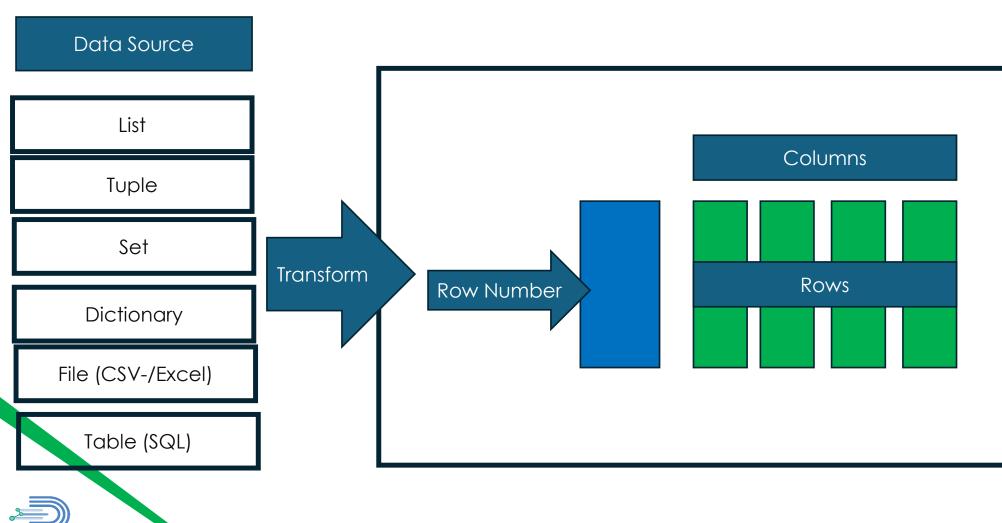
Agenda for Day #5

04/22/2024

- Pandas
- EDA (Exploratory Data Analysis)
- Data Visualization & SQL



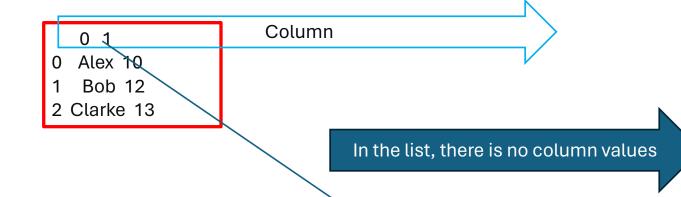


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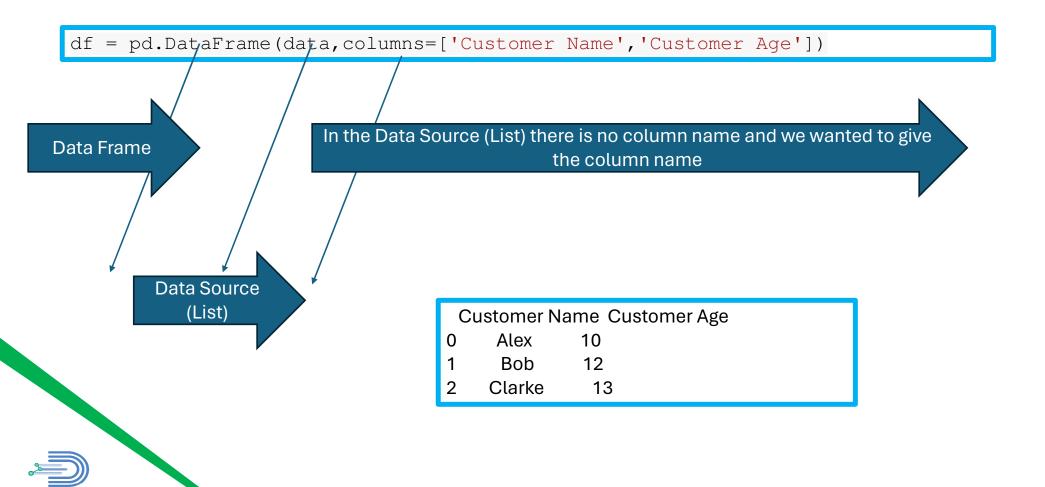
data = [['Alex',10],['Bob',12],['Clarke',13]]



df = pd.DataFrame(data)

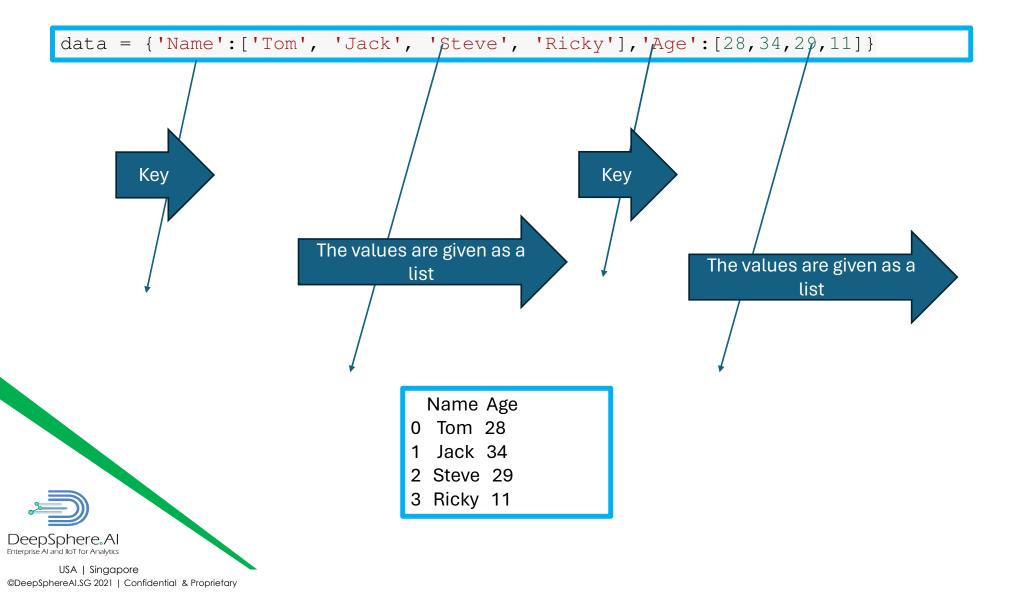


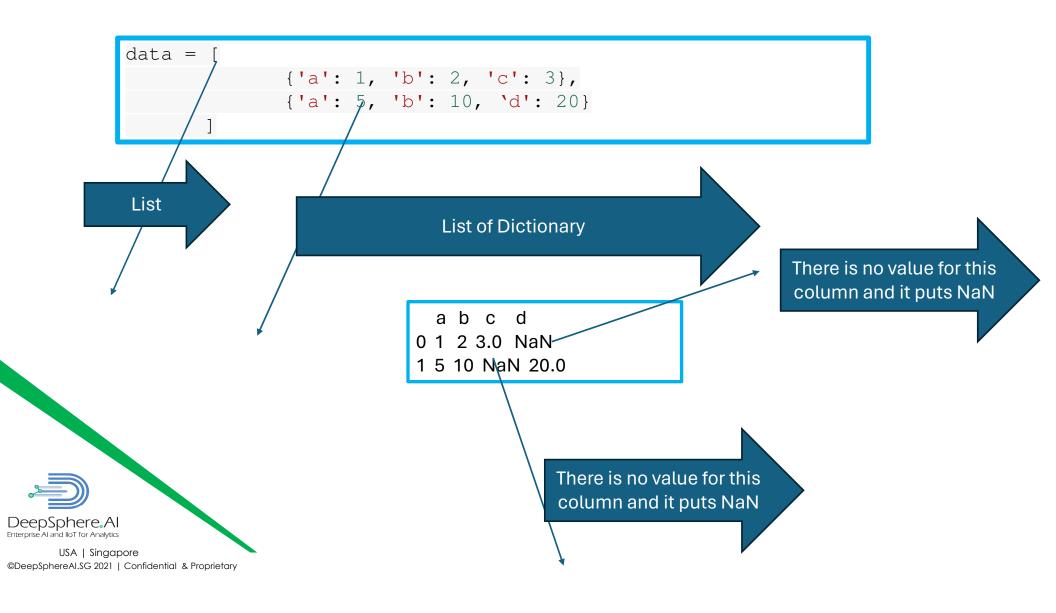




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In the Data Frame, we can add and remove columns in the data frame based on the data source.

In the Data Source, if column does not exist, you can add a column in the data frame without impacting the data source.



CID	PID	OID	ODATE	Quantity	Unit Price
C1	P1	11			
C1	P2	11			
C1	P3	11			

Use this as a data source in the data frame and calculate the column amount = Quantity * Unit Price.

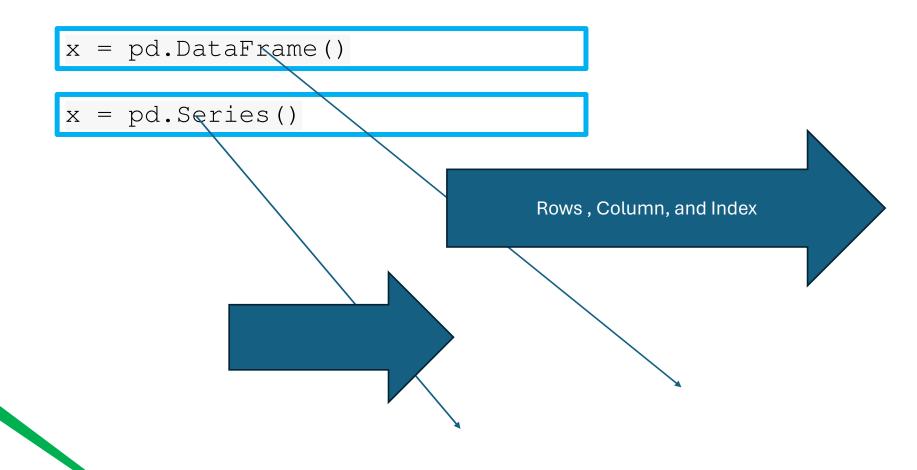




Remove Column

Change the Column Orders





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A dictionary transformed in to Data Frame and Series



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Series

ROW-1 4244444.0

ROW-2 385555.0

ROW-3 NaN

ROW-4

NaN

day3 396666.0

dtype: float64

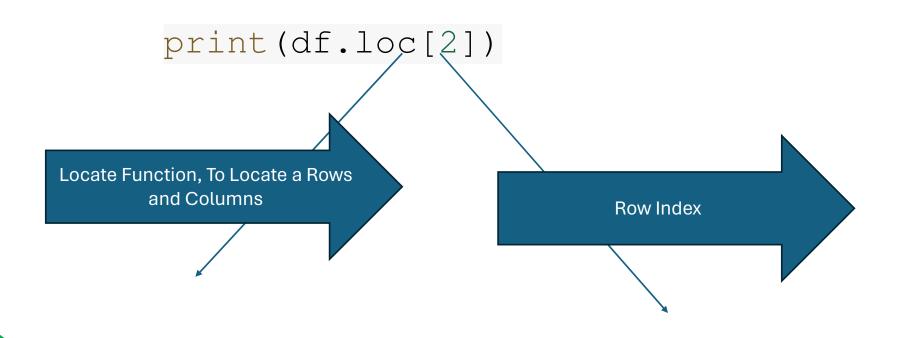
calories duration

0 420 50

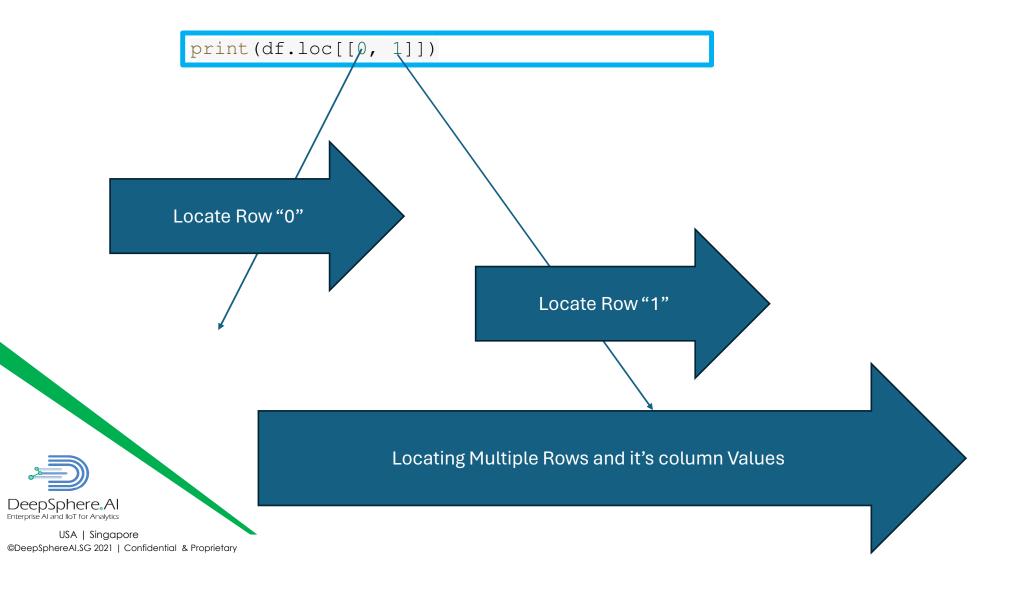
1 380 40

2 390 45

Data Frame







import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_csv('/content/sample_data/UNIT3LVADSAIEMPDATAv1.csv')

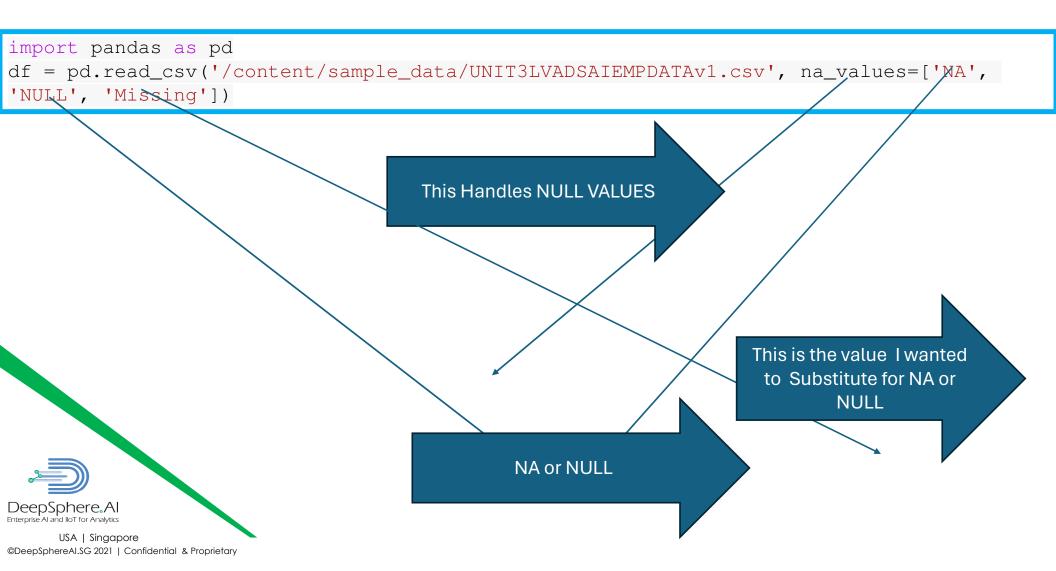
In Pandas a function to read a CSV File



import csv
with open('/content/sample_data/UNIT3LVADSAIEMPDATAv1.csv', 'r') as file:

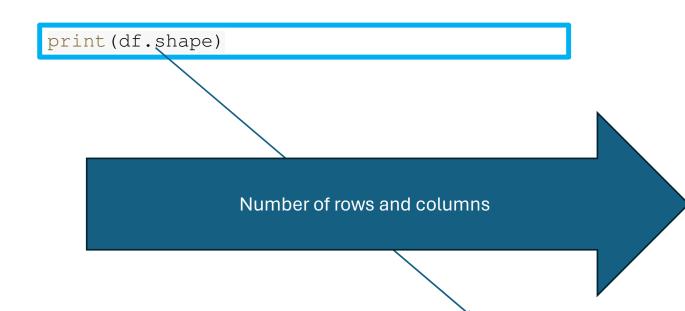
An alternate option to read a CSV File, there is library called CSV use this





```
import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_json('/content/sample_data/UNIT3LVADSAI-WEBUSER.json')
print(df.to_string())
Read JASON File
```



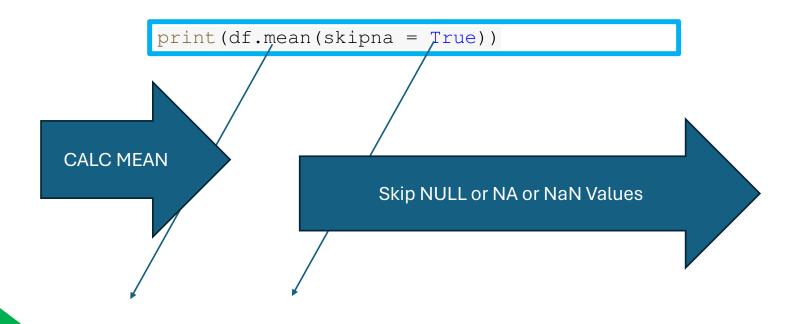




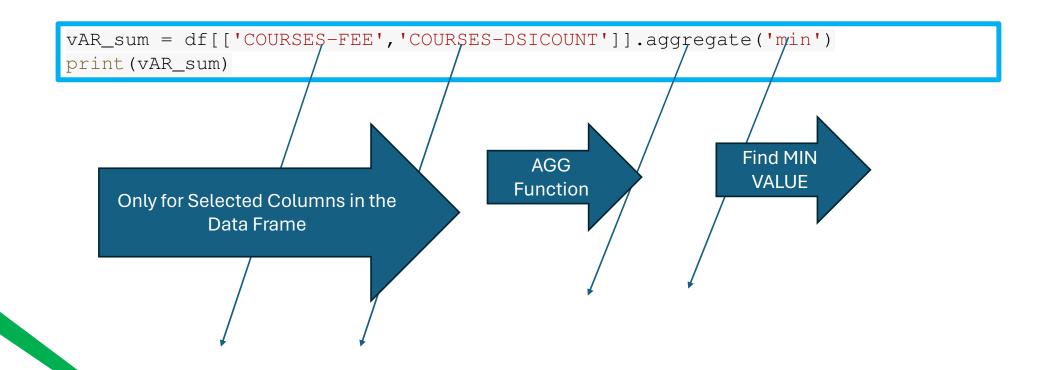
```
vAR_df = df.aggr@gate(["sum"])
vAR_df = df.aggr@gate(["min"])
vAR_df = df.aggr@gate(["max"])
```

This is similar to your SQL Aggreate Functions











avg = df.apply(custom_mean, axis=1)
print(avg)



df = pd.DataFrame(vAR_Training) # Groupby multiple columns & multiple aggregations result = df.groupby('COURSES').aggregate({'COURSES-DURATION':'count','COURSES-FEE': ['min', 'max'] \) print (result) **Different AGG Function** Group by Course **Course Duration** Count Course Fee MIN, MAX DeepSphere.Al USA | Singapore ©DeepSphereAl.SG 2021 | Confidential & Proprietary

Problem Statement

Analytics

Problem Statement: Distribution of customers between Male and female

Collect Data (1000)

EDA

(Male: 800

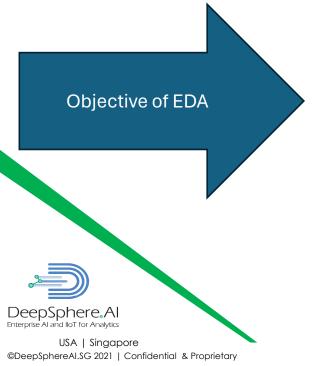
Female: 200

Find out whether the given data has equal number of male and female distribution



EDA (Male: 800 Female: 200

- Missing Values
- Null Values
- Distribution of Values
- Outliers
- Duplicate
- etc



Data Collection

EDA

(Male: 800

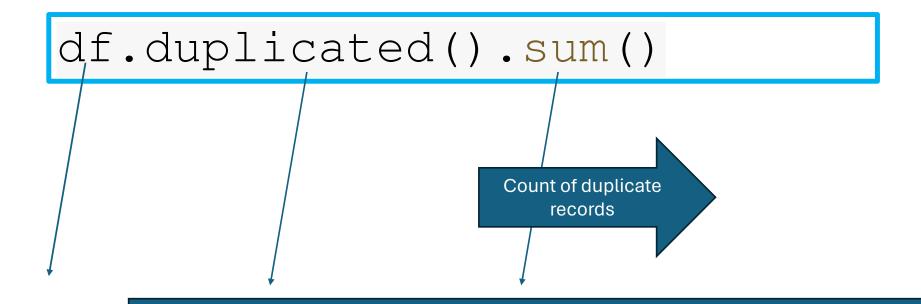
Female: 200

Data Preparation

	EMPLOYEE_ID	SALARY DEPARTM	MENT_ID
count	75.000000	75.000000	75.000000
mean	135.946667	5073.546667	55.066667
std	27.429957	4060.602479	20.754246
min	100.000000	2100.000000	10.000000
25%	118.500000	2600.000000	50.000000
50%	136.000000	3200.000000	50.000000
75%	139.000000	6500.000000	50.000000
max	206.000000	24000.000000	110.000000

df.describe()





All columns in the DF should have the same values

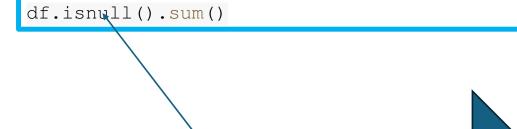


Duplicate

EID	ENAME	SAL
101	JOTHI	100K
102	JOTHI	100K
103	JOTHI	100K



df['MANAGER_ID'].unique()



Count NULL Values in each column in the data frame



df[df['DEPARTMENT_ID']==10].head()

Like a where in the SQL

Look for this column in the data frame and see if the value is 10











