

FinalProject_MS1_KanaparthiVenkata

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[1]: import pandas as pd
import yellowbrick
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[2]: #Step 1: Load data into a dataframe
addr1 = "StudentsPerformance.csv"
data = pd.read_csv(addr1)
```

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[3]: # Step 2: check the dimension of the table
print("The dimension of the table is: ", data.shape)
```

The dimension of the table is: (1000, 8)

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[4]: #Step 3: Look at the data
print(data.head(5))
```

	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

```
[5]: #Step 4: what type of variables are in the table
print("Describe Data")
print(data.describe())
print("Summarized Data")
print(data.describe(include=['O']))
```

Describe Data

	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

Summarized Data

	gender	race/ethnicity	parental level of education	lunch \
count	1000	1000	1000	1000
unique	2	5	6	2
top	female	group C	some college	standard
freq	518	319	226	645

	test preparation course
count	1000
unique	2
top	none
freq	642

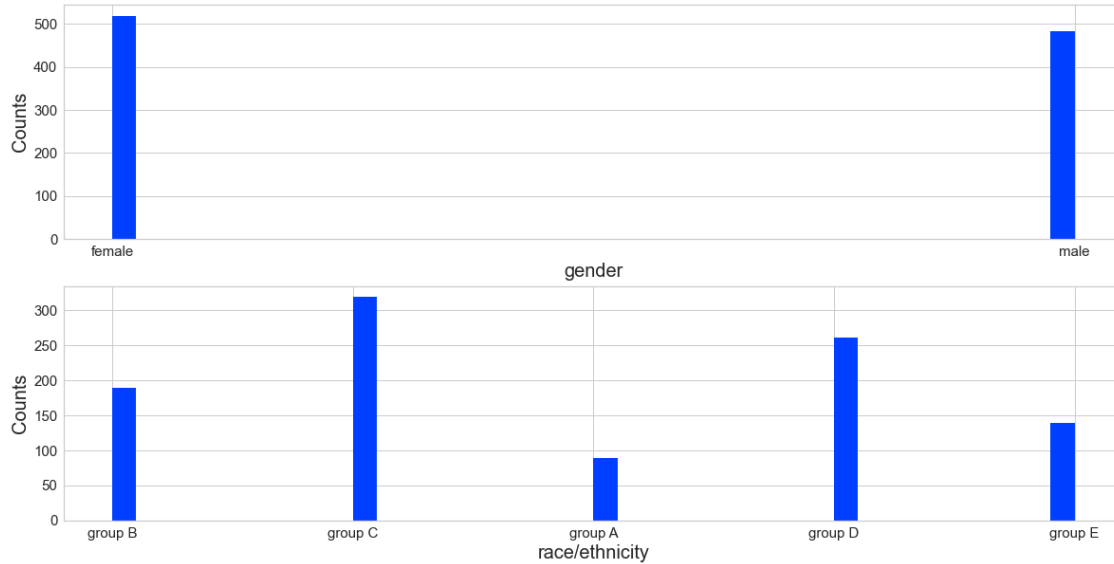
```
[19]: #Step 5: import visulization packages
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# set up the figure size
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (20, 10)

# make subplots
fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows = 2, ncols = 1)

# Specify the features of interest
num_features = ['gender', 'race/ethnicity']
xaxes = num_features
yaxes = ['Counts', 'Counts']

# draw histograms
axes = axes.ravel()
for idx, ax in enumerate(axes):
    ax.hist(data[num_features[idx]].dropna(), bins=40)
    ax.set_xlabel(xaxes[idx], fontsize=20)
    ax.set_ylabel(yaxes[idx], fontsize=20)
    ax.tick_params(axis='both', labelsize=15)
plt.show()
```



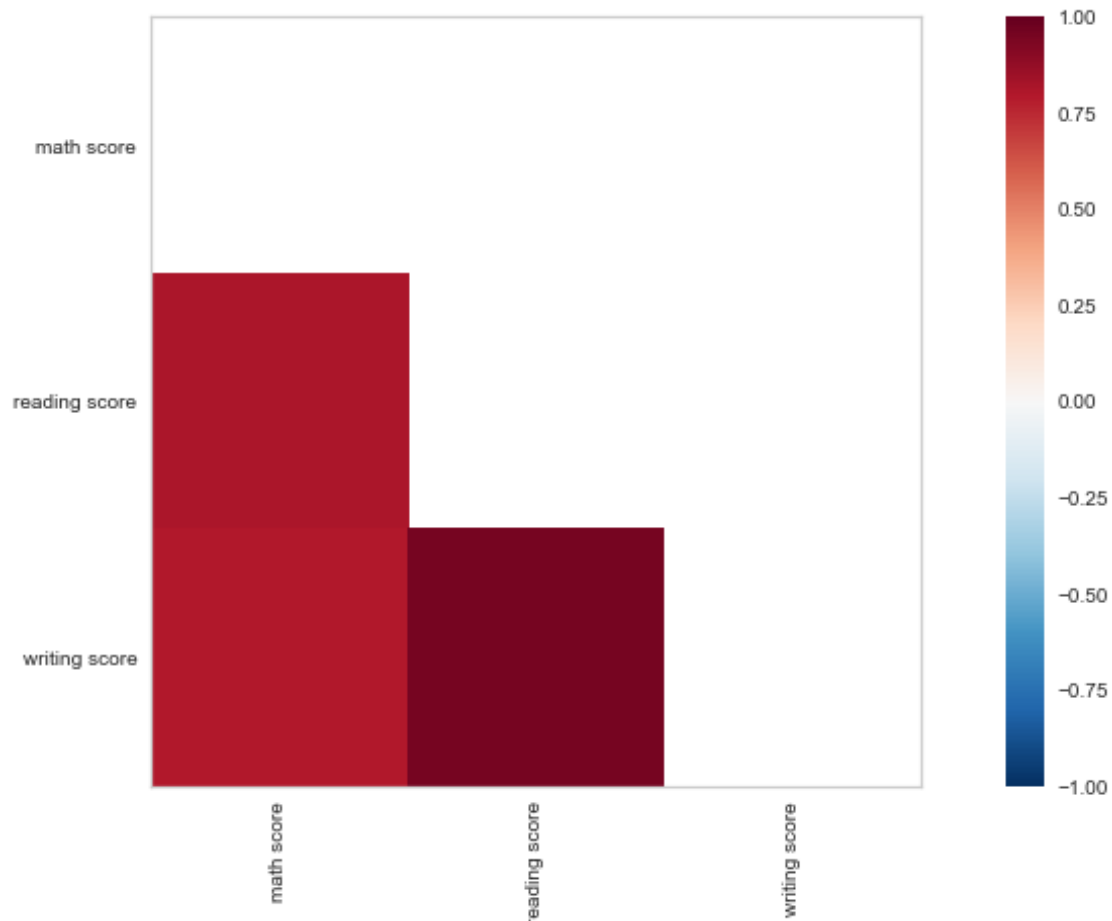
As per the above graphs, the second graph shows it doesn't have the symmetrical data for the groups

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[8]: #Step 6: Pearson Ranking
#set up the figure size
#%matplotlib inline
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (15, 7)

# import the package for visualization of the correlation
from yellowbrick.features import Rank2D
num_features=['math score','reading score','writing score']

# extract the numpy arrays from the data frame
X = data[num_features].values

# instantiate the visualizer with the Covariance ranking algorithm
visualizer = Rank2D(features=num_features, algorithm='pearson')
visualizer.fit(X)           # Fit the data to the visualizer
visualizer.transform(X)     # Transform the data
plt.show()
```



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[11]: # Step 7: Compare variables against Course completed or not
#set up the figure size
#%matplotlib inline
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (15, 7)
plt.rcParams['font.size'] = 50

# setup the color for yellowbrick visualizer
from yellowbrick.style import set_palette
set_palette('sns_bright')

# import packages
from yellowbrick.features import ParallelCoordinates
# Specify the features of interest and the classes of the target
classes = ['none', 'completed']
num_features=['math score','reading score','writing score']

# copy data to a new dataframe
data_norm = data.copy()
```

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# normalize data to 0-1 range
for feature in num_features:
    data_norm[feature] = (data[feature] - data[feature].mean(skipna=True)) /
    ↪(data[feature].max(skipna=True) - data[feature].min(skipna=True))

# Extract the numpy arrays from the data frame
X = data_norm[num_features].values
y = data['test preparation course'].values

# Instantiate the visualizer
visualizer = ParallelCoordinates(classes=classes, features=num_features)
visualizer.fit(X, y)      # Fit the data to the visualizer
visualizer.transform(X)   # Transform the data
plt.show();

```

