

DATA SCIENCE

Lab-3

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

```
In [2]: DS = pd.read_csv("Titanic_Dataset.csv")
DS.head(5)
```

Out[2]:

	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Cabin
0	1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7.2500	Na
1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th...	female	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.2833	C8
2	3	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26.0	0	0	STON/O2. 3101282	7.9250	Na
3	4	1	1	Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	female	35.0	1	0	113803	53.1000	C12
4	5	0	3	Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	35.0	0	0	373450	8.0500	Na

```
In [3]: DS.shape
```

Out[3]: (891, 12)

]: Exploratory Data Analysis

1. Identification of Missing Values

```
In [5]: Missing_values_count=print(DS.isnull().sum())
Missing_values_count

print("\n")
features_with_na=[features for features in DS.columns if DS[features].isnull().sum()>0]
for feature in features_with_na:
    print(feature)
```

```
PassengerId      0
Survived          0
Pclass           0
Name             0
Sex              0
Age             177
SibSp            0
Parch            0
Ticket           0
Fare             0
Cabin           687
Embarked         2
dtype: int64
```

```
Age
Cabin
Embarked
```

we can observe the missing values in the data set are in the columns Age, Cabin and Embarked. Also we can understand whether the data set contains missing value using .info() since it provide

2

the count of no null values.

2. Identification of All The Numerical Variables

In [7]:

```
# List of numerical variables
numerical_variables = [feature for feature in DS.columns if DS[feature].dtypes != 'object']
print('Number of Numerical Variables: ', len(numerical_variables))

# visualise the numerical variables
DS[numerical_variables].head()
```

Number of Numerical Variables: 7

Out[7]:

	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Age	SibSp	Parch	Fare
0	1	0	3	22.0	1	0	7.2500
1	2	1	1	38.0	1	0	71.2833
2	3	1	3	26.0	0	0	7.9250
3	4	1	1	35.0	1	0	53.1000
4	5	0	3	35.0	0	0	8.0500

Hence, we have identify all the numerical variables present in the dataset and there are total 7 columns of numerical variables.

3. Distribution Of the Numerical Variables

In [8]:

```
# Numerical variables are of 2 types:
# 1. Discrete Variabls

discrete_variables=[feature for feature in numerical_variables if len(DS[feature].unique()) < 10]
print("Discrete Variables Count: {}".format(len(discrete_variables)))
```

Discrete Variables Count: 4

In [9]:

```
print(discrete_variables)
DS[discrete_variables].head()
```

['Survived', 'Pclass', 'SibSp', 'Parch']

Out[9]:

	Survived	Pclass	SibSp	Parch
0	0	3	1	0
1	1	1	1	0
2	1	3	0	0
3	1	1	1	0
4	0	3	0	0

```
]:
In [10]: # 2. Continuous Variables

continuous_variables=[feature for feature in numerical_variables if feature not in categorical_variables]
print("Continuous Variables Count: {}".format(len(contiguous_variables)))
```

Continuous Variables Count: 3

```
In [11]: print(contiguous_variables)
DS[contiguous_variables].head()

['PassengerId', 'Age', 'Fare']
```

Out[11]:

	PassengerId	Age	Fare
0	1	22.0	7.2500
1	2	38.0	71.2833
2	3	26.0	7.9250
3	4	35.0	53.1000
4	5	35.0	8.0500

Hence, we have distributed Numerical Variables into two types i.e., Discrete variables which includes columns such as 'Survived', 'Pclass', 'SibSp', 'Parch' and Continuous Variable which include column such as 'PassengerId', 'PassengerId', 'Age', 'Fare'.

4. Identification of Categorical Variables

```
In [12]: # List of numerical variables
categorical_variables = [feature for feature in DS.columns if DS[feature].dtypes == object]
print('Number of Categorical Variables: ', len(categorical_variables))

# visualise the numerical variables
DS[categorical_variables].head()
```

Number of Categorical Variables: 5

Out[12]:

	Name	Sex	Ticket	Cabin	Embarked
0	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	A/5 21171	NaN	S
1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th...	female	PC 17599	C85	C
2	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	STON/O2. 3101282	NaN	S
3	Futelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	female	113803	C123	S
4	Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	373450	NaN	S

Hence, we have identify the categorical variables present in the dataset and there are total 5 columns of categorical variables.

5. Cardinality of Categorical Variables

```
In [13]: Cardinality_Value=DS[categorical_variables].nunique()
print(Cardinality_Value)
```

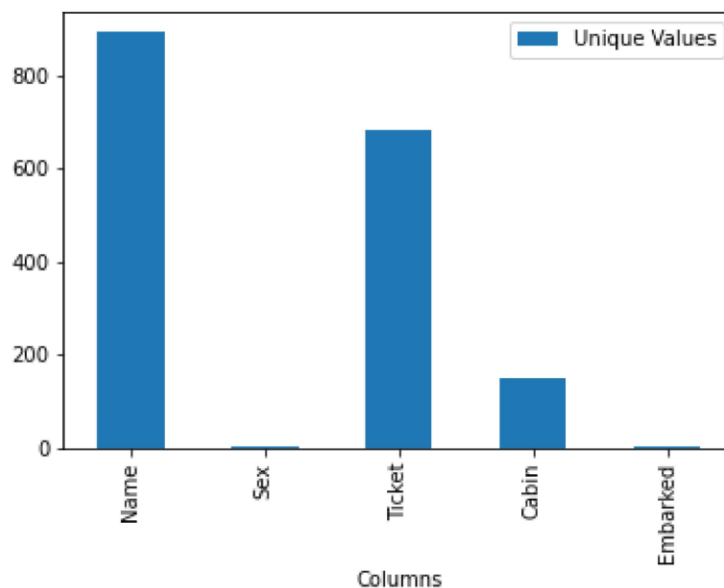
```
Name      891
Sex        2
Ticket    681
Cabin     147
Embarked   3
dtype: int64
```

```
In [14]: UV= {'Columns':['Name','Sex','Ticket','Cabin','Embarked'],
              'Unique Values':[891,2,681,147,3]}
DF = pd.DataFrame(UV)
print(DF)

DF.plot.bar('Columns','Unique Values')
```

	Columns	Unique Values
0	Name	891
1	Sex	2
2	Ticket	681
3	Cabin	147
4	Embarked	3

```
Out[14]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Columns'>
```

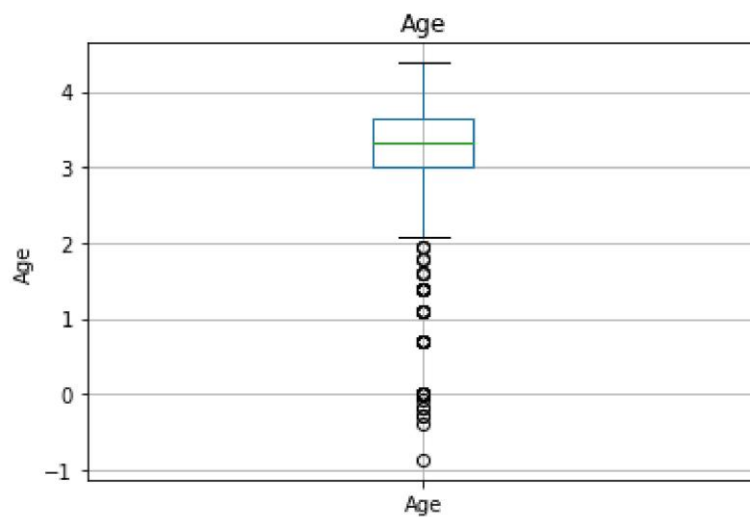
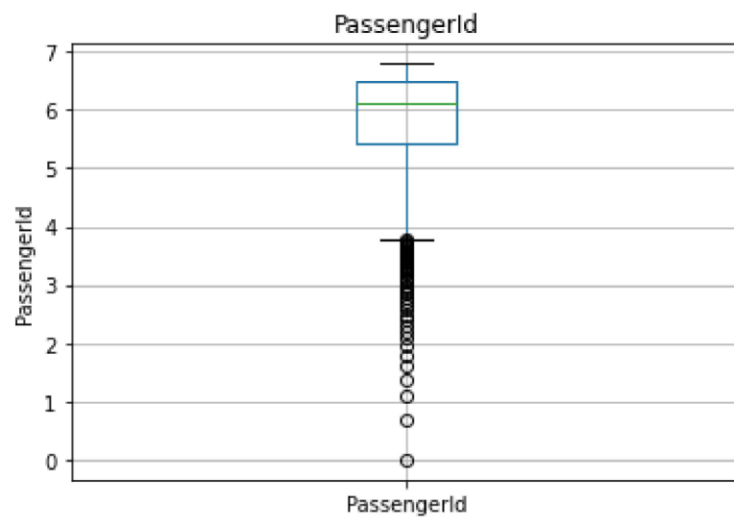


Hence, we have found the cardinality of a categorical variable i.e., the number of unique values present inside the particular column.

6. Identification of Outliers

]:

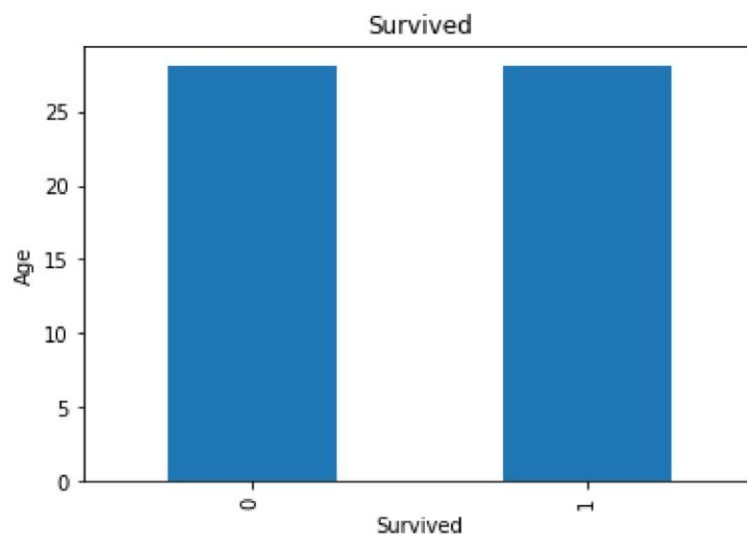
```
In [16] for feature in continuous_variables:
        data=DS.copy()
        if 0 in data[feature].unique():
            pass
        else:
            data[feature]=np.log(data[feature])
            data.boxplot(column=feature)
            plt.ylabel(feature)
            plt.title(feature)
            plt.show()
```

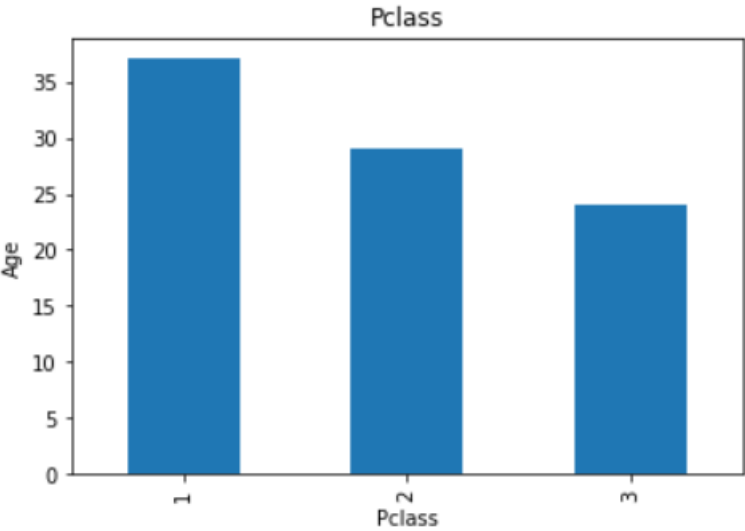
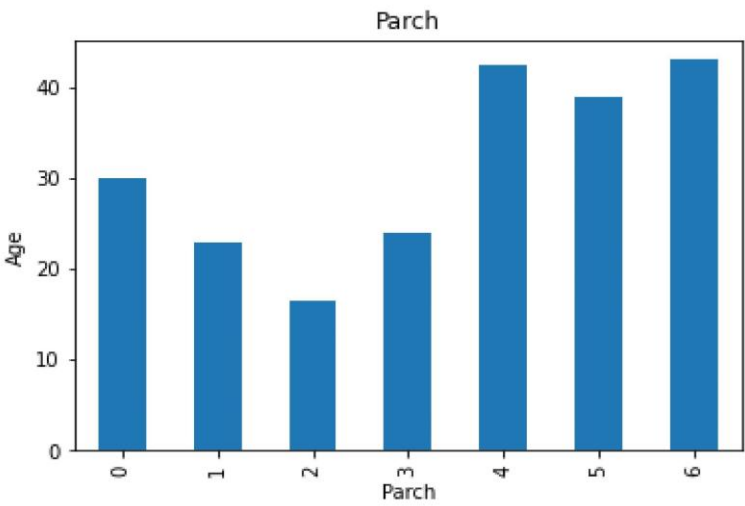
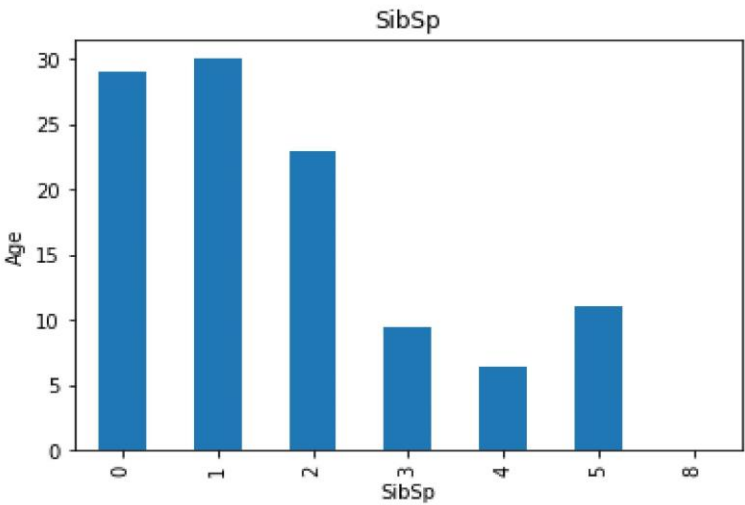


Hence, we have identified the outliers present in the numerical variables columns which are also continuous variables.

7. Relationship between independent and dependent variables.

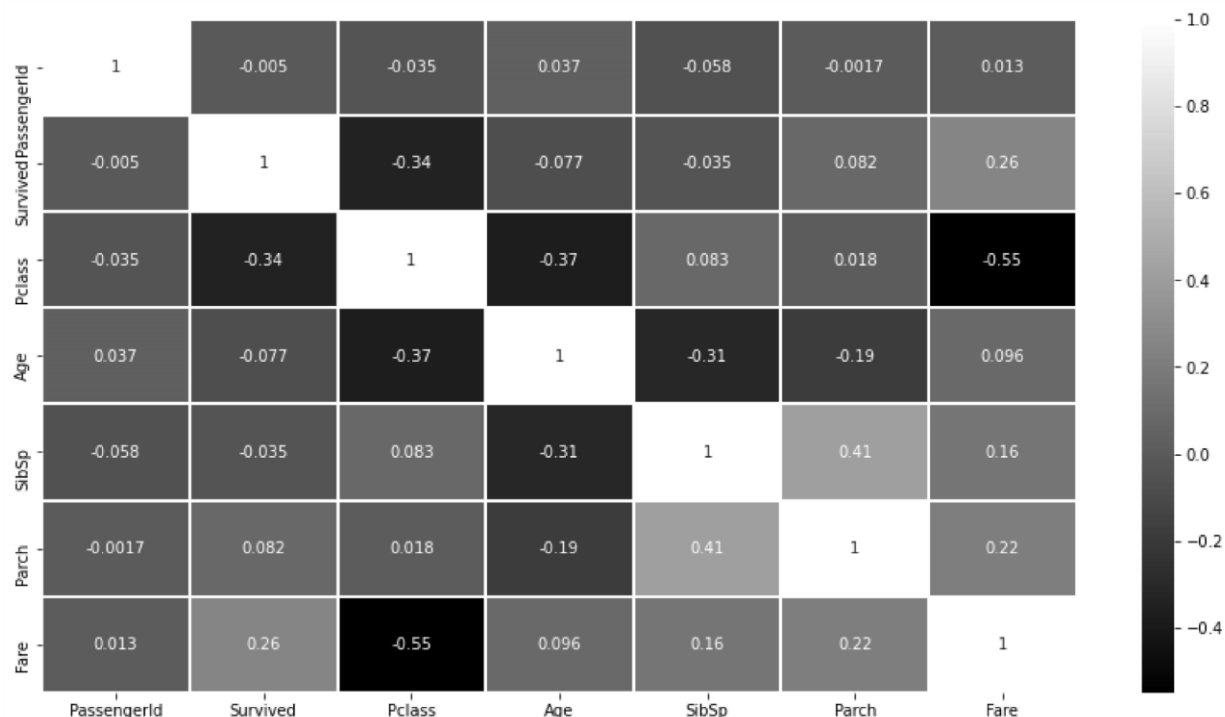
```
In [17]: for feature in discrete_variables:
          data=DS.copy()
          data.groupby(feature)['Age'].median().plot.bar()
          plt.xlabel(feature)
          plt.ylabel('Age')
          plt.title(feature)
          plt.show()
```






```
In [18]: plt.figure(figsize=(15,8))
sns.heatmap(DS.corr(), annot=True, cmap="gist_yarg_r", linewidths=1)
```

Out[18]: <AxesSubplot:>



Hence, we have found the relationship between the discrete variable considering as independent variable and Age as dependent variable. We can also select continuous variable and observe the result.

8. Correlation between the variables

Hence, we plot a heatmap for showing the correlation between the variable whether the variable in a dataset is strongly, positively and negatively correlated.

In this lab, we have performed EDA on the given dataset. Also, we identify the numerical and categorical variables and its types. Along, with that we have also found the cardinality i.e., uniques values and identify the outliers present inside the numerical variables. At the end we implemented an heatmap graph which shows the correlation between the variables in the dataset.

NAME: Rishab Jha

PRN: 20190802072