

ass1

October 26, 2024

```
[2]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import folium
from folium.plugins import HeatMap

print("Document Missing Values: Check for missing values and document their_
↪frequency and distribution across features\n")
missing_values = ["n/a", "na", "--"]
df = pd.read_csv("Electric_Vehicle_Population_Data.csv",_
↪na_values=missing_values)
missing_values_count = df.isnull().sum()
missing_values_percentage = (missing_values_count / len(df)) * 100

missing_values_table = pd.DataFrame({
    'Missing Values Count': missing_values_count,
    'Missing Values Percentage': missing_values_percentage
})
print(missing_values_table)

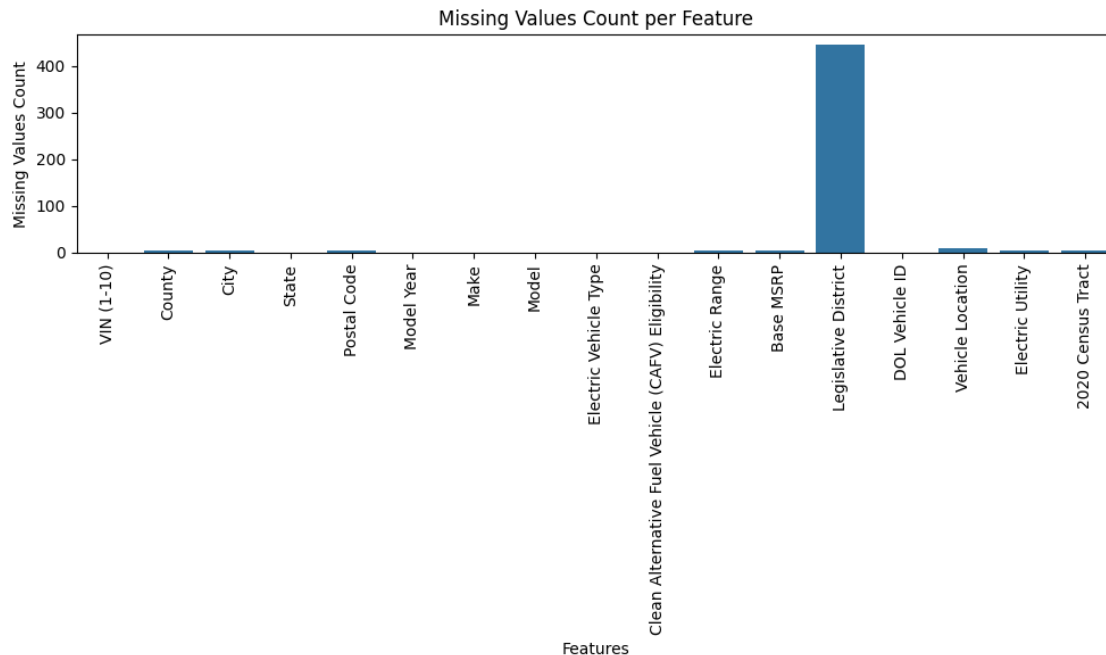
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.barplot(x=missing_values_count.index, y=missing_values_count.values)
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.title("Missing Values Count per Feature")
plt.xlabel("Features")
plt.ylabel("Missing Values Count")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

Document Missing Values: Check for missing values and document their frequency and distribution across features

	Missing Values Count \
VIN (1-10)	0
County	4
City	4
State	0
Postal Code	4

Model Year	0
Make	0
Model	0
Electric Vehicle Type	0
Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle (CAFV) Eligibility	0
Electric Range	5
Base MSRP	5
Legislative District	445
DOL Vehicle ID	0
Vehicle Location	10
Electric Utility	4
2020 Census Tract	4

	Missing Values Percentage
VIN (1-10)	0.000000
County	0.001903
City	0.001903
State	0.000000
Postal Code	0.001903
Model Year	0.000000
Make	0.000000
Model	0.000000
Electric Vehicle Type	0.000000
Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle (CAFV) Eligibility	0.000000
Electric Range	0.002379
Base MSRP	0.002379
Legislative District	0.211738
DOL Vehicle ID	0.000000
Vehicle Location	0.004758
Electric Utility	0.001903
2020 Census Tract	0.001903



```
[3]: print("Missing Value Strategies: If missing values are present, apply multiple
      ↳ strategies (e.g., mean/median imputation, dropping rows) and compare their
      ↳ impact on the analysis.")

numerical_columns = df.select_dtypes(include='number').columns.tolist()
df_numeric = df[numerical_columns]

summary_stats = {}

for column in numerical_columns:
    if missing_values_count[column] > 0: # Check if the column has missing
    ↳ values

        mean_value = df[column].mean().round().astype(int)
        median_value = df[column].median().round().astype(int)
        mode_value = df[column].mode().iloc[0].round().astype(int)
        std_dev_value = df[column].std().round().astype(int)

        summary_stats[column] = {
            'Mean': mean_value,
            'Median': median_value,
            'Mode': mode_value,
            'Standard Deviation': std_dev_value
        }
```

```

summary_stats_df = pd.DataFrame(summary_stats).T
print("\nMissing Value Strategies:")
print("Summary Statistics for Columns with Missing Values:\n", summary_stats_df)

plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))
for i, column in enumerate(summary_stats_df.index[:6]): # Only take the first
    ↪6 columns
    plt.subplot(2, 3, i + 1)
    sns.kdeplot(df[column], fill=True, color='skyblue', alpha=0.5)
    plt.axvline(summary_stats_df.loc[column, 'Mean'], color='red',
    ↪linestyle='--', label='Mean')
    plt.axvline(summary_stats_df.loc[column, 'Median'], color='orange',
    ↪linestyle='--', label='Median')
    plt.axvline(summary_stats_df.loc[column, 'Mode'], color='green',
    ↪linestyle='--', label='Mode')
    plt.title(f'PDF of {column}')
    plt.xlabel(column)
    plt.ylabel('Density')
    plt.legend()
    if column == 'Postal Code':
        plt.xlim(96000, 100000)
    if column == 'Base MSRP':
        plt.xlim(0, 100000)
    if column == '2020 Census Tract':
        plt.xlim(52000000000, 54000000000)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

Missing Value Strategies: If missing values are present, apply multiple strategies (e.g., mean/median imputation, dropping rows) and compare their impact on the analysis.

Missing Value Strategies:

Summary Statistics for Columns with Missing Values:

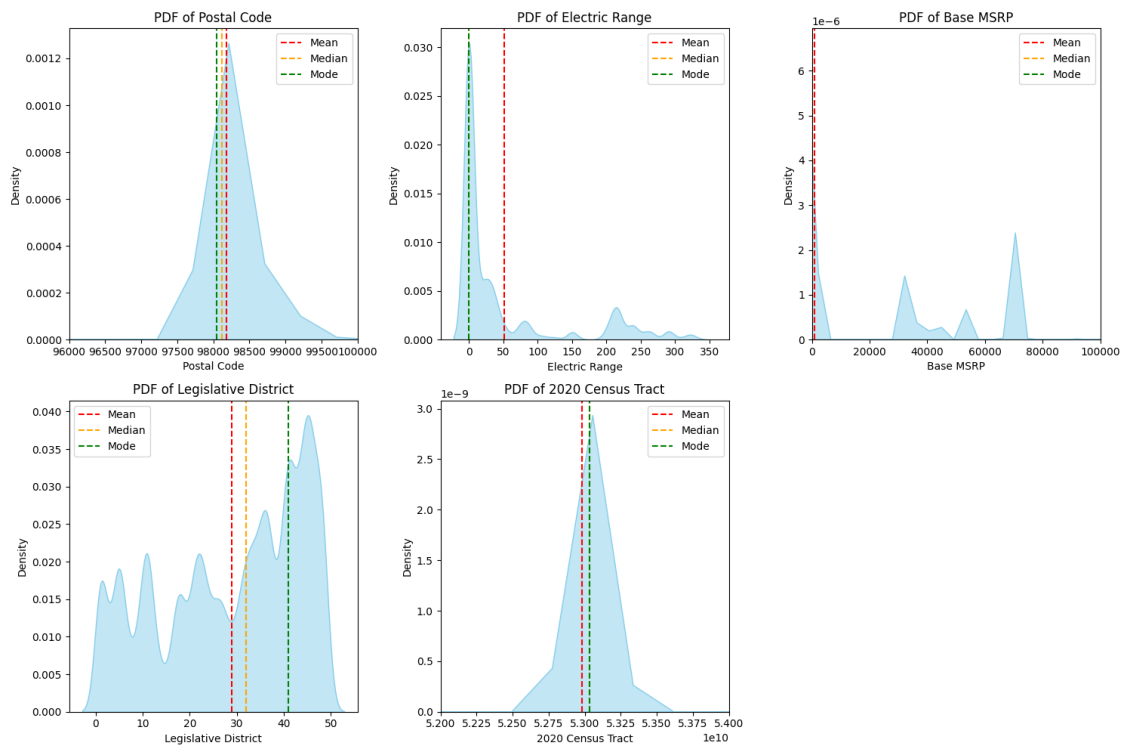
	Mean	Median	Mode \
Postal Code	98178	98125	98052
Electric Range	51	0	0
Base MSRP	898	0	0
Legislative District	29	32	41
2020 Census Tract	52979294366	53033030101	53033028200

Standard Deviation

Postal Code	2445
Electric Range	87
Base MSRP	7654
Legislative District	15

2020 Census Tract

1551466456



```
[3]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

non_numerical_columns = df.select_dtypes(include=['object']).columns.tolist()

df_mode_imputed = df.copy()
df_placeholder_imputed = df.copy()

for column in non_numerical_columns:
    if missing_values_count[column] > 0:
        original_value_counts = df[column].value_counts(normalize=True)

        missing_before = df[column].isnull().sum()

        mode_value = df[column].mode()[0]
        df_mode_imputed[column] = df_mode_imputed[column].fillna(mode_value)
        mode_value_counts = df_mode_imputed[column].value_counts(normalize=True)

        df_dropped_rows = df.dropna(subset=[column])

        num_dropped_rows = len(df) - len(df_dropped_rows)
        dropped_rows_percentage = (num_dropped_rows / len(df)) * 100
```

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original_top_value = original_value_counts.index[0]
original_top_percentage = original_value_counts.iloc[0] * 100
mode_top_percentage = mode_value_counts[mode_value] * 100

# Print results without using DataFrame
print(f"Impact of Missing Value Handling on '{column}' Column:")
print("Missing Values Before: ", missing_before)
print("Mode Value: ", mode_value)
print("Percentage Before: ", original_top_percentage)
print("Percentage After: ", mode_top_percentage)
print("different : ", mode_top_percentage - original_top_percentage)
print("Dropped Rows Percentage: ", dropped_rows_percentage)
print("-----") # Separator line

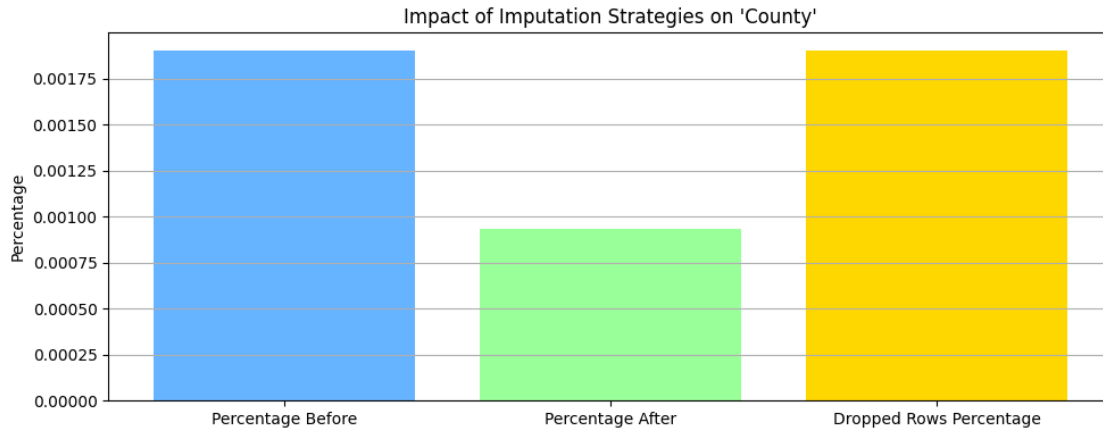
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 4))
plt.bar(['Percentage Before', 'Percentage After', 'Dropped Rows',
↳Percentage'],
        [(missing_before / len(df)) * 100 ,
↳mode_top_percentage-original_top_percentage, dropped_rows_percentage],
        color=['#66B3FF', '#99FF99', '#FFD700'])
plt.title(f"Impact of Imputation Strategies on '{column}'")
plt.ylabel('Percentage')
plt.grid(axis='y')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```

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Impact of Missing Value Handling on 'County' Column:
Missing Values Before:  4
Mode Value:  King
Percentage Before:  50.96806733884974
Percentage After:  50.96900054718911
different :  0.0009332083393687185
Dropped Rows Percentage:  0.001903266481098185
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Impact of Missing Value Handling on 'City' Column:

Missing Values Before: 4

Mode Value: Seattle

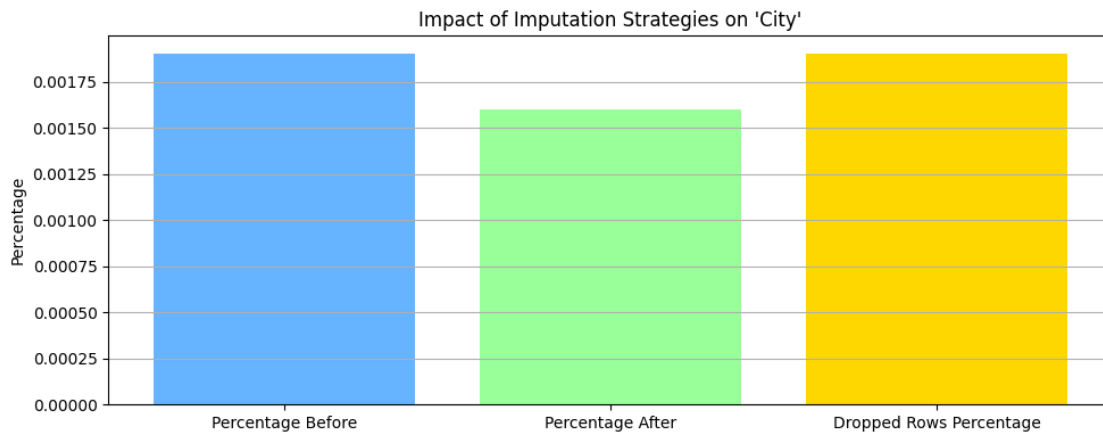
Percentage Before: 16.10860245240554

Percentage After: 16.110199129255584

different : 0.0015966768500454975

Dropped Rows Percentage: 0.001903266481098185

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Impact of Missing Value Handling on 'Vehicle Location' Column:

Missing Values Before: 10

Mode Value: POINT (-122.13158 47.67858)

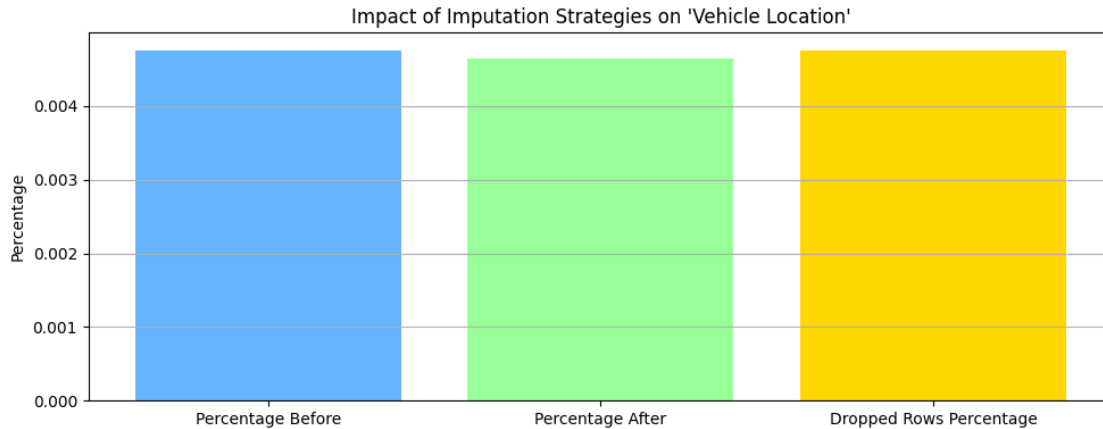
Percentage Before: 2.501011158430682

Percentage After: 2.5056503223657605

different : 0.004639163935078461

Dropped Rows Percentage: 0.004758166202745461

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Impact of Missing Value Handling on 'Electric Utility' Column:

Missing Values Before: 4

Mode Value: PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC||CITY OF TACOMA - (WA)

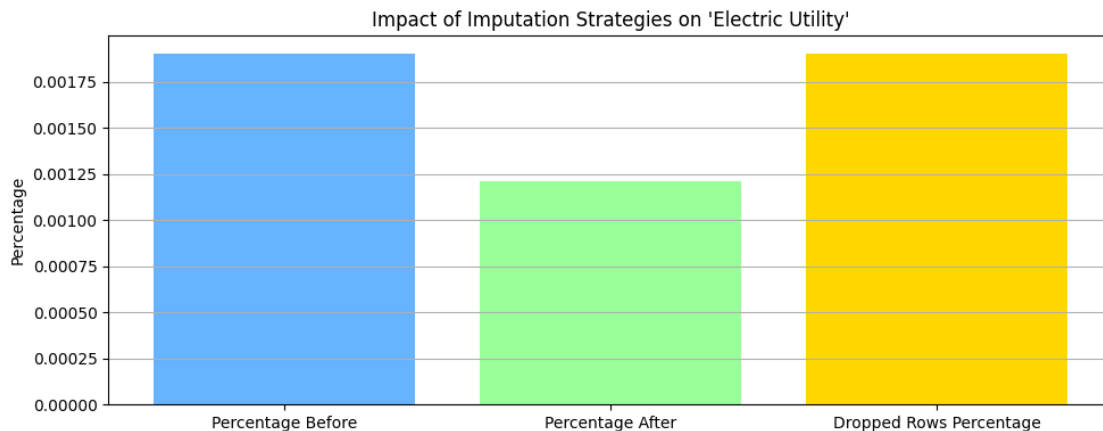
Percentage Before: 36.45110177435395

Percentage After: 36.45231127923299

different : 0.0012095048790357055

Dropped Rows Percentage: 0.001903266481098185

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```
[27]: print("Feature Encoding:\n Encode categorical features (e.g., Make, Model)\n
      ↳using techniques like one-hot encoding")
categorical_columns = ['Make', 'Model', 'Electric Vehicle Type', 'Clean
      ↳Alternative Fuel Vehicle (CAFV) Eligibility', 'Electric Utility']
print("Categorical Columns:", categorical_columns)

for column in categorical_columns:
```



```

if column in df.columns:
    one_hot_encoded = pd.get_dummies(df[column], prefix=column,
↳drop_first=True)
    print(f'One-Hot Encoding for {column}:\n', one_hot_encoded)
    print(f'Number of columns after encoding for {column}: {one_hot_encoded.
↳shape[1]}')
    print("\n\n")

```

Feature Encoding: Encode categorical features (e.g., Make, Model) using techniques like one-hot encoding

Categorical Columns: ['Make', 'Model', 'Electric Vehicle Type', 'Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle (CAFE) Eligibility', 'Electric Utility']

One-Hot Encoding for Make:

	Make_ALFA ROMEO	Make_AUDI	Make_AZURE DYNAMICS	Make_BENTLEY \
0	False	False	False	False
1	False	False	False	False
2	False	False	False	False
3	False	False	False	False
4	False	False	False	False
...	...	...	...	...
210160	False	False	False	False
210161	False	False	False	False
210162	False	False	False	False
210163	False	False	False	False
210164	False	False	False	False

	Make_BMW	Make_CADILLAC	Make_CHEVROLET	Make_CHRYSLER	Make_DODGE \
0	True	False	False	False	False
1	False	False	False	False	False
2	False	False	False	False	False
3	False	False	False	False	False
4	False	False	False	False	False
...	...	...	...	...	...
210160	False	False	False	False	False
210161	False	False	False	False	False
210162	False	False	False	False	False
210163	False	False	False	False	False
210164	False	False	False	False	False

	Make_FIAT	...	Make_ROLLS-ROYCE	Make_SMART	Make_SUBARU	Make_TESLA \
0	False	...	False	False	False	False
1	False	...	False	False	False	True
2	False	...	False	False	False	False
3	False	...	False	False	False	True
4	False	...	False	False	False	False
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
210160	False	...	False	False	False	False

210161	False	...	False	False	False	False
210162	False	...	False	False	False	False
210163	False	...	False	False	False	True
210164	False	...	False	False	False	True

	Make_TH!NK	Make_TOYOTA	Make_VINFAST	Make_VOLKSWAGEN	Make_VOLVO	\
0	False	False	False	False	False	
1	False	False	False	False	False	
2	False	False	False	False	False	
3	False	False	False	False	False	
4	False	False	False	False	False	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
210160	False	False	False	False	False	False
210161	False	False	False	False	False	False
210162	False	True	False	False	False	False
210163	False	False	False	False	False	False
210164	False	False	False	False	False	False

	Make_WHEEGO	ELECTRIC CARS
0		False
1		False
2		False
3		False
4		False
...		...
210160		False
210161		False
210162		False
210163		False
210164		False

[210165 rows x 42 columns]

Number of columns after encoding for Make: 42

One-Hot Encoding for Model:

	Model_500	Model_500E	Model_530E	Model_740E	Model_745E	\
0	False	False	False	False	False	
1	False	False	False	False	False	
2	False	False	False	False	False	
3	False	False	False	False	False	
4	False	False	False	False	False	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
210160	False	False	False	False	False	
210161	False	False	False	False	False	
210162	False	False	False	False	False	
210163	False	False	False	False	False	

210164	False	False	False	False	False	
	Model_745LE	Model_750E	Model_918	Model_A3	Model_A7 E	\
0	False	False	False	False	False	...
1	False	False	False	False	False	...
2	False	False	False	False	False	...
3	False	False	False	False	False	...
4	False	False	False	False	False	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
210160	False	False	False	False	False	...
210161	False	False	False	False	False	...
210162	False	False	False	False	False	...
210163	False	False	False	False	False	...
210164	False	False	False	False	False	...

	Model_VOLT	Model_WHEEGO	Model_WRANGLER	Model_X3	Model_X5	\
0	False	False	False	False	True	
1	False	False	False	False	False	
2	False	False	False	False	False	
3	False	False	False	False	False	
4	False	False	False	False	False	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
210160	False	False	False	False	False	
210161	False	False	False	False	False	
210162	False	False	False	False	False	
210163	False	False	False	False	False	
210164	False	False	False	False	False	

	Model_XC40	Model_XC60	Model_XC90	Model_XM	Model_ZDX
0	False	False	False	False	False
1	False	False	False	False	False
2	False	False	False	False	False
3	False	False	False	False	False
4	False	False	False	False	False
...	...	...	...	...	...
210160	False	False	False	False	False
210161	False	False	False	False	False
210162	False	False	False	False	False
210163	False	False	False	False	False
210164	False	False	False	False	False

[210165 rows x 152 columns]

Number of columns after encoding for Model: 152

One-Hot Encoding for Electric Vehicle Type:

Electric Vehicle Type Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle (PHEV)

0	True
1	False
2	True
3	False
4	False
...	...
210160	True
210161	True
210162	True
210163	False
210164	False

[210165 rows x 1 columns]

Number of columns after encoding for Electric Vehicle Type: 1

One-Hot Encoding for Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle (CAFV) Eligibility:

Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle (CAFV) Eligibility\_Eligibility unknown  
as battery range has not been researched \

0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False
...	...
210160	False
210161	False
210162	False
210163	True
210164	True

Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle (CAFV) Eligibility\_Not eligible due to  
low battery range

0	False
1	False
2	True
3	False
4	False
...	...
210160	True
210161	True
210162	False
210163	False
210164	False

[210165 rows x 2 columns]

Number of columns after encoding for Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle (CAFV)

Eligibility: 2

One-Hot Encoding for Electric Utility:

Electric Utility\_BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION||AVISTA CORP||BIG BEND  
ELECTRIC COOP, INC \

0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False
...	...
210160	False
210161	False
210162	False
210163	False
210164	False

Electric Utility\_BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION||AVISTA CORP||INLAND  
POWER & LIGHT COMPANY \

0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False
...	...
210160	False
210161	False
210162	False
210163	False
210164	True

Electric Utility\_BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION||AVISTA CORP||PUD NO 1  
OF ASOTIN COUNTY \

0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False
...	...
210160	False
210161	False
210162	False
210163	False
210164	False

Electric Utility\_BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION||BENTON RURAL ELECTRIC

ASSN \

0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False
...	...
210160	False
210161	False
210162	False
210163	False
210164	False

Electric Utility\_BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION||BIG BEND ELECTRIC  
COOP, INC \

0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False
...	...
210160	False
210161	False
210162	False
210163	False
210164	False

Electric Utility\_BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION||CITY OF CENTRALIA -  
(WA)|CITY OF TACOMA - (WA) \

0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False
...	...
210160	False
210161	False
210162	False
210163	False
210164	False

Electric Utility\_BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION||CITY OF COULEE DAM -  
(WA) \

0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False

...	...
210160	False
210161	False
210162	False
210163	False
210164	False

Electric Utility_BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION  CITY OF ELLENSBURG -	
(WA) \	
0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False
...	...
210160	False
210161	False
210162	False
210163	False
210164	False

Electric Utility_BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION  CITY OF MCCLEARY -	
(WA) \	
0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False
...	...
210160	False
210161	False
210162	False
210163	False
210164	False

Electric Utility_BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION  CITY OF MILTON -	
(WA) CITY OF TACOMA - (WA) \	
0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False
...	...
210160	False
210161	False
210162	False
210163	False
210164	False

	...	Electric Utility_PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC CO	\
0	...		False
1	...		False
2	...		False
3	...		False
4	...		False
...	...		...
210160	...		False
210161	...		False
210162	...		False
210163	...		False
210164	...		False

		Electric Utility_PUD NO 1 OF CHELAN COUNTY	\
0			False
1			False
2			False
3			False
4			False
...			...
210160			False
210161			False
210162			False
210163			False
210164			False

		Electric Utility_PUD NO 1 OF DOUGLAS COUNTY	\
0			False
1			False
2			False
3			False
4			False
...			...
210160			False
210161			False
210162			False
210163			False
210164			False

		Electric Utility_PUD NO 1 OF OKANOGAN COUNTY	\
0			False
1			False
2			False
3			False
4			False
...			...
210160			False



210161	False
210162	False
210163	False
210164	False

	Electric Utility_PUD NO 1 OF PEND OREILLE COUNTY \
0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False
...	...
210160	False
210161	False
210162	False
210163	False
210164	False

	Electric Utility_PUD NO 1 OF WHATCOM COUNTY \
0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False
...	...
210160	False
210161	False
210162	False
210163	False
210164	False

	Electric Utility_PUD NO 2 OF GRANT COUNTY \
0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False
...	...
210160	True
210161	False
210162	False
210163	False
210164	False

	Electric Utility_PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC \
0	True
1	True
2	True

3	True
4	False
...	...
210160	False
210161	True
210162	False
210163	False
210164	False

	Electric Utility_PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC  CITY OF TACOMA - (WA) \
0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	True
...	...
210160	False
210161	False
210162	False
210163	True
210164	False

	Electric Utility_PUGET SOUND ENERGY INC  PUD NO 1 OF WHATCOM COUNTY
0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False
...	...
210160	False
210161	False
210162	False
210163	False
210164	False

[210165 rows x 73 columns]  
Number of columns after encoding for Electric Utility: 73

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

print("\n\nNormalization:")
# Print max and min values
```

```

print("Max and Min Values after Capping:")
print(f"Electric Range - Max: {df['Electric Range'].max()}, Min: {df['Electric Range'].min()}")
print(f"Base MSRP - Max: {df['Base MSRP'].max()}, Min: {df['Base MSRP'].min()}")

df['Electric Range MinMax'] = (df['Electric Range'] - df['Electric Range'].min()) / (df['Electric Range'].max() - df['Electric Range'].min())
df['Base MSRP MinMax'] = (df['Base MSRP'] - df['Base MSRP'].min()) / (df['Base MSRP'].max() - df['Base MSRP'].min())

def z_score(column):
    return (column - column.mean()) / column.std()

# Apply the Z-Score function
df['Electric Range ZScore'] = z_score(df['Electric Range'])
df['Base MSRP ZScore'] = z_score(df['Base MSRP'])

print("\nZ-score Calculations for Electric Range and Base MSRP:")
print(f"Electric Range Z-score: z = (Electric Range - {df['Electric Range'].mean():.2f}) / {df['Electric Range'].std():.2f}")
print(f"Base MSRP Z-score: z = (Base MSRP - {df['Base MSRP'].mean():.2f}) / {df['Base MSRP'].std():.2f}")
print("\n\n")
print(df[['Electric Range', 'Base MSRP', 'Electric Range MinMax', 'Base MSRP MinMax', 'Electric Range ZScore', 'Base MSRP ZScore']].head())

plt.figure(figsize=(14, 10))

plt.subplot(2, 2, 1)
sns.histplot(df['Electric Range MinMax'], bins=30, kde=True, color='blue', stat="density")
plt.title('Electric Range (Min-Max Normalization)')
plt.xlabel('Normalized Electric Range')
plt.ylabel('Density')

plt.subplot(2, 2, 2)
sns.histplot(df['Base MSRP MinMax'], bins=30, kde=True, color='orange', stat="density")
plt.title('Base MSRP (Min-Max Normalization)')
plt.xlabel('Normalized Base MSRP')
plt.ylabel('Density')

# Z-Score Normalization plots
plt.subplot(2, 2, 3)
sns.histplot(df['Electric Range ZScore'], bins=30, kde=True, color='green', stat="density")

```

```
plt.title('Electric Range (Z-Score Normalization)')
plt.xlabel('Z-Score Normalized Electric Range')
plt.ylabel('Density')

plt.subplot(2, 2, 4)
sns.histplot(df['Base MSRP ZScore'], bins=30, kde=True, color='red',
             stat="density")
plt.title('Base MSRP (Z-Score Normalization)')
plt.xlabel('Z-Score Normalized Base MSRP')
plt.ylabel('Density')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

Normalization:

Max and Min Values after Capping:

Electric Range - Max: 337.0, Min: 0.0

Base MSRP - Max: 845000.0, Min: 0.0

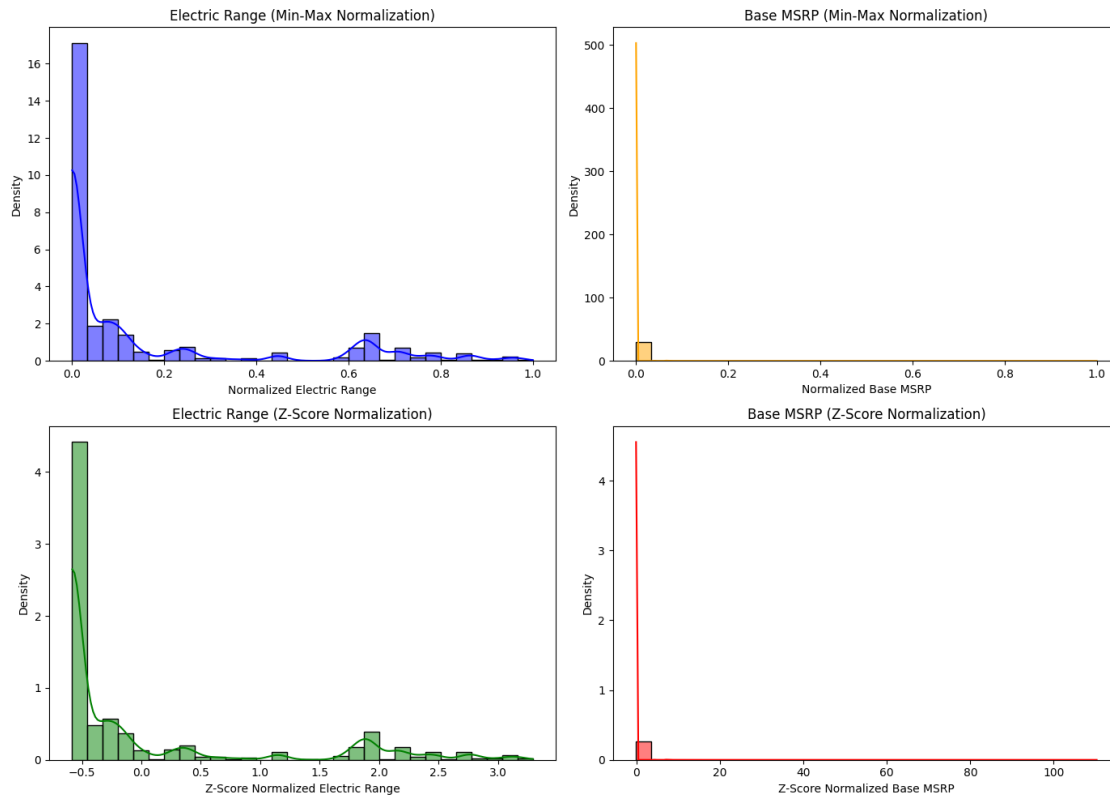
Z-score Calculations for Electric Range and Base MSRP:

Electric Range Z-score:  $z = (\text{Electric Range} - 50.60) / 86.97$

Base MSRP Z-score:  $z = (\text{Base MSRP} - 897.68) / 7653.59$

	Electric Range	Base MSRP	Electric Range MinMax	Base MSRP MinMax	\
0	30.0	0.0	0.089021	0.0	
1	215.0	0.0	0.637982	0.0	
2	15.0	0.0	0.044510	0.0	
3	215.0	0.0	0.637982	0.0	
4	150.0	0.0	0.445104	0.0	

	Electric Range ZScore	Base MSRP ZScore
0	-0.236880	-0.117288
1	1.890211	-0.117288
2	-0.409347	-0.117288
3	1.890211	-0.117288
4	1.142855	-0.117288



```
[14]: import folium
from folium.plugins import HeatMap

print("\n\nSpatial Distribution:")
df['Latitude'] = df['Vehicle Location'].apply(lambda x: float(x.split()[2].
    ↳strip(' ')) if isinstance(x, str) else None)
df['Longitude'] = df['Vehicle Location'].apply(lambda x: float(x.split()[1].
    ↳strip(' ')) if isinstance(x, str) else None)

m = folium.Map(location=[df['Latitude'].mean(), df['Longitude'].mean()],
    ↳zoom_start=10)
heat_data = [[row['Latitude'], row['Longitude']] for _, row in df.iterrows() if
    ↳pd.notna(row['Latitude']) and pd.notna(row['Longitude'])]
HeatMap(heat_data).add_to(m)

m.save('ev_location_map.html')
m
```

Spatial Distribution:

```
[14]: <folium.folium.Map at 0x773a7d2adf90>
```

```
[4]: # Load the data from a CSV file (replace 'your_file.csv' with your actual file_
      ↪path)
df = pd.read_csv('Electric_Vehicle_Population_Data.csv')

# Convert categorical fields to category dtype
categorical_cols = ['County', 'City', 'State', 'Make', 'Model', 'Electric_
      ↪Vehicle Type', 'Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle (CAFV) Eligibility']
for col in categorical_cols:
    df[col] = df[col].astype('category')
# Count the number of occurrences of each model
model_popularity = df['Model'].value_counts().reset_index()
model_popularity.columns = ['Model', 'Count']

# Display the popularity data
print(model_popularity)

# Set up the matplotlib figure
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
# Create a bar plot for model popularity
sns.barplot(data=model_popularity.head(10), x='Model', y='Count')      # Top 10_
      ↪models
plt.title('Top 10 EV Models by Popularity')
plt.ylabel('Number of Vehicles')
plt.xlabel('Model')
plt.show()
# Count vehicles per model year
year_trends = df.groupby(['Model Year', 'Model'], observed=True).size().
      ↪unstack(fill_value=0)

# Plot trends over years
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 7))
year_trends.plot(kind='line', marker='o')
plt.title('Trends in EV Model Popularity Over Years')
plt.xlabel('Model Year')
plt.ylabel('Number of Vehicles')
plt.legend(title='Model', bbox_to_anchor=(1.05, 1), loc='upper left')
plt.grid()
plt.show()

# Pie chart for Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle (CAFV) Eligibility
cafv_counts = df['Clean Alternative Fuel Vehicle (CAFV) Eligibility'].
      ↪value_counts()
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
```

```

plt.pie(cafv_counts, labels=cafv_counts.index, autopct='%1.1f%%',
        ↪startangle=90, colors=sns.color_palette('viridis', len(cafv_counts)))
plt.title('Proportion of CAFV Eligibility')
plt.axis('equal') # Equal aspect ratio ensures that pie chart is circular
plt.show()

# Grouped bar plot for EV counts by Make and Electric Vehicle Type
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 7))
sns.countplot(data=df, x='Make', hue='Electric Vehicle Type', palette='viridis')
plt.title('Count of Electric Vehicles by Make and Type')
plt.xlabel('Make')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.legend(title='Electric Vehicle Type')
plt.show()

# Bar plot for average Base MSRP by Electric Vehicle Type
avg_msrp_by_type = df.groupby('Electric Vehicle Type', observed=True)['Base_
    ↪MSRP'].mean().reset_index()
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.barplot(data=avg_msrp_by_type, x='Electric Vehicle Type', y='Base MSRP')
plt.title('Average Base MSRP by Electric Vehicle Type')
plt.xlabel('Electric Vehicle Type')
plt.ylabel('Average Base MSRP')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()

# Electric Range Histogram
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.histplot(df['Electric Range'], bins=30, kde=True)
plt.title('Distribution of Electric Range')
plt.xlabel('Electric Range (miles)')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()

# Base MSRP Histogram
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.histplot(df['Base MSRP'], bins=30, kde=True)
plt.title('Distribution of Base MSRP')
plt.xlabel('Base MSRP ($)')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()

# Box plot for Base MSRP by Make
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))

```

```

sns.boxplot(data=df, x='Make', y='Base MSRP')
plt.title('Base MSRP Distribution by EV Make')
plt.xlabel('Make')
plt.ylabel('Base MSRP')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()

# Bar chart for number of EVs in each city
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
city_counts = df['City'].value_counts().head(10) # Show top 10 cities
sns.barplot(x=city_counts.index, y=city_counts.values)
plt.title('Distribution of EVs Across Top 10 Cities')
plt.xlabel('City')
plt.ylabel('Number of EVs')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()

# Bar chart for number of EVs in each county
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
county_counts = df['County'].value_counts().head(10) # Show top 10 counties
sns.barplot(x=county_counts.index, y=county_counts.values)
plt.title('Distribution of EVs Across Top 10 Counties')
plt.xlabel('County')
plt.ylabel('Number of EVs')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()

# Pivot table for stacking Electric Vehicle Type by City
city_ev_type = df.pivot_table(index='City', columns='Electric Vehicle Type',
    ↳aggfunc='size', fill_value=0, observed=False).head(10)

# Stacked bar chart
city_ev_type.plot(kind='bar', stacked=True, figsize=(12, 6))
plt.title('Distribution of EV Types Across Top 10 Cities')
plt.xlabel('City')
plt.ylabel('Number of EVs')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.legend(title='Electric Vehicle Type')
plt.show()

# Pivot table for stacking Electric Vehicle Type by County
county_ev_type = df.pivot_table(index='County', columns='Electric Vehicle
    ↳Type', aggfunc='size', fill_value=0, observed=False).head(10)

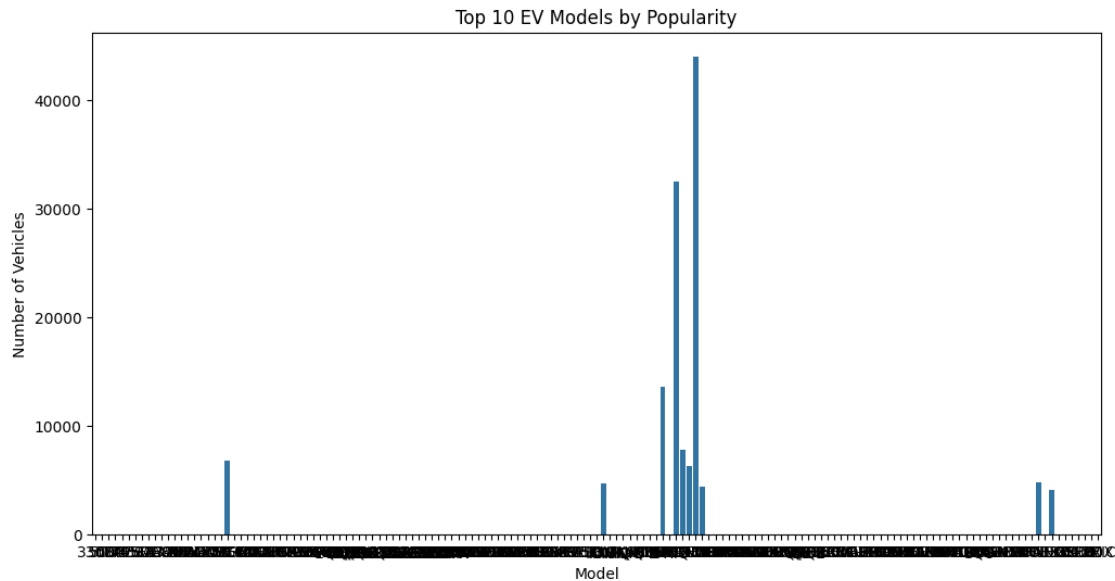
```



```
# Stacked bar chart
county_ev_type.plot(kind='bar', stacked=True, figsize=(12, 6))
plt.title('Distribution of EV Types Across Top 10 Counties')
plt.xlabel('County')
plt.ylabel('Number of EVs')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.legend(title='Electric Vehicle Type')
plt.show()
```

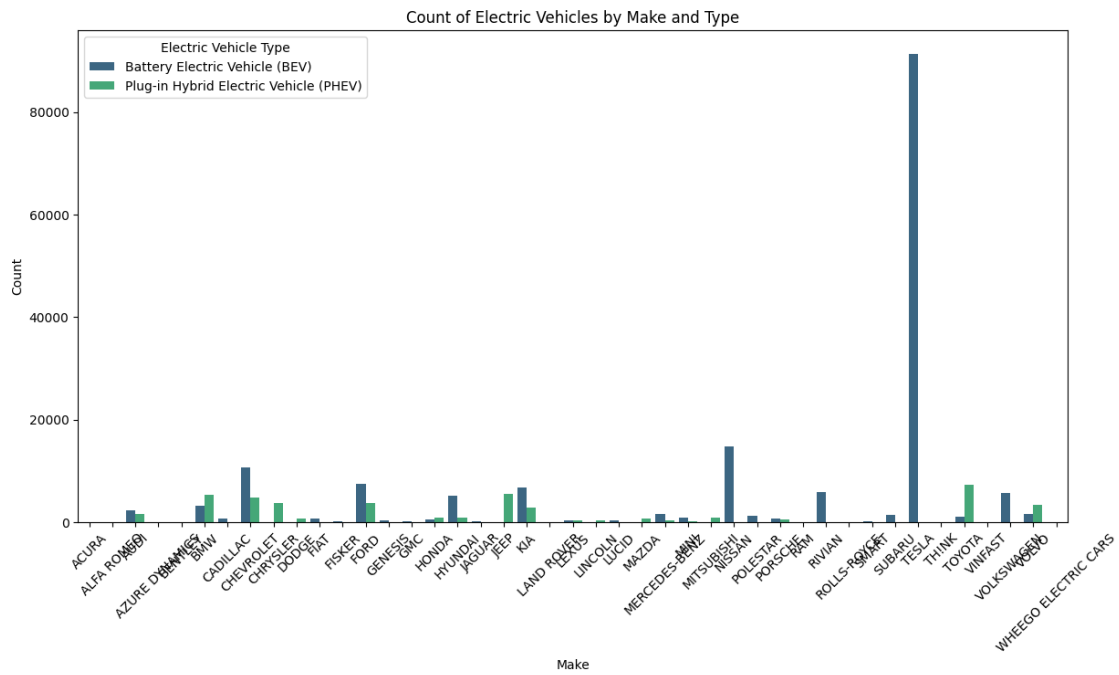
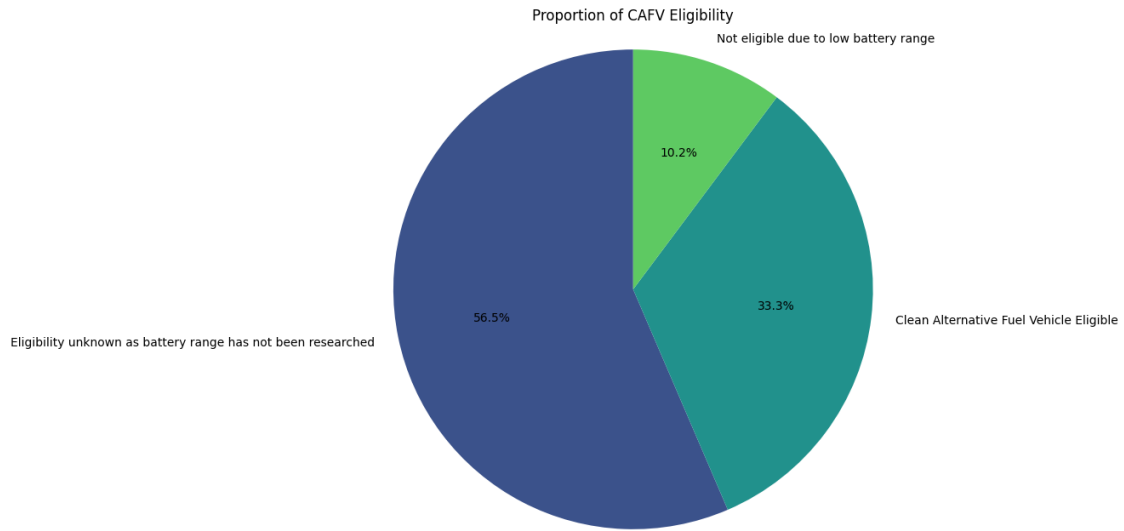
	Model	Count
0	MODEL Y	44038
1	MODEL 3	32520
2	LEAF	13606
3	MODEL S	7795
4	BOLT EV	6780
..	...	...
148	750E	2
149	SPECTRE	2
150	PROMASTER 3500	2
151	918	1
152	VF 8	1

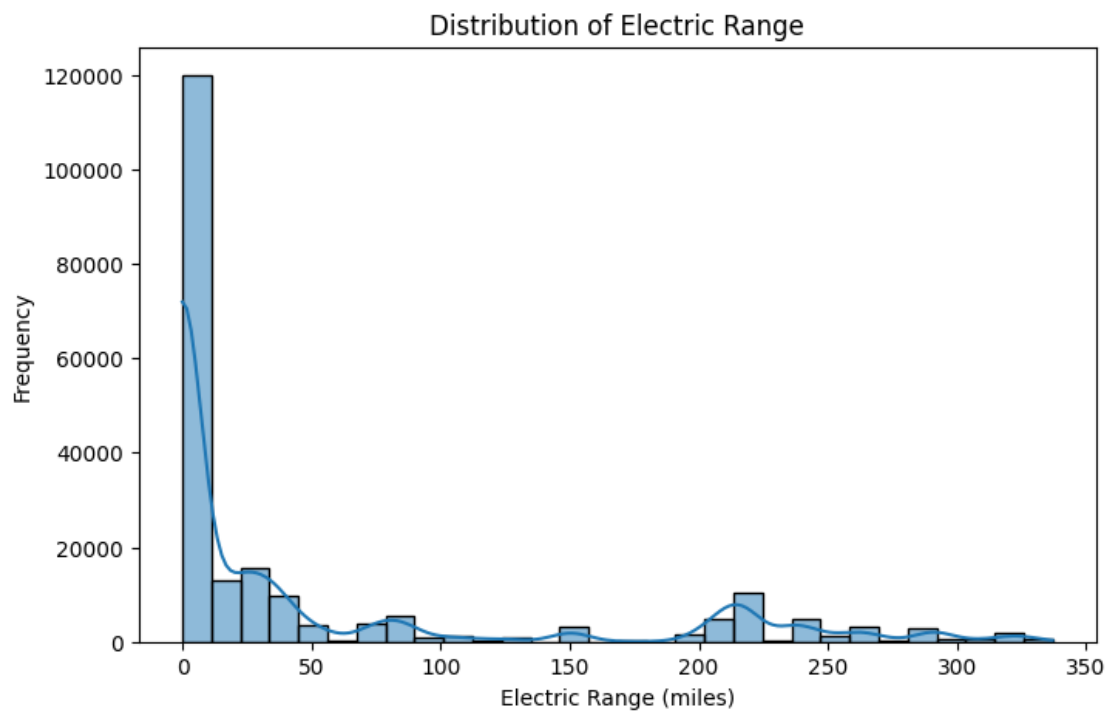
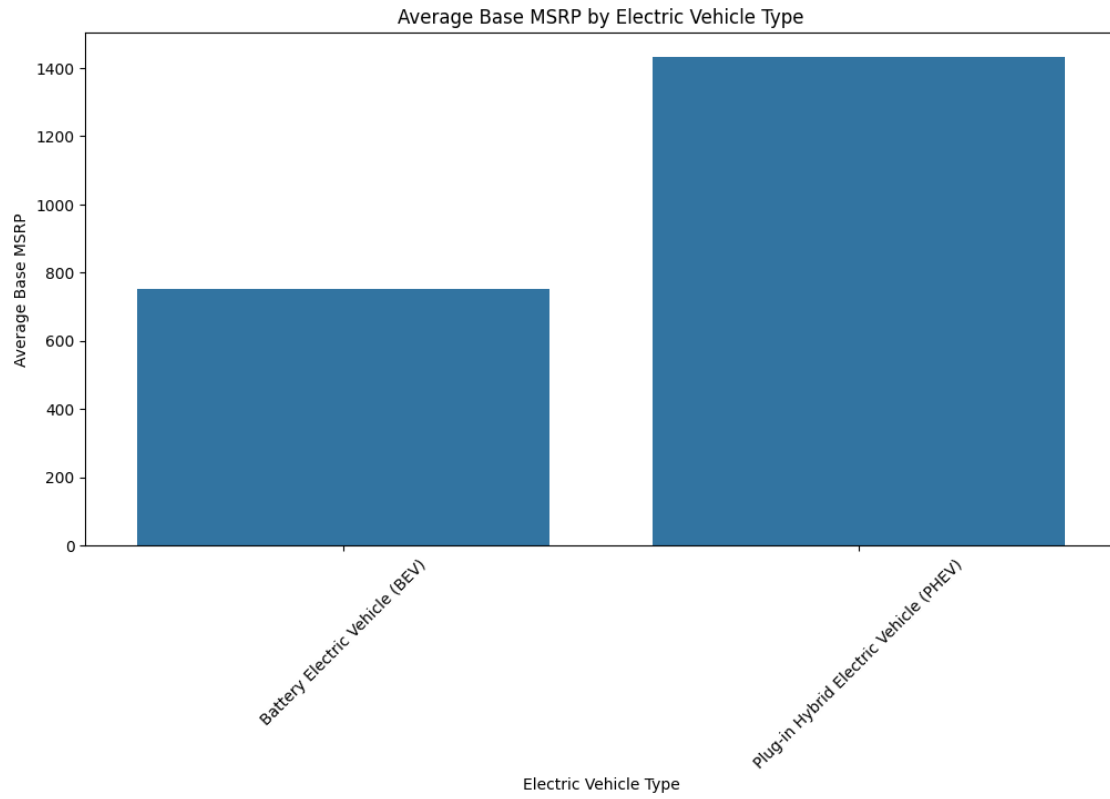
[153 rows x 2 columns]

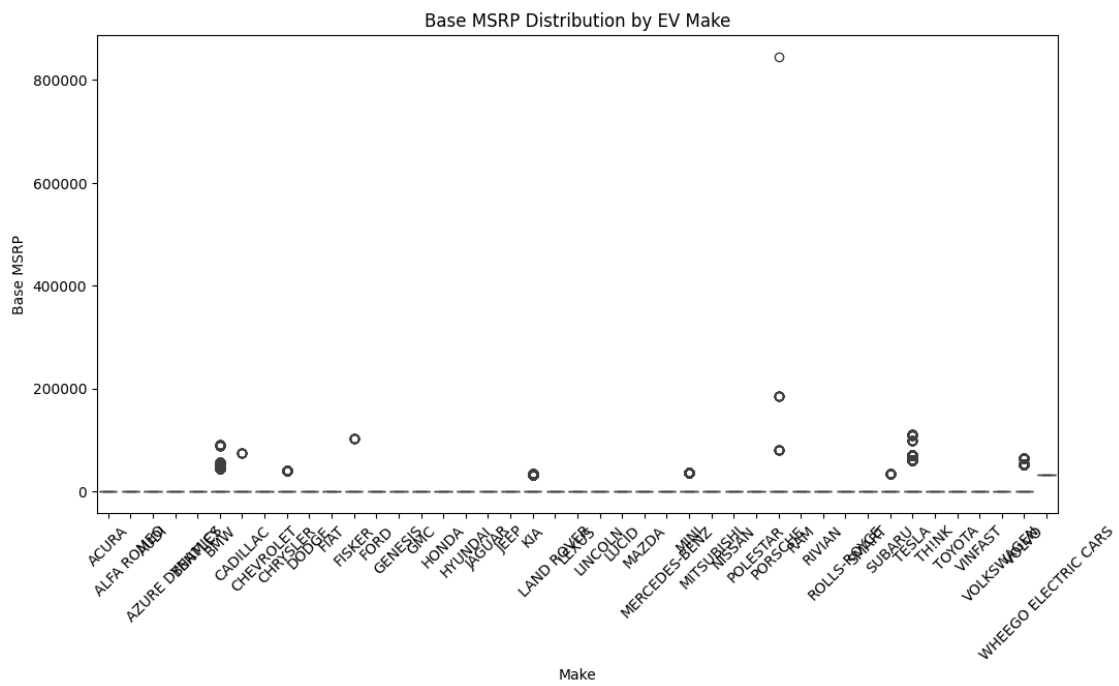
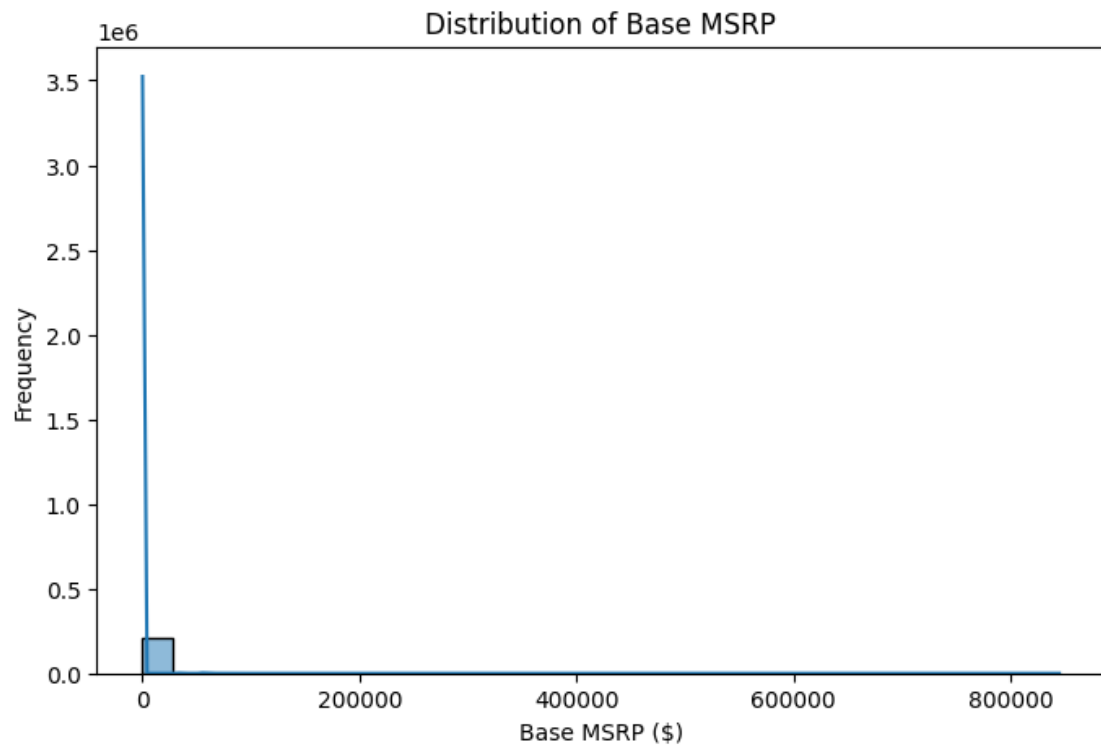


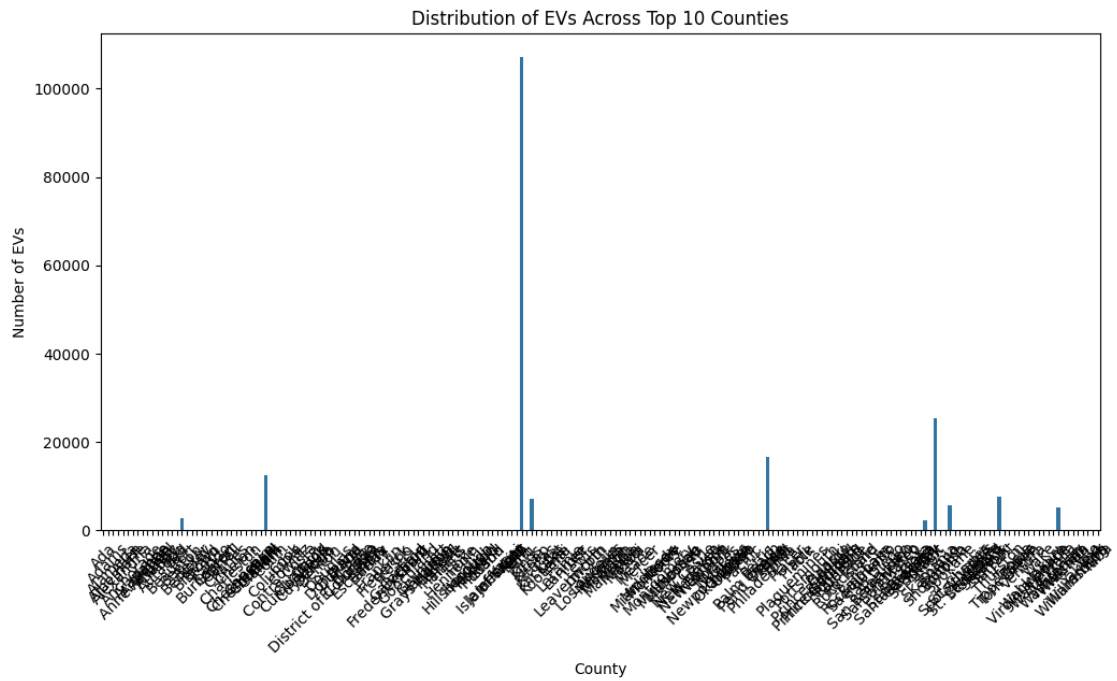
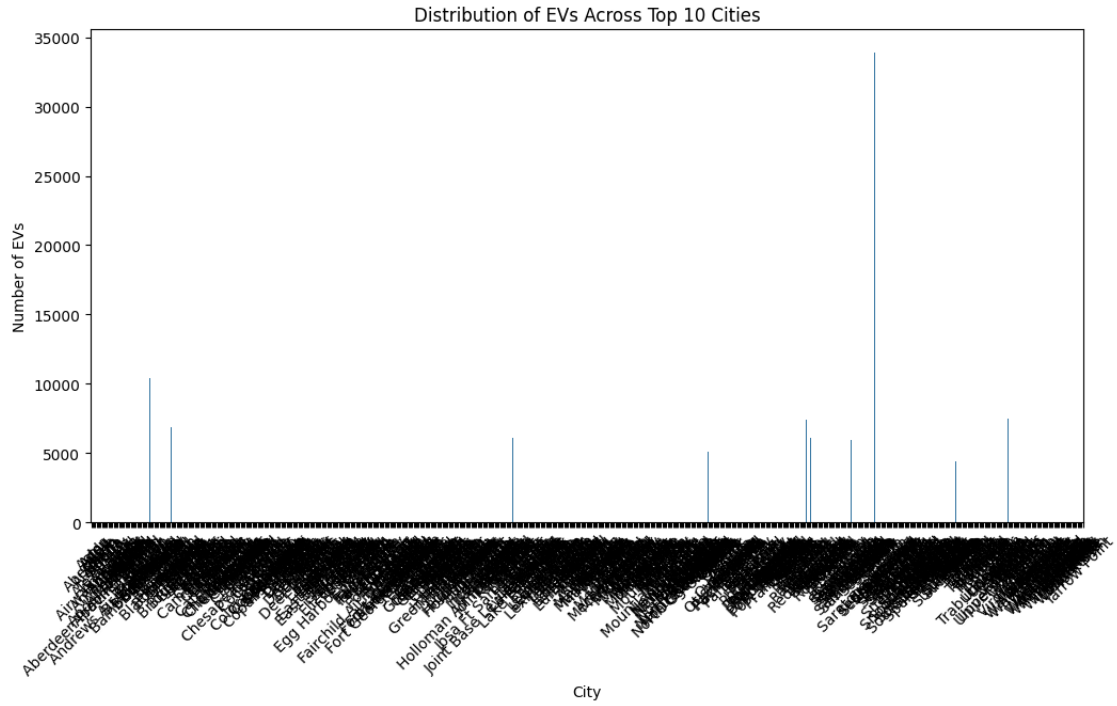
<Figure size 1400x700 with 0 Axes>

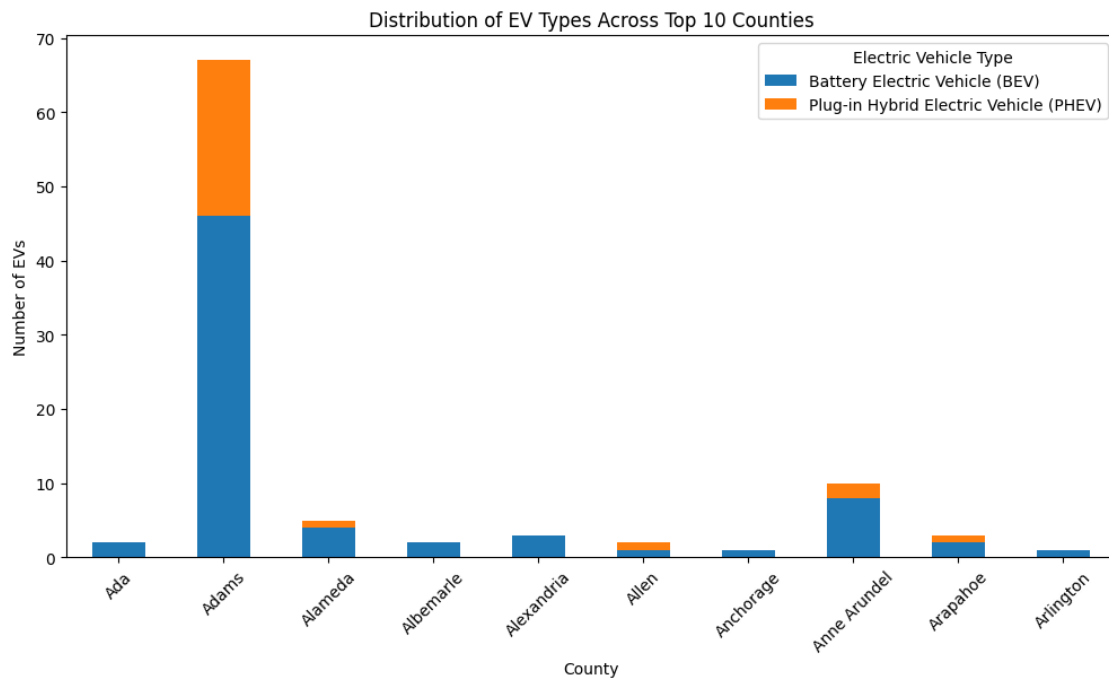
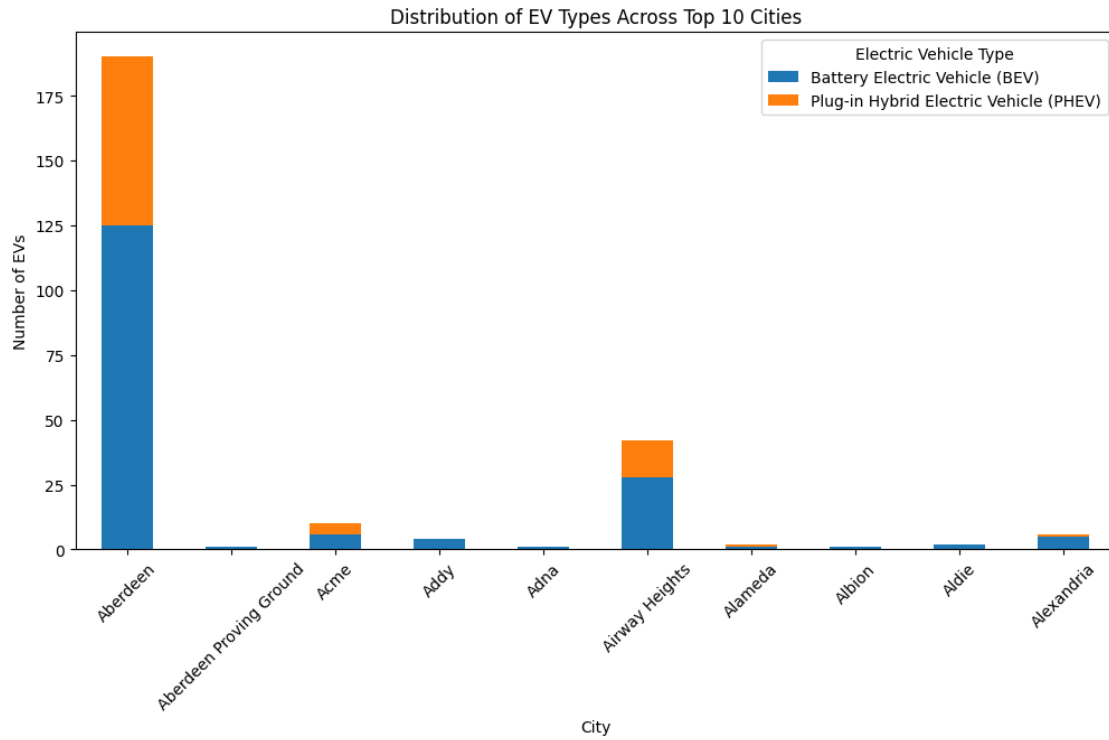












```
[3]: ##correlation

# Select only numeric features from the dataset
numeric_features = df.select_dtypes(include=['float64', 'int64'])

# Calculate the correlation matrix
correlation_matrix = numeric_features.corr()

# Plot the heatmap to visualize correlations
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', vmin=-1, vmax=1,
            linewidths=0.5)
plt.title('Correlation Matrix of Numeric Features')
plt.show()

# Scatter plot between 'Electric Range' and 'Model Year'
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.scatterplot(x='Model Year', y='Electric Range', data=df)
plt.title('Electric Range vs Model Year')
plt.xlabel('Model Year')
plt.ylabel('Electric Range (miles)')
plt.show()

# Scatter plot between 'Postal Code' and '2020 Census Tract'
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.scatterplot(x='Postal Code', y='2020 Census Tract', data=df)
plt.title('Postal Code vs 2020 Census Tract')
plt.xlabel('Postal Code')
plt.ylabel('2020 Census Tract')
plt.show()

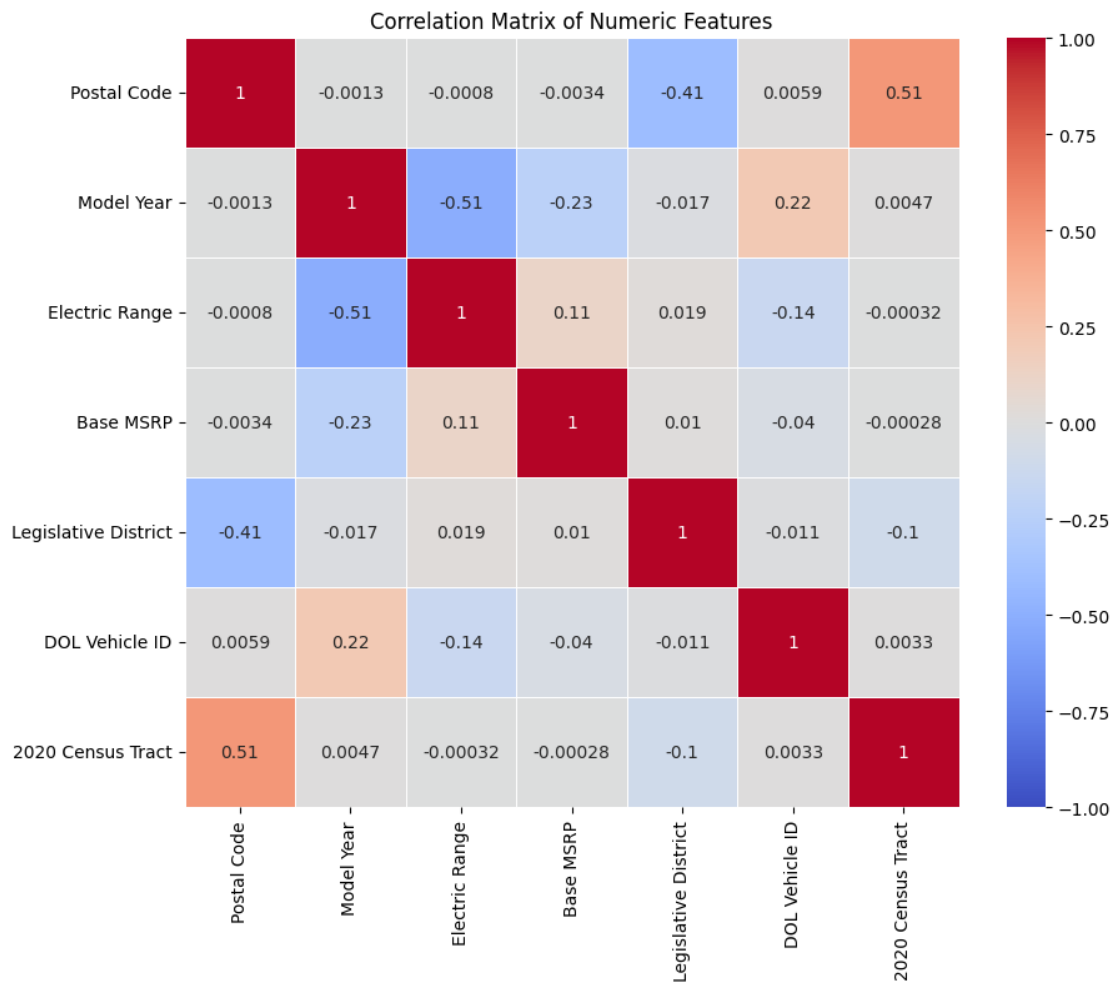
# Scatter plot between 'Postal Code' and 'Legislative District'
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.scatterplot(x='Postal Code', y='Legislative District', data=df)
plt.title('Postal Code vs Legislative District')
plt.xlabel('Postal Code')
plt.ylabel('Legislative District')
plt.show()

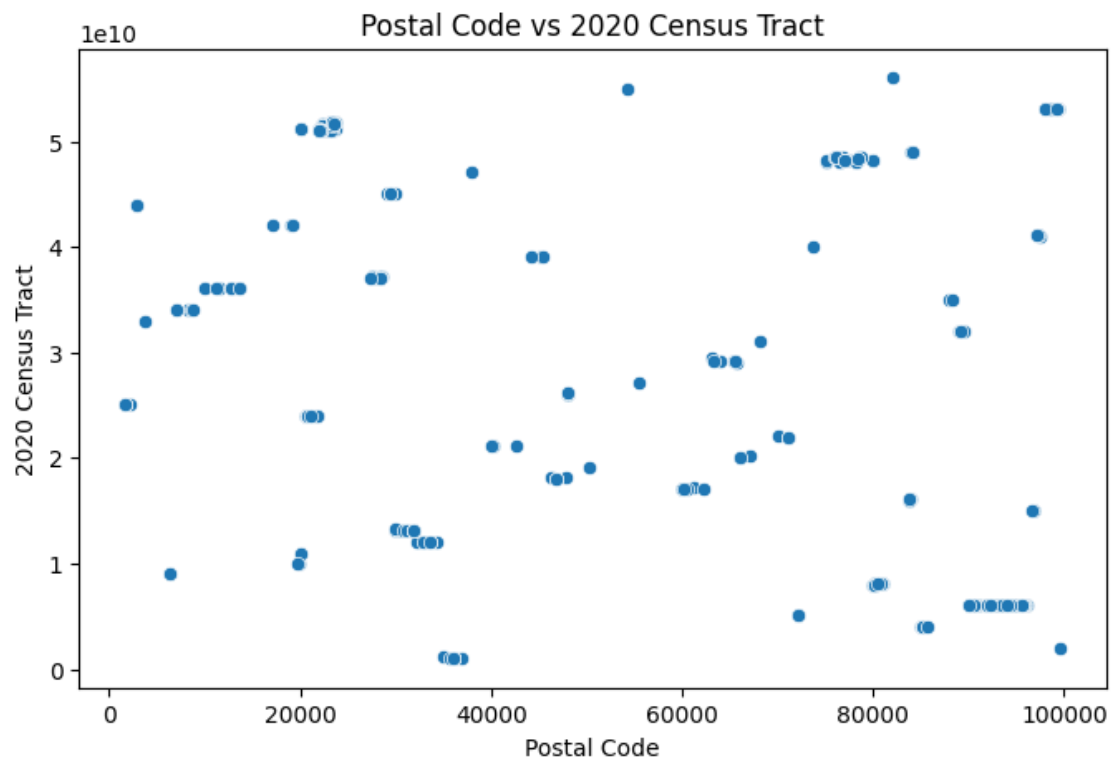
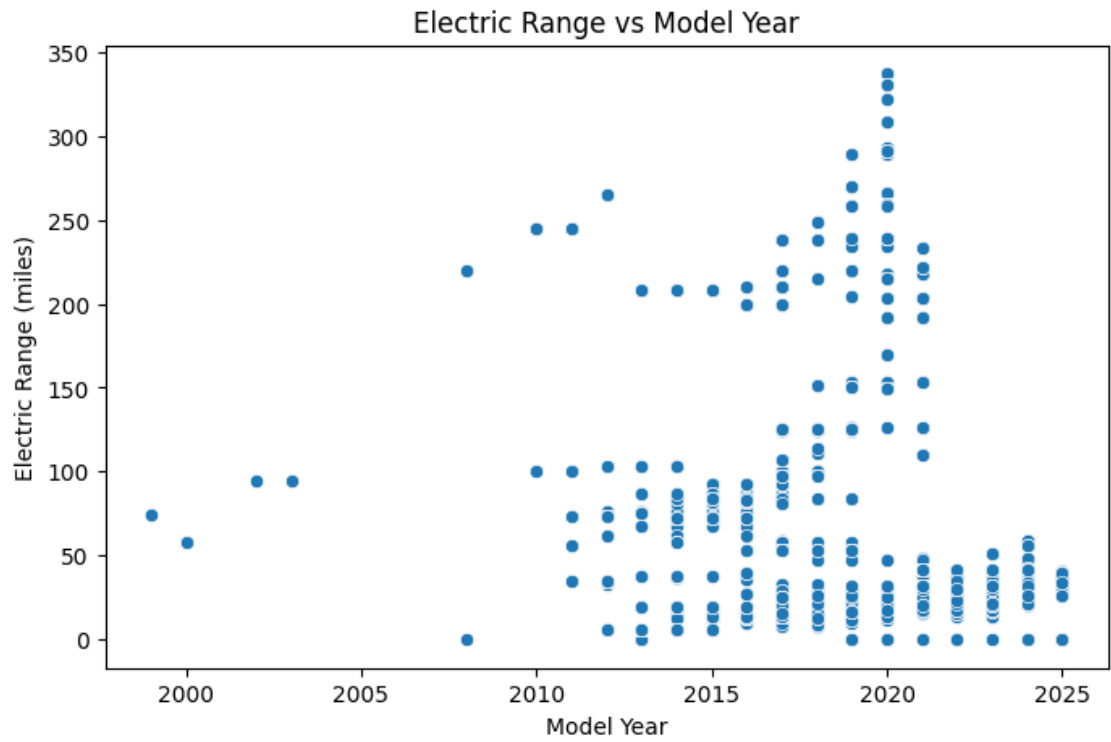
'''
# Scatter plot between 'Electric Range' and 'Base MSRP'
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.scatterplot(x='Base MSRP', y='Electric Range', data=df)
plt.title('Electric Range vs Base MSRP')
plt.xlabel('Base MSRP ($)')
plt.ylabel('Electric Range (miles)')
'''
```

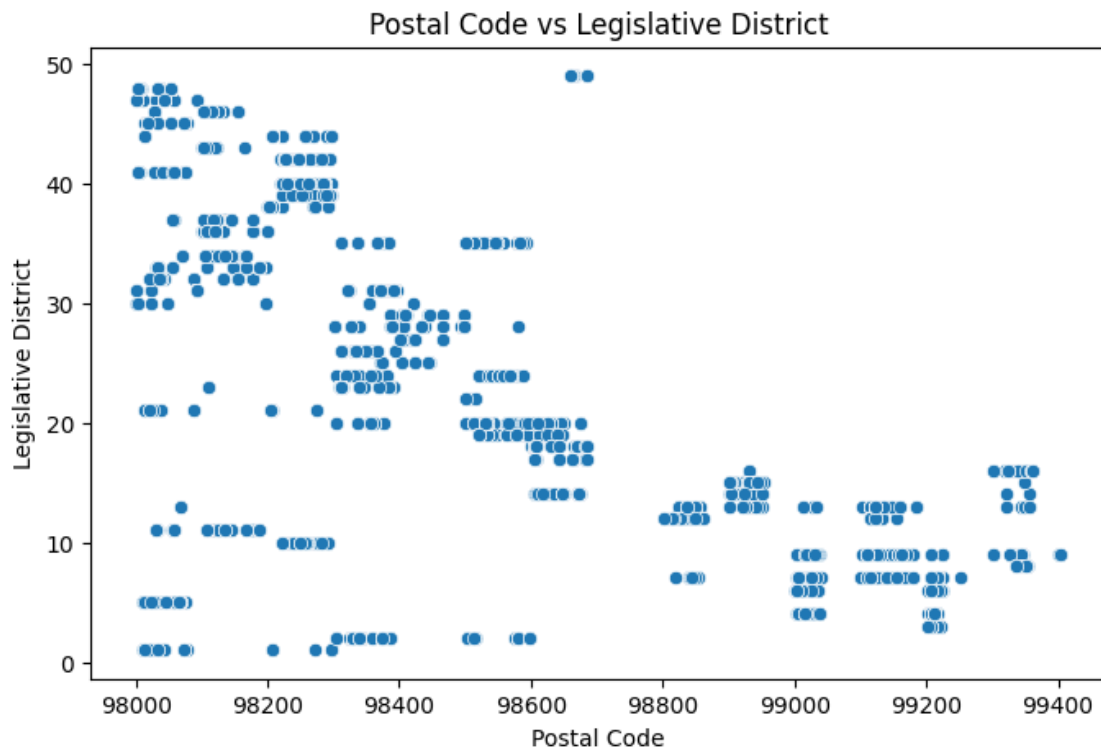


```
plt.show()

# Scatter plot between 'Model Year' and 'Base MSRP'
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.scatterplot(x='Base MSRP', y='Model Year', data=df)
plt.title('Model Year vs Base MSRP')
plt.xlabel('Base MSRP ($)')
plt.ylabel('Model Year')
plt.show()
'''
```







```
[3]: "\n# Scatter plot between 'Electric Range' and 'Base
MSRP'\nplt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))\nsns.scatterplot(x='Base MSRP', y='Electric
Range', data=df)\nplt.title('Electric Range vs Base MSRP')\nplt.xlabel('Base
MSRP ($)')\nplt.ylabel('Electric Range (miles)')\nplt.show()\n\n# Scatter plot
between 'Model Year' and 'Base MSRP'\nplt.figure(figsize=(8,
5))\nsns.scatterplot(x='Base MSRP', y='Model Year', data=df)\nplt.title('Model
Year vs Base MSRP')\nplt.xlabel('Base MSRP ($)')\nplt.ylabel('Model
Year')\nplt.show()\n"
```

```
[ ]:
```