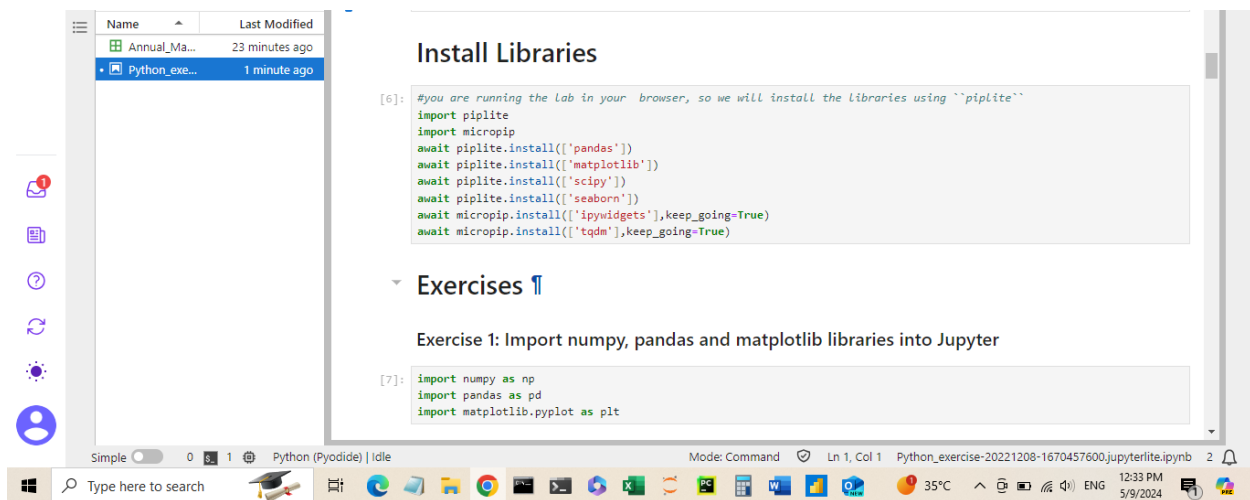


Python Exercise for Introductory Data Analysis

Exercise 1: Import numpy, pandas and matplotlib libraries into Jupyter



The screenshot shows a JupyterLab interface with a file browser on the left and a code editor on the right. The file browser lists 'Annual_Ma...' (23 minutes ago) and 'Python_exe...' (1 minute ago). The code editor has a title bar 'Install Libraries' and contains the following code:


```
[6]: #you are running the Lab in your browser, so we will install the libraries using ``pip``
import pip
import micropip
await micropip.install(['pandas'])
await micropip.install(['matplotlib'])
await micropip.install(['scipy'])
await micropip.install(['seaborn'])
await micropip.install(['ipywidgets'], keep_going=True)
await micropip.install(['tqdm'], keep_going=True)
```

Below the code editor, there is a section titled 'Exercises' with a sub-section 'Exercise 1: Import numpy, pandas and matplotlib libraries into Jupyter'. The code for this exercise is:

```
[7]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

The bottom status bar shows 'Mode: Command', 'Ln 1, Col 1', and the file path 'Python_exercise-20221208-1670457600.jupyterlite.ipynb'.

Exercise 2: Create a dataframe from a csv file and display the size of the dataframe



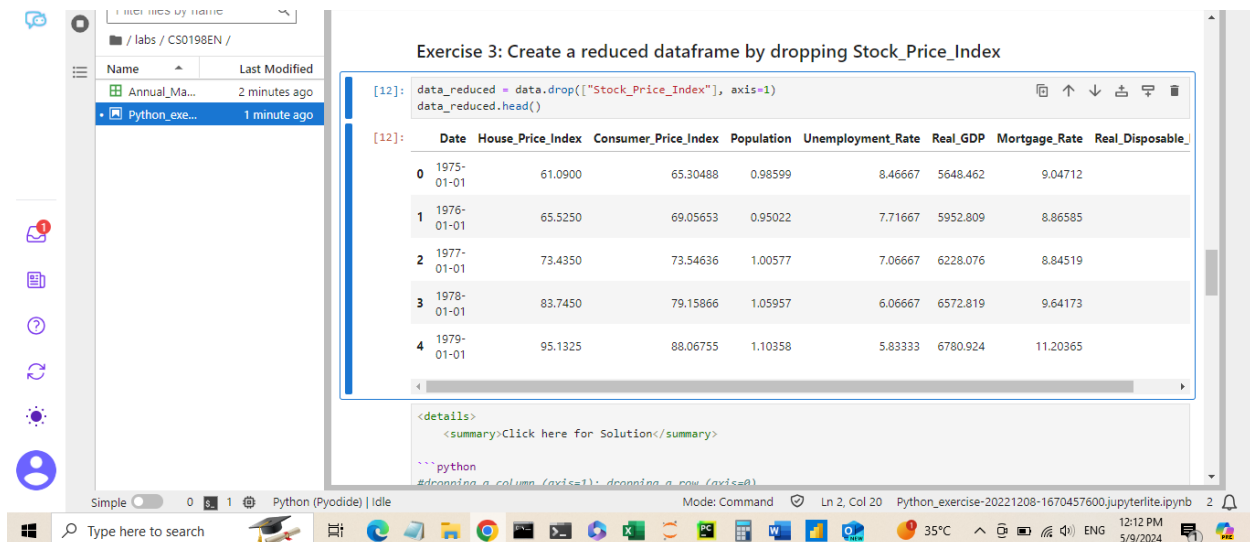
The screenshot shows a JupyterLab interface with a code editor containing the following code:

```
[11]: data = pd.read_csv('Annual_Macroeconomic_Factors.csv')
data.size
```

The output of the code is displayed below the code editor:

```
[11]: 423
```

Exercise 3: Create a reduced dataframe by dropping Stock_Price_Index



The screenshot shows a JupyterLab interface with a code editor containing the following code:

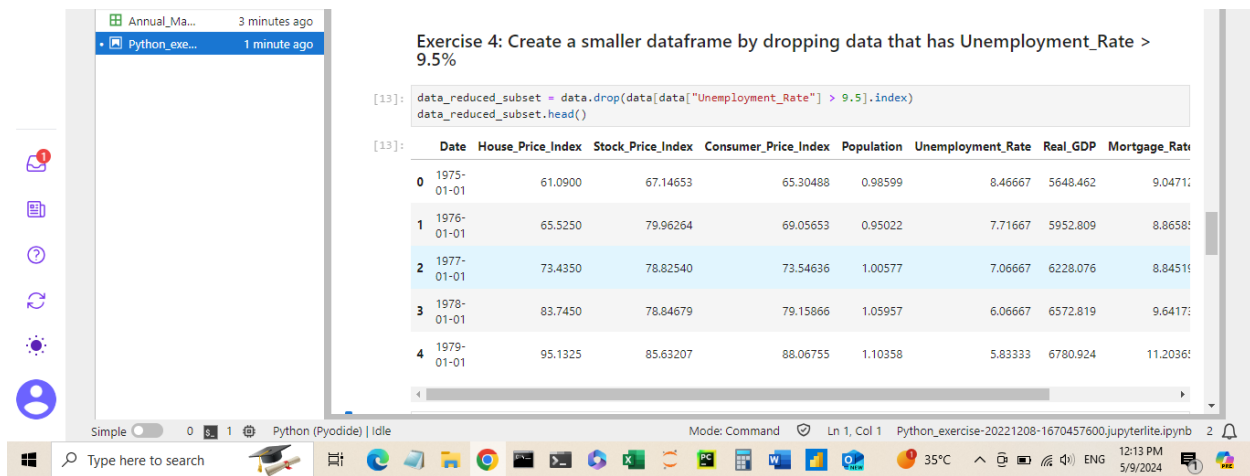
```
[12]: data_reduced = data.drop(["Stock_Price_Index"], axis=1)
data_reduced.head()
```

The output of the code is displayed below the code editor, showing a table with 8 columns: Date, House_Price_Index, Consumer_Price_Index, Population, Unemployment_Rate, Real_GDP, Mortgage_Rate, and Real_Disposable_Income. The table has 5 rows of data.

	Date	House_Price_Index	Consumer_Price_Index	Population	Unemployment_Rate	Real_GDP	Mortgage_Rate	Real_Disposable_Income
0	1975-01-01	61.0900	65.30488	0.98599	8.46667	5648.462	9.04712	
1	1976-01-01	65.5250	69.05653	0.95022	7.71667	5952.809	8.86585	
2	1977-01-01	73.4350	73.54636	1.00577	7.06667	6228.076	8.84519	
3	1978-01-01	83.7450	79.15866	1.05957	6.06667	6572.819	9.64173	
4	1979-01-01	95.1325	88.06755	1.10358	5.83333	6780.924	11.20365	

The bottom status bar shows 'Mode: Command', 'Ln 2, Col 20', and the file path 'Python_exercise-20221208-1670457600.jupyterlite.ipynb'.

Exercise 4: Create a smaller dataframe by dropping data that has Unemployment_Rate > 9.5%



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook with a file explorer on the left containing 'Annual_Ma...' and 'Python_exe...'. The main area displays the following code and output:

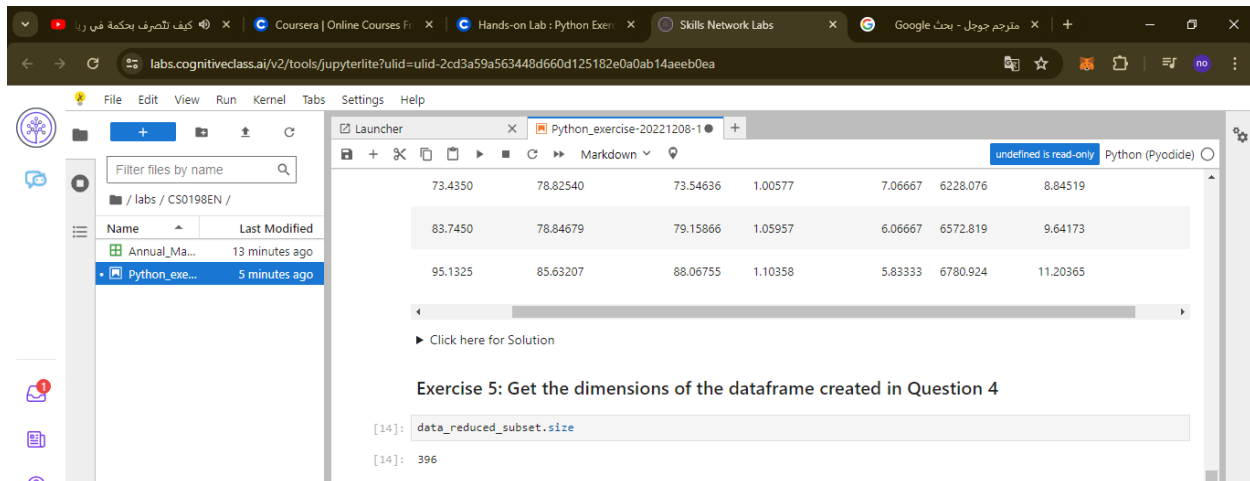
```
[13]: data_reduced_subset = data.drop(data[data["Unemployment_Rate"] > 9.5].index)
data_reduced_subset.head()
```

```
[13]:
```

	Date	House_Price_Index	Stock_Price_Index	Consumer_Price_Index	Population	Unemployment_Rate	Real_GDP	Mortgage_Rate
0	1975-01-01	61.0900	67.14653	65.30488	0.98599	8.46667	5648.462	9.04711
1	1976-01-01	65.5250	79.96264	69.05653	0.95022	7.71667	5952.809	8.86581
2	1977-01-01	73.4350	78.82540	73.54636	1.00577	7.06667	6228.076	8.84519
3	1978-01-01	83.7450	78.84679	79.15866	1.05957	6.06667	6572.819	9.64173
4	1979-01-01	95.1325	85.63207	88.06755	1.10358	5.83333	6780.924	11.20365

The bottom of the image shows a Windows taskbar with various application icons and a system clock indicating 12:13 PM on 5/9/2024.

Exercise 5: Get the dimensions of the dataframe created in Question 4



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook with a file explorer on the left containing 'Annual_Ma...' and 'Python_exe...'. The main area displays the following code and output:

```
[14]: data_reduced_subset.size
```

```
[14]: 396
```

The output shows the dimensions of the dataframe as 396. The bottom of the image shows a Windows taskbar with various application icons and a system clock indicating 12:13 PM on 5/9/2024.

Exercise 6: Create a dataframe by selecting Real_Disposable_Income and House_Price_Index attributes from the original dataset and print out the statistics for these attributes

Exercise 6: Create a dataframe by selecting Real_Disposable_Income and House_Price_Index attributes from the original dataset and print out the statistics for these attributes

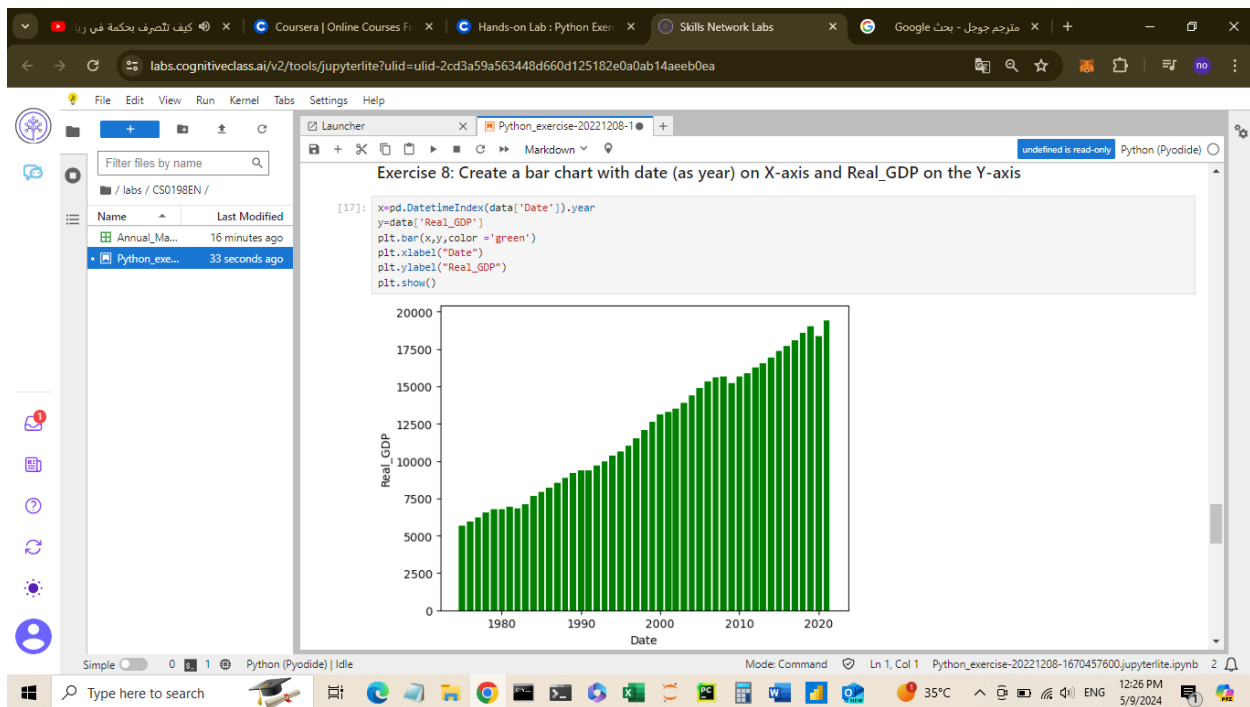
```
[15]: disp_income=data[['Real_Disposable_Income', 'House_Price_Index']]
disp_income.describe()
```

	Real_Disposable_Income	House_Price_Index
count	47.000000	47.000000
mean	32040.936170	240.145585
std	8006.301392	120.405988
min	19908.000000	61.090000
25%	25432.500000	140.788750
50%	31712.000000	211.462500
75%	38235.000000	339.353750
max	48219.000000	523.260000

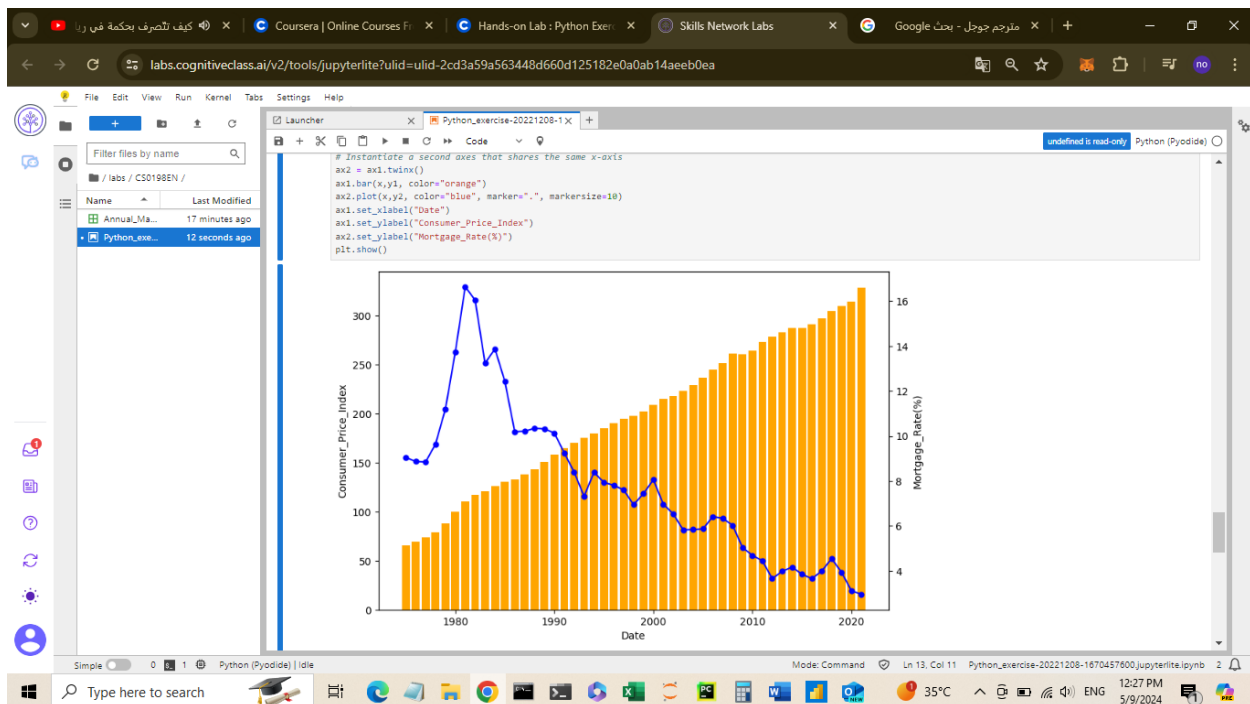
Exercise 7: Plot a scatter plot between House_Price_Index and Real_Disposable_Income

```
[16]: x=data['Real_Disposable_Income']
y=data['House_Price_Index']
plt.scatter(x,y)
plt.xlabel("Real_Disposable_Income")
plt.ylabel("House_Price_Index")
plt.show()
```

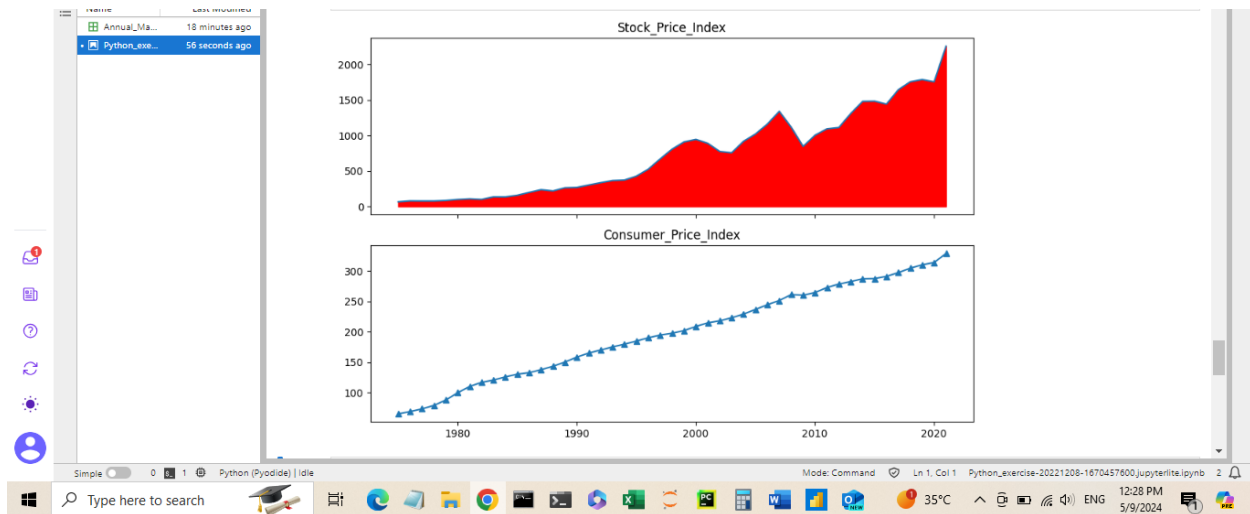
Exercise 8: Create a bar chart with date (as year) on X-axis and Real_GDP on the Y-axis



Exercise 9: Create a combo chart with date on X-axis and Consumer_Price_Index on Y1-axis (bar) and Mortgage_Rate (line) on Y2-axis



Exercise 10: Create sub-plots with Date on X-axis and Stock_Price_Index on subplot 1 and Consumer_Price_Index on subplot 2



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