



Take-Home (Day 4)

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

import plotly.express as px
```

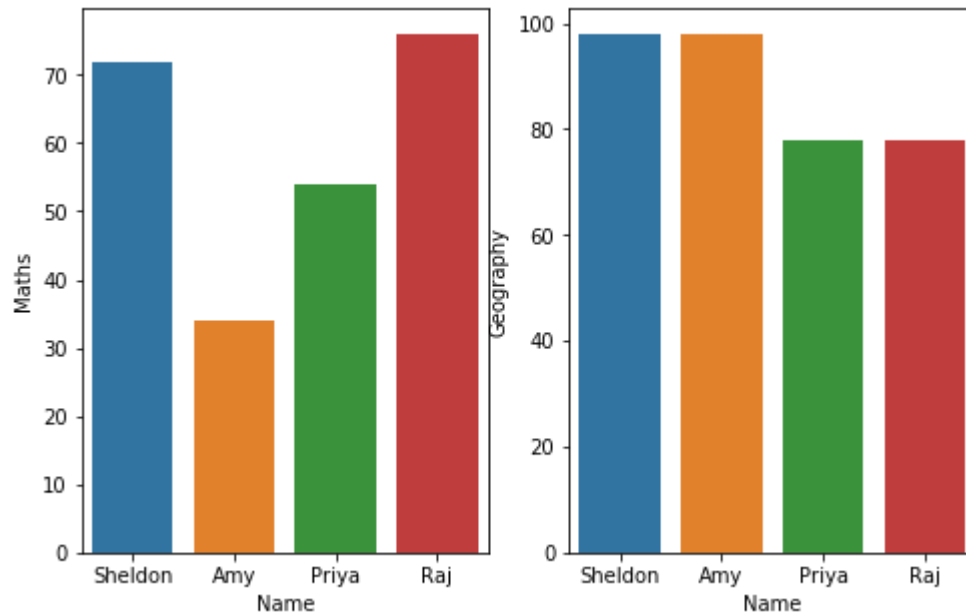
Let's begin with some hands-on practice exercises



1. Plot a bar chart and vertical bar chart for the following data.

Name	Sheldon	Amy	Priya	Raj
Maths	72	34	54	76
Geography	98	98	78	87

```
In [4]: # type your code here
df1 = pd.DataFrame({'Name': ['Sheldon', 'Amy', 'Priya', 'Raj'],
                    'Maths': [72, 34, 54, 76],
                    'Geography': [98, 98, 78, 78]})
fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(8, 5))
sns.barplot(df1['Name'], df1['Maths'], ax=axes[0])
sns.barplot(df1['Name'], df1['Geography'], ax=axes[1])
plt.show()
```

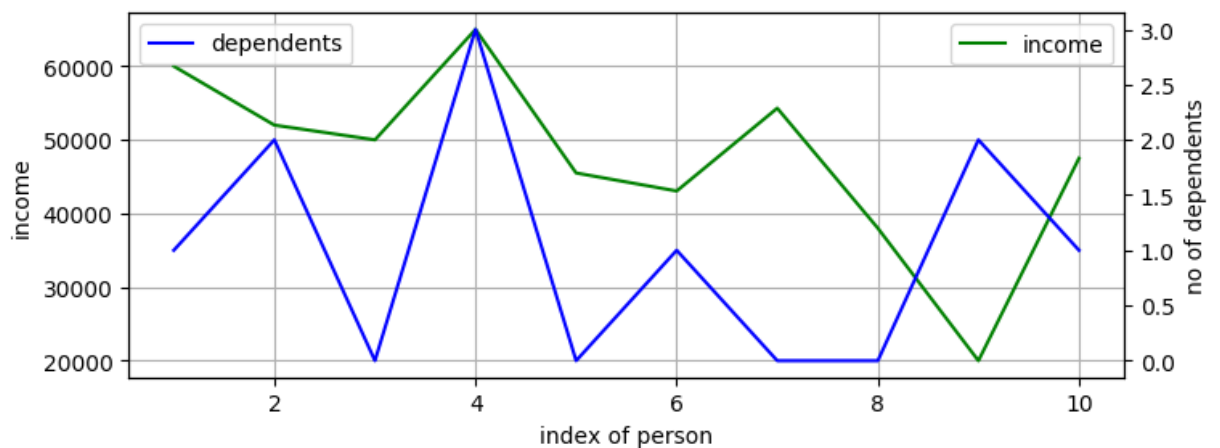


2. Following is data on 10 people, information on the number of dependents on each of them and their income is given. Draw a dual-axis plot.

Person	No. of Dependents	Income
1	1	60000
2	2	52000
3	0	50000
4	3	65000
5	0	45500
6	1	43050
7	0	54300
8	0	38000
9	2	20000
10	1	47500

```
In [5]: # type your code here
p= [i for i in range(1,11)]
no= [1,2,0,3,0,1,0,0,2,1]
i=[60000,52000, 50000, 65000, 45500, 43050, 54300,38000, 20000, 47500]
df2= pd.DataFrame(list(zip(p,no,i)), columns=['Person', 'no of dependents', 'income'])
fig, axes= plt.subplots(1,1, figsize=(8,3), dpi=100)
axes.plot(df2['Person'], df2['income'], color= 'g')
axes.set_ylabel('income')
axes.set_xlabel('index of person')
axes.grid('dark')
axes.legend(['income'], loc=1)

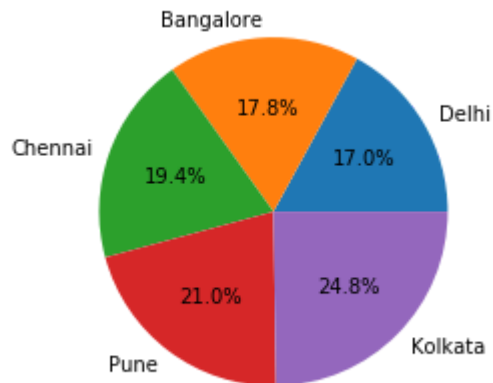
ax1= axes.twinx()
ax1.set_ylabel('no of dependents')
ax1.plot(df2['Person'], df2['no of dependents'], color= 'b')
ax1.legend(['dependents'], loc=2)
plt.show()
```



 3. Use the following data to plot a pie chart and annotate the percentage sales.

Location	Sale
Delhi	42500
Bangalore	44500
Chennai	48300
Pune	52400
Kolkata	61800

```
In [6]: # type your code here
df3 = pd.DataFrame({'Location': ['Delhi', 'Bangalore', 'Chennai', 'Pune', 'Kolkata'],
                    'Sales': [42500, 44500, 48300, 52400, 61800]})
plt.pie(x= 'Sales', data= df3, labels='Location', autopct="%.1f%")
plt.show()
```

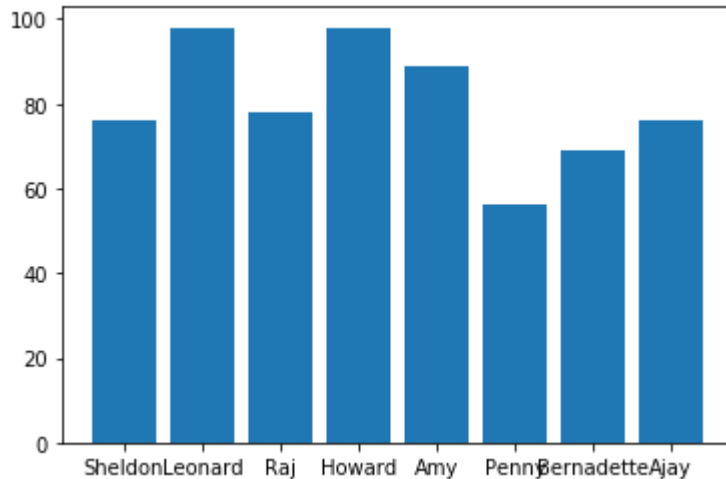


 4. Write a program to plot a bar plot of seven students representing their marks in Mathematics using plotly.

```
marks = [76, 98, 78, 98, 89, 56, 69, 76]
students = ['Sheldon', 'Leonard', 'Raj', 'Howard', 'Amy', 'Penny', 'Bernadette']
```

```
In [7]: # type your code here
df4 = pd.DataFrame({ 'marks' : [76,98,78,98,89,56,69,76],
                     'students' : ['Sheldon','Leonard','Raj','Howard','Amy','Penny',
                                   'Bernadette','Ajay']
})
fig = plt.figure()
plt.bar(x='students',data=df4,height='marks')
```

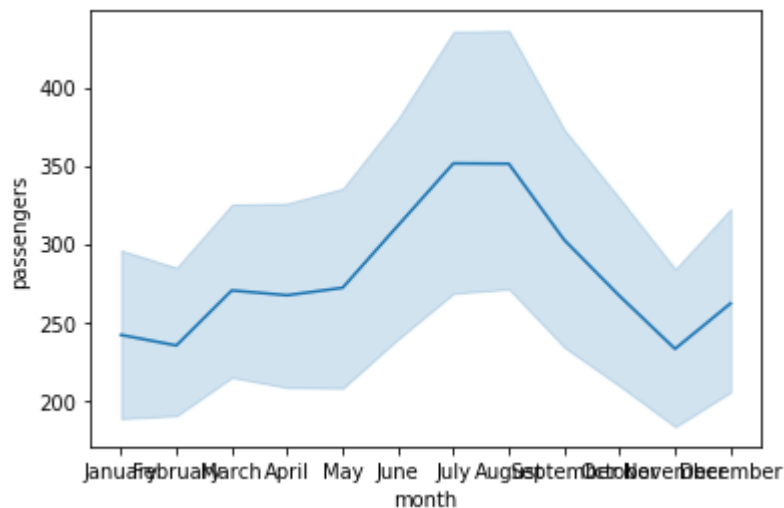
Out[7]: <BarContainer object of 8 artists>



5. Import the flights data set and plot a line plot for the variable 'passengers'.

```
In [8]: # type your code here
df5 = sns.load_dataset('flights')
sns.lineplot(y = 'passengers',x='month',data=df5)
```

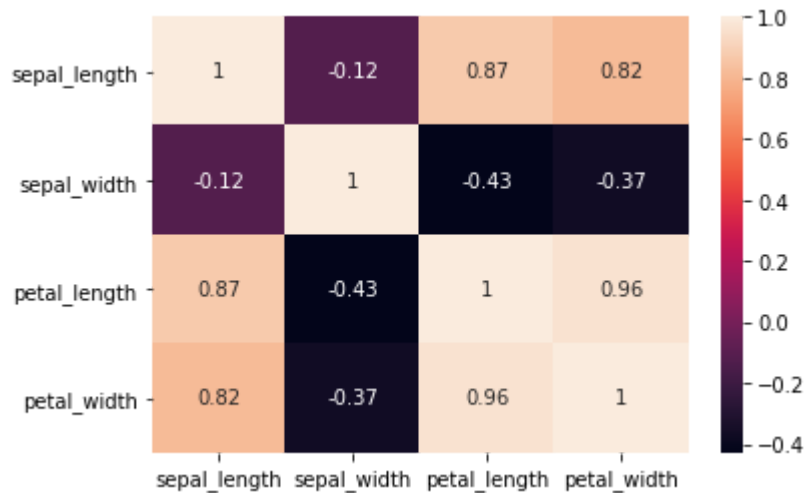
Out[8]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1cdcd421288>



6. Import the iris data set and plot a heatmap of the correlation between its numeric variables.

```
In [9]: # type your code here
df6 = sns.load_dataset('Iris')
x = df6.corr()
sns.heatmap(x, annot=True)
```

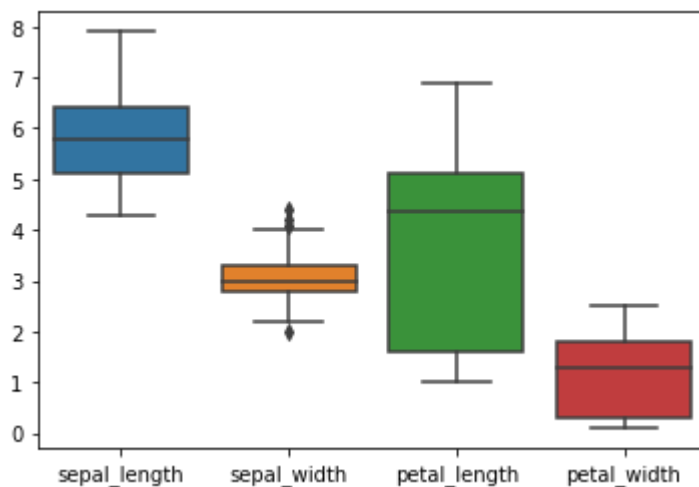
Out[9]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1cdcd1f8c08>



? 7. Using the iris data set, plot boxplot of its numeric features.

```
In [10]: # type your code here
sns.boxplot(data=df6)
```

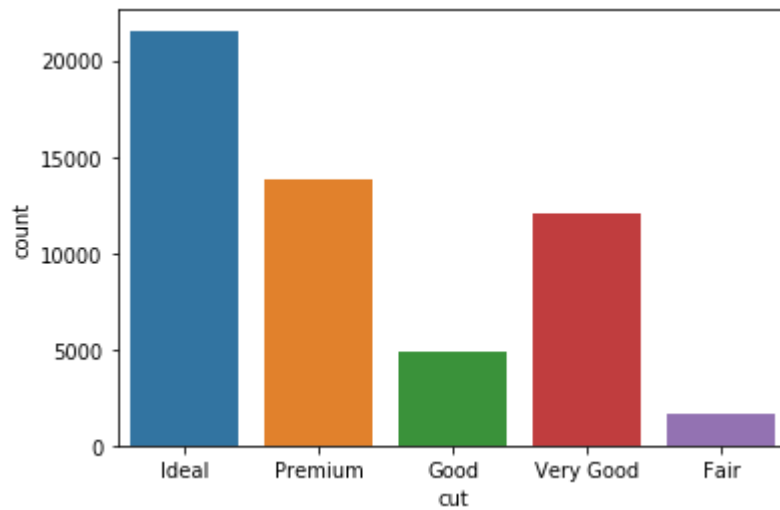
Out[10]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1cdcd6d2148>



? 8. Import the built-in 'diamonds' data set from seaborn. For the variable 'cut', plot a count plot.

```
In [11]: # type your code here
df8 = sns.load_dataset('diamonds')
sns.countplot(data=df8,x='cut')
```

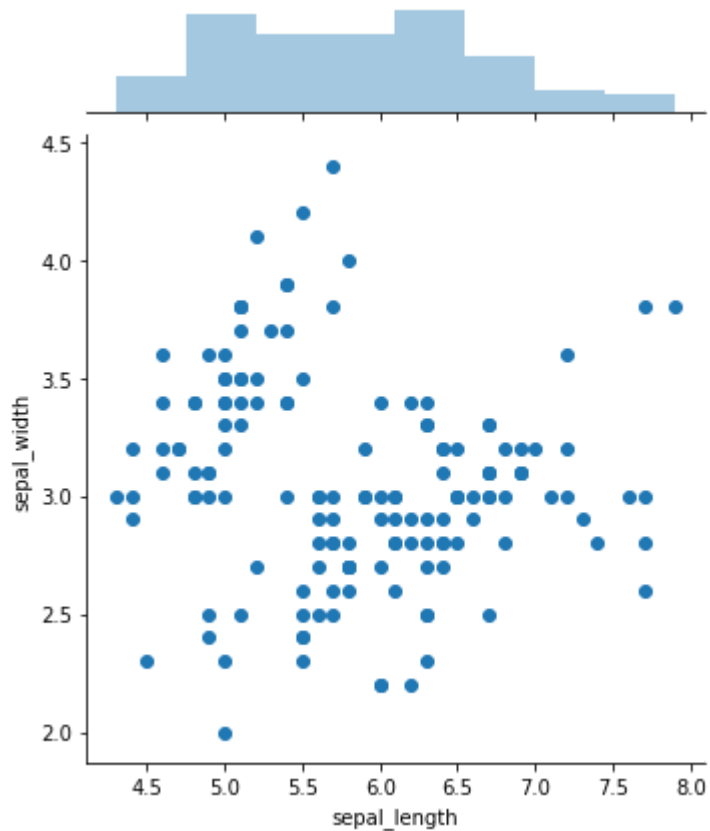
Out[11]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x1cdcd1c60c8>



9. Use the iris data set, to plot a joint plot of sepal length against sepal width.

```
In [12]: # type your code here
sns.jointplot(data=df6,x='sepal_length',y='sepal_width')
```

```
Out[12]: <seaborn.axisgrid.JointGrid at 0x1cdcd259048>
```

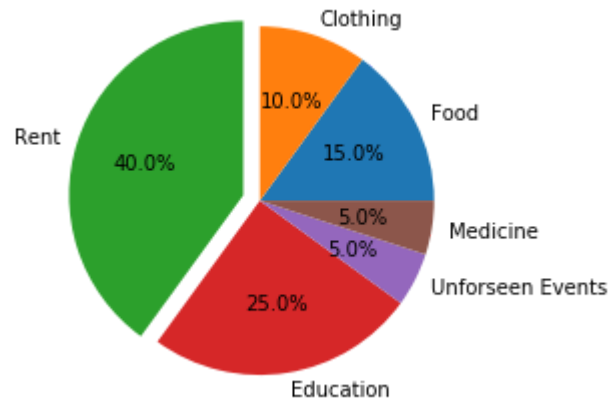


10. Jake's monthly expenditure is given below. Draw a pie chart and explode the wedge with highest cost

Item	Expenditure
Food	15
Clothing	10
Rent	40
Education	25
Unforeseen Events	5
Medicine	5


```
In [13]: # type your code here
df10 = pd.DataFrame({'Item': ['Food', 'Clothing', 'Rent', 'Education', 'Unforeseen Events'],
                    'Expenditure': [15, 10, 40, 25, 5]})

plt.pie(data= df10, x='Expenditure', autopct='%1.1f%%', labels='Item', explode=(0,0),
plt.show()
```



In []: