

INSTITUTION: KCA University

NAME: Raphael Kang'eri

UNIT NAME: Programming for Data Science

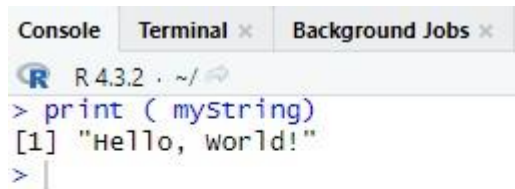
UNIT CODE: BSD 320

INTRODUCTION TO R FOR DATA SCIENCE

1. # My first program in R Programming

```
myString <- "Hello, World!"
```

```
print ( myString)
```

A screenshot of the R console interface. At the top, there are three tabs: 'Console', 'Terminal', and 'Background Jobs'. The 'Console' tab is active. Below the tabs, the R logo and version 'R 4.3.2' are visible. The console shows the following commands and output: a prompt '>' followed by 'print (myString)', which outputs '[1] "Hello, world!"', and another prompt '>' with a cursor on the next line.

```
Console Terminal x Background Jobs x
R 4.3.2 . ~/
> print ( myString)
[1] "Hello, world!"
> |
```

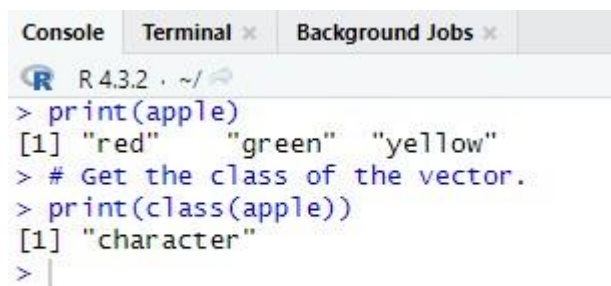
2. # Create a vector.

```
apple <- c('red','green',"yellow")
```

```
print(apple)
```

```
# Get the class of the vector.
```

```
print(class(apple))
```

A screenshot of the R console interface. At the top, there are three tabs: 'Console', 'Terminal', and 'Background Jobs'. The 'Console' tab is active. Below the tabs, the R logo and version 'R 4.3.2' are visible. The console shows the following commands and output: a prompt '>' followed by 'print(apple)', which outputs '[1] "red" "green" "yellow"', a prompt '>' followed by a comment '# Get the class of the vector.', a prompt '>' followed by 'print(class(apple))', which outputs '[1] "character"', and a final prompt '>' with a cursor on the next line.

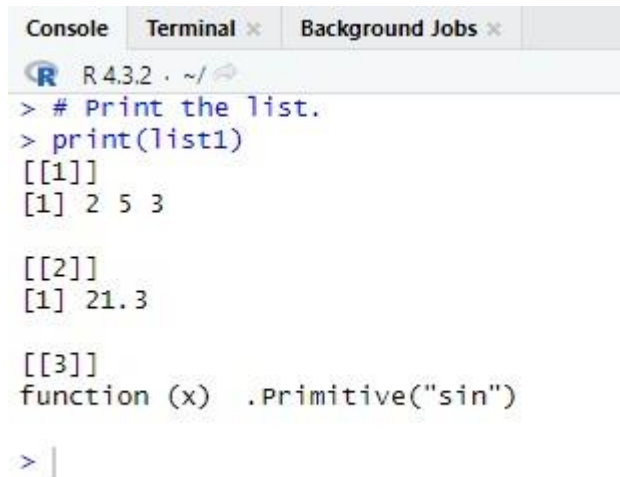
```
Console Terminal x Background Jobs x
R 4.3.2 . ~/
> print(apple)
[1] "red" "green" "yellow"
> # Get the class of the vector.
> print(class(apple))
[1] "character"
> |
```

3. # Create a list.

```
list1 <- list(c(2,5,3),21.3,sin)
```

Print the list.

```
print(list1)
```



The screenshot shows the R console interface with tabs for Console, Terminal, and Background Jobs. The console displays the following output for the list creation code:

```
R 4.3.2 . ~/
> # Print the list.
> print(list1)
[[1]]
[1] 2 5 3

[[2]]
[1] 21.3

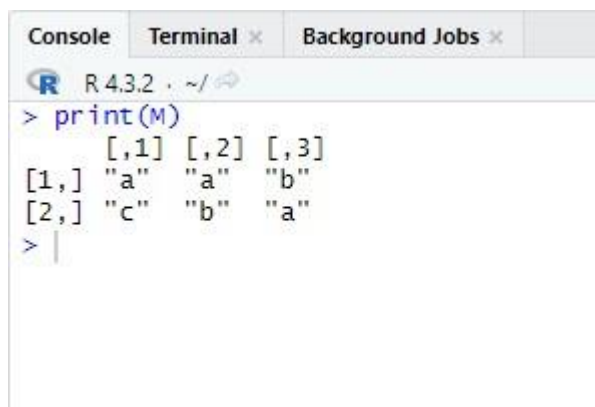
[[3]]
function (x) .Primitive("sin")

> |
```

4. # Create a matrix.

```
M = matrix( c('a','a','b','c','b','a'), nrow = 2, ncol = 3, byrow = TRUE)
```

```
print(M)
```



The screenshot shows the R console interface with tabs for Console, Terminal, and Background Jobs. The console displays the following output for the matrix creation code:

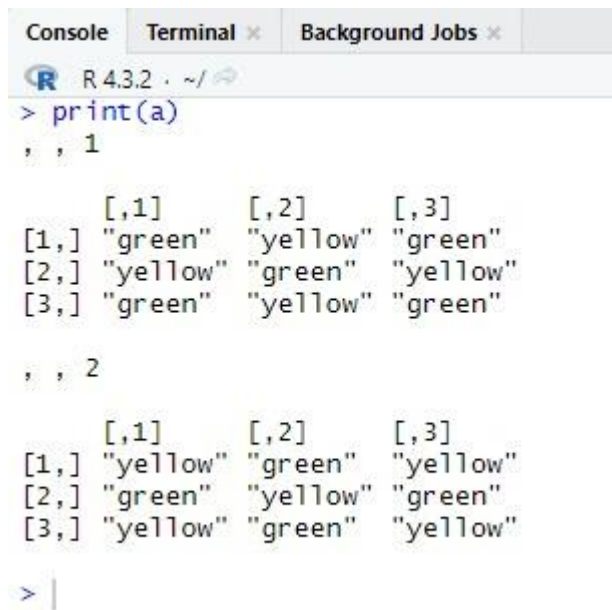
```
R 4.3.2 . ~/
> print(M)
      [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,] "a"  "a"  "b"
[2,] "c"  "b"  "a"

> |
```

5. # Create an array.

```
a <- array(c('green','yellow'),dim = c(3,3,2))
```

```
print(a)
```



The screenshot shows the R console output for the command `print(a)`. The output is displayed in a window titled "Console" with tabs for "Terminal" and "Background Jobs". The R version is 4.3.2. The output shows the array structure with dimensions 3x3x2. The first dimension (1) is labeled with column indices [1], [2], [3]. The second dimension (2) is labeled with row indices [1,], [2,], [3,]. The third dimension (3) is labeled with column indices [1], [2], [3]. The values are printed in a grid format.

```
R 4.3.2 . ~/
> print(a)
, , 1

      [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,] "green" "yellow" "green"
[2,] "yellow" "green" "yellow"
[3,] "green" "yellow" "green"

, , 2

      [,1] [,2] [,3]
[1,] "yellow" "green" "yellow"
[2,] "green" "yellow" "green"
[3,] "yellow" "green" "yellow"

> |
```

6. # Create a vector.

```
apple_colors <- c('green','green','yellow','red','red','red','green')
```

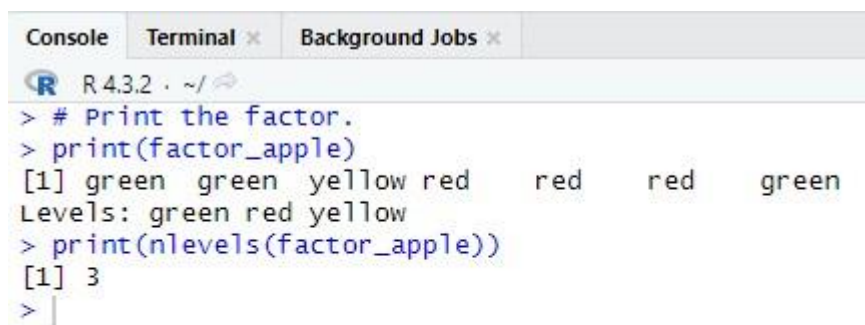
Create a factor object.

```
factor_apple <- factor(apple_colors)
```


Print the factor.

```
print(factor_apple)
```

```
print(nlevels(factor_apple))
```

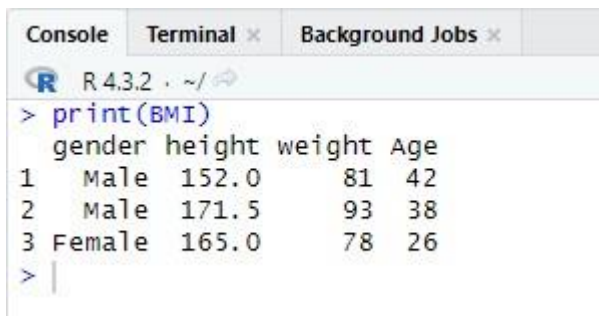


The screenshot shows an R console window with the following content:

```
R 4.3.2 . ~/ 
> # Print the factor.
> print(factor_apple)
[1] green green yellow red    red    red    green
Levels: green red yellow
> print(nlevels(factor_apple))
[1] 3
> |
```

7. # Create the data frame.

```
BMI <- data.frame(  
  gender = c("Male", "Male", "Female"),  
  height = c(152, 171.5, 165),  
  weight = c(81, 93, 78),  
  Age = c(42, 38, 26)  
)  
print(BMI)
```



The screenshot shows an R console window with the following content:

```
R 4.3.2 ~/  
> print(BMI)  
  gender height weight Age  
1  Male  152.0     81  42  
2  Male  171.5     93  38  
3 Female  165.0     78  26  
> |
```

The output displays a data frame with three rows and four columns: gender, height, weight, and Age. The first two rows are for 'Male' and the third is for 'Female'. The values for height, weight, and Age are 152.0, 81, 42 for the first row; 171.5, 93, 38 for the second row; and 165.0, 78, 26 for the third row.

8. # Assignment using equal operator.

```
var.1 = c(0,1,2,3)
```

Assignment using leftward operator.

```
var.2 <- c("learn","R")
```

Assignment using rightward operator.

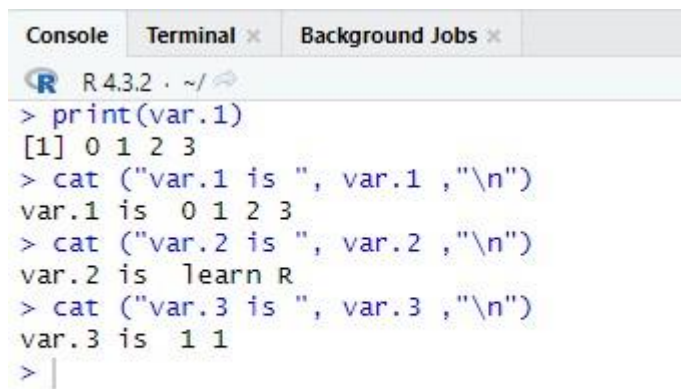
```
c(TRUE,1) -> var.3
```

```
print(var.1)
```

```
cat ("var.1 is ", var.1 ,"\n")
```

```
cat ("var.2 is ", var.2 ,"\n")
```

```
cat ("var.3 is ", var.3 ,"\n")
```



The screenshot shows an R console window with the following content:

```
R 4.3.2 . ~/
> print(var.1)
[1] 0 1 2 3
> cat ("var.1 is ", var.1 ,"\n")
var.1 is  0 1 2 3
> cat ("var.2 is ", var.2 ,"\n")
var.2 is  learn R
> cat ("var.3 is ", var.3 ,"\n")
var.3 is  1 1
> |
```

9. `var_x <- "Hello"`

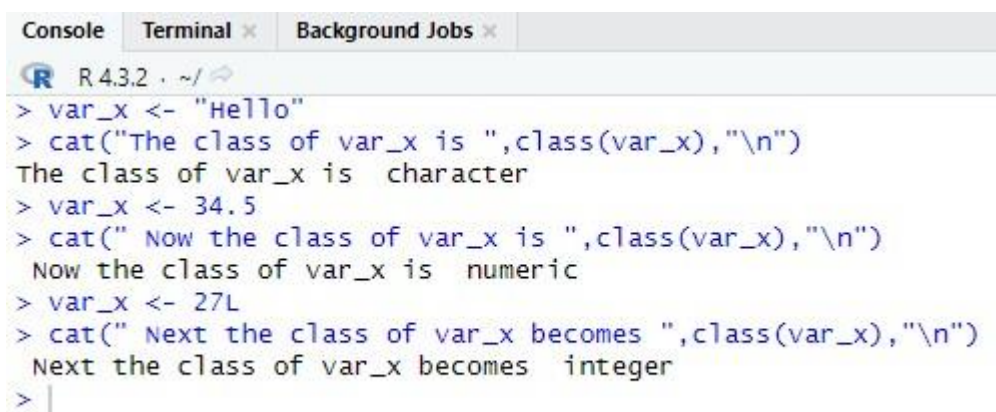
`cat("The class of var_x is ",class(var_x),"\n")`

`var_x <- 34.5`

`cat(" Now the class of var_x is ",class(var_x),"\n")`

`var_x <- 27L`

`cat(" Next the class of var_x becomes ",class(var_x),"\n")`

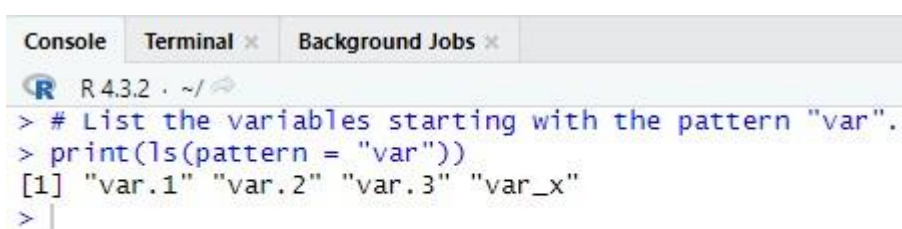


The screenshot shows an R console window with the following text:

```
R 4.3.2 . ~/
> var_x <- "Hello"
> cat("The class of var_x is ",class(var_x),"\n")
The class of var_x is  character
> var_x <- 34.5
> cat(" Now the class of var_x is ",class(var_x),"\n")
Now the class of var_x is  numeric
> var_x <- 27L
> cat(" Next the class of var_x becomes ",class(var_x),"\n")
Next the class of var_x becomes  integer
> |
```

10. # List the variables starting with the pattern "var".

`print(ls(pattern = "var"))`



The screenshot shows an R console window with the following text:

```
R 4.3.2 . ~/
> # List the variables starting with the pattern "var".
> print(ls(pattern = "var"))
[1] "var.1" "var.2" "var.3" "var_x"
> |
```


11. `print(ls(all.name = TRUE))`

```
Console Terminal x Background Jobs x
R 4.3.2 . ~/
> print(ls(all.name = TRUE))
[1] ".Random.seed" "a" "apple" "apple_colors"
[5] "BMI" "data" "factor_apple" "input"
[9] "list1" "M" "mystring" "v"
[13] "var.1" "var.2" "var.3" "var_x"
> |
```

1.

INSTITUTION: KCA University

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UNIT NAME: Programming for Data Science

UNIT CODE: BSD 320

R-CSV

1. # Get and print current working directory.

```
print(getwd())
```

```
# Set current working directory.
```

```
setwd("/web/com")
```

```
# Get and print current working directory.
```

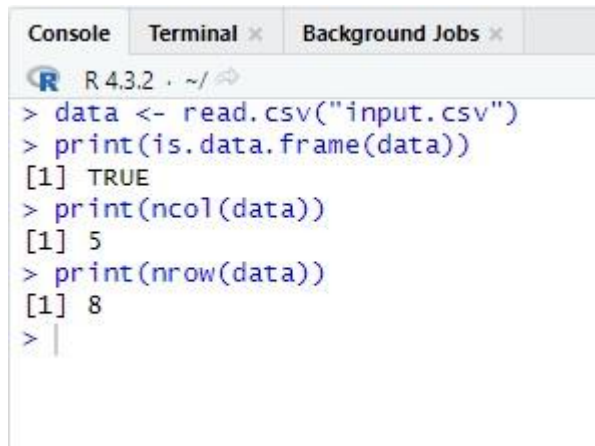
```
print(getwd())
```

```
Console Terminal x Background Jobs x
R 4.3.2 . ~/
> # Get and print current working directory.
> print(getwd())
[1] "C:/Users/hp/Documents"
> # Set current working directory.
> setwd("/web/com")
Error in setwd("/web/com") : cannot change working directory
> |
```

2. data <- read.csv("input.csv") print(data)

```
Console Terminal x Background Jobs x
R 4.3.2 . ~/
> print(data)
  id  name salary start_date dept
1  1  Rick  623.30 2012-01-01   IT
2  2   Dan  515.20 2013-09-23 Operations
3  3 Michelle 611.00 2014-11-15   IT
4  4   Ryan  729.00 2014-05-11   HR
5  5   Gary  843.25 2015-03-27 Finance
6  6   Nina  578.00 2013-05-21   IT
7  7  Simon  632.80 2013-07-30 Operations
8  8   Guru  722.50 2014-06-17 Finance
> |
```

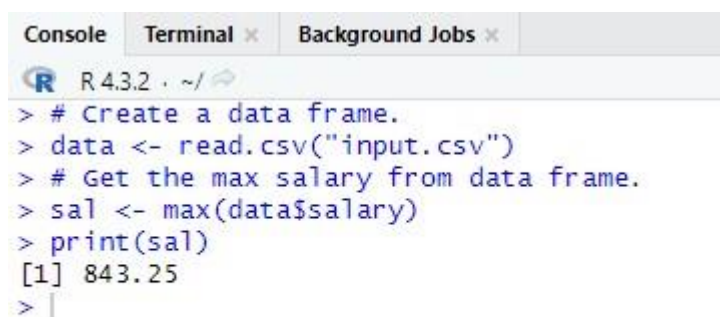
```
3. data <- read.csv("input.csv")  
   print(is.data.frame(data))  
   print(ncol(data))  
   print(nrow(data))
```



A screenshot of the R console interface. The title bar shows 'Console', 'Terminal', and 'Background Jobs'. The R logo and version 'R 4.3.2' are visible. The console contains the following code and output:

```
> data <- read.csv("input.csv")  
> print(is.data.frame(data))  
[1] TRUE  
> print(ncol(data))  
[1] 5  
> print(nrow(data))  
[1] 8  
> |
```

```
4. # Create a data frame.  
   data <- read.csv("input.csv")  
   # Get the max salary from data frame.  
   sal <- max(data$salary)  
   print(sal)
```

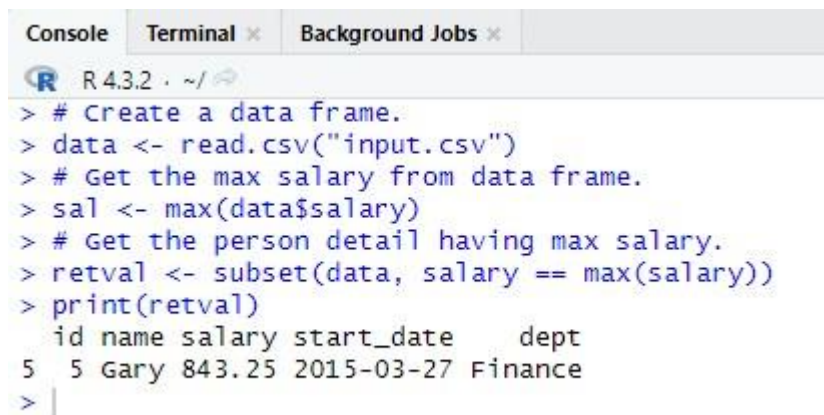


A screenshot of the R console interface. The title bar shows 'Console', 'Terminal', and 'Background Jobs'. The R logo and version 'R 4.3.2' are visible. The console contains the following code and output:

```
> # Create a data frame.  
> data <- read.csv("input.csv")  
> # Get the max salary from data frame.  
> sal <- max(data$salary)  
> print(sal)  
[1] 843.25  
> |
```

5. # Create a data frame.

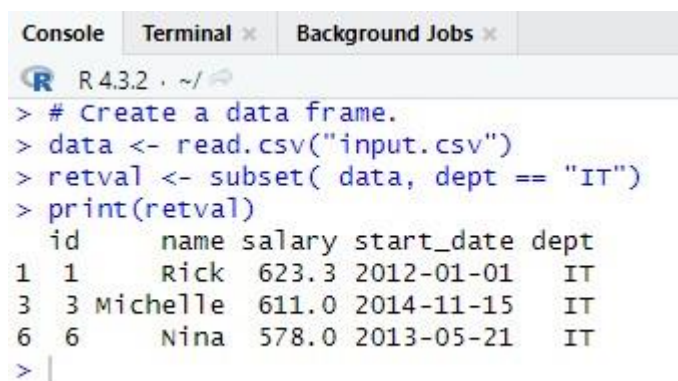
```
data <- read.csv("input.csv")  
# Get the max salary from data frame.  
sal <- max(data$salary)  
# Get the person detail having max salary.  
retval <- subset(data, salary == max(salary))  
print(retval)
```

A screenshot of the R console interface showing the execution of R code for step 5. The console has tabs for 'Console', 'Terminal', and 'Background Jobs'. The code is executed line by line, and the output of the print statement is displayed.

```
R 4.3.2 . ~/   
> # Create a data frame.  
> data <- read.csv("input.csv")  
> # Get the max salary from data frame.  
> sal <- max(data$salary)  
> # Get the person detail having max salary.  
> retval <- subset(data, salary == max(salary))  
> print(retval)  
  id name salary start_date dept  
5  5 Gary  843.25 2015-03-27 Finance  
> |
```

6. # Create a data frame.

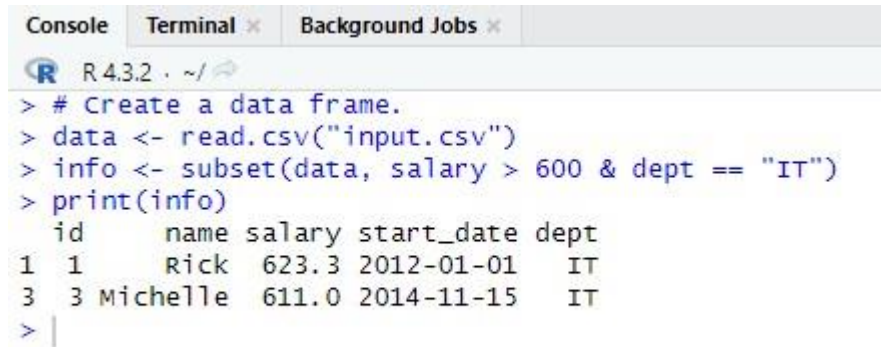
```
data <- read.csv("input.csv")  
retval <- subset( data, dept == "IT")  
print(retval)
```

A screenshot of the R console interface showing the execution of R code for step 6. The console has tabs for 'Console', 'Terminal', and 'Background Jobs'. The code is executed line by line, and the output of the print statement is displayed.

```
R 4.3.2 . ~/   
> # Create a data frame.  
> data <- read.csv("input.csv")  
> retval <- subset( data, dept == "IT")  
> print(retval)  
  id      name salary start_date dept  
1  1      Rick  623.3 2012-01-01   IT  
3  3 Michelle  611.0 2014-11-15   IT  
6  6      Nina  578.0 2013-05-21   IT  
> |
```

7. # Create a data frame.

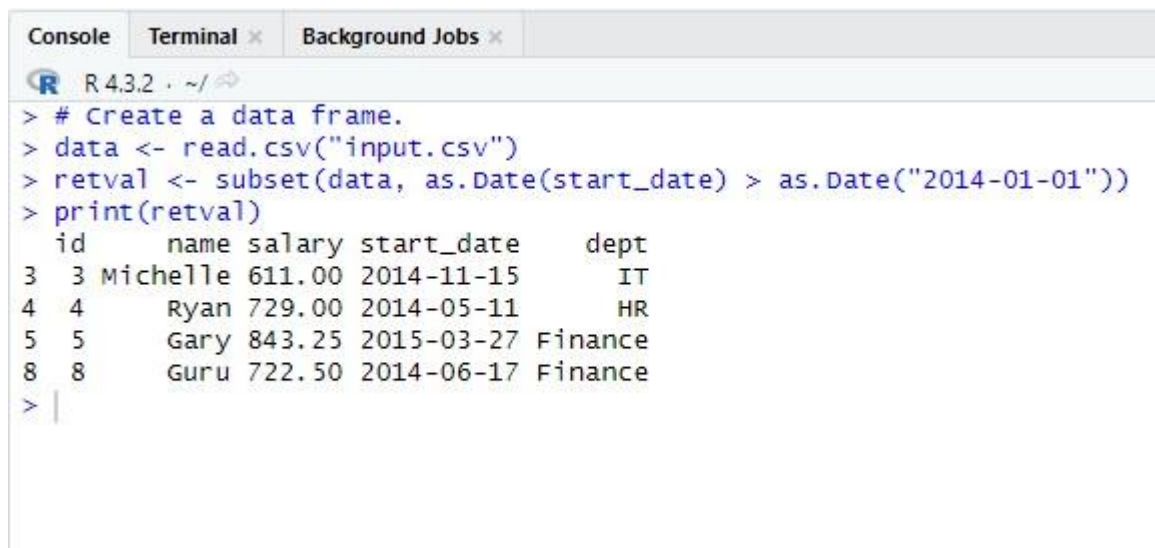
```
data <- read.csv("input.csv")  
info <- subset(data, salary > 600 & dept == "IT")  
print(info)
```



```
Console Terminal x Background Jobs x  
R 4.3.2 . ~/   
> # Create a data frame.  
> data <- read.csv("input.csv")  
> info <- subset(data, salary > 600 & dept == "IT")  
> print(info)  
  id    name salary start_date dept  
1  1    Rick  623.3 2012-01-01   IT  
3  3 Michelle  611.0 2014-11-15   IT  
> |
```

8. # Create a data frame.

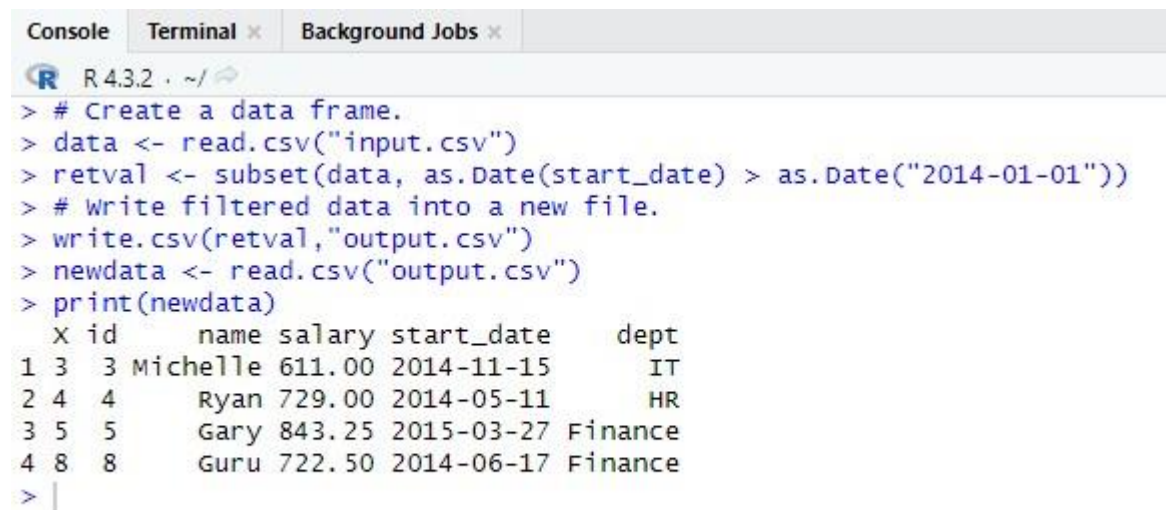
```
data <- read.csv("input.csv")  
retval <- subset(data, as.Date(start_date) > as.Date("2014-01-01"))  
print(retval)
```



```
Console Terminal x Background Jobs x  
R 4.3.2 . ~/   
> # Create a data frame.  
> data <- read.csv("input.csv")  
> retval <- subset(data, as.Date(start_date) > as.Date("2014-01-01"))  
> print(retval)  
  id    name salary start_date    dept  
3  3 Michelle  611.00 2014-11-15      IT  
4  4    Ryan  729.00 2014-05-11      HR  
5  5    Gary  843.25 2015-03-27 Finance  
8  8    Guru  722.50 2014-06-17 Finance  
> |
```

9. # Create a data frame.

```
data <- read.csv("input.csv")
retval <- subset(data, as.Date(start_date) > as.Date("2014-01-01"))
# Write filtered data into a new file.
write.csv(retval,"output.csv")
newdata <- read.csv("output.csv")
print(newdata)
```



The screenshot shows an R console window with the following content:

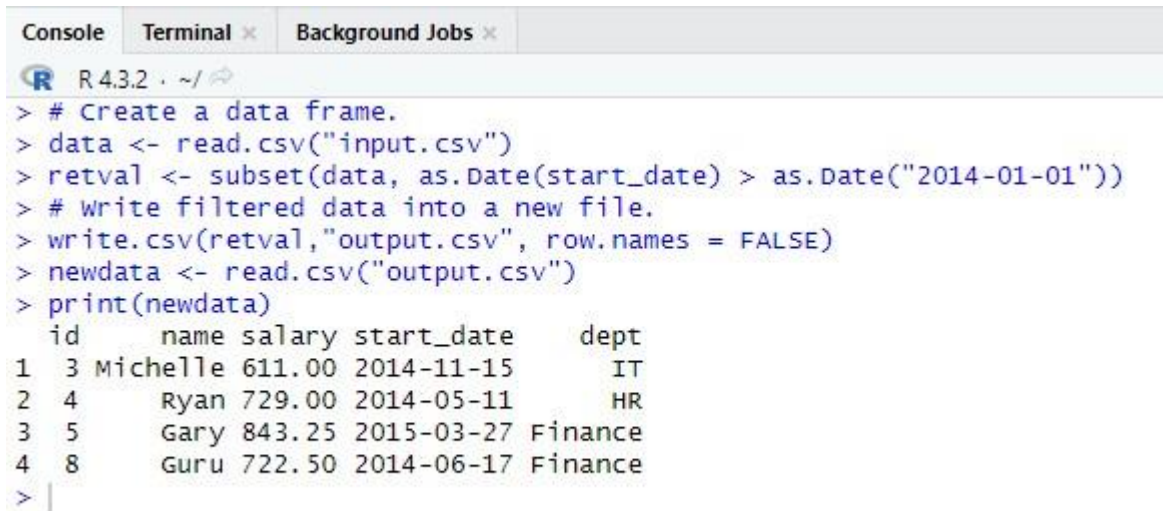
```
R 4.3.2 . ~/
> # Create a data frame.
> data <- read.csv("input.csv")
> retval <- subset(data, as.Date(start_date) > as.Date("2014-01-01"))
> # Write filtered data into a new file.
> write.csv(retval,"output.csv")
> newdata <- read.csv("output.csv")
> print(newdata)
```

	x	id	name	salary	start_date	dept
1	3	3	Michelle	611.00	2014-11-15	IT
2	4	4	Ryan	729.00	2014-05-11	HR
3	5	5	Gary	843.25	2015-03-27	Finance
4	8	8	Guru	722.50	2014-06-17	Finance

```
> |
```

10.# Create a data frame.

```
data <- read.csv("input.csv")
retval <- subset(data, as.Date(start_date) > as.Date("2014-01-01"))
# Write filtered data into a new file.
write.csv(retval,"output.csv", row.names = FALSE)
newdata <- read.csv("output.csv")
print(newdata)
```



The screenshot shows an R console window with the following content:

```
R 4.3.2 . ~/
> # Create a data frame.
> data <- read.csv("input.csv")
> retval <- subset(data, as.Date(start_date) > as.Date("2014-01-01"))
> # write filtered data into a new file.
> write.csv(retval,"output.csv", row.names = FALSE)
> newdata <- read.csv("output.csv")
> print(newdata)
```

	id	name	salary	start_date	dept
1	3	Michelle	611.00	2014-11-15	IT
2	4	Ryan	729.00	2014-05-11	HR
3	5	Gary	843.25	2015-03-27	Finance
4	8	Guru	722.50	2014-06-17	Finance

```
> |
```


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R-EXCEL

1. # Verify the package is installed.

```
any(grepl("xlsx",installed.packages()))
```

```
# Load the library into R workspace.
```

```
library("xlsx")
```

```
Console Terminal x Background Jobs x
R 4.3.2 . ~/
> # verify the package is installed.
> any(grepl("xlsx",installed.packages()))
[1] TRUE
> # Load the library into R workspace.
> library("xlsx")
> |
```

2. # Read the first worksheet in the file input.xlsx.

```
data <- read.xlsx("input.xlsx", sheetIndex = 1)
```

```
print(data)
```

```
Console Terminal x Background Jobs x
R 4.3.2 . ~/
> print(data)
  id  name salary start_date dept
1  1   Rick 623.30 2012-01-01   IT
2  2    Dan 515.20 2013-09-23 operations
3  3 Michelle 611.00 2014-11-15   IT
4  4    Ryan 729.00 2014-05-11   HR
5  5    Gary 843.25 2015-03-27 Finance
6  6    Nina 578.00 2013-05-21   IT
7  7   Simon 632.80 2013-07-30 operations
8  8    Guru 722.50 2014-06-17 Finance
> |
```

f-scientific-computing-with-python

February 8, 2024

1 NUMPY

```
[3]: #heterogenous 1D array  
arr = [1,2,"a",3,"b"]
```

```
[8]: import numpy as np  
x = np.array([1,2,3])  
y = np.array([4,5,6])  
x*y
```

```
[8]: array([ 4, 10, 18])
```

```
[9]: import numpy as np  
#define  
just_a_list = [1,2,3]  
#show  
just_a_list
```

```
[9]: [1, 2, 3]
```

```
[10]: import numpy as np  
just_a_list = [1,2,3]  
np.array(just_a_list)
```

```
[10]: array([1, 2, 3])
```

```
[11]: import numpy as np  
#define  
just_a_matrix = [[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]]  
#show  
just_a_matrix
```

```
[11]: [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]
```

```
[12]: import numpy as np  
#define  
just_a_matrix = [[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]]
```

```
#show  
np.array(just_a_matrix)
```

```
[12]: array([[1, 2, 3],  
           [4, 5, 6],  
           [7, 8, 9]])
```

```
[13]: import numpy as np  
np.arange(0,20)
```

```
[13]: array([ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,  
           17, 18, 19])
```

```
[14]: import numpy as np  
#step size of 2  
np.arange(0,10,2)
```

```
[14]: array([0, 2, 4, 6, 8])
```

```
[15]: import numpy as np  
np.zeros(4)
```

```
[15]: array([0., 0., 0., 0.])
```

```
[16]: import numpy as np  
np.zeros((3,3))
```

```
[16]: array([[0., 0., 0.],  
           [0., 0., 0.],  
           [0., 0., 0.]])
```

```
[17]: import numpy as np  
np.ones(4)
```

```
[17]: array([1., 1., 1., 1.])
```

```
[18]: import numpy as np  
np.ones((3,3))
```

```
[18]: array([[1., 1., 1.],  
           [1., 1., 1.],  
           [1., 1., 1.]])
```

```
[20]: import numpy as np  
#generates three numbers  
#between range 0 to 10  
np.linspace(0,10,3)
```

```
[20]: array([ 0.,  5., 10.]
```

```
[21]: import numpy as np
      np.linspace(0,10,20)
```

```
[21]: array([ 0.          ,  0.52631579,  1.05263158,  1.57894737,  2.10526316,
            2.63157895,  3.15789474,  3.68421053,  4.21052632,  4.73684211,
            5.26315789,  5.78947368,  6.31578947,  6.84210526,  7.36842105,
            7.89473684,  8.42105263,  8.94736842,  9.47368421, 10.          ])
```

```
[22]: import numpy as np
      np.eye(3)
```

```
[22]: array([[1., 0., 0.],
            [0., 1., 0.],
            [0., 0., 1.]])
```

```
[23]: import numpy as np
      np.random.rand(2)
```

```
[23]: array([0.75261764, 0.40355455])
```

```
[24]: import numpy as np
      np.random.rand(3,3)
```

```
[24]: array([[0.47391322, 0.96980881, 0.03119947],
            [0.70224136, 0.46984861, 0.13303997],
            [0.52404209, 0.0291802 , 0.57177518]])
```

```
[25]: import numpy as np
      np.random.randn(2)
```

```
[25]: array([0.03599606, 1.42227488])
```

```
[26]: import numpy as np
      np.random.randn(4,4)
```

```
[26]: array([[ -0.23232824,  1.52396446,  1.27804697,  1.54168661],
            [ 0.18651272, -1.01737444,  0.60560337,  0.18635974],
            [-0.34886112, -1.64104164, -0.33407226,  0.12429816],
            [ 0.09587071,  0.82793611, -0.13187869, -1.70646665]])
```

```
[27]: import numpy as np
      np.random.randint(1,100)
```

```
[27]: 57
```

```
[28]: import numpy as np
      #generates 10 random
      #integers between 1 to 100
      np.random.randint(1,100,10)
```

```
[28]: array([90,  5,  2, 38, 45, 79, 57, 73,  1, 84])
```

```
[29]: import numpy as np
      #define
      arr = np.arange(16)
      #show
      arr
```

```
[29]: array([ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15])
```

```
[30]: import numpy as np
      #define
      arr = np.arange(16)
      #show
      arr
      arr.reshape(4,4)
```

```
[30]: array([[ 0,  1,  2,  3],
           [ 4,  5,  6,  7],
           [ 8,  9, 10, 11],
           [12, 13, 14, 15])
```

```
[31]: import numpy as np
      #define
      random_arr = np.random.randint(0,50,10)
      #show
      random_arr
```

```
[31]: array([19, 10, 11,  7, 21, 35, 26,  1, 10, 24])
```

```
[32]: import numpy as np
      #define
      random_arr = np.random.randint(0,50,10)
      #show
      random_arr
      random_arr.max()
```

```
[32]: 45
```

```
[33]: import numpy as np
      #define
      random_arr = np.random.randint(0,50,10)
```

```
#show
random_arr
random_arr.max()
random_arr.argmax()
```

[33]: 2

```
[34]: import numpy as np
      #define
      random_arr = np.random.randint(0,50,10)
      #show
      random_arr
      random_arr.max()
      random_arr.argmax()
      random_arr.min()
```

[34]: 3

```
[35]: import numpy as np
      #define
      random_arr = np.random.randint(0,50,10)
      #show
      random_arr
      random_arr.max()
      random_arr.argmax()
      random_arr.min()
      random_arr.argmin()
```

[35]: 2

```
[36]: import numpy as np
      #define
      random_arr = np.random.randint(0,50,10)
      #show
      random_arr
      arr.shape
```

[36]: (16,)

```
[37]: arr.reshape(1,16)
```

[37]: array([[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15]])

```
[38]: arr.reshape(1,16).shape
```

[38]: (1, 16)

```
[39]: arr.reshape(16,1)
```

```
[39]: array([[ 0],
           [ 1],
           [ 2],
           [ 3],
           [ 4],
           [ 5],
           [ 6],
           [ 7],
           [ 8],
           [ 9],
          [10],
          [11],
          [12],
          [13],
          [14],
          [15]])
```

```
[40]: arr.reshape(16,1).shape
```

```
[40]: (16, 1)
```

```
[41]: arr.dtype
```

```
[41]: dtype('int32')
```

```
[42]: #Get a value
      #at an index
      arr[5]
```

```
[42]: 5
```

```
[43]: #Get values
      #in a range
      arr[1:5]
```

```
[43]: array([1, 2, 3, 4])
```

```
[44]: #Setting a value with
      #index range
      arr[0:5]=100#Show
      arr
```

```
[44]: array([100, 100, 100, 100, 100,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10, 11, 12,
           13, 14, 15])
```



```
[45]: #Reset array, we'll  
#see the reason behind it soon  
arr = np.arange(0,11)#Show  
arr
```

```
[45]: array([ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10])
```

```
[46]: slice_of_arr = arr[0:6]#Show slice  
slice_of_arr
```

```
[46]: array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
```

```
[47]: #Change Slice  
slice_of_arr[:]=99#Show Slice again  
slice_of_arr
```

```
[47]: array([99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99])
```

```
[48]: arr
```

```
[48]: array([99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10])
```

```
[51]: a = [[1,2,3],[4,5,6]]#Converting to  
#numpy 2d array  
np_a = np.array(a)#show  
np_a
```

```
[51]: array([[1, 2, 3],  
          [4, 5, 6]])
```

```
[52]: #2 rows, 3 columns  
np_a.shape
```

```
[52]: (2, 3)
```

```
[53]: b = [100,200,300]#converting to  
#numpy array  
np_b = np.array(b)#show  
np_b
```

```
[53]: array([100, 200, 300])
```

```
[54]: np_b.shape
```

```
[54]: (3,)
```

```
[55]: np_b_reshaped = np_b.reshape(1,3)#show  
np_b_reshaped
```

```
[55]: array([[100, 200, 300]])
```

```
[56]: #1 row, 3 columns  
np_b_reshaped.shape
```

```
[56]: (1, 3)
```

```
[57]: np_a + np_b_reshaped
```

```
[57]: array([[101, 202, 303],  
          [104, 205, 306]])
```

```
[58]: np.array([[100,200,300],[100,200,300]])
```

```
[58]: array([[100, 200, 300],  
          [100, 200, 300]])
```

```
[59]: arr_2d = np.array([1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9])#Show  
arr_2d
```

```
[59]: array([[1, 2, 3],  
          [4, 5, 6],  
          [7, 8, 9]])
```

```
[60]: #Indexing row  
arr_2d[1]
```

```
[60]: array([4, 5, 6])
```

```
[61]: #Getting individual element value  
arr_2d[1][0]
```

```
[61]: 4
```

```
[62]: #another way  
arr_2d[1,0]
```

```
[62]: 4
```

```
[71]: arr_2d[:2, 1:] # Correct slicing for the top right corner
```

```
[71]: array([[2, 3],  
          [5, 6]])
```

```
[70]: #Shape of the  
      #bottom row  
      arr_2d[2]
```

```
[70]: array([7, 8, 9])
```

```
[72]: arr1 = np.arange(1,11)#show  
      arr1
```

```
[72]: array([ 1,  2,  3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10])
```

```
[73]: arr1 > 5
```

```
[73]: array([False, False, False, False, False,  True,  True,  True,  True,  
           True])
```

```
[74]: bool_arr = arr1 > 5#show  
      bool_arr
```

```
[74]: array([False, False, False, False, False,  True,  True,  True,  True,  
           True])
```

```
[75]: arr1[bool_arr]
```

```
[75]: array([ 6,  7,  8,  9, 10])
```

```
[76]: arr1[arr1 > 2]
```

```
[76]: array([ 3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10])
```

```
[78]: arr2 = np.arange(0,10)  
      arr2 + arr2
```

```
[78]: array([ 0,  2,  4,  6,  8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18])
```

```
[79]: arr2 * arr2
```

```
[79]: array([ 0,  1,  4,  9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81])
```

```
[80]: arr2 - arr2
```

```
[80]: array([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0])
```

```
[81]: arr2 / arr2
```

```
C:\Users\hp\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_9100\3151952473.py:1: RuntimeWarning:  
invalid value encountered in divide  
      arr2 / arr2
```

```
[81]: array([nan,  1.,  1.,  1.,  1.,  1.,  1.,  1.,  1.,  1.])
```

```
[82]: 1 / arr2
```

```
C:\Users\hp\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_9100\1481894037.py:1: RuntimeWarning:
divide by zero encountered in divide
  1 / arr2
```

```
[82]: array([      inf,  1.,          ,  0.5          ,  0.33333333,  0.25          ,
          0.2          ,  0.16666667,  0.14285714,  0.125          ,  0.11111111])
```

```
[83]: arr2 ** 3
```

```
[83]: array([  0,   1,   8,  27,  64, 125, 216, 343, 512, 729], dtype=int32)
```

```
[84]: np.sqrt(arr2)
```

```
[84]: array([0.,          , 1.,          , 1.41421356, 1.73205081, 2.,          ,
          2.23606798, 2.44948974, 2.64575131, 2.82842712, 3.,          ])
```

```
[85]: np.exp(arr2)
```

```
[85]: array([1.00000000e+00, 2.71828183e+00, 7.38905610e+00, 2.00855369e+01,
          5.45981500e+01, 1.48413159e+02, 4.03428793e+02, 1.09663316e+03,
          2.98095799e+03, 8.10308393e+03])
```

```
[86]: np.max(arr2)
```

```
[86]: 9
```

```
[87]: np.sin(arr2)
```

```
[87]: array([ 0.,          ,  0.84147098,  0.90929743,  0.14112001, -0.7568025 ,
          -0.95892427, -0.2794155 ,  0.6569866 ,  0.98935825,  0.41211849])
```

```
[88]: np.log(arr2)
```

```
C:\Users\hp\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_9100\3827996858.py:1: RuntimeWarning:
divide by zero encountered in log
  np.log(arr2)
```

```
[88]: array([      -inf,  0.,          ,  0.69314718,  1.09861229,  1.38629436,
          1.60943791,  1.79175947,  1.94591015,  2.07944154,  2.19722458])
```

```
[90]: import time
import numpy as np

a = np.random.rand(1000000)
```

```

b = np.random.rand(1000000)

tic = time.time()
c = np.dot(a, b) # dot product of two vectors
toc = time.time()

print("Time taken in vectorized version: " + str(1000 * (toc - tic)) + " ms") ↵
    ↪# Corrected string formatting

```

Time taken in vectorized version: 199.8136043548584 ms

```

[92]: c = 0
      tic = time.time()
      for i in range(1000000):
          c += a[i] * b[i]
      toc = time.time()
      print("Time taken in for loop version: " + str(1000 * (toc - tic)) + " ms") #↵
          ↪Corrected string formatting

```

Time taken in for loop version: 690.1640892028809 ms

[]:

matplotlib

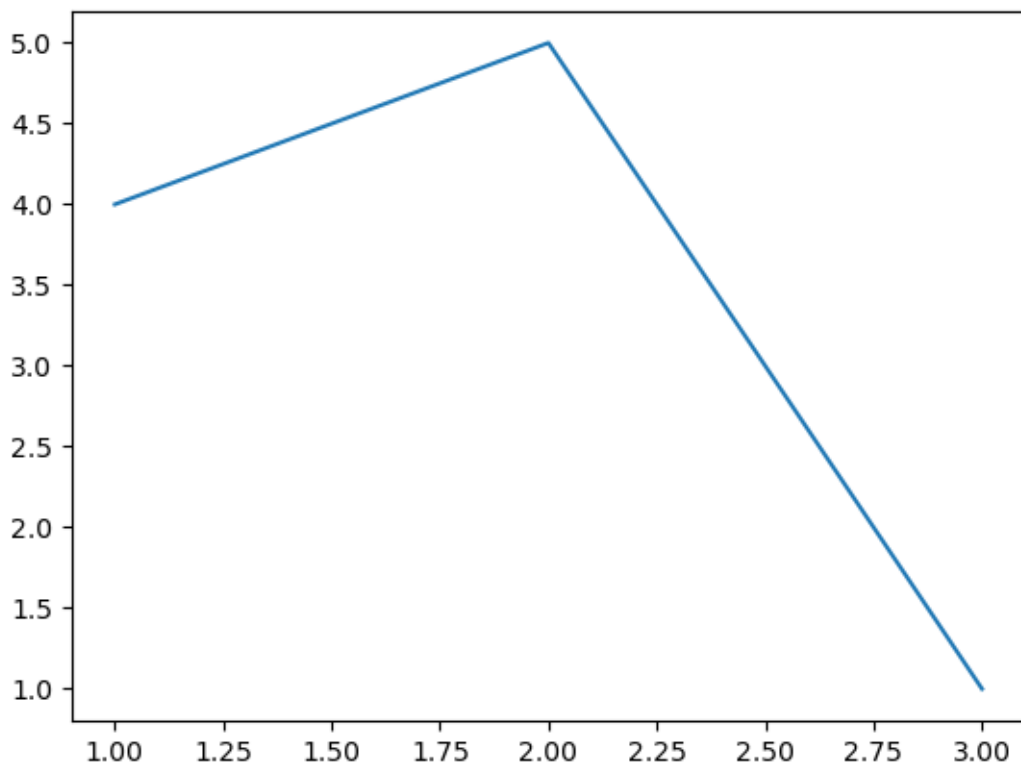
February 8, 2024

1 MATPLOTLIB

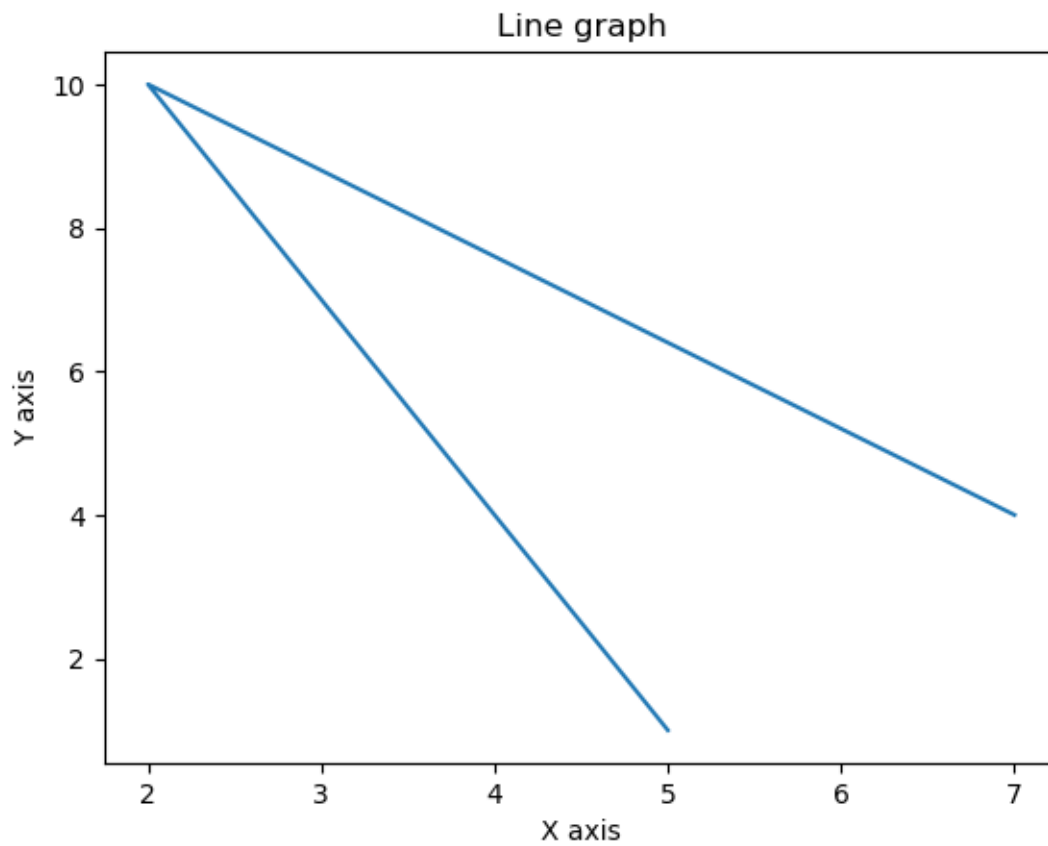
```
[1]: import matplotlib  
matplotlib.__version__
```

```
[1]: '3.7.2'
```

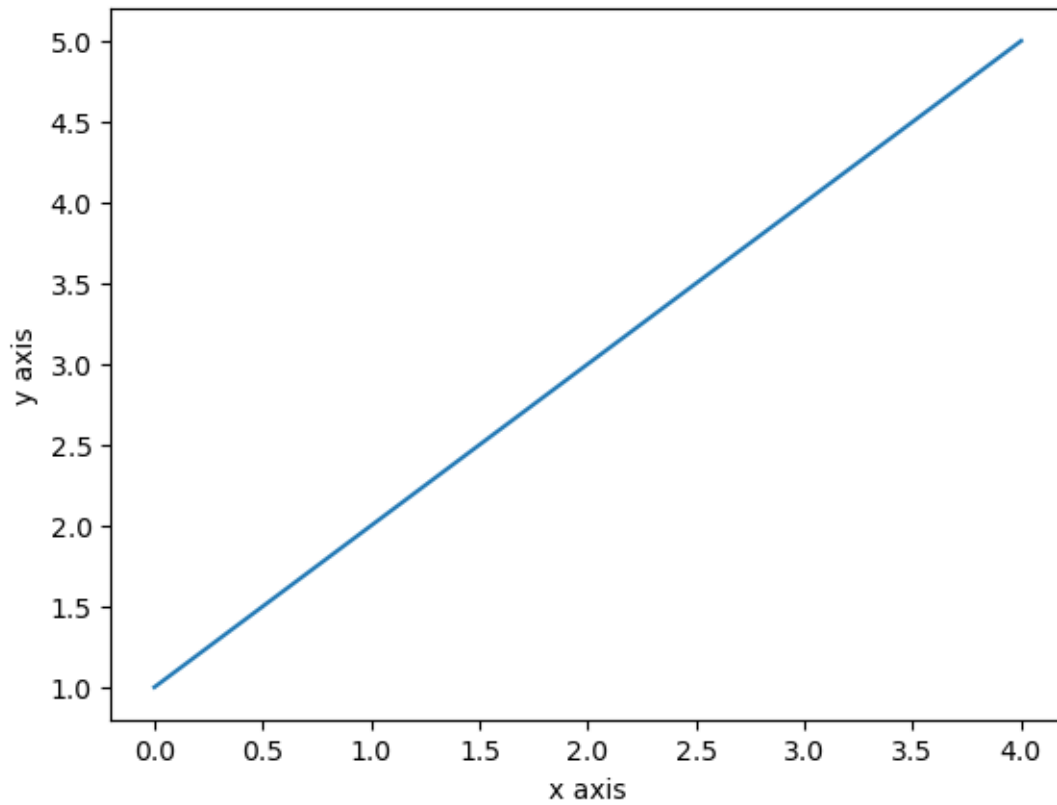
```
[2]: from matplotlib import pyplot as plt  
#ploting our canvas  
plt.plot([1,2,3],[4,5,1])  
#display the graph  
plt.show()
```



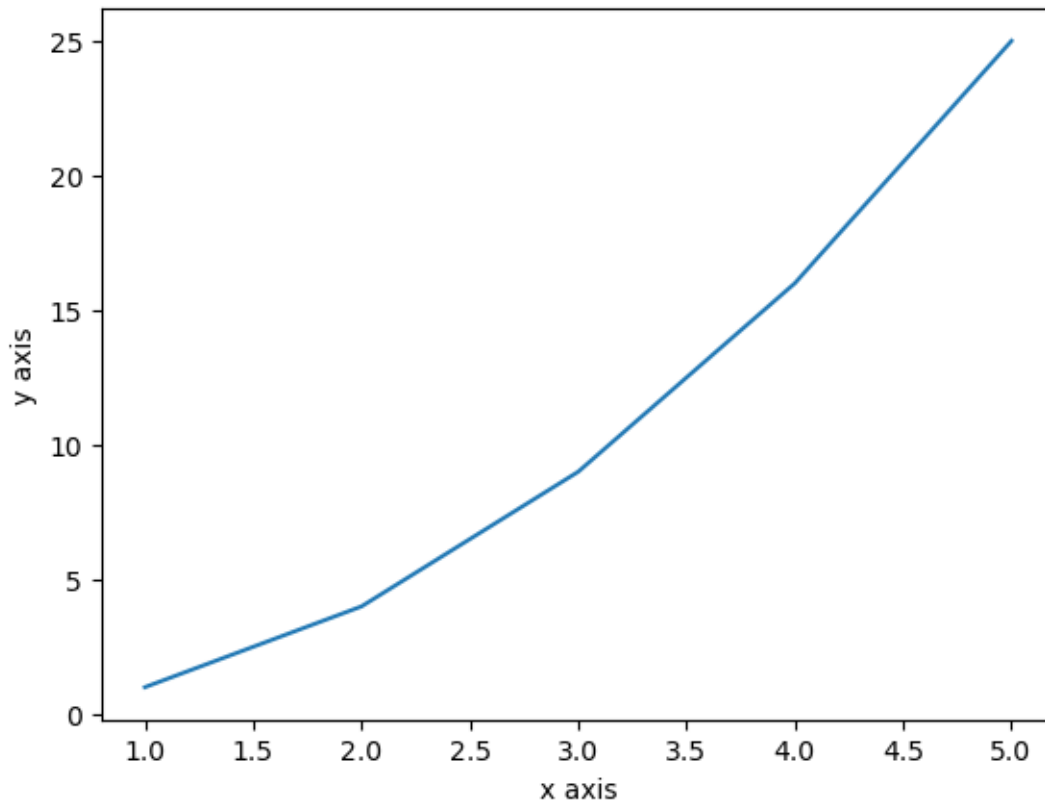
```
[3]: x = [5, 2, 7]
y = [1, 10, 4]
plt.plot(x, y)
plt.title('Line graph')
plt.ylabel('Y axis')
plt.xlabel('X axis')
plt.show()
```



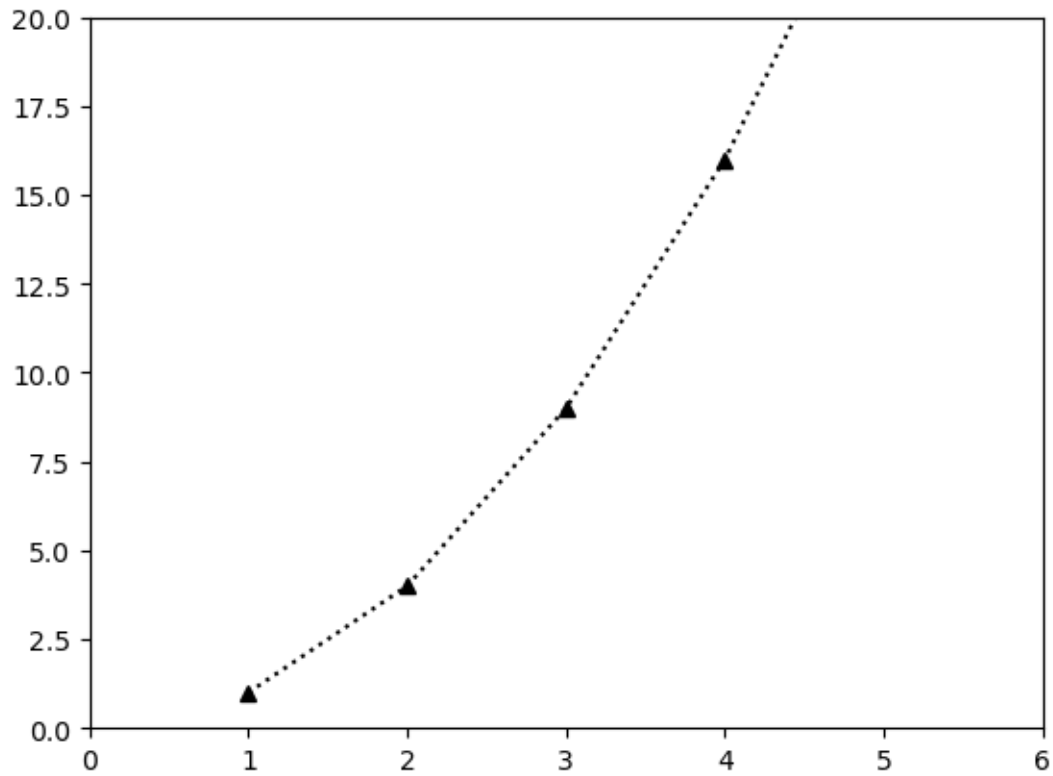
```
[4]: from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
plt.plot([1,2,3,4,5])
plt.ylabel("y axis")
plt.xlabel('x axis')
plt.show()
```



```
[5]: from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
plt.plot([1,2,3,4,5],[1,4,9,16,25])
plt.ylabel("y axis")
plt.xlabel('x axis')
plt.show()
```

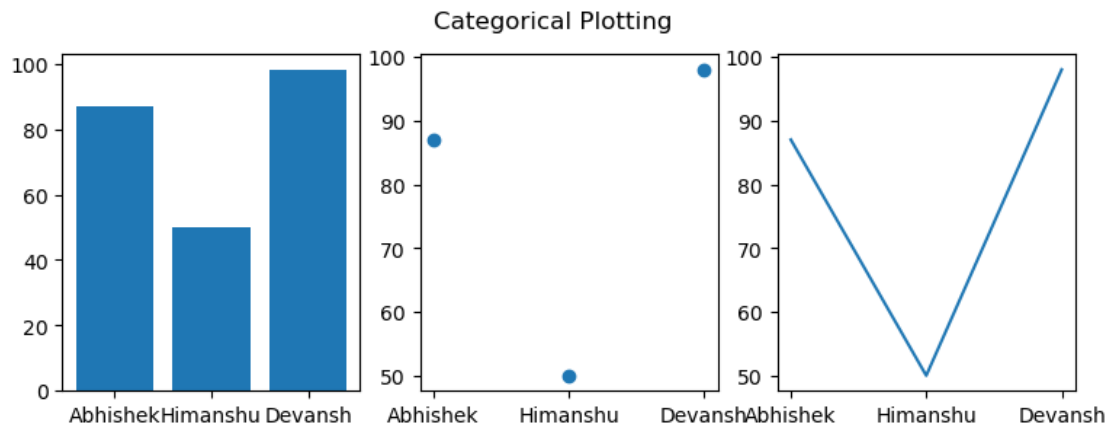
```
[11]: from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
plt.plot([1, 2, 3, 4,5], [1, 4, 9, 16,25], '^k:')
plt.axis([0, 6, 0, 20])
plt.show()
```



```
[12]: from matplotlib import pyplot
names = ['Abhishek', 'Himanshu', 'Devansh']
marks= [87,50,98]

plt.figure(figsize=(9,3))

plt.subplot(131)
plt.bar(names, marks)
plt.subplot(132)
plt.scatter(names, marks)
plt.subplot(133)
plt.plot(names, marks)
plt.suptitle('Categorical Plotting')
plt.show()
```

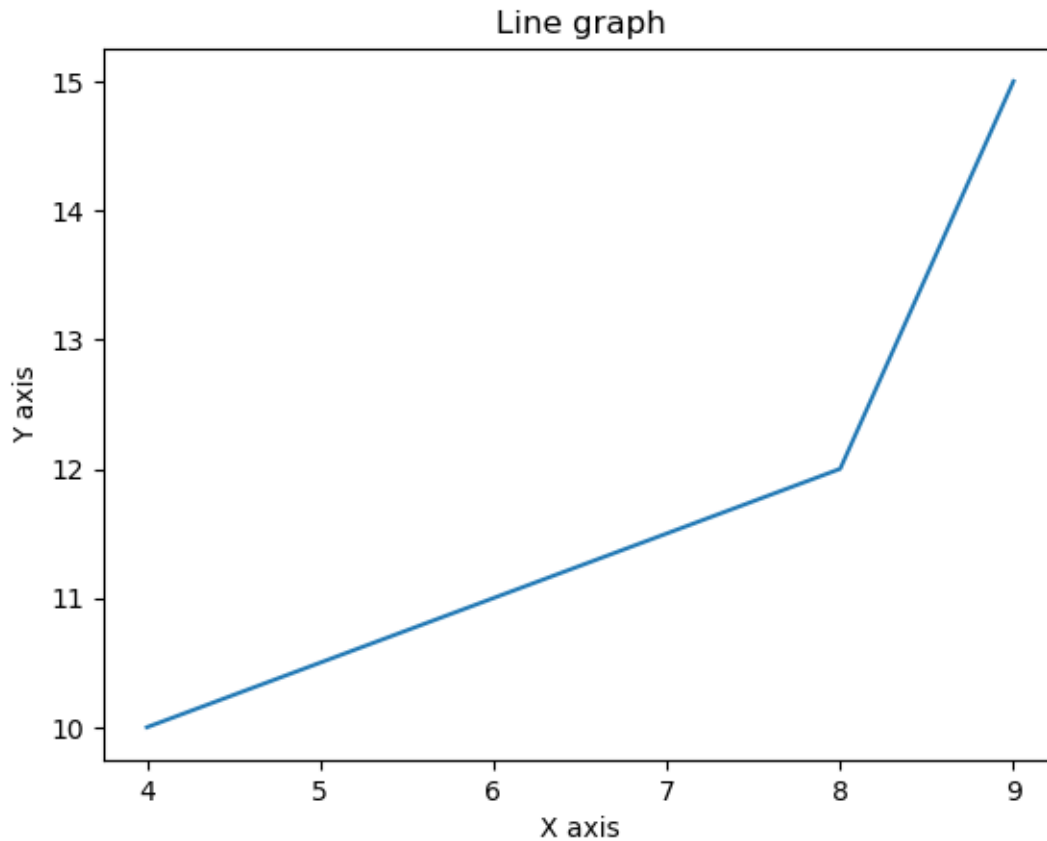


```
[13]: from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
```

```
x = [4,8,9]  
y = [10,12,15]
```

```
plt.plot(x,y)
```

```
plt.title("Line graph")  
plt.ylabel('Y axis')  
plt.xlabel('X axis')  
plt.show()
```

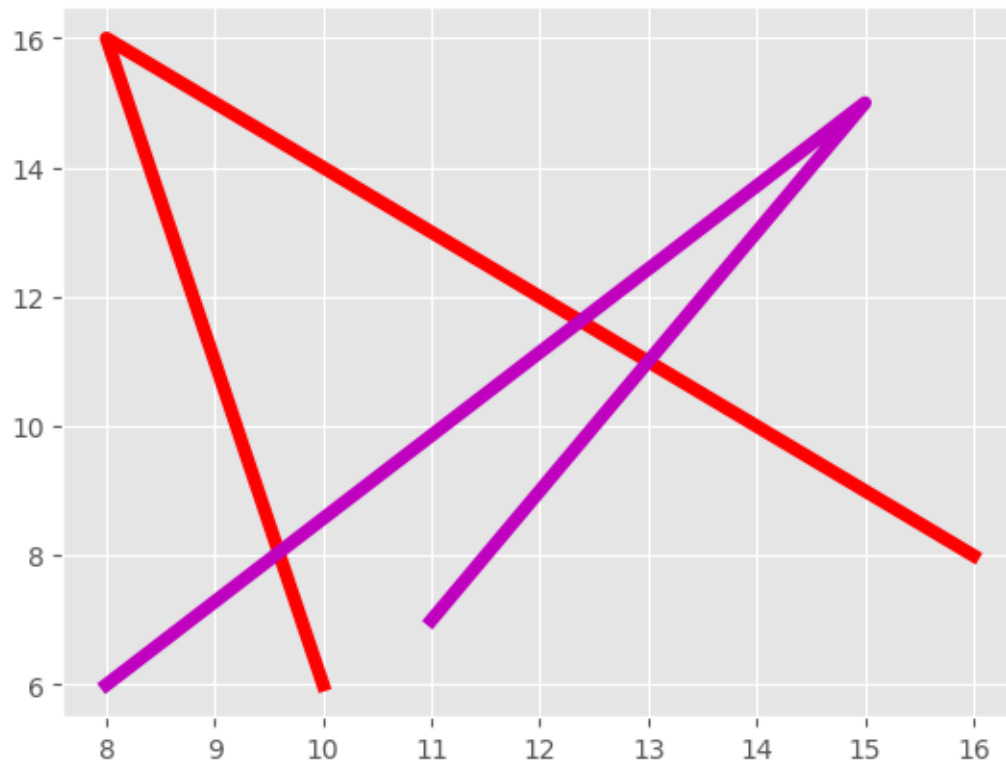


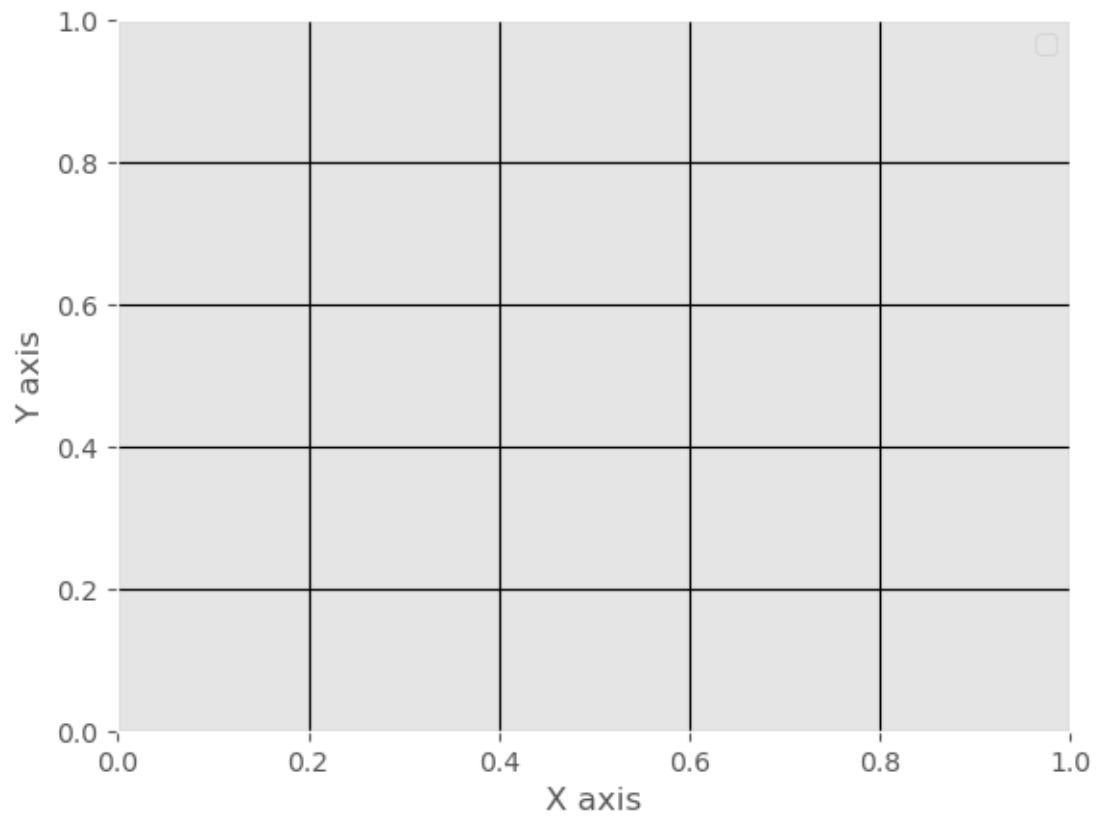
```
[14]: from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
      from matplotlib import style

      style.use('ggplot')
      x = [16, 8, 10]
      y = [8, 16, 6]
      x2 = [8, 15, 11]
      y2 = [6, 15, 7]
      plt.plot(x, y, 'r', label='line one', linewidth=5)
      plt.plot(x2, y2, 'm', label='line two', linewidth=5)
      plt.title('Epic Info')
      fig = plt.figure()
      plt.ylabel('Y axis')
      plt.xlabel('X axis')
      plt.legend()
      plt.grid(True, color='k')
      plt.show()
```

No artists with labels found to put in legend. Note that artists whose label start with an underscore are ignored when legend() is called with no argument.

Epic Info



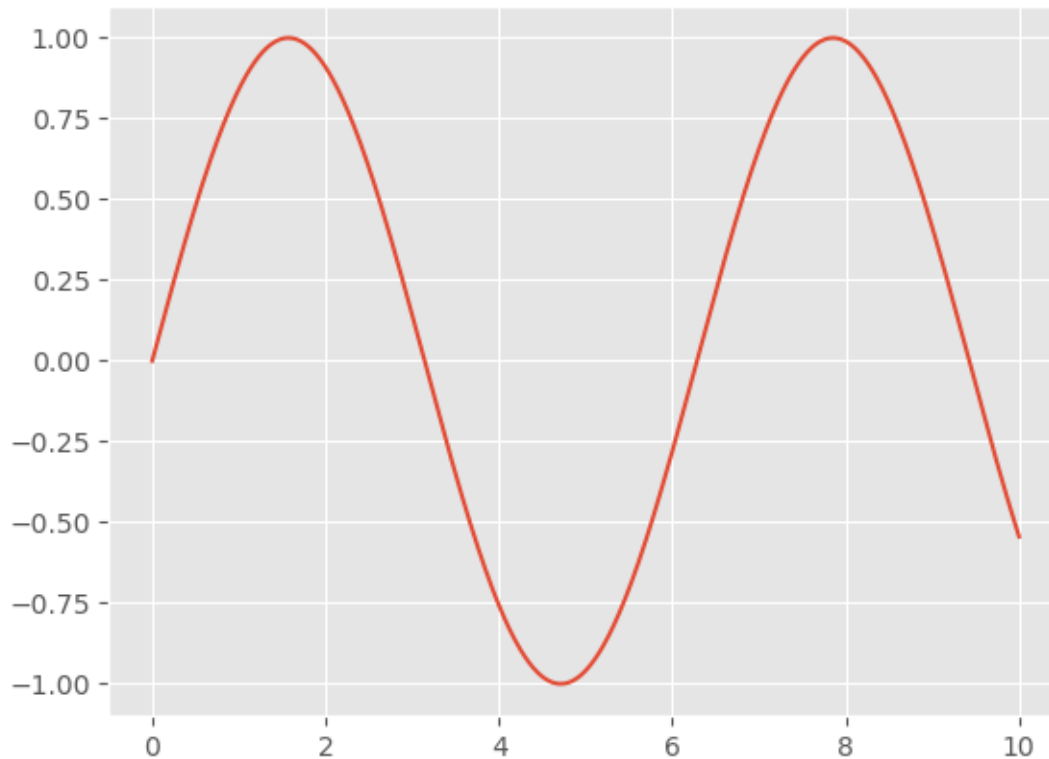


```
[15]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

fig = plt.figure()
ax = plt.axes()

x = np.linspace(0, 10, 1000)
ax.plot(x, np.sin(x))
```

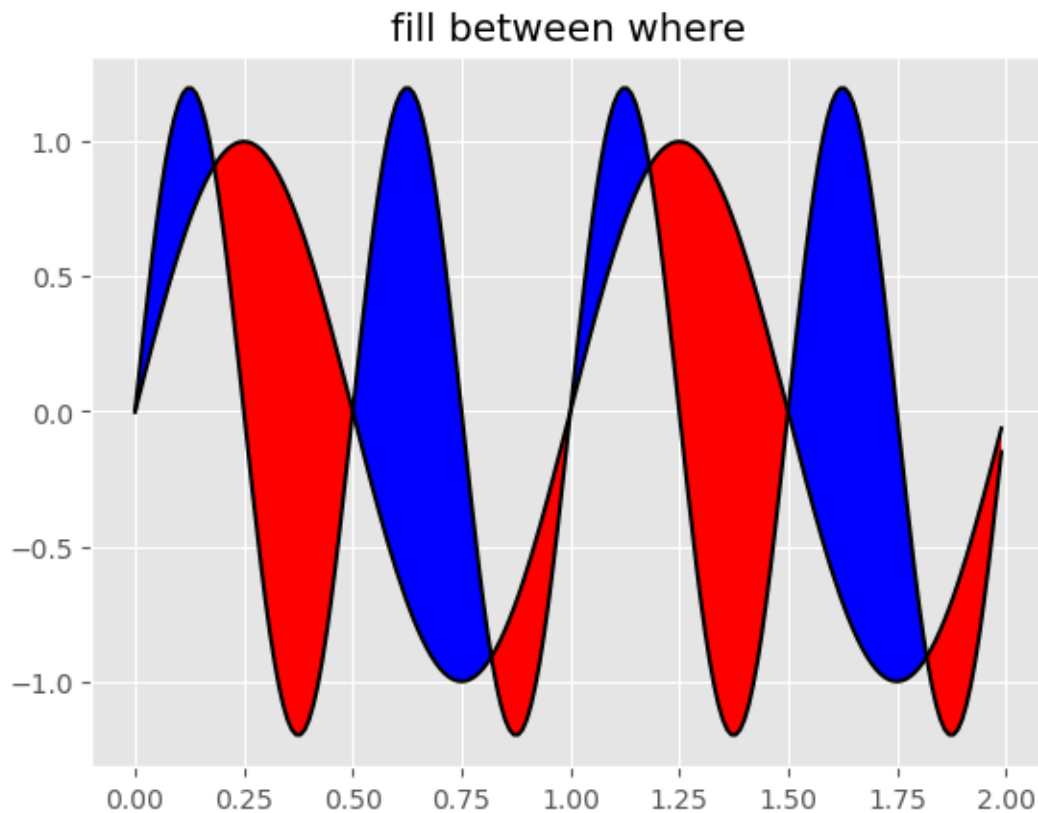
```
[15]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x18f3403a790>]
```



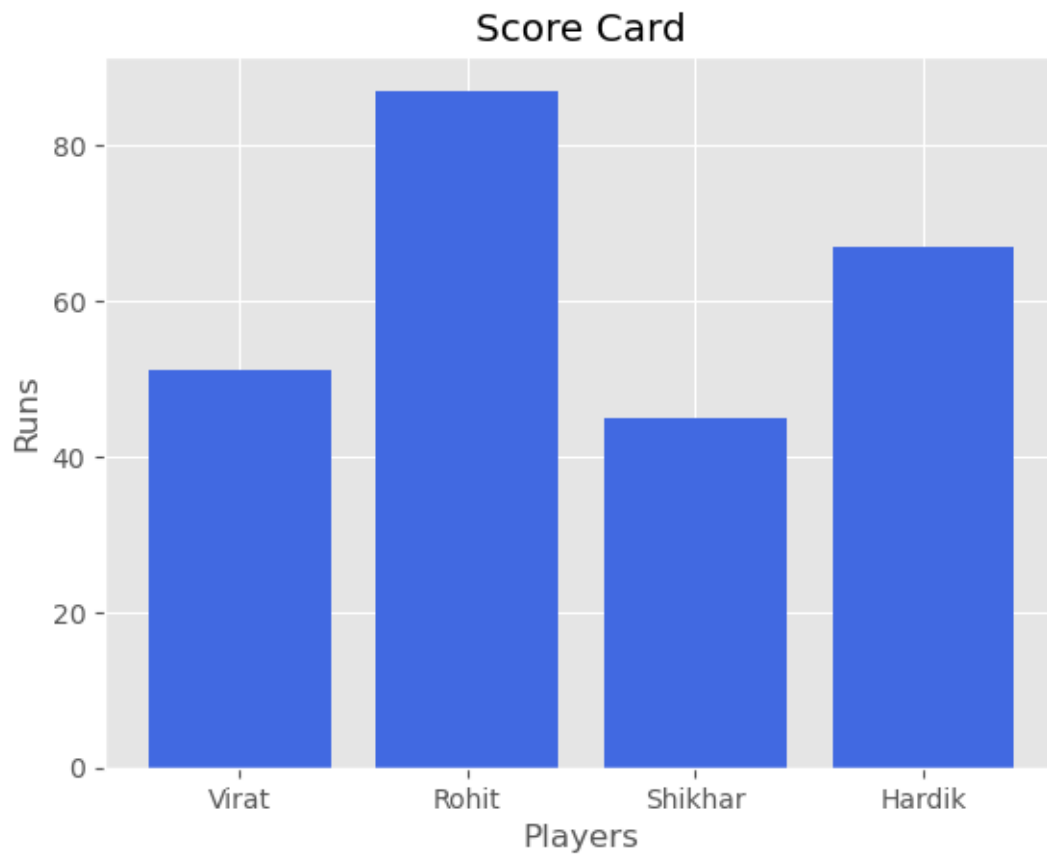
```
[17]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

x = np.arange(0.0, 2, 0.01)
y1 = np.sin(2 * np.pi * x)
y2 = 1.2 * np.sin(4 * np.pi * x)
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, sharex=True)
ax.plot(x, y1, x, y2, color='black')
ax.fill_between(x, y1, y2, where=y2 >= y1, facecolor='blue', interpolate=True)
ax.fill_between(x, y1, y2, where=y2 <= y1, facecolor='red', interpolate=True)
ax.set_title('fill between where')
```

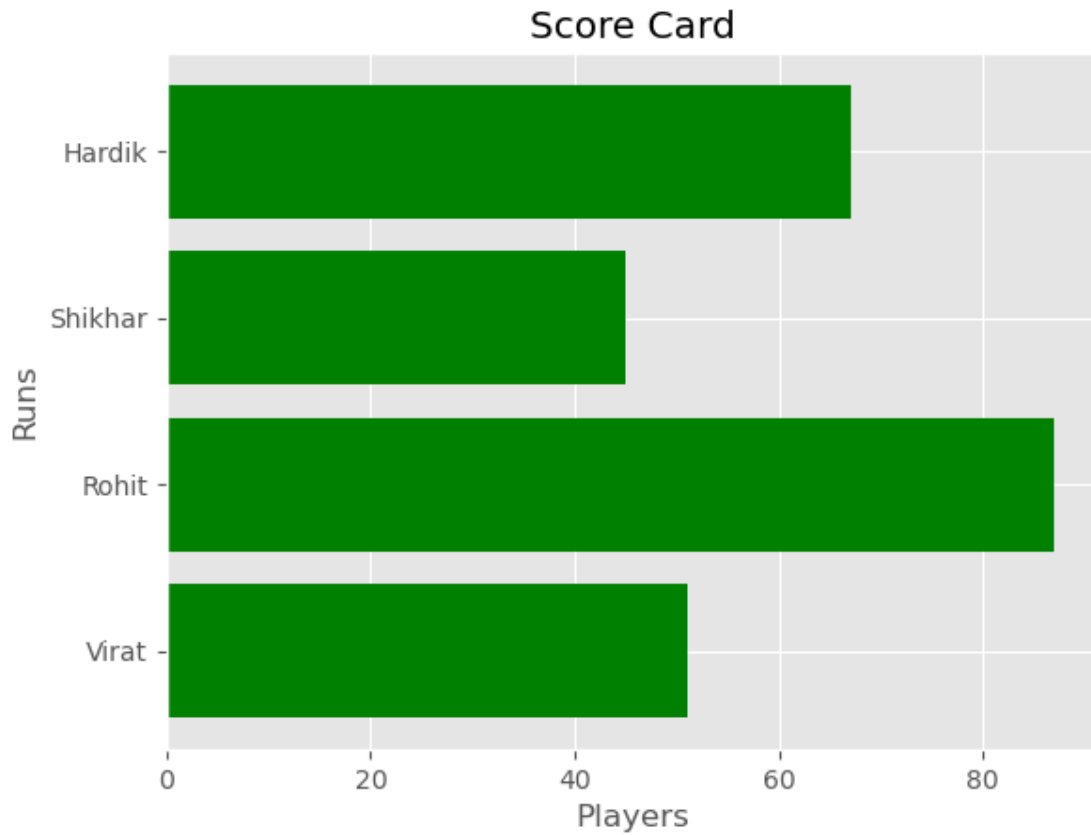
```
[17]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'fill between where')
```



```
[20]: from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
players = ['Virat', 'Rohit', 'Shikhar', 'Hardik']
runs = [51, 87, 45, 67]
plt.bar(players, runs, color = '#4169E1')
plt.title('Score Card')
plt.xlabel('Players')
plt.ylabel('Runs')
plt.show()
```

```
[21]: from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
players = ['Virat','Rohit','Shikhar','Hardik']
runs = [51,87,45,67]
plt.barh(players,runs, color = 'green')
plt.title('Score Card')
plt.xlabel('Players')
plt.ylabel('Runs')
plt.show()
```



```
[22]: from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
from matplotlib import style

style.use('ggplot')

x = [5,8,10]
y = [12,16,6]

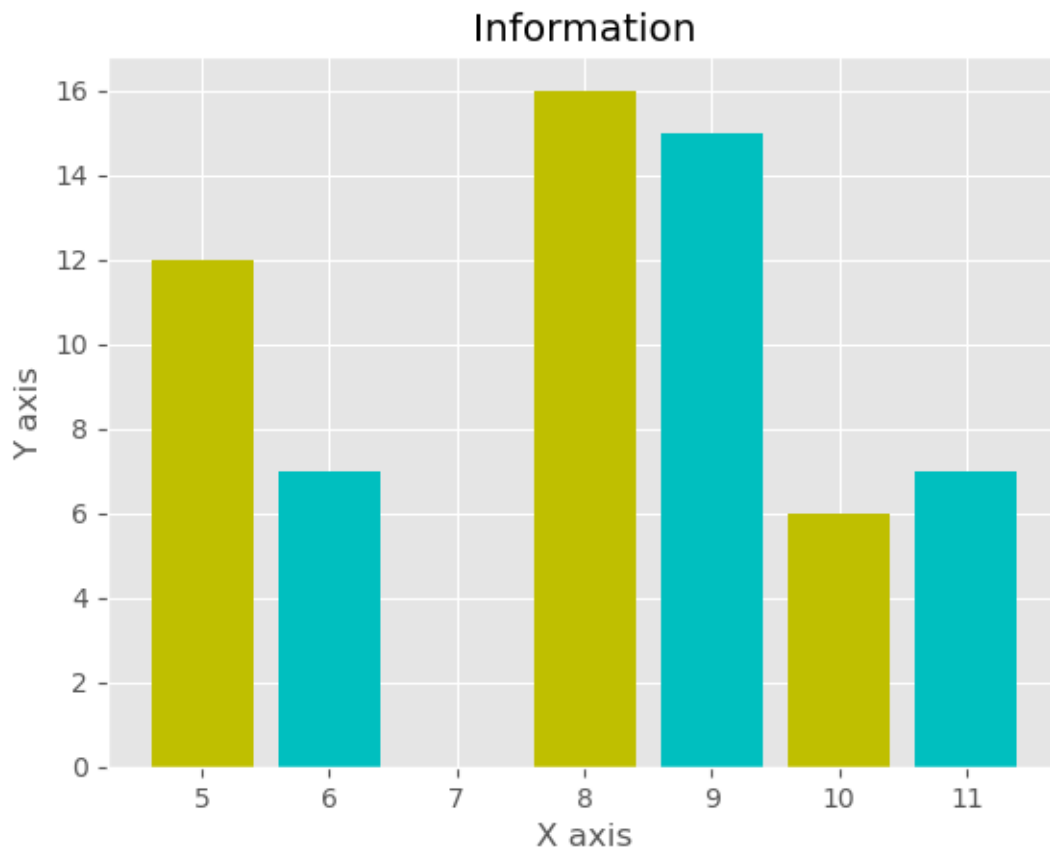
x2 = [6,9,11]
y2 = [7,15,7]

plt.bar(x, y, color = 'y', align='center')
plt.bar(x2, y2, color='c', align='center')

plt.title('Information')

plt.ylabel('Y axis')
plt.xlabel('X axis')
```

```
[22]: Text(0.5, 0, 'X axis')
```



```
[23]: from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

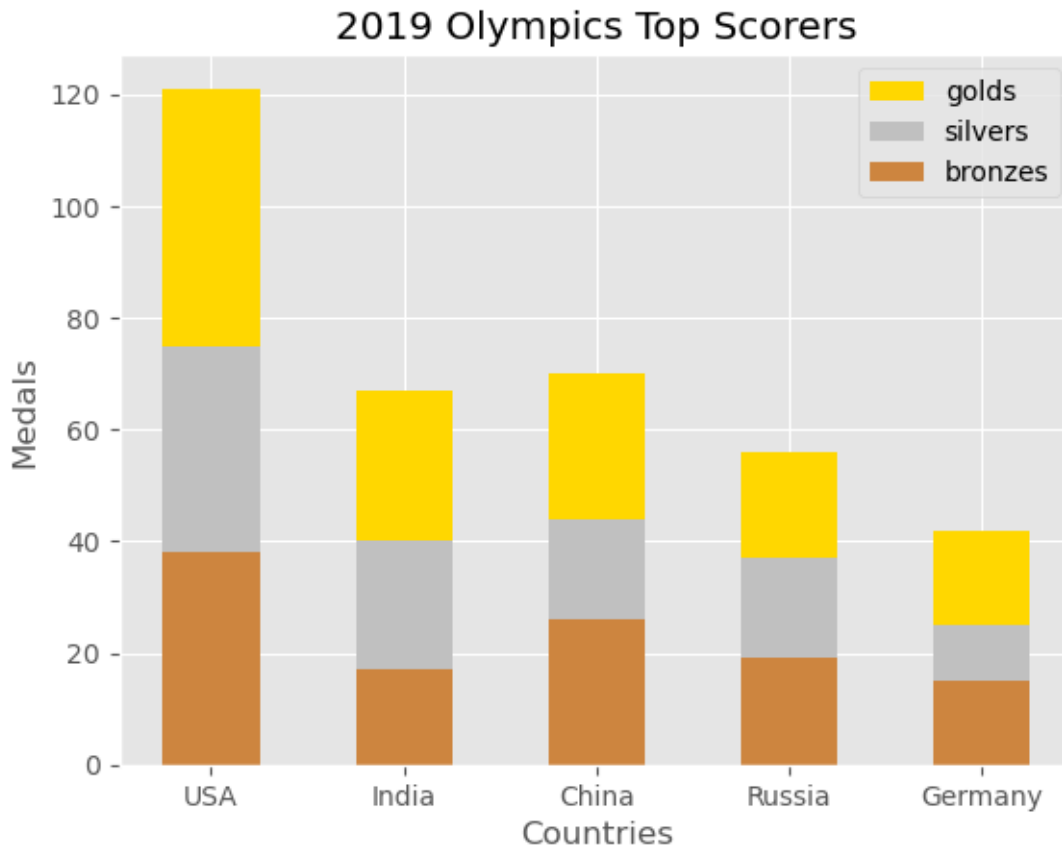
countries = ['USA', 'India', 'China', 'Russia', 'Germany']
bronzes = np.array([38, 17, 26, 19, 15])
silvers = np.array([37, 23, 18, 18, 10])
golds = np.array([46, 27, 26, 19, 17])
ind = [x for x, _ in enumerate(countries)]

plt.bar(ind, golds, width=0.5, label='golds', color='gold',
        bottom=silvers+bronzes)
plt.bar(ind, silvers, width=0.5, label='silvers', color='silver',
        bottom=bronzes)
plt.bar(ind, bronzes, width=0.5, label='bronzes', color='#CD853F')

plt.xticks(ind, countries)
plt.ylabel("Medals")
plt.xlabel("Countries")
```

```
plt.legend(loc="upper right")
plt.title("2019 Olympics Top Scorers")
```

[23]: Text(0.5, 1.0, '2019 Olympics Top Scorers')

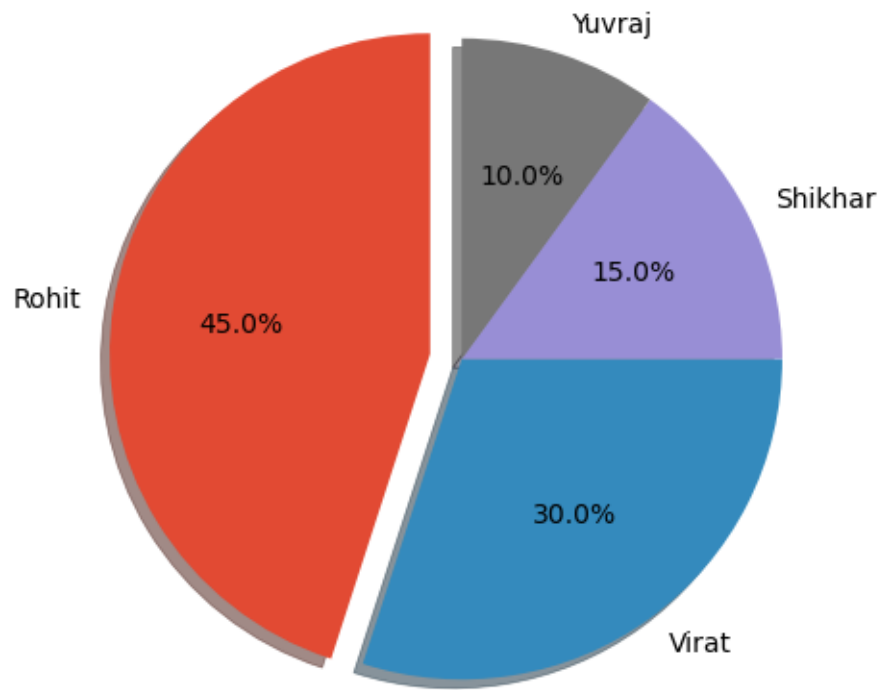


```
[24]: from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

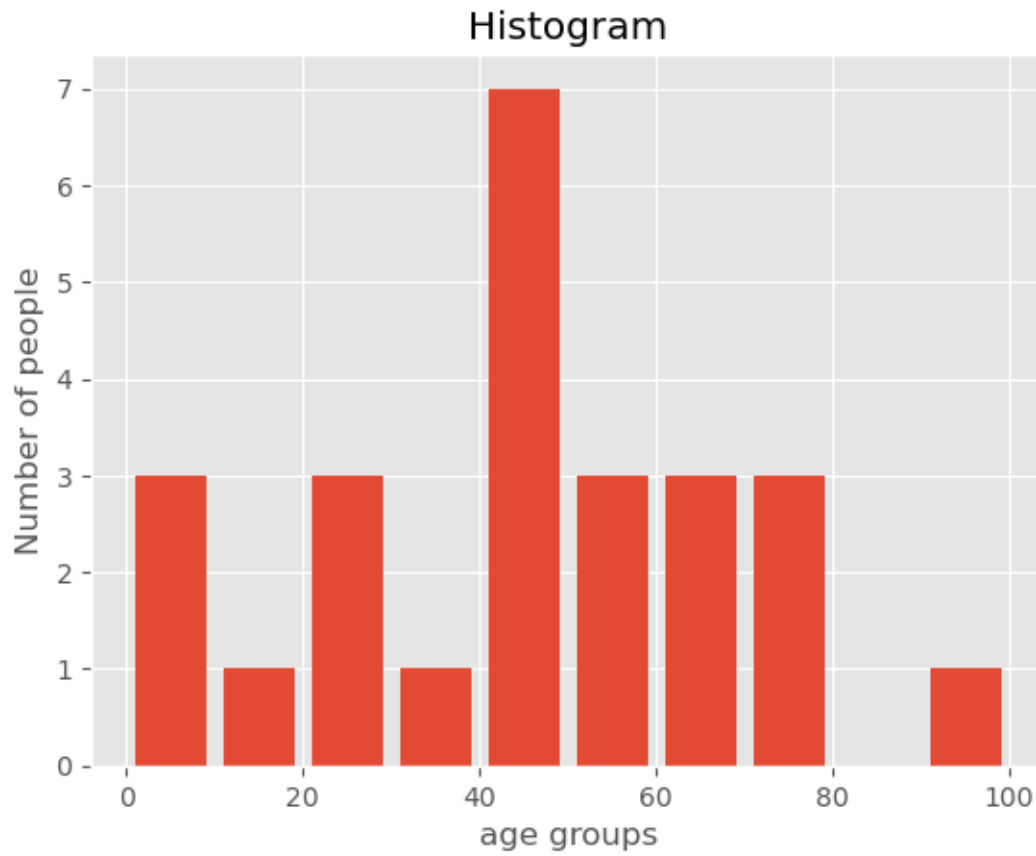
# Pie chart, where the slices will be ordered and plotted counter-clockwise:
Players = 'Rohit', 'Virat', 'Shikhar', 'Yuvraj'
Runs = [45, 30, 15, 10]
explode = (0.1, 0, 0, 0) # it "explodes" the 1st slice

fig1, ax1 = plt.subplots()
ax1.pie(Runs, explode=explode, labels=Players, autopct='%1.1f%%',
        shadow=True, startangle=90)
ax1.axis('equal') # Equal aspect ratio ensures that pie is drawn as a circle.

plt.show()
```



```
[25]: from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
population_age = [21,53,60,49,25,27,30,42,40,1,2,102,95,8,15,105,70,65,55,70,75,60,52,44,
43,42,45]
bins = [0,10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90,100]
plt.hist(population_age, bins, histtype='bar', rwidth=0.8)
plt.xlabel('age groups')
plt.ylabel('Number of people')
plt.title('Histogram')
plt.show()
```

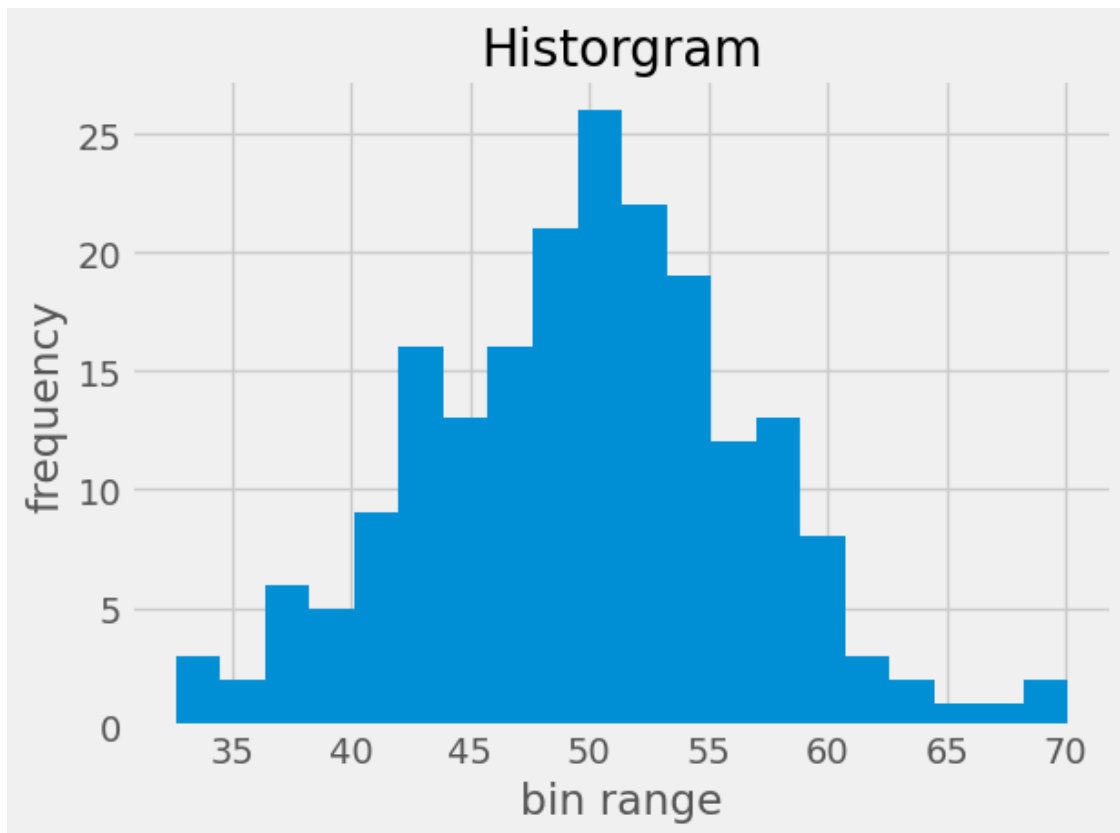


```
[26]: from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
      # Importing Numpy Library
      import numpy as np
      plt.style.use('fivethirtyeight')

      mu = 50
      sigma = 7
      x = np.random.normal(mu, sigma, size=200)
      fig, ax = plt.subplots()

      ax.hist(x, 20)
      ax.set_title('Histogram')
      ax.set_xlabel('bin range')
      ax.set_ylabel('frequency')

      fig.tight_layout()
      plt.show()
```



```
[27]: from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
      from matplotlib import style
      style.use('ggplot')

      x = [5,7,10]
      y = [18,10,6]

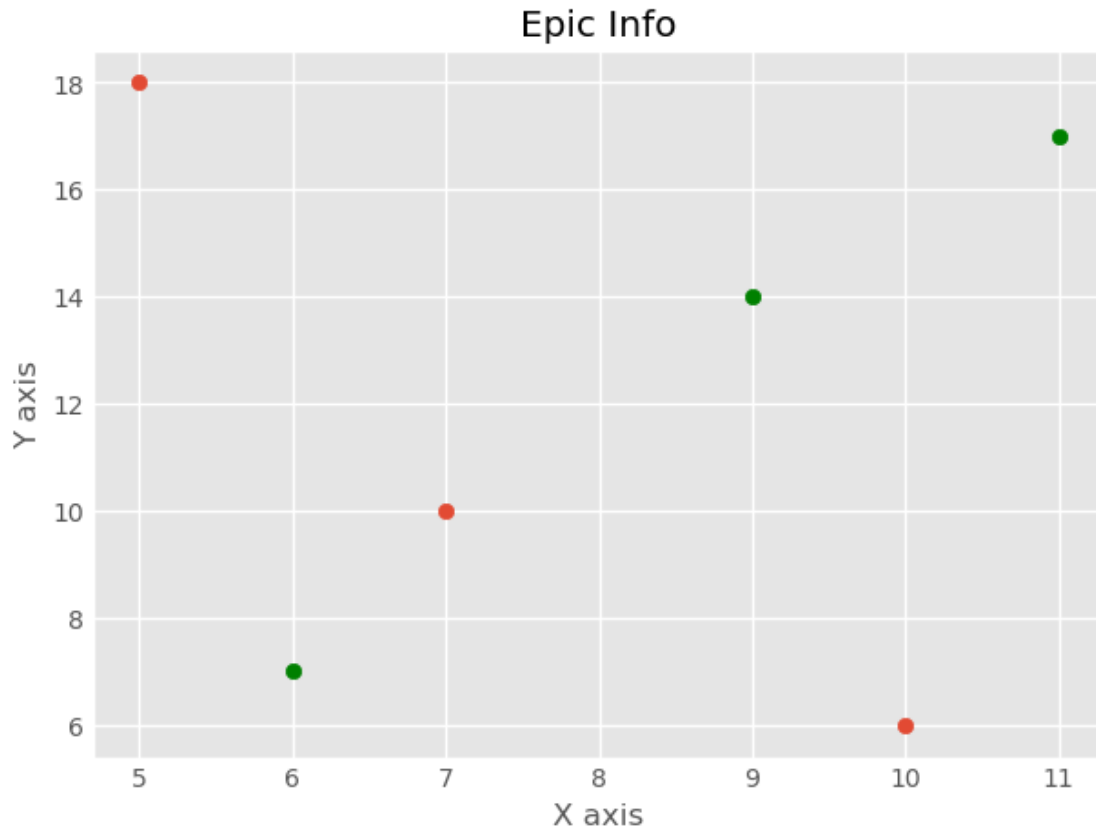
      x2 = [6,9,11]
      y2 = [7,14,17]

      plt.scatter(x, y)

      plt.scatter(x2, y2, color='g')

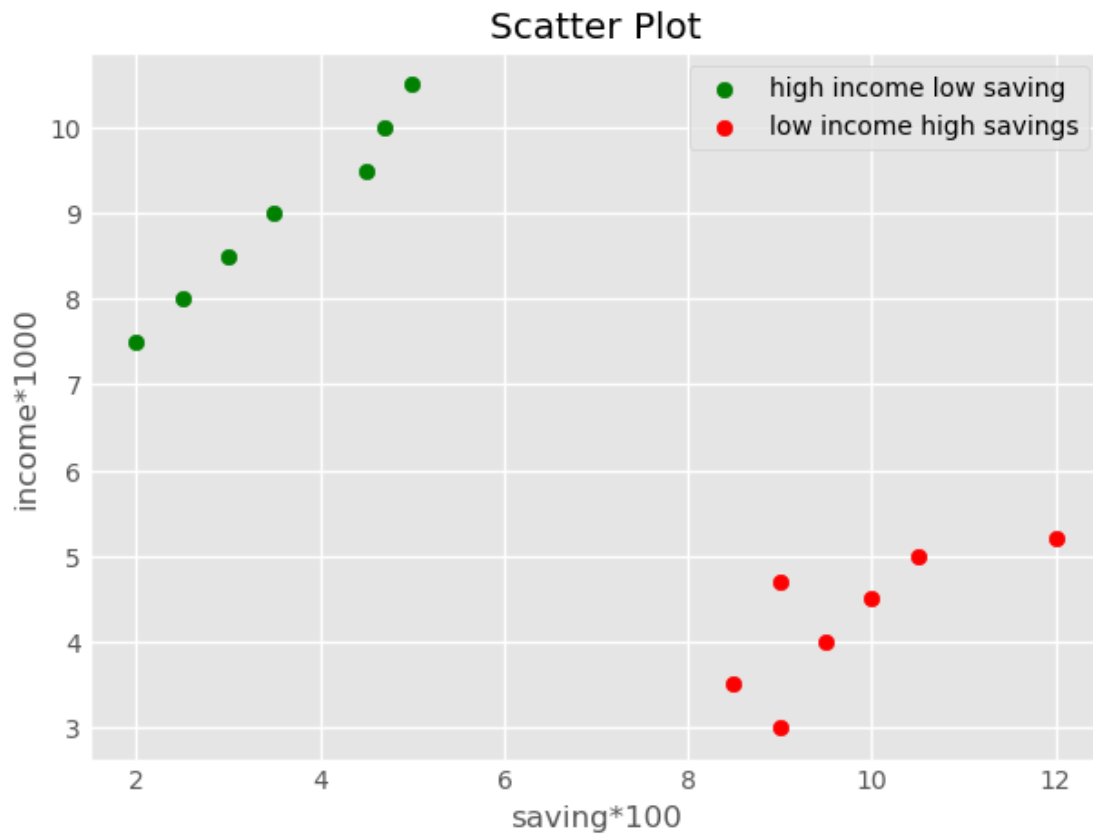
      plt.title('Epic Info')
      plt.ylabel('Y axis')
      plt.xlabel('X axis')

      plt.show()
```

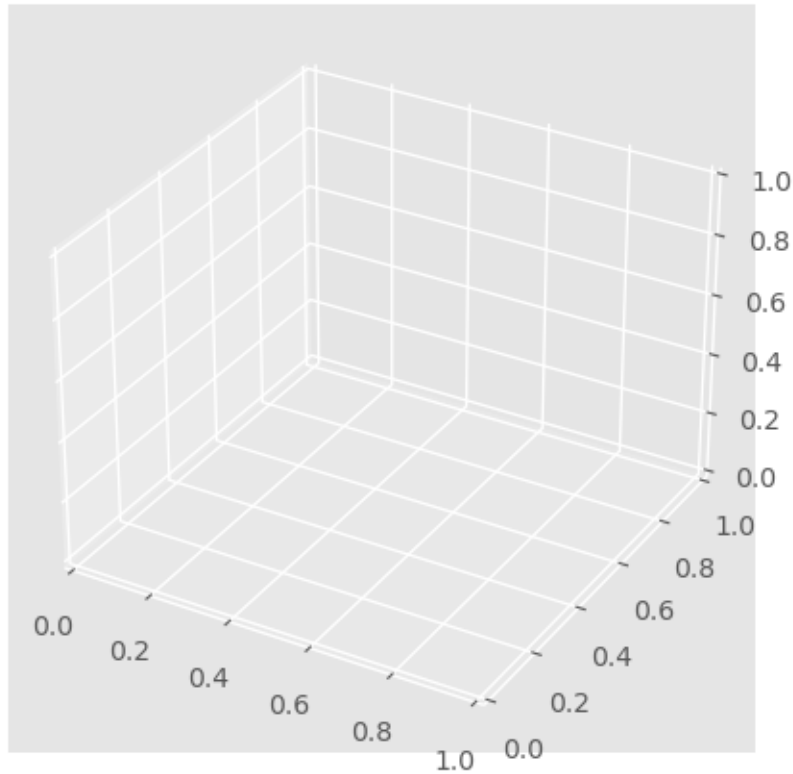


```
[28]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x = [2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4.5, 4.7, 5.0]
y = [7.5, 8, 8.5, 9, 9.5, 10, 10.5]

x1 = [9, 8.5, 9, 9.5, 10, 10.5, 12]
y1 = [3, 3.5, 4.7, 4, 4.5, 5, 5.2]
plt.scatter(x, y, label='high income low saving', color='g')
plt.scatter(x1, y1, label='low income high savings', color='r')
plt.xlabel('saving*100')
plt.ylabel('income*1000')
plt.title('Scatter Plot')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

```
[36]: from mpl_toolkits import mplot3d
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
fig = plt.figure()
ax = plt.axes(projection='3d')
```



```
[39]: from mpl_toolkits import mplot3d
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

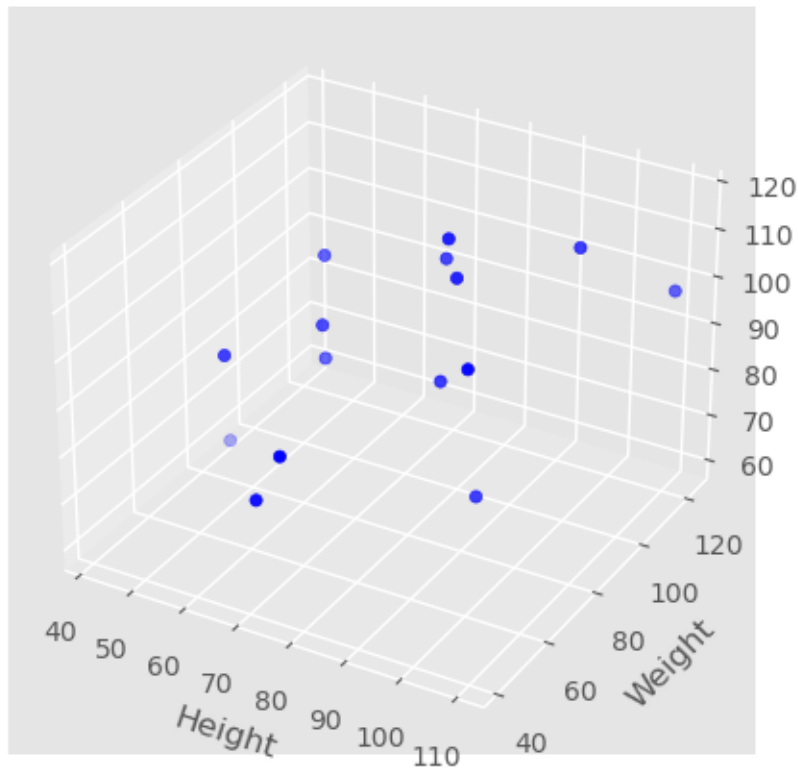
height = np.array([100, 110, 87, 85, 65, 80, 96, 75, 42, 59, 54, 63, 95, 71,
↪86])
weight = np.array([105, 123, 84, 85, 78, 95, 69, 42, 87, 91, 63, 83, 75, 41,
↪80])

# Create a random z-axis for demonstration (replace with your actual data)
z = np.random.randint(60, 120, size=len(height))

fig = plt.figure()
ax = plt.axes(projection='3d')

# 3D scatter plot with appropriate labels
ax.scatter3D(height, weight, z, color='blue') # Add color for visual clarity
plt.title("3D Scatter Plot")
plt.xlabel("Height")
plt.ylabel("Weight")
plt.show()
```

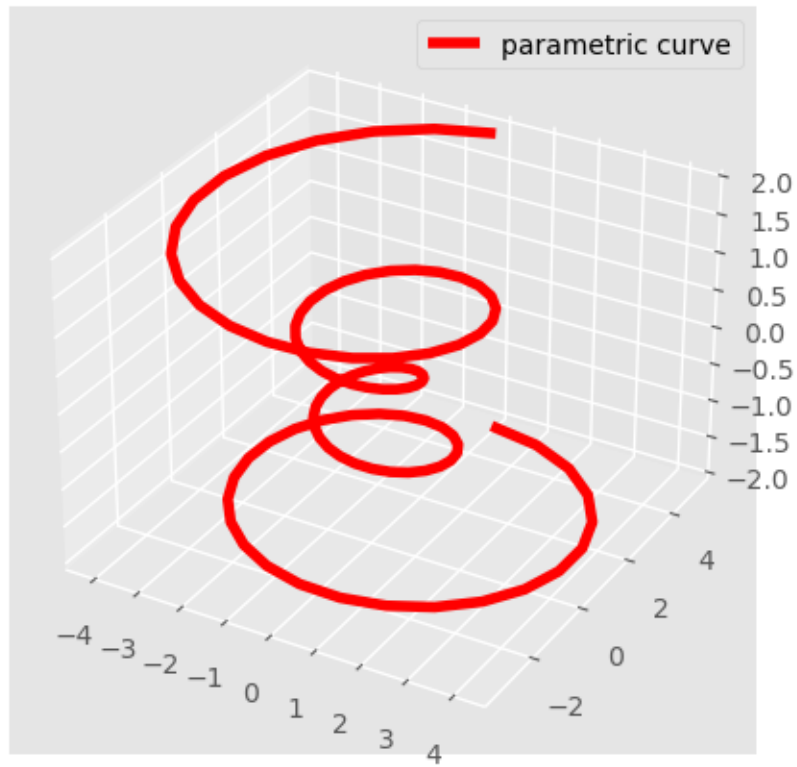
3D Scatter Plot



```
[40]: import matplotlib as mpl
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
mpl.rcParams['legend.fontsize'] = 10

fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(projection='3d')
theta1 = np.linspace(-4 * np.pi, 4 * np.pi, 100)
z = np.linspace(-2, 2, 100)
r = z**2 + 1
x = r * np.sin(theta1)
y = r * np.cos(theta1)
ax.plot3D(x, y, z, label='parametric curve', color = 'red')
ax.legend()

plt.show()
```



[]:

and-write-with-csv-files-in-python

February 8, 2024

1 READ AND WRITE CSV FILES

```
[1]: from platform import python_version  
  
print(python_version())
```

3.11.5

```
[2]: import csv  
file = open('Salary_Data.csv')  
type(file)
```

[2]: _io.TextIOWrapper

```
[3]: csvreader = csv.reader(file)  
header = []  
header = next(csvreader)  
header
```

[3]: ['YearsExperience', 'Salary']

```
[5]: rows = []  
for row in csvreader:  
    rows.append(row)  
rows
```

```
[5]: [['1.1', '39343.00'],  
      ['1.3', '46205.00'],  
      ['1.5', '37731.00'],  
      ['2.0', '43525.00'],  
      ['2.2', '39891.00'],  
      ['2.9', '56642.00'],  
      ['3.0', '60150.00'],  
      ['3.2', '54445.00'],  
      ['3.2', '64445.00'],  
      ['3.7', '57189.00'],  
      ['3.9', '63218.00'],  
      ['4.0', '55794.00'],
```

```

['4.0', '56957.00'],
['4.1', '57081.00'],
['4.5', '61111.00'],
['4.9', '67938.00'],
['5.1', '66029.00'],
['5.3', '83088.00'],
['5.9', '81363.00'],
['6.0', '93940.00'],
['6.8', '91738.00'],
['7.1', '98273.00'],
['7.9', '101302.00'],
['8.2', '113812.00'],
['8.7', '109431.00'],
['9.0', '105582.00'],
['9.5', '116969.00'],
['9.6', '112635.00'],
['10.3', '122391.00'],
['10.5', '121872.00']]

```

```
[7]: file.close()
```

```
[9]: import csv
rows = []
with open("Salary_Data.csv", 'r') as file:
    csvreader = csv.reader(file)
    header = next(csvreader)
    for row in csvreader:
        rows.append(row)
print(header)
print(rows)
```

```

['YearsExperience', 'Salary']
[['1.1', '39343.00'], ['1.3', '46205.00'], ['1.5', '37731.00'], ['2.0',
'43525.00'], ['2.2', '39891.00'], ['2.9', '56642.00'], ['3.0', '60150.00'],
['3.2', '54445.00'], ['3.2', '64445.00'], ['3.7', '57189.00'], ['3.9',
'63218.00'], ['4.0', '55794.00'], ['4.0', '56957.00'], ['4.1', '57081.00'],
['4.5', '61111.00'], ['4.9', '67938.00'], ['5.1', '66029.00'], ['5.3',
'83088.00'], ['5.9', '81363.00'], ['6.0', '93940.00'], ['6.8', '91738.00'],
['7.1', '98273.00'], ['7.9', '101302.00'], ['8.2', '113812.00'], ['8.7',
'109431.00'], ['9.0', '105582.00'], ['9.5', '116969.00'], ['9.6', '112635.00'],
['10.3', '122391.00'], ['10.5', '121872.00']]

```

```
[10]: with open('Salary_Data.csv') as file:
    content = file.readlines()
    header = content[:1]
    rows = content[1:]
    print(header)
```

```
print(rows)
```

```
['YearsExperience,Salary\n']  
['1.1,39343.00\n', '1.3,46205.00\n', '1.5,37731.00\n', '2.0,43525.00\n',  
'2.2,39891.00\n', '2.9,56642.00\n', '3.0,60150.00\n', '3.2,54445.00\n',  
'3.2,64445.00\n', '3.7,57189.00\n', '3.9,63218.00\n', '4.0,55794.00\n',  
'4.0,56957.00\n', '4.1,57081.00\n', '4.5,61111.00\n', '4.9,67938.00\n',  
'5.1,66029.00\n', '5.3,83088.00\n', '5.9,81363.00\n', '6.0,93940.00\n',  
'6.8,91738.00\n', '7.1,98273.00\n', '7.9,101302.00\n', '8.2,113812.00\n',  
'8.7,109431.00\n', '9.0,105582.00\n', '9.5,116969.00\n', '9.6,112635.00\n',  
'10.3,122391.00\n', '10.5,121872.00']
```

```
[15]: import pandas as pd  
  
filename = "Salary_Data.csv"  
data = pd.read_csv(filename, delimiter=',')  
print(data)
```

	YearsExperience	Salary
0	1.1	39343.0
1	1.3	46205.0
2	1.5	37731.0
3	2.0	43525.0
4	2.2	39891.0
5	2.9	56642.0
6	3.0	60150.0
7	3.2	54445.0
8	3.2	64445.0
9	3.7	57189.0
10	3.9	63218.0
11	4.0	55794.0
12	4.0	56957.0
13	4.1	57081.0
14	4.5	61111.0
15	4.9	67938.0
16	5.1	66029.0
17	5.3	83088.0
18	5.9	81363.0
19	6.0	93940.0
20	6.8	91738.0
21	7.1	98273.0
22	7.9	101302.0
23	8.2	113812.0
24	8.7	109431.0
25	9.0	105582.0
26	9.5	116969.0
27	9.6	112635.0
28	10.3	122391.0

29 10.5 121872.0

```
[16]: data.columns
```

```
[16]: Index(['YearsExperience', 'Salary'], dtype='object')
```

```
[18]: data.Salary
```

```
[18]: 0      39343.0
      1      46205.0
      2      37731.0
      3      43525.0
      4      39891.0
      5      56642.0
      6      60150.0
      7      54445.0
      8      64445.0
      9      57189.0
     10      63218.0
     11      55794.0
     12      56957.0
     13      57081.0
     14      61111.0
     15      67938.0
     16      66029.0
     17      83088.0
     18      81363.0
     19      93940.0
     20      91738.0
     21      98273.0
     22     101302.0
     23     113812.0
     24     109431.0
     25     105582.0
     26     116969.0
     27     112635.0
     28     122391.0
     29     121872.0
      Name: Salary, dtype: float64
```

```
[19]: import csv
      with open('Salary_Data.csv', 'r') as csvfile:
          reader = csv.DictReader(csvfile)
          print(row)
```

```
['10.5', '121872.00']
```



```
[20]: import csv
filename = 'Students_Data.csv'
with open(filename, 'w', newline='') as file:
    csvwriter = csv.writer(file) # 2. create a csvwriter object
    csvwriter.writerow(header) # 4. write the header
    csvwriter.writerows(data) # 5. write the rest of the data
```

```
[24]: header = ['Name', 'M1 Score', 'M2 Score']
data = [['Alex', 62, 80], ['Brad', 45, 56], ['Joey', 85, 98]]
filename = 'Student_scores.csv'
with open(filename, 'w') as file:
    for header in header:
        file.write(str(header)+' ', ' ')
    file.write('\n')
    for row in data:
        for x in row:
            file.write(str(x)+' ', ' ')
        file.write('\n')
```

```
[25]: import pandas as pd
header = ['Name', 'M1 Score', 'M2 Score']
data = [['Alex', 62, 80], ['Brad', 45, 56], ['Joey', 85, 98]]
data = pd.DataFrame(data, columns=header)
```

```
[27]: import csv
with open('Students_Data.csv', 'w', newline='') as csvfile:
    data = [{'Name': 'Alex', 'M1 Score': 62, 'M2 Score': 80},
            {'Name': 'Brad', 'M1 Score': 45, 'M2 Score': 56},
            {'Name': 'Joey', 'M1 Score': 85, 'M2 Score': 98}]
```

```
[ ]:
```