ACTVITY-3 PYTHON

STUDENT PARENT DATASETS

GROUP:

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mport necessary libraries import pandas as pd import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import seaborn as sns

Load the dataset

file_path = '~/Downloads/student_data.csv' # Update this path based on your dataset location df = pd.read_csv(file_path)

Display the first few rows of the dataset to verify the data print(df.head())

OUTPUT:

School sex age address famsize Pstatus Medu Fedu Mjob Fjob reason guardian ... internet romantic famrel freetime goout Dalc Walc health absences G1 G2 G3

```
GP F 18
                    GT3
                                   4 at home teacher course mother ...
0
                               4
                                                                               no
4
     3
        4
          1
                   3
                        6 5 6 6
   GP F 17
                    GT3
                           T
1
                U
                                   1 at home other course father ...
                                                                       yes
                                                                             no
5
                        4 5 5 6
     3
         3
                   3
2
   GP F 15
                    LE3
                           T
                U
                               1
                                   1 at home
                                               other other mother ...
                                                                       yes
                                                                              no
4
     3
         2
               3
                        10 7 8 10
                   3
   GP F 15
                                   2 health services home mother ...
3
                U
                    GT3
                            T
                               4
                                                                       yes
                                                                             yes
                        2 15 14 15
3
         2
                   5
                                   3
                                      other
                                             other home father ...
   GP F 16
                U
                    GT3
                           Τ
                               3
                                                                                  4
                                                                     no
                                                                            no
              5
                   4 6 10 10
```

[5 rows x 33 column]

Check for missing values in the dataset print(df.isnull().sum())

```
output:
```

School 0 0 sex 0 age address 0 famsize 0 **Pstatus** 0 Medu 0 Fedu 0 Mjob 0 Fjob 0 0 reason guardian 0 traveltime 0 studytime 0 failures 0 schoolsup 0 0 famsup paid activities 0 nursery 0 higher 0 internet 0 romantic 0 famrel 0 freetime 0 goout 0 Dalc 0 Walc 0 health 0 absences 0 G1 0 G2 0 G3 0 dtype: int64

Display the column names for reference print(df.columns)

output:

```
Index(['school', 'sex', 'age', 'address', 'famsize', 'Pstatus', 'Medu', 'Fedu',
    'Mjob', 'Fjob', 'reason', 'guardian', 'traveltime', 'studytime',
    'failures', 'schoolsup', 'famsup', 'paid', 'activities', 'nursery',
    'higher', 'internet', 'romantic', 'famrel', 'freetime', 'goout', 'Dalc',
    'Walc', 'health', 'absences', 'G1', 'G2', 'G3'],
    dtype='object')
```

```
# Set the style for seaborn
sns.set(style="whitegrid")
# 1. Visualization: Countplot for Gender ('sex' column)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.countplot(x='sex', data=df, palette='coolwarm')
plt.title('Count of Male and Female Students')
plt.savefig('countplot_sex.png') # Save the figure as PNG
plt.show()
#2. Visualization: Family size distribution ('famsize' column)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.countplot(x='famsize', data=df, palette='Set2')
plt.title('Family Size Distribution (GT3 vs LE3)')
plt.savefig('countplot_famsize.png')
plt.show()
output:
Passing 'palette' without assigning 'hue' is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the
`x` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effect.
 sns.countplot(x='sex', data=df, palette='coolwarm')
/home/anusha/pythonProject/studentData.py:31: FutureWarning:
Passing 'palette' without assigning 'hue' is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the
`x` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effect.
 sns.countplot(x='famsize', data=df, palette='Set2')
#3. Visualization: Education of Parents ('Medu' and 'Fedu' columns)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.histplot(df['Medu'], bins=5, color='blue', label='Mother Education', kde=True)
sns.histplot(df['Fedu'], bins=5, color='red', label='Father Education', kde=True)
plt.title('Distribution of Parental Education (Mother and Father)')
plt.xlabel('Education Level (0-4)')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.legend()
plt.savefig('histplot_parental_education.png')
plt.show()
# 4. Visualization: Distribution of Occupations ('Mjob' and 'Fjob' columns)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.countplot(x='Mjob', data=df, palette='viridis')
plt.title('Mother Occupations')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.savefig('countplot_mother_occupation.png')
plt.show()
```

```
output:
Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `x` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effect.
```

```
sns.countplot(x='Mjob', data=df, palette='viridis')
# plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.countplot(x='Fjob', data=df, palette='inferno')
plt.title('Father Occupations')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.savefig('countplot_father_occupation.png')
plt.show()
# # 5. Visualization: Family Relationship ('famrel' column)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.countplot(x='famrel', data=df, palette='Spectral')
plt.title('Quality of Family Relationships (1 = very bad, 5 = excellent)')
plt.savefig('countplot_famrel.png')
plt.show()
output:
sns.countplot(x='Fjob', data=df, palette='inferno')
/home/anusha/pythonProject/studentData.py:64: FutureWarning:
Passing 'palette' without assigning 'hue' is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the
`x` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effect.
 sns.countplot(x='famrel', data=df, palette='Spectral')
##6. Visualization: Health Status of Students ('health' column)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.countplot(x='health', data=df, palette='magma')
plt.title('Student Health Status (1 = very bad, 5 = excellent)')
plt.savefig('countplot_health.png')
plt.show()
# # 7. Visualization: Final Grades ('G1', 'G2', 'G3')
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.histplot(df['G1'], color='blue', label='G1', kde=True, bins=10)
sns.histplot(df['G2'], color='orange', label='G2', kde=True, bins=10)
sns.histplot(df['G3'], color='green', label='G3', kde=True, bins=10)
plt.title('Distribution of Grades (G1, G2, G3)')
plt.xlabel('Grades')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.legend()
plt.savefig('histplot_grades.png')
plt.show()
```

##8. Visualization: Correlation Heatmap (relationships between variables)

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
corr = df.corr()
sns.heatmap(corr, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', fmt='.2f')
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap')
plt.savefig('heatmap_correlation.png')
plt.show()
```

output:

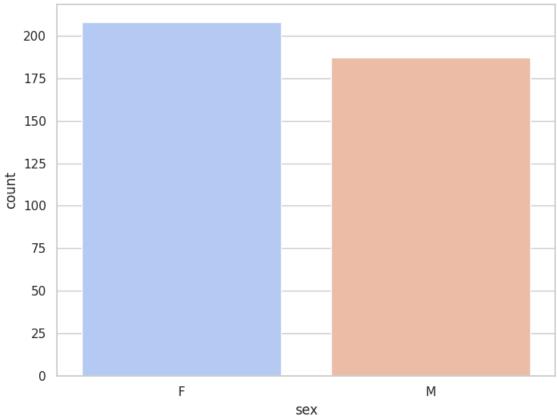
Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `x` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effect.

sns.countplot(x='health', data=df, palette='magma')

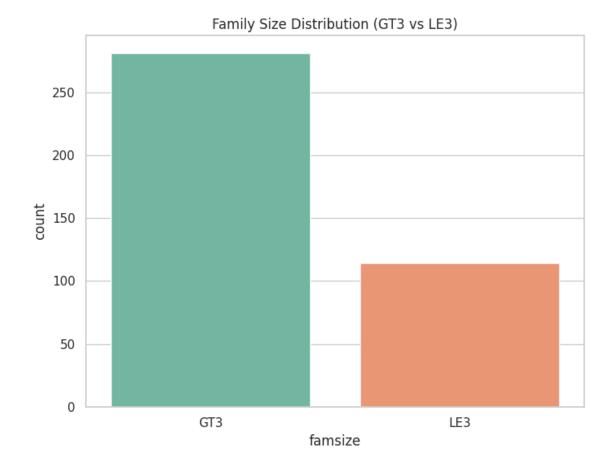
GRAPH

1. Visualization: Countplot for Gender ('sex' column) plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6)) sns.countplot(x='sex', data=df, palette='coolwarm') plt.title('Count of Male and Female Students') plt.savefig('countplot_sex.png') # Save the figure as PNG plt.show()

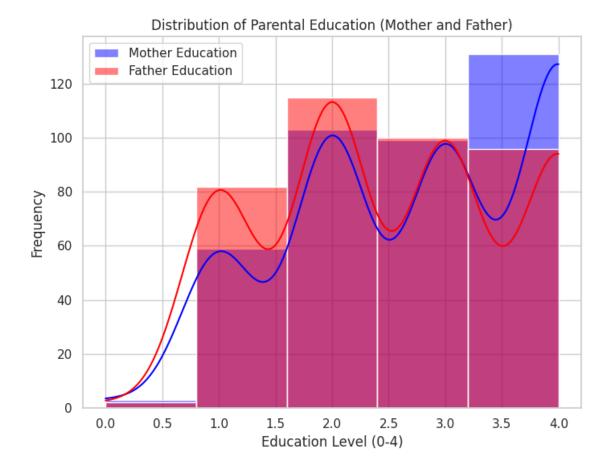
Count of Male and Female Students



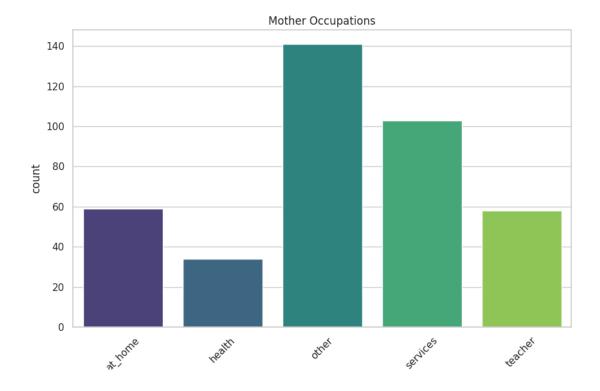
#2.Visualization: Family size distribution ('famsize' column) plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6)) sns.countplot(x='famsize', data=df, palette='Set2') plt.title('Family Size Distribution (GT3 vs LE3)') plt.savefig('countplot_famsize.png') plt.show()



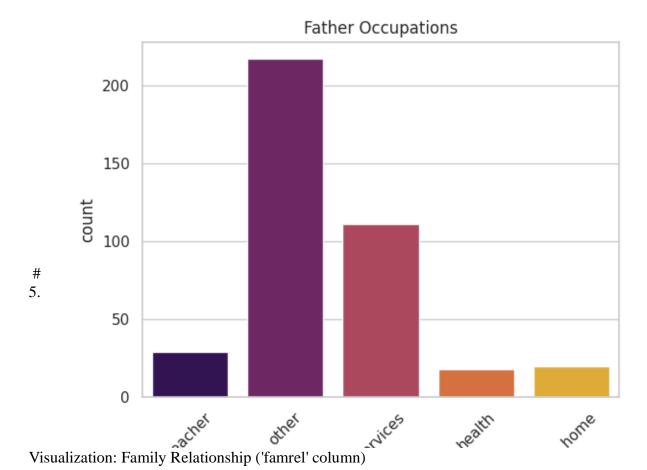
3. Visualization: Education of Parents ('Medu' and 'Fedu' columns) plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6)) sns.histplot(df['Medu'], bins=5, color='blue', label='Mother Education', kde=True) sns.histplot(df['Fedu'], bins=5, color='red', label='Father Education', kde=True) plt.title('Distribution of Parental Education (Mother and Father)') plt.xlabel('Education Level (0-4)') plt.ylabel('Frequency') plt.legend() plt.savefig('histplot_parental_education.png') plt.show()



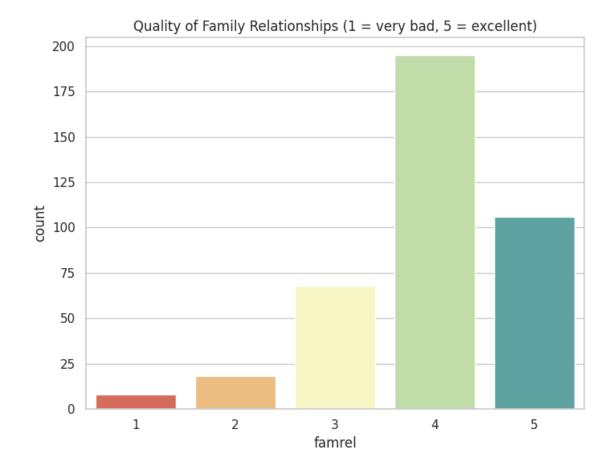
4. Visualization: Distribution of Occupations ('Mjob' and 'Fjob' columns) plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6)) sns.countplot(x='Mjob', data=df, palette='viridis') plt.title('Mother Occupations') plt.xticks(rotation=45) plt.savefig('countplot_mother_occupation.png') plt.show()



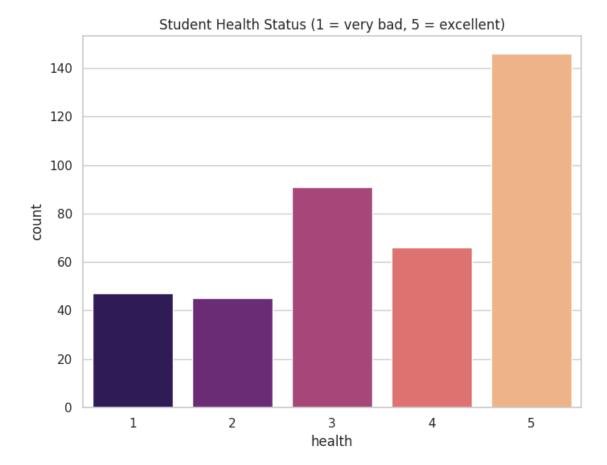
```
# plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.countplot(x='Fjob', data=df, palette='inferno')
plt.title('Father Occupations')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.savefig('countplot_father_occupation.png')
plt.show()
```



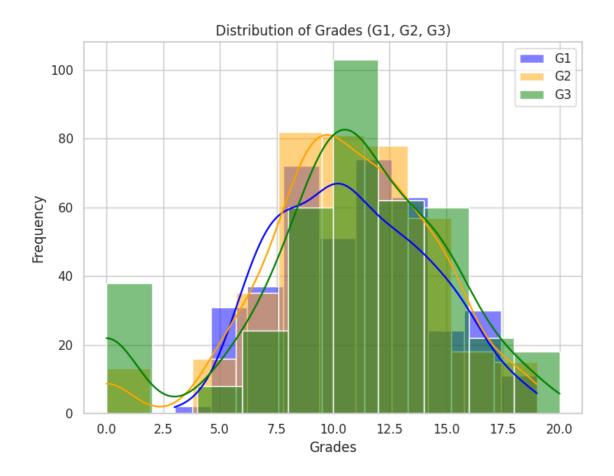
Visualization: Family Relationship ('famrel' column)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.countplot(x='famrel', data=df, palette='Spectral')
plt.title('Quality of Family Relationships (1 = very bad, 5 = excellent)')
plt.savefig('countplot_famrel.png')
plt.show()



6. Visualization: Health Status of Students ('health' column) plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6)) sns.countplot(x='health', data=df, palette='magma') plt.title('Student Health Status (1 = very bad, 5 = excellent)') plt.savefig('countplot_health.png') plt.show()



```
7. Visualization: Final Grades ('G1', 'G2', 'G3') plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6)) sns.histplot(df['G1'], color='blue', label='G1', kde=True, bins=10) sns.histplot(df['G2'], color='orange', label='G2', kde=True, bins=10) sns.histplot(df['G3'], color='green', label='G3', kde=True, bins=10) plt.title('Distribution of Grades (G1, G2, G3)') plt.xlabel('Grades') plt.ylabel('Frequency') plt.legend() plt.savefig('histplot_grades.png') plt.show()
```



FULL CODE FOR EXECUTE

Import necessary libraries import pandas as pd import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import seaborn as sns

Load the dataset

 $file_path = \text{'$\sim$/Downloads/student_data.csv'} \ \# \ Update \ this \ path \ based \ on \ your \ dataset \ location \ df = pd.read_csv(file_path)$

Display the first few rows of the dataset to verify the data print(df.head())

```
# Check for missing values in the dataset
print(df.isnull().sum())
# Display the column names for reference
print(df.columns)
# Set the style for seaborn
sns.set(style="whitegrid")
# 1. Visualization: Countplot for Gender ('sex' column)
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
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plt.savefig('countplot_sex.png') # Save the figure as PNG
plt.show()
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plt.show()
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sns.histplot(df['Medu'], bins=5, color='blue', label='Mother Education', kde=True)
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plt.xlabel('Education Level (0-4)')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.legend()
plt.savefig('histplot_parental_education.png')
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plt.title('Mother Occupations')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.savefig('countplot mother occupation.png')
plt.show()
# plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.countplot(x='Fjob', data=df, palette='inferno')
plt.title('Father Occupations')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.savefig('countplot_father_occupation.png')
plt.show()
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plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.countplot(x='famrel', data=df, palette='Spectral')
```

```
plt.title('Quality of Family Relationships (1 = very bad, 5 = excellent)')
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```