

20250616__01

June 16, 2025

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[19]: # Get a basic idea about time series
import pandas as pd
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[20]: # Create a little dataframe
data = pd.DataFrame({'Date': ['2025-06-01', '2025-06-02', '2025-06-03',
↪ '2025-06-04', '2025-06-05'],
                    'Value': [100, 110, 105, 95, 100]})
```

```
[21]: # Convert to datetime
data['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(data['Date'])
```

```
[22]: # Extract components
data['Year'] = data['Date'].dt.year
data['Month'] = data['Date'].dt.month
data['DayofWeek'] = data['Date'].dt.day_name()
```

```
[23]: print(data)
```

| | Date | Value | Year | Month | DayofWeek |
|---|------------|-------|------|-------|-----------|
| 0 | 2025-06-01 | 100 | 2025 | 6 | Sunday |
| 1 | 2025-06-02 | 110 | 2025 | 6 | Monday |
| 2 | 2025-06-03 | 105 | 2025 | 6 | Tuesday |
| 3 | 2025-06-04 | 95 | 2025 | 6 | Wednesday |
| 4 | 2025-06-05 | 100 | 2025 | 6 | Thursday |

```
[36]: # Get a hand on resample
weekly = data.resample('W', on = 'Date')['Value'].mean()
print(weekly)
```

```
Date
2025-06-01    100.0
2025-06-08    102.5
Freq: W-SUN, Name: Value, dtype: float64
```

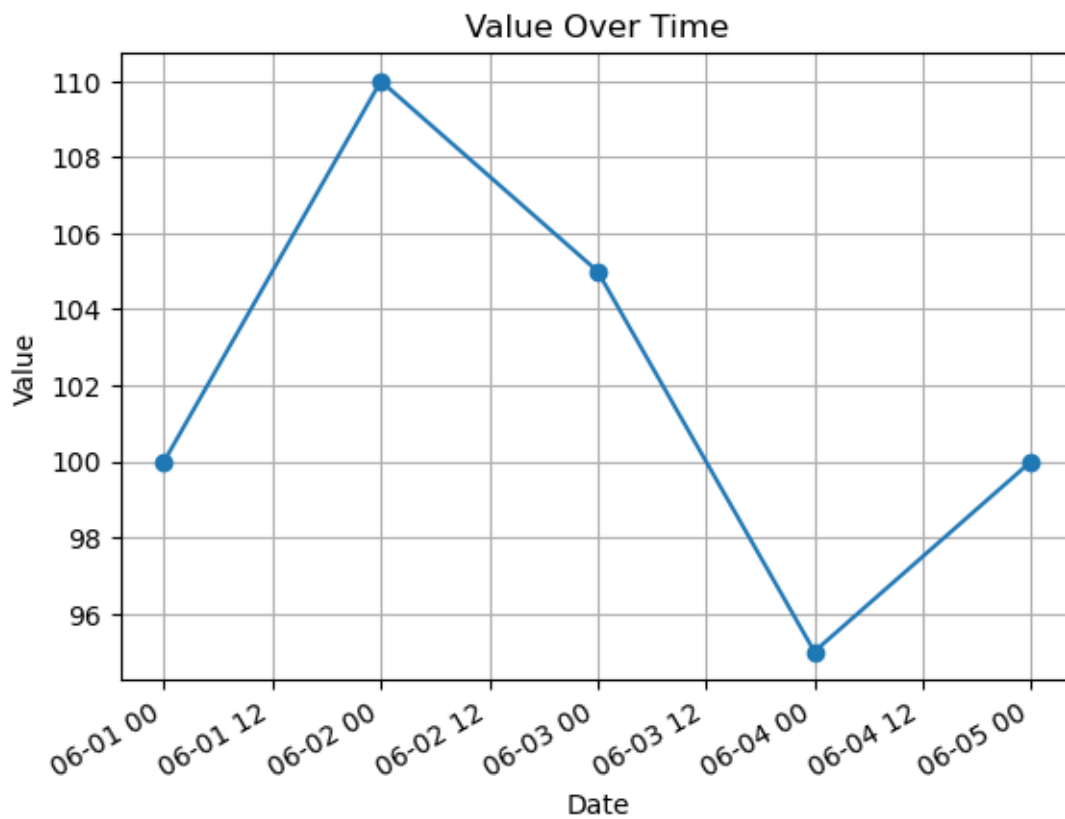
```
[38]: # Because resample 'W' is default to count to every Sunday.
# So 2025-06-01 itself is a week, hence 100.
# And 2025-06-08 only contains 4 input and average to 102.5
# Can also use 'W-MON' to force every week end on Monday etc.
```

```
[45]: # Visualize
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import matplotlib.dates as mdates

plt.plot(data['Date'], data['Value'], marker = 'o')
plt.title("Value Over Time")
plt.xlabel("Date")
plt.ylabel("Value")
plt.grid(True)

# gcf = Get Current Figure (so it has to be after) (include in matplotlib.
# pyplot)
# autofmt = auto format (quite self-explanatory)
# xdate = x-axis date
plt.gcf().autofmt_xdate() # Rotate date labels

plt.show()
```



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