Initial data exploration

Load

```
import pandas
```

```
data = pandas.read_csv('../data/weatherAUS.csv')
```

Data shape and head

Notes:

- NaN are missing values.
- Response variable to predict: RainTomorrow (Yes, No)

```
print('Dimensions of data: \{0\}'.format(data.shape)) print('Head:') data.head(n=10)
```

Dimensions of data: (145460, 23)

Head:

		Location	MinTemp	MaxTemp	Rainfall	Evaporation
Sunshir 0 2008 NaN	ne \ 3-12-01	Albury	13.4	22.9	0.6	NaN
	3-12-02	Albury	7.4	25.1	0.0	NaN
-	3-12-03	Albury	12.9	25.7	0.0	NaN
	3-12-04	Albury	9.2	28.0	0.0	NaN
	3-12-05	Albury	17.5	32.3	1.0	NaN
5 2008 NaN	3-12-06	Albury	14.6	29.7	0.2	NaN
	3-12-07	Albury	14.3	25.0	0.0	NaN
_	3-12-08	Albury	7.7	26.7	0.0	NaN
-	3-12-09	Albury	9.7	31.9	0.0	NaN
	3-12-10	Albury	13.1	30.1	1.4	NaN

	WindGustDir	WindGustSpeed	WindDir9am	 Humidity9am
0	W	44.0	W	 71.0
1	WNW	44.0	NNW	 44.0
2	WSW	46.0	W	 38.0

3 4 5 6 7 8 9	NE W WNW W W NNW	24.0 41.0 56.0 50.0 35.0 80.0 28.0	SE ENE W SW SSE SE S			45.0 82.0 55.0 49.0 48.0 42.0 58.0
,	Humidity3pm	Pressure9am	Pressure3pm	Cloud9am	Cloud3pm	Temp9am
0	22.0	1007.7	1007.1	8.0	NaN	16.9
1	25.0	1010.6	1007.8	NaN	NaN	17.2
2	30.0	1007.6	1008.7	NaN	2.0	21.0
3	16.0	1017.6	1012.8	NaN	NaN	18.1
4	33.0	1010.8	1006.0	7.0	8.0	17.8
5	23.0	1009.2	1005.4	NaN	NaN	20.6
6	19.0	1009.6	1008.2	1.0	NaN	18.1
7	19.0	1013.4	1010.1	NaN	NaN	16.3
8	9.0	1008.9	1003.6	NaN	NaN	18.3
9	27.0	1007.0	1005.7	NaN	NaN	20.1

	Temp3pm	RainToday	RainTomorrow
0	21.8	No	No
1	24.3	No	No
2	23.2	No	No
3	26.5	No	No
4	29.7	No	No
5	28.9	No	No
6	24.6	No	No
7	25.5	No	No
8	30.2	No	Yes
9	28.2	Yes	No

[10 rows x 23 columns]

Data summaries

Numerical variables:

```
print('Total number of rows: {0}'.format(data.shape[0]))
data.describe()
```

Total	number	of	rows:	145460
-------	--------	----	-------	--------

count mean std min 25% 50% 75% max	MinTemp 143975.000000 12.194034 6.398495 -8.500000 7.600000 12.000000 16.900000 33.900000	MaxTemp 144199.000000 23.221348 7.119049 -4.800000 17.900000 22.600000 28.200000 48.100000	Rainfall 142199.000000 2.360918 8.478060 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 0.800000 371.000000	82670.000000 5.468232 4.193704 0.000000 2.600000 4.800000 7.400000	\
count mean std min 25% 50% 75% max	Sunshine 75625.000000 7.611178 3.785483 0.000000 4.800000 8.400000 10.600000 14.500000	WindGustSpeed 135197.000000 40.035230 13.607062 6.000000 31.000000 39.000000 48.000000 135.000000	WindSpeed9am 143693.000000 14.043426 8.915375 0.000000 7.000000 13.000000 19.000000 130.000000	WindSpeed3pm 142398.000000 18.662657 8.809800 0.000000 13.000000 19.000000 24.000000 87.000000	\
count mean std min 25% 50% 75% max	Humidity9am 142806.000000 68.880831 19.029164 0.000000 57.000000 70.000000 83.000000 100.000000	Humidity3pm 140953.000000 51.539116 20.795902 0.000000 37.000000 52.000000 66.000000	Pressure9am 130395.00000 1017.64994 7.10653 980.50000 1012.90000 1017.60000 1022.40000 1041.00000	Pressure3pm 130432.000000 1015.255889 7.037414 977.100000 1010.400000 1015.200000 1020.000000 1039.600000	\
count mean std min 25% 50% 75% max	Cloud9am 89572.000000 4.447461 2.887159 0.000000 1.000000 5.000000 7.000000 9.000000	Cloud3pm 86102.000000 4.509930 2.720357 0.000000 2.000000 5.000000 7.000000 9.000000	Temp9am 143693.000000 16.990631 6.488753 -7.200000 12.300000 16.700000 21.600000 40.200000	Temp3pm 141851.00000 21.68339 6.93665 -5.40000 16.60000 21.10000 26.40000 46.70000	

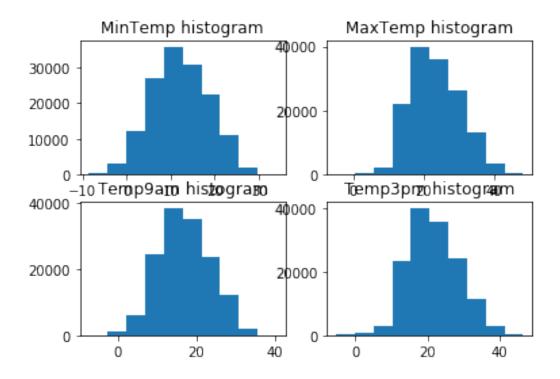
Categorical variables:

data.describe(include=['0'])

 $\label{location} {\tt Date Location WindGustDir WindDir9am WindDir3pm} \\ {\tt RainToday} \ \backslash \\$

count 142199	145460	145460	135134	134894	141232	
unique	3436	49	16	16	16	
2 top	2015-10-19	Canberra	W	N	SE	
No freq 110319	49	3436	9915	11758	10838	
count unique top freq	RainTomorrow 142193 2 No 110316					
Some p	olots matplotlib.p	yplot as pyp	olot			
%matplo	tlib inline					
Temperat fig, ax	t <mark>ure</mark> s = pyplot.s	ubplots(2,2))			
].set_title(].hist(data[the state of the s	stogram')			
].set_title(].hist(data[the state of the s	stogram')			
].set_title(].hist(data[stogram')			
].set_title(].hist(data[stogram')			
<pre>/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/numpy/lib/histograms.py:824: RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered in greater_equal keep = (tmp_a >= first_edge) /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/numpy/lib/histograms.py:825: RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered in less_equal keep &= (tmp_a <= last_edge)</pre>						
<pre>(array([172., 634., 3112., 23341., 40168., 35761., 24036., 11314.,</pre>						

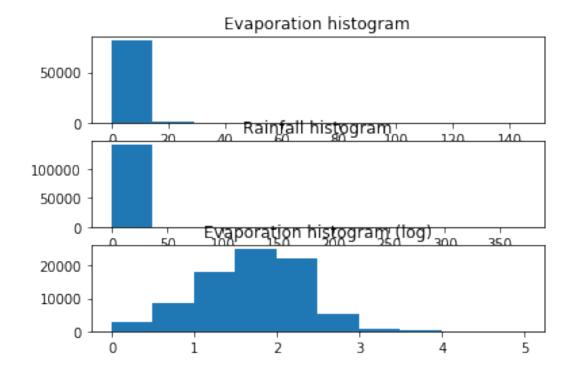
<a list of 10 Patch objects>)



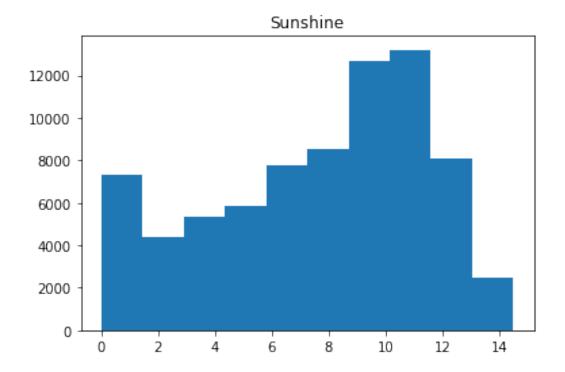
Rainfall, Evaporation

The data for these features are very skewed. Can apply a log transformation on Evaporation to make it less skewed. It may be more suitable to use RainToday in place of Rainfall.

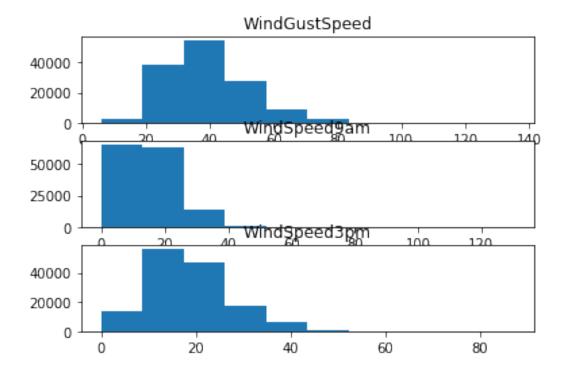
```
import numpy as np
def log transformation(data):
    return data.apply(np.log1p)
fig, axs = pyplot.subplots(3,1)
axs[0].set title('Evaporation histogram')
axs[0].hist(data['Evaporation'])
axs[1].set title('Rainfall histogram')
axs[1].hist(data['Rainfall'])
axs[2].set title('Evaporation histogram (log)')
axs[2].hist(log transformation(data['Evaporation']))
(array([2.6450e+03, 8.4680e+03, 1.8182e+04, 2.5154e+04, 2.2130e+04,
        5.3470e+03, 5.5600e+02, 1.4200e+02, 4.5000e+01, 1.0000e+00]),
                  , 0.49836066, 0.99672132, 1.49508199, 1.99344265,
 array([0.
        2.49180331, 2.99016397, 3.48852464, 3.9868853, 4.48524596,
        4.983606621),
 <a list of 10 Patch objects>)
```



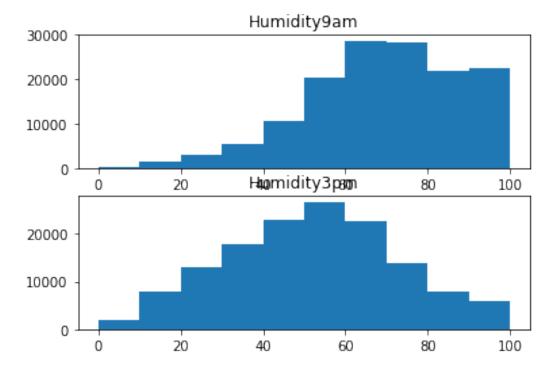
Sunshine



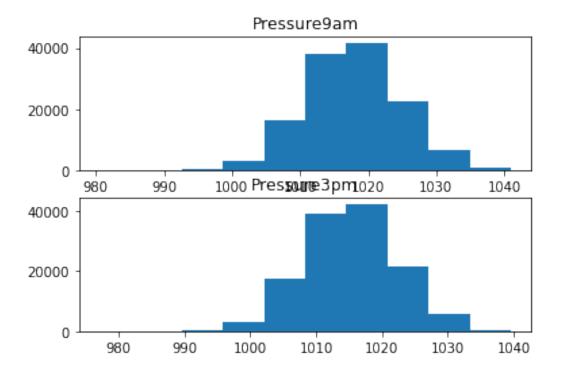
Wind
WindGustSpeed WindSpeed9am WindSpeed3pm



Humidity # Humidity9am Humidity3pm



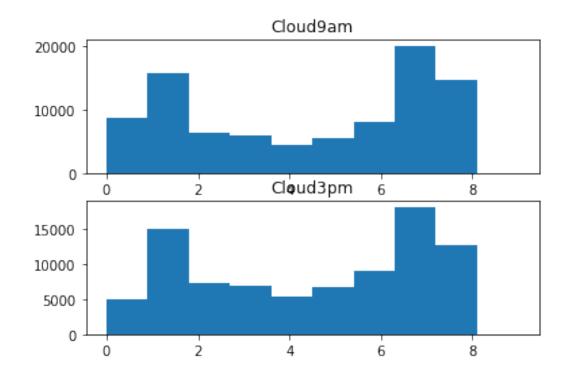
Pressure # Pressure9am Pressure3pm



Clouds

Cloud9am and Cloud3pm appear to be bimodal.

```
# Cloud9am Cloud3pm
```



Statistical analysis

Done in R Markdown file.