

NAME: VEDANT JADHAV
REG NO . 21BCE2796

Assignment 2

Perform the Below Tasks to complete the assignment:-

Tasks:-

1. Download the dataset: [Dataset](#)
2. Load the dataset.
3. Perform the Below Visualizations.
 - Univariate Analysis
 - Bi - Variate Analysis
 - Multivariate Analysis
4. Perform descriptive statistics on the dataset.
5. Handle the Missing values.

```
import pandas as pd

# Load the dataset
df = pd.read_csv('/content/House Price India.csv')

df.head()
```

	id	Date	number of bedrooms	number of bathrooms	living area \
0	6762810145	42491	5	2.50	3650
1	6762810635	42491	4	2.50	2920
2	6762810998	42491	5	2.75	2910
3	6762812605	42491	4	2.50	3310
4	6762812919	42491	3	2.00	2710

	lot area	number of floors	waterfront present	number of views \
0	9050	2.0	0	4
1	4000	1.5	0	0
2	9480	1.5	0	0
3	42998	2.0	0	0
4	4500	1.5	0	0

	condition of the house	...	Built Year	Renovation Year	Postal
Code \					
0	5	...	1921	0	
122003					
1	5	...	1909	0	
122004					
2	3	...	1939	0	
122004					
3	3	...	2001	0	
122005					
4	4	...	1929	0	
122006					

	Latitude	Longitude	living_area_renov	lot_area_renov	\
0	52.8645	-114.557	2880	5400	
1	52.8878	-114.470	2470	4000	
2	52.8852	-114.468	2940	6600	
3	52.9532	-114.321	3350	42847	
4	52.9047	-114.485	2060	4500	

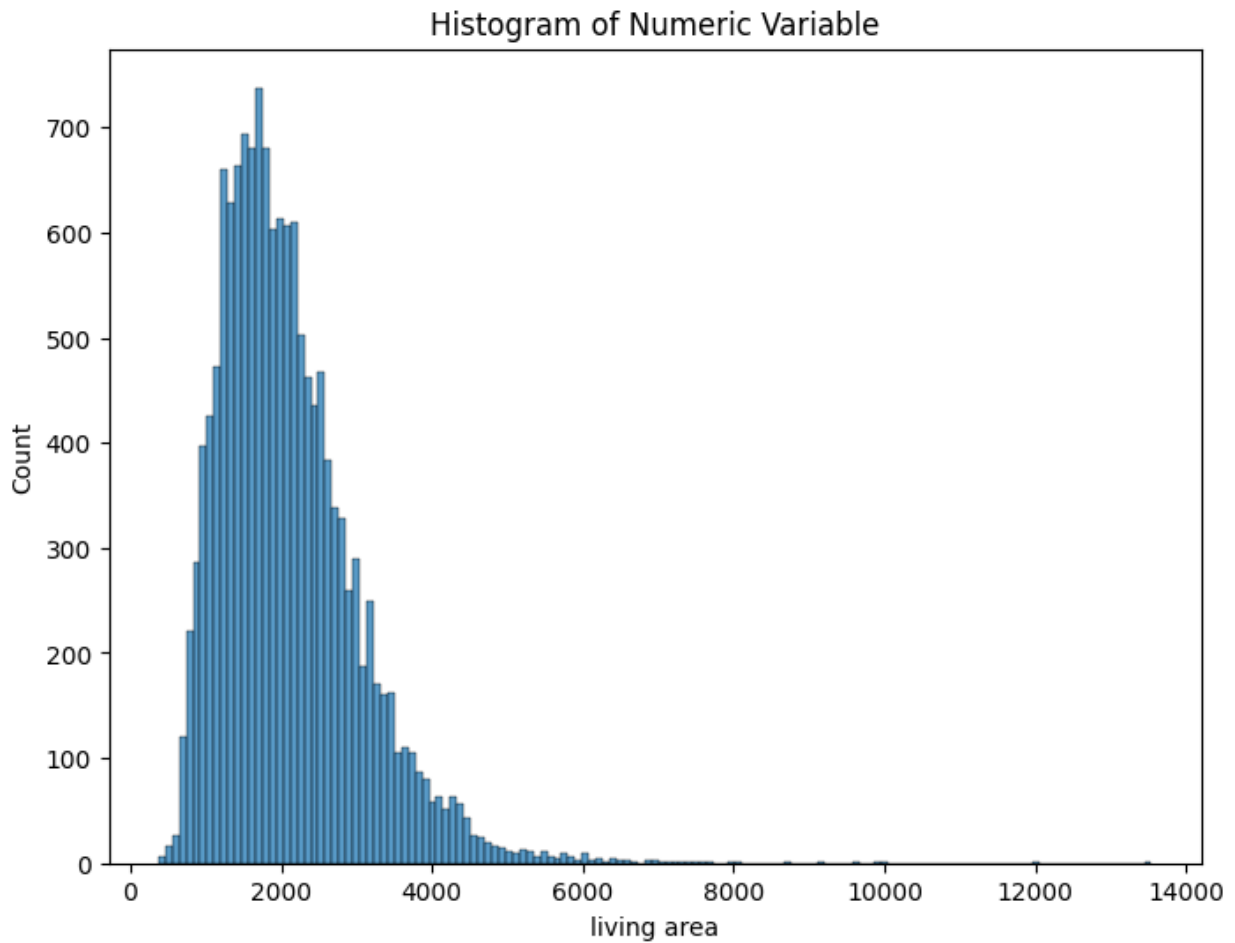
	Number of schools nearby	Distance from the airport	Price
0	2	58	2380000
1	2	51	1400000
2	1	53	1200000
3	3	76	838000
4	1	51	805000

[5 rows x 23 columns]

Univariate Analysis

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

# Example: Histogram for a numeric variable
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.histplot(data=df, x='living area')
plt.title('Histogram of Numeric Variable')
plt.show()
```

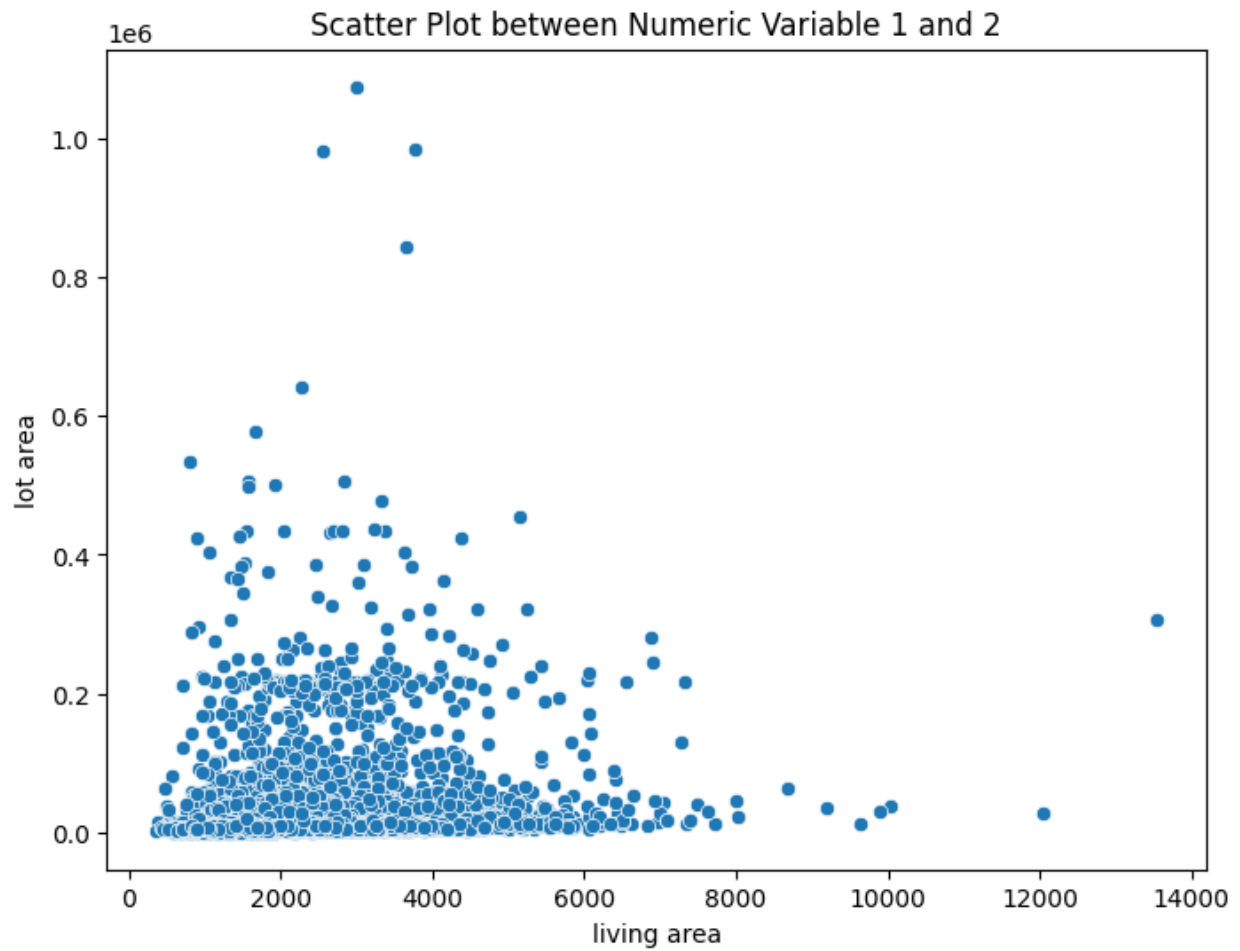


Hello Mam!

I was exploring new features in Google Colab and came across the histogram feature. As a result, I decided to use it for conducting univariate analysis.

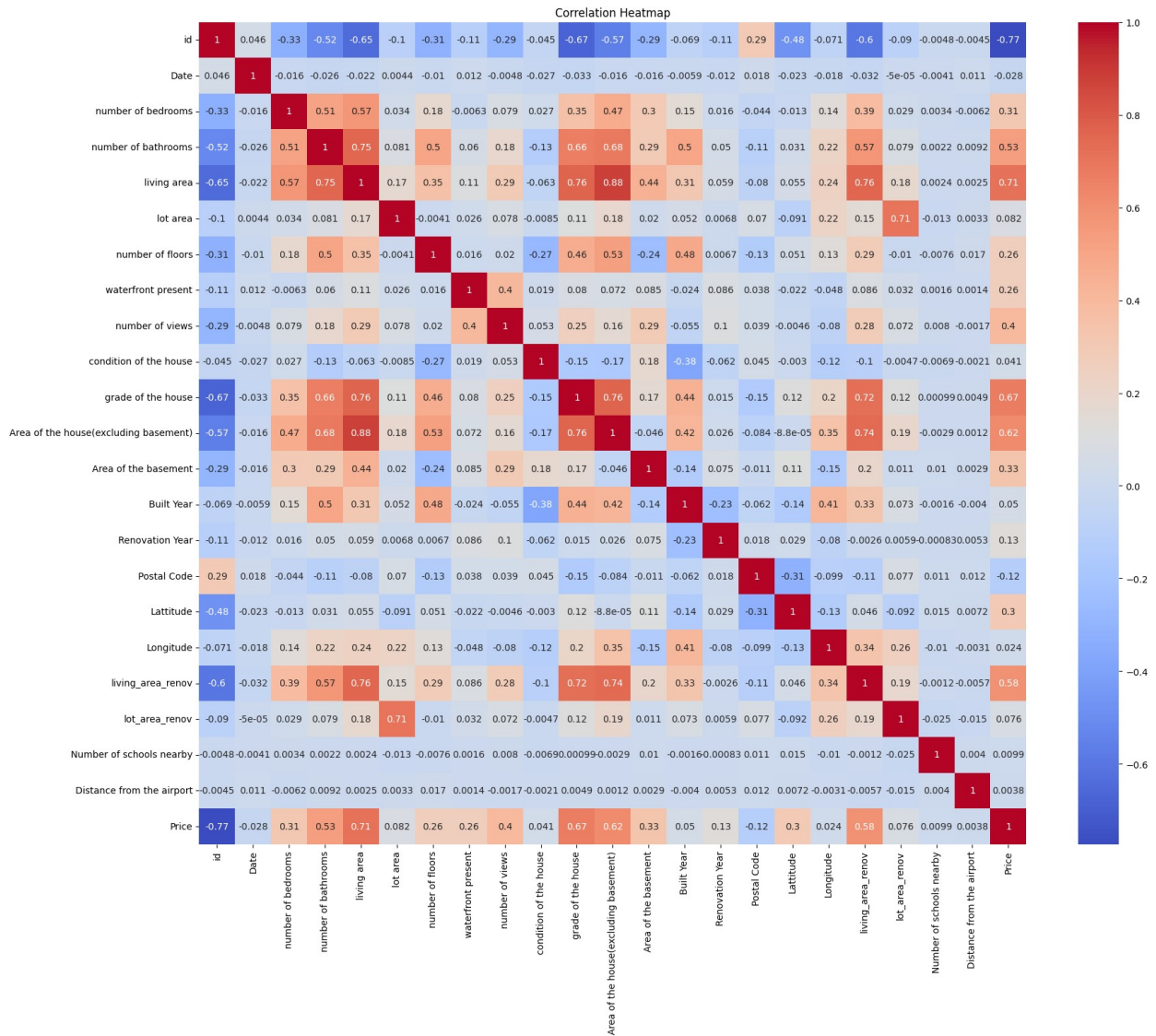
Bivariate Analysis

```
# Example: Scatter plot between two numeric variables
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.scatterplot(data=df, x='living area', y='lot area')
plt.title('Scatter Plot between Numeric Variable 1 and 2')
plt.show()
```



Multivariate Analysis

```
# Example: Correlation heatmap
corr_matrix = df.corr()
plt.figure(figsize=(20,16))
sns.heatmap(corr_matrix, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm')
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap')
plt.show()
```



Descriptive Statistics

Example: Descriptive statistics for numeric variables

```
descriptive_stats = df.describe()
descriptive_stats
```

	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	14620.000000	14620.000000	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]

<google.colab._quickchart_helpers.SectionTitle at 0x79cdd6db8190>

```
import numpy as np
from google.colab import autoviz
```

```
def value_plot(df, y, figscale=1):
    from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
    df[y].plot(kind='line', figsize=(8 * figscale, 4 * figscale),
    title=y)
    plt.gca().spines[['top', 'right']].set_visible(False)
    plt.tight_layout()
    return autoviz.MplChart.from_current_mpl_state()
```

```
chart = value_plot(descriptive_stats, *['id'], **{})
chart
```

```
import numpy as np
from google.colab import autoviz
```

```
def value_plot(df, y, figscale=1):
    from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
    df[y].plot(kind='line', figsize=(8 * figscale, 4 * figscale),
    title=y)
    plt.gca().spines[['top', 'right']].set_visible(False)
    plt.tight_layout()
    return autoviz.MplChart.from_current_mpl_state()
```

```
chart = value_plot(descriptive_stats, *['Date'], **{})
chart
```

```

import numpy as np
from google.colab import autoviz

def value_plot(df, y, figscale=1):
    from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
    df[y].plot(kind='line', figsize=(8 * figscale, 4 * figscale),
title=y)
    plt.gca().spines[['top', 'right']].set_visible(False)
    plt.tight_layout()
    return autoviz.MplChart.from_current_mpl_state()

chart = value_plot(descriptive_stats, *['number of bedrooms'], **{})
chart

import numpy as np
from google.colab import autoviz

def value_plot(df, y, figscale=1):
    from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
    df[y].plot(kind='line', figsize=(8 * figscale, 4 * figscale),
title=y)
    plt.gca().spines[['top', 'right']].set_visible(False)
    plt.tight_layout()
    return autoviz.MplChart.from_current_mpl_state()

chart = value_plot(descriptive_stats, *['number of bathrooms'], **{})
chart

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import numpy as np
from google.colab import autoviz

def histogram(df, colname, num_bins=20, figscale=1):
    from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
    df[colname].plot(kind='hist', bins=num_bins, title=colname,
figsize=(8*figscale, 4*figscale))
    plt.gca().spines[['top', 'right',]].set_visible(False)
    plt.tight_layout()
    return autoviz.MplChart.from_current_mpl_state()

chart = histogram(descriptive_stats, *['id'], **{})
chart

import numpy as np
from google.colab import autoviz

def histogram(df, colname, num_bins=20, figscale=1):
    from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
    df[colname].plot(kind='hist', bins=num_bins, title=colname,
figsize=(8*figscale, 4*figscale))

```



```

plt.gca().spines[['top', 'right']].set_visible(False)
plt.tight_layout()
return autoviz.MplChart.from_current_mpl_state()

chart = histogram(descriptive_stats, *['Date'], **{})
chart

import numpy as np
from google.colab import autoviz

def histogram(df, colname, num_bins=20, figscale=1):
    from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
    df[colname].plot(kind='hist', bins=num_bins, title=colname,
figsize=(8*figscale, 4*figscale))
    plt.gca().spines[['top', 'right']].set_visible(False)
    plt.tight_layout()
    return autoviz.MplChart.from_current_mpl_state()

chart = histogram(descriptive_stats, *['number of bedrooms'], **{})
chart

import numpy as np
from google.colab import autoviz

def histogram(df, colname, num_bins=20, figscale=1):
    from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
    df[colname].plot(kind='hist', bins=num_bins, title=colname,
figsize=(8*figscale, 4*figscale))
    plt.gca().spines[['top', 'right']].set_visible(False)
    plt.tight_layout()
    return autoviz.MplChart.from_current_mpl_state()

chart = histogram(descriptive_stats, *['number of bathrooms'], **{})
chart

<google.colab._quickchart_helpers.SectionTitle at 0x79cdd8fa6ec0>

import numpy as np
from google.colab import autoviz

def scatter_plots(df, colname_pairs, figscale=1, alpha=.8):
    from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
    plt.figure(figsize=(len(colname_pairs) * 6 * figscale, 6 *
figscale))
    for plot_i, (x_colname, y_colname) in enumerate(colname_pairs,
start=1):
        ax = plt.subplot(1, len(colname_pairs), plot_i)
        df.plot(kind='scatter', x=x_colname, y=y_colname, s=(32 *
figscale), alpha=alpha, ax=ax)
        ax.spines[['top', 'right']].set_visible(False)
        plt.tight_layout()

```

```

    return autoviz.MplChart.from_current_mpl_state()

chart = scatter_plots(descriptive_stats, *[['id', 'Date'], ['Date',
'number of bedrooms'], ['number of bedrooms', 'number of bathrooms'],
['number of bathrooms', 'living area']], **{})
chart

<google.colab._quickchart_helpers.SectionTitle at 0x79cddb5c8610>

import numpy as np
from google.colab import autoviz

def time_series_multiline(df, timelike_colname, value_colname,
series_colname, figscale=1, mpl_palette_name='Dark2'):
    from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
    import seaborn as sns
    figsize = (10 * figscale, 5.2 * figscale)
    palette = list(sns.palettes.mpl_palette(mpl_palette_name))
    def _plot_series(series, series_name, series_index=0):
        if value_colname == 'count()':
            counted = (series[timelike_colname]
                        .value_counts()
                        .reset_index(name='counts')
                        .rename({'index': timelike_colname}, axis=1)
                        .sort_values(timelike_colname, ascending=True))
            xs = counted[timelike_colname]
            ys = counted['counts']
        else:
            xs = series[timelike_colname]
            ys = series[value_colname]
        plt.plot(xs, ys, label=series_name, color=palette[series_index %
len(palette)])

    fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=figsize, layout='constrained')
    df = df.sort_values(timelike_colname, ascending=True)
    if series_colname:
        for i, (series_name, series) in
enumerate(df.groupby(series_colname)):
            _plot_series(series, series_name, i)
        fig.legend(title=series_colname, bbox_to_anchor=(1, 1), loc='upper
left')
    else:
        _plot_series(df, '')
    sns.despine(fig=fig, ax=ax)
    plt.xlabel(timelike_colname)
    plt.ylabel(value_colname)
    return autoviz.MplChart.from_current_mpl_state()

chart = time_series_multiline(descriptive_stats, *['Date', 'id',

```

```

None], **{})
chart

import numpy as np
from google.colab import autoviz

def time_series_multiline(df, timelike_colname, value_colname,
series_colname, figscale=1, mpl_palette_name='Dark2'):
    from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
    import seaborn as sns
    figsize = (10 * figscale, 5.2 * figscale)
    palette = list(sns.palettes.mpl_palette(mpl_palette_name))
    def _plot_series(series, series_name, series_index=0):
        if value_colname == 'count()':
            counted = (series[timelike_colname]
                        .value_counts()
                        .reset_index(name='counts')
                        .rename({'index': timelike_colname}, axis=1)
                        .sort_values(timelike_colname, ascending=True))
            xs = counted[timelike_colname]
            ys = counted['counts']
        else:
            xs = series[timelike_colname]
            ys = series[value_colname]
        plt.plot(xs, ys, label=series_name, color=palette[series_index %
len(palette)])

    fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=figsize, layout='constrained')
    df = df.sort_values(timelike_colname, ascending=True)
    if series_colname:
        for i, (series_name, series) in
enumerate(df.groupby(series_colname)):
            _plot_series(series, series_name, i)
        fig.legend(title=series_colname, bbox_to_anchor=(1, 1), loc='upper
left')
    else:
        _plot_series(df, '')
    sns.despine(fig=fig, ax=ax)
    plt.xlabel(timelike_colname)
    plt.ylabel(value_colname)
    return autoviz.MplChart.from_current_mpl_state()

chart = time_series_multiline(descriptive_stats, *['Date', 'number of
bedrooms', None], **{})
chart

import numpy as np
from google.colab import autoviz

def time_series_multiline(df, timelike_colname, value_colname,

```

```

series_colname, figscale=1, mpl_palette_name='Dark2'):
    from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
    import seaborn as sns
    figsize = (10 * figscale, 5.2 * figscale)
    palette = list(sns.palettes.mpl_palette(mpl_palette_name))
    def _plot_series(series, series_name, series_index=0):
        if value_colname == 'count()':
            counted = (series[timelike_colname]
                       .value_counts()
                       .reset_index(name='counts')
                       .rename({'index': timelike_colname}, axis=1)
                       .sort_values(timelike_colname, ascending=True))
            xs = counted[timelike_colname]
            ys = counted['counts']
        else:
            xs = series[timelike_colname]
            ys = series[value_colname]
        plt.plot(xs, ys, label=series_name, color=palette[series_index %
len(palette)])

    fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=figsize, layout='constrained')
    df = df.sort_values(timelike_colname, ascending=True)
    if series_colname:
        for i, (series_name, series) in
enumerate(df.groupby(series_colname)):
            _plot_series(series, series_name, i)
        fig.legend(title=series_colname, bbox_to_anchor=(1, 1), loc='upper
left')
    else:
        _plot_series(df, '')
    sns.despine(fig=fig, ax=ax)
    plt.xlabel(timelike_colname)
    plt.ylabel(value_colname)
    return autoviz.MplChart.from_current_mpl_state()

chart = time_series_multiline(descriptive_stats, *['Date', 'number of
bathrooms', None], **{})
chart

import numpy as np
from google.colab import autoviz

def time_series_multiline(df, timelike_colname, value_colname,
series_colname, figscale=1, mpl_palette_name='Dark2'):
    from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
    import seaborn as sns
    figsize = (10 * figscale, 5.2 * figscale)
    palette = list(sns.palettes.mpl_palette(mpl_palette_name))
    def _plot_series(series, series_name, series_index=0):
        if value_colname == 'count()':

```

```

        counted = (series[timelike_colname]
                    .value_counts()
                    .reset_index(name='counts')
                    .rename({'index': timelike_colname}, axis=1)
                    .sort_values(timelike_colname, ascending=True))
        xs = counted[timelike_colname]
        ys = counted['counts']
    else:
        xs = series[timelike_colname]
        ys = series[value_colname]
    plt.plot(xs, ys, label=series_name, color=palette[series_index %
len(palette)])

fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=figsize, layout='constrained')
df = df.sort_values(timelike_colname, ascending=True)
if series_colname:
    for i, (series_name, series) in
enumerate(df.groupby(series_colname)):
        _plot_series(series, series_name, i)
    fig.legend(title=series_colname, bbox_to_anchor=(1, 1), loc='upper
left')
else:
    _plot_series(df, '')
sns.despine(fig=fig, ax=ax)
plt.xlabel(timelike_colname)
plt.ylabel(value_colname)
return autoviz.MplChart.from_current_mpl_state()

chart = time_series_multiline(descriptive_stats, *['Date', 'living
area', None], **{})
chart

```

Handle Missing Values

```

# Example: Handling missing values
df.fillna(df.mean(), inplace=True)
df.fillna

```

```

<bound method DataFrame.fillna of
bedrooms  number of bathrooms \
0          6762810145  42491          5          2.50
1          6762810635  42491          4          2.50
2          6762810998  42491          5          2.75
3          6762812605  42491          4          2.50
4          6762812919  42491          3          2.00
...          ...          ...          ...          ...
14615       6762830250  42734          2          1.50
14616       6762830339  42734          3          2.00
14617       6762830618  42734          2          1.00

```

14618	6762830709	42734	4	1.00
14619	6762831463	42734	3	1.00

	living area	lot area	number of floors	waterfront present	\
0	3650	9050	2.0	0	
1	2920	4000	1.5	0	
2	2910	9480	1.5	0	
3	3310	42998	2.0	0	
4	2710	4500	1.5	0	
...	
14615	1556	20000	1.0	0	
14616	1680	7000	1.5	0	
14617	1070	6120	1.0	0	
14618	1030	6621	1.0	0	
14619	900	4770	1.0	0	

	number of views	condition of the house	...	Built Year	\
0	4	5	...	1921	
1	0	5	...	1909	
2	0	3	...	1939	
3	0	3	...	2001	
4	0	4	...	1929	
...	
14615	0	4	...	1957	
14616	0	4	...	1968	
14617	0	3	...	1962	
14618	0	4	...	1955	
14619	0	3	...	1969	

	Renovation Year	Postal Code	Lattitude	Longitude
living_area_renov	\			
0	0	122003	52.8645	-114.557
2880				
1	0	122004	52.8878	-114.470
2470				
2	0	122004	52.8852	-114.468
2940				
3	0	122005	52.9532	-114.321
3350				
4	0	122006	52.9047	-114.485
2060				
...
...				
14615	0	122066	52.6191	-114.472
2250				
14616	0	122072	52.5075	-114.393
1540				
14617	0	122056	52.7289	-114.507
1130				
14618	0	122042	52.7157	-114.411

```

1420
14619          2009      122018      52.5338      -114.552
900

```

```

      lot_area_renov  Number of schools nearby  Distance from the
airport \
0          5400          2
58
1          4000          2
51
2          6600          1
53
3         42847          3
76
4          4500          1
51
...          ...          ...
...
14615        17286          3
76
14616        7480          3
59
14617        6120          2
64
14618        6631          3
54
14619        3480          2
55

```

```

      Price
0      2380000
1      1400000
2      1200000
3       838000
4       805000
...      ...
14615    221700
14616    219200
14617    209000
14618    205000
14619    146000

```

```

[14620 rows x 23 columns]>

```