

Start coding or [generate](#) with AI.

Objective: To load and explore the student performance dataset using Pandas.

Tasks:

1. Load the dataset using Pandas.
2. Display first and last five rows.
3. Find shape, columns, and data types.
4. Generate descriptive statistics.

```
import pandas as pd
df=pd.read_csv('Student_Performance.csv')
df
```

	student_id	age	gender	school_type	parent_education	study_hours	attendance_percentage	internet_access	travel_time
0	1	14	male	public	post graduate	3.1	84.3	yes	<15 min
1	2	18	female	public	graduate	3.7	87.8	yes	>60 min
2	3	17	female	private	post graduate	7.9	65.5	no	<15 min
3	4	16	other	public	high school	1.1	58.1	no	15-30 min
4	5	16	female	public	high school	1.3	61.0	yes	30-60 min
...
24995	12047	17	female	public	phd	1.8	55.2	yes	15-30 min
24996	1102	16	female	private	diploma	2.7	97.1	yes	<15 min
24997	4422	19	other	private	post graduate	1.0	63.0	yes	<15 min
24998	7858	14	male	private	diploma	1.0	69.4	yes	15-30 min
24999	11621	18	other	public	no formal	0.7	60.3	yes	30-60 min

5000 rows × 10 columns

Next steps: [Generate code with df](#) [New interactive sheet](#)

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```
df.head()
```

	student_id	age	gender	school_type	parent_education	study_hours	attendance_percentage	internet_access	travel_time
0	1	14	male	public	post graduate	3.1	84.3	yes	<15 min
1	2	18	female	public	graduate	3.7	87.8	yes	>60 min
2	3	17	female	private	post graduate	7.9	65.5	no	<15 min
3	4	16	other	public	high school	1.1	58.1	no	15-30 min
4	5	16	female	public	high school	1.3	61.0	yes	30-60 min

Next steps: [Generate code with df](#) [New interactive sheet](#)

```
df.tail()
```

	student_id	age	gender	school_type	parent_education	study_hours	attendance_percentage	internet_access	travel_time
24995	12047	17	female	public	phd	1.8	55.2	yes	15-30 min
24996	1102	16	female	private	diploma	2.7	97.1	yes	<15 min
24997	4422	19	other	private	post graduate	1.0	63.0	yes	<15 min
24998	7858	14	male	private	diploma	1.0	69.4	yes	15-30 min
24999	11621	18	other	public	no formal	0.7	60.3	yes	30-60 min

```
print("DataFrame Shape:", df.shape)
print("\nDataFrame Columns:", df.columns.tolist())
print("\nDataFrame Info:")
df.info()
```

DataFrame Shape: (25000, 16)

DataFrame Columns: ['student_id', 'age', 'gender', 'school_type', 'parent_education', 'study_hours', 'attendance_percentage', 'i

DataFrame Info:

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 25000 entries, 0 to 24999

Data columns (total 16 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	student_id	25000 non-null	int64
1	age	25000 non-null	int64
2	gender	25000 non-null	object
3	school_type	25000 non-null	object
4	parent_education	25000 non-null	object
5	study_hours	25000 non-null	float64
6	attendance_percentage	25000 non-null	float64
7	internet_access	25000 non-null	object
8	travel_time	25000 non-null	object
9	extra_activities	25000 non-null	object
10	study_method	25000 non-null	object
11	math_score	25000 non-null	float64
12	science_score	25000 non-null	float64
13	english_score	25000 non-null	float64
14	overall_score	25000 non-null	float64
15	final_grade	25000 non-null	object

dtypes: float64(6), int64(2), object(8)

memory usage: 3.1+ MB

```
df.describe()
```



	student_id	age	study_hours	attendance_percentage	math_score	science_score	english_score	overall_score
count	25000.00000	25000.000000	25000.000000	25000.000000	25000.000000	25000.000000	25000.000000	25000.000000
mean	7493.04380	16.482760	4.253224	75.084084	63.785944	63.745320	63.681948	64.006172
std	4323.56215	1.703895	2.167541	14.373171	20.875262	20.970529	20.792693	18.932025
min	1.00000	14.000000	0.500000	50.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	14.500000
25%	3743.75000	15.000000	2.400000	62.800000	48.300000	48.200000	48.300000	49.000000
50%	7461.50000	16.000000	4.300000	75.100000	64.100000	64.100000	64.200000	64.200000
75%	11252.00000	18.000000	6.100000	87.500000	80.000000	80.000000	80.000000	79.000000
max	15000.00000	19.000000	8.000000	100.000000	100.000000	100.000000	100.000000	100.000000

Objective: To practice selecting columns and filtering rows using Pandas.

Tasks:

1. Select score-related columns.
2. Filter students scoring above 70 in math.
3. Filter data based on gender.
4. Count number of students in each category.

```
score_columns = df[['math_score', 'science_score', 'english_score', 'overall_score']]
display(score_columns.head())
```

	math_score	science_score	english_score	overall_score	
0	42.7	55.4	57.0	53.1	
1	57.6	68.8	64.8	61.3	
2	84.8	95.0	79.2	89.6	
3	44.4	27.5	54.7	41.6	
4	8.9	32.7	30.0	25.4	

```
math_high_performers = df[df['math_score'] > 70]
display(math_high_performers.head())
```

	student_id	age	gender	school_type	parent_education	study_hours	attendance_percentage	internet_access	travel_time	extra_activities
2	3	17	female	private	post graduate	7.9	65.5	no	<15 min	
9	10	14	female	public	diploma	6.8	62.4	yes	>60 min	
10	11	17	female	private	graduate	6.1	90.5	yes	15-30 min	
12	13	18	female	private	high school	6.8	58.2	yes	>60 min	
14	15	18	other	public	high school	4.9	85.3	yes	<15 min	

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```
print("Unique genders:", df['gender'].unique())
```

```
Unique genders: ['male' 'female' 'other']
```

```
female_students = df[df['gender'] == 'female']
display(female_students.head())
```

	student_id	age	gender	school_type	parent_education	study_hours	attendance_percentage	internet_access	travel_time	extra_activities
1	2	18	female	public	graduate	3.7	87.8	yes	>60 min	
2	3	17	female	private	post graduate	7.9	65.5	no	<15 min	
4	5	16	female	public	high school	1.3	61.0	yes	30-60 min	
6	7	14	female	private	post graduate	1.8	81.6	yes	30-60 min	
7	8	18	female	private	post graduate	5.6	59.4	yes	>60 min	

```
categorical_columns = ['gender', 'school_type', 'parent_education', 'internet_access', 'travel_time', 'extra_activities', 'study_hours']

for col in categorical_columns:
    print(f"\nCounts for {col.replace('_', ' ').title()}:")
    display(df[col].value_counts())
```


Counts for Gender:

	count
gender	
other	8463
female	8290
male	8247

Objective: To perform numerical computations on student scores using NumPy.

dtype: int64

Tasks:

1. Convert score columns into NumPy arrays.
2. Compute mean, median, standard deviation.
3. Find minimum and maximum scores.

	count
private	12725

```
import numpy as np
```

```
score_columns_list = ['math_score', 'science_score', 'english_score', 'overall_score']
```

```
# Create a dictionary to store NumPy arrays for each score column
```

```
score_arrays = {}
```

```
for col in score_columns_list:
```

```
    score_arrays[col] = df[col].to_numpy()
```

```
    print(f"Converted '{col}' to NumPy array. Type: {type(score_arrays[col])}")
```

```
# Display the first few elements of one of the arrays as an example
```

```
print(f"\nFirst 5 elements of 'math_score' NumPy array: {score_arrays['math_score'][:5]}")
```

	count
post graduate	4150
graduate	4127
no formal	4079
phd	4079

```
Converted 'math_score' to NumPy array. Type: <class 'numpy.ndarray'>
```

```
Converted 'science_score' to NumPy array. Type: <class 'numpy.ndarray'>
```

```
Converted 'english_score' to NumPy array. Type: <class 'numpy.ndarray'>
```

```
Converted 'overall_score' to NumPy array. Type: <class 'numpy.ndarray'>
```

```
First 5 elements of 'math_score' NumPy array: [42.7 57.6 84.8 44.4 8.9]
```

```
print("\n--- Numerical Statistics for Score Columns ---")
```

```
for col_name, score_array in score_arrays.items():
```

```
    mean_score = np.mean(score_array)
```

```
    median_score = np.median(score_array)
```

```
    std_dev_score = np.std(score_array)
```

```
    print(f"\n{col_name.replace('_', ' ').title()} Scores:")
```

```
    print(f"    Mean: {mean_score:.2f}")
```

```
    print(f"    Median: {median_score:.2f}")
```

```
    print(f"    Standard Deviation: {std_dev_score:.2f}")
```

dtype: int64

```
--- Numerical Statistics for Score Columns ---
```

Counts for Travel Time:

Math Score Scores:

Mean: 63.79

Standard Deviation: 20.87

15-30 min 6362

Science Score Scores:

Mean: 63.75

Median: 64.10

Standard Deviation: 20.97

<15 min 6127

English Score Scores:

Mean: 63.68

Median: 64.20

Standard Deviation: 20.79

Counts for Extra Activities:

Overall Score Scores:

Mean: 64.01

Standard Deviation: 18.93

yes 12500

no 12500

yes 12500

no 12500

yes 12500

no 12500

yes 12500

no 12500

yes 12500

no 12500

yes 12500

no 12500

yes 12500

no 12500

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```
print("\n--- Minimum and Maximum Scores ---")
```

```
for col_name, score_array in score_arrays.items():
```

```
    min_score = np.min(score_array)
```

```

max_score = np.max(score_array)
print(f"\n{col_name.replace('_', ' ').title()} Scores:")
print(f"  Minimum: {min_score:.2f}")
print(f"  Maximum: {max_score:.2f}")

notes      4165
--- Minimum and Maximum Scores ---
online videos 4139
Math Score Scores:
group study 4090
  Minimum: 100.00
coaching 4026

Science Score Scores:
type 0.00
  Minimum: 100.00
Counts for Final Grade:
English Score Scores:
  Minimum: 0.00
final grade 100.00

Overall Score Scores:
  Minimum: 14.50
  Maximum: 100.00

```

Objective: To visualize student performance using Matplotlib.

Tasks:

1. Plot histogram of math scores.
2. Plot bar chart of average scores.
3. Create a scatter plot between math and writing scores.

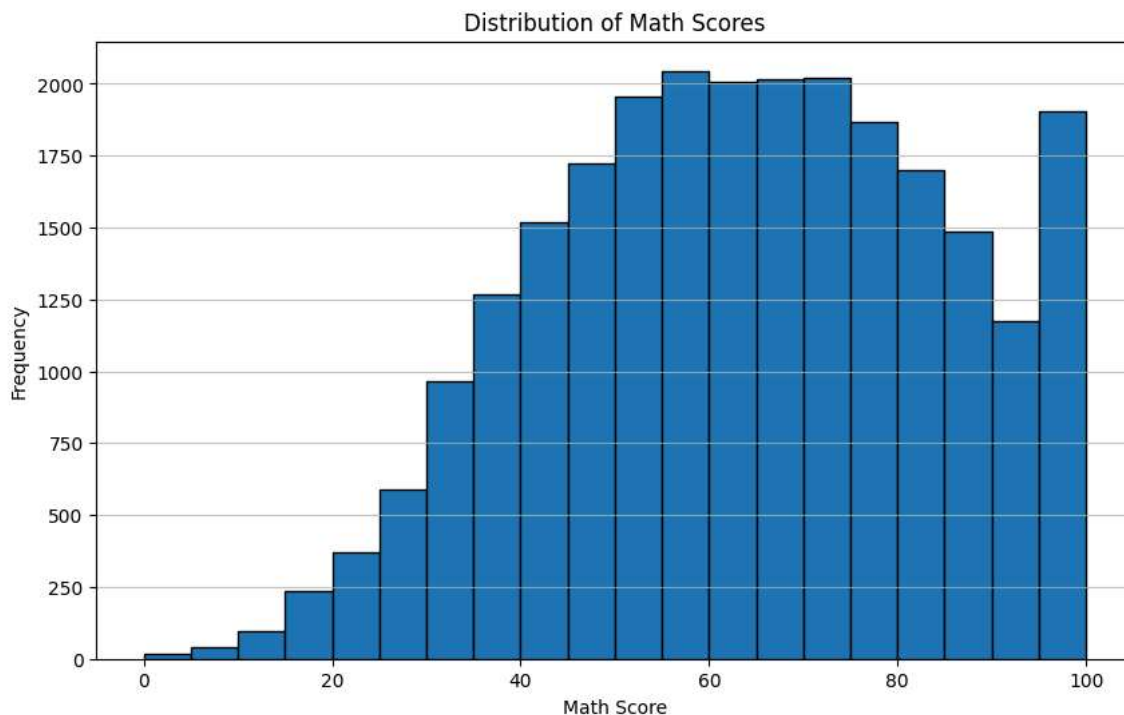
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```

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

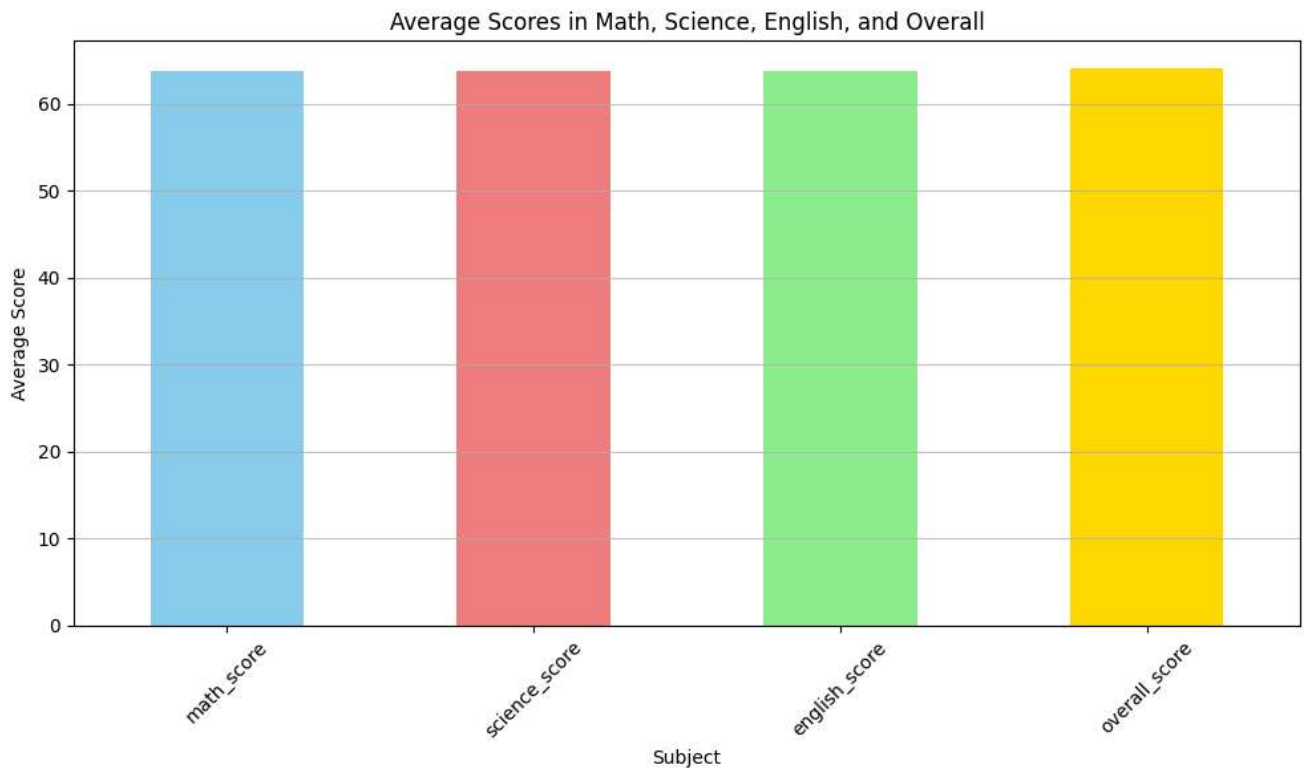
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.hist(df['math_score'], bins=20, edgecolor='black')
plt.title('Distribution of Math Scores')
plt.xlabel('Math Score')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.grid(axis='y', alpha=0.75)
plt.show()

```



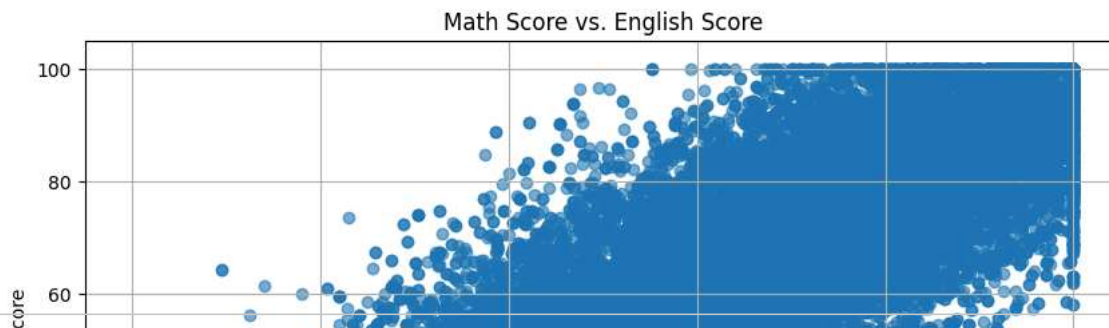
Reasoning: The next step is to create a bar chart showing the average scores for math, science, English, and overall, using the pre-calculated `average_scores` series. This will involve using `matplotlib.pyplot` to generate the bar chart and adding appropriate labels and a title for clarity.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
average_scores.plot(kind='bar', color=['skyblue', 'lightcoral', 'lightgreen', 'gold'])
plt.title('Average Scores in Math, Science, English, and Overall')
plt.xlabel('Subject')
plt.ylabel('Average Score')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.grid(axis='y', alpha=0.75)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Reasoning: To visualize the relationship between math and English scores, I will create a scatter plot. This involves using `matplotlib.pyplot` to generate the plot, setting appropriate labels for the axes, and adding a descriptive title.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
plt.scatter(df['math_score'], df['english_score'], alpha=0.6)
plt.title('Math Score vs. English Score')
plt.xlabel('Math Score')
plt.ylabel('English Score')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



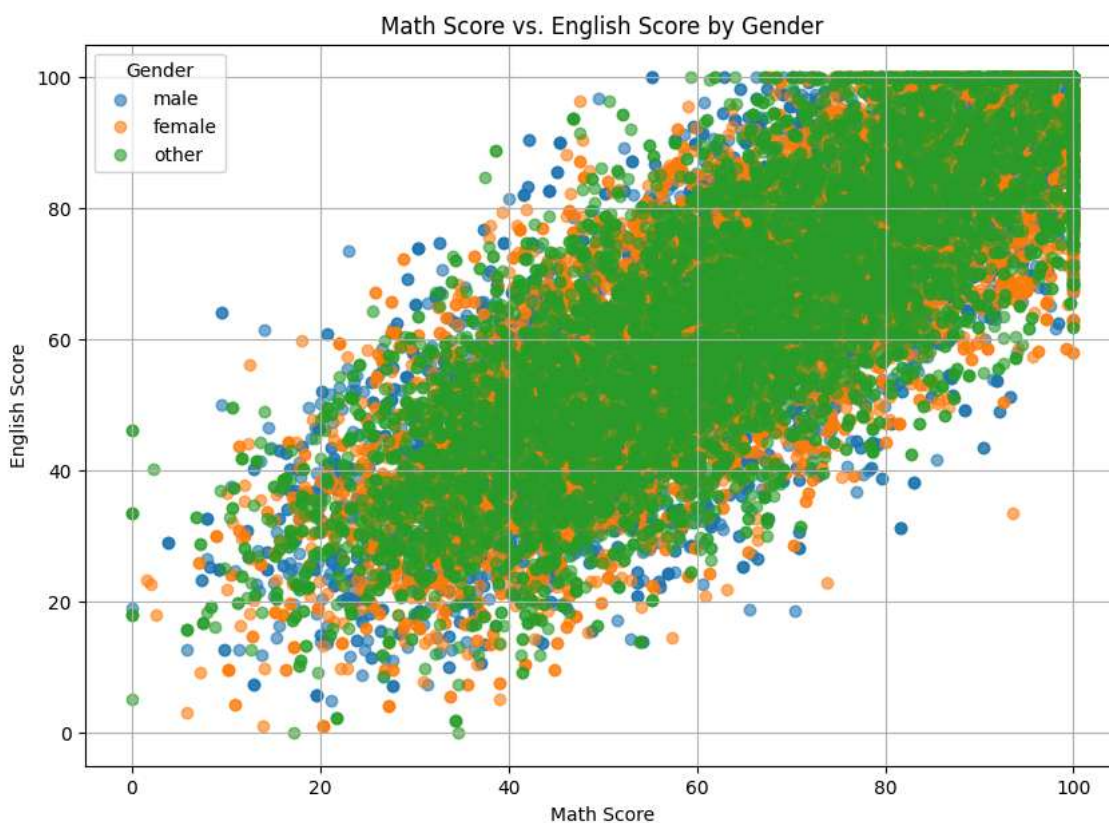
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 7))

unique_genders = df['gender'].unique()

for gender in unique_genders:
    gender_data = df[df['gender'] == gender]
    plt.scatter(gender_data['math_score'], gender_data['english_score'], label=gender, alpha=0.6)

plt.title('Math Score vs. English Score by Gender')
plt.xlabel('Math Score')
plt.ylabel('English Score')
plt.legend(title='Gender')
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```



Objective: To analyze student performance based on different groups.

Tasks:

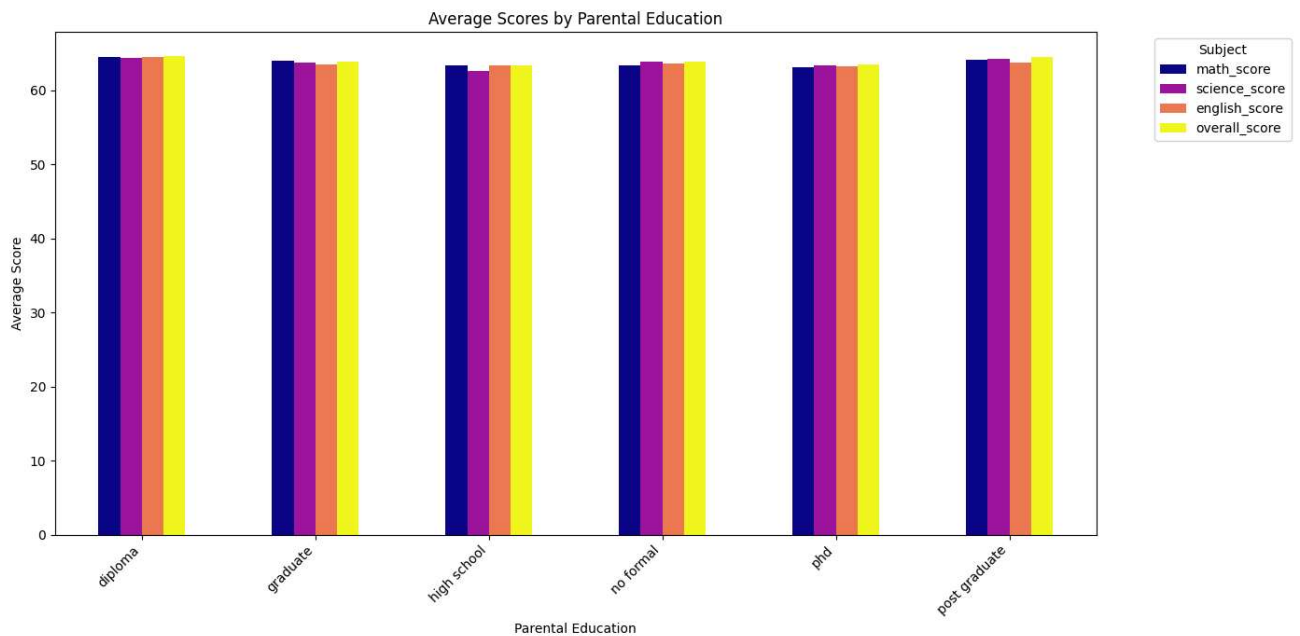
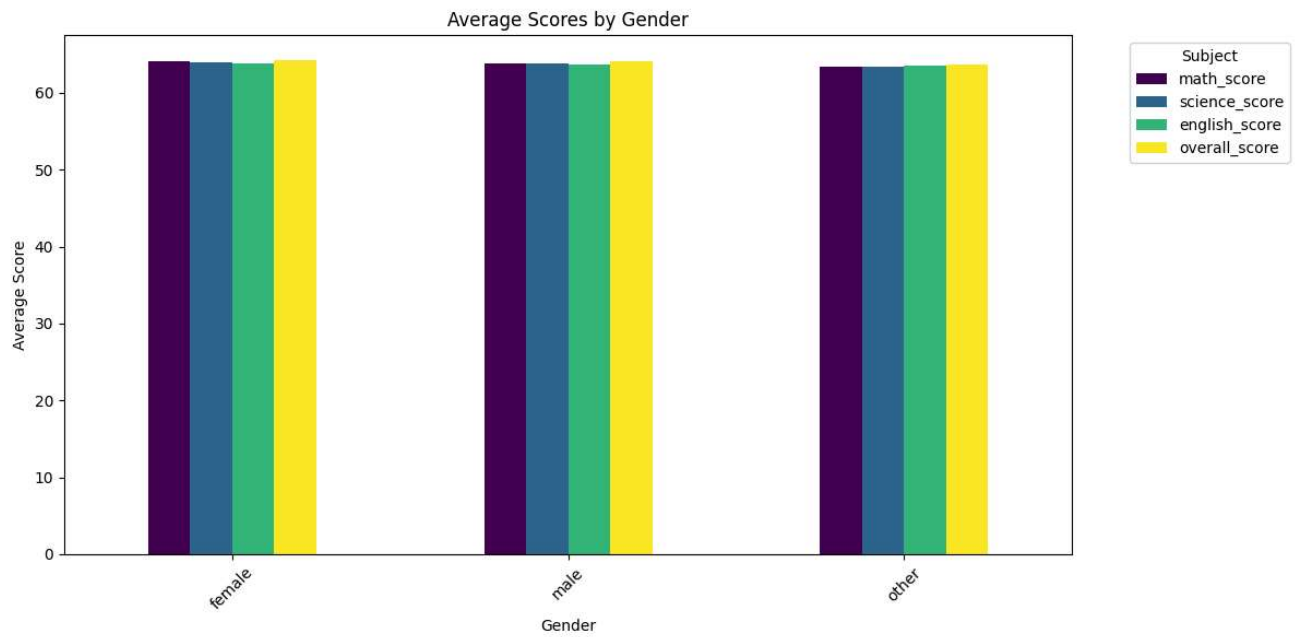
1. Group scores by gender.
2. Group scores by parental education.
3. Visualize group-wise average scores using bar charts.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```



```
# Plot for Gender Grouped Scores
gender_grouped_scores.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(12, 6), colormap='viridis')
plt.title('Average Scores by Gender')
plt.xlabel('Gender')
plt.ylabel('Average Score')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.legend(title='Subject', bbox_to_anchor=(1.05, 1), loc='upper left')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

# Plot for Parental Education Grouped Scores
parent_education_grouped_scores.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(14, 7), colormap='plasma')
plt.title('Average Scores by Parental Education')
plt.xlabel('Parental Education')
plt.ylabel('Average Score')
plt.xticks(rotation=45, ha='right')
plt.legend(title='Subject', bbox_to_anchor=(1.05, 1), loc='upper left')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Plot for Gender Grouped Scores
gender_grouped_scores.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(12, 6), colormap='viridis')
plt.title('Average Scores by Gender')
plt.xlabel('Gender')
plt.ylabel('Average Score')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.legend(title='Subject', bbox_to_anchor=(1.05, 1), loc='upper left')
```