

Financial Analysis

```
#importing various packages
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.impute import KNNImputer
```

```
df=pd.read_csv('/content/Financial Analytics data.csv')
```

```
#displaying top 10 rows
df.head(10)
```



```
-----
NameError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-3-1d28dd05dc18> in <cell line: 2>()
      1 #displaying top 10 rows
----> 2 df.head(10)

NameError: name 'df' is not defined
```

```
#checking how many null values are there
df.isna().sum()
```



| | 0 |
|--------------------------|-----|
| S.No. | 0 |
| Name | 0 |
| Mar Cap - Crore | 9 |
| Sales Qtr - Crore | 123 |
| Unnamed: 4 | 394 |

dtype: int64

```
#creating a copy of the original dataframe
df1=df
```

```
#storing the values of both these columns for KNN imputation
data = df1[['Mar Cap - Crore', 'Sales Qtr - Crore']]
```

```
#initialize the KNN imputer
imputer = KNNImputer(n_neighbors=5)
```

```
#impute the missing values
imputed_data = imputer.fit_transform(data)
```

```
#updating the dataset with imputed values
df1[['Mar Cap - Crore', 'Sales Qtr - Crore']] = imputed_data
```

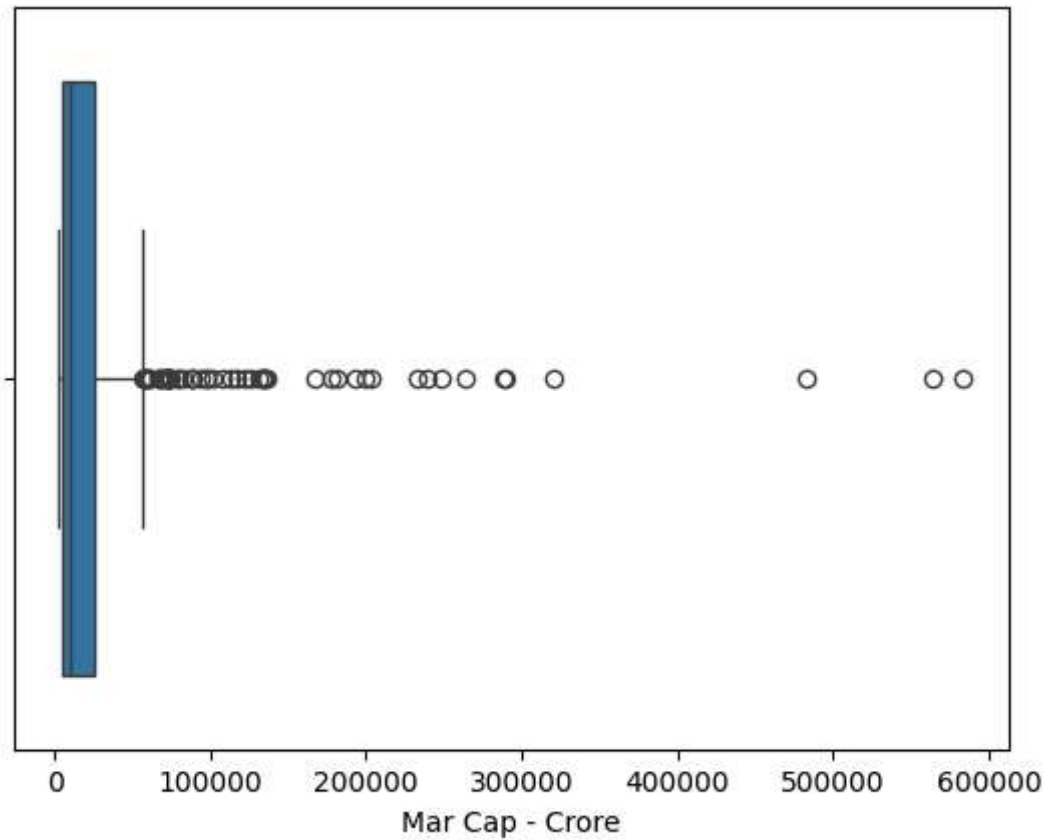
```
#checking random rows of the data
df1.sample(10)
```



| | S.No. | Name | Mar Cap - Crore | Sales Qtr - Crore | Unnamed: 4 |
|------------|-------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|
| 104 | 105 | United Breweries | 27797.69 | 1197.100 | NaN |
| 25 | 26 | Asian Paints | 108044.04 | 4260.520 | NaN |
| 151 | 154 | NBCC | 17712.00 | 1321.500 | NaN |
| 88 | 89 | Bank of Baroda | 33364.23 | 11303.240 | NaN |
| 333 | 346 | Timken India | 5495.76 | 278.580 | NaN |
| 258 | 271 | Mahindra CIE | 8587.04 | 2321.488 | NaN |
| 303 | 316 | Himadri Specialt | 6646.41 | 500.080 | NaN |
| 203 | 210 | Reliance Power | 12033.99 | 2494.650 | NaN |
| 422 | 435 | Multi Comm. Exc. | 3847.19 | 456.808 | 60.97 |
| 302 | 315 | Lak. Mach. Works | 6654.81 | 542.420 | NaN |

```
#checking if the 'Mar Cap - Crore' column has any outliers
sns.boxplot(data=df1, x='Mar Cap - Crore')
```

↔ <Axes: xlabel='Mar Cap - Crore'>



```
#I will use IQR method to eliminate the outliers
```

```
#calculating first and third quartiles
```

```
Q1 = df1['Mar Cap - Crore'].quantile(0.25)
```

```
Q3 = df1['Mar Cap - Crore'].quantile(0.75)
```

```
#Calculating IQR
```

```
IQR = Q3-Q1
```

```
#defining lower and upper limits
```

```
lower = Q1-1.5*IQR
```

```
upper = Q3+1.5*IQR
```

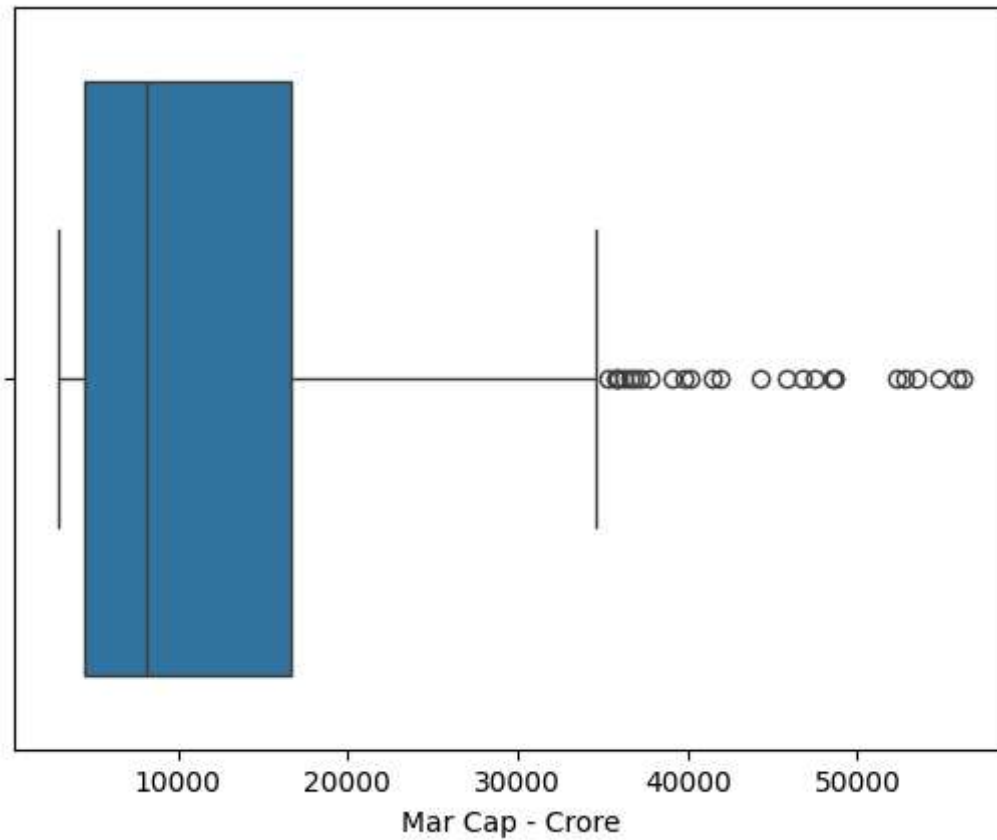
```
#filtering the dataset to remove the outliers
```

```
df1 = df1[(df1['Mar Cap - Crore'] >= lower) & (df1['Mar Cap - Crore'] <= upper)]
```

```
#checking if we still have the outliers using boxplot
```

```
sns.boxplot(data=df1, x='Mar Cap - Crore')
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↔ <Axes: xlabel='Mar Cap - Crore'>



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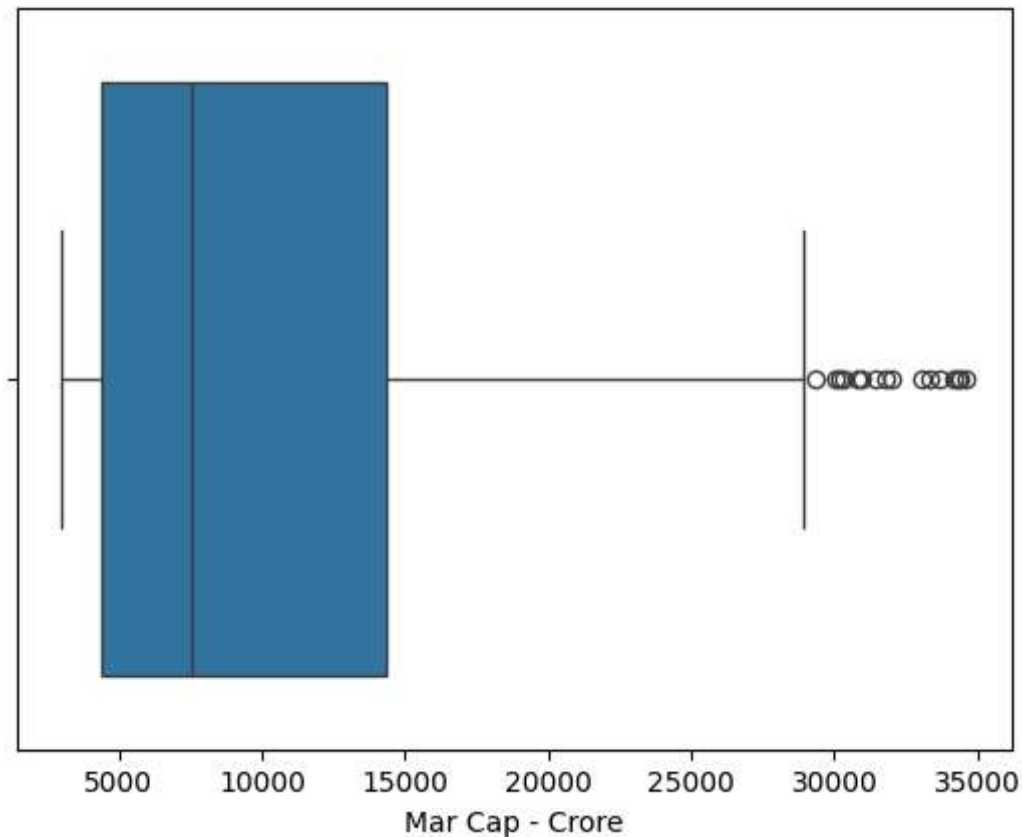
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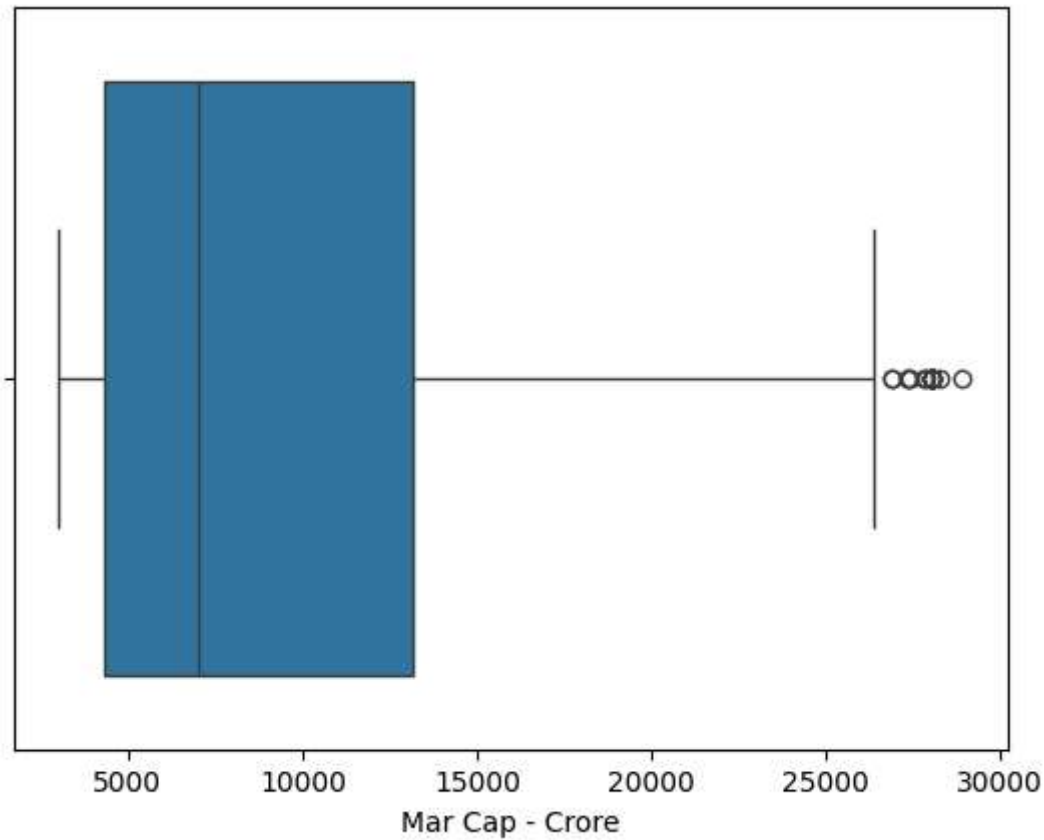
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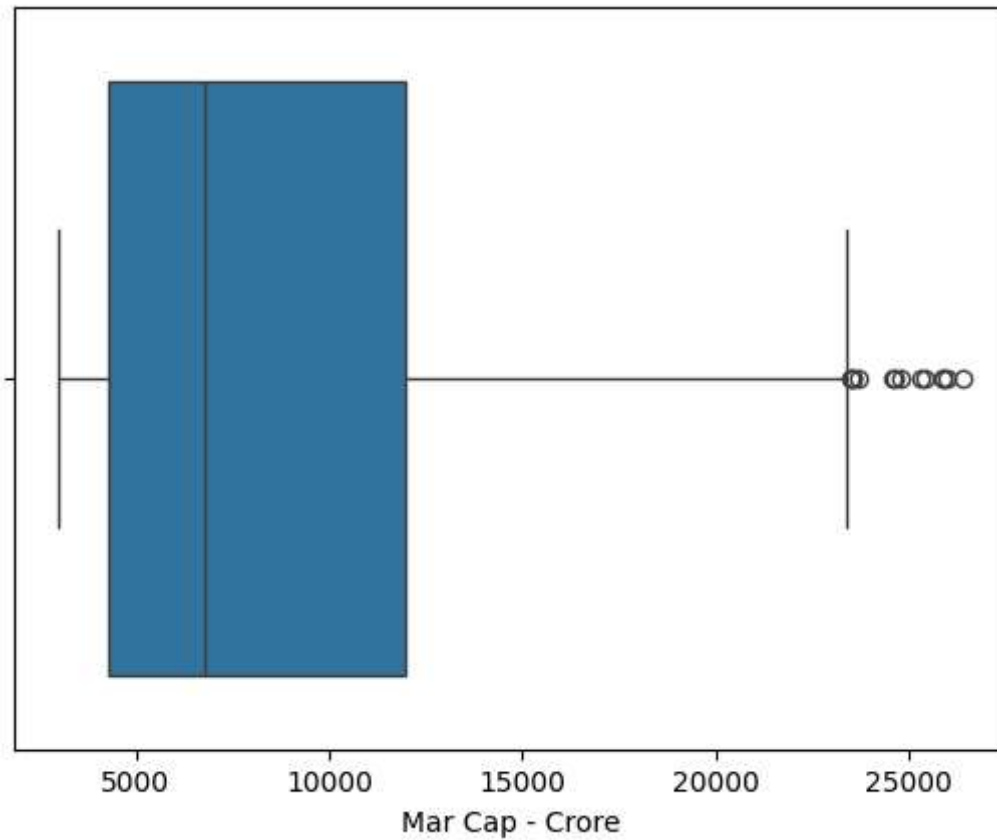
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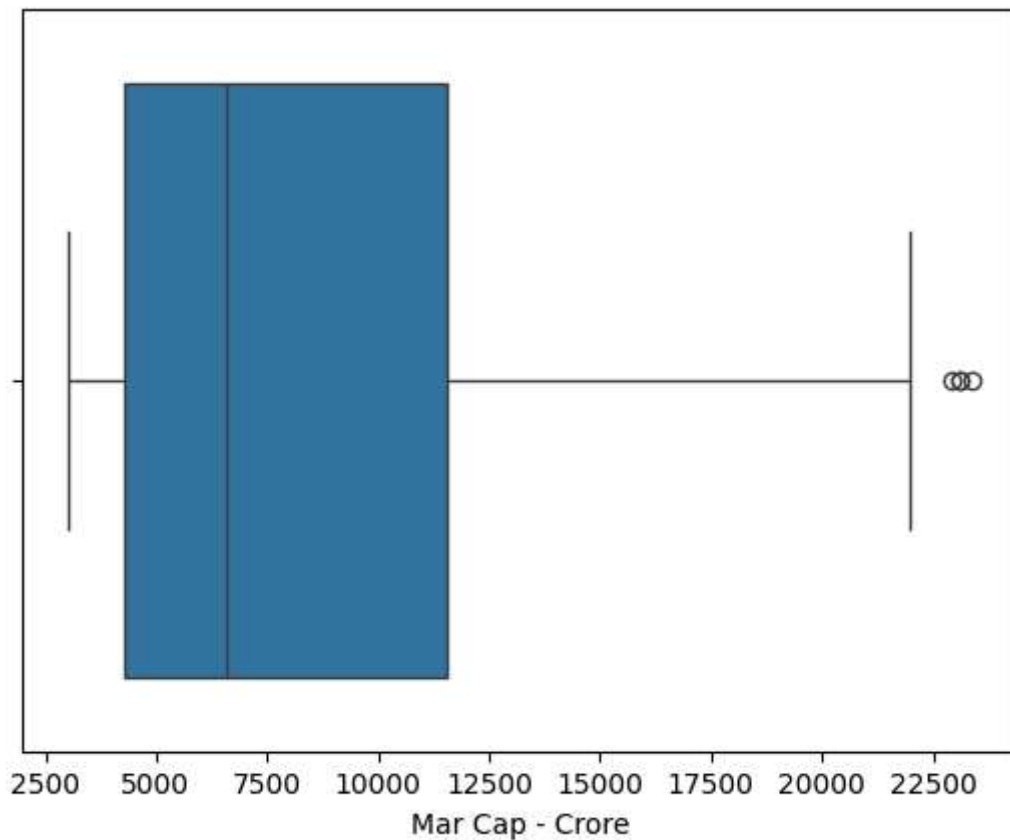
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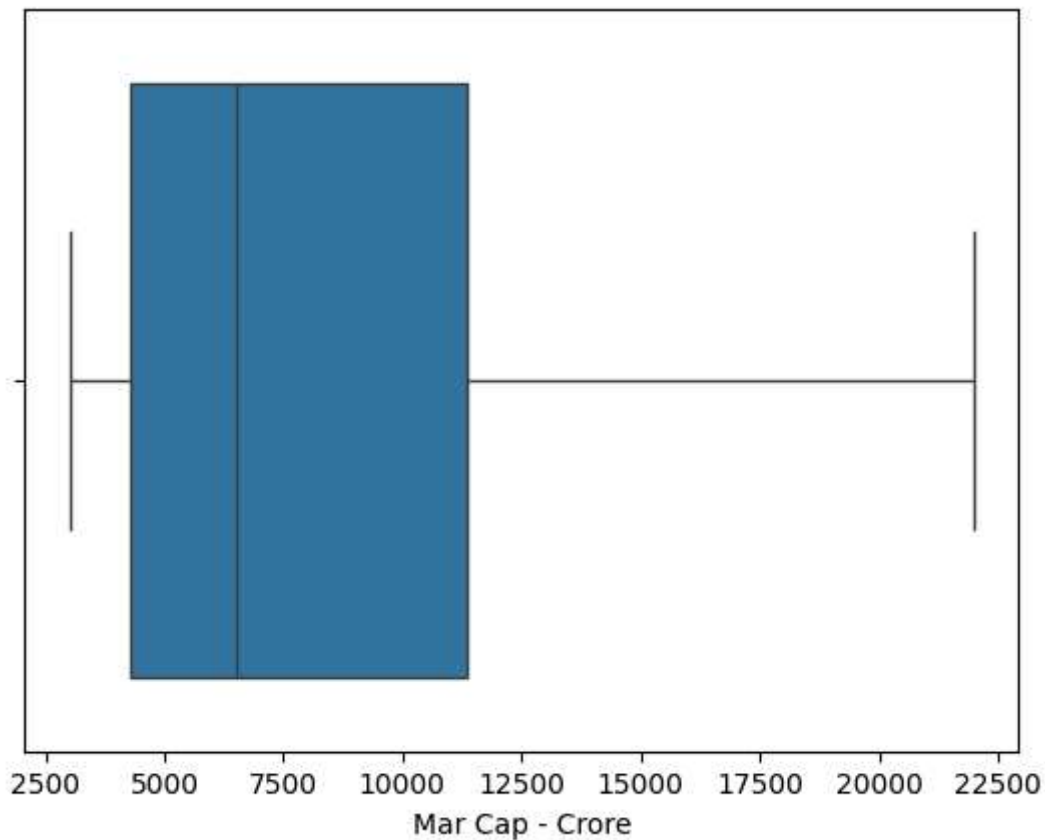
```
#filtering the dataset to remove the outliers
```

```
df1 = df1[(df1['Mar Cap - Crore'] >= lower) & (df1['Mar Cap - Crore'] <= upper)]
```

```
#checking if we still have the outliers using boxplot
```

```
sns.boxplot(data=df1, x='Mar Cap - Crore')
```


↔ <Axes: xlabel='Mar Cap - Crore'>



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#I will use IQR method to eliminate the outliers
#calculating first and third quartiles
Q1 = df1['Mar Cap - Crore'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = df1['Mar Cap - Crore'].quantile(0.75)

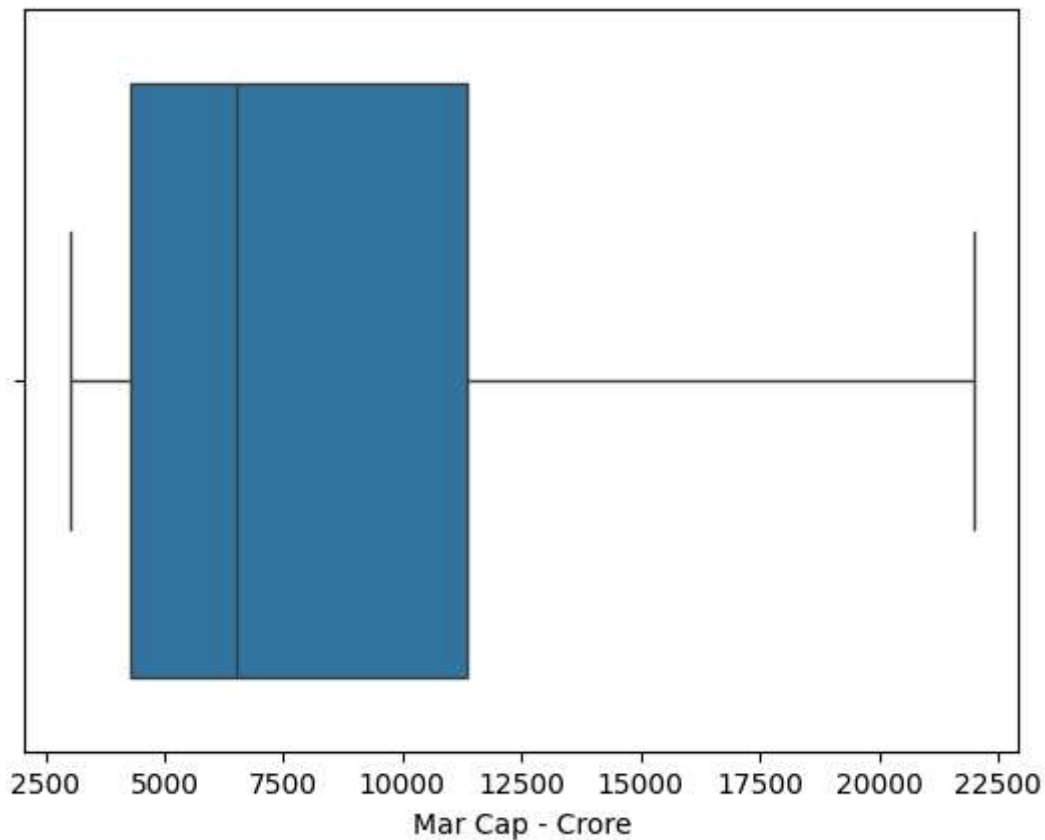
#Calculating IQR
IQR = Q3-Q1

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lower = Q1-1.5*IQR
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#filtering the dataset to remove the outliers
df1 = df1[(df1['Mar Cap - Crore'] >= lower) & (df1['Mar Cap - Crore'] <= upper)]

#checking if we still have the outliers using boxplot
sns.boxplot(data=df1, x='Mar Cap - Crore')
```

↔ <Axes: xlabel='Mar Cap - Crore'>



```
#I will use IQR method to eliminate the outliers
#calculating first and third quartiles
Q1 = df1['Mar Cap - Crore'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = df1['Mar Cap - Crore'].quantile(0.75)

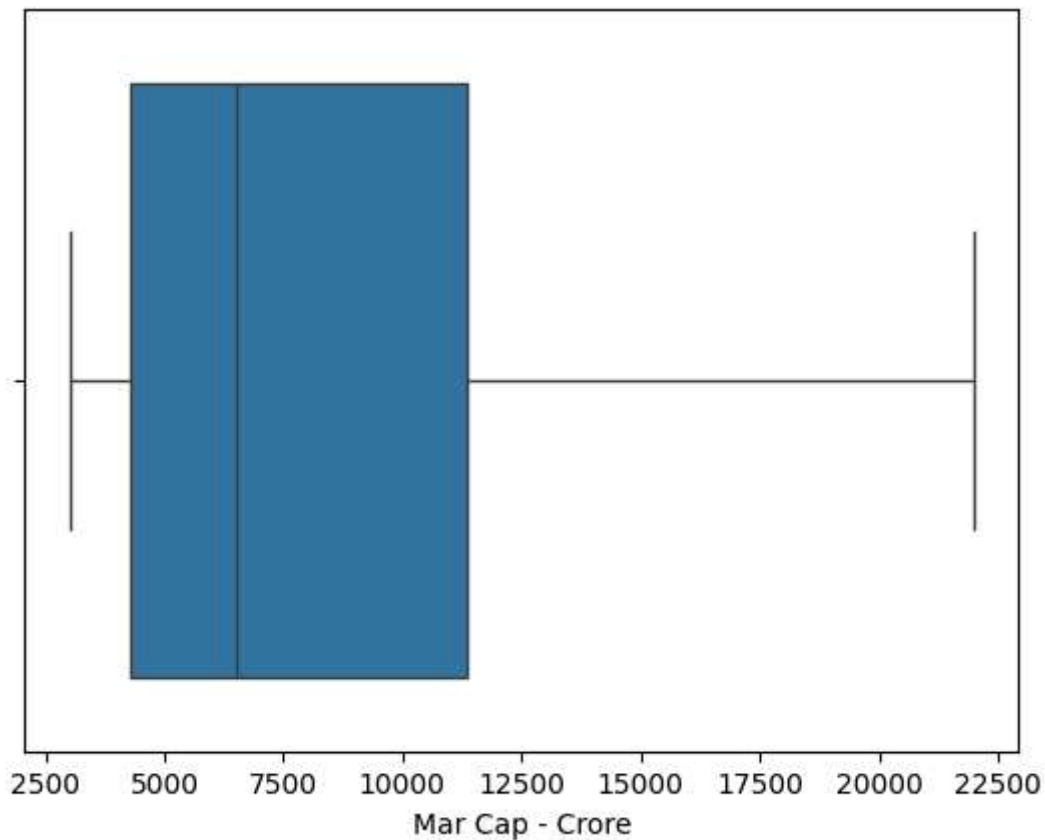
#Calculating IQR
IQR = Q3-Q1

#defining lower and upper limits
lower = Q1-1.5*IQR
upper = Q3+1.5*IQR

#filtering the dataset to remove the outliers
df1 = df1[(df1['Mar Cap - Crore'] >= lower) & (df1['Mar Cap - Crore'] <= upper)]

#checking if we still have the outliers using boxplot
sns.boxplot(data=df1, x='Mar Cap - Crore')
```

↩➤ <Axes: xlabel='Mar Cap - Crore'>



```
#Now I will use IQR method to eliminate the outliers in 'Sales Qtr - Crore' column
```

```
#calculating first and third quartiles
```

```
Q1 = df1['Sales Qtr - Crore'].quantile(0.25)
```

```
Q3 = df1['Sales Qtr - Crore'].quantile(0.75)
```

```
#Calculating IQR
```

```
IQR = Q3-Q1
```

```
#defining lower and upper limits
```

```
lower = Q1-1.5*IQR
```

```
upper = Q3+1.5*IQR
```

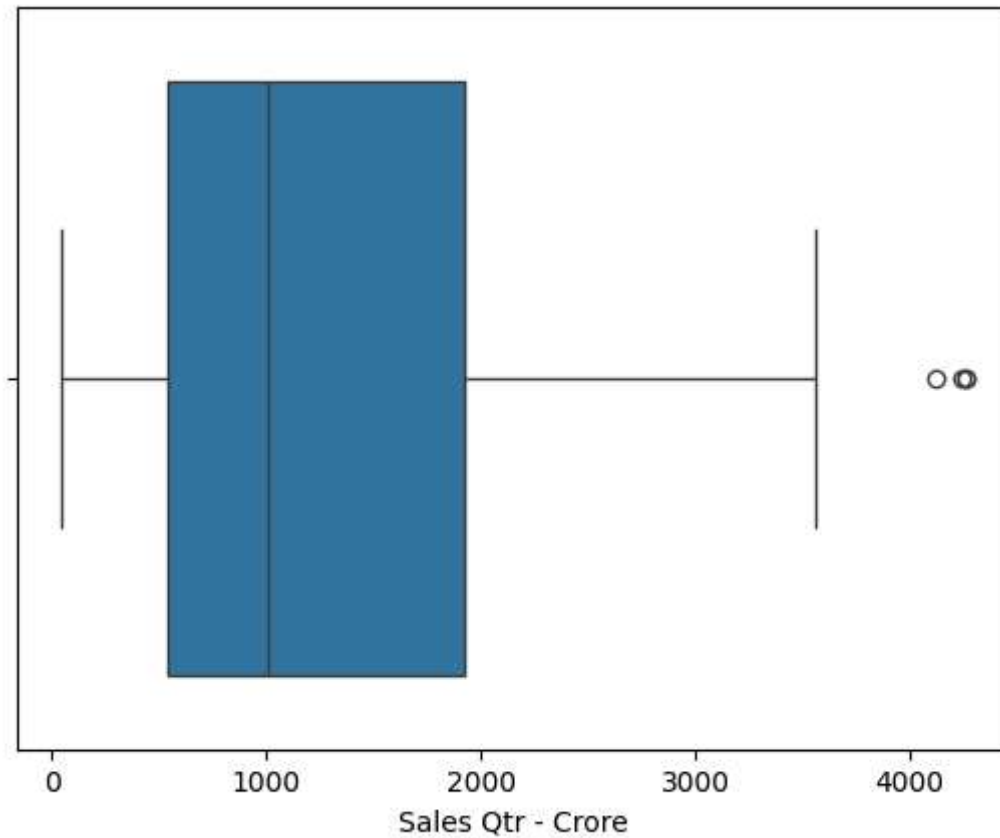
```
#filtering the dataset to remove the outliers
```

```
df1 = df1[(df1['Sales Qtr - Crore'] >= lower) & (df1['Sales Qtr - Crore'] <= upper)]
```

```
#checking if we still have the outliers using boxplot
```

```
sns.boxplot(data=df1, x='Sales Qtr - Crore')
```

↔ <Axes: xlabel='Sales Qtr - Crore'>



#Now I will repeat IQR method to eliminate the outliers in 'Sales Qtr - Crore' column

#calculating first and third quartiles

```
Q1 = df1['Sales Qtr - Crore'].quantile(0.25)
```

```
Q3 = df1['Sales Qtr - Crore'].quantile(0.75)
```

#Calculating IQR

```
IQR = Q3-Q1
```

#defining lower and upper limits

```
lower = Q1-1.5*IQR
```

```
upper = Q3+1.5*IQR
```

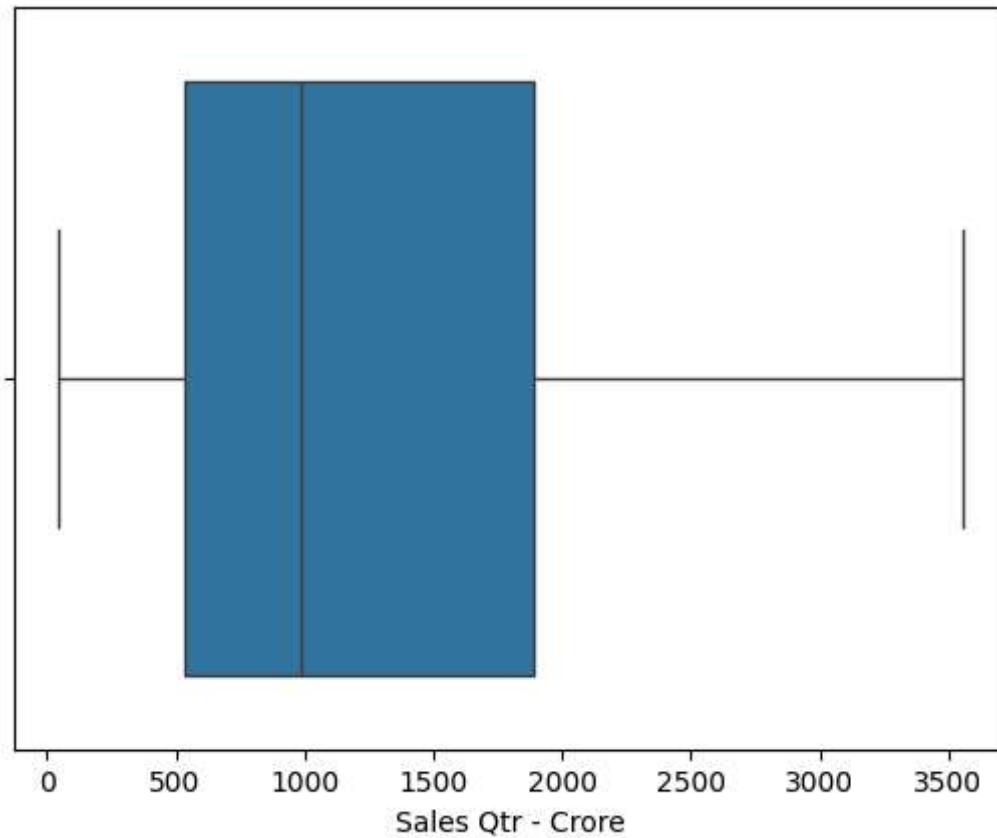
#filtering the dataset to remove the outliers

```
df1 = df1[(df1['Sales Qtr - Crore'] >= lower) & (df1['Sales Qtr - Crore'] <= upper)]
```

#checking if we still have the outliers using boxplot

```
sns.boxplot(data=df1, x='Sales Qtr - Crore')
```

↩️ <Axes: xlabel='Sales Qtr - Crore'>



df1.describe()



| | S.No. | Mar Cap - Crore | Sales Qtr - Crore | Unnamed: 4 |
|-------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|
| count | 331.000000 | 331.000000 | 331.000000 | 57.000000 |
| mean | 320.966767 | 8021.898550 | 1234.332157 | 454.456842 |
| std | 106.370004 | 4720.301442 | 840.960476 | 265.432660 |
| min | 130.000000 | 3017.070000 | 47.240000 | 0.000000 |
| 25% | 229.500000 | 4196.320000 | 535.980000 | 185.650000 |
| 50% | 323.000000 | 6469.510000 | 987.640000 | 473.420000 |
| 75% | 411.500000 | 10909.750000 | 1892.885000 | 656.780000 |
| max | 499.000000 | 21976.740000 | 3557.940000 | 969.100000 |

#I can see that there is some zero values in 'Sales Qtr - Crore' column. Lets replace it with
df1['Sales Qtr - Crore'].replace(0, np.nan, inplace=True)

```
#checking how many null values are there
df1['Sales Qtr - Crore'].isna().sum()
```

⇒ 0

```
#applying KNN imputation method on Sales Qtr - Crore
data = df1[['Sales Qtr - Crore']]
imputer = KNNImputer(n_neighbors=5)
imputed_data = imputer.fit_transform(data)
df1['Sales Qtr - Crore'] = imputed_data
```

```
df1.isna().sum()
```

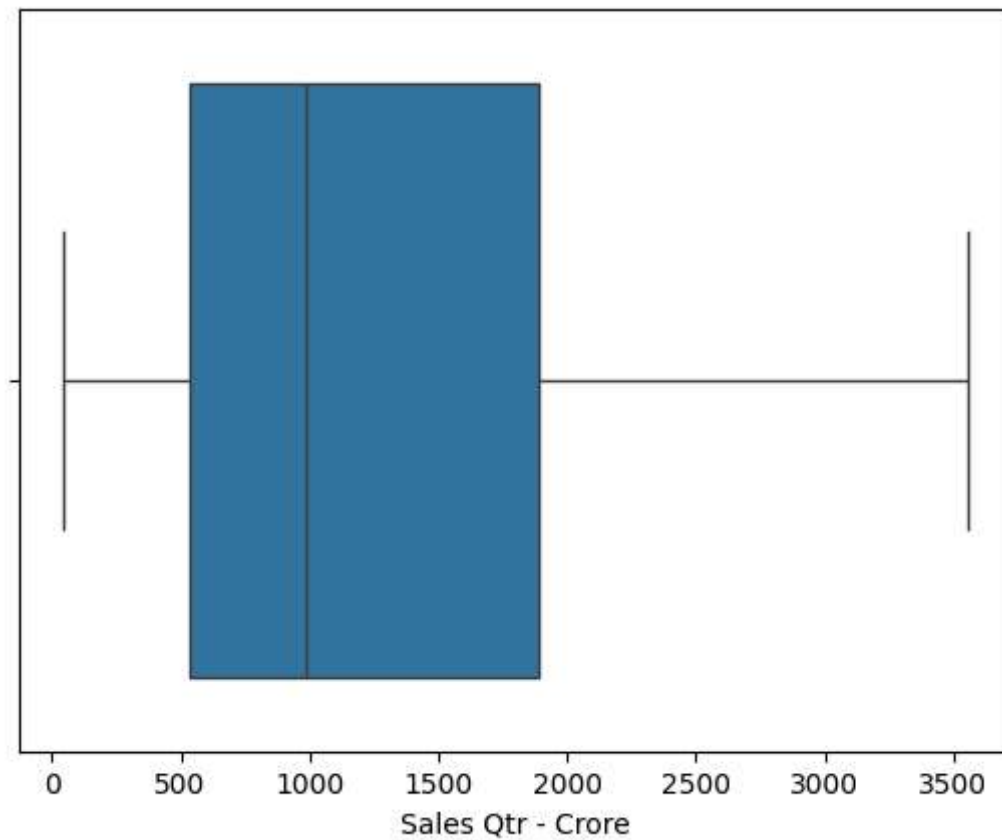
⇒

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| | 0 |
| S.No. | 0 |
| Name | 0 |
| Mar Cap - Crore | 0 |
| Sales Qtr - Crore | 0 |
| Unnamed: 4 | 274 |

dtype: int64

```
#lets check for the outliers again for the column 'Sales Qtr - Crore'
sns.boxplot(data=df1, x='Sales Qtr - Crore')
```

↔ <Axes: xlabel='Sales Qtr - Crore'>




```
# we can see there is a outlier. So lets remove it using IQR method
#calculating first and third quartiles
Q1 = df1['Sales Qtr - Crore'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = df1['Sales Qtr - Crore'].quantile(0.75)

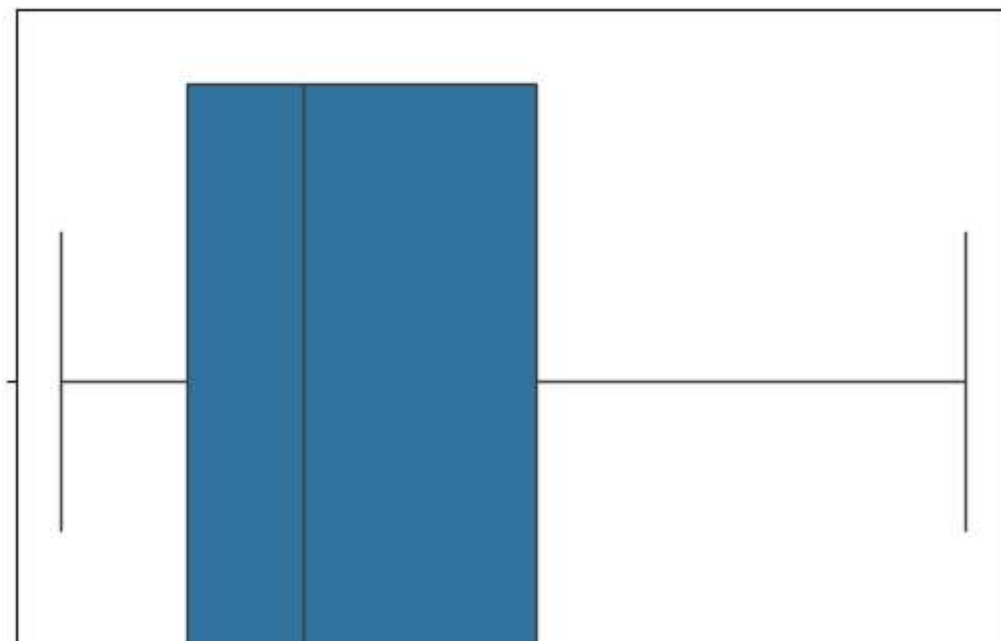
#Calculating IQR
IQR = Q3-Q1

#defining lower and upper limits
lower = Q1-1.5*IQR
upper = Q3+1.5*IQR

#filtering the dataset to remove the outliers
df1 = df1[(df1['Sales Qtr - Crore'] >= lower) & (df1['Sales Qtr - Crore'] <= upper)]

sns.boxplot(data=df1, x='Sales Qtr - Crore')
```

 <Axes: xlabel='Sales Qtr - Crore'>



df1.describe()



| | S.No. | Mar Cap - Crore | Sales Qtr - Crore | Unnamed: 4 |
|-------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|
| count | 331.000000 | 331.000000 | 331.000000 | 57.000000 |
| mean | 320.966767 | 8021.898550 | 1234.332157 | 454.456842 |