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Implement the lab experiments in Python with any real time example

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Code:

1. Introduction to programming with Python

```
Program: Print "Welcome to Data Science"  
print("Welcome to Data Science")
```

Output:

Welcome to Data Science

2. Python programming basics

Code:

```
a = 10
b = 5
print("Addition:", a + b)
print("Subtraction:", a - b)
print("Multiplication:", a * b)
```

Output:

Addition: 15
Subtraction: 5
Multiplication: 50

3. Conditional statements

Code:

```
num = 7
if num % 2 == 0:
    print("Even")
else:
    print("Odd")
```

Output:

Odd

4. Loops

Code:

```
Print numbers 1 to 5 using a loop
for i in range(1, 6):
    print(i)
```

Output:

1
2
3
4
5

5. Functions

Code:

```
def square(num):  
    return num * num  
print(square(4))
```

Output:

16

6. Use IDLE or Jupyter Notebook to run previous programs.

7. How to structure Python code in a project.

Code:

program: Split code into separate files for neatness.

File: greeting.py

```
def say_hello(name):  
    return "Hello, " + name
```

File: main.py

```
from greeting import say_hello  
print(say_hello("Roy"))
```

Output:

Hello, Roy

8. How to manage libraries in Python using virtual environments

No coding here, but simple commands:

Create a virtual environment

```
python -m venv myenv
```

Activate it (Windows)

```
myenv\Scripts\activate
```

Install a package

```
pip install pandas
```

9. Program: Load a CSV file (you can use a sample CSV).

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
df = pd.read_csv("sample.csv")
```

```
print(df)
```

Sample Output:

	Name	Age
0	Ali	22
1	Sara	20

10. Data Cleaning and Preparation.

Code:

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
data = {'Name': ['Ali', 'Sara', 'Zara'], 'Age': [22, None, 25]}
```

```
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
```

```
df.fillna(0, inplace=True)
```

```
print(df)
```

Output:

	Name	Age
0	Ali	22.0

1 Sara 0.0
2 Zara 25.0

11. Data Manipulation with Pandas.

Code:

```
import pandas as pd
df = pd.DataFrame({'Student': ['Ali', 'Sara'], 'Marks': [80, 90]})
df.rename(columns={'Marks': 'Score'}, inplace=True)
print(df)
```

Output:

```
Student Score
0 Ali 80
1 Sara 90
```

12. Data Wrangling: Join, Combine, and Reshape.

Code:

```
import pandas as pd
a = pd.DataFrame({'ID': [1, 2], 'Name': ['Ali', 'Sara']})
b = pd.DataFrame({'ID': [1, 2], 'Marks': [85, 90]})
result = pd.merge(a, b, on='ID')
print(result)
```

Output:

```
ID Name Marks
0 1 Ali 85
1 2 Sara 90
```

13. Plotting and Visualization.

Code:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
names = ['Ali', 'Sara']
scores = [90, 95]
```

```
plt.bar(names, scores)
plt.title("Student Scores")
plt.show()
```

14. Data Aggregation and Group Operations.

Code:

```
import pandas as pd
data = {'Dept': ['IT', 'HR', 'IT'], 'Salary': [30000, 25000, 40000]}
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
print(df.groupby('Dept').mean())
```

Output:

```
Salary
Dept
HR    25000.0
IT    35000.0
```

15. Advanced Numpy.

Code:

```
import numpy as np
arr = np.array([10, 20, 30])
print("Mean:", np.mean(arr))
print("Sum:", np.sum(arr))
```

Output:

```
Mean: 20.0
Sum: 60
```

16. Matplotlib

Code:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x = [1, 2, 3]
y = [10, 20, 15]
plt.plot(x, y)
```

```
plt.title("Simple Line Chart")
plt.xlabel("X Axis")
plt.ylabel("Y Axis")
plt.show()
```

17. Building and optimizing pipelines in scikit-learn.

Code:

Program: Simple pipeline (no model training needed).

```
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
```

```
pipeline = Pipeline([
    ('scaler', StandardScaler()),
    ('model', LogisticRegression())
])
print(pipeline)
```

Output:

```
Pipeline(steps=[('scaler', StandardScaler()), ('model', LogisticRegression())])
```