

DATA MINING

Assignment – 1

PYTHON REPORT

Submitted By

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Introduction:

In this Report we provide Exploratory Data Analysis for the given Vehicle Sales Dataset. We have accessed the data's using ranking, filtering, grouping and aggregation operations. We have provided visualization for requested data patterns using matplotlib and seaborn and identified few interesting data patterns.

Creating and Accessing Data frame:

Required Packages:

```
# special IPython command to prepare the notebook for matplotlib
%matplotlib inline

#Array processing
import numpy as np
#Data analysis, wrangling and common exploratory operations
import pandas as pd
from pandas import Series, DataFrame
from itertools import chain

#For visualization. Matplotlib for basic viz and seaborn for more stylish figures
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

Printing first 5 rows from the dataset:

```
#read the csv file into a Pandas data frame
df_data = pd.read_csv('Dataset_python.csv', encoding='latin1')

#return the first 5 rows of the dataset
df_data.head()
```

[5]

	name	seller	offerType	price	abtest	vehideType	yearOfRegistration	gearbox	powerPS	model	kilometer	monthOfRegistration	fuelType	brand	notRepairedDam
..	Golf_3_1.6	privat	Angebot	480	test	van	1993	manuell	0	golf	150000	0	benzin	volkswagen	
	A5_Sportback_2.7_Tdi	privat	Angebot	18300	test	coupe	2011	manuell	190	NaN	125000	5	diesel	audi	
	p_Grand_Cherokee_“Overland”	privat	Angebot	9800	test	suv	2004	automatik	163	grand	125000	8	diesel	jeep	
	GOLF_4_1.4_3TÄDRER	privat	Angebot	1500	test	kleinwagen	2001	manuell	75	golf	150000	6	benzin	volkswagen	
	koda_Fabia_1.4_TDI_PD_Classic	privat	Angebot	3600	test	kleinwagen	2008	manuell	69	fabia	90000	7	diesel	skoda	

Task 1: Statistical Data Analysis:

1a. Print the details of the df_data data frame (information such as number of rows, columns, name of columns, etc)

```
#Task 1-a: Print the details of the df_data data frame (information such as number of rows, columns, name of columns, etc)
print ("Task 1-a: Details of data frame are: \n", )
df_data.info()
```

```
Assignment_1_python.ipynb • Assignment_1_python.ipynb (output) X
1 Task 1-a: Details of data frame are:
2
3 <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
4 RangeIndex: 103649 entries, 0 to 103648
5 Data columns (total 15 columns):
6 #   Column              Non-Null Count  Dtype
7 ---  ---
8 0   name                 103649 non-null object
9 1   seller               103649 non-null object
10 2   offerType            103649 non-null object
11 3   price                103649 non-null int64
12 4   abtest               103649 non-null object
13 5   vehicleType          103649 non-null object
14 6   yearOfRegistration   103649 non-null int64
15 7   gearbox              98062 non-null object
16 8   powerPS              103649 non-null int64
17 9   model                97971 non-null object
18 10  kilometer            103649 non-null int64
19 11  monthOfRegistration   103649 non-null int64
20 12  fuelType              94287 non-null object
21 13  brand                103649 non-null object
22 14  notRepairedDamage    83595 non-null object
23 dtypes: int64(5), object(10)
24 memory usage: 11.9+ MB
25
```

1b. Print names of all brands:

```
#Task 1-b: Print names of all the brands ('brand' column) used in the dataset.
brands = df_data['brand'].unique()
print("\nTask 1-b: Names of all brands: \n",brands)
```

```
Assignment_1_python.ipynb • Assignment_1_python.ipynb (output) X
1
26 Task 1-b: Names of all brands:
27 ['volkswagen' 'audi' 'jeep' 'skoda' 'bmw' 'peugeot' 'ford' 'mazda'
28  'nissan' 'renault' 'mercedes_benz' 'opel' 'seat' 'citroen' 'honda' 'fiat'
29  'mini' 'smart' 'hyundai' 'sonstige_autos' 'alfa_romeo' 'subaru' 'volvo'
30  'mitsubishi' 'kia' 'suzuki' 'lancia' 'porsche' 'toyota' 'chevrolet'
31  'dacia' 'daihatsu' 'trabant' 'saab' 'chrysler' 'jaguar' 'daewoo' 'rover'
32  'land_rover' 'lada']
33
```

1c. Print descriptive details for vehicle Type from df_data:

```
#Task 1-c: print descriptive deatils for "vehicleType" column of the df_data
vehc_desc = df_data['vehicleType'].describe()
print("\nTask 1-c: Descriptive Details for VehicleType: \n",vehc_desc)
```

```
Assignment_1_python.ipynb • Assignment_1_python.ipynb (output) X
33
34 Task 1-c: Descriptive Details for VehicleType:
35 | count          103649
36 | unique           9
37 | top      limousine
38 | freq          26816
39 | Name: vehicleType, dtype: object
40
```

1d. Determining unidentified entries and printing the same.

```
#Task 1-d: Some of the entries in the columns are undefined. Determine which columns c
null_count = df_data.isnull().sum()
is_null_val = null_count > 0
values = null_count[is_null_val]
print("\nTask 1-d: Count of Undefined entries in each columns:\n",values)
```

```
Assignment_1_python.ipynb Assignment_1_python.ipynb (output) X
40
41 Task 1-d: Count of Undefined entries in each columns:
42 | gearbox          5587
43 | model            5678
44 | fuelType         9362
45 | notRepairedDamage 20054
46 | dtype: int64
47
```

Task 2: Aggregation, Filtering and Ranking:

2a. Printing how many vehicles registered in 2018 and with fuel type diesel.

```
# Task 2-a: Find out how many vehicles registered in the year 2018 which has fuel type 'diesel'
num_vehc_reg = len(df_data[(df_data['yearOfRegistration']==2018)&(df_data['fuelType']=='diesel')])
print("Task 2-a: Number of vehicles: ",num_vehc_reg)
```

```
Assignment_1_python.ipynb Assignment_1_python.ipynb (output) X
1 Task 2-a: Number of vehicles: 171
```

2b. Showing records of vehicles with price between 10000 and 50000.

```
# Task 2-b: Print the records of vehicles whose price is in between 10,000 and 50,000 (excluding these prices) which
vec_records = df_data[(df_data['price']>10000)&(df_data['price']<50000)&(df_data['monthOfRegistration']==4)]
print("\nTask 2-b: All vehicles records between 10000 and 50000 :\n",vec_records)
```


2c. Top 5 models with 'manuell' gearbox from the dataset.

```
# Task 2-c: Discover the top 5 models with manuell gearbox and print a list of them.
manual_gear = df_data[df_data['gearbox']=='manuell']
lst = manual_gear.sort_values('gearbox', ascending=False).head(5)
print("\nTask 2-c: Top 5 models with manuell gearbox:\n",lst)
```

Assignment_1_python.ipynb • Assignment_1_python.ipynb (output) X

```
57
58 Task 2-c: Top 5 models with manuell gearbox:
59      name seller offerType \
60 0      Golf_3_1.6 privat Angebot
61 69148 Volkswagen_Golf_VI privat Angebot
62 69145 BMW_323i_Touring_Sport_Edition privat Angebot
63 69144 Volkswagen_Multivan_DPF_Highline_fast_Voll_6_E... privat Angebot
64 69142 Seat_Ibiza_Amaro_EZ_2008_wenig_Kilometer privat Angebot
65
66      price abtest vehicleType yearOfRegistration gearbox powerPS \
67 0      480 test van 1993 manuell 0
68 69148 6250 control van 2009 manuell 80
69 69145 2000 control kombi 1997 manuell 170
70 69144 15900 control bus 2006 manuell 174
71 69142 3400 control kleinwagen 2008 manuell 60
72
73      model kilometer monthOfRegistration fuelType brand \
74 0      golf 150000 0 benzin volkswagen
75 69148 golf 100000 4 benzin volkswagen
76 69145 NaN 150000 10 NaN bmw
77 69144 transporter 150000 12 diesel volkswagen
78 69142 ibiza 40000 4 benzin seat
79
80      notRepairedDamage
81 0 NaN
82 69148 NaN
83 69145 NaN
84 69144 nein
85 69142 nein
```

2d. Showing vehicles sold with 'Gesuch' offer type with price lower than 10000.

```
# Task 2-d: Print records of vehicles which sold out with 'Gesuch' offertype with prices lower than 10,000
rec_soldout = df_data[(df_data['offerType']=='Gesuch')&(df_data['price']<10000)]
print("\nTask 2-d: Records od vehicles sold out with offerType Gesuch: \n",rec_soldout)
```

Assignment_1_python.ipynb • Assignment_1_python.ipynb (output) X

```
87 Task 2-d: Records od vehicles sold out with offerType Gesuch:
88      name seller offerType price abtest vehicleType \
89 16744 Suche_VW_T5_Multivan privat Gesuch 0 test bus
90
91      yearOfRegistration gearbox powerPS model kilometer \
92 16744 2005 NaN 0 transporter 150000
93
94      monthOfRegistration fuelType brand notRepairedDamage
95 16744 0 NaN volkswagen NaN
96
```

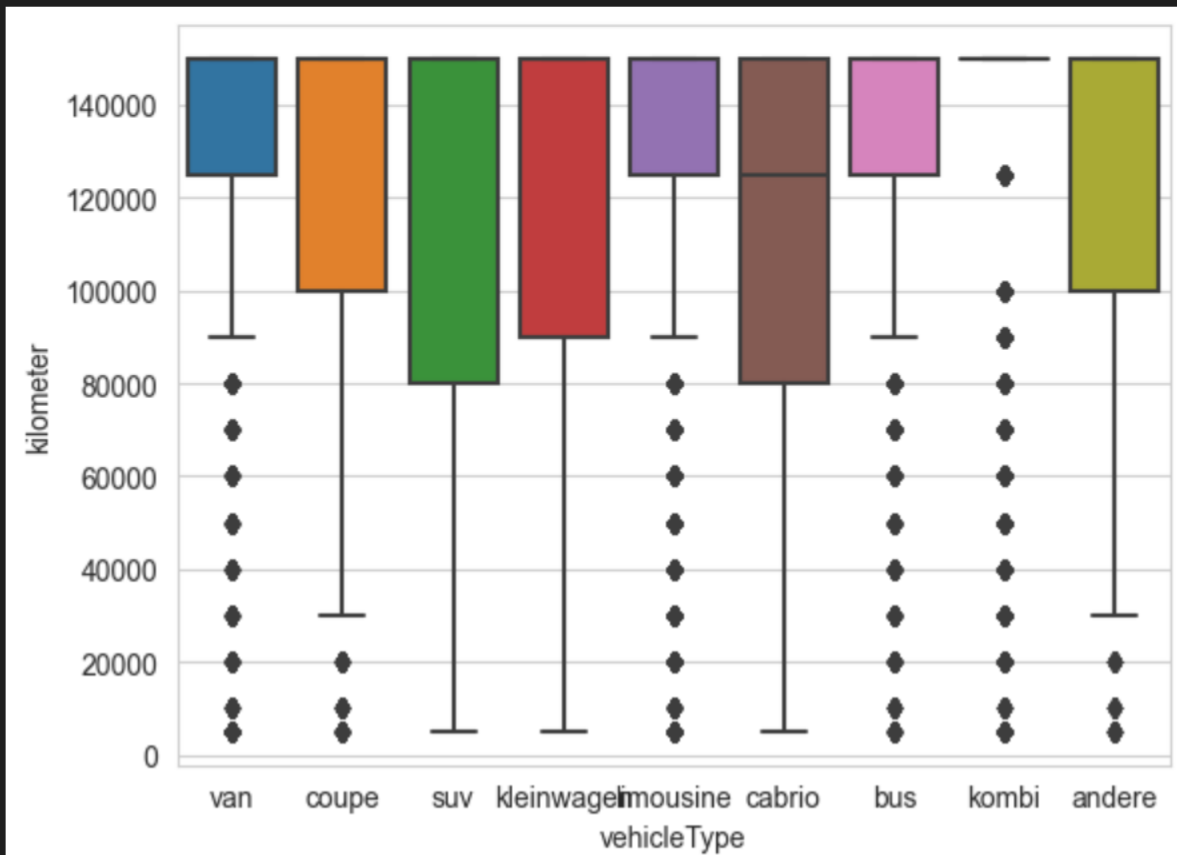
Task 3: Visualization

3a. Box plot indicating the distance travelled by each vehicle.

```
# Task 3-a: Display the boxplot indicating the distance travelled by each type of vehicle
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
plot = sns.boxplot(x = 'vehicleType', y = 'kilometer', data = df_data)
print("Task 3-a: BoxPlot: ", plot)
```

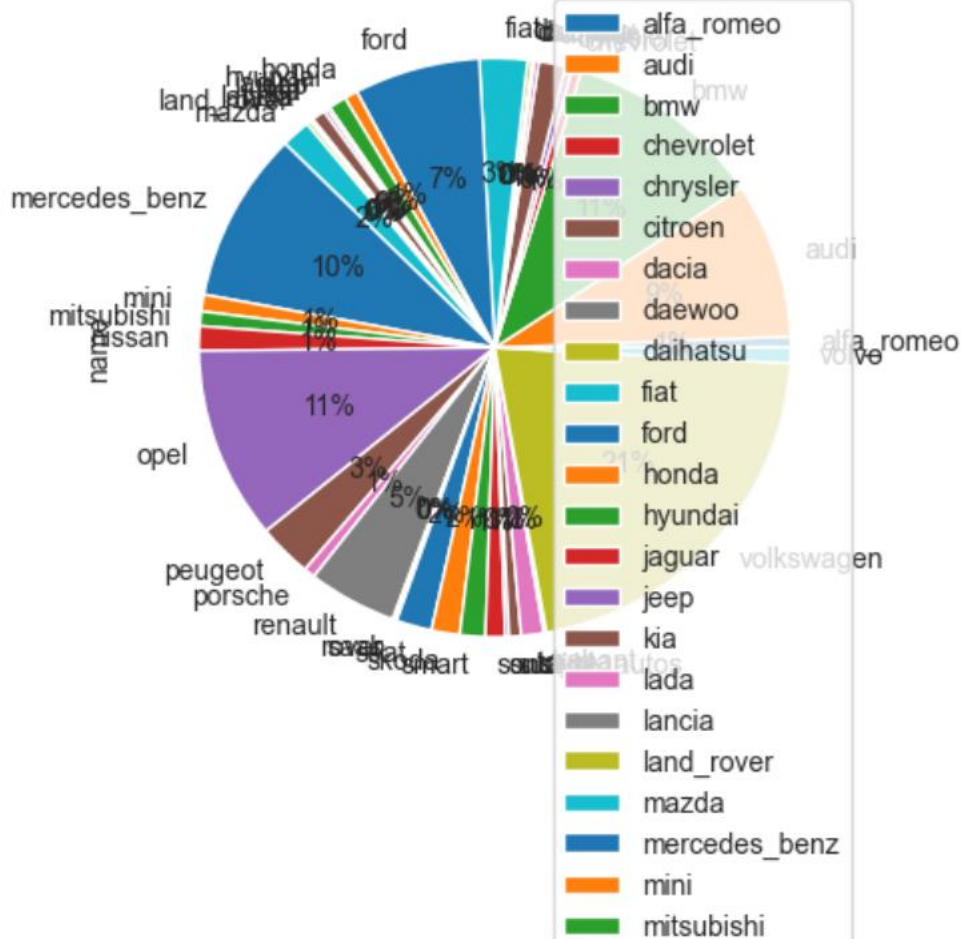
Task 3-a: BoxPlot: Axes(0.125,0.11;0.775x0.77)

Task 3-b: Axes(0.22375,0.11;0.5775x0.77)



3b. Pie chart representing the brands with their percentage.

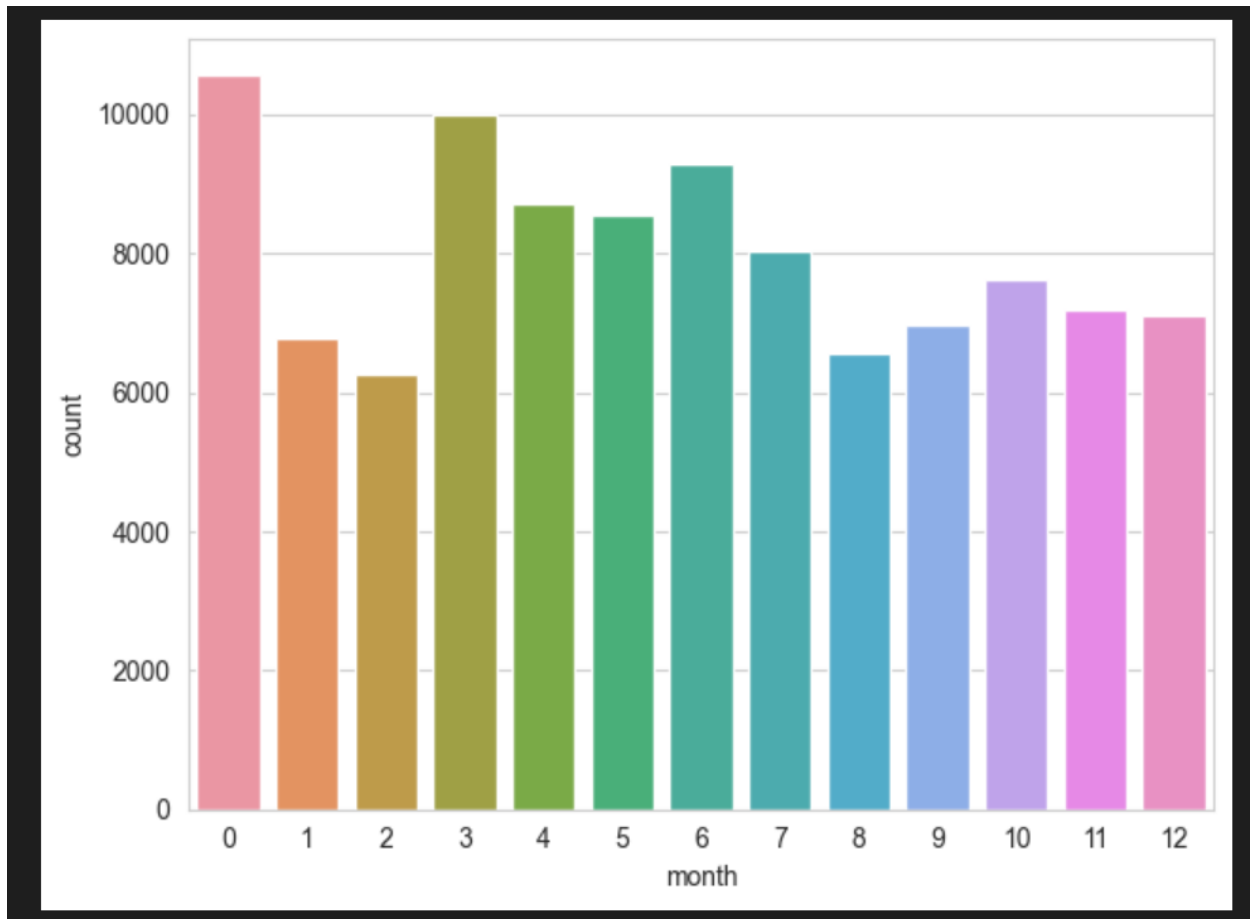
```
# Task 3-b: Display a pie chart that represents brands and display percentages and names of brands
piech = df_data.groupby(['brand']).count().plot(kind='pie', y='name', autopct='%1.0f%%')
print("Task 3-b:", piech)
```



Task 4: Insights from the Data

4a. Vehicle sales report month wise irrespective of year.

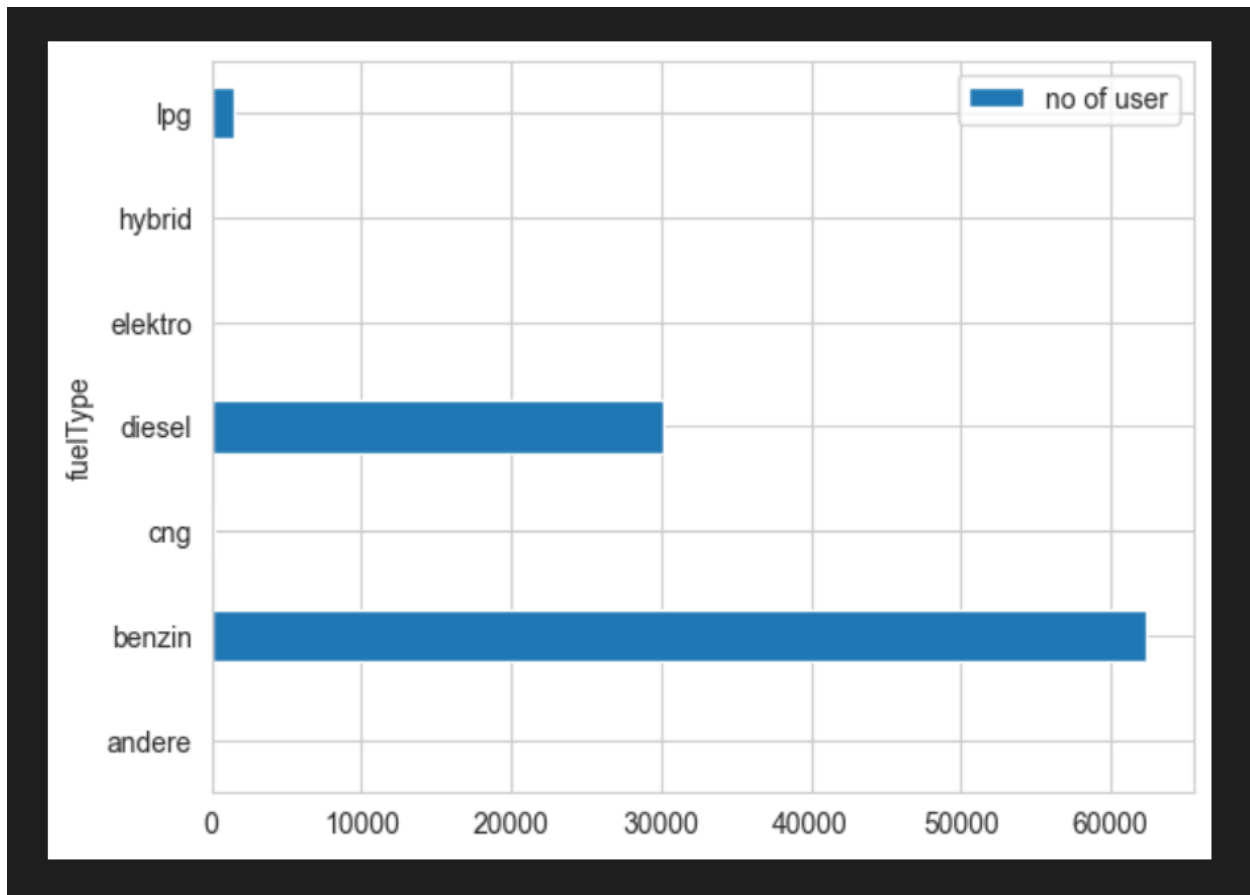
```
# how many vehicle sales usually happened month wise irrespective of the year
sales = df_data.groupby(['monthOfRegistration']).size().reset_index(name='count')
ax = sns.barplot(x='monthOfRegistration', y='count', data=sales)
ax.set_xlabel('month')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



From the given dataset, one interesting fact is we can find out which month sales adds a great value to the revenue for each year. So, we plotted a graph and from the we can see in the month of 0,3,6 the sales percentage is more in each year and less in the month of 2.

4b. Preference on type of fuel among vehicles sales.

```
# preference on fuelType among the sales
report = df_data.groupby(['fuelType']).size().reset_index(name='no of user')
report.plot.barh(x='fuelType', y='no of user')
plt.show()
```



From the given dataset, we can find out which type of fuel is more popular among vehicle users. So, the graph shows 'benzin' is more popular among the vehicle and 'hybrid, elektro' are not famous among them.

Team Contributions:

Lavanya Srinivasan – 1002040671 – Python

Prem Atual Jethwa – 1001861810 – R

Shubham Sharma – 1001964524 - WEKA

References:

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/box-plot-visualization-with-pandas-and-seaborn/>

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/how-to-create-pie-chart-from-pandas-dataframe/>

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/36226083/how-to-find-which-columns-contain-any-nan-value-in-pandas-dataframe>

<https://stackoverflow.com/questions/47462690/how-to-get-top-5-values-from-pandas-dataframe>