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In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import scipy
import scipy.stats as stats
import pylab
```

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In [2]: BR = pd.read_csv('/Users/SAURABH/Saurabh patil/DATA SCIENCE/Hypothesis/BuyerRatio.csv')
```

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In [4]: BR
```

Out[4]:

	Observed Values	East	West	North	South
0	Males	50	142	131	70
1	Females	435	1523	1356	750

```
In [5]: br = BR.drop(['Observed Values'], axis=1)
```

```
In [6]: #Inputs are 4 discrete variables(east,west,north,south).
#Output is also discrete.
#We are trying to find out if proportions of male and female are similar or not across the regions
#Hence, we'll proceed with chi-square test
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In [7]: #Create hypothesis
#Ho= Proportions of Male and Female are same
#Ha= Proportions of Male and Female are not same
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In [8]: from scipy.stats import chi2_contingency
```

```
In [9]: br
```

Out[9]:

	East	West	North	South
0	50	142	131	70
1	435	1523	1356	750

```
In [10]: chi2_stat, p_val, dof, ex =stats.chi2_contingency(br)

print("===Chi2 Stat===")
print(chi2_stat)
print("\n")
print("===Degrees of Freedom===")
print(dof)
print("\n")
print("===P-Value===")
print(p_val)
print("\n")
print("===Contingency Table===")
print(ex)

===Chi2 Stat===
1.595945538661058

===Degrees of Freedom===
3

===P-Value===
0.6603094907091882

===Contingency Table===
[[ 42.76531299  146.81287862  131.11756787   72.30424052]
 [ 442.23468701 1518.18712138 1355.88243213  747.69575948]]
```

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In [11]: #Since p-value (0.66)> alpha (0.05), hence we can't reject the null hypothesis
#Conclusion: proportion of male and female across regions is same.
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In [ ]:
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