import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy import stats
from scipy.stats import skew, kurtosis, mode #Phyton libraries inferential statistics
import seaborn as sns #This is for generating Histogram with Ker

df = pd.read\_csv('hotel\_books.csv') #uread the 'hotel\_books.csv' file
df.head(5)

₹		day	clients	total_bill	
	0	1	33	23958	
	1	2	25	26812	
	2	3	5	24871	
	3	4	17	17954	
	4	5	28	29416	

df.dtypes #check for data types



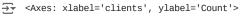
dtype: object

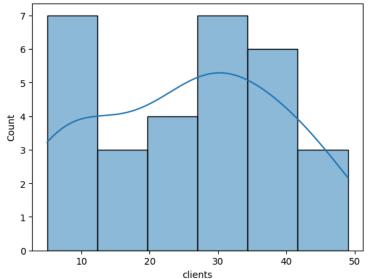
df.isnull() .sum() #check for missing values



dtype: int64

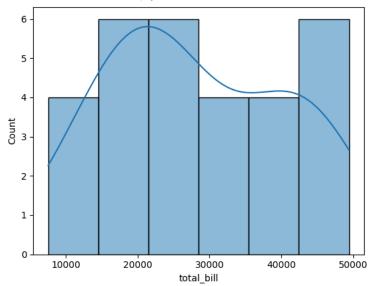
sns.histplot(df['clients'], kde=True) #generate histogram with kernel density estimate (KDE) for number of hotel clients





sns.histplot(df['total\_bill'], kde=True) #generate histogram with kernel density estimate (KDE) for total bill collected

<Axes: xlabel='total\_bill', ylabel='Count'>



```
#compute for skewness and kurtosis for number of clients
skew1 = df['clients'].skew()
kurt1 = df['clients'].kurt()
print(f'Kurtosis for the number of hotel clients in a day:{kurt1}')
print(f'Skewness for the number of hotel clients in a day:{skew1}')
```

Exercises for the number of hotel clients in a day:-1.1388703400867874 Skewness for the number of hotel clients in a day:-0.05968808896371035

```
#compute for skewness and kurtosis for total number of bill
skew2 = df['total_bill'].skew()
kurt2 = df['total_bill'].kurt()
print(f'Kurtosis for the total bill collected in a day:{kurt2}')
print(f'Skewness for the total bill collected in a day:{skew2}')
```

Example 2 Kurtosis for the total bill collected in a day:-1.130219880444574 Skewness for the total bill collected in a day:0.18976914965853053

df.describe() #generate summary measure and observe the mean and 50% (median)

<del></del>		day	clients	total_bill
	count	30.000000	30.000000	30.000000
	mean	15.500000	25.666667	28344.233333
	std	8.803408	13.557879	12441.769892
	min	1.000000	5.000000	7534.000000
	25%	8.250000	16.000000	18335.000000
	50%	15.500000	28.000000	25841.500000
	75%	22.750000	35.750000	39810.250000
	max	30.000000	49.000000	49450.000000

stats.mode(df['clients']) #compute for mode

→ ModeResult(mode=8, count=4)

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