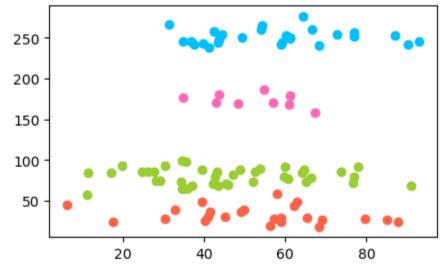
```
In [3]:
         plt.ylabel("19IT016- Y axis")
         plt.xlabel("19IT016- X axis")
         plt.title("19IT016's data")
         plt.plot([1,2,3],[2,5,7])
         plt.show()
                             19IT016's data
           6
        19IT016- Y axis
           3
                            1.75 2.00 2.25
                                            2.50 2.75 3.00
             1.00 1.25 1.50
                              19IT016- X axis
        Correlation chart
         import numpy as np
         x_axis = np.array([24.40, 10.25, 20.05, 22.00, 16.90, 7.80, 15.00, 22.80, 34.90, 13.30])
         y_axis = np.array([-4.40, 0.25, -0.05, 2.00, 6.90, -0.80, 5.00, 2.80, -4.90, 3.30])
         lines = plt.xcorr(x_axis, y_axis, maxlags=9, usevlines=True)
         plt.title('Hypothetical Data: Angle of collision vs Energy lost')
         plt.xlabel('Angle of collision')
         plt.ylabel('Energy lost')
         plt.grid(True)
         plt.axhline(0, color='red', lw=2)
         plt.show()
                 Hypothetical Data: Angle of collision vs Energy lost
            0.2
            0.0
           -0.1
           -0.2
                        -5.0
                              -2.5
                                     0.0
                                          2.5
                                                5.0
                                                      7.5
        Histogram
In [5]:
         import numpy as np
         x = np.random.normal(170, 10, 250) # use NumPy to randomly generate an array with 250 values, where the values will concentrate around 170, and the
         plt.hist(x)
         plt.show()
         60
         50
         40
         30
         20
         10
            140
                   150
                          160
                                 170
                                        180
                                               190
                                                      200
        Plotting of Multivariate data
In [6]:
         import pandas as pd
         import numpy as np
         from IPython.display import HTML
         # spin up a random dataframe of size 100
         np.random.seed(13)
         X = np.random.normal(50, 20, size=100)
         Y = 2 * X + np.random.randint(25)
         Z = np.random.choice(['pink', 'blue', 'green', 'red'], p=[0.1, 0.3, 0.4, 0.2], size=100)
         df = pd.DataFrame({'X': X, 'Y': Y, 'Z': Z})
         HTML(df.head().to_html(classes="table table-stripped table-hover table-dark"))
         for size, color in zip([250, 80, 175, 30],['blue','green','pink','red']):
              color_index = df[df.Z == color].index
              color_array = np.random.normal(size, 10, size = len(color_index))
              for i in range(len(color_index)):
                  df.at[color_index[i], 'A'] = color_array[i]
         import matplotlib as mpl
         plt.rcParams.update(mpl.rcParamsDefault)
         plt.figure(figsize= (5, 3))
         plt.scatter(df[df['Z'] == 'green'].X, df[df['Z'] == 'green'].A
```



, color='yellowgreen');

, color='deepskyblue');

, color='hotpink');

, color='tomato');

plt.scatter(df[df['Z'] == 'blue'].X, df[df['Z'] == 'blue'].A

plt.scatter(df[df['Z'] == 'pink'].X, df[df['Z'] == 'pink'].A

plt.scatter(df[df['Z'] == 'red'].X, df[df['Z'] == 'red'].A

Plot Pi Chart

In [1]:

In [2]:

print("19IT016: Mananv Butani")

19IT016: Mananv Butani

import matplotlib as mt

%matplotlib inline

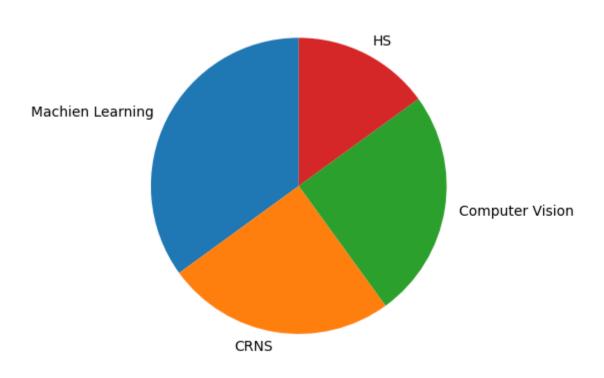
Simple line chart

from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

Matplotlib

Importing matplotlib

```
marks = np.array([35, 25, 25, 15])
subjects = ["Machien Learning", "CRNS", "Computer Vision", "HS"]
plt.pie(marks, labels = subjects, startangle = 90)
plt.show()
```



```
In []:

In []:
```