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In [ ]: #Q1. Perform basic EDA
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```
In [1]: pip install pandas numpy matplotlib seaborn scipy
```

```
Defaulting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable
Requirement already satisfied: pandas in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (1.5.3)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (1.23.5)
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (3.7.0)
Requirement already satisfied: seaborn in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (0.12.2)
Requirement already satisfied: scipy in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (1.10.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pandas) (2022.7)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pandas) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (1.4.4)
Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=6.2.0 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (10.0.1)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (22.0)
Requirement already satisfied: fonttools>=4.22.0 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (4.25.0)
Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (0.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: contourpy>=1.0.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (1.0.5)
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing>=2.3.1 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib) (3.0.9)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in c:\programdata\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from python-dateutil>=2.8.1->pandas) (1.16.0)
Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.
```

```
In [2]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

# Load the dataset
url = "https://drive.google.com/uc?id=1UlwRYU0UglE2ex3iFse0J6eCLEU8g98P"
data = pd.read_csv(url)

# Display the first few rows and basic info
print(data.head())
print(data.info())
```

```
   location      size  total_sqft  bath  price  bhk  \
0  Electronic City Phase II      2 BHK    1056.0    2.0   39.07    2
1    Chikka Tirupathi      4 Bedroom    2600.0    5.0  120.00    4
2    Uttarahalli      3 BHK     1440.0    2.0   62.00    3
3  Lingadheeranahalli      3 BHK     1521.0    3.0   95.00    3
4      Kothanur      2 BHK     1200.0    2.0   51.00    2
```

```
price_per_sqft
0      3699
1      4615
2      4305
3      6245
4      4250
```

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

```
RangeIndex: 13200 entries, 0 to 13199
```

```
Data columns (total 7 columns):
```

```
#   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   location    13200 non-null    object
1   size        13200 non-null    object
2   total_sqft  13200 non-null    float64
3   bath        13200 non-null    float64
4   price       13200 non-null    float64
5   bhk         13200 non-null    int64
6   price_per_sqft 13200 non-null    int64
```

```
dtypes: float64(3), int64(2), object(2)
```

```
memory usage: 722.0+ KB
```

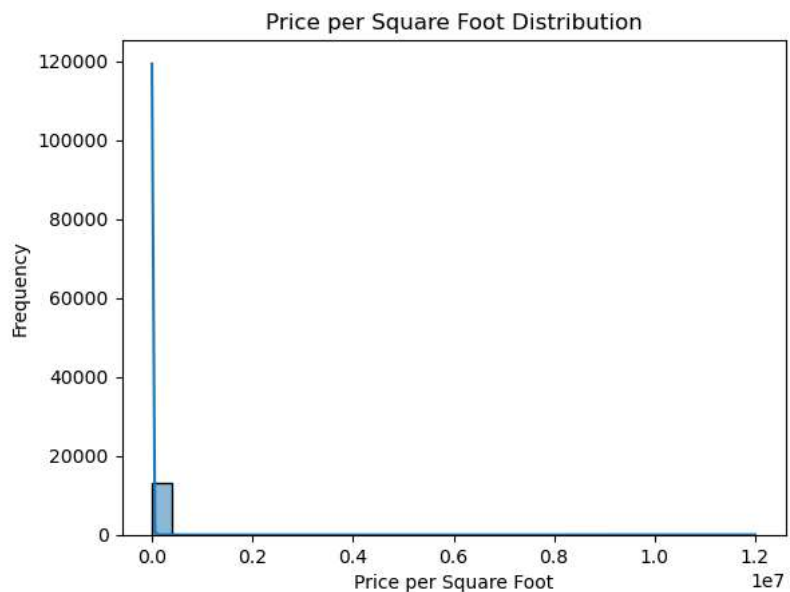
```
None
```

```
In [3]: # Summary statistics
print(data.describe())

# Check for missing values
print(data.isnull().sum())

# Visualize the distribution of price per sqft
sns.histplot(data['price_per_sqft'], bins=30, kde=True)
plt.title('Price per Square Foot Distribution')
plt.xlabel('Price per Square Foot')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```

	total_sqft	bath	price	bhk	price_per_sqft
count	13200.000000	13200.000000	13200.000000	13200.000000	1.320000e+04
mean	1555.302783	2.691136	112.276178	2.800833	7.920337e+03
std	1237.323445	1.338915	149.175995	1.292843	1.067272e+05
min	1.000000	1.000000	8.000000	1.000000	2.670000e+02
25%	1100.000000	2.000000	50.000000	2.000000	4.267000e+03
50%	1275.000000	2.000000	71.850000	3.000000	5.438000e+03
75%	1672.000000	3.000000	120.000000	3.000000	7.317000e+03
max	52272.000000	40.000000	3600.000000	43.000000	1.200000e+07
location	0				
size	0				
total_sqft	0				
bath	0				
price	0				
bhk	0				
price_per_sqft	0				
dtype:	int64				



```
In [ ]: #Q2. Detect the outliers using following methods and remove it using methods like trimming / capping/ imputation using mean or me
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```
In [ ]: #a) Mean and Standard deviation
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```
In [4]: mean = data['price_per_sqft'].mean()
std_dev = data['price_per_sqft'].std()

# Define outlier threshold
lower_limit = mean - 3 * std_dev
upper_limit = mean + 3 * std_dev

# Remove outliers
data_mean_std = data[(data['price_per_sqft'] >= lower_limit) & (data['price_per_sqft'] <= upper_limit)]
```

```
In [ ]: #b) Percentile Method
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```
In [5]: lower_percentile = data['price_per_sqft'].quantile(0.01)
upper_percentile = data['price_per_sqft'].quantile(0.99)

# Remove outliers
data_percentile = data[(data['price_per_sqft'] >= lower_percentile) & (data['price_per_sqft'] <= upper_percentile)]
```

```
In [ ]: #c) IQR Method
```

```
In [6]: Q1 = data['price_per_sqft'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = data['price_per_sqft'].quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1

# Define Limits
lower_iqr = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
upper_iqr = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR

# Remove outliers
data_iqr = data[(data['price_per_sqft'] >= lower_iqr) & (data['price_per_sqft'] <= upper_iqr)]
```

```
In [ ]: #d) Z Score Method
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In [7]: from scipy import stats

z_scores = np.abs(stats.zscore(data['price_per_sqft']))
data_z = data[(z_scores < 3)]
```

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In [ ]: #Q3. Create a box plot and use this to determine which method seems to work best to remove outliers for this data?
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In [8]: plt.figure(figsize=(14, 8))

plt.subplot(2, 2, 1)
sns.boxplot(y=data['price_per_sqft'])
plt.title('Original Data')

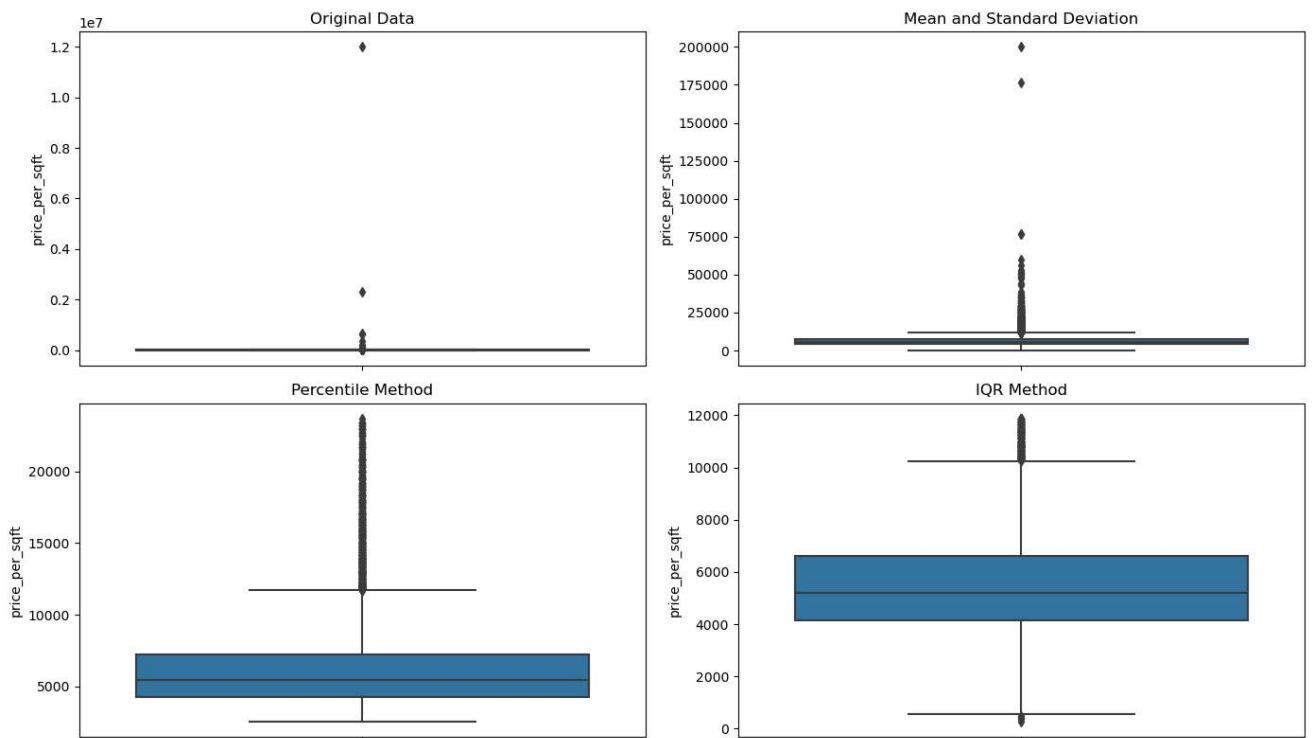
plt.subplot(2, 2, 2)
sns.boxplot(y=data_mean_std['price_per_sqft'])
plt.title('Mean and Standard Deviation')

plt.subplot(2, 2, 3)
sns.boxplot(y=data_percentile['price_per_sqft'])
plt.title('Percentile Method')

plt.subplot(2, 2, 4)
sns.boxplot(y=data_iqr['price_per_sqft'])
plt.title('IQR Method')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



In []: *. Draw histplot to check the normality of the column(price per sqft column) and perform transformations if needed. Check the skew*

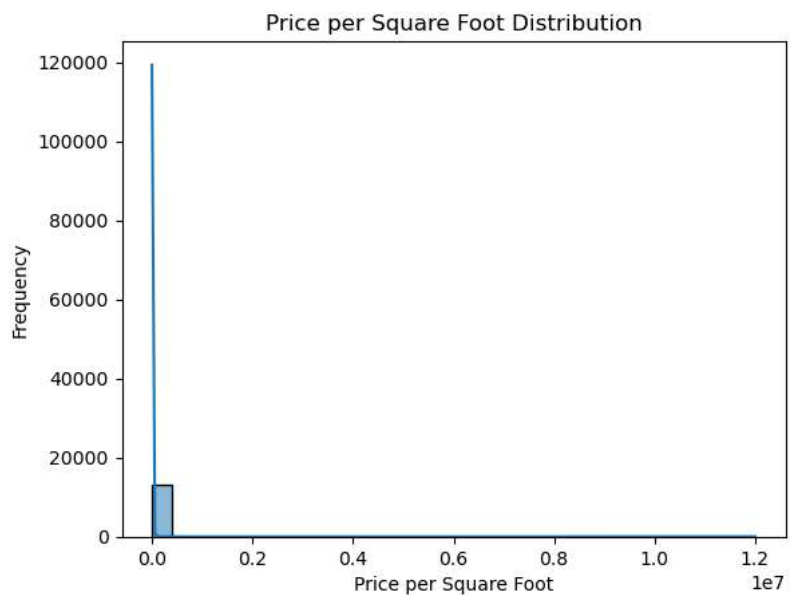
```
In [9]: # Histogram for normality check
sns.histplot(data['price_per_sqft'], bins=30, kde=True)
plt.title('Price per Square Foot Distribution')
plt.xlabel('Price per Square Foot')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()

# Skewness and Kurtosis
from scipy.stats import skew, kurtosis

print("Skewness:", skew(data['price_per_sqft']))
print("Kurtosis:", kurtosis(data['price_per_sqft']))

# Log transformation if needed
data['log_price_per_sqft'] = np.log(data['price_per_sqft'])

# Check skewness and kurtosis after transformation
print("Skewness after log transformation:", skew(data['log_price_per_sqft']))
print("Kurtosis after log transformation:", kurtosis(data['log_price_per_sqft']))
```



```
Skewness: 108.26875024325159
Kurtosis: 12090.633538860382
Skewness after log transformation: 1.3997035748119977
Kurtosis after log transformation: 9.199636085376468
```

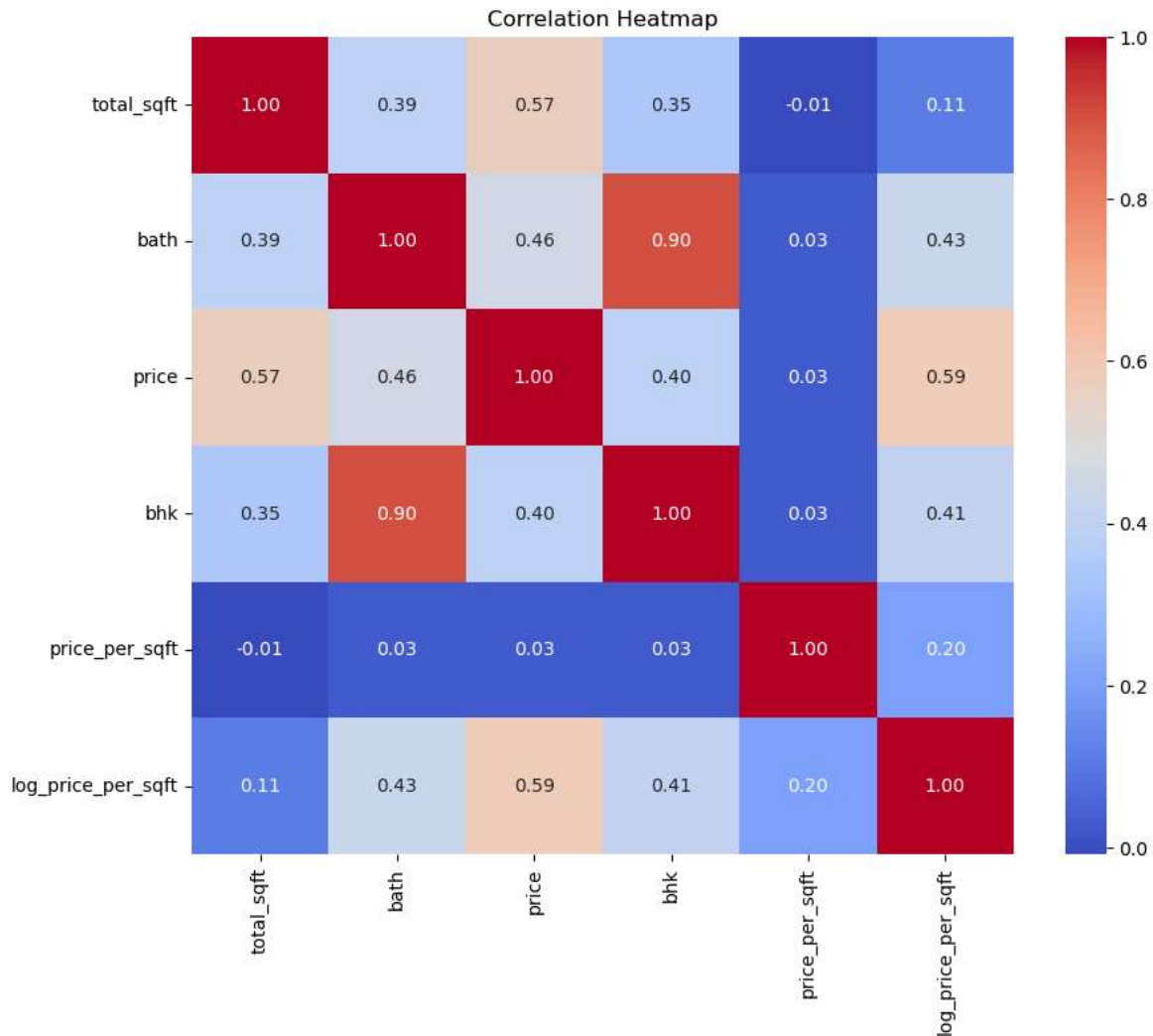
```
In [ ]: #Q5. Check the correlation between all the numerical columns and plot heatmap.
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```
In [10]: # Correlation matrix
correlation_matrix = data.corr()

# Plot heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, fmt='.2f', cmap='coolwarm')
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap')
plt.show()
```

C:\Users\SHONIMA S\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_18008\996203314.py:2: FutureWarning: The default value of numeric_only in DataFrame.corr is deprecated. In a future version, it will default to False. Select only valid columns or specify the value of numeric_only to silence this warning.

```
correlation_matrix = data.corr()
```



```
In [ ]: #Q6. Draw Scatter plot between the variables to check the correlation between them.
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