## **Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning**

Project Report

Semester-IV (Batch-2022)

**Case Study**: - SQL Datasets

[**Url:-**](about:blank) <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1DGqVCqJ6CdxOEYzkfbkKeoZbI2RjJcOE/view?usp=sharing>

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**Description about Case Study: -**

* Read the Salaries and Train Dataset
* Display top 5 rows of the dataset
* Display last 3 rows of the dataset
* Find shape of our dataset ( number of rows and columns )
* Get information about our dataset
* Get overall statistics about the dataframe
* Filter the data
* Check the null values in the dataset
* Drop the column
* Handle missing values
* Categorical data encoding
* Describe univariate analysis
* Check How many people survived and died and plot it on graph
* Check how many passengers were in first, second, third class. Plot those figures on graph
* Display the number of male and female passengers.
* Describe bivariate analysis
* Who has better chance of survival male or female
* Which passenger has better chance of survival (First , second or third class)
* Describe feature engineering

**Library: -**

* Pandas , MatplotLib , mysql.connector

**Methods: -**

1. **head():** Description: Displays the first few rows of the data frame.
2. **tail():** Description: Displays the last few rows of the data frame.
3. **shape():** Description: Returns the shape (number of rows, number of columns) of the data frame.
4. **info():** Description: Provides basic information about the data frame, such as column types and missing values.
5. **Describe():** Description: It generates descriptive statistics of the numerical columns in a dataframe.
6. **Filter():** Description: It is used to select or filter specific columns from a Dataframe based on their labels or column names.
7. **isnull():** Description: Returns True/False for each value in the data frame, indicating whether the value is missing (NaN) or not.
8. **drop():** Description: Removes specific rows or columns from the data frame.
9. **Handle Missing Values:** It is used to ensure the quality and reliability of your analysis or machine learning model.
10. **value\_counts():** Description: Counts the unique values in a specific column of the data frame.
11. **Plt.figure():** Description: It initializes a new figure with a specific size.
12. **Plt.bar():** Description: It creates a bar plot.
13. **Plt.xticks():** Description: This method sets the x-axis tick labels.
14. **Plt.xlabel():** Description: It sets the label for x-axis.
15. **Plt.ylabel():** Description: It sets the label for y-axis.
16. **Plt.show():** Description: It displays the plot.