

Data Visualisation - Graded Questions

Note - This stub file doesn't contain the conceptual questions asked on the platform

I) Marks Analysis

In the '**Marks.csv**' file, you can find the scores obtained by 200 students in 4 subjects of a standardised test. The different columns - **Score A** , **Score B** , **Score C** and **Score D** indicate the score obtained by a particular student in the respective subjects A, B, C and D.

Load the dataset to your notebook and answer the following questions

```
In [ ]: #Load the necessary Libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [ ]: #Load the dataset
df1 = pd.read_csv('Marks.csv')
df1.head()
```

```
Out[ ]:   Score A  Score B  Score C  Score D
0    230.1    37.8    69.2    22.1
1     44.5    39.3    45.1    10.4
2     17.2    45.9    69.3    12.0
3    151.5    41.3    58.5    16.5
4    180.8    10.8    58.4    17.9
```

Q1) Load the dataset and plot a histogram for the **Score A** column by keeping the number of bins to 6 . Which bin range among the following has the highest frequency?

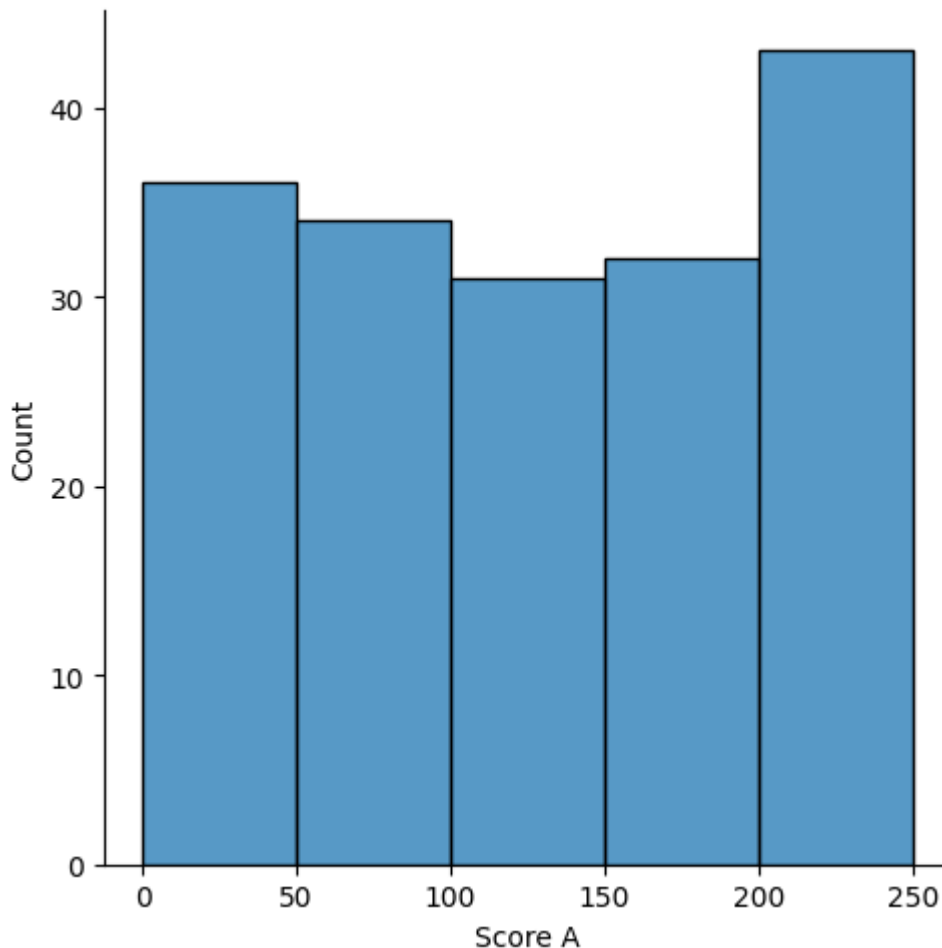
(**Note** - The bin ranges mentioned in the options are approximate values for the bin ranges that you'll actually get when you plot the histogram)

- a)0-50
- b)50-100
- c)150-200
- d)200-250

```
In [ ]: #Your code here
sns.displot(df1, x="Score A", bins = [0,50,100,150,200,250])
```

```
c:\Users\Rommel\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: is_categorical_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstance(dtype, CategoricalDtype) instead
  if pd.api.types.is_categorical_dtype(vector):
c:\Users\Rommel\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1119: FutureWarning: use_inf_as_na option is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Convert inf values to NaN before operating instead.
  with pd.option_context('mode.use_inf_as_na', True):
```

Out[]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x2a5ffa18e50>

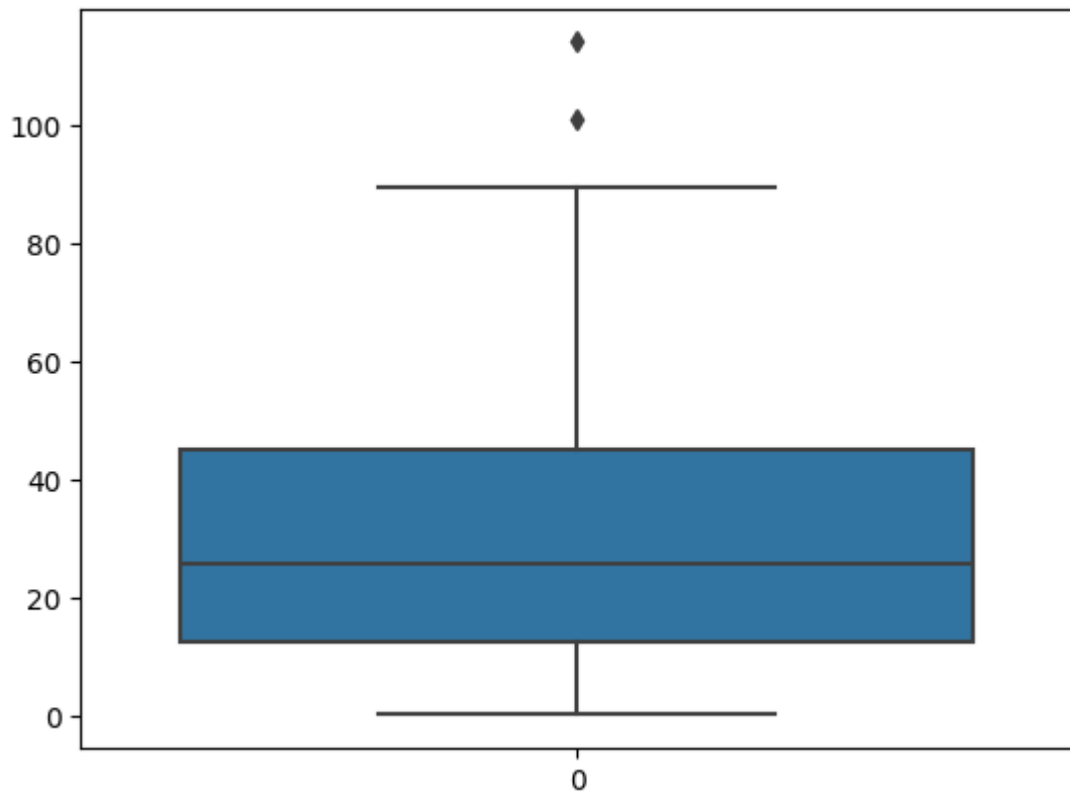


Q2) Plot a box plot for the column **Score C** and choose the correct option.

- A - The 25th percentile lies between 20 and 40
- B - The 75th percentile lies between 40 and 60
- C - The 25th percentile lies between 0 and 20
- D - Both B and C (Correct answer)

```
In [ ]: #Your code here
sns.boxplot(df1['Score C'])
```

Out[]: <Axes: >



II) Superstore Data

In the `superstore.csv` file, you have the details of orders purchased in an American online retail store. Load the dataset, observe and analyse the different columns and answer the following questions.

```
In [ ]: #Load the dataset
df2 = pd.read_csv('superstore.csv')
df2.head()
```

Out[]:

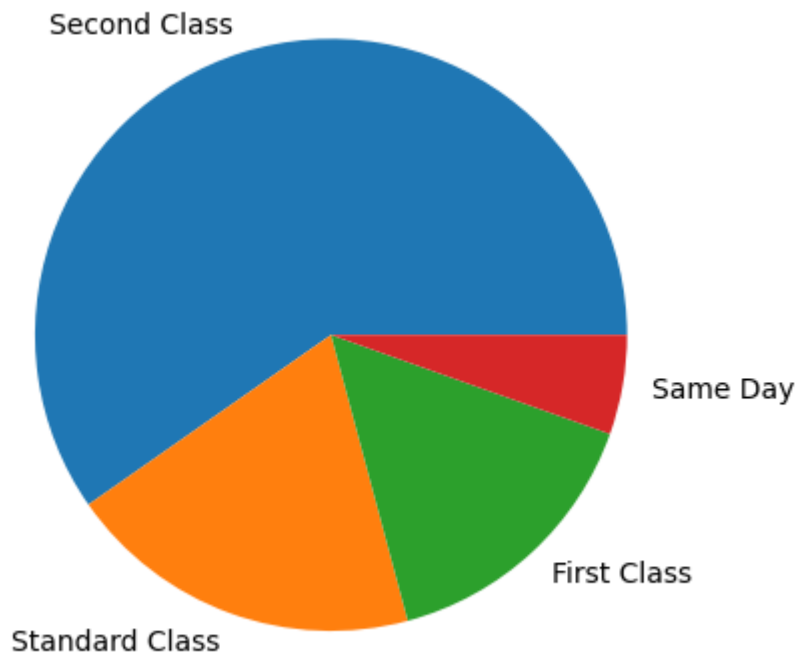
	Order ID	Ship Mode	Segment	Region	Product ID	Sales	Quantity	Discount	Pr
0	CA-2016-152156	Second Class	Consumer	South	FUR-BO-10001798	261.9600	2	0%	41.9
1	CA-2016-152156	Second Class	Consumer	South	FUR-CH-10000454	731.9400	3	0%	219.5
2	CA-2016-138688	Second Class	Corporate	West	OFF-LA-10000240	14.6200	2	0%	6.8
3	US-2015-108966	Standard Class	Consumer	South	FUR-TA-10000577	957.5775	5	0.45%	-383.0
4	US-2015-108966	Standard Class	Consumer	South	OFF-ST-10000760	22.3680	2	0.20%	2.5

Q4) Plot a pie-chart to find the Ship Mode through which most of the orders are being delivered.

- a)Standard Class
- b)First Class
- c)Second Class (Correct answer)
- d)Same Day

```
In [ ]: #Your code here
plt.pie(df2['Ship Mode'].value_counts(),labels=df2['Ship Mode'].unique())
```

```
Out[ ]: ([<matplotlib.patches.Wedge at 0x2a5ffb81b10>,
<matplotlib.patches.Wedge at 0x2a590ffce90>,
<matplotlib.patches.Wedge at 0x2a590ffe690>,
<matplotlib.patches.Wedge at 0x2a590fffb0>],
[Text(-0.33056573952035373, 1.0491550370919267, 'Second Class'),
Text(-0.37607764230951635, -1.0337144707098356, 'Standard Class'),
Text(0.7465348771572817, -0.8078896441889587, 'First Class'),
Text(1.0840144265772789, -0.18684946607452133, 'Same Day')])
```



Q5) Plot a bar chart comparing the average `Discount` across all the `Regions` and report back the `Region` getting the highest average discount

Note - You need to clean the `Discount` column first

- a)Central (Correct answer)
- b)South
- c)West
- d)East

```
In [ ]: df2['Discount'] = df2['Discount'].str.replace('%', '')
df2['Discount'] = df2['Discount'].astype(float)
df2.head()
```

Out[]:

	Order ID	Ship Mode	Segment	Region	Product ID	Sales	Quantity	Discount	Pr
0	CA-2016-152156	Second Class	Consumer	South	FUR-BO-10001798	261.9600	2	0.00	41.9
1	CA-2016-152156	Second Class	Consumer	South	FUR-CH-10000454	731.9400	3	0.00	219.5
2	CA-2016-138688	Second Class	Corporate	West	OFF-LA-10000240	14.6200	2	0.00	6.8
3	US-2015-108966	Standard Class	Consumer	South	FUR-TA-10000577	957.5775	5	0.45	-383.0
4	US-2015-108966	Standard Class	Consumer	South	OFF-ST-10000760	22.3680	2	0.20	2.5



In []:

```
avg = df2.groupby('Region')['Discount'].mean()
sns.barplot(x = avg.index, y = avg.values)
```

c:\Users\Rommel\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python311\Lib\site-packages\seaborn_oldcore.py:1498: FutureWarning: is_categorical_dtype is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use isinstance(dtype, CategoricalDtype) instead
 if pd.api.types.is_categorical_dtype(vector):
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 if pd.api.types.is_categorical_dtype(vector):

Out[]: <Axes: xlabel='Region'>

