

## Importing Libraries

```
In [2]: 1 import numpy as np
        2 import pandas as pd
        3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        4 import seaborn as sns
        5 import plotly.express as px
```

```
In [4]: 1 pd.set_option("display.max_columns",None)
```

```
In [7]: 1 # reading dataset
        2 df=pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\DILEEP V\\OneDrive\\Desktop\\Data_Science_Projec
        3
```

```
In [8]: 1 # first five rows of dataset
```

```
In [16]: 1 df.head()
```

Out[16]:

	student_id	name	gender	age	grade_level	math_score	reading_score	writing_score	atten
0	S1	Student_1	Other	17	10	74	61	90	
1	S2	Student_2	Male	17	12	99	70	91	
2	S3	Student_3	Other	17	9	59	60	99	
3	S4	Student_4	Other	17	12	70	88	69	
4	S5	Student_5	Male	15	9	85	77	94	

```
In [12]: 1 # last five records of dataset
```

In [17]:

```
1 df.tail()
```

Out[17]:

	student_id	name	gender	age	grade_level	math_score	reading_score	writing_score
995	S996	Student_996	Female	15	10	76	75	55
996	S997	Student_997	Female	17	12	83	68	98
997	S998	Student_998	Other	16	10	60	77	92
998	S999	Student_999	Other	17	9	94	66	97
999	S1000	Student_1000	Male	17	9	96	92	93



In [18]:

```
1 # dataset information
```

In [19]:

```
1 df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1000 entries, 0 to 999
Data columns (total 15 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -
0   student_id            1000 non-null  object  
1   name                  1000 non-null  object  
2   gender                1000 non-null  object  
3   age                  1000 non-null  int64   
4   grade_level           1000 non-null  int64   
5   math_score            1000 non-null  int64   
6   reading_score         1000 non-null  int64   
7   writing_score          1000 non-null  int64   
8   attendance_rate       1000 non-null  float64  
9   parent_education     1000 non-null  object  
10  study_hours           1000 non-null  float64  
11  internet_access       1000 non-null  object  
12  lunch_type            1000 non-null  object  
13  extra_activities      1000 non-null  object  
14  final_result          1000 non-null  object  
dtypes: float64(2), int64(5), object(8)
memory usage: 117.3+ KB
```

In [20]:

```
1 # dataset description
```

```
In [21]: 1 df.describe()
```

```
Out[21]:
```

	age	grade_level	math_score	reading_score	writing_score	attendance_rate	study_h...
count	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000
mean	15.999000	10.473000	75.165000	74.293000	75.150000	89.879179	2.999000
std	0.817109	1.136029	14.304349	14.312652	14.395094	5.725007	1.999000
min	15.000000	9.000000	50.000000	50.000000	50.000000	80.000614	1.000000
25%	15.000000	9.000000	63.000000	62.000000	63.000000	84.971772	1.999000
50%	16.000000	10.000000	75.000000	74.000000	75.000000	89.980889	2.999000
75%	17.000000	12.000000	88.000000	86.000000	88.000000	94.629778	3.999000
max	17.000000	12.000000	99.000000	99.000000	99.000000	99.954988	4.999000



```
In [22]: 1 # checking for null values
```

```
In [24]: 1 df.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[24]: student_id      0
name                  0
gender                0
age                  0
grade_level          0
math_score            0
reading_score         0
writing_score         0
attendance_rate       0
parent_education     0
study_hours          0
internet_access       0
lunch_type           0
extra_activities      0
final_result         0
dtype: int64
```

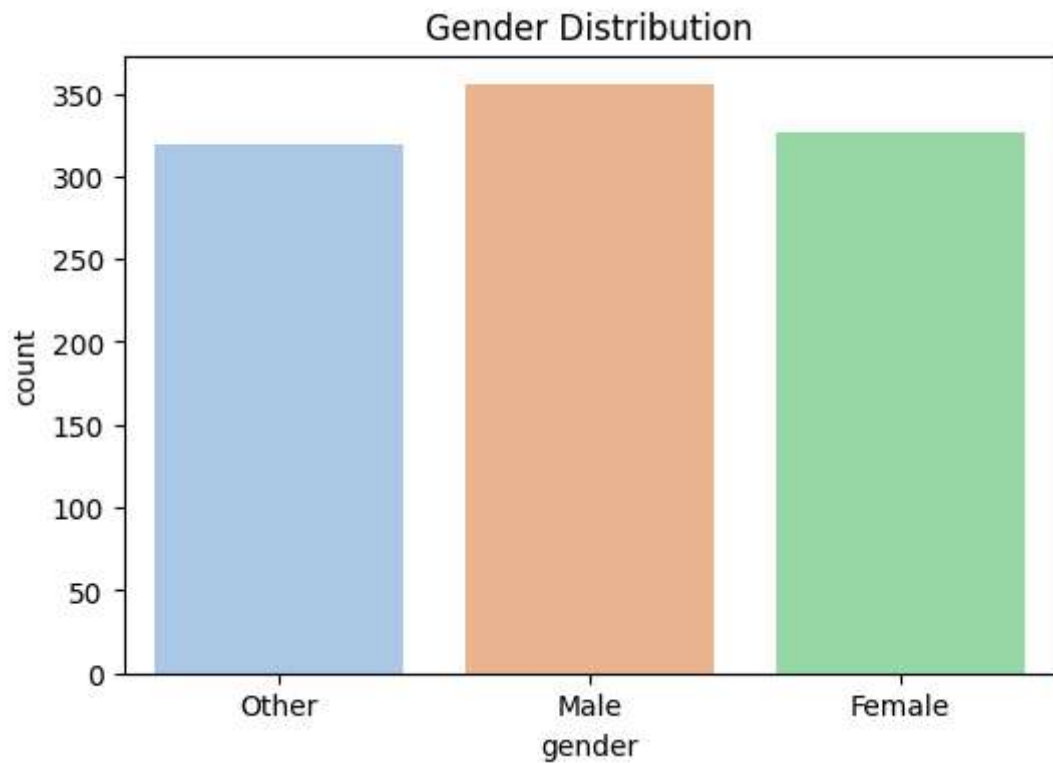
```
In [25]: 1 # checking for duplicated rows
```

```
In [31]: 1 df.duplicated().sum()
```

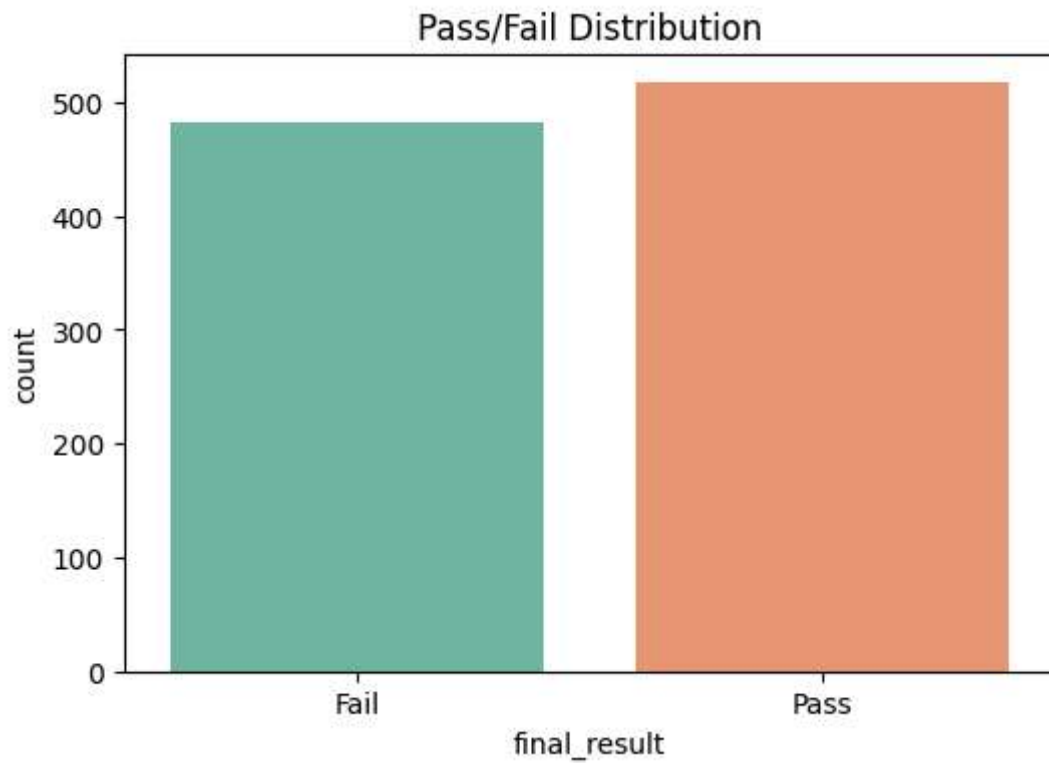
```
Out[31]: 0
```

```
In [32]: 1 # gender distribution
```

```
In [35]: 1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2 import seaborn as sns
3
4 plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
5 sns.countplot(data=df, x="gender", hue="gender", palette="pastel", legend=False)
6 plt.title("Gender Distribution")
7 plt.show()
8
```

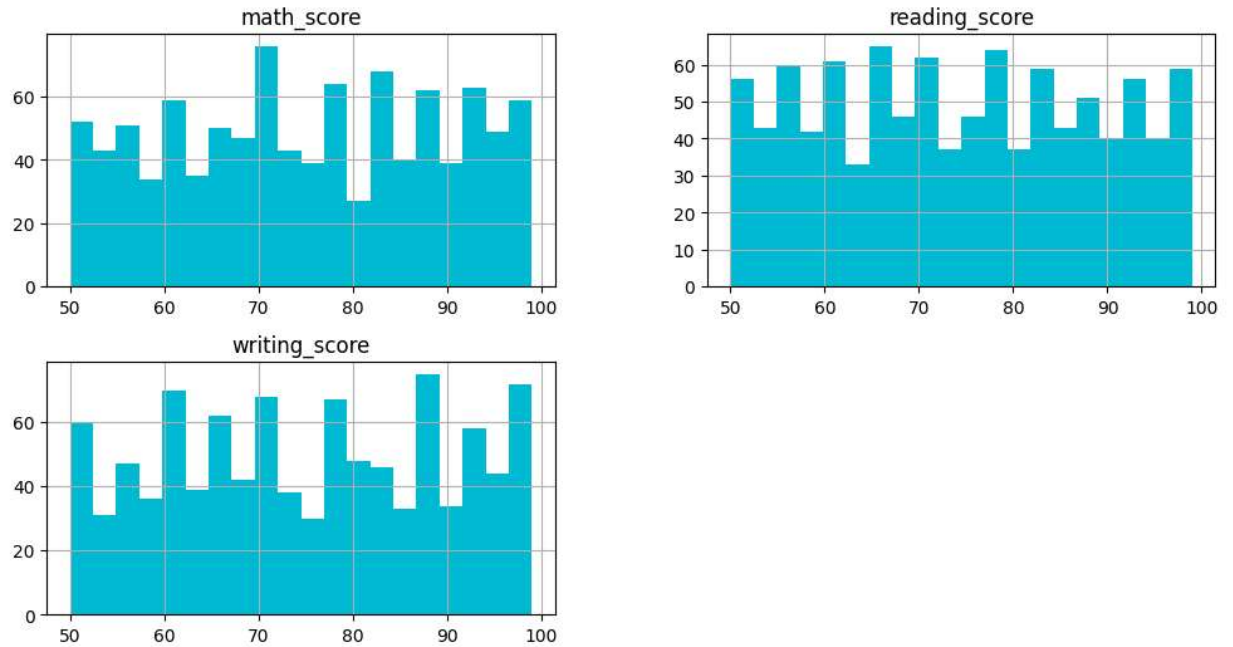


```
In [37]: 1 # Final Result Distribution
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3 import seaborn as sns
4
5 plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
6 sns.countplot(data=df, x="final_result", hue="final_result", palette="Set2",
7 plt.title("Pass/Fail Distribution")
8 plt.show()
```

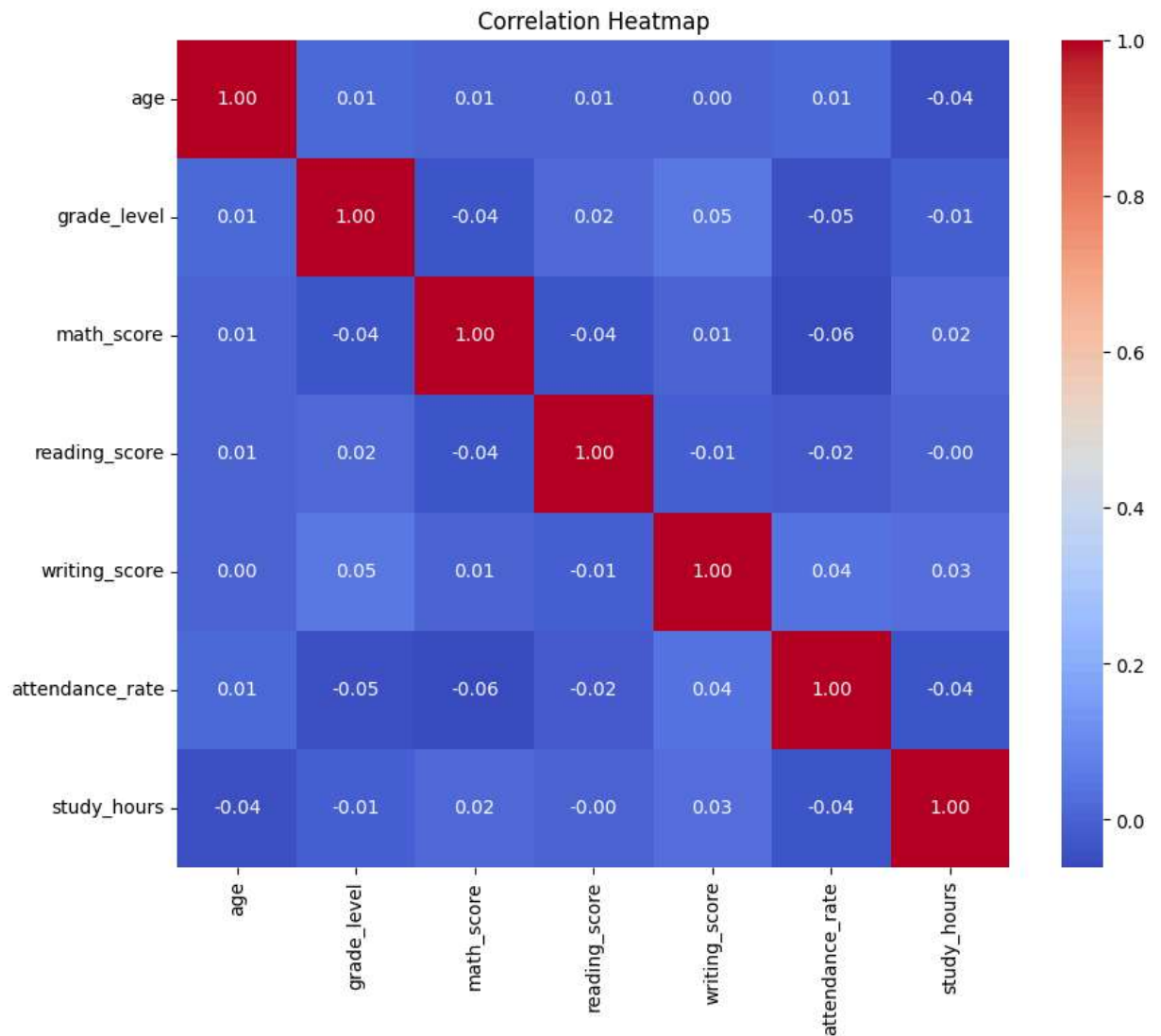


```
In [38]: 1 # Score Distributions
2 score_cols = ["math_score", "reading_score", "writing_score"]
3 df[score_cols].hist(bins=20, figsize=(12, 6), color="#00bcd4")
4 plt.suptitle("Score Distributions")
5 plt.show()
```

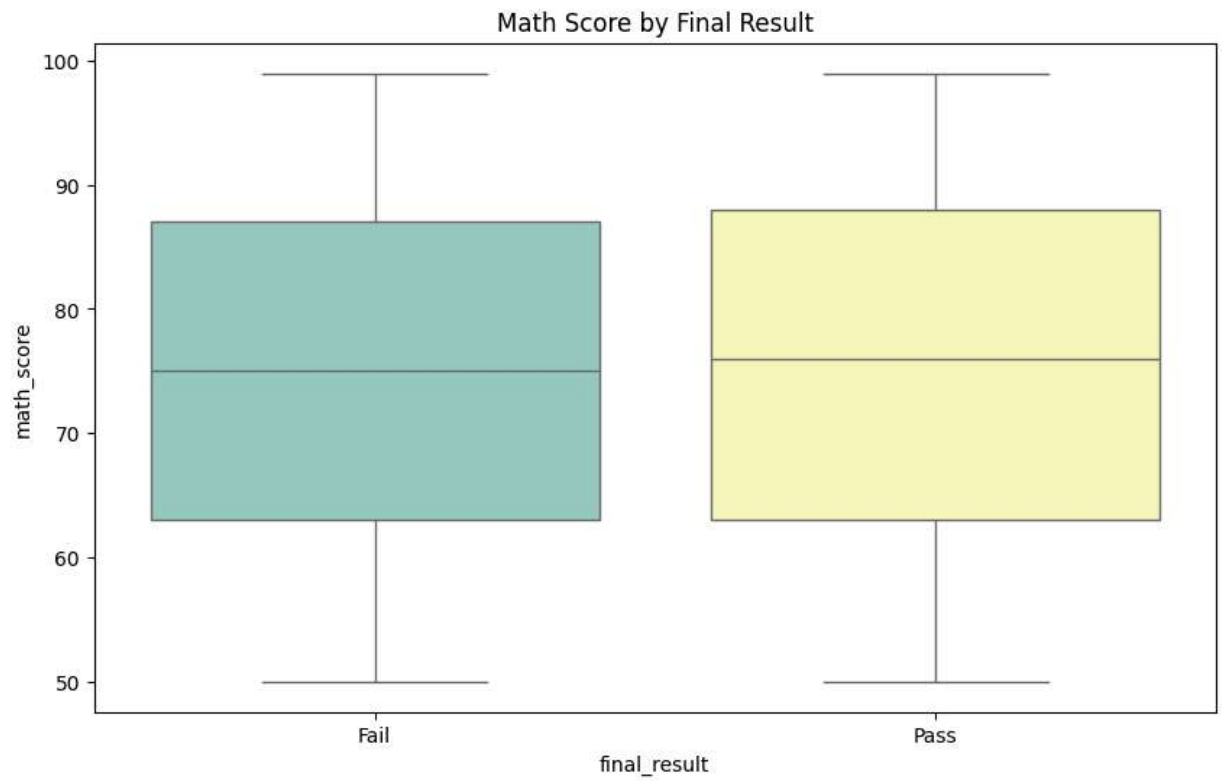
Score Distributions



```
In [39]: 1 # Correlation Heatmap
2 plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
3 sns.heatmap(df.select_dtypes(include=["float64", "int64"]).corr(), annot=True)
4 plt.title("Correlation Heatmap")
5 plt.show()
```

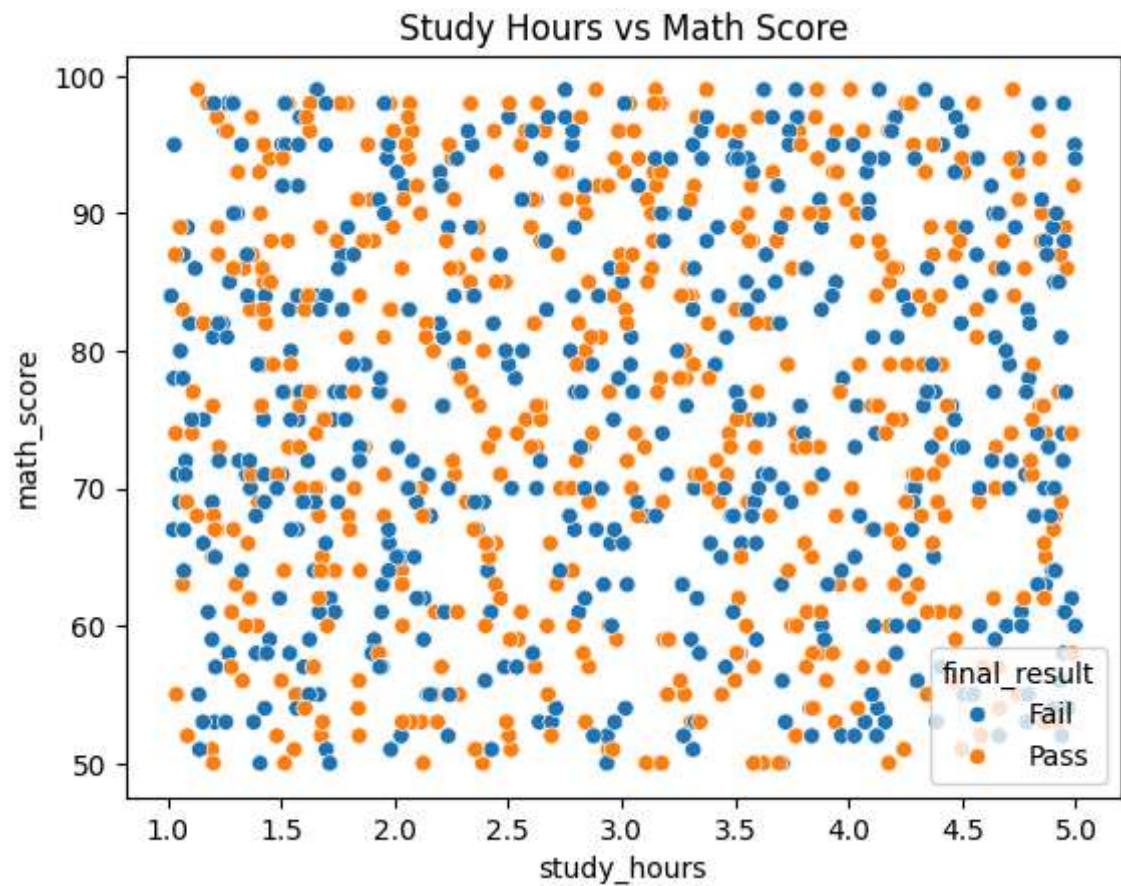


```
In [41]: 1 # Scores by Final Result
2 plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
3 sns.boxplot(data=df, x="final_result", y="math_score", hue="final_result", p
4 plt.title("Math Score by Final Result")
5 plt.show()
```

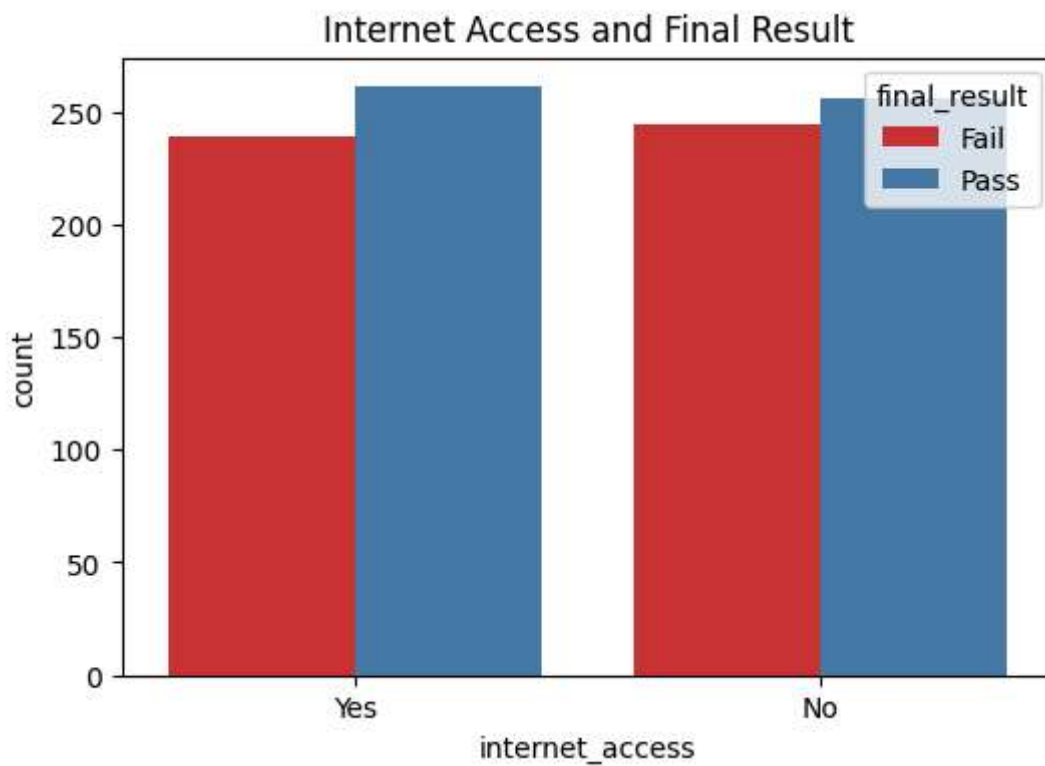




```
In [42]: 1 # Study Hours vs Scores
2 sns.scatterplot(data=df, x="study_hours", y="math_score", hue="final_result")
3 plt.title("Study Hours vs Math Score")
4 plt.show()
```



```
In [43]: 1 # Internet Access vs Final Result
2 plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
3 sns.countplot(data=df, x="internet_access", hue="final_result", palette="Set
4 plt.title("Internet Access and Final Result")
5 plt.show()
```



```
In [45]: 1 #parent education analysis
2 plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
3 sns.boxplot(data=df, x="parent_education", y="reading_score",
4             hue="parent_education", palette="cool", legend=False)
5 plt.xticks(rotation=45)
6 plt.title("Reading Score vs Parent Education Level")
7 plt.show()
```

