

Python for Data Science LAB Session - 13

Basics of Data Visualization

Q-1) Read the data from company_sales_data.csv file. Consider all the "?" and "n.a." values as NaN values.

a. Read all the profit data of each month and display it using the scatter plot

b. Create a line on the scatterplot that displays the general direction of the profit using polyfit()

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import networkx as nx
```

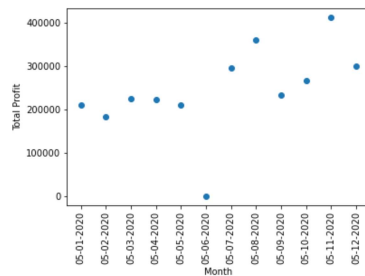
```
In [2]: df = pd.read_csv("company_sales_data.csv", index_col=0, na_values=['?', 'n.a.'])
df = df.fillna(0) #Load the data and it fill as 0 ,where value ? or n.a.
```

```
In [3]: df
```

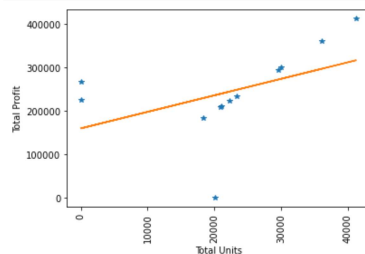
```
Out[3]:
```

	Date	facecream	facewash	toothpaste	bathingsoap	shampoo	moisturizer	total_units	total_profit
month_number									
1	05-01-2020	2500	1500	5200	9200.0	1200.0	1500	21100.0	211000.0
2	05-02-2020	2630	1200	5100	6100.0	2100.0	1200	18330.0	183300.0
3	05-03-2020	2140	1340	4550	9550.0	0.0	1340	0.0	224700.0
4	05-04-2020	3400	1130	5870	8870.0	1870.0	1130	22270.0	222700.0
5	05-05-2020	3600	1740	4560	0.0	1560.0	1740	20960.0	209600.0
6	05-06-2020	2760	1555	4890	7490.0	1890.0	1555	20140.0	0.0
7	05-07-2020	2980	1120	4780	8980.0	1780.0	1120	29550.0	295500.0
8	05-08-2020	3700	1400	5860	9960.0	2860.0	1400	36140.0	361400.0
9	05-09-2020	3540	1780	6100	8100.0	2100.0	1780	23400.0	234000.0
10	05-10-2020	1990	1890	8300	0.0	2300.0	1890	0.0	266700.0
11	05-11-2020	2340	2100	7300	13300.0	2400.0	2100	41280.0	412800.0
12	05-12-2020	2900	1760	7400	14400.0	0.0	1760	30020.0	300200.0

```
In [4]: plt.scatter(df.Date, df.total_profit) #Scatter plot
plt.xticks(rotation=90) #It rotate x value to 90
plt.xlabel("Month")
plt.ylabel("Total Profit")
plt.show()
```



```
In [5]: fig, con = np.polyfit(df.total_units, df.total_profit, 1)
plt.plot(df.total_units, df.total_profit, 'r')
plt.plot(df.total_units, fig * df.total_units + con) #that make's the y= m*x + c Line equation
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.xlabel("Total Units")
plt.ylabel("Total Profit")
plt.show()
```



Q-2) Create a dataframe taking facecream and toothpaste sales data from the original dataframe with date as index column.

a. Create a time series graph that shows facecream and toothpaste sales data on each date. Use different style and markers for facecream and toothpaste data

b. Create two columns facecreame-trend and toothpaste-trend that contains the value of general trends over time and display both trends as lines on top of the timeseries graph.

```
In [6]: df1 = pd.DataFrame({"face_cream": df.facecream.to_list(), "toothpaste": df.toothpaste.to_list()}, index=df.Date)
# here we arrange face cream and toothpaste date to dataframe by date wise
```

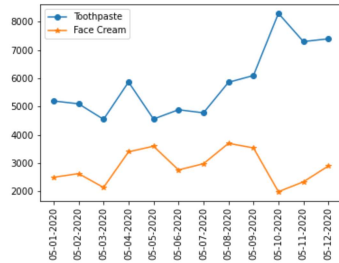
In [7]: df1

Out[7]:

	face_cream	toothpaste
Date		
05-01-2020	2500	5200
05-02-2020	2630	5100
05-03-2020	2140	4550
05-04-2020	3400	5870
05-05-2020	3600	4560
05-06-2020	2760	4890
05-07-2020	2980	4780
05-08-2020	3700	5860
05-09-2020	3540	6100
05-10-2020	1990	8300
05-11-2020	2340	7300
05-12-2020	2900	7400

In [8]:

```
plt.plot(df1.index, df1.toothpaste, label='Toothpaste', marker='o') #plot the data
plt.plot(df1.index, df1.face_cream, label='Face Cream', marker='*')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



In [9]:

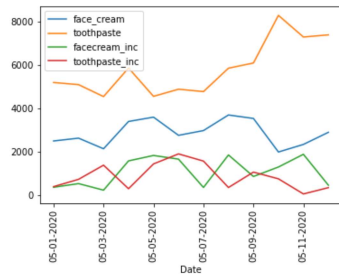
```
facecream_inc = np.array(np.random.rand(12) * 2000, dtype=np.int32) # these both variable generate random value between 2000
toothpaste_inc = np.array(np.random.rand(12) * 2000, dtype=np.int32)

trend = df1
trend['facecream_inc'] = facecream_inc
trend['toothpaste_inc'] = toothpaste_inc

trend.plot()
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
```

Out[9]:

```
(array([-2., 0., 2., 4., 6., 8., 10., 12.]),
 [Text(-2.0, 0, '05-11-2020'),
  Text(0.0, 0, '05-01-2020'),
  Text(2.0, 0, '05-03-2020'),
  Text(4.0, 0, '05-05-2020'),
  Text(6.0, 0, '05-07-2020'),
  Text(8.0, 0, '05-09-2020'),
  Text(10.0, 0, '05-11-2020'),
  Text(12.0, 0, '')])
```



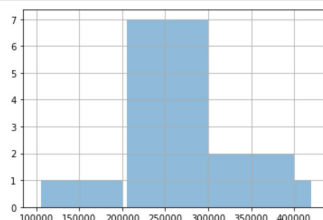
Q-3) Read the total profit of each month and show it using the histogram to see most common profit ranges.

Explore different parameters of hist() and its uses.

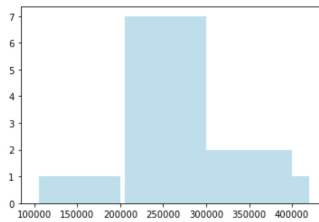
In [10]:

```
total = df.total_profit.to_list()
rang = [100000, 150000, 200000, 250000, 300000, 350000, 400000, 420000]

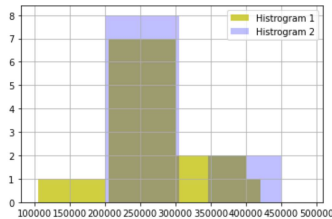
plt.hist(total, rang, alpha=0.5)
plt.grid() #grid
plt.show()
```



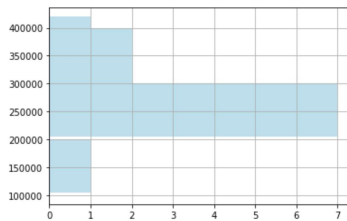
```
In [11]: rang0 = [100000, 105000, 200000, 205000, 300000, 305000, 400000, 420000]
plt.hist(total, rang, color='lightblue', alpha=0.8) #color used for give color and alpha for opacity
plt.show()
```



```
In [12]: rang1 = [200000, 305000, 346000, 450000, 490000]
plt.hist(total, rang, facecolor='y', alpha=0.75, label="Histogram 1")
plt.hist(total, rang1, facecolor='b', alpha=0.25, label="Histogram 2")
plt.grid(True)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

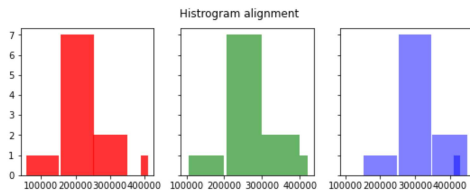


```
In [13]: plt.hist(total, rang, color='lightblue', alpha=0.8, orientation='horizontal') #orientation based horizontal/vertical
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



```
In [14]: fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(9, 3), sharey=True) #shray for all the y axis are same value
axs[0].hist(total, rang, facecolor='r', alpha=.8, align='left') #alignment from left right center side
axs[1].hist(total, rang, facecolor='g', alpha=.6, align='mid')
axs[2].hist(total, rang, facecolor='b', alpha=.5, align='right')
fig.suptitle('Histogram alignment')
```

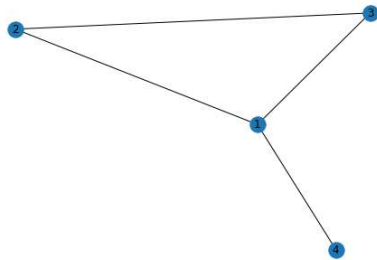
```
Out[14]: Text(0.5, 0.98, 'Histogram alignment')
```



Q-4) Create an undirected graph from below adjacency matrix using networkx.

```
In [15]: Graph = nx.Graph([(1,2), (1,3), (1,4), (2,1), (2,3), (3,1), (3,2), (4,1)])
```

```
In [16]: nx.draw(Graph, with_labels = True)
```



Q-5) Create below Directed graph with appropriate labels and colors using networkx

- Create a numpy array of size 100 that contains random numbers in the range of 50 to 200
- Create a numpy array of size 75 that contains all 1s
- Create a numpy array of size 12 that contains random numbers in the range of 200 to 240
- Create a numpy array of size 10 that contains random numbers in the range of -10 to -70
- Concatenate all these arrays and create a single array
- Draw a default boxplot and display all outliers as red color x mark
- Create a notched boxplot using same data and observe the difference.

```

Out[19]: array([[11.1586793, 148.77590247, 68.5834521, 197.22488
11.15614227, 170.29318159, 152.9187957, 187.39701841,
15.86099951, 164.79086663, 20.2218367, 181.03859641,
199.14759506, 137.2380534, 172.62939564, 173.48424914,
186.96435542, 53.60544163, 75.13989941, 84.06386345,
135.47333829, 129.11072849, 114.36612423, 168.75342476,
199.8198443, 118.34148697, 123.69300417, 132.35997835,
164.55178846, 157.01017192, 71.17567379, 153.91365672,
65.62809968, 102.6993887, 68.1002667, 96.70351594,
142.57762451, 97.86636698, 135.9085239, 97.26792568,
185.72053692, 117.98275519, 68.58392761, 92.02238867,
167.89192305, 133.10488793, 72.50736343, 109.53255117,
148.61216382, 93.06422446, 73.77352128, 181.85093558,
128.05109876, 88.86842493, 166.11825082, 169.20979258,
113.38632812, 143.68021659, 161.68294145, 176.70385674,
58.58784487, 141.16265257, 170.98598691, 112.98759453,
126.0683907, 184.16194723, 120.28577447, 171.2661206,
178.28017799, 149.8666712, 91.94660712, 129.89029996,
156.11848099, 145.7274292, 93.37467469, 129.8922996,
148.95875111, 164.5223435, 182.5713298, 115.6787489,
192.3565123, 67.6974238, 60.30473873, 195.7861997,
79.59475863, 157.13744429, 163.16189897, 177.57884183,
124.93011239, 179.7283863, 118.70475484, 140.34948659,
102.2096611, 188.91179053, 84.17927362, 188.3259271,
113.68585379, 71.90073538, 138.66019836, 157.93815018])

```

[illegible]

```
Out[21]: array([207.23703817, 235.26988763, 217.45213723, 230.79327922,
                210.50274499, 213.98164139, 216.14676086, 205.41623759,
                219.33600333, 222.06102462, 227.65764844, 212.00982013])
```

```
Out[22]: array([-46.75494237, -13.89462009, -62.3127355 , -61.1265556 ,
                -44.42635847, -53.91531869, -21.99466615, -36.08196174,
                -68.27524554, -14.59624308])
```

[illegible]

A box plot titled "Box Plot" showing the distribution of the number of children per family. The y-axis ranges from -50 to 250. The box plot shows a median around 100, with the interquartile range (IQR) spanning from approximately 100 to 160. Whiskers extend from 50 to 230. There are numerous outliers plotted as blue dots below the lower whisker, ranging from approximately -40 to -10.