import numpy as np import pandas as pd import seaborn as sns import scipy.stats as stats from scipy.stats import linregress from scipy.stats import norm $\textbf{from} \ \texttt{matplotlib} \ \textbf{import} \ \texttt{pyplot} \ \textbf{as} \ \texttt{plt}$ In [39]: np.random.seed(10) population ages1 = stats.poisson.rvs(loc = 18, mu = 35, size = 150000) population ages2 = stats.poisson.rvs(loc = 18, mu = 10, size = 100000) populationage = np.concatenate((population ages1, population ages2)) print(population_ages1.mean()) 53.00546 import random sample_ages = np.random.choice(a = population_ages1, size = 500) print(sample_ages.mean()) 52.872 pd.DataFrame(population_ages1).hist(bins = 58, range = (17.5, 75.5), figsize = (9,9)) Out[37]: array([[<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'0'}>]], dtype=object) 10000 8000 6000 4000 2000 20 30 40 50 60 70 populationage.mean() Out[10]: 43.002372 x = np.array(sorted([1,2,3,4,1.2,2.2,3,2.2,1.4,3.1]))y = np.array(sorted([1.5, 2.2, 3.5, 4.1, 1.2, 2.8, 2.0, 2.5, 1.7, 3.5]))m, b = np.polyfit(x, y, 1)h = (x, y)plt.plot(x,y)plt.title("title") plt.xlabel("x") plt.ylabel("y") plt.legend("line") plt.show Out[13]: <function matplotlib.pyplot.show(close=None, block=None)> title 4.0 3.5 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.5 3.5 1.0 2.0 2.5 3.0 4.0 plt.scatter(x,y, s = 100, c = 'green', marker = "X", edgecolor = 'black', linewidth = 1) In [14]: plt.yscale('log') plt.xscale('log') plt.plot(x, m*x + b) Out[14]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x284718d64c0>] 4×10^{0} $3 \times 10^{\circ}$ 2×10^{0} 10° $2 \times 10^{\circ}$ $3 \times 10^{\circ}$ 4×10^{0} plt.savefig("blah.pdf") plt.hist(x, 20)Out[50]: (array([1., 1., 1., 0., 0., 1., 0., 2., 0., 0., 0., 0., 2., 1., 0., 0., 0., 0., 1.]), array([1. , 1.15, 1.3 , 1.45, 1.6 , 1.75, 1.9 , 2.05, 2.2 , 2.35, 2.5 , 2.65, 2.8 , 2.95, 3.1 , 3.25, 3.4 , 3.55, 3.7 , 3.85, 4.]), <BarContainer object of 20 artists>) 2.00 1.75 1.50 1.25 1.00 0.75 0.50 0.25 0.00 1.0 2.5 sns.boxplot(x) sns.boxplot(x, y)C:\Users\Home\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\ decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other ar guments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation. warnings.warn(C:\Users\Home\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\ decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: Pass the following variable s as keyword args: x, y. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing othe r arguments without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation. warnings.warn(Out[36]: <AxesSubplot:> 1.0 1.2 1.4 2.0 2.2 3.0 3.1 sns.barplot(x = x, y = y)Out[16]: <AxesSubplot:> 4.0 3.5 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 0.5 0.0 1.2 1.4 2.0 3.0 4.0 1.0 2.2 3.1 sns.violinplot(x=x, y=y) Out[17]: <AxesSubplot:> 4.5 4.0 3.5 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 1.2 1.4 2.0 2.2 3.0 3.1 4.0 pd.DataFrame(h).boxplot() Out[20]: <AxesSubplot:> 4.0 3.5 3.0 ≢ 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 pd.DataFrame(x).hist() AttributeError Traceback (most recent call last) <ipython-input-16-15b7d9c9a347> in <module> ---> 1 pd.h.hist() ~\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\pandas__init__.py in __getattr__(name) 256 return _SparseArray 257 raise AttributeError(f"module 'pandas' has no attribute '{name}'") --> 258 259 260 AttributeError: module 'pandas' has no attribute 'h' pd.DataFrame(h).plot.bar() In [19]: Out[19]: <AxesSubplot:> 4.0 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 0.5 0.0 pd.DataFrame(x).plot.kde() Out[21]: <AxesSubplot:ylabel='Density'> 0 0.30 0.25 0.20 Density 0.15 0.10 0.05 0.00 dist = norm(x.mean(), x.std())xs = np.linspace(x.min()-2*x.std(), x.max()+2*x.std())ys = dist.pdf(xs)plt.plot(xs, ys) sns.kdeplot(x) plt.show Out[31]: <function matplotlib.pyplot.show(close=None, block=None)> 0.4 0.3 Density 0.2 0.1 0.0 linregress(xs, ys) Out[30]: LinregressResult(slope=-0.007438996261114978, intercept=0.16703865744547955, rvalue=-0.0936058178615684, pvalue =0.5179077553060198, stderr=0.011420361207846218) dataset['column'].replace([value], np.nan, inplace=True)