```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
df=pd.read_csv("/content/hockey_teams.csv") # load the data
df.shape
→ (582, 9)
df.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
     RangeIndex: 582 entries, 0 to 581
     Data columns (total 9 columns):
                          Non-Null Count Dtype
     # Column
     0
         team_name
                          582 non-null
                                         object
         year
                          582 non-null
                                         int64
                          582 non-null
                                         int64
         wins
         losses
                          582 non-null
                                         int64
         ot_losses
                          358 non-null
                                         float64
                          582 non-null
                                         float64
         win_pct
                          582 non-null
         goals_for
                                         int64
         goals_against
                          582 non-null
                                         int64
         goal_difference 582 non-null
                                         int64
     dtypes: float64(2), int64(6), object(1)
     memory usage: 41.1+ KB
```

df.head() #head of the data

→		team_name	year	wins	losses	ot_losses	win_pct	goals_for	goals_against	goal_difference	
	0	Boston Bruins	1990	44	24	NaN	0.550	299	264	35	th
	1	Buffalo Sabres	1990	31	30	NaN	0.388	292	278	14	
	2	Calgary Flames	1990	46	26	NaN	0.575	344	263	81	
	3	Chicago Blackhawks	1990	49	23	NaN	0.613	284	211	73	
	4	Detroit Red Wings	1990	34	38	NaN	0.425	273	298	-25	

Next steps:

New recommended plots

New interactive sheet

 $\label{eq:df_duplicated} \mbox{df.duplicated() \# checking the duplication in the dataset} \\$

```
₹
              0
       0 False
          False
       1
       2
          False
          False
          False
      577 False
      578 False
     579 False
      580 False
     581 False
    582 rows × 1 columns
    dtype: bool
```

df.isnull().sum()



dtype: int64

df.drop("ot_losses",axis=1) # removeing the column

→ *		team_name	year	wins	losses	win_pct	goals_for	goals_against	goal_difference	=
	0	Boston Bruins	1990	44	24	0.550	299	264	35	ılı
	1	Buffalo Sabres	1990	31	30	0.388	292	278	14	
	2	Calgary Flames	1990	46	26	0.575	344	263	81	
	3	Chicago Blackhawks	1990	49	23	0.613	284	211	73	
	4	Detroit Red Wings	1990	34	38	0.425	273	298	-25	
	577	Tampa Bay Lightning	2011	38	36	0.463	235	281	-46	
	578	Toronto Maple Leafs	2011	35	37	0.427	231	264	-33	
	579	Vancouver Canucks	2011	51	22	0.622	249	198	51	
	580	Washington Capitals	2011	42	32	0.512	222	230	-8	
	581	Winnipeg Jets	2011	37	35	0.451	225	246	-21	

582 rows × 8 columns

fd=df.groupby(['team_name']).nunique()

fd

year wins losses ot_losses win_pct goals_for goals_against goal_difference

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	year	MTII2	103363	01_103363	will_bct	goars_tor.	goars_agarns r	goa1_d1fference
team_name								
Anaheim Ducks	6	5	6	6	5	6	6	6
Atlanta Thrashers	11	9	11	8	9	11	11	11
Boston Bruins	21	16	13	10	16	21	21	20
Buffalo Sabres	21	16	14	9	17	19	20	19
Calgary Flames	21	14	11	8	15	20	19	21
Carolina Hurricanes	14	11	11	9	11	13	14	14
Chicago Blackhawks	21	18	19	9	17	21	21	21
Colorado Avalanche	16	12	12	7	12	15	13	15
Columbus Blue Jackets	11	9	9	9	9	11	11	9
Dallas Stars	18	14	13	7	14	15	18	17
Detroit Red Wings	21	14	16	8	15	20	19	18
Edmonton Oilers	21	13	13	10	14	21	19	20
Florida Panthers	18	12	14	8	12	17	17	16
Hartford Whalers	7	6	6	0	7	7	7	7
Los Angeles Kings	21	13	14	9	16	19	20	20
lighty Ducks of Anaheim	12	10	9	5	10	12	12	12
Minnesota North Stars	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3
Minnesota Wild	11	10	7	7	10	10	11	9
Montreal Canadiens	21	15	13	8	16	19	17	20
Nashville Predators	13	11	12	8	11	13	13	13
New Jersey Devils	21	13	13	7	15	20	18	17
New York Islanders	21	14	16	9	16	18	19	21
New York Rangers	21	16	14	11	17	20	16	20
Ottawa Senators	19	14	15	9	14	19	19	19
Philadelphia Flyers	21	14	14	6	14	19	21	21
Phoenix Coyotes	15	10	9	6	10	13	15	14
Pittsburgh Penguins	21	17	16	9	16	21	21	18
Quebec Nordiques	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	4
San Jose Sharks	20	17	17	8	17	17	19	19
St. Louis Blues	21	16	14	9	18	21	20	21
Tampa Bay Lightning	19	14	12	9	15	17	18	18
Toronto Maple Leafs	21	12	17	8	14	20	20	16
Vancouver Canucks	21	17	16	7	18	21	19	20
Washington Capitals	21	18	17	9	19	20	19	20
Winnipeg Jets	7	7	7	1	7	7	7	7

Next steps:

New recommended plots

New interactive sheet

fg=df.groupby(['team_name']).agg({'wins':'sum'})
fg

```
<del>_</del>_
```

wins ==



Anaheim Ducks 257

Atlanta Thrashers 342

Boston Bruins 816

Buffalo Sabres 803

Calgary Flames 764
Carolina Hurricanes 515

Chicago Blackhawks 765
Colorado Avalanche 677

Columbus Blue Jackets 342

Dallas Stars 752

Detroit Red Wings 986
Edmonton Oilers 692

Florida Panthers 573

Hartford Whalers 195
Los Angeles Kings 730

Mighty Ducks of Anaheim 381

Minnesota North Stars 95

Minnesota Wild 405
Montreal Canadiens 783

Nashville Predators 503

New York Islanders 650

New York Rangers 792

Ottawa Senators 679

Philadelphia Flyers 836
Phoenix Coyotes 557

Pittsburgh Penguins 839

Quebec Nordiques 147

San Jose Sharks 721
St. Louis Blues 811

Tampa Bay Lightning 588

Toronto Maple Leafs 767

Vancouver Canucks 815
Washington Capitals 806

Winnipeg Jets 212

New interactive sheet

```
# Filter DataFrame for a single team
team_df = df[df['team_name'] == 'Anaheim Ducks']

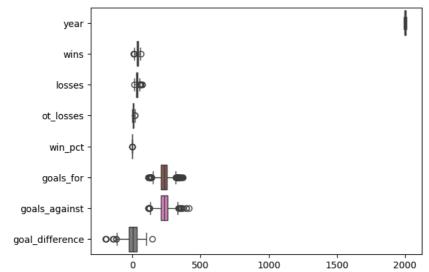
# Create pivot table for this team
ty = pd.pivot_table(
    team_df,
    index='team_name',
    columns=['year','wins'],
    values='losses')
```

```
year 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 wins 48 47 42 39 47 34 team_name Anaheim Ducks 20.0 27.0 33.0 32.0 30.0 36.0
```

Data Visualization

```
# checking for outliers
sns.boxplot(df,orient='h')
```

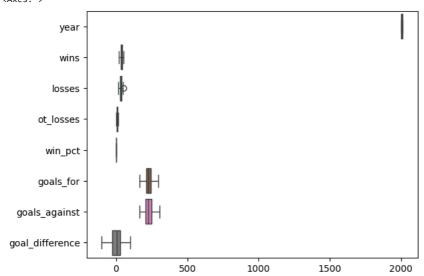




```
for col in df.select_dtypes(include=['float', 'int']).columns:
    Q1 = df[col].quantile(0.25)
    Q3 = df[col].quantile(0.75)
    IQR = Q3 - Q1
    lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
    upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR
    df = df[(df[col] >= lower_bound) & (df[col] <= upper_bound)]</pre>
```

sns.boxplot(df,orient='h')

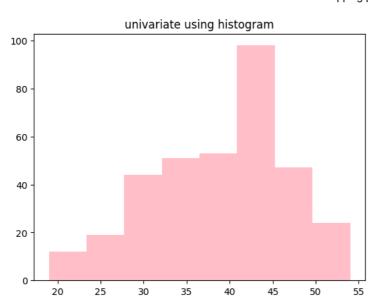




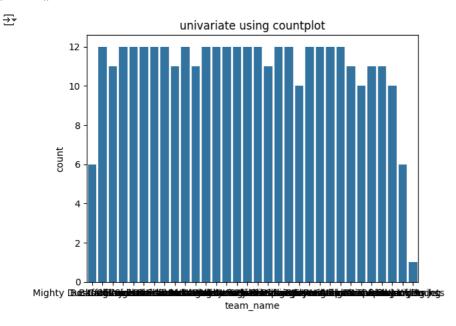
Univariate Analysis

```
# Histogram(Numerical data)
plt.hist(df['wins'],bins=8,color='pink')
plt.title("univariate using histogram")
plt.show()
```

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```
# countplot(categorical data)
sns.countplot(df,x='team_name',orient='h')
plt.title("univariate using countplot")
plt.show()
```

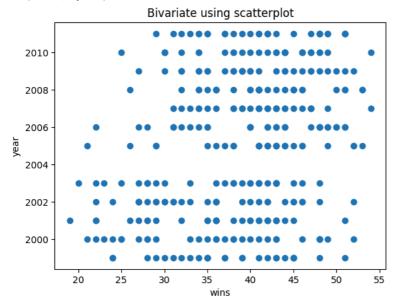


df.columns

Bivariate Anaylsis

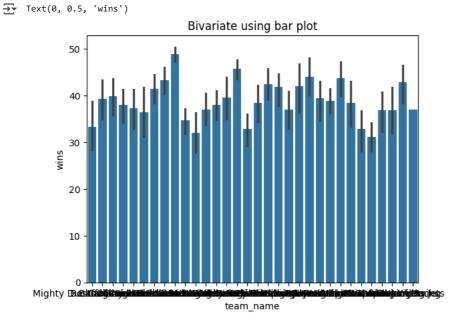
```
# num v/s num
plt.scatter(df['wins'],df['year'])
plt.title("Bivariate using scatterplot")
plt.xlabel("wins")
plt.ylabel("year")
```

```
→ Text(0, 0.5, 'year')
```



```
# cat v/s cat
# there is no two categorical

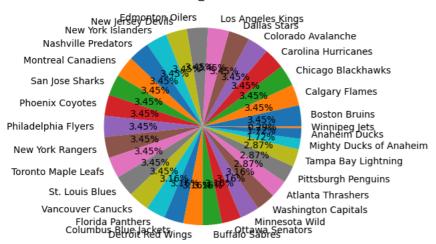
# num v/s cat
sns.barplot(df,x='team_name',y='wins')
plt.title("Bivariate using bar plot")
plt.xlabel("team_name")
plt.ylabel("wins")
```



```
# pie chart
dependents=df['team_name'].value_counts()
plt.pie(dependents,labels=dependents.index,autopct='%0.2f%%')
plt.title("team_name")
```

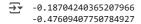
→ Text(0.5, 1.0, 'team_name')

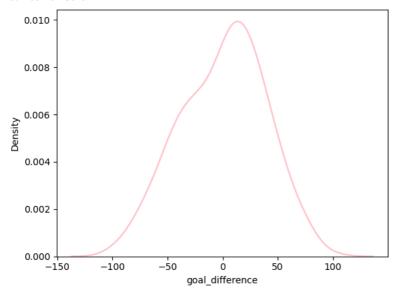




Data Distribution

```
sns.kdeplot(df['goal_difference'],color='pink')
print(df['goal_difference'].skew())
print(df['goal_difference'].kurt())
```





from scipy import stats
stats.probplot(df['goal_difference'],dist=stats.norm,plot=plt)