dewsvmxbq

Assignment-2

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1. Download the dataset

House Price India dataset is downloaded.

2. Load The dataset

[ ]:
```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib import rcParams
import seaborn as sns
```

[ ]:
```
df = pd.read_csv('/content/House Price India.csv')
df.head()
```

[ ]:

	id	Date	number_of_bedrooms	number_of_bathrooms	living_area	lot_area	number_of_floors	waterfront_present	number_of_views	condition_of_the_house	…	Built_Year	Renovation_Year	Postal_Code	Lattitude	Longitude	living_area_renov	lot_area_renov
0	6762810145	42491	5	2.50	3650	9050	2.0	0	4	5	…	1921	0	122003	52.8645	-114.557	2880	5400
1	6762810635	42491	4	2.50	2920	4000	1.5	0	0	5	…	1909	0	122004	52.8878	-114.470	2470	4000
2	6762810998	42491	5	2.75	2910	9480	1.5	0	0	3	…	1939	0	122004	52.8852	-114.468	2940	6600
3	6762812605	42491	4	2.50	3310	42998	2.0	0	0	3	…	2001	0	122005	52.9532	-114.321	3350	42847
4	6762812919	42491	3	2.00	2710	4500	1.5	0	0	4	…	1929	0	122006				

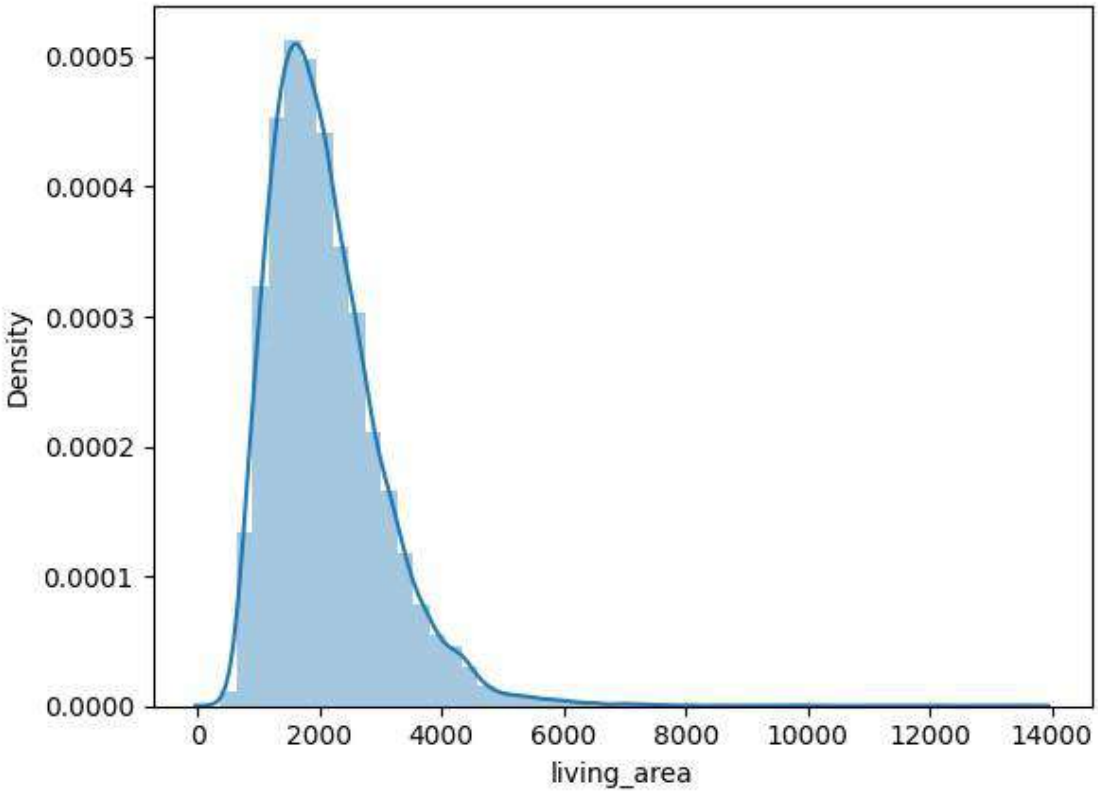
```
4   52.9047  -114.485           2060          4500
Number_of_schools_nearby Distance_from_the_airport Price
0                        2                         58
                                                   2380000
1                        2                         51
                                                   1400000
2                        1                         53
                                                   1200000
3                        3                         76  838000
4                        1                         51  805000
[5 rows x 23 columns]
```

3. Perform the Below Visualizations. Univariate Analysis Bi - Variate Analysis Multivariate Analysis

[ ]:
```
# Univariate Analysis (Analysis on single feature 'living area')
sns.distplot(df.living_area)
```

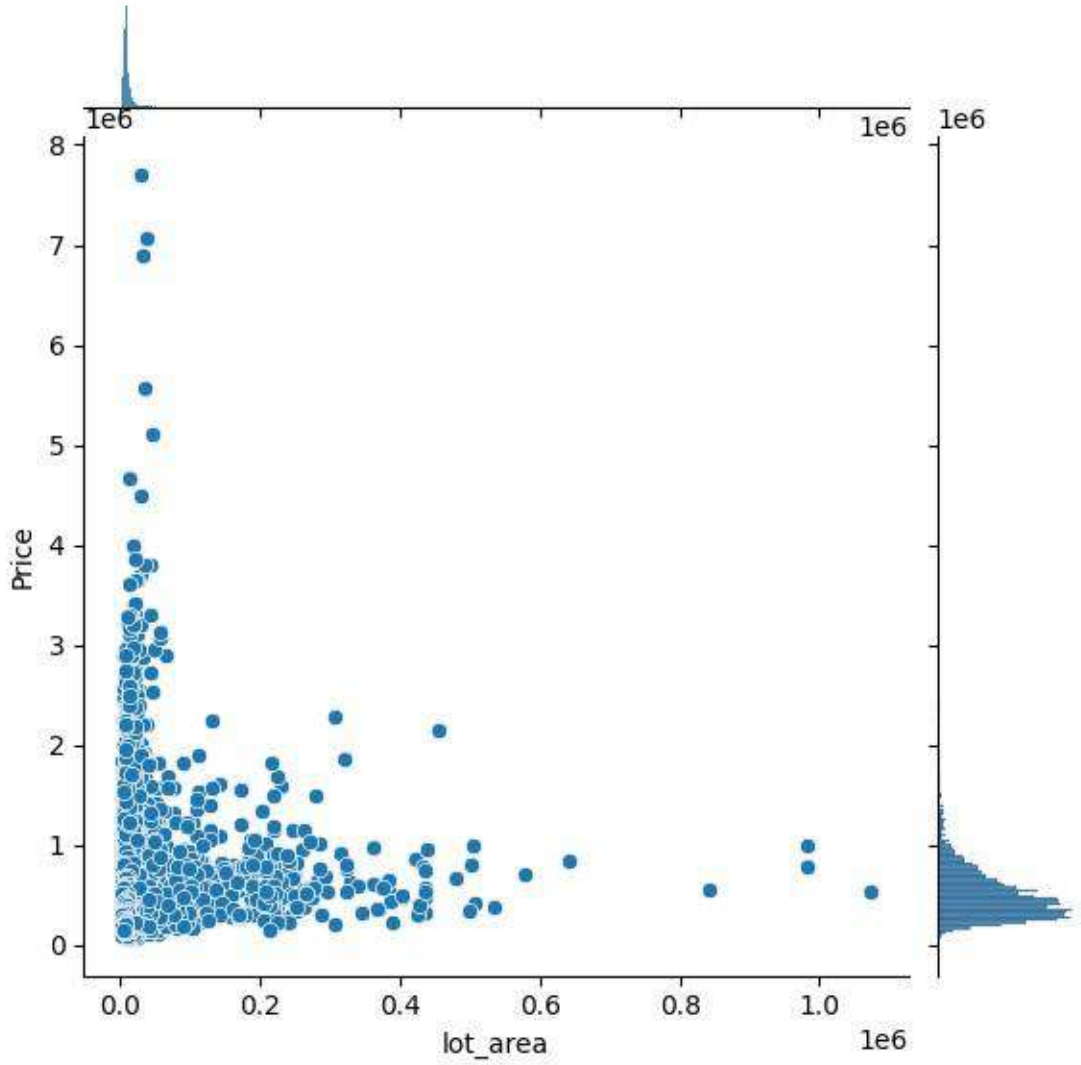
```
<ipython-input-5-18e0bb6416b1>:2: UserWarning:

`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see

https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751

sns.distplot(df.living_area)
```

[ ]: <Axes: xlabel='living_area', ylabel='Density'>



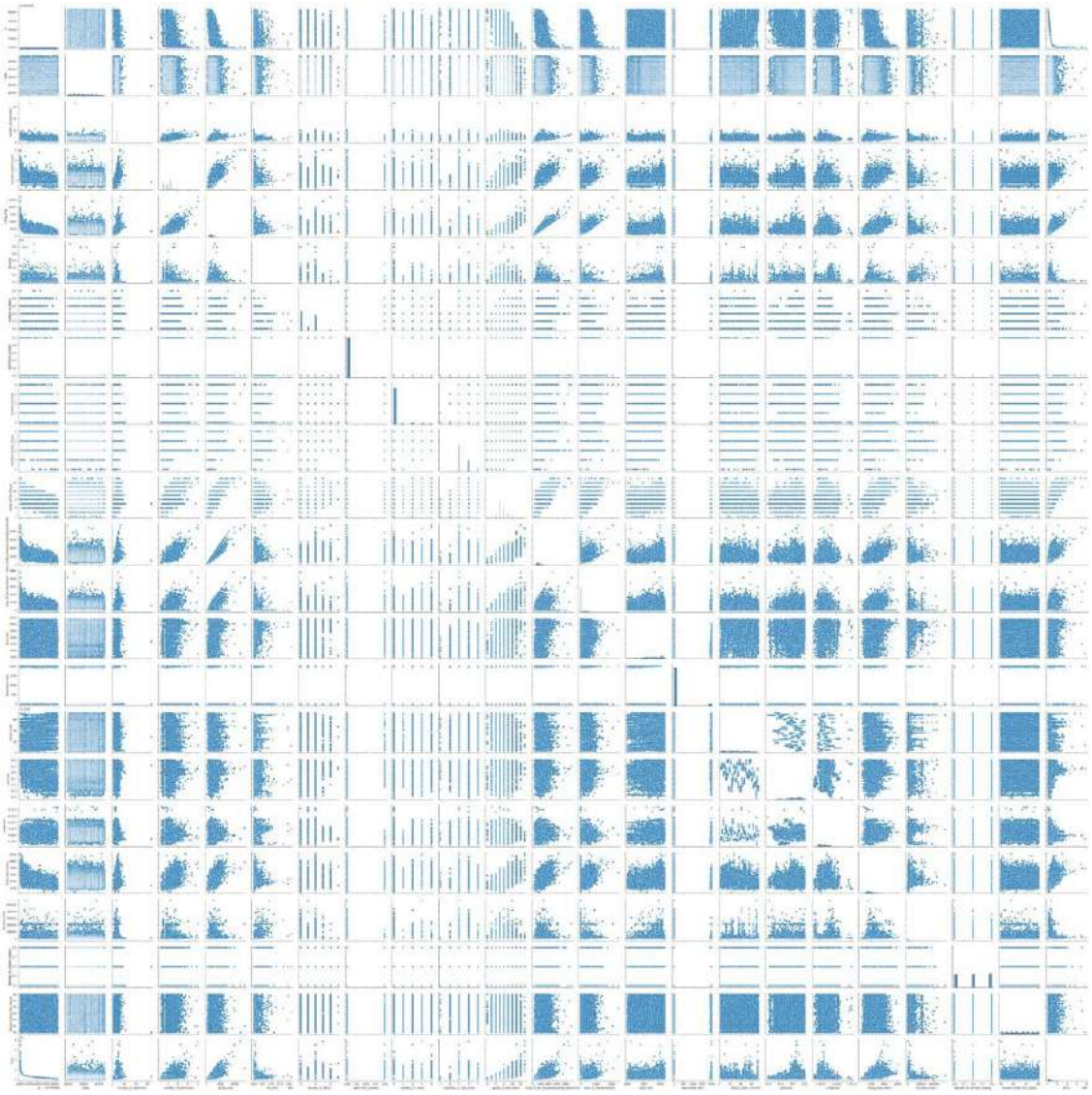
[ ]:
```
# Bivariate Analysis (Comparision between 'lot_area' feature and 'Price') sns.jointplot(x='lot_area',y='Price',data=df)
```

[ ]: <seaborn.axisgrid.JointGrid at 0x7eb26f407f40>



[13]:
```
# Multivariate analysis

sns.pairplot(df)
```

[13]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7eb24ec24e50>



4. Perform descriptive statistics on the dataset.

[11]:
```
df.describe()
```

[11]:

	id	Date	number_of_bedrooms	number_of_bathrooms
count	1.462000e+04	14620.000000	14620.000000	14620.000000
mean	6.762821e+09	42604.538646	3.379343	2.129583
std	6.237575e+03	67.347991	0.938719	0.769934
min	6.762810e+09	42491.000000	1.000000	0.500000
25%	6.762815e+09	42546.000000	3.000000	1.750000
50%	6.762821e+09	42600.000000	3.000000	2.250000
75%	6.762826e+09	42662.000000	4.000000	2.500000
max	6.762832e+09	42734.000000	33.000000	8.000000

```
       living_area   lot_area number_of_floors waterfront_present \
count 14620.000000 1.462000e+04  14620.000000     14620.000000
mean   2098.262996 1.509328e+04       1.502360         0.007661
std    928.275721 3.791962e+04       0.540239         0.087193
min    370.000000 5.200000e+02       1.000000         0.000000
25%    1440.000000 5.010750e+03      1.000000         0.000000
50%    1930.000000 7.620000e+03      1.500000         0.000000
75%    2570.000000 1.080000e+04      2.000000         0.000000
max    13540.000000 1.074218e+06     3.500000         1.000000

       number_of_views condition_of_the_house …Built_Year \
count   14620.000000         14620.000000 … 14620.000000
mean        0.233105             3.430506 …  1970.926402
std         0.766259             0.664151 …    29.493625
min         0.000000             1.000000 …  1900.000000
25%         0.000000             3.000000 …  1951.000000
50%         0.000000             3.000000 …  1975.000000
75%         0.000000             4.000000 …  1997.000000
max         4.000000             5.000000 …  2015.000000

       Renovation_Year Postal_Code   Lattitude    Longitude \
count   14620.00000014620.000000 14620.000000 14620.000000
mean       90.924008 122033.062244   52.792848 -114.404007
std       416.216661    19.082418    0.137522    0.141326
min         0.000000 122003.000000   52.385900 -114.709000
25%         0.000000 122017.000000   52.707600 -114.519000
50%         0.000000 122032.000000   52.806400 -114.421000
75%         0.000000 122048.000000   52.908900 -114.315000
max      2015.000000   122072.000000   53.007600   -113.505000
       living_area_renov                          lot_area_renov
       Number_of_schools_nearby \
count     14620.000000  14620.000000           14620.000000
mean       1996.702257  12753.500068              2.012244
std         691.093366  26058.414467              0.817284
min         460.000000    651.000000              1.000000
25%        1490.000000   5097.750000              1.000000
50%        1850.000000   7620.000000              2.000000
75%        2380.000000  10125.000000              3.000000
max        6110.000000 560617.000000              3.000000

       Distance_from_the_airport    Price
count             14620.000000 1.462000e+04
mean                 64.950958 5.389322e+05
std                   8.936008 3.675324e+05
min                  50.000000 7.800000e+04
25%                  57.000000 3.200000e+05
```

```
50%                 65.000000
                    4.500000e+05
75%                 73.000000
                    6.450000e+05
max                 80.000000
                    7.700000e+06
[8 rows x 23 columns]
```

5. Handle the Missing values.

[12]:
```
#Checking is there any null values in our dataset
df.isnull().any()
```

[12]:
```
id   False Date False
number_of_bedrooms                  False
number_of_bathrooms   False   living_area
False lot_area   False   number_of_floors
False      waterfront_present      False
number_of_views  False
condition_of_the_house              False
grade_of_the_house False
Area_of_the_house(excluding basement) False
Area_of_the_basement                False
Built_Year                          False
Renovation_Year                     False
Postal_Code                         False
Lattitude                           False
Longitude   False       living_area_renov
False lot_area_renov  False
Number_of_schools_nearby            False
Distance_from_the_airport           False
Price False dtype: bool
```

So, we can say that, In the given dataset there are no null values.