

aiml-exp-1-1

August 19, 2024

Experiment-1

Part 1 – Implement Basic Data Structures using Numpy, Pandas 1. Lists 2. Arrays 3. Identify their type using type()

```
[ ]: import numpy as np
     l1 = [1,5,6]
     ar1 = np.array(l1)
     ar1
```

```
[ ]: array([1, 5, 6])
```

```
[ ]: type(l1)
```

```
[ ]: list
```

```
[ ]: type(ar1)
```

```
[ ]: numpy.ndarray
```

Perform mathematical operations on these datasets created - multiplication, division, powerof

```
[ ]: ar2 = np.array([3,4,8])
     ar2
```

```
[ ]: array([3, 4, 8])
```

Perform mathematical operations on these datasets created - multiplication, division, powerof

```
[ ]: print("ar2 multiplied by ar1: ",ar2*ar1)
     print("ar2 divided by ar1: ", ar2/ar1)
     print("ar2 raised to the power of ar1: ",ar2**ar1)
```

```
ar2 multiplied by ar1: [ 3 20 48]
ar2 divided by ar1: [3.      0.8      1.33333333]
ar2 raised to the power of ar1: [      3    1024 262144]
```

Combine text with Numpy fuction to generate a textual output - “Addition of Two: array1 +array 2”

```
[ ]: print('array1 added to array2: ',ar1+ar2)
      print("Adding two numpy arrays {array1} and {array2} together:", ar1+ar2)
      print(f"Adding two numpy arrays {ar1} and {ar2} together: {ar1+ar2}")
```

array1 added to array2: [4 9 14]
 Adding two numpy arrays {array1} and {array2} together: [4 9 14]
 Adding two numpy arrays [1 5 6] and [3 4 8] together: [4 9 14]
 Implementing np.sin(), log(), log2(), np.exp()

```
[ ]: # Sine function
      print('sine of ar1: ',np.sin(ar1))

      # Logarithm function
      print("Natural logarithm: ",np.log(ar1))
      print("Base-10 logarithm: ",np.log10(ar2))
      print("Base-2 logarithm: ",np.log2(ar1))

      # Exponential function
      print('Exponential: ',np.exp(ar2))
```

sine of ar1: [0.84147098 -0.95892427 -0.2794155]
 Natural logarithm: [0. 1.60943791 1.79175947]
 Base-10 logarithm: [0.47712125 0.60205999 0.90308999]
 Base-2 logarithm: [0. 2.32192809 2.5849625]
 Exponential: [20.08553692 54.59815003 2980.95798704]

Part 2 – Visualization of Data using matplotlib, pyplots Packages

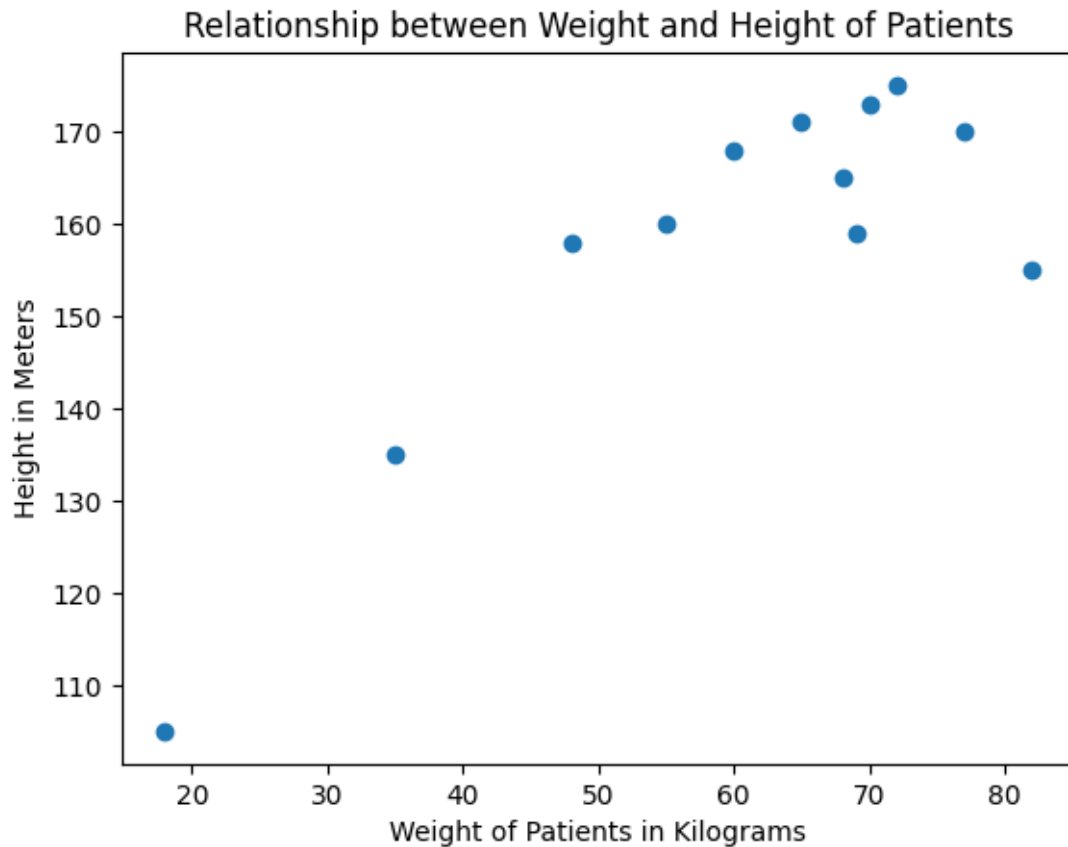
Generate Scatter Plot

Let's suppose we collected age (in years), height (in cm), and weight (in kilograms) information from few patients visiting a clinic.

```
[ ]: people = ['Arun', 'Barath', 'Chen', 'Dhoni', 'Emily', 'Farook',
               'Gagan', 'Hero', 'Root', 'Julio', 'Virat', 'Lily']
      age = [23,15,42,24,33,20,34,52,5,40,48,15]
      weight = [55,35,77,68,70,60,72,69,18,65,82,48]
      height = [160,135,170,165,173,168,175,159,105,171,155,158]
```

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

      plt.scatter(weight,height)
      plt.title('Relationship between Weight and Height of Patients')
      plt.ylabel('Height in Meters')
      plt.xlabel('Weight of Patients in Kilograms')
      plt.show()
```

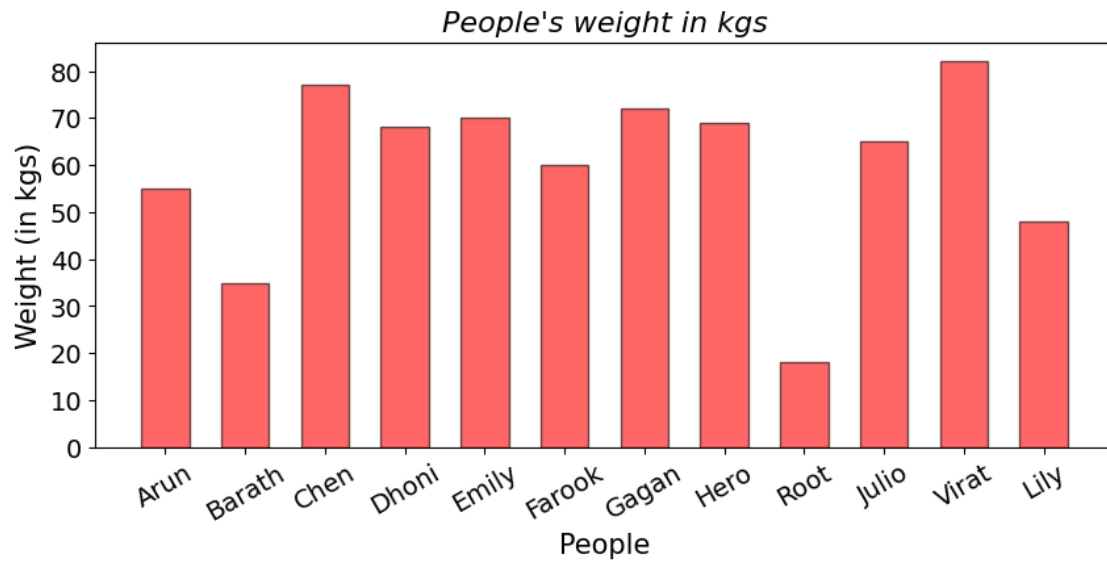


Bar Chart Generation

```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,4))
plt.title("People's weight in kgs",fontsize=16,
         fontstyle='italic')

# Main plot function 'bar'
plt.bar(x=people,height=weight, width=0.6,
        color='red',edgecolor='k',alpha=0.6)

plt.xlabel("People",fontsize=15)
plt.xticks(fontsize=14,rotation=30)
plt.yticks(fontsize=14)
plt.ylabel("Weight (in kgs)",fontsize=15)
plt.show()
```

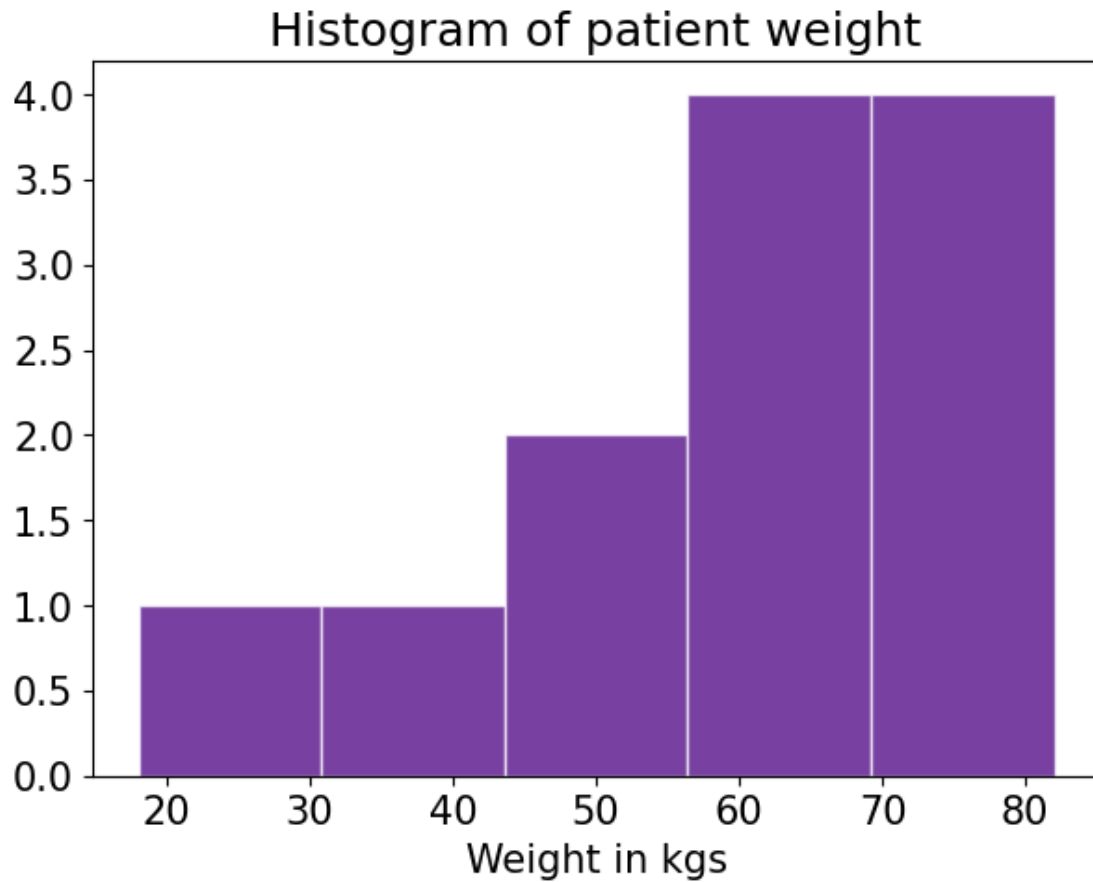


Histogram Generation

```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(7,5))

# Main plot function 'hist'
plt.hist(weight,color='indigo',edgecolor='white', alpha=0.75,bins=5)

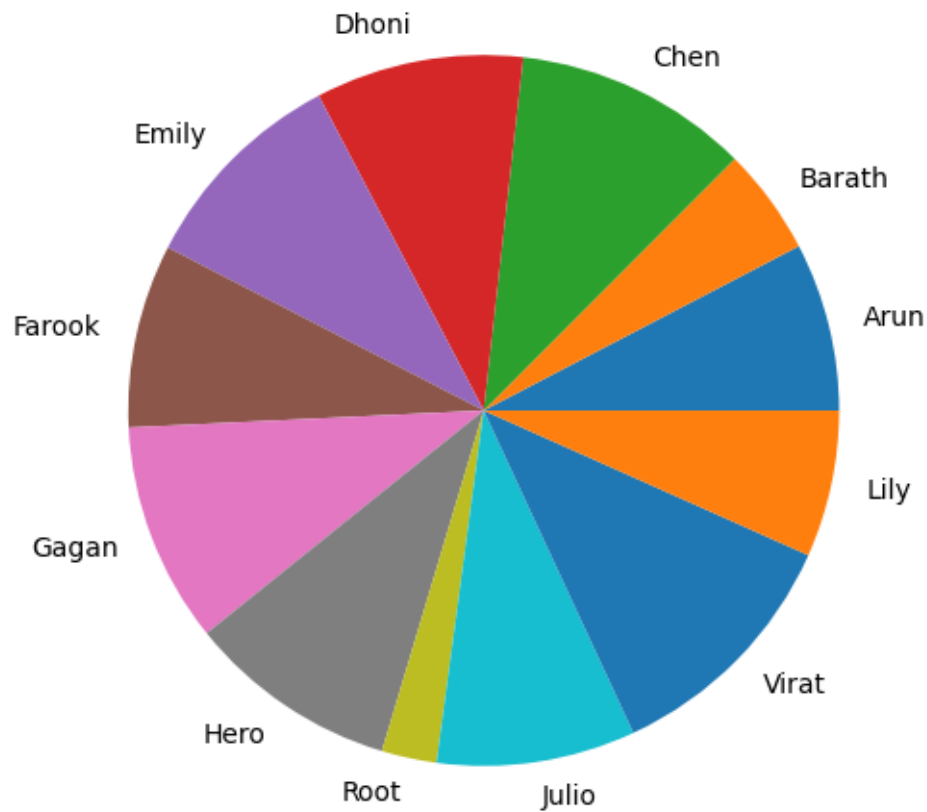
plt.title("Histogram of patient weight",fontsize=18)
plt.xlabel("Weight in kgs",fontsize=15)
plt.xticks(fontsize=15)
plt.yticks(fontsize=15)
plt.show()
```



Pie Chart Generation

```
[ ]: # creating pie char and Main plot function "pie"
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(6,6))
plt.pie(weight, labels=people)
plt.show()

# pd[['Age',
#     'weight',
#     'height']].plot.pie(subplots = True,
#                         legend= False,
#                         figsize =(6,6),)
```



Part 3 - Access Data from various sources and formats

```
[ ]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# Text file
df1 = pd.read_table("AIML Exp txt.txt")
df1
```

```
[ ]: How to Generate Subplots With Python's Matplotlib
0 Data visualization plays a pivotal role in the...
```

```
[ ]: # CSV file
df2 = pd.read_csv("AIML Exp-1.csv")
df2
```

```
[ ]: Age
0 23
1 54
```

```
2    76
3    32
4    18
5    20
```

```
[ ]: # Excel file
df3 = pd.read_excel("AIML Exp-1.xlsx")
df3
```

```
[ ]: Unnamed: 0
0      Age
1      23
2      54
3      76
4      32
5      18
6      20
```

```
[40]: # URL file
df4 = pd.read_table("https://www.w3schools.com/")
df4
```

```
[40]: <!DOCTYPE html>
0      <html lang="en-US">
1      <head>
2      <title>W3Schools Online Web Tutorials</title>
3      <meta charset="utf-8">
4      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-wi...
...
8977 <script src="https://oss.maxcdn.com/libs/html5...
8978 <script src="https://oss.maxcdn.com/libs/respo...
8979 <![endif]-->
8980 </body>
8981 </html>
```

```
[8982 rows x 1 columns]
```