Import the Libraries

```
# importing required libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

→ Load the Dataset

```
# load the dataset
df = pd.read_csv('/House Price India.csv')
df.head()
```

Univariate Analysis

```
sns.distplot(df.lot_area_renov)
```

<ipython-input-6-fbd8f64c04a5>:1: UserWarning:

`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751

```
sns.distplot(df.lot_area_renov)
<Axes: xlabel='lot_area_renov', ylabel='Density'>
```

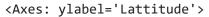


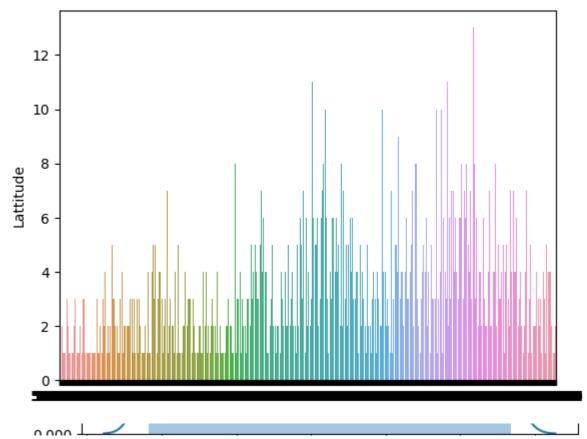
sns.distplot(df.Date)

<ipython-input-7-82d9cb3bf0f8>:1: UserWarning:

`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with sns.barplot(x=df.Lattitude.value_counts().index,y=df.Lattitude.value_counts())

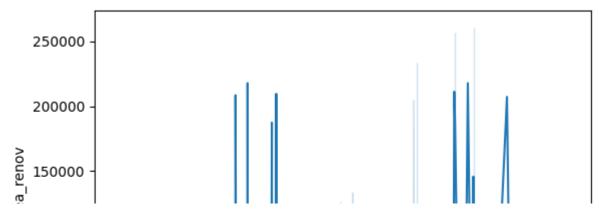




Bivariate Analysis

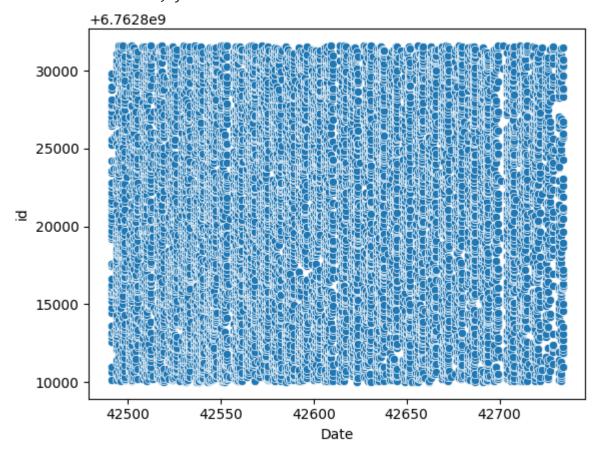
sns.lineplot(x=df.living_area_renov,y=df.lot_area_renov)

<Axes: xlabel='living_area_renov', ylabel='lot_area_renov'>



sns.scatterplot(x=df.Date,y=df.id)

<Axes: xlabel='Date', ylabel='id'>



Multivariate Analysis

sns.pairplot(df)

Descriptive statistics

Display the descriptive statistics of the numerical variables in the dataframe
print(df.describe())

std min 25% 50% 75% max	6.237575e+03 67.347991 6.762810e+09 42491.000000 6.762815e+09 42546.000000 6.762821e+09 42600.0000000 6.762826e+09 42662.0000000 6.762832e+09 42734.0000000			0.93873 1.00000 3.00000 4.00000 33.00000	0.500000 0.1.750000 0.2.250000 0.2.500000	
count mean std min 25% 50% 75% max	2098.262996 1 928.275721 3 370.000000 5 1440.000000 5 1930.000000 7 2570.000000 1	lot area .462000e+04 .509328e+04 .791962e+04 .200000e+02 .010750e+03 .620000e+03 .080000e+04		f floors 0.00000 1.502360 0.540239 1.000000 1.000000 1.500000 2.000000	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	
count mean std min 25% 50% 75% max	number of views 14620.000000 0.233105 0.766259 0.000000 0.000000 0.000000 4.000000		of the ho 14620.000 3.430 0.664 1.000 3.000 4.000 5.000	000 506 151 000 000 000	Built Year 14620.000000 1970.926402 29.493625 1900.000000 1951.000000 1975.000000 1997.000000	\
count mean std min 25% 50% 75% max	Renovation Year 14620.000000 90.924008 416.216661 0.000000 0.0000000 0.0000000 2015.000000	14620.000 122033.062 19.082 122003.000 122017.000 122032.000 122048.000	0000 1462 2244 5 2418 5 0000 5 0000 5 0000 5	attitude 0.000000 2.792848 0.137522 2.385900 2.707600 2.806400 2.908900 3.007600	Longitude 14620.000000 -114.404007 0.141326 -114.709000 -114.519000 -114.421000 -114.315000 -113.505000	\
count mean std min 25% 50% 75% max	living_area_ren 14620.0000 1996.7022 691.0933 460.0000 1490.0000 1850.0000 2380.0000 6110.0000	00 14620 57 12753 66 26058 00 651 00 5097 00 7620 00 10125	a_renov N .000000 .500068 .414467 .000000 .750000 .000000	umber of	schools nearby 14620.000000 2.012244 0.817284 1.000000 1.000000 2.000000 3.000000	

Handle the Missing values

```
# Check the number of missing values in the "living_area" column
print("Number of missing values in the living_area column:", df["living_area_renov"].isnull()
# Fill the missing values with the mean value
df["living_area_renov"].fillna(df["living_area_renov"].mean(), inplace=True)
# Verify that there are no more missing values in the "living_area" column
print("Number of missing values in the living_area_renov column after filling:", df["living_area_renov column after filling:", df["living_area_renov column after filling:")
```

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