CSE3020 – Data Visualization (ELA), Winter Semester 2021-2022 Lab Assignment IA5 – Slot L43-L44

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Lab Assignment - IA5 Vector Visualizations

Note on Software used for following Visualizations: (Python)

Python is a High-Level Programming Language, commonly used for data analysis, Al and Machine Learning related fields.

It includes:

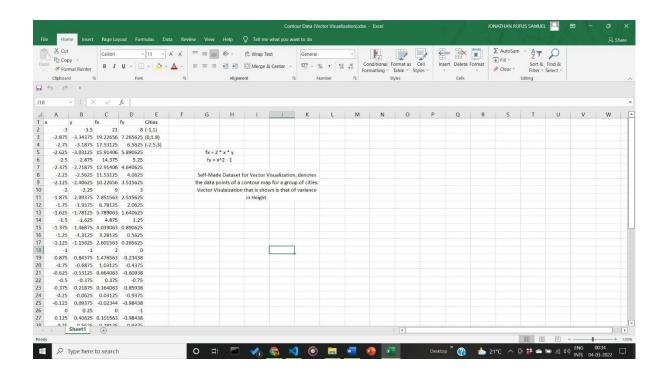
- Python is a **high-level programming language** that has English-like syntax. This makes it easier to read and understand the code.
- Python is really easy to **pick up** and **learn**, that is why a lot of people recommend Python to beginners. You need less lines of code to perform the same task as compared to other major languages like **C/C++** and **Java**.

Q) Create a vector dataset and using an appropriate tool, create its visualization

Answer: Some Key points to note before visualization process:

1. Dataset Used:

The dataset is self-made, depicts the elevation of various points on a surface. Describes the nature of the surface, as well as the cities present within the topography. Total of 49 Rows for 5 Columns. Description given below (within Image).



2. Visualization:

a. Visualization using Colour Mapping for Given Vector Visualization

Generalization based on the 2 following Numerical Data: x-coordinate and y-coordinate. Surface Equation given by Z(x,y) = 2*x*y, x^2-1 . Final Vector Map of Elevation to be displayed.

Code:

```
from turtle import color
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib import cm
import numpy as np
from mpl toolkits.mplot3d import axes3d
import pandas as pd

data = pd.read_csv('D:/CompSci - Learn/Python/Data
Visualization/IA5/final.csv')
print(data.head(5))

x = data['x'].values
y = data['y'].values
X,Y = np.meshgrid(x,y)
Z = X**2*Y - Y
fx = 2*X*Y
fy = X**2 - 1
```

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(20, 8))
ax1 = fig.add_subplot(121, projection='3d')
ax1.title.set_text('Z = f(x, y) = $x^2 y - y$')
ax1.plot_surface(X, Y, Z)

color = (((fx-y)/2)*2 + ((fy-x)/2)*2)

ax2 = fig.add_subplot(122)
ax2.grid()
ax2.plot([-1, 1], 'bo', label = 'City Group 1', color='red')
ax2.plot([0, 1.8], 'bo', label = 'City Group 2', color='blue')
ax2.plot([-2.5,3], 'bo', label = 'City Group 3', color='green')
ax2.quiver(X, Y, fx, fy, color, alpha = 1)
ax2.title.set_text('Gradient of Terrain f(x, y) = (2xy, x^2 -
1)')
ax2.legend()
plt.show()
```

Output:

Windows PowerShell Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

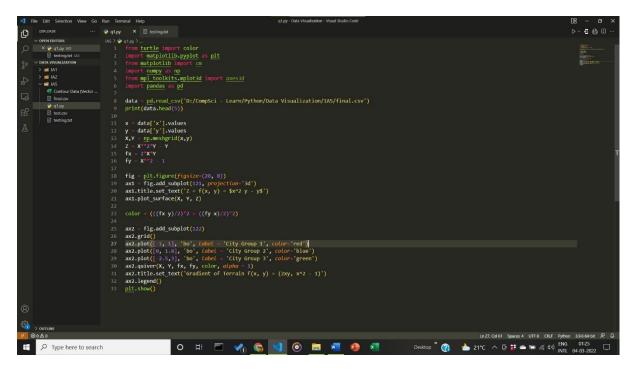
```
PS D:\CompSci - Learn\Python\Data Visualization\IA5\q1 py"
```

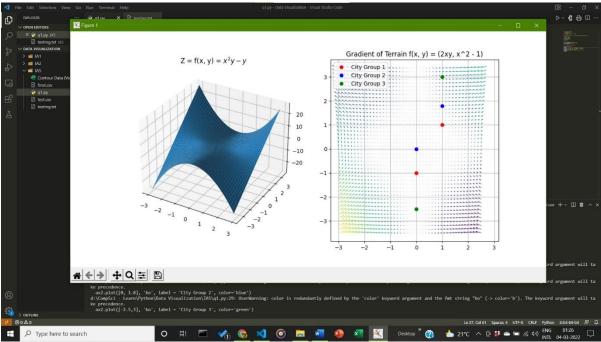
```
Learn\Python\Data Visualization\IA5\q1.py"
                     fy Cities
         У
              fx
0-3.000-3.50000 21.000000 8.000000 [-1,1]
1 - 2.875 - 3.34375 19.226562 7.265625 [0,1.8]
2 -2.750 -3.18750 17.531250 6.562500 [-2.5,3]
3 -2.625 -3.03125 15.914062 5.890625
                                          NaN
4 -2.500 -2.87500 14.375000 5.250000
                                          NaN
d:\CompSci - Learn\Python\Data Visualization\IA5\q1.py:21: UserWarning: Z contains NaN
values. This may result in rendering artifacts.
ax1.plot surface(X, Y, Z)
d:\CompSci - Learn\Python\Data Visualization\IA5\q1.py:27: UserWarning: color is
redundantly defined by the 'color' keyword argument and the fmt string "bo" (-> color='b').
The keyword argument will take precedence.
ax2.plot([-1, 1], 'bo', label = 'City Group 1', color='red')
d:\CompSci - Learn\Python\Data Visualization\IA5\q1.py:28: UserWarning: color is
redundantly defined by the 'color' keyword argument and the fmt string "bo" (-> color='b').
The keyword argument will take precedence.
```

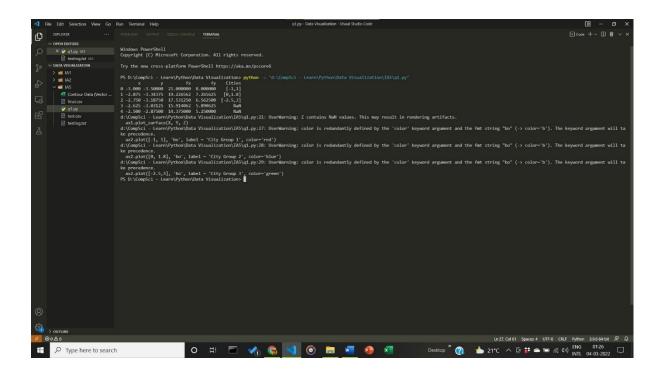
ax2.plot([0, 1.8], 'bo', label = 'City Group 2', color='blue')
d:\CompSci - Learn\Python\Data Visualization\IA5\q1.py:29: UserWarning: color is
redundantly defined by the 'color' keyword argument and the fmt string "bo" (-> color='b').
The keyword argument will take precedence.

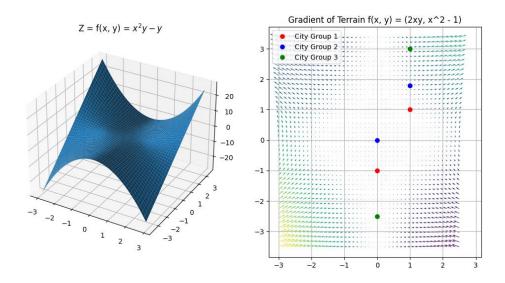
ax2.plot([-2.5,3], 'bo', label = 'City Group 3', color='green')

PS D:\CompSci - Learn\Python\Data Visualization>









Inference:

Almost all the cities have little to negligible amounts of elevation within them.
