

```
In [2]: # '''A pie chart is used for plotting numerical proportions.
we use pie() function in python to draw a pie chart'''
#step1: importing libraries
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```

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In [3]: # #step2: Loading excel data set in jupyter environment
dataset = pd.read_excel("C:/Users/subed/OneDrive/Desktop/garments_worker_productiv
```

```
In [4]: # #step3: calling dataset
dataset
```

```
Out[4]:
```

	date	quarter	department	day	team	targeted_productivity	smv	wip	over_time
0	2015-01-01	Quarter1	sweing	Thursday	8	0.80	26.16	1108.0	7080
1	2015-01-01	Quarter1	finishing	Thursday	1	0.75	3.94	NaN	960
2	2015-01-01	Quarter1	sweing	Thursday	11	0.80	11.41	968.0	3660
3	2015-01-01	Quarter1	sweing	Thursday	12	0.80	11.41	968.0	3660
4	2015-01-01	Quarter1	sweing	Thursday	6	0.80	25.90	1170.0	1920
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1192	2015-03-11	Quarter2	finishing	Wednesday	10	0.75	2.90	NaN	960
1193	2015-03-11	Quarter2	finishing	Wednesday	8	0.70	3.90	NaN	960
1194	2015-03-11	Quarter2	finishing	Wednesday	7	0.65	3.90	NaN	960
1195	2015-03-11	Quarter2	finishing	Wednesday	9	0.75	2.90	NaN	1800
1196	2015-03-11	Quarter2	finishing	Wednesday	6	0.70	2.90	NaN	720

1197 rows × 15 columns

```
In [5]: # #display all the columns names in console
dataset.columns
#smv = standard minute value
#wip= work in progress
# over_time = amount of overtime done by each team in minute
# targeted_productivity: is productivity set by authority for each team for each d
# actual_productivity : is the productivity delivered by workers in % ( from 0 to
```

```
Out[5]: Index(['date', 'quarter', 'department', 'day', 'team', 'targeted_productivity',
'smv', 'wip', 'over_time', 'incentive', 'idle_time', 'idle_men',
'no_of_style_change', 'no_of_workers', 'actual_productivity'],
dtype='object')
```

```
In [10]: dataset.shape
```

```
Out[10]: (1197, 15)
```

```
In [11]: dataset.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1197 entries, 0 to 1196
Data columns (total 15 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   date                                  1197 non-null   datetime64[ns]
1   quarter                              1197 non-null   object
2   department                            1197 non-null   object
3   day                                   1197 non-null   object
4   team                                  1197 non-null   int64
5   targeted_productivity                 1197 non-null   float64
6   smv                                   1197 non-null   float64
7   wip                                   691 non-null    float64
8   over_time                             1197 non-null   int64
9   incentive                             1197 non-null   int64
10  idle_time                             1197 non-null   float64
11  idle_men                              1197 non-null   int64
12  no_of_style_change                    1197 non-null   int64
13  no_of_workers                         1197 non-null   float64
14  actual_productivity                   1197 non-null   float64
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(6), int64(5), object(3)
memory usage: 140.4+ KB
```

```
In [12]: #step:5 dataset cleaning
dataset['quarter'].value_counts()
```


```
Out[12]: Quarter1    360
Quarter2    335
Quarter4     248
Quarter3    210
Quarter5     44
Name: quarter, dtype: int64
```

```
In [13]: dataset['department'].value_counts().index.to_list() # each department
```


```
Out[13]: ['sweing', 'finishing ', 'finishing']
```

```
In [15]: # data cleaning(redundancies removing)
dataset['department'] = dataset['department'].apply(lambda x: 'finishing' if x ==
dataset['department'].value_counts().index.to_list()
```

```
Out[15]: ['sewing', 'finishing']
```

```
In [16]:  #Total record value count in each day  
dataset['day'].value_counts()
```

```
Out[16]: Wednesday    208  
         Sunday       203  
         Tuesday     201  
         Monday      199  
         Thursday    199  
         Saturday    187  
         Name: day, dtype: int64
```

```
In [17]:  #Total record value count of each department  
dept = dataset.department.value_counts().reset_index()  
dept.rename(columns = {'index':'department', 'department':'total_num'},inplace=True)  
dept
```

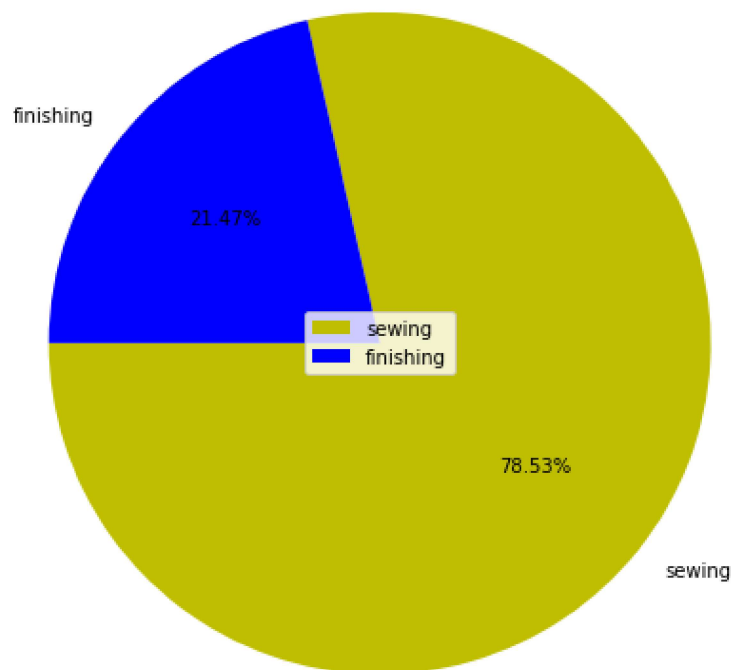
```
Out[17]:
```

	department	total_num
0	sewing	940
1	finishing	257

```
In [54]: #step5: creting pieplot
# work1: This is the pie plot of department with total_nums of workers

activities = ['sewing','finishing'] # defining labels
slices= [940,257] # portion covered by each label
colors=['y','b'] # color of the slices
#plotting piechart
plt.pie(slices,labels= activities, colors = colors, explode = (0,0), startangle=18
        radius = 2, autopct = '%2.2f%' )
# plotting legend
plt.legend(loc='center')
plt.show() # showing the plot

'''The pie chart result shows according to the displayed data, with colors, percen
This gives the quick visualization of the data output.'''
```



Out[54]: 'The pie chart result shows according to the displayed data, with colors, percentage and name\nThis gives the quick visualization of the data output.'

```
In [29]: # total value count for each quarter
dataset['quarter'].value_counts()
```

```
Out[29]: Quarter1    360
Quarter2    335
Quarter4    248
Quarter3    210
Quarter5     44
Name: quarter, dtype: int64
```

```
In [31]: #dataset of quarter and value count made to create pie plot.
quart = dataset.quarter.value_counts().reset_index()
quart.rename(columns = {'index':'quarter', 'quarter':'days_in_each_quarter'},inpla
quart
```

```
Out[31]:
```

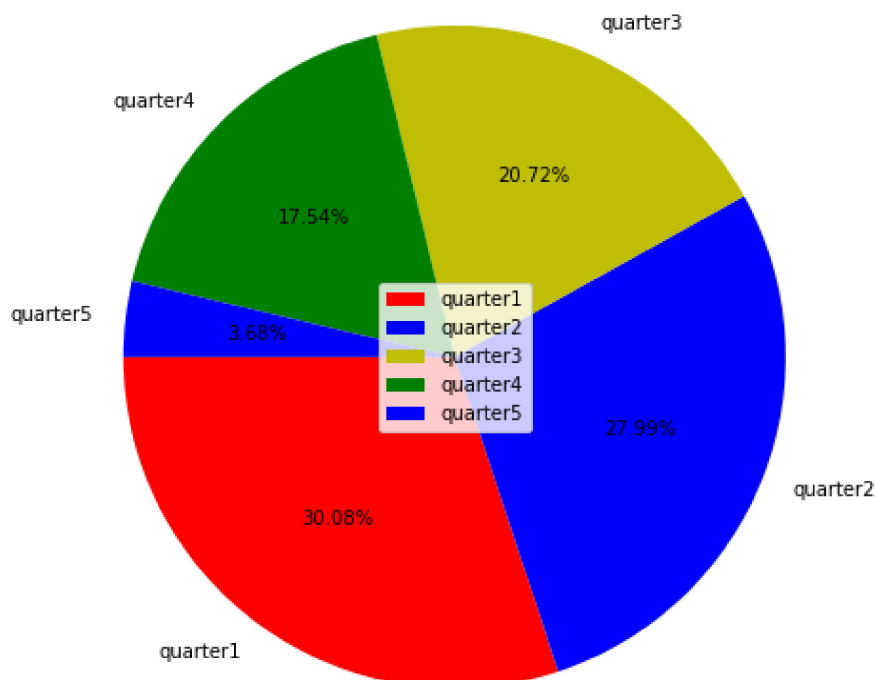
	quarter	days_in_each_quarter
0	Quarter1	360
1	Quarter2	335
2	Quarter4	248
3	Quarter3	210
4	Quarter5	44

```
In [53]: #step5: creting pieplot
# work2: This is the pie plot of department with total_nums of workers
activities = ['quarter1','quarter2','quarter3','quarter4','quarter5'] # defining l
slices= [360,335,248,210,44] # portion covered by each label
colors=['r','b','y','g','b'] # color of the slices

#plotting piechart
plt.pie(slices,labels= activities, colors = colors, explode = (0,0,0,0,0), startar
radius = 2, autopct = '%2.2f%%' )
# plotting legend
plt.legend(loc='center')

plt.show() # showing the plot

#The pie chart result shows according to the displayed data, with colors, percenta
#this gives the quick visualization of the data output.
```



In [ ]: 