```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

1. Load the file

df=pd.read\_csv("/content/2022\_forbes\_billionaires (2).csv")

2. Print first five rows of data

df.head()

<b>→</b> *	Unnam	ed: 0	rank	name	networth	age	country	source	industry
	0	0	1	Elon Musk	\$219 B	50	United States	Tesla, SpaceX	Automotive
	1	1	2	Jeff Bezos	\$171 B	58	United States	Amazon	Technology
	2	2	3	Bernard Arnault & family	\$158 B	73	France	LVMH	Fashion & Retail
	3	3	4	Bill Gates	\$129 B	66	United States	Microsoft	Technology
	4	4	5	Warren Buffett	\$118 B	91	United States	Berkshire Hathaway	Finance & Investments

3. Print last five rows of data

df.tail()

<b>→</b>		Unnamed: 0	rank	name	networth	age	country	source	industry
	2595	2595	2578	Jorge Gallardo Ballart	\$1 B	80	Spain	pharmaceuticals	Healthcare
	2596	2596	2578	Nari Genomal	\$1 B	82	Philippines	apparel	Fashion & Retail
	2597	2597	2578	Ramesh Genomal	\$1 B	71	Philippines	apparel	Fashion & Retail
	2598	2598	2578	Sunder Genomal	\$1 B	68	Philippines	garments	Fashion & Retail
	2599	2599	2578	Horst-Otto Gerberding	\$1 B	69	Germany	flavors and fragrances	Food & Beverage

4. Check for missing and null values and duplicate data

df.columns

5. Get some info about the data

df.info ()

```
</pre
   RangeIndex: 2600 entries, 0 to 2599
   Data columns (total 8 columns):
    # Column
                  Non-Null Count Dtype
    0 Unnamed: 0 2600 non-null
                  2600 non-null
    1
        rank
                                int64
                  2600 non-null
        name
                                object
        networth
                  2600 non-null
                                object
                  2600 non-null
                                int64
        age
                  2600 non-null
        country
                                object
                  2600 non-null
        industry
                  2600 non-null
   dtypes: int64(3), object(5)
   memory usage: 162.6+ KB
```

6. Get some describtion about data

df.describe()

```
\overline{\mathbf{T}}
            Unnamed: 0
                                rank
                                             age
     count 2600.000000 2600.000000 2600.000000
            1299.500000 1269.570769
                                        64.271923
      std
             750.699674
                          728.146364
                                        13.220607
                                        19.000000
      min
               0.000000
                            1.000000
            649.750000 637.000000
                                       55.000000
      25%
           1299.500000 1292.000000
                                        64.000000
      50%
           1949.250000 1929.000000
                                        74.000000
      max 2599.000000 2578.000000
                                       100.000000
```

7. Get some shape of the data

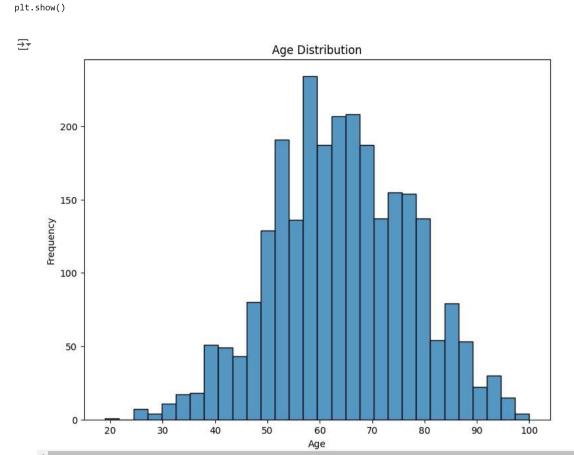
print(df.shape)

**→** (2600, 8)

Visualization

1. Show the Age distribution among the data using bar plot

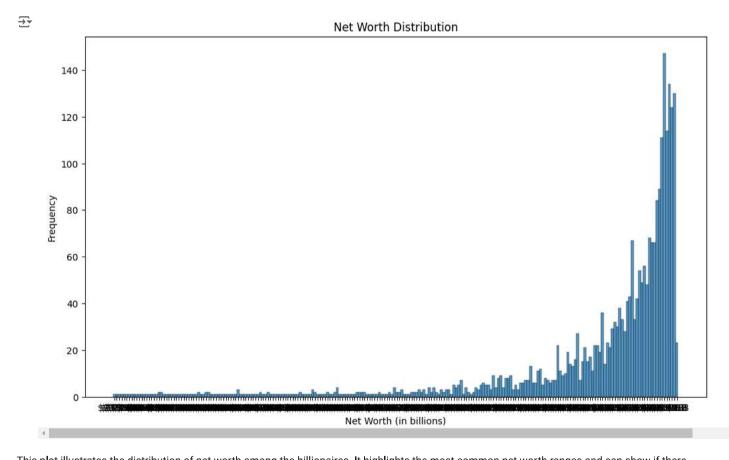
```
plt.figure(figsize=(9, 7))
sns.histplot(df['age'], bins=30, kde=False)
plt.title('Age Distribution')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
```



This plot shows the distribution of ages among the billionaires. It helps identify the most common age groups and the overall age range of the richest people.

## 2. Show the Net Worth vs Frequency using barplot

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 7))
sns.histplot(df['networth'], bins=30, kde=False)
plt.title('Net Worth Distribution')
plt.xlabel('Net Worth (in billions)')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```

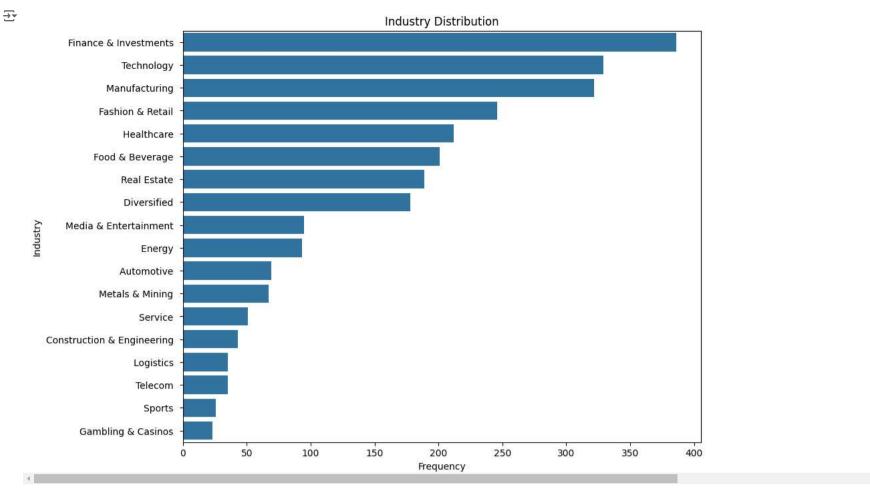


This plot illustrates the distribution of net worth among the billionaires. It highlights the most common net worth ranges and can show if there are any outliers with exceptionally high net worth.

## 3. Show Industry vs Frequency using bar plot

## Double-click (or enter) to edit

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.countplot(y='industry', data=df, order=df['industry'].value_counts().index)
plt.title('Industry Distribution')
plt.xlabel('Frequency')
plt.ylabel('Industry')
plt.show()
```

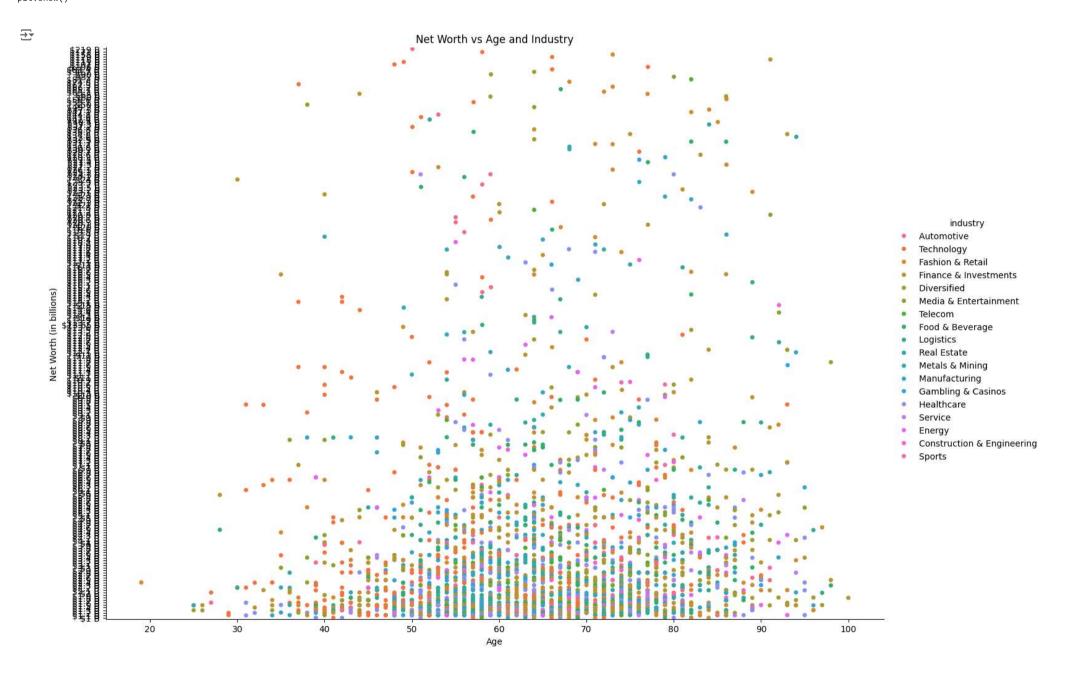


This bar plot shows the number of billionaires in each industry. It helps identify which industries are most represented among the richest people.

4. Show the how does Net worth Change with age and industry using cat plot

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

# Assuming 'data' is your DataFrame
sns.catplot(x='age', y='networth', hue='industry', data=df, kind='strip', height=10, aspect=1.4)
plt.title('Net Worth vs Age and Industry')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Net Worth (in billions)')
plt.show()
```



This cat plot shows the relationship between age, net worth, and industry. It helps visualize how net worth varies with age across different industries.

Double-click (or enter) to edit

5. Show the top 10 richest people vs net worth

Double-click (or enter) to edit

```
df[['name', 'networth']].head(10)
```

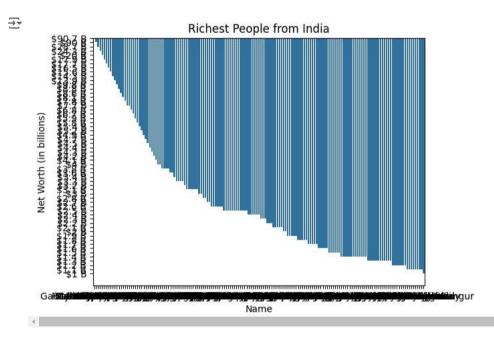
<b>→</b>		name	networth
	0	Elon Musk	\$219 B
	1	Jeff Bezos	\$171 B
	2	Bernard Arnault & family	\$158 B
	3	Bill Gates	\$129 B
	4	Warren Buffett	\$118 B
	5	Larry Page	\$111 B
	6	Sergey Brin	\$107 B
	7	Larry Ellison	\$106 B
	8	Steve Ballmer	\$91.4 B
	9	Mukesh Ambani	\$90.7 B
	4		

This bar plot highlights the top 10 richest people and their net worth. It provides a clear comparison of the wealthiest individuals.

Double-click (or enter) to edit

6. Show the richest people from india with the names in any plot

```
india_richestpeople = df[df['country'] == 'India']
india_richestpeople[['name', 'networth']]
sns.barplot(x='name', y='networth', data=india_richestpeople)
plt.title('Richest People from India')
plt.xlabel('Name')
plt.ylabel('Net Worth (in billions)')
plt.show()
```



This plot shows the richest people from India and their net worth. It helps identify the top Indian billionaires.

7. Show the minimum age billionare  $\leq$  50 with name name and industry

```
young_billionaires = df[df['age'] <= 50]
young_billionaires[['name', 'age', 'industry']]</pre>
```

$\overrightarrow{\rightarrow}$						
_		name	age	industry		
	0	Elon Musk	50	Automotive		
	5	Larry Page	49	Technology		
	6	Sergey Brin	48	Technology		
	14	Mark Zuckerberg	37	Technology		
	19	Changpeng Zhao	44	Finance & Investments		
	2567	Vlad Yatsenko	38	Finance & Investments		
	2570	Yu Rong	50	Healthcare		
	2579	Johanna Braun	42	Healthcare		
	2580	Karl Friedrich Braun	39	Healthcare		
	2587	Doug Clarke	41	Technology		
	359 rows × 3 columns					

This code snippet identifies the youngest billionaire aged 50 or below, along with their name and industry. It highlights the youngest successful individuals.

8. Show in which industry billionare are more:-

```
top_industry = df['industry'].value_counts().idxmax()
print(f'Industry with the most billionaires: {top_industry}')
```

 $\Longrightarrow$  Industry with the most billionaires: Finance & Investments

This bar plot shows the number of billionaires in each industry, helping to identify which industries have the highest concentration of billionaires.