

Suggested code may be subject to a license | Hemant2801/Heart-disease-prediction | 3arii/LogReg-GUI | dataclimbers.com/2021/01/27/ways-to-detect-outliers-in-dataset-using-python-and-pandas-e

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

```
#Load the data
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive/')

```

Mounted at /content/drive/

```
df = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/StudentsPerformance.csv')
```

```
print(df.head())
```

```

gender race/ethnicity parental level of education lunch \
0 female group B bachelor's degree standard
1 female group C some college standard
2 female group B master's degree standard
3 male group A associate's degree free/reduced
4 male group C some college standard

test preparation course math score reading score writing score
0 none 72 72 74
1 completed 69 90 88
2 none 90 95 93
3 none 47 57 44
4 none 76 78 75

```

```
df.tail()
```

```

gender race/ethnicity parental level of education lunch test preparation course math score reading score writing score
995 female group E master's degree standard completed 88 99 95
996 male group C high school free/reduced none 62 55 55
997 female group C high school free/reduced completed 59 71 65
998 female group D some college standard completed 68 78 77
999 female group D some college free/reduced none 77 86 86

```

```
#Column data types
df.info()
```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1000 entries, 0 to 999
Data columns (total 8 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   gender                                1000 non-null   object
1   race/ethnicity                        1000 non-null   object
2   parental level of education           1000 non-null   object
3   lunch                                 1000 non-null   object
4   test preparation course               1000 non-null   object
5   math score                           1000 non-null   int64
6   reading score                        1000 non-null   int64
7   writing score                         1000 non-null   int64
dtypes: int64(3), object(5)
memory usage: 62.6+ KB

```


```
#Numerical features
print(df.describe())
```

```


math score reading score writing score
count 1000.00000 1000.000000 1000.000000
mean 66.08900 69.169000 68.054000
std 15.16308 14.600192 15.195657
min 0.00000 17.000000 10.000000
25% 57.00000 59.000000 57.750000
50% 66.00000 70.000000 69.000000
75% 77.00000 79.000000 79.000000
max 100.00000 100.000000 100.000000

```

```
#data shape
df.shape
```

 (1000, 8)


```
#missing values
df.isnull().sum()
```

 **0**

<b>gender</b>	0
<b>race/ethnicity</b>	0
<b>parental level of education</b>	0
<b>lunch</b>	0
<b>test preparation course</b>	0
<b>math score</b>	0
<b>reading score</b>	0
<b>writing score</b>	0

dtype: int64


```
#Categorical features
df.value_counts()
```

 **count**

gender	race/ethnicity	parental level of education	lunch	test preparation course	math score	reading score	writing score	count
female	group A	associate's degree	free/reduced	none	37	57	56	1
male	group C	associate's degree	standard	completed	57	54	56	1
			free/reduced	completed	60	51	56	1
					65	67	65	1
						73	68	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
female	group D	associate's degree	standard	none	71	71	74	1
					74	81	83	1
					76	74	73	1
					77	77	73	1
male	group E	some high school	standard	none	94	88	78	1

1000 rows × 1 columns

```
df.nunique()
```

 **0**

<b>gender</b>	2
<b>race/ethnicity</b>	5
<b>parental level of education</b>	6
<b>lunch</b>	2
<b>test preparation course</b>	2
<b>math score</b>	81
<b>reading score</b>	72
<b>writing score</b>	77

dtype: int64

```
df['Total score']=df['math score']+df['reading score']+df['writing score']
df['Average']=df['Total score']/3
df.head()
```

	gender	race/ethnicity	parental level of education	lunch	test preparation course	math score	reading score	writing score	Total score	Average
0	female	group B	bachelor's degree	standard	none	72	72	74	218	72.666667
1	female	group C	some college	standard	completed	69	90	88	247	82.333333
2	female	group B	master's degree	standard	none	90	95	93	278	92.666667
3	male	group A	associate's degree	free/reduced	none	47	57	44	148	49.333333

Next steps:

[Generate code with df](#)[View recommended plots](#)[New interactive sheet](#)

```
# Converting score from int --> float
df['math score']=pd.to_numeric(df['math score'],downcast='float')
```

```
print("Average math score is : {}".format(np.mean(df['math score'])))
print("Average reading score is : {}".format(np.mean(df['reading score'])))
print("Average writing score is : {}".format(np.mean(df['writing score'])))
print("Average total score is : {}".format(np.mean(df['Total score']/3))
```

```
Average math score is : 66.08899688720703
Average reading score is : 69.169
Average writing score is : 68.054
Average total score is : 67.77066666666667
```

```
Students = df.drop(['race/ethnicity','parental level of education'],axis=1)
Students.head()
```

	gender	lunch	test preparation course	math score	reading score	writing score	Total score	Average
0	female	standard	none	72.0	72	74	218	72.666667
1	female	standard	completed	69.0	90	88	247	82.333333
2	female	standard	none	90.0	95	93	278	92.666667
3	male	free/reduced	none	47.0	57	44	148	49.333333
4	male	standard	none	76.0	78	75	229	76.333333

Next steps:

[Generate code with Students](#)[View recommended plots](#)[New interactive sheet](#)

df.head()

	gender	race/ethnicity	parental level of education	lunch	test preparation course	math score	reading score	writing score	Total score	Average
0	female	group B	bachelor's degree	standard	none	72.0	72	74	218	72.666667
1	female	group C	some college	standard	completed	69.0	90	88	247	82.333333
2	female	group B	master's degree	standard	none	90.0	95	93	278	92.666667
3	male	group A	associate's degree	free/reduced	none	47.0	57	44	148	49.333333

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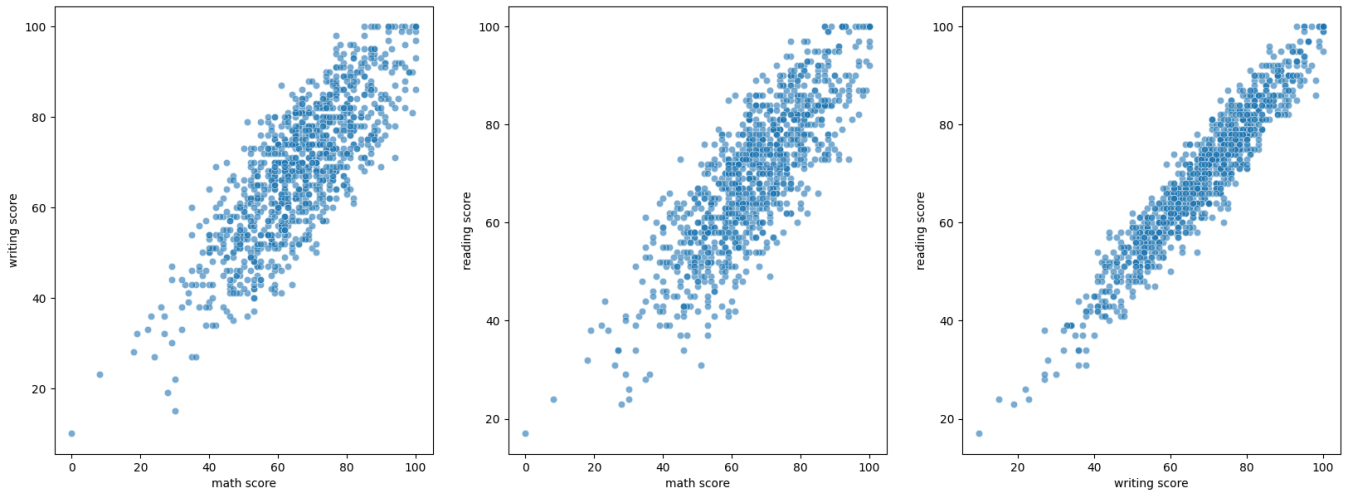
```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(ncols=3, figsize=(20,7))
```

```
fig.suptitle('Score Distributions of Students')
```

```
sns.scatterplot(data=df, x='math score', y='writing score', ax=ax[0], alpha=0.6)
sns.scatterplot(data=df, x='math score', y='reading score', ax=ax[1], alpha=0.6)
sns.scatterplot(data=df, x='writing score', y='reading score', ax=ax[2], alpha=0.6)
```

 <Axes: xlabel='writing score', ylabel='reading score'>

Score Distributions of Students



```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(ncols=3, figsize=(20,5))
```

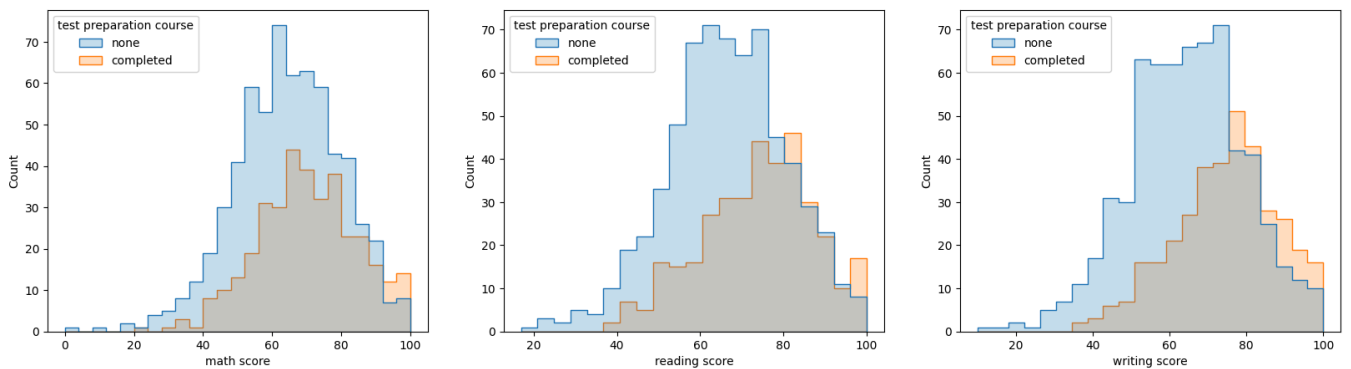
```
fig.suptitle('Score Distributions of Students Based on Whether They Took the Course or not')
```

```
a= sns.histplot(df, x='math score', ax=ax[0], hue='test preparation course', element='step')
b= sns.histplot(df, x='reading score', ax=ax[1], hue='test preparation course', element='step')
c= sns.histplot(df, x='writing score', ax=ax[2], hue='test preparation course', element='step')
```


```
sns.move_legend(a, "upper left", bbox_to_anchor=(0, 1))
sns.move_legend(b, "upper left", bbox_to_anchor=(0, 1))
sns.move_legend(c, "upper left", bbox_to_anchor=(0, 1))
```



Score Distributions of Students Based on Whether They Took the Course or not



```
plt.rcParams['axes.facecolor'] = "#ffe5e5"
plt.rcParams['figure.facecolor'] = "#ffe5e5"
sns.pairplot(data=df, hue='gender', plot_kws={'alpha':0.3}, palette='hot_r')
```

 <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7eb221cf7400>

