Avocado Data Analysis

Business Understanding

The aim of this project is to answer the following four questions: 1. Which region are the lowest and highest prices of Avocado? 2. What is the highest region of avocado production? 3. What is the average avocado prices in each year? 4. What is the average avocado volume in each year?

Data Understanding

The Avocado dataset was been used in this project.

This dataset contains 13 columns: 1. Date - The date of the observation 2. AveragePrice: the average price of a single avocado 3. Total Volume: Total number of avocados sold 4. Total Bags: Total number o bags 5. Small Bags: Total number of Small bags 6. Large Bags: Total number of Large bags 7. XLarge Bags: Total number of XLarge bags 8. type: conventional or organic 9. year: the year 10. region: the city or region of the observation 11. 4046: Total number of avocados with PLU 4046 sold 12. 4225: Total number of avocados with PLU 4225 sold 13. 4770: Total number of avocados with PLU 4770 sold

Import necessary libraries

In [72]:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
```

Data preparation

Load data

In [73]:

```
df = pd.read_csv(r"c:\Users\Hanshu\Desktop\excel data_ML\avocado.csv")
df
```

Out[73]:

	Unnamed: 0	Date	AveragePrice	Total Volume	4046	4225	4770	Total Bags
0	0	2015-12-27	1.33	64236.62	1036.74	54454.85	48.16	8696.87
1	1	2015-12-20	1.35	54876.98	674.28	44638.81	58.33	9505.56
2	2	2015-12-13	0.93	118220.22	794.70	109149.67	130.50	8145.35
3	3	2015-12-06	1.08	78992.15	1132.00	71976.41	72.58	5811.16
4	4	2015-11-29	1.28	51039.60	941.48	43838.39	75.78	6183.95
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18244	7	2018-02-04	1.63	17074.83	2046.96	1529.20	0.00	13498.67
18245	8	2018-01-28	1.71	13888.04	1191.70	3431.50	0.00	9264.84
18246	9	2018-01-21	1.87	13766.76	1191.92	2452.79	727.94	9394.11
18247	10	2018-01-14	1.93	16205.22	1527.63	2981.04	727.01	10969.54
18248	11	2018-01-07	1.62	17489.58	2894.77	2356.13	224.53	12014.15

18249 rows × 14 columns

Explore the data

In [74]:

```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 18249 entries, 0 to 18248
Data columns (total 14 columns):
 #   Column        Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  ------        --------------  -----  
 0   Unnamed: 0    18249 non-null  int64  
 1   Date          18249 non-null  object 
 2   AveragePrice  18249 non-null  float64
 3   Total Volume  18249 non-null  float64
 4   4046          18249 non-null  float64
 5   4225          18249 non-null  float64
 6   4770          18249 non-null  float64
 7   Total Bags    18249 non-null  float64
 8   Small Bags    18249 non-null  float64
 9   Large Bags    18249 non-null  float64
 10  XLarge Bags   18249 non-null  float64
 11  type          18249 non-null  object 
 12  year          18249 non-null  int64  
 13  region        18249 non-null  object 
dtypes: float64(9), int64(2), object(3)
memory usage: 1.9+ MB
```

In [75]:
```
df.head()
```

Out[75]:

	Unnamed: 0	Date	AveragePrice	Total Volume	4046	4225	4770	Total Bags	Sr B
0	0	2015-12-27	1.33	64236.62	1036.74	54454.85	48.16	8696.87	860
1	1	2015-12-20	1.35	54876.98	674.28	44638.81	58.33	9505.56	940
2	2	2015-12-13	0.93	118220.22	794.70	109149.67	130.50	8145.35	804
3	3	2015-12-06	1.08	78992.15	1132.00	71976.41	72.58	5811.16	567
4	4	2015-11-29	1.28	51039.60	941.48	43838.39	75.78	6183.95	598

Missing value checking

In [76]:
```
df.isnull().sum()
```

Out[76]:

```
Unnamed: 0      0
Date            0
AveragePrice    0
Total Volume    0
4046            0
4225            0
4770            0
Total Bags      0
Small Bags      0
Large Bags      0
XLarge Bags     0
type            0
year            0
region          0
dtype: int64
```

Dropping unnecessary columns

In [77]:

```python
df= df.drop(['Unnamed: 0', '4046','4225','4770','Date'],axis=1)
```

In [78]:

```python
df.head()
```

Out[78]:

	AveragePrice	Total Volume	Total Bags	Small Bags	Large Bags	XLarge Bags	type	year	regio
0	1.33	64236.62	8696.87	8603.62	93.25	0.0	conventional	2015	Alban
1	1.35	54876.98	9505.56	9408.07	97.49	0.0	conventional	2015	Alban
2	0.93	118220.22	8145.35	8042.21	103.14	0.0	conventional	2015	Alban
3	1.08	78992.15	5811.16	5677.40	133.76	0.0	conventional	2015	Alban
4	1.28	51039.60	6183.95	5986.26	197.69	0.0	conventional	2015	Alban

Answering questions

In [79]:

```python
def get_average(df,column):
    """
    Description: This function to return the average value of the column

    Arguments:
        df: the DataFrame.
        column: the selected column.
    Returns:
        column's average
    """
    return sum(df[column])/len(df)
```

In [80]:

```python
def get_avarge_between_two_columns(df,column1,column2):
    """
    Description: This function calculate the average between two columns in the

    Arguments:
        df: the DataFrame.
        column1:the first column.
        column2:the scond column.
    Returns:
        Sorted data for relation between column1 and column2
    """

    List = list(df[column1].unique())
    average=[]
    for i in List:
        x = df[df[column1]==i]
        column1_average= get_average(x,column2)
        average.append(column1_average)

    df_column1_column2 = pd.DataFrame({'column1':List,'column2':average})
    column1_column2_sorted_index = df_column1_column2.column2.sort_values(ascend
    column1_column2_sorted_data=df_column1_column2.reindex(column1_column2_sorte

    return column1_column2_sorted_data
```

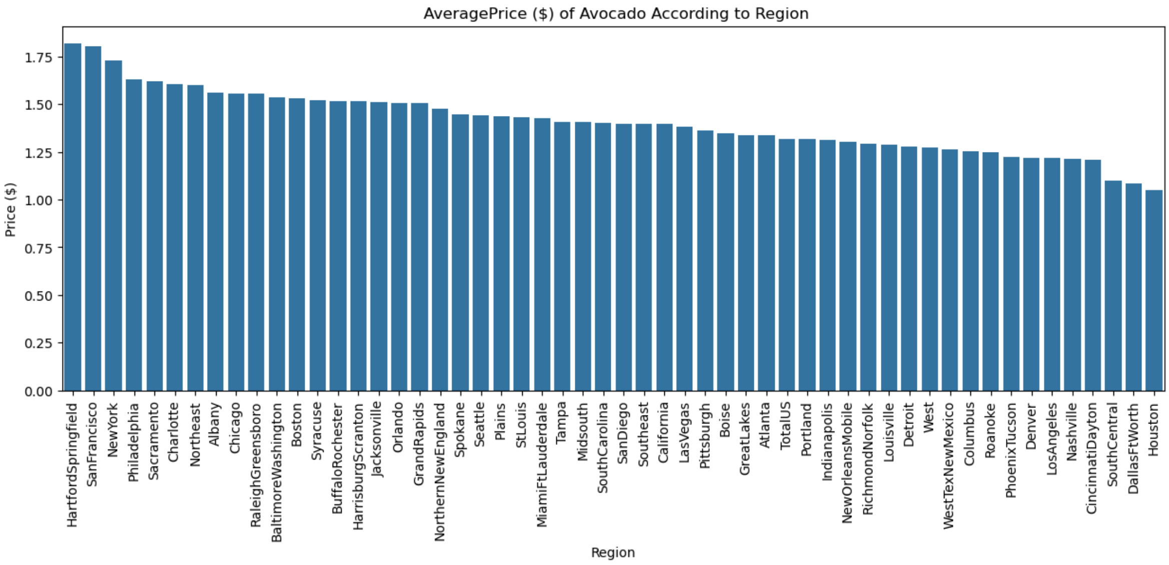
In [81]:

```
def plot(data,xlabel,ylabel):
    """
    Description: This function to draw a barplot

    Arguments:
        data: the DataFrame.
        xlabel: the label of the first column.
        ylabel: the label of the second column.
    Returns:
        None
    """

    plt.figure(figsize=(15,5))
    ax = sns.barplot(data=data,x=data.columns[0],y=data.columns[1])
    plt.xticks(rotation=90)
    plt.xlabel(xlabel)
    plt.ylabel(ylabel)
    plt.title((' Average'+ylabel+' of Avocado According to '+xlabel))
```

Which region are the lowest and highest prices of Avocado?

In [82]:

```
data1 = get_avarge_between_two_columns(df,'region','AveragePrice')
plot(data1,'Region','Price ($)')
```



```
In [83]: print(data1['column1'].iloc[-1], " is the region producing avocado with the lowe
```

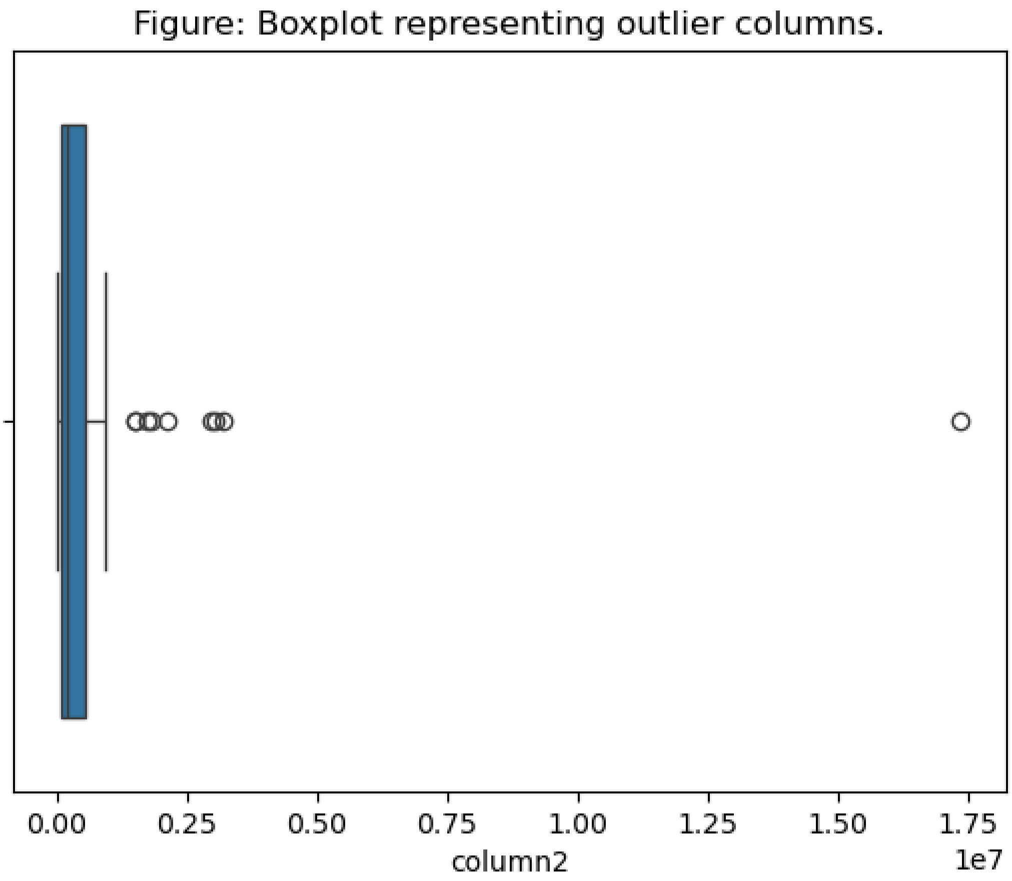
```
Houston  is the region producing avocado with the lowest price.
```

What is the highest region of avocado production?

Checking if there are outlier values or not.

```
In [84]: data2 = get_avarge_between_two_columns(df,'region', 'Total Volume')
         sns.boxplot(x=data2.column2).set_title("Figure: Boxplot representing outlier col
```

```
Out[84]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Figure: Boxplot representing outlier columns.')
```



In [85]:

```
outlier_region = data2[data2.column2>10000000]
print(outlier_region['column1'].iloc[-1], "is outlier value")
```

```
TotalUS is outlier value
```

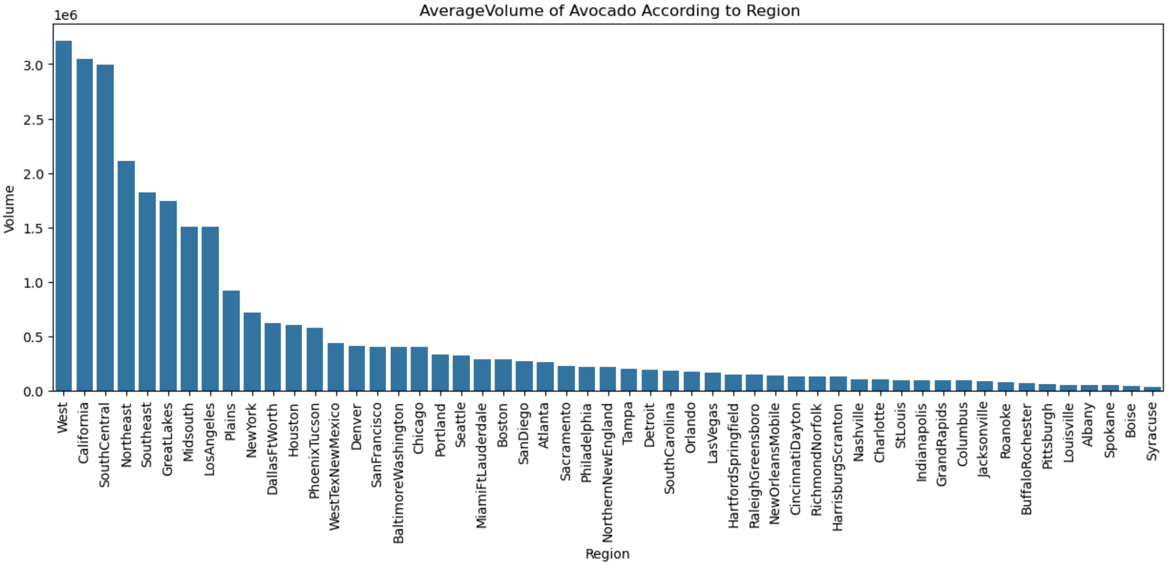
Remove the outlier values

In [86]:

```
outlier_region.index
data2 = data2.drop(outlier_region.index,axis=0)
```

In [87]:

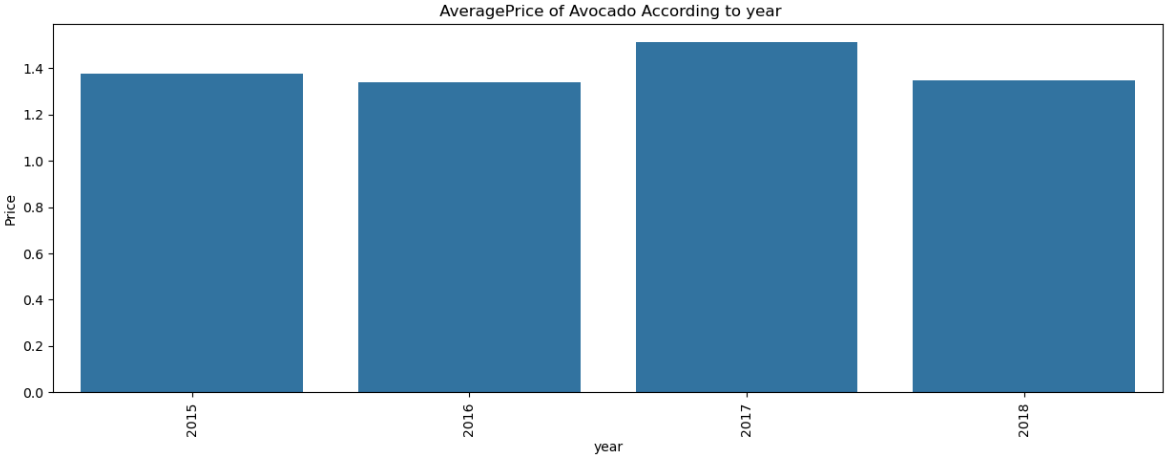
```
plot(data2,'Region','Volume')
```



What is the average avocado prices in each year?

In [88]:

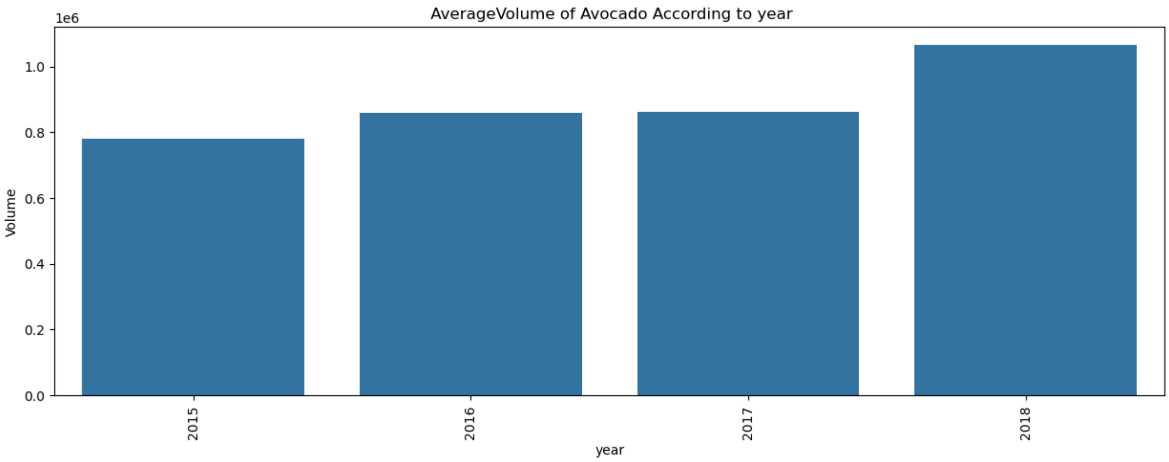
```
data3 = get_avarge_between_two_columns(df,'year','AveragePrice')
plot(data3,'year','Price')
```



What is the average avocado volume in each year?

In [89]:

```
data4 = get_avarge_between_two_columns(df,'year','Total Volume')
plot(data4,'year','Volume')
```



Data Modeling

We bulit the regrestion model by used Linear regresion from sklearn to predict the avocado price.

Changing some column types to categories

In [90]:
```
df['region'] = df['region'].astype('category')
df['region'] = df['region'].cat.codes

df['type'] = df['type'].astype('category')
df['type'] = df['type'].cat.codes
```

In [91]:
```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 18249 entries, 0 to 18248
Data columns (total 9 columns):
 #   Column        Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  ------        --------------  -----  
 0   AveragePrice  18249 non-null  float64
 1   Total Volume  18249 non-null  float64
 2   Total Bags    18249 non-null  float64
 3   Small Bags    18249 non-null  float64
 4   Large Bags    18249 non-null  float64
 5   XLarge Bags   18249 non-null  float64
 6   type          18249 non-null  int8   
 7   year          18249 non-null  int64  
 8   region        18249 non-null  int8   
dtypes: float64(6), int64(1), int8(2)
memory usage: 1.0 MB
```

In [92]:
```
df.head()
```

Out[92]:

	AveragePrice	Total Volume	Total Bags	Small Bags	Large Bags	XLarge Bags	type	year	region
0	1.33	64236.62	8696.87	8603.62	93.25	0.0	0	2015	0
1	1.35	54876.98	9505.56	9408.07	97.49	0.0	0	2015	0
2	0.93	118220.22	8145.35	8042.21	103.14	0.0	0	2015	0
3	1.08	78992.15	5811.16	5677.40	133.76	0.0	0	2015	0
4	1.28	51039.60	6183.95	5986.26	197.69	0.0	0	2015	0

In [93]:

```
# split data into X and y
X = df.drop(['AveragePrice'],axis=1)
y = df['AveragePrice']

# split data into traing and testing dataset
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X,
                                                    y,
                                                    test_size=0.3,
                                                    random_state=15)
```

In [98]:

```
print('training set:',X_train.shape,' - ',y_train.shape[0],' samples')
print("testing set:",X_test.shape,' - ',y_test.shape[0],' samples')
```

```
training set: (12774, 8)  -  12774  samples
testing set: (5475, 8)  -  5475  samples
```

In [103…

```
# bulid and fit the model
model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

Out[103…

```
▾ LinearRegression  i ?
LinearRegression()
```

Evaluate the Results

In [104…

```
# prediction and calculate the accuracy for the testing dataset
test_pre = model.predict(X_test)
test_score = r2_score(y_test,test_pre)
print("The accuracy of testing dataset ",test_score*100)
```

```
The accuracy of testing dataset  38.58074176447186
```

In [105…

```
# prediction and calculate the accuracy for the testing dataset
train_pred = model.predict(X_train)
train_score = r2_score(y_train, train_pred)
print("The accuracy of ttraining dataset", train_score*100)
```

```
The accuracy of ttraining dataset 39.706860424100924
```

The model doesn't work well with this dataset, In order to the avocado prices were near together