Pass Task 5.1P: Data correlation

Task description:

The Pearson's correlation coefficient is a measure of the strength of the linear relationship between two variables.

Correlation values range between -1 and 1. There are two key components of a correlation value:

- magnitude The larger the magnitude (closer to 1 or -1), the stronger the correlation
- sign If negative, there is an inverse correlation. If positive, there is a regular correlation.

Numpy implements a corrcoef() function that returns a matrix of correlations of x with x, x with y, y with x and y with y. We're interested in the values of correlation of x with y (so position (1, 0) or (0, 1)). The values of correlation of x with y might be Positive Correlation, Negative Correlation, or No/Weak Correlation.

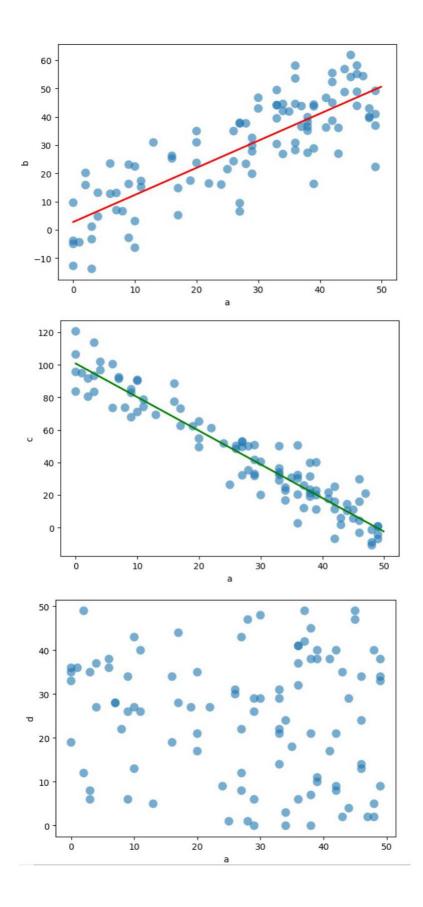
You are given 1 dataframe which has 4 series:

```
df = pd.DataFrame({'a': np.random.randint(0, 50, size=100)})
df['b'] = df['a'] + np.random.normal(0, 10, size=100)
df['c'] = 100 - 2* df['a'] + np.random.normal(0, 10, size=100)
df['d'] = np.random.randint(0, 50, 100)
```

You are asked to:

- calculate the Pearson's-r coefficient and corrcoef() for
 - o df['a'] and df['b'],
 - o df['a'] and df['c'], and
 - o df['a'] and df['d'].
- visualize data with positive correlation and data with negative correlation using scatter plot and np.ployfit() where possible.
 - X axis is a
 - o Y axis is b, c or d
 - plt.subplots(figsize=(7, 5), dpi=100)
 - o line_coef = np.polyfit(x, y, 1)
 - \circ xx = np.arange(0, 50, 0.1)
 - o yy = line_coef[0]*xx + line_coef[1]
 - plot(xx, yy, color, lw=2)

Sample output as shown in the following figure is for demonstration purposes only.



Submission:

Submit the following files:

- 1. Your program source code (e.g. task5_1.ipynb)
- 2. A screen shot of your program running

Check the following things before submitting:

1. Add proper comments to your code