2209.716157
greenwich	2154.899563
hillingdon	2141.768559
waltham forest	2113.598253
enfield	2077.921397
hounslow	2040.231441
bromley	2020.131004
redbridge	1940.480349
hammersmith and fulham	1914.676856
kensington and chelsea	1833.222707
barking and dagenham	1599.275109
havering	1530.358079
bexley	1299.458515
harrow	1256.598253
merton	1208.615721
sutton	1078.213974
richmond upon thames	1041.620087
kingston upon thames	991.790393
city of london	0.423423
east midlands	NaN
east of england	NaN
england	NaN
inner london	NaN
london	NaN
north east	NaN
north west	NaN
outer london	NaN
south east	NaN
south west	NaN
west midlands	NaN
yorks and the humber	NaN

Name: no_of_crimes, dtype: float64

8 Show the total count of records of each area, where average price is less than 100000.

```
[32]: House[House.average_price < 100000].area.value_counts()
```

```
[32]: north east      112
      north west      111
```

yorks and the humber	110
east midlands	96
west midlands	94
england	87
barking and dagenham	85
south west	78
east of england	76
newham	72
bexley	64
waltham forest	64
lewisham	62
havering	60
south east	59
greenwich	59
croydon	57
enfield	54
sutton	54
hackney	53
redbridge	52
southwark	48
tower hamlets	47
outer london	46
hillington	44
lambeth	41
hounslow	41
brent	40
london	39
merton	35
haringey	33
bromley	33
inner london	31
ealing	31
kingston upon thames	30
harrow	30
wandsworth	26
barnet	25
islington	19
city of london	11
Name: area, dtype: int64	

We have come to the End
