



```
In [1]: ### pandas and matplotlib  
import pandas as pd  
filePath = 'data files/RegularSeasonCompactResults.csv'  
def readCsvData(filePath):  
    return pd.read_csv(filePath)  
readCsvData(filePath)
```

Out[1]:

	Season	Daynum	Wteam	Wscore	Lteam	Lscore	Wloc	Numot
<b>0</b>	1985	20	1228	81	1328	64	N	0
<b>1</b>	1985	25	1106	77	1354	70	H	0
<b>2</b>	1985	25	1112	63	1223	56	H	0
<b>3</b>	1985	25	1165	70	1432	54	H	0
<b>4</b>	1985	25	1192	86	1447	74	H	0
<b>5</b>	1985	25	1218	79	1337	78	H	0
<b>6</b>	1985	25	1228	64	1226	44	N	0
<b>7</b>	1985	25	1242	58	1268	56	N	0
<b>8</b>	1985	25	1260	98	1133	80	H	0
<b>9</b>	1985	25	1305	97	1424	89	H	0
<b>10</b>	1985	25	1307	103	1288	71	H	0
<b>11</b>	1985	25	1344	75	1438	71	N	0
<b>12</b>	1985	25	1374	91	1411	72	H	0
<b>13</b>	1985	25	1412	70	1397	65	N	0
<b>14</b>	1985	25	1417	87	1225	58	H	0
<b>15</b>	1985	26	1116	65	1368	62	H	0
<b>16</b>	1985	26	1120	92	1391	50	H	0
<b>17</b>	1985	26	1135	65	1306	60	A	0
<b>18</b>	1985	26	1143	58	1388	53	H	0
<b>19</b>	1985	26	1153	50	1184	48	H	0
<b>20</b>	1985	26	1165	47	1159	40	A	0
<b>21</b>	1985	26	1171	55	1216	52	H	0
<b>22</b>	1985	26	1173	76	1134	56	H	0
<b>23</b>	1985	26	1177	59	1296	58	H	0
<b>24</b>	1985	26	1193	79	1265	76	A	0
<b>25</b>	1985	26	1196	106	1416	55	H	0

	Season	Daynum	Wteam	Wscore	Lteam	Lscore	Wloc	Numot
<b>26</b>	1985	26	1206	95	1137	77	H	0
<b>27</b>	1985	26	1210	79	1149	66	H	0
<b>28</b>	1985	26	1211	64	1102	59	A	0
<b>29</b>	1985	26	1234	76	1114	47	H	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>145259</b>	2016	130	1452	69	1328	67	N	0
<b>145260</b>	2016	131	1114	72	1418	65	N	0
<b>145261</b>	2016	131	1138	64	1103	61	N	0
<b>145262</b>	2016	131	1163	77	1396	62	N	0
<b>145263</b>	2016	131	1167	57	1308	54	N	0
<b>145264</b>	2016	131	1201	68	1361	63	N	0
<b>145265</b>	2016	131	1214	81	1354	69	N	0
<b>145266</b>	2016	131	1218	64	1253	60	N	0
<b>145267</b>	2016	131	1242	81	1452	71	N	0
<b>145268</b>	2016	131	1246	93	1208	80	N	0
<b>145269</b>	2016	131	1272	74	1408	54	N	0
<b>145270</b>	2016	131	1277	64	1268	61	N	0
<b>145271</b>	2016	131	1292	55	1330	53	N	0
<b>145272</b>	2016	131	1314	61	1438	57	N	0
<b>145273</b>	2016	131	1332	88	1428	57	N	0
<b>145274</b>	2016	131	1345	76	1276	59	N	0
<b>145275</b>	2016	131	1371	69	1437	67	N	0
<b>145276</b>	2016	131	1372	82	1394	60	N	0
<b>145277</b>	2016	131	1380	54	1238	53	N	0
<b>145278</b>	2016	131	1386	82	1173	79	N	0
<b>145279</b>	2016	131	1392	80	1436	74	H	0
<b>145280</b>	2016	131	1401	71	1261	38	N	0

	Season	Daynum	Wteam	Wscore	Lteam	Lscore	Wloc	Numot
<b>145281</b>	2016	131	1419	82	1426	71	N	0
<b>145282</b>	2016	131	1433	76	1172	54	N	0
<b>145283</b>	2016	131	1451	62	1285	59	N	0
<b>145284</b>	2016	132	1114	70	1419	50	N	0
<b>145285</b>	2016	132	1163	72	1272	58	N	0
<b>145286</b>	2016	132	1246	82	1401	77	N	1
<b>145287</b>	2016	132	1277	66	1345	62	N	0
<b>145288</b>	2016	132	1386	87	1433	74	N	0

145289 rows × 8 columns

```
In [2]: import pandas as pd
filePath = 'data files/RegularSeasonCompactResults.csv'
def readCsvData(filePath):
    return pd.read_csv(filePath)
df=readCsvData(filePath)
```

## Group by

```
In [3]: df.columns.tolist()
```

```
Out[3]: ['Season', 'Daynum', 'Wteam', 'Wscore', 'Lteam', 'Lscore', 'Wloc', 'Numot']
```

```
In [3]: df.groupby('Wteam')['Wscore'].mean().head()
```

```
Out[3]: Wteam
1101    78.111111
1102    69.893204
1103    75.839768
1104    75.825944
1105    74.960894
Name: Wscore, dtype: float64
```

```
In [4]: df.groupby('Wteam')['Wscore'].mean().tail()
```

```
Out[4]: Wteam
1460    75.531469
1461    75.170082
1462    79.906021
1463    71.720102
1464    73.926056
Name: Wscore, dtype: float64
```

## Data cleaning

- whenever you have a lot of missing records values in the given dataset then you can `isnull()`
- `isnull()` will notify the any missing values in the dataframe

```
In [5]: #Entire data set
df.isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[5]: Season    0
Daynum    0
Wteam    0
Wscore    0
Lteam    0
Lscore    0
Wloc    0
Numot    0
dtype: int64
```

```
In [6]: df['Season'].isnull().sum()
```

```
Out[6]: 0
```

- `dropna()` This function allows you to drop all or some rows that have missing values
- `fillna()` This function allows you to replace the rows that have missing values with the value what you want pass

```
In [7]: len(df)
```

```
Out[7]: 145289
```

```
In [8]: # Dropping rows with 1 null value  
new_df = df.dropna(axis=0,how='any')
```

```
In [9]: len(new_df)
```

```
Out[9]: 145289
```

```
In [10]: df['Season'].fillna('Testing',inplace=True)
```

In [11]: df



Out[11]:

	Season	Daynum	Wteam	Wscore	Lteam	Lscore	Wloc	Numot
0	1985	20	1228	81	1328	64	N	0
1	1985	25	1106	77	1354	70	H	0
2	1985	25	1112	63	1223	56	H	0
3	1985	25	1165	70	1432	54	H	0
4	1985	25	1192	86	1447	74	H	0
5	1985	25	1218	79	1337	78	H	0
6	1985	25	1228	64	1226	44	N	0
7	1985	25	1242	58	1268	56	N	0
8	1985	25	1260	98	1133	80	H	0
9	1985	25	1305	97	1424	89	H	0
10	1985	25	1307	103	1288	71	H	0
11	1985	25	1344	75	1438	71	N	0
12	1985	25	1374	91	1411	72	H	0
13	1985	25	1412	70	1397	65	N	0
14	1985	25	1417	87	1225	58	H	0
15	1985	26	1116	65	1368	62	H	0
16	1985	26	1120	92	1391	50	H	0
17	1985	26	1135	65	1306	60	A	0
18	1985	26	1143	58	1388	53	H	0
19	1985	26	1153	50	1184	48	H	0
20	1985	26	1165	47	1159	40	A	0
21	1985	26	1171	55	1216	52	H	0
22	1985	26	1173	76	1134	56	H	0
23	1985	26	1177	59	1296	58	H	0
24	1985	26	1193	79	1265	76	A	0
25	1985	26	1196	106	1416	55	H	0

	Season	Daynum	Wteam	Wscore	Lteam	Lscore	Wloc	Numot
<b>26</b>	1985	26	1206	95	1137	77	H	0
<b>27</b>	1985	26	1210	79	1149	66	H	0
<b>28</b>	1985	26	1211	64	1102	59	A	0
<b>29</b>	1985	26	1234	76	1114	47	H	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>145259</b>	2016	130	1452	69	1328	67	N	0
<b>145260</b>	2016	131	1114	72	1418	65	N	0
<b>145261</b>	2016	131	1138	64	1103	61	N	0
<b>145262</b>	2016	131	1163	77	1396	62	N	0
<b>145263</b>	2016	131	1167	57	1308	54	N	0
<b>145264</b>	2016	131	1201	68	1361	63	N	0
<b>145265</b>	2016	131	1214	81	1354	69	N	0
<b>145266</b>	2016	131	1218	64	1253	60	N	0
<b>145267</b>	2016	131	1242	81	1452	71	N	0
<b>145268</b>	2016	131	1246	93	1208	80	N	0
<b>145269</b>	2016	131	1272	74	1408	54	N	0
<b>145270</b>	2016	131	1277	64	1268	61	N	0
<b>145271</b>	2016	131	1292	55	1330	53	N	0
<b>145272</b>	2016	131	1314	61	1438	57	N	0
<b>145273</b>	2016	131	1332	88	1428	57	N	0
<b>145274</b>	2016	131	1345	76	1276	59	N	0
<b>145275</b>	2016	131	1371	69	1437	67	N	0
<b>145276</b>	2016	131	1372	82	1394	60	N	0
<b>145277</b>	2016	131	1380	54	1238	53	N	0
<b>145278</b>	2016	131	1386	82	1173	79	N	0
<b>145279</b>	2016	131	1392	80	1436	74	H	0
<b>145280</b>	2016	131	1401	71	1261	38	N	0

	Season	Daynum	Wteam	Wscore	Lteam	Lscore	Wloc	Numot
<b>145281</b>	2016	131	1419	82	1426	71	N	0
<b>145282</b>	2016	131	1433	76	1172	54	N	0
<b>145283</b>	2016	131	1451	62	1285	59	N	0
<b>145284</b>	2016	132	1114	70	1419	50	N	0
<b>145285</b>	2016	132	1163	72	1272	58	N	0
<b>145286</b>	2016	132	1246	82	1401	77	N	1
<b>145287</b>	2016	132	1277	66	1345	62	N	0
<b>145288</b>	2016	132	1386	87	1433	74	N	0

145289 rows × 8 columns

## NumPy Library

- Processing of N-dimensional arrays
- NumPy is an open source library available in python
- This used for Math,Scientific,DataScience programming

In [13]: `import numpy as np`

```
li=[1,2,3,4,5]
c=np.array(li)
print(c)
print(type(c))
```

```
[1 2 3 4 5]
<class 'numpy.ndarray'>
```

In [15]: `print(c.shape)`  
`print(c.dtype)`

```
(5,)
int32
```

```
In [17]: # 2 dimensional Representation
a=np.array([(1,2,3),(4,5,6)])
a
```

```
Out[17]: array([[1, 2, 3],
               [4, 5, 6]])
```

```
In [18]: print(a.shape)
print(a.dtype)
```

```
(2, 3)
int32
```

## np.zeros() and np.ones()

- to initialize the weights during the first iteration of Tensorflow and statistics steps

```
In [22]: x=np.zeros((2,2))
print(x)
```

```
[[0. 0.]
 [0. 0.]]
```

```
In [23]: x1=np.ones((3,3),dtype=np.int16)
print(x1)
```

```
[[1 1 1]
 [1 1 1]
 [1 1 1]]
```

```
In [25]: x2=np.arange(15)
print(x2)
```

```
[ 0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14]
```

```
In [26]: # Convert the single dimensional to 2 dimensional array  
x3=x2.reshape(5,3)  
print(x3)
```

```
[[ 0  1  2]  
 [ 3  4  5]  
 [ 6  7  8]  
 [ 9 10 11]  
 [12 13 14]]
```

```
In [27]: x3 + 10  
print(x3)
```

```
[[ 0  1  2]  
 [ 3  4  5]  
 [ 6  7  8]  
 [ 9 10 11]  
 [12 13 14]]
```

```
In [28]: x4=x3+10  
print(x4)
```

```
[[10 11 12]  
 [13 14 15]  
 [16 17 18]  
 [19 20 21]  
 [22 23 24]]
```

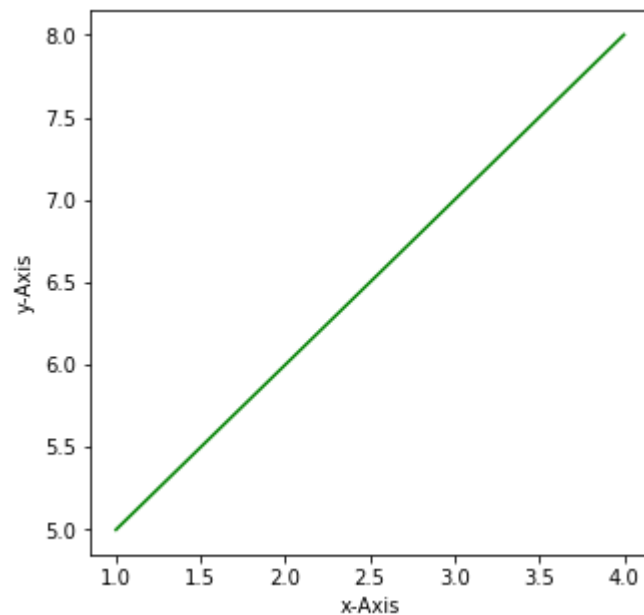
```
In [30]: x4=x3/4  
print(x4)
```

```
[[0.   0.25 0.5 ]  
 [0.75 1.   1.25]  
 [1.5  1.75 2.   ]  
 [2.25 2.5  2.75]  
 [3.   3.25 3.5  ]]
```

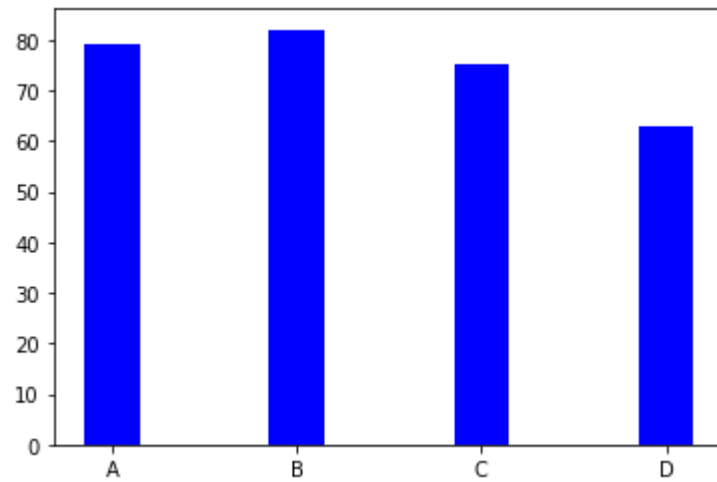
## Visualizing Data

- An interesting way to display Dataframe
- With matplotlib

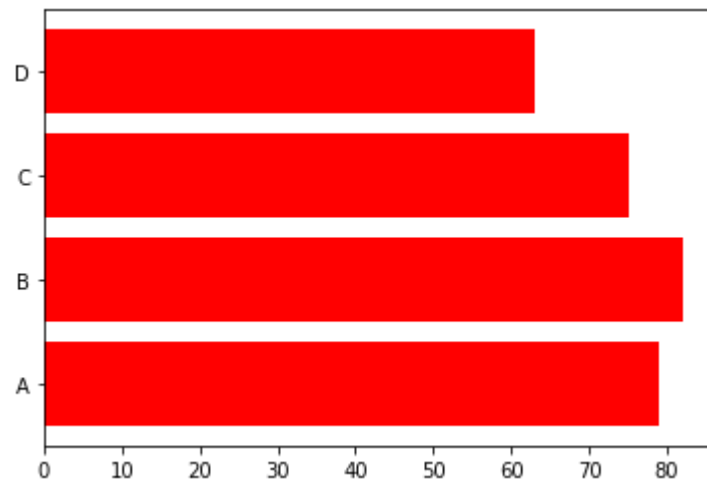
```
In [34]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
a1 = [1,2,3,4]  
a2 = [5,6,7,8]  
plt.figure(figsize=(5,5))  
plt.plot(a1,a2,color='green')  
plt.xlabel('x-Axis')  
plt.ylabel('y-Axis')  
plt.show()
```



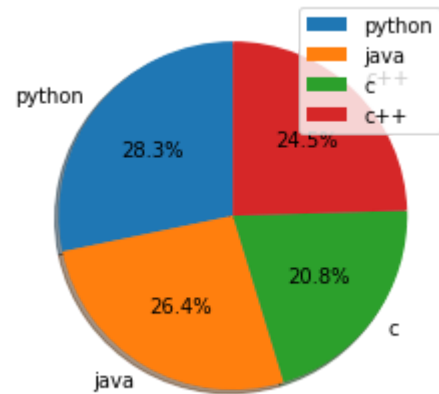
```
In [36]: marks=[79,82,75,63]
divisions=['A','B','C','D']
avg_marks = [65,72,78,89]
width = 0.70
plt.bar(divisions,marks,color="blue",width=0.3)
plt.show()
```



```
In [37]: plt.barh(divisions,marks,color='red')
plt.show()
```



```
In [39]: lang = ['python', 'java', 'c', 'c++']  
rating = [75, 70, 55, 65]  
plt.pie(rating, labels = lang, shadow=True, startangle=90, autopct='%1.1f%%')  
plt.legend(loc='best')  
plt.show()
```



In [ ]: