## PRACTICAL NO: 02

## **DATA WRANGING 2**

## CODE:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy import stats
df= pd.read_csv(r'E:\DSBDA\DSBDA PR 02\StudentPerformance.csv')
display(df)
#isnull
df.isnull()
data = pd.isnull(df['math score'])
display(data)
#notnull
df.notnull()
data = pd.notnull(df['math score'])
display(data)
#fillna
df.fillna(1)
#replace
```

```
df.replace(to replace=np.nan,value=-99)
#dropna
df.dropna()
df.dropna(axis = 1)
df.dropna(axis=0)
#Detecting outlier using Boxplot
col=['math score','reading score','writing score','placement score']
df.boxplot(col)
print(np.where(df['math score']>90))
print(np.where(df['reading score']<25))</pre>
print(np.where(df['writing score']<30))</pre>
#Detecting outlier using Scatterplot
fig, ax=plt.subplots(figsize=(18,10))
ax.scatter(df['placement score'],df['placement offer count'])
ax.set_xlabel('placement score')
ax.set_ylabel('placement offer count')
ax.set_title('scatter plot')
plt.show()
#Detecting outlier using Z-score
z=np.abs(stats.zscore(df['math score']))
print(z)
threshold = 0.18
```

```
sample_outliers = np.where(z<threshold)
print(sample_outliers)

#Histogram
df['math score'].plot(kind='hist')
df['log_math'] = np.log10(df['math score'])
df['log_math'].plot(kind='hist')</pre>
```

## **OUTPUT:**





