

Name of the Paper : Soft Computing

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output 3 4 5 6 [1 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90

ASSIGNMENT-2

(Assignment on Numpy and MatPlotLib)

print("output\n", array) 3. Remove 91 to 96 from the array . Insert 104 as the fifth element in the array

> r = range(90, 96)index=list(r)

output [1

array=np_array[np_array%2==0]

[2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100 102 112 134]

> np_array = np.delete(np_array, index) np_array= np.insert(np_array, 4, 104)

> > 5

6

8

36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53

9 10 11 12 13 14 15

array=np.append(array,[102,112,134])

1.Create a numpy array containing integer from 1 to 100.Display the array

91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100]

2. Show only the even numbers in the array. Append three numbers 102,112,134 in the array

np_array= np.arange(1, 101) print("output\n", np_array)

import numpy as np

54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 97 98 99 100] 4.Create two numpy array: Array1: {12,34,56,32,18} Array 2:{ 11,8,23,45,33} Array1=np.array([12,34,56,32,18]) Array2=np.array([11,8,23,45,33]) print("output\n Array1= {} Array2= {}".format(Array1, Array2))

3 4 104

print("output\n", np_array)

Array1= [12 34 56 32 18] Array2= [11 8 23 45 33] 5.Add both the arrays. Then sort the array out_arr = np.add(Array1, Array2) print ("added array : ", out_arr) print("After sorting:" ,np.sort(out_arr)) added array : [23 42 79 77 51] After sorting: [23 42 51 77 79]

6.Remove second last element of the array In [44]: n=len(out_arr) print("remaining elements after deleting 1st element ",np.delete(out_arr, n-2)) remaining elements after deleting 1st element [23 42 79 51] 7.Read the array in reverse order reversed_arr =out_arr[::-1]

print("output\n", reversed_arr) output [51 77 79 42 23] 8. Find the position of 42 from the array result = np.where(reversed_arr == 42)

print("output\n", result) output (array([3], dtype=int64),) 9. Create numpy arrays having marks of student: Subjects: Physics, Chemistry, Math . No of students: 8 (minimum) import pandas as pd

In [14]: my_np1=np.array([[int(x) for x in input().split()], [int(y) for y in input().split()],[int(z) for z in input().split()]]) #print(my_np1) $\label{eq:my_pd} \verb|my_pd=pd.DataFrame(data=[my_np1[0],my_np1[1],my_np1[2]]).T \\$ #print(my_pd) print(my_pd) 21 32 43 56 21 56 78 98 20 33 45 53 25 52 76 93 11 23 33 44 55 66 77 88 Physics Chemistry Math 21

my_pd.columns=['Physics','Chemistry','Math'] 32 23 2 43 45 33 3 56 53 44 21 25 55 52 56 66 76 6 78 77 98 93 88 print(my_pd) Physics Chemistry 0 11 21

10. Find the following: Highest marks in math Highest marks in total my_pd['Total']=my_pd['Physics'] + my_pd['Chemistry']+my_pd['Math'] print("Highest marks in math ", max(my_pd['Math'])) print("Highest marks in Total ", max(my_pd['Total'])) Math Total 52 32 33 23 88 33 43 45 121 53 44 56 153 25 21 55 101 52 66 174 56 76 77 78 231 88 93 98 279 Highest marks in math 88 Highest marks in Total 279 11. Sorted array for physics according to marks ascending order print("Sorted array for physics according to marks ascending order") my_pd['Physics'].sort_values(ascending = True) Sorted array for physics according to marks ascending order 0 Out[33]: 32 1 43

56 5 56 6 78 Name: Physics, dtype: int64 12.Remove below 40% marks from chemistry 1=[] In [79]: for i, j in enumerate(my_pd['Chemistry']): **if**(j< 40): #print(i) 1.append(i) my_pd['Chemistry'].drop(my_pd['Chemistry'].index[1]) #print(1) print(my_pd['Chemistry']) 32.0 43.0 56.0 NaN 5 56.0 78.0 6 7 98.0 Name: Chemistry, dtype: float64 13.Plot Physics vs chemistry vs maths marks my_pd.plot() Out[92]: <AxesSubplot:> Physics

Chemistry 250 Math Total 200 150 100 50 14.Create the following lists: import pandas as pd In [93]: data = {'Day': [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10], 'Steps Cover': [5000,5000,5000,6000,6400,6200,6800,5400,6800,7000], 'Calorie Burn(kcal)': [20,20,20,30,30,30,35,25,37,40] } df = pd.DataFrame(data,columns=['Day','Steps Cover','Calorie Burn(kcal)']) print (df) Day Steps Cover Calorie Burn(kcal) 0 5000 20 1 2 5000 20 20 3 5000 30 3 6000 4 30 5 6400 6200 30 5 6

35 6800 25 5400 8 6800 37 8 9 40 10 7000 15.Draw the line plot. Show the title as "Fitness Measure". Give the marker with red color and green face color. Only the horizontal gridline should be shown import matplotlib.pyplot as plt In [95]: x=[1,2,3,4]plt.plot(x) plt.title('Fitness Measure') Out[95]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Fitness Measure') Fitness Measure 4.0 3.5 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 2.0 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.5 3.0 16.Plot the following from iris dataset. Plot sepal length vs petal length (scatter plot) Plot sepal width vs petal width Plot histogram with petal length import pandas as pd import seaborn as sns import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import numpy as np iris = pd.read_csv("iris.csv") In [98]:

In [101...

plt.show()

iris.plot(kind='scatter', x='sepal_length', y='sepal_length')

plt.title('sepal length vs petal length ')

sepal length vs petal length 8.0 7.5 7.0 ebal length 6.0 5.5 5.0 4.5 7.0 5.0 5.5 6.5 7.5 8.0 4.5 6.0 sepal_length iris.plot(kind='scatter', x='sepal_width', y='petal_width') plt.title('sepal width vs petal width ') plt.show() sepal width vs petal width 2.5 2.0 petal width 10 0.5 0.0 2.5 2.0 3.5 4.0 4.5 sepal width plt.hist(iris['petal_length'], bins = 20, color = "green") In [113... plt.title('histogram with petal length')

plt.show() histogram with petal length 30 25 20 15 10 5