Avacados Data Analysis

```
import numpy as np
In [1]:
        import pandas as pd
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import seaborn as sns
        from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
        from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
        from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
        df = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\JANHAVI\Desktop\avocado.csv")
In [3]: df.info()
        <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
       RangeIndex: 18249 entries, 0 to 18248
       Data columns (total 14 columns):
        # Column
                         Non-Null Count Dtype
           -----
                         -----
        0 Unnamed: 0
                         18249 non-null int64
                        18249 non-null object
        1 Date
        2 AveragePrice 18249 non-null float64
        3 Total Volume 18249 non-null float64
        4 4046
                        18249 non-null float64
                        18249 non-null float64
        5
           4225
        6
           4770
                        18249 non-null float64
        7
           Total Bags 18249 non-null float64
        8 Small Bags 18249 non-null float64
        9 Large Bags 18249 non-null float64
        10 XLarge Bags 18249 non-null float64
                         18249 non-null object
        11 type
                         18249 non-null int64
        12 year
        13 region
                        18249 non-null object
        dtypes: float64(9), int64(2), object(3)
       memory usage: 1.9+ MB
```

In [4]: df.head()

Out[4]:	Unnamed	: Date	AveragePr	ice	Total Volume	4046	4225	4770	Total Bags	Smal Bag	
	0	27- 0 12- 2015	1	.33	64236.62	1036.74	54454.85	48.16	8696.87	8603.6	2 93.25
	1	20- 1 12- 2015	1	.35	54876.98	674.28	44638.81	58.33	9505.56	9408.0	7 97.49
	2	13- 2 12- 2015	0	.93 1	18220.22	794.70	109149.67	130.50	8145.35	8042.2	1 103.14
	3	06- 3 12- 2015	1	.08	78992.15	1132.00	71976.41	72.58	5811.16	5677.4) 133.76
	4	29- 4 11- 2015	1	.28	51039.60	941.48	43838.39	75.78	6183.95	5986.2	5 197.69
4											•
In [5]:	df.isnull().sum()									
Out[5]:	Unnamed: 0 Date AveragePri Total Volum 4046 4225 4770 Total Bags Small Bags Large Bags XLarge Bags type year region dtype: inte	ne 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6									
In [6]:	df = df.dr	op([ur	inamed: 0°	, 404	6, 422	5, 4//	or, Date]	,axis=.	L)		
In [7]:	df.head()										
Out[7]:	AverageP	rice	Total Volume	Tota Bags			-		type	year re	gion
	0	1.33	54236.62 8	3696.87	7 8603.6	52 93.	25 0.	0 conve	entional	2015 A	lbany
				9505.56						2015 A	lbany
				3145.35							lbany
				5811.16					entional		lbany
In [8]:	def get_av			6183.95 :	3300.2	.0 197.	69 0.	O CONVE	entional	2013 A	ibarry
	Descri	ption:	This func	tion	to retu	rn the a	average va	lue of	the col	.umn	

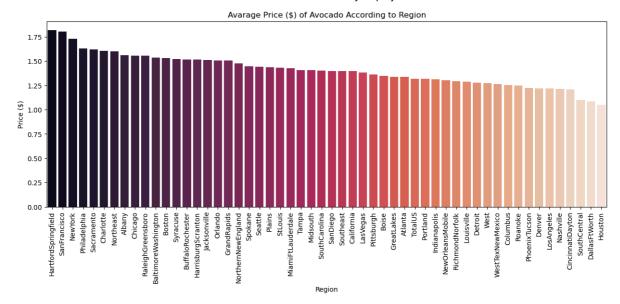
Arguments:

```
df: the DataFrame.
    column: the selected column.

Returns:
    column's average
"""
return sum(df[column])/len(df)
```

```
In [9]: def get_avarge_between_two_columns(df,column1,column2):
              Description: This function calculate the average between two columns in the dat
              Arguments:
                  df: the DataFrame.
                  column1: the first column.
                  column2: the scond column.
              Returns:
                 Sorted data for relation between column1 and column2
              List=list(df[column1].unique())
              average=[]
              for i in List:
                  x=df[df[column1]==i]
                  column1_average= get_avarage(x,column2)
                  average.append(column1_average)
              df_column1_column2=pd.DataFrame({'column1':List,'column2':average})
              column1_column2_sorted_index=df_column1_column2.column2.sort_values(ascending=F
              column1_column2_sorted_data=df_column1_column2.reindex(column1_column2_sorted_i
              return column1_column2_sorted_data
In [10]: def plot(data,xlabel,ylabel):
              Description: This function to draw a barplot
              Arguments:
                  data: the DataFrame.
                  xlabel: the label of the first column.
                 ylabel: the label of the second column.
              Returns:
                 None
              plt.figure(figsize=(15,5))
              ax=sns.barplot(x=data.column1,y=data.column2,palette='rocket')
              plt.xticks(rotation=90)
              plt.xlabel(xlabel)
              plt.ylabel(ylabel)
              plt.title(('Avarage '+ylabel+' of Avocado According to '+xlabel));
In [13]:
         import warnings
          warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
         data1 = get_avarge_between_two_columns(df,'region','AveragePrice')
In [14]:
          plot(data1, 'Region', 'Price ($)')
```

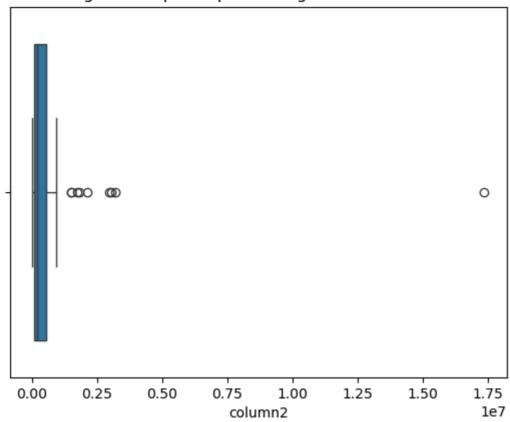
Out[16]:



```
In [15]: print(data1['column1'].iloc[-1], " is the region producing avocado with the lowest
Houston is the region producing avocado with the lowest price.
In [16]: data2 = get_avarge_between_two_columns(df,'region','Total Volume')
    sns.boxplot(x=data2.column2).set_title("Figure: Boxplot repersenting outlier column")
```

Figure: Boxplot repersenting outlier columns.

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Figure: Boxplot repersenting outlier columns.')

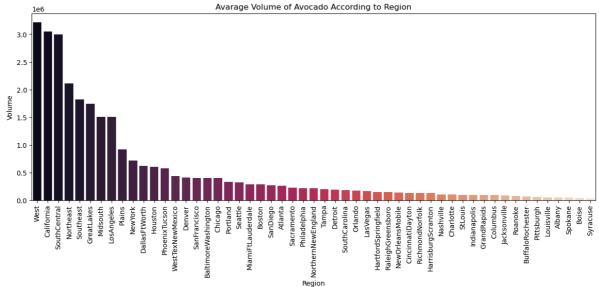


```
In [17]: outlier_region = data2[data2.column2>10000000]
    print(outlier_region['column1'].iloc[-1], "is outlier value")
```

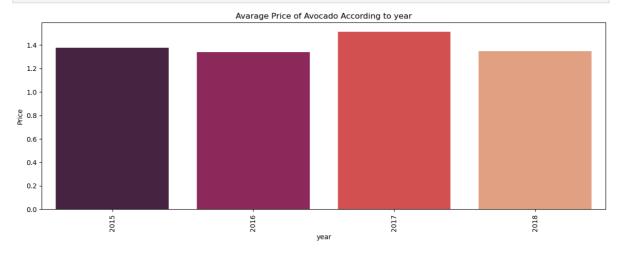
TotalUS is outlier value

Remove Outlier Values

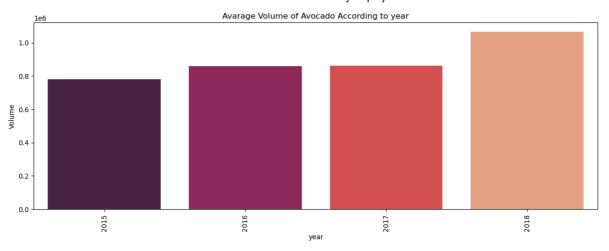
```
In [18]: outlier_region.index
data2 = data2.drop(outlier_region.index,axis=0)
In [19]: plot(data2,'Region','Volume')
```



```
In [20]: data3 = get_avarge_between_two_columns(df,'year','AveragePrice')
plot(data3,'year','Price')
```



```
In [21]: data4 = get_avarge_between_two_columns(df,'year','Total Volume')
    plot(data4,'year','Volume')
```



Data Modeling

```
df['region'] = df['region'].astype('category')
In [22]:
         df['region'] = df['region'].cat.codes
         df['type'] = df['type'].astype('category')
         df['type'] = df['type'].cat.codes
In [23]:
        df.info()
         <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
         RangeIndex: 18249 entries, 0 to 18248
         Data columns (total 9 columns):
          #
              Column
                           Non-Null Count Dtype
             AveragePrice 18249 non-null float64
          1
             Total Volume 18249 non-null float64
                           18249 non-null float64
             Total Bags
            Small Bags
                           18249 non-null float64
                           18249 non-null float64
             Large Bags
                           18249 non-null float64
              XLarge Bags
          6
                           18249 non-null int8
              type
          7
                           18249 non-null int64
              year
              region
                           18249 non-null int8
         dtypes: float64(6), int64(1), int8(2)
         memory usage: 1.0 MB
```

In [24]: df.head()

Out[24]:		AveragePrice	Total Volume	Total Bags	Small Bags	Large Bags	XLarge Bags	type	year	region
	0	1.33	64236.62	8696.87	8603.62	93.25	0.0	0	2015	0
	1	1.35	54876.98	9505.56	9408.07	97.49	0.0	0	2015	0
	2	0.93	118220.22	8145.35	8042.21	103.14	0.0	0	2015	0
	3	1.08	78992.15	5811.16	5677.40	133.76	0.0	0	2015	0
	4	1.28	51039.60	6183.95	5986.26	197.69	0.0	0	2015	0

```
In [25]: # split data into X and y
X = df.drop(['AveragePrice'],axis=1)
y = df['AveragePrice']
```

```
In [27]: print("training set:",X_train.shape,' - ',y_train.shape[0],' samples')
    print("testing set:",X_test.shape,' - ',y_test.shape[0],' samples')

training set: (12774, 8) - 12774 samples
    testing set: (5475, 8) - 5475 samples
```

Evaluate Result

```
In [37]: # prediction and calculate the accuracy for the testing dataset
  test_pre = model.predict(X_test)
  test_score = r2_score(y_test,test_pre)
  print("The accuracy of testing dataset ",test_score*100)
```

The accuracy of testing dataset 38.580741764507486