

# Import Libraries and Load Data

```
In [7]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")

# Load dataset
df = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\Akash shah\Downloads\Wellness_centredata.csv")
df.head()
```

```
Out[7]:
```

	cityName	wellnessCentreName	card_type	count
0	AHMEDABAD	VEJALPUR	Serving	2177
1	AHMEDABAD	NAVRANGPURA	Pensioner	3891
2	AHMEDABAD	GANDHI NAGAR	Ex MP	19
3	AHMEDABAD	LALDARWAJA	Pensioner	1562
4	AHMEDABAD	RAMBAUG,MANINGAR	Serving	3596

# Data Cleaning and Initial Checks

```
In [8]: print("Dataset Info:")
print(df.info())

print("\nMissing Values:\n", df.isnull().sum())

# Standardize string data
df['cityName'] = df['cityName'].str.strip().str.upper()
df['card_type'] = df['card_type'].str.strip().str.title()
df['wellnessCentreName'] = df['wellnessCentreName'].str.strip().str.title()
```

```

Dataset Info:
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1284 entries, 0 to 1283
Data columns (total 4 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   cityName              1284 non-null   object
1   wellnessCentreName    1284 non-null   object
2   card_type             1284 non-null   object
3   count                 1284 non-null   int64
dtypes: int64(1), object(3)
memory usage: 40.2+ KB
None

```

```

Missing Values:
  cityName      0
wellnessCentreName  0
card_type      0
count          0
dtype: int64

```

## Descriptive Statistics

```
In [9]: print(" ♦ Descriptive Statistics:\n", df['count'].describe())
```

```

print("\n ♦ Unique Values:")
print("Cities:", df['cityName'].nunique())
print("Centres:", df['wellnessCentreName'].nunique())
print("Card Types:", df['card_type'].nunique())

```

```

♦ Descriptive Statistics:
count      1284.000000
mean       3616.672118
std        6507.888634
min         1.000000
25%         8.000000
50%        892.000000
75%       5221.750000
max       66423.000000
Name: count, dtype: float64

```

```

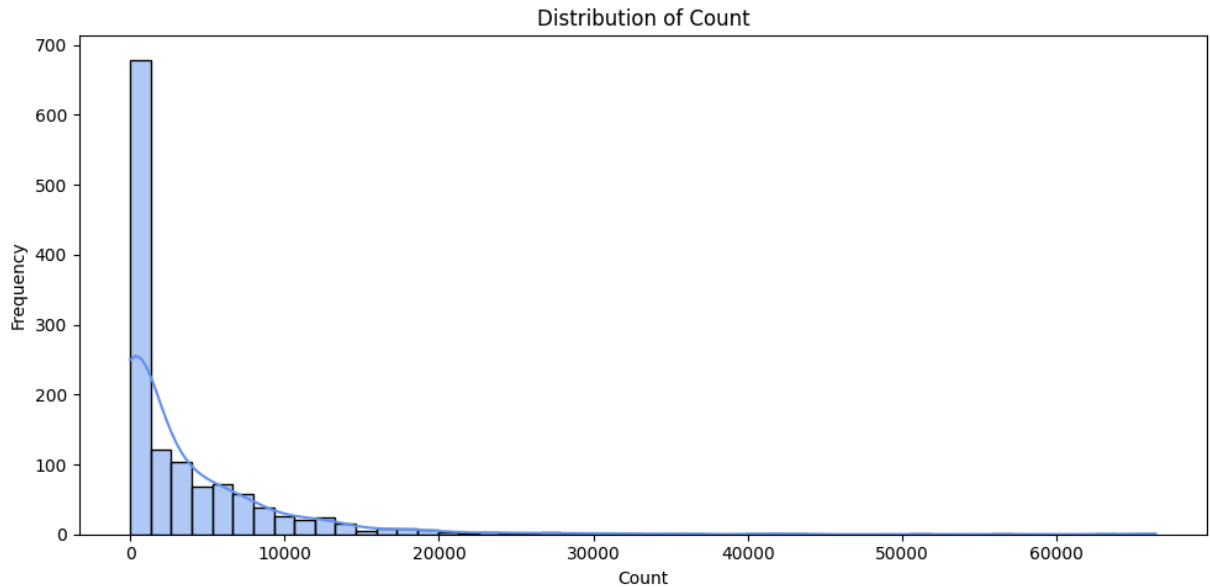
♦ Unique Values:
Cities: 24
Centres: 363
Card Types: 7

```

## Data Visualization

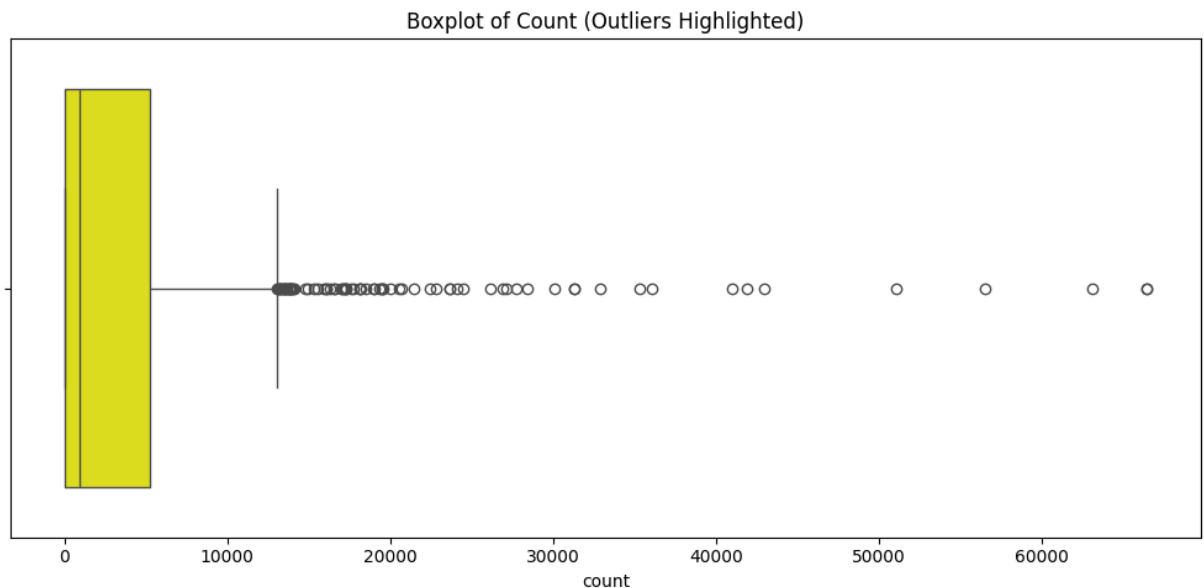
### 1. Histogram of Count

```
In [10]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
sns.histplot(df['count'], bins=50, kde=True, color='cornflowerblue')
plt.title("Distribution of Count")
plt.xlabel("Count")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



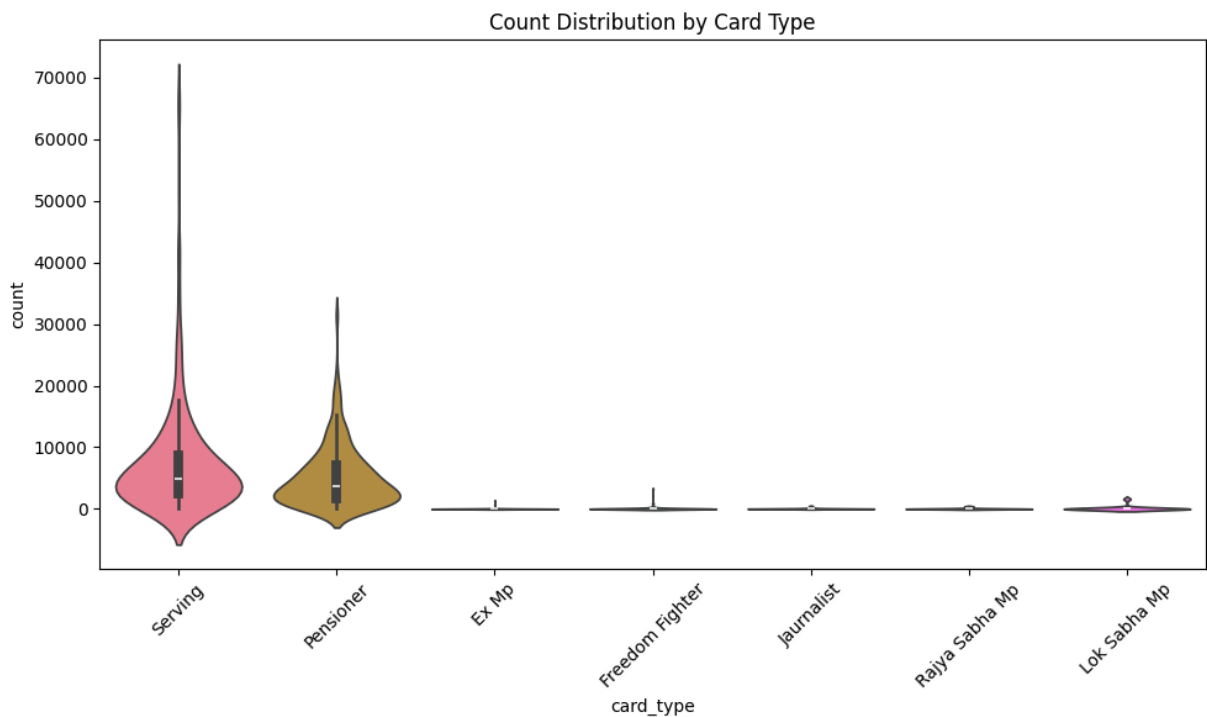
## 2. Boxplot for Outlier view

```
In [12]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
sns.boxplot(x='count', data=df, color='Yellow')
plt.title("Boxplot of Count (Outliers Highlighted)")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



### 3. Violin Plot - Card Type Distribution

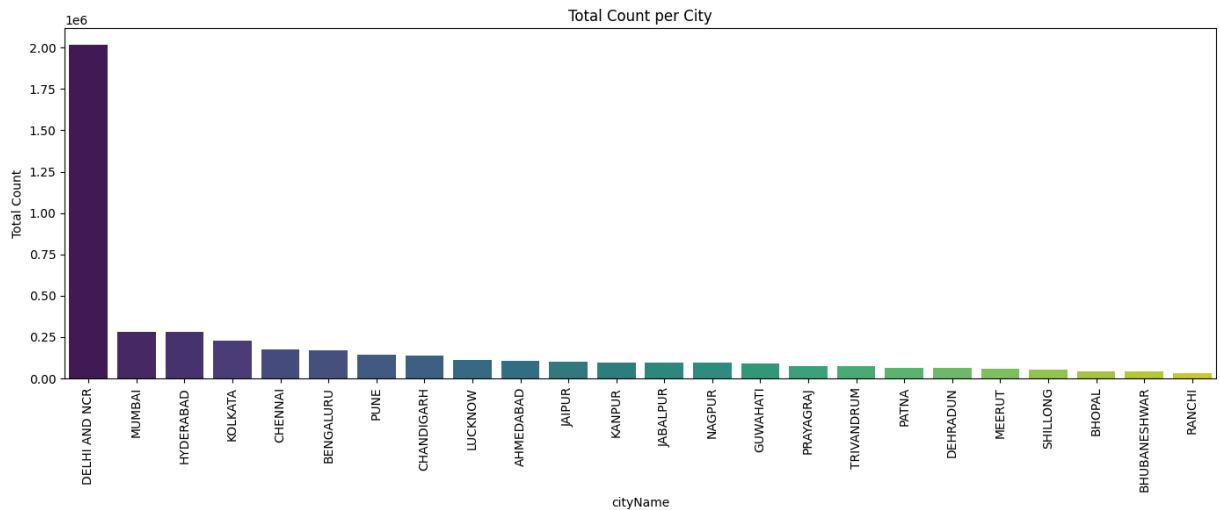
```
In [23]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.violinplot(x='card_type', y='count', data=df, palette="husl")
plt.title("Count Distribution by Card Type")
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



### 4. Total Count Per City

```
In [19]: city_counts = df.groupby('cityName')['count'].sum().sort_values(ascending=False)

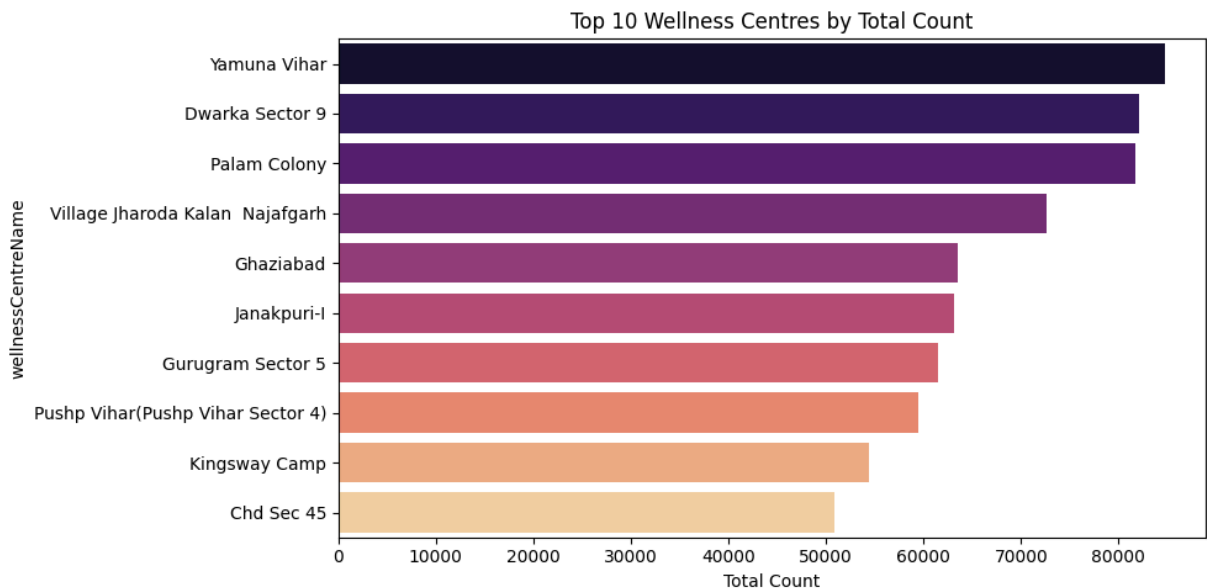
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 6))
sns.barplot(x=city_counts.index, y=city_counts.values, palette='viridis')
plt.title("Total Count per City")
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.ylabel("Total Count")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



## 5. Top 10 Wellness Centres

```
In [24]: top_centres = df.groupby('wellnessCentreName')['count'].sum().sort_values(ascending=False)

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
sns.barplot(y=top_centres.index, x=top_centres.values, palette='magma')
plt.title("Top 10 Wellness Centres by Total Count")
plt.xlabel("Total Count")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

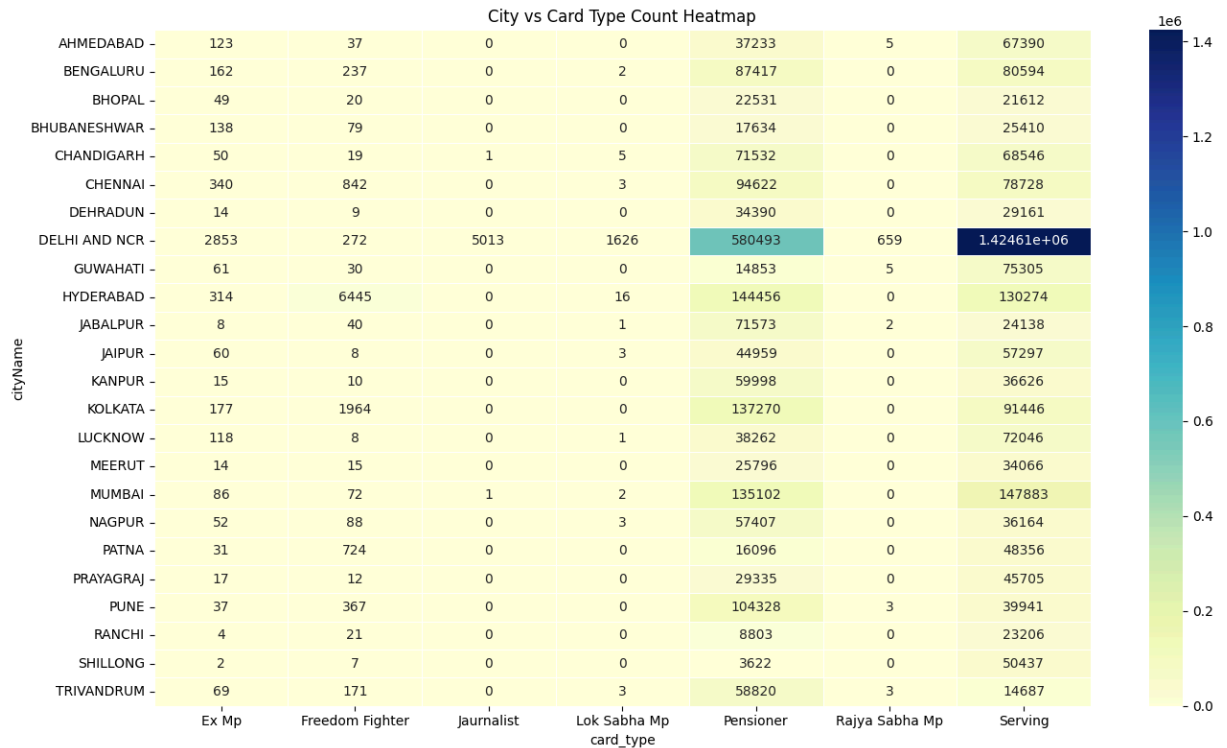


## 6. Heatmap - City Vs Card Type

```
In [25]: pivot_table = df.pivot_table(index='cityName', columns='card_type', values='count')

plt.figure(figsize=(14, 8))
sns.heatmap(pivot_table, cmap="YlGnBu", linewidths=0.5, annot=True, fmt="g")
```

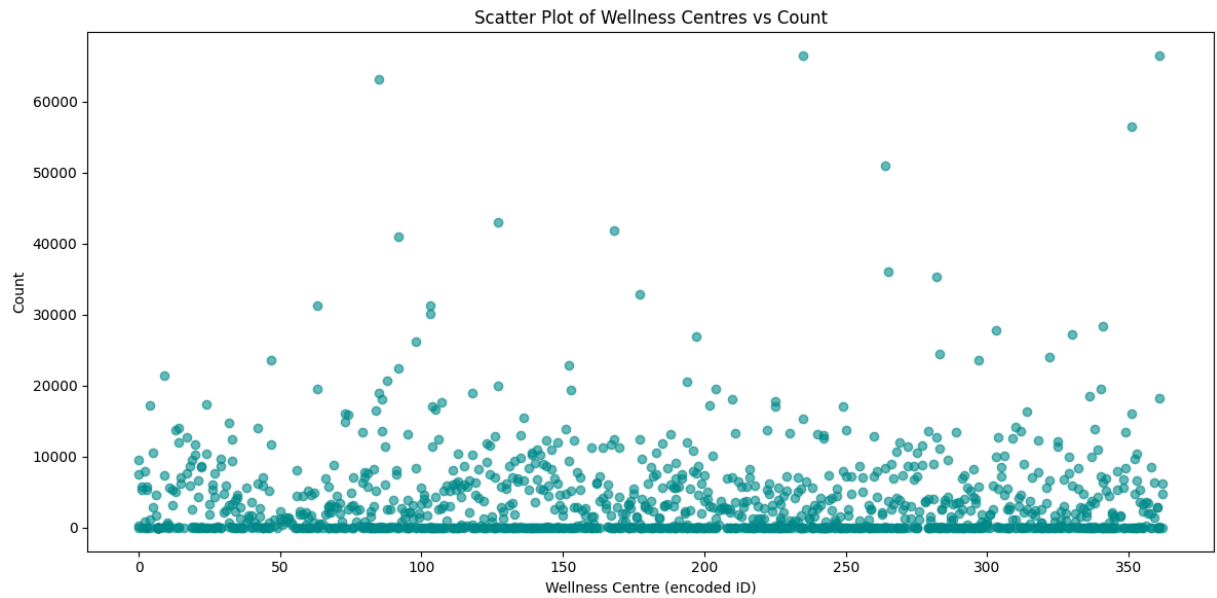
```
plt.title("City vs Card Type Count Heatmap")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



## 7.A) Scatter Plot of Centres Vs Count

```
In [26]: # Encode centre names to numerical values for plotting
df['centre_id'] = df['wellnessCentreName'].astype('category').cat.codes

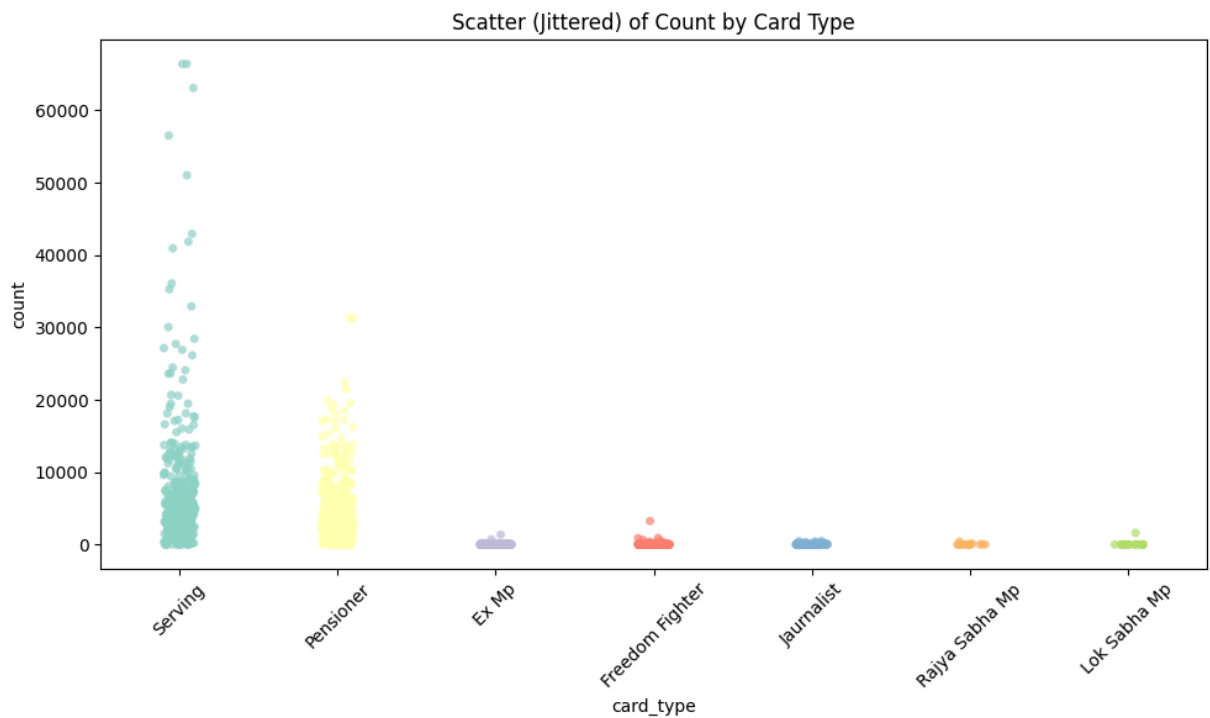
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.scatter(df['centre_id'], df['count'], alpha=0.6, c='darkcyan')
plt.title("Scatter Plot of Wellness Centres vs Count")
plt.xlabel("Wellness Centre (encoded ID)")
plt.ylabel("Count")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



## 7. B) Scatter Plot With Jitter: Count by Card Type

In [30]: `import random`

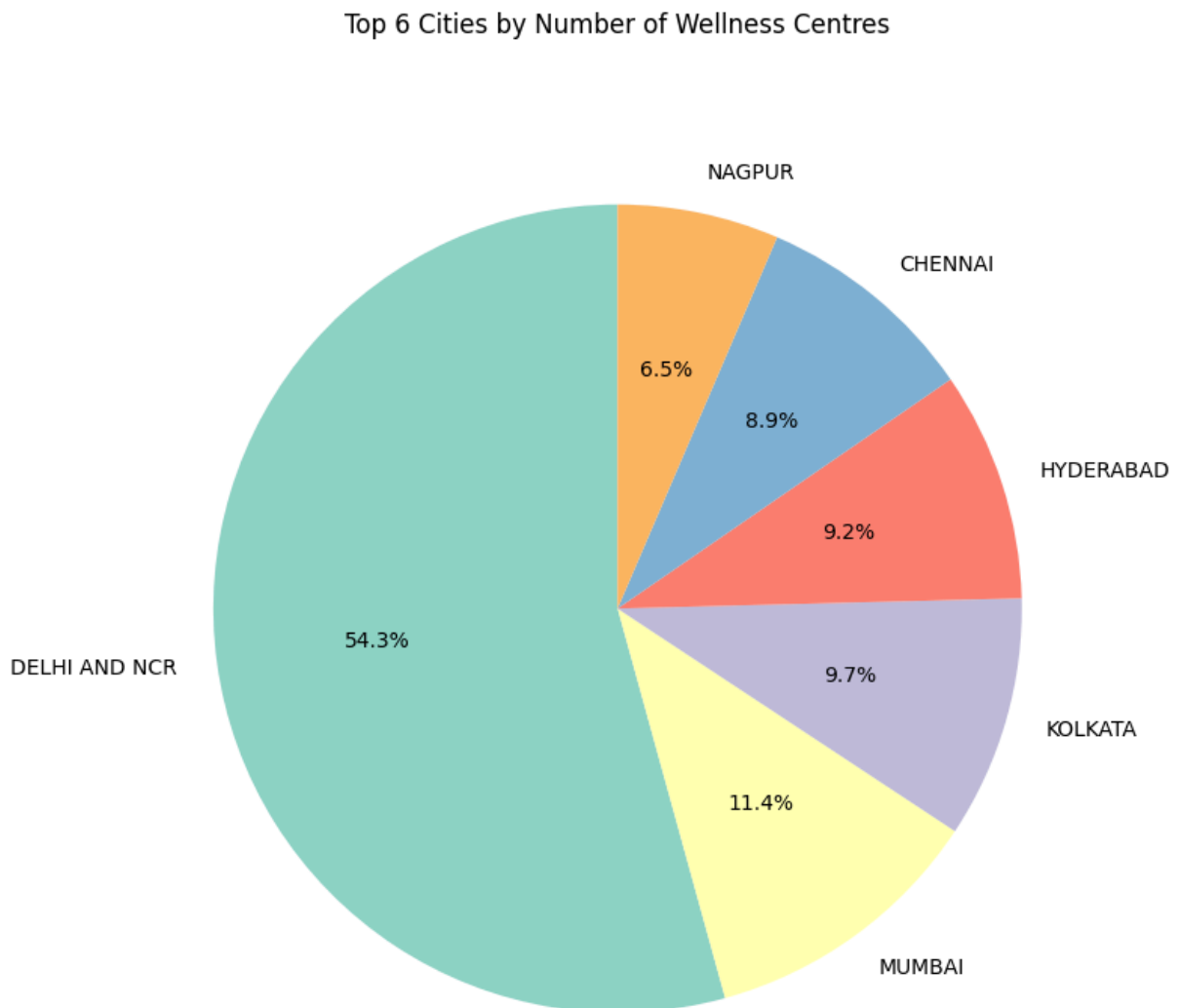
```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.stripplot(x='card_type', y='count', data=df, jitter=True, palette='Set3')
plt.title("Scatter (Jittered) of Count by Card Type")
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



## 8. Pie Chart of Wellness Centre Distribution by City (Top 6 Cities)

```
In [33]: # Count number of wellness centres per city
centre_distribution = df['cityName'].value_counts().nlargest(6)

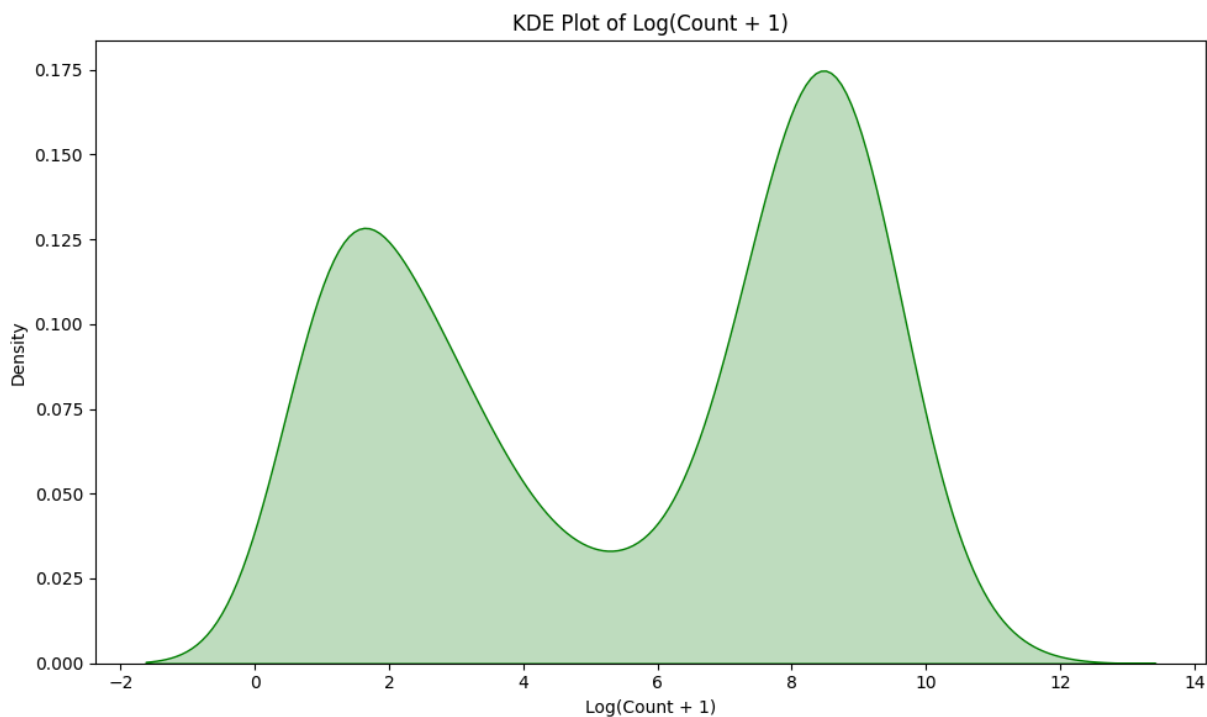
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
colors = sns.color_palette("Set3")
plt.pie(centre_distribution, labels=centre_distribution.index, autopct='%1.1f%%',
        colors=colors)
plt.title("Top 6 Cities by Number of Wellness Centres")
plt.axis('equal')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



## 9. KDE with Log Scale

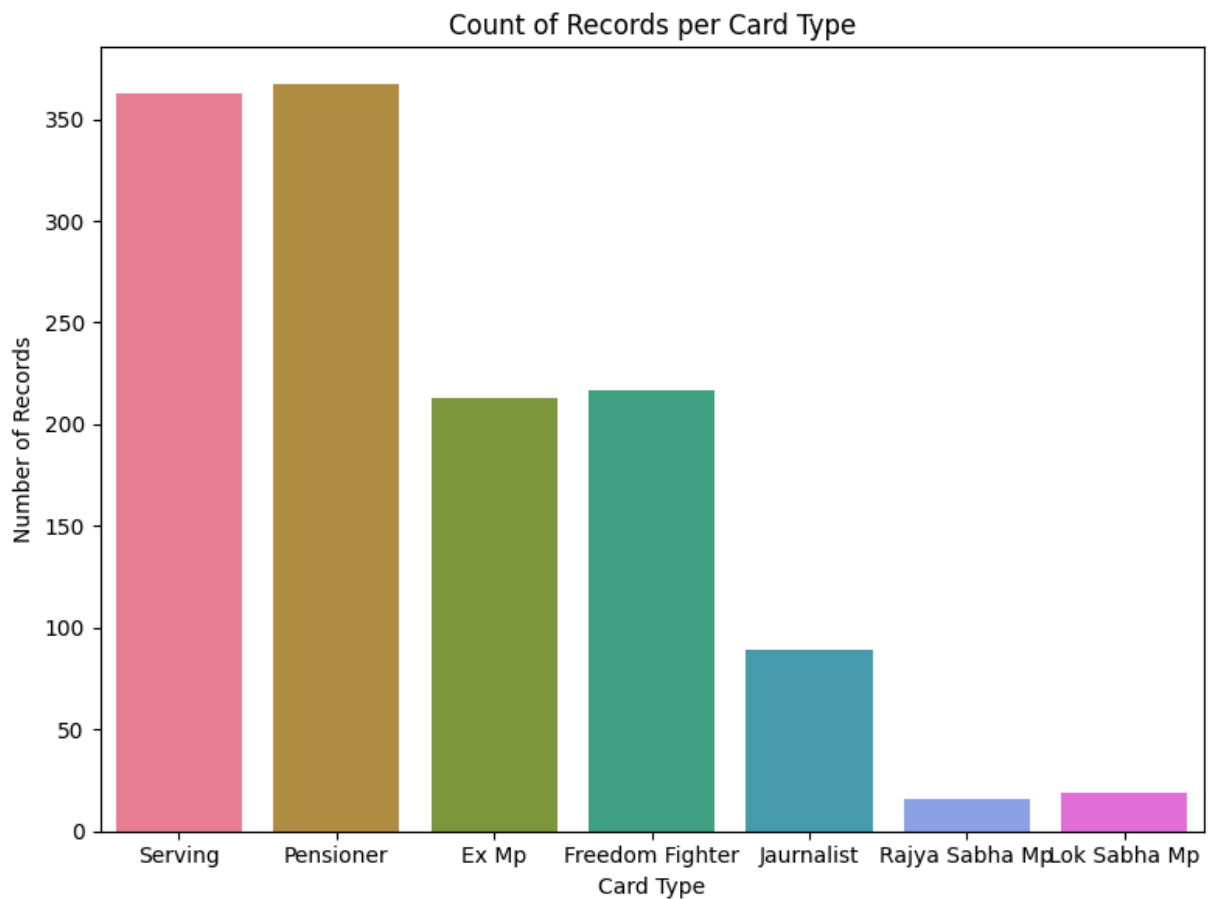


```
In [36]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.kdeplot(np.log1p(df['count']), shade=True, color='green')
plt.title("KDE Plot of Log(Count + 1)")
plt.xlabel("Log(Count + 1)")
plt.ylabel("Density")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



## 10. Count Plot for card\_type

```
In [38]: plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.countplot(x='card_type', data=df, palette='husl')
plt.title("Count of Records per Card Type")
plt.xlabel("Card Type")
plt.ylabel("Number of Records")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



## Grouped Summary by City & Card Type

In [39]: `grouped = df.groupby(['cityName', 'card_type'])['count'].agg(['sum', 'mean', 'median', 'max', 'min'])`  
`grouped.head()`

Out[39]:

	cityName	card_type	sum	mean	median	max	min
0	AHMEDABAD	Ex Mp	123	17.571429	10.0	61	1
1	AHMEDABAD	Freedom Fighter	37	7.400000	5.0	17	1
2	AHMEDABAD	Pensioner	37233	3723.300000	3779.0	8602	1562
3	AHMEDABAD	Rajya Sabha Mp	5	5.000000	5.0	5	5
4	AHMEDABAD	Serving	67390	6126.363636	5710.0	20681	16

## Top Centre per Card Type

In [40]: `highest_by_type = df.loc[df.groupby('card_type')['count'].idxmax()]['cityName']`

Out[40]:

	card_type	cityName	wellnessCentreName	count
<b>1143</b>	Ex Mp	DELHI AND NCR	North Avenue	1361
<b>165</b>	Freedom Fighter	HYDERABAD	Begumpet	3237
<b>334</b>	Jaurnalist	DELHI AND NCR	Laxmi Nagar	487
<b>1155</b>	Lok Sabha Mp	DELHI AND NCR	Pha (Annexe)	1605
<b>67</b>	Pensioner	DELHI AND NCR	Gurugram Sector 5	31321
<b>776</b>	Rajya Sabha Mp	DELHI AND NCR	North Avenue	402
<b>596</b>	Serving	DELHI AND NCR	Yamuna Vihar	66423

#### Summary

- The dataset contains 1,284 records with no missing values.
- Most records belong to the *Pensioner* card type.
- *Ahmedabad*, *\*\*Mumbai*, and *\*\*Delhi* have the highest usage counts.
- Some wellness centres show significantly higher usage (outliers).
- Count distribution is *right-skewed*, as seen in the KDE plot.
- Visuals like pie chart, scatter plot, and count plot helped reveal key trends.
- Overall, the data gives clear insights into card usage and city-wise distribution.

In [ ]: