

# histogram

August 26, 2016

## 0.0.1 Histogram plotter

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### 1. Case Study: Plot of Gaussian data

```
In [16]: import random as random
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import math as math
import numpy as np
```

```
In [17]: data_points = 100
```

```
In [43]: #x = [random.uniform(0.0,10.0) for k in range(data_points)]
x = np.random.normal(5, 1, 100000)
```

```
In [44]: x[0:10]
```

```
Out[44]: array([ 4.97463244,  4.53220668,  3.73256279,  5.34760518,  6.70448723,
                6.7285636 ,  4.46832196,  6.02182185,  4.95829785,  5.61225992])
```

```
In [45]: math.pi
```

```
Out[45]: 3.141592653589793
```

```
In [46]: area = 2*math.pi*np.array(x)**2
```

```
In [47]: area[0:10]
```

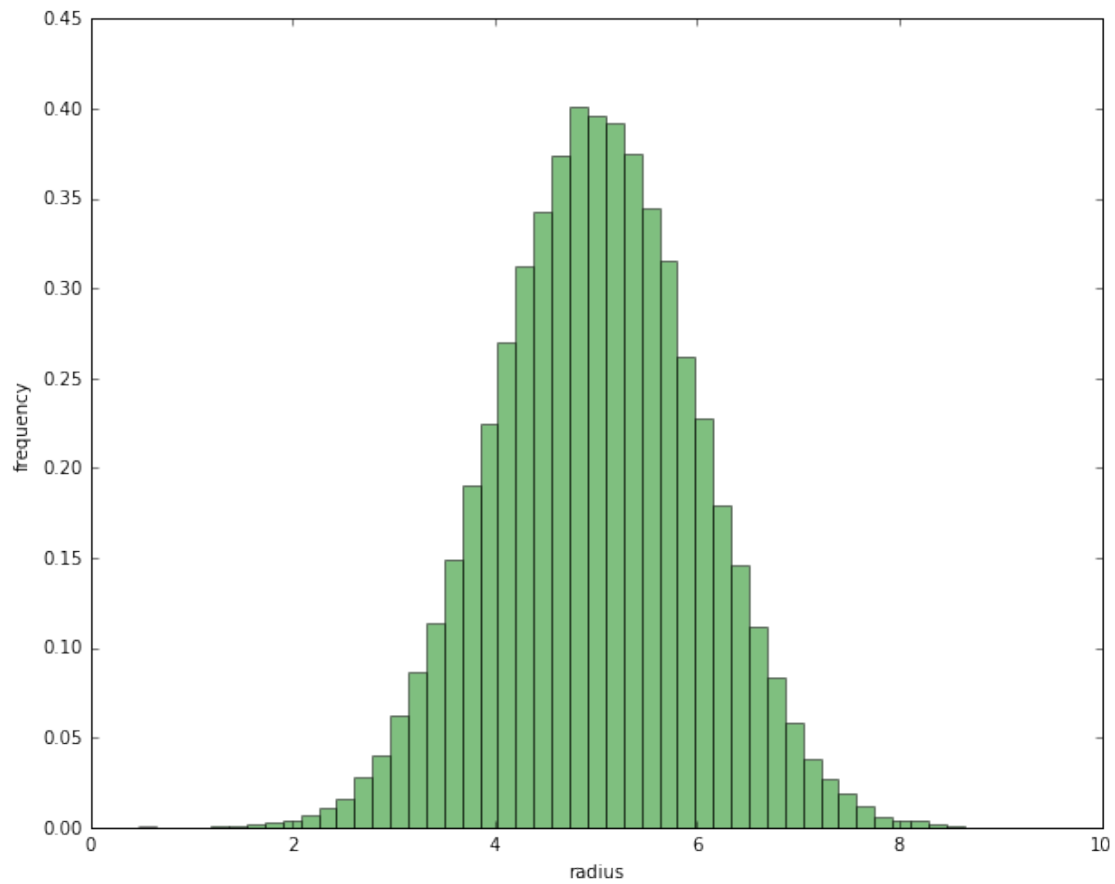
```
Out[47]: array([ 155.48978528,  129.06226485,   87.5374947 ,  179.67950379,
                282.43011558,  284.4622178 ,  125.44945694,  227.84299152,
                154.47033618,  197.90438694])
```

### Plot of radius histogram

```
In [48]: %matplotlib inline
```

```
In [61]: num_bins =50
plt.figure(1)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
plt.xlabel("radius")
plt.ylabel("frequency")
plt.hist(x,num_bins, normed= 1.0, facecolor="green",alpha = 0.5)
plt.show()
```

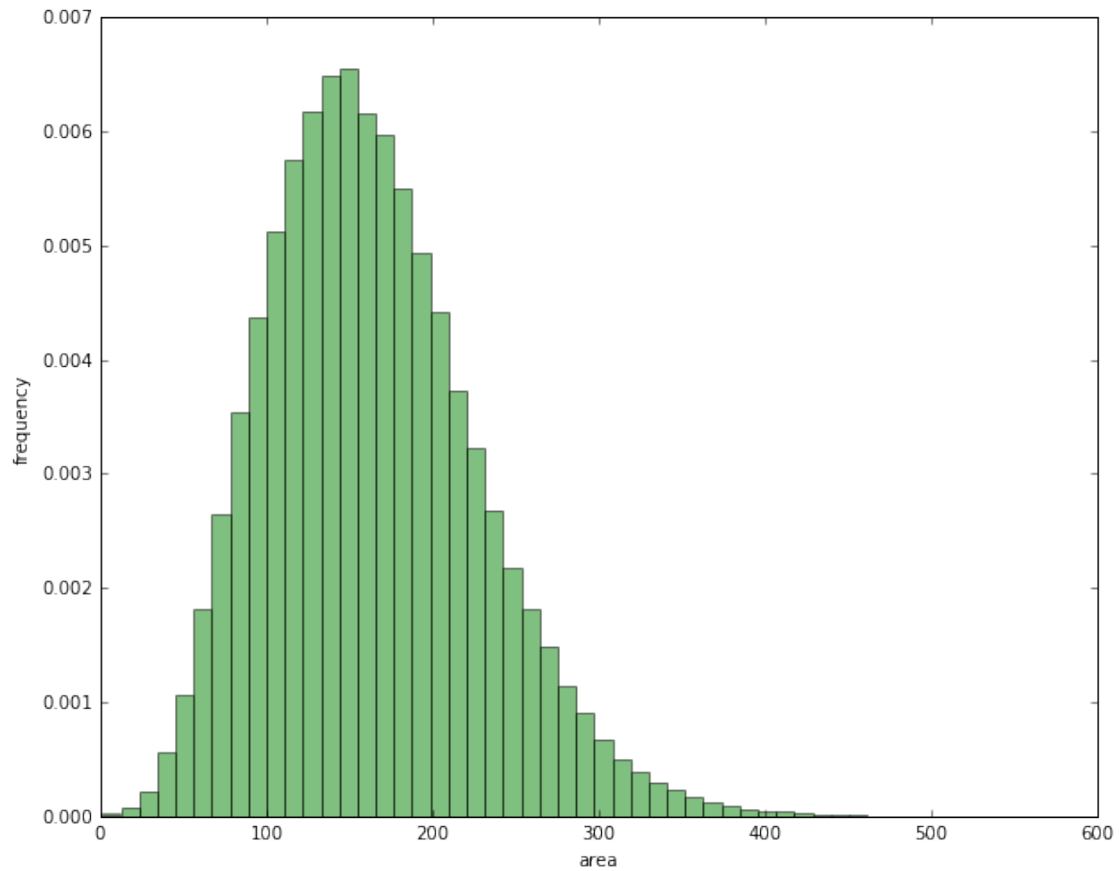
```
<matplotlib.figure.Figure at 0x119f5d150>
```



### Area Histogram

```
In [64]: num_bins =50
plt.figure(1)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
plt.xlabel("area")
plt.ylabel("frequency")
plt.hist(area,num_bins, normed= 1.0, facecolor="green",alpha = 0.5)
plt.show()
```

<matplotlib.figure.Figure at 0x119f5df10>



```
In [51]: 2*math.pi*5**2
```

```
Out[51]: 157.07963267948966
```

```
In [52]: max(area)
```

```
Out[52]: 549.14205240606145
```

## 0.0.2 Plot from data file

```
In [76]: import pandas as pd
```

```
In [77]: df = pd.read_csv('histogram.csv')
```

```
In [78]: df.shape
```

```
Out[78]: (47, 3)
```

```
In [79]: df
```

```
Out[79]:
```

	Currents (pA)	Radius (um)	Effective area(um^2)
0	179.20	0.492660	1.525015
1	65.66	0.180514	0.204739

2	152.90	0.420355	1.110230
3	125.50	0.345027	0.747972
4	33.96	0.093363	0.054769
5	25.70	0.070655	0.031366
6	117.30	0.322483	0.653422
7	150.90	0.414857	1.081375
8	144.40	0.396987	0.990222
9	51.58	0.141805	0.126346
10	70.37	0.193462	0.235165
11	90.56	0.248969	0.389467
12	27.25	0.074916	0.035264
13	27.25	0.074916	0.035264
14	41.36	0.113708	0.081238
15	100.25	0.275609	0.477273
16	103.45	0.284407	0.508229
17	100.70	0.276846	0.481567
18	102.00	0.280420	0.494081
19	114.20	0.313961	0.619342
20	121.17	0.333123	0.697250
21	111.92	0.307692	0.594858
22	117.33	0.322566	0.653757
23	124.93	0.343460	0.741193
24	146.33	0.402293	1.016868
25	158.82	0.436631	1.197866
26	21.76	0.059823	0.022486
27	134.62	0.370100	0.860631
28	45.84	0.126024	0.099790
29	52.09	0.143207	0.128857
30	94.68	0.260296	0.425711
31	83.33	0.229092	0.329762
32	41.19	0.113240	0.080572
33	102.90	0.282894	0.502839
34	59.06	0.162369	0.165648
35	93.04	0.255787	0.411090
36	183.68	0.504976	1.602219
37	20.79	0.057156	0.020526
38	18.68	0.051355	0.016571
39	136.30	0.374718	0.882246
40	60.24	0.165613	0.172333
41	78.89	0.216886	0.295557
42	90.00	0.247430	0.384665
43	100.10	0.275197	0.475846
44	80.00	0.219937	0.303933
45	80.00	0.219937	0.303933
46	167.50	0.460494	1.332379

```
In [80]: df.columns = ['I', 'R', 'A']
```

```
In [81]: df.head()
```

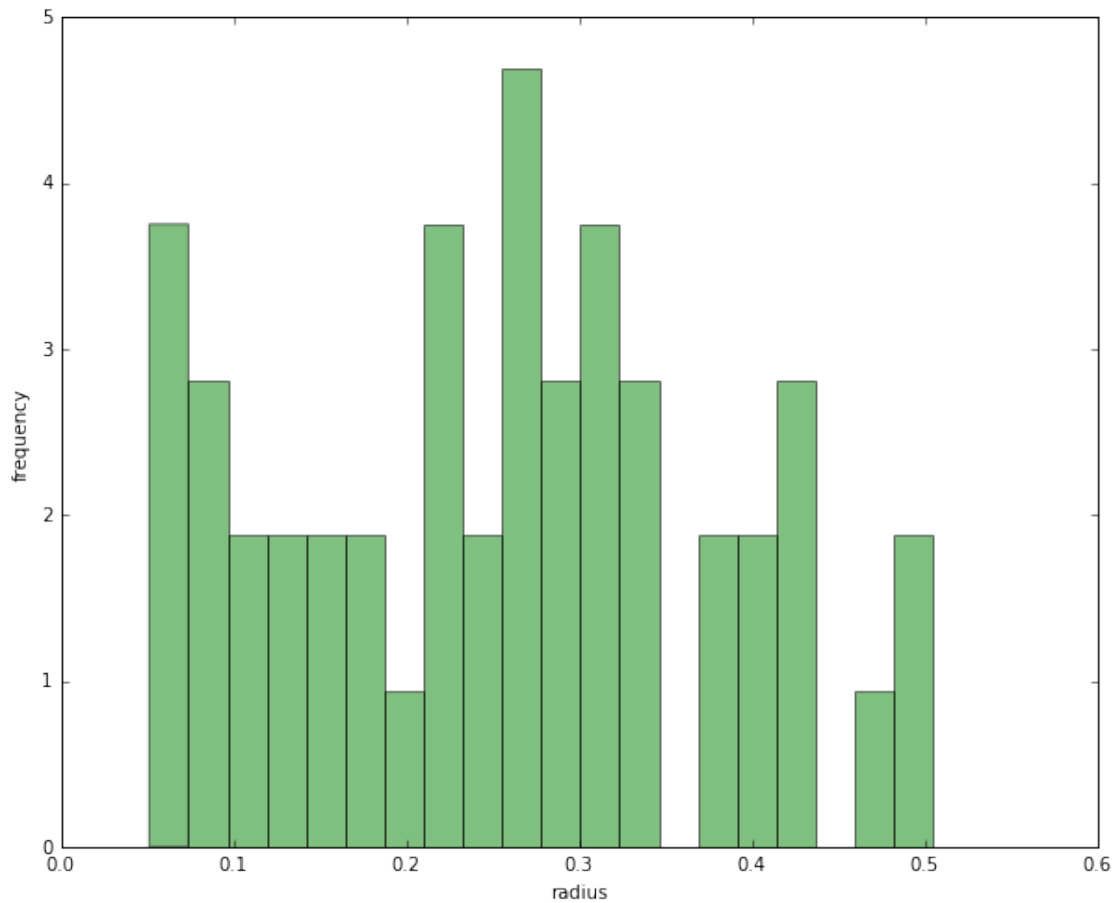
```
Out[81]:
```

	I	R	A
0	179.20	0.492660	1.525015
1	65.66	0.180514	0.204739
2	152.90	0.420355	1.110230
3	125.50	0.345027	0.747972
4	33.96	0.093363	0.054769

### Radius histogram

```
In [82]: num_bins =20
plt.figure(1)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
plt.xlabel("radius")
plt.ylabel("frequency")
plt.hist(df.R,num_bins, normed= 1.0, facecolor="green",alpha = 0.5)
plt.show()
```

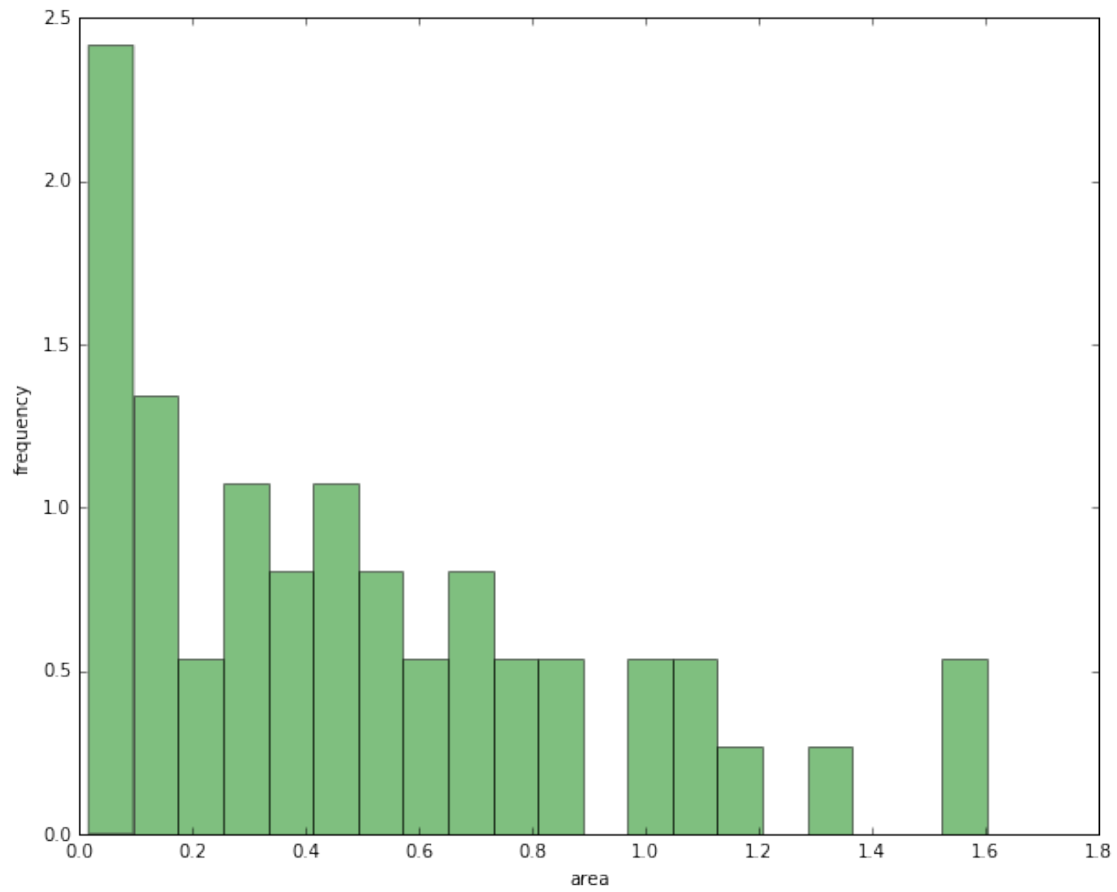
<matplotlib.figure.Figure at 0x11b027d10>



### Area Histogram

```
In [83]: num_bins =20
plt.figure(1)
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
plt.xlabel("area")
plt.ylabel("frequency")
plt.hist(df.A,num_bins, normed= 1.0, facecolor="green",alpha = 0.5)
plt.show()
```

<matplotlib.figure.Figure at 0x11b0044d0>



**0.1 Conclusion Data is not enough to draw histogram!**

In [ ]: