

# INFOLABZ IT SERVICES PVT. LTD.

**Internship : Data Science**

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**EXPLORE AND APPLY.**

**NUMPY:-**

**Numpy Image**

1. Generate a script where the user can input the directory of an image, convert the image into grayscale, and save it into another folder.

**Conditional Filtering & Boolean Indexing**

1. Replace all negative values in an array with 0.
2. Count how many elements in an array are greater than a given number 25.
3. Extract all odd numbers from an array.

## **Sales Data Analysis using NumPy**

**Objective:**

**Analyze and visualize sales data for a company's products across four quarters using NumPy arrays. You will compute key metrics like total sales, average sales per product, and identify the best-performing product.**

**Dataset:**

**Here's a sample dataset with columns representing products and sales across four quarters.**

Product	Q1 Sales	Q2 Sales	Q3 Sales	Q4 Sales
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<b>A</b>	<b>12000</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>17000</b>	<b>20000</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>18000</b>	<b>22000</b>	<b>24000</b>	<b>28000</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>12000</b>	<b>14000</b>	<b>16000</b>
<b>D</b>	<b>9000</b>	<b>11000</b>	<b>13000</b>	<b>15000</b>

**Steps:**

- 1. Create a NumPy Array for Sales Data: Convert the sales data into a 2D NumPy array.**
- 2. Compute Total Sales for Each Product: Calculate the total sales for each product by summing across the quarters.**
- 3. Compute Average Quarterly Sales for Each Product: Find the average sales per quarter for each product.**
- 4. Find the Best-Performing Product: Identify the product with the highest total sales.**
- 5. Visualize the Data (optional): If you'd like, use `matplotlib` to create a bar chart for the total sales and average quarterly sales of each product.**

## **PANDAS [SERIES]**

**Package installation : - Pip install pandas**

### **Basic Operations**

1. Create a Pandas Series from a Python list [10, 20, 30, 40, 50] and print its values.
2. Create a Series from a dictionary: {'a': 100, 'b': 200, 'c': 300}.
3. Convert a NumPy array [1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5] into a Pandas Series.

### **Indexing & Selection**

4. Access the third element of a Series.

5. Retrieve all elements greater than 20 from a Series.
6. Select elements at index positions [0, 2, 4] from a given Series.

### **Mathematical Operations**

7. Given a Series `s = pd.Series([5, 10, 15, 20])`, multiply each element by 2.
8. Compute the mean, median, of a numerical Series.

### **Filtering & Transformation**

10. Given a Series `s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])`, replace all even numbers with 0.
11. Find the count of missing (NaN) values in a Series.
12. Replace all NaN values in a Series with the mean of the non-null values.

### **String Operations**

13. Create a Series of string values `[Laptop, keyboard', Mouse']` and convert all elements to uppercase.
14. Count the occurrences of the letter 'a' in each string in a Series.

### **Sorting & Ranking**

15. Sort a Series in ascending and descending order.
16. Rank the elements of a numerical Series.

### **GroupBy & Value Counts**

19. Count the occurrence of each unique element in a Series.
20. Group a Series by values and calculate the sum for each unique value.