Initial exploration

EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS IN PYTHON



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Exploratory Data Analysis

The process of reviewing and cleaning data to...

- derive insights
- generate hypotheses



A first look with .head()

```
books = pd.read_csv("books.csv")
books.head()
```

```
author
                                                   rating | year |
                                                                     genre
                     name
                                                    4.73 | 2016 |
10-Day Green Smoothie Cleanse |
                               JJ Smith
                                                                Non Fiction
                                                    4.62 | 2011 | Fiction
          11/22/63: A Novel |
                                     Stephen King |
          12 Rules for Life | Jordan B. Peterson | 4.69 | 2018 | Non Fiction
      1984 (Signet Classics) |
                                    George Orwell | 4.73 | 2017 | Fiction
       5,000 Awesome Facts | National Geographic Kids | 4.81 | 2019 |
                                                                  Childrens
```

Gathering more .info()

books.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 350 entries, 0 to 349
Data columns (total 5 columns):
    Column Non-Null Count Dtype
                           object
    name 350 non-null
    author 350 non-null
                           object
                           float64
    rating 350 non-null
3
           350 non-null
                           int64
    year
    genre 350 non-null
                           object
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(3)
memory usage: 13.8+ KB
```

A closer look at categorical columns

```
books.value_counts("genre")
```

```
genre
Non Fiction 179
Fiction 131
Childrens 40
dtype: int64
```



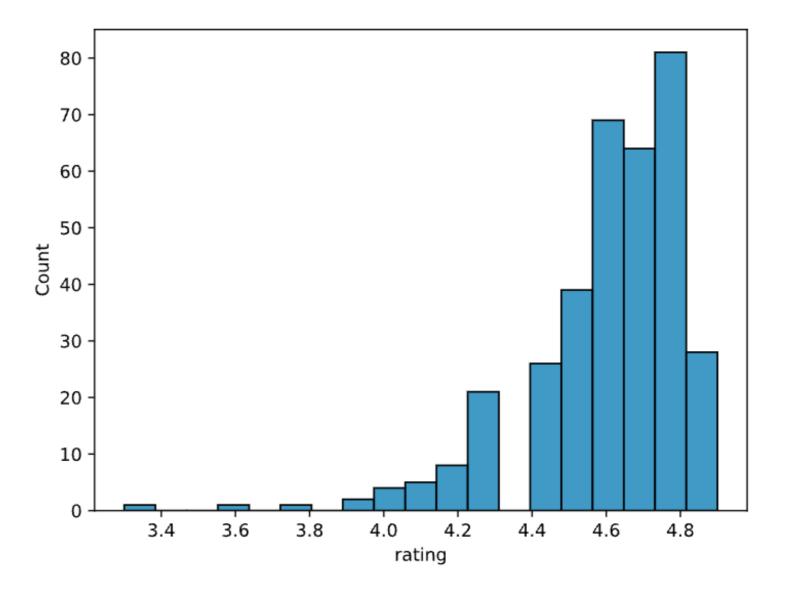
.describe() numerical columns

books.describe()

	rating	year
count	350.000000	350.000000
mean	4.608571	2013.508571
std	0.226941	3.284711
min	3.300000	2009.000000
25%	4.500000	2010.000000
50%	4.600000	2013.000000
75%	4.800000	2016.000000
max	4.900000	2019.000000

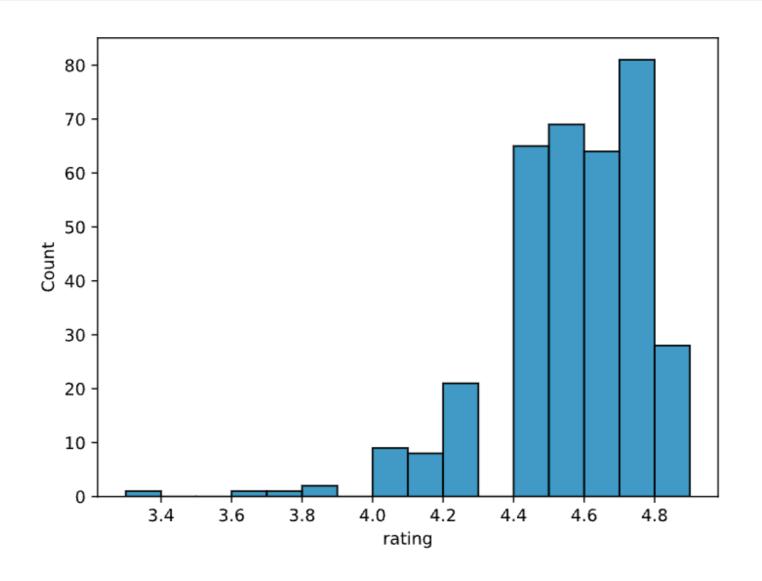
Visualizing numerical data

```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
sns.histplot(data=books, x="rating")
plt.show()
```



Adjusting bin width

```
sns.histplot(data=books, x="rating", binwidth=.1)
plt.show()
```





Let's practice!

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Data validation

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Validating data types

```
books.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 350 entries, 0 to 349
Data columns (total 5 columns):
    Column Non-Null Count Dtype
                            object
            350 non-null
    name
    author 350 non-null
                            object
                            float64
    rating 350 non-null
            350 non-null
 3
                            float64
    year
            350 non-null
                            object
    genre
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(3)
memory usage: 13.8+ KB
```

books.dtypes

```
name object
author object
rating float64
year float64
genre object
dtype: object
```

Updating data types

```
books["year"] = books["year"].astype(int)
books.dtypes
```

```
name object
author object
rating float64
year int64
genre object
dtype: object
```

Updating data types

Type	Python Name
String	str
Integer	int
Float	float
Dictionary	dict
List	list
Boolean	bool

Validating categorical data

```
books["genre"].isin(["Fiction", "Non Fiction"])
```

```
0
        True
        True
        True
3
        True
       False
345
        True
346
        True
347
        True
348
        True
349
       False
Name: genre, Length: 350, dtype: bool
```



Validating categorical data

```
~books["genre"].isin(["Fiction", "Non Fiction"])
```

```
False
0
       False
       False
3
       False
        True
345
       False
346
       False
347
       False
348
       False
349
        True
Name: genre, Length: 350, dtype: bool
```



Validating categorical data

```
books[books["genre"].isin(["Fiction", "Non Fiction"])].head()
```

```
author | rating | year |
                         name
   10-Day Green Smoothie Cleanse
                                JJ Smith |
                                                    4.7 | 2016 | Non Fiction
             11/22/63: A Novel
                                     Stephen King |
                                                    4.6 2011
                                                                  Fiction
                                                             Non Fiction
             12 Rules for Life | Jordan B. Peterson |
                                                    4.7 | 2018
                                                    4.7 2017
         1984 (Signet Classics)
                                    George Orwell
                                                                 Fiction
3
                                                                  Fiction
5
          A Dance with Dragons | George R. R. Martin |
                                                    4.4 | 2011 |
```

Validating numerical data

```
books.select_dtypes("number").head()
```

Validating numerical data

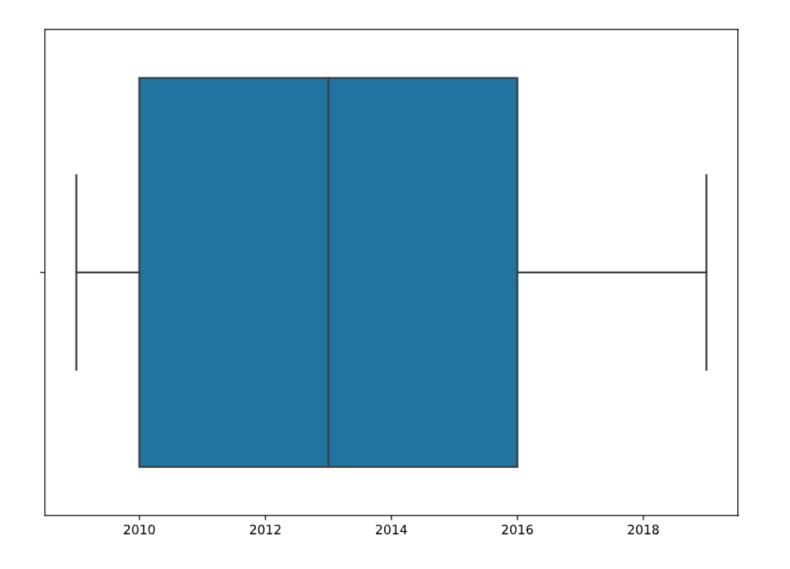
```
books["year"].min()
```

2009

```
books["year"].max()
```

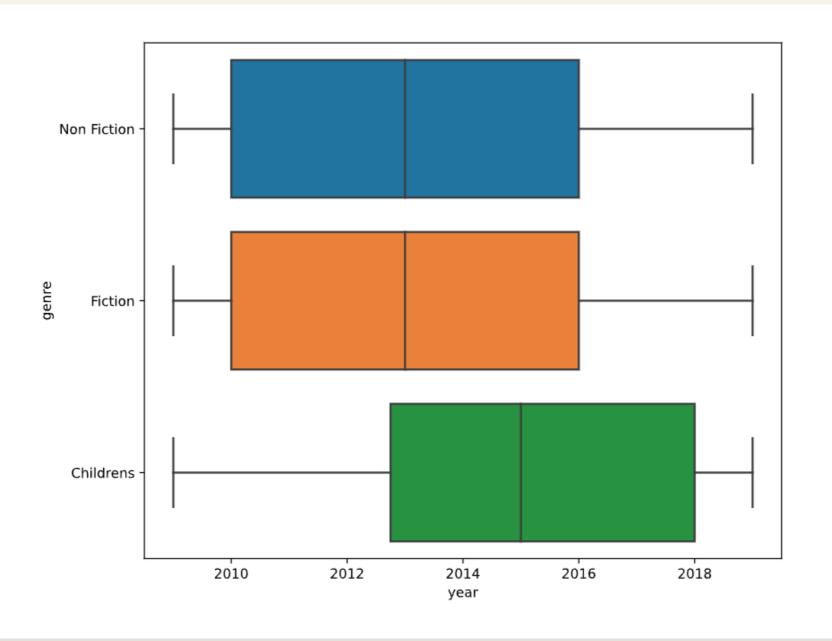
2019

```
sns.boxplot(data=books, x="year")
plt.show()
```



Validating numerical data

```
sns.boxplot(data=books, x="year", y="genre")
```





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Data summarization

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Exploring groups of data

- .groupby() groups data by category
- Aggregating function indicates how to summarize grouped data

```
books.groupby("genre").mean()
```

Aggregating functions

- Sum: .sum()
- Count: .count()
- Minimum: .min()
- Maximum: .max()
- Variance: .var()
- Standard deviation: .std()

Aggregating ungrouped data

• .agg() applies aggregating functions across a DataFrame

```
books.agg(["mean", "std"])
```

```
| | rating | year |
|-----|------------------------|
| mean | 4.608571 | 2013.508571 |
| std | 0.226941 | 3.28471 |
```

Specifying aggregations for columns

```
books.agg({"rating": ["mean", "std"], "year": ["median"]})
```

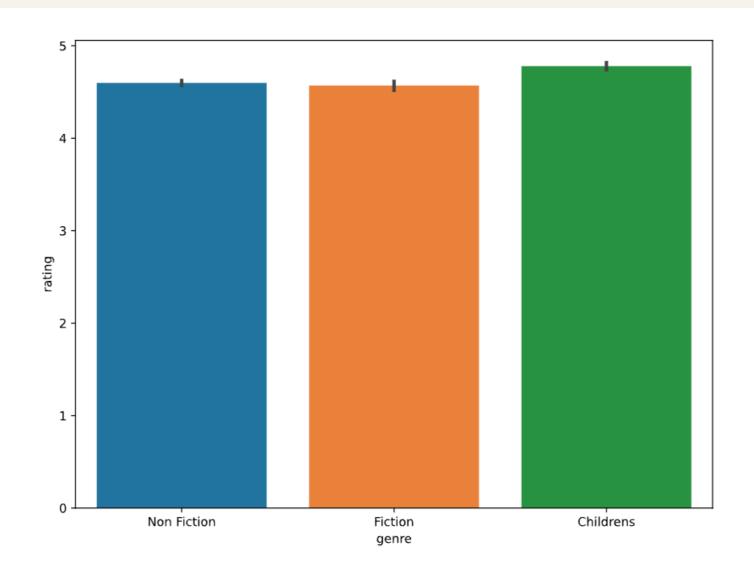
Named summary columns

```
books.groupby("genre").agg(
    mean_rating=("rating", "mean"),
    std_rating=("rating", "std"),
    median_year=("year", "median")
)
```

```
| genre | mean_rating | std_rating | median_year |
|------|
| Childrens | 4.780000 | 0.122370 | 2015.0 |
| Fiction | 4.570229 | 0.281123 | 2013.0 |
| Non Fiction | 4.598324 | 0.179411 | 2013.0 |
```

Visualizing categorical summaries

```
sns.barplot(data=books, x="genre", y="rating")
plt.show()
```





Let's practice!

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