

# Data Analytics Lab Manual

1. Write a Python program to perform linear search
2. Write a Python program to insert an element into a sorted list
3. Write a python program using object-oriented programming to demonstrate encapsulation, overloading and inheritance
4. Implement a python program to demonstrate
  - 1) Importing Datasets
  - 2) Cleaning the Data
  - 3) Data frame manipulation using Numpy
5. Implement a python program to demonstrate the following using NumPy
  - Array manipulation, Searching, Sorting and splitting.
  - broadcasting and Plotting NumPy arrays
6. Implement a python program to demonstrate  
Data visualization with various Types of Graphs using Numpy
7. Write a Python program that creates a  $m \times n$  integer array and Prints its attributes using matplotlib
8. Write a Python program to demonstrate the generation of linear regression models.
9. Write a Python program to demonstrate the generation of logistic regression models using Python
10. Write a Python program to demonstrate Timeseries analysis with Pandas.
11. Write a Python program to demonstrate Data Visualization using Seaborn.

1. Write a Python program to perform linear search

```
1
2 # 1. Write a Python program to perform linear search
3
4 def linearSearch(array, n, x):
5     # Going through array sequentially
6     for i in range(0, n):
7         if (array[i] == x):
8             return i
9     return -1
10 array = [2, 4, 0, 1, 9]
11 x = eval(input("enter the element to be searched: "))
12 # Python eval() function is used to parse an expression string as python expression
13 # and then execute it.
14 n = len(array)
15 result = linearSearch(array, n, x)
16 if(result == -1):
17     print("Element not found")
18 else:
19     print("Element found at index: ", result)
```

```
enter the element to be searched: 0
Element found at index: 2
```

2. Write a Python program to insert an element into a sorted list

```
2nd.py X
C:\Users\Raghu\Documents\python programs > 2nd.py > ...
1  # 2. Write a Python program to insert an element into a sorted list
2  #Approach : Python comes with a bisect module whose purpose is to find a position
3  # in list where an element needs to be inserted to keep the list sorted.
4  # Thus we use this module to solve the given problem.
5  import bisect
6  def insert(list, n):
7      bisect.insort(list, n)
8      return list
9  list = [1, 2, 4]
10 n = eval(input("enter the value to be inserted "))
11 print(insert(list, n))
```

```
enter the value to be inserted 5
[1, 2, 4, 5]
```

3. Write a python program using object-oriented programming to demonstrate encapsulation, overloading and inheritance

```
1  """ 3. Write a python program using object oriented programming
2  to demonstrate encapsulation, overloading and inheritance """
3
4  """ Python doesn't actually prevent someone from accessing internal names. However, do-ing so is
5  considered impolite, and may result in fragile code. It should be noted,
6  too,that the use of the leading underscore is also used for module names and module-level functions."""
7  """ You may also encounter the use of two leading underscores ( ) on names within class definitions. For Example: """
8  class Base:
9      def __init__(self):
10         self.a = 10
11         self._b = 20
12
13     def display(self):
14         print(" the values are :")
15         print(f"a={self.a} b={self._b}")
16 class Derived(Base): # Creating a derived class
17     def __init__(self):
18         Base.__init__(self) # Calling constructor of Base class
19         self.d = 30
20     def display(self):
21         Base.display(self)
22         print(f"d={self.d}")
23
24     def __add__(self, ob):
25         return self.a + ob.a+self.d + ob.d
26 #return self.a + ob.a+self.d + ob.d+self.b + ob.b
27 obj1 = Base()
28 obj2 = Derived()
29 obj3 = Derived()
30 obj2.display()
31 obj3.display()
32 print("\n Sum of two objects :",obj2 + obj3)
```

```
the values are :
a=10 b=20
the values are :
a=10 b=20

Sum of two objects : 80
```

4. Implement a python program to demonstrate

1) Importing Datasets 2) Cleaning the Data 3) Data frame manipulation using Numpy

```
import pandas as pd
df=pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\Apple\\Desktop\\toyota.csv",skiprows=1)
```

df

	0	13500	23	46986	Diesel	90	1	0.1	2000	three	1165
0	1	13750	23.0	72937	Diesel	90	1.0	0	2000	3	1165
1	2	13950	24.0	41711	Diesel	90	NaN	0	2000	3	1165
2	3	14950	26.0	48000	Diesel	90	0.0	0	2000	3	1165
3	4	13750	30.0	38500	Diesel	90	0.0	0	2000	3	1170
4	5	12950	32.0	61000	Diesel	90	0.0	0	2000	3	1170
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1430	1431	7500	NaN	20544	Petrol	86	1.0	0	1300	3	1025
1431	1432	10845	72.0	??	Petrol	86	0.0	0	1300	3	1015
1432	1433	8500	NaN	17016	Petrol	86	0.0	0	1300	3	1015
1433	1434	7250	70.0	??	NaN	86	1.0	0	1300	3	1015
1434	1435	6950	76.0	1	Petrol	110	0.0	0	1600	5	1114

1435 rows × 11 columns

```
import pandas as pd
df=pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\Apple\\Desktop\\toyota.csv",skiprows=1,names=['a','b','c','d','e','f','g','h'])
```

df

			a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
0	13500	23.0	46986	Diesel	90	1.0	0	2000	three	1165
1	13750	23.0	72937	Diesel	90	1.0	0	2000	3	1165
2	13950	24.0	41711	Diesel	90	NaN	0	2000	3	1165
3	14950	26.0	48000	Diesel	90	0.0	0	2000	3	1165
4	13750	30.0	38500	Diesel	90	0.0	0	2000	3	1170
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1431	7500	NaN	20544	Petrol	86	1.0	0	1300	3	1025
1432	10845	72.0	??	Petrol	86	0.0	0	1300	3	1015
1433	8500	NaN	17016	Petrol	86	0.0	0	1300	3	1015
1434	7250	70.0	??	NaN	86	1.0	0	1300	3	1015
1435	6950	76.0	1	Petrol	110	0.0	0	1600	5	1114

1436 rows × 8 columns

```
import pandas as pd
df=pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\Apple\\Desktop\\toyota.csv",nrows=5)
```

df

	Unnamed: 0	Price	Age	KM	FuelType	HP	MetColor	Automatic	CC	Doors	Weight
0	0	13500	23	46986	Diesel	90	1.0	0	2000	three	1165
1	1	13750	23	72937	Diesel	90	1.0	0	2000	3	1165
2	2	13950	24	41711	Diesel	90	NaN	0	2000	3	1165
3	3	14950	26	48000	Diesel	90	0.0	0	2000	3	1165
4	4	13750	30	38500	Diesel	90	0.0	0	2000	3	1170



```
import pandas as pd
df=pd.read_excel("C:\\Users\\Apple\\Desktop\\Toyota1.xls")
```

df

	Unnamed: 0	Unnamed: 0.1	Unnamed: 1	Unnamed: 2	Unnamed: 3	Unnamed: 4	Unnamed: 5	Unnamed: 6	Unnamed: 7	Unnamed: 8	Unnamed: 9	Unnamed: 10	Unnamed: 11	Unna
0	0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
1	1	NaN	NaN	Unnamed: 0	Price	Age	KM	FuelType	HP	MetColor	Automatic	CC	Doors	
2	2	NaN	NaN	0	13500	23	46986	Diesel	90	1	0	2000	three	
3	3	NaN	NaN	1	13750	23	72937	Diesel	90	1	0	2000	3	
4	4	NaN	NaN	2	13950	24	41711	Diesel	90	NaN	0	2000	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1433	1433	NaN	NaN	1431	7500	NaN	20544	Petrol	86	1	0	1300	3	
1434	1434	NaN	NaN	1432	10845	72	??	Petrol	86	0	0	1300	3	
1435	1435	NaN	NaN	1433	8500	NaN	17016	Petrol	86	0	0	1300	3	
1436	1436	NaN	NaN	1434	7250	70	??	NaN	86	1	0	1300	3	
1437	1437	NaN	NaN	1435	6950	76	1	Petrol	110	0	0	1600	5	

1438 rows × 14 columns

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
df=pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\Apple\\Desktop\\Toyota.csv")

new_df=df.replace(-77777,np.NaN)
```

df

	Unnamed: 0	Price	Age	KM	FuelType	HP	MetColor	Automatic	CC	Doors	Weight
0	0	13500	23.0	46986	Diesel	90	1.0	0	2000	three	1165
1	1	13750	23.0	72937	Diesel	90	1.0	0	2000	3	1165
2	2	13950	24.0	41711	Diesel	90	NaN	0	2000	3	1165
3	3	14950	26.0	48000	Diesel	90	0.0	0	2000	3	1165
4	4	13750	30.0	38500	Diesel	90	0.0	0	2000	3	1170
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1431	1431	7500	NaN	20544	Petrol	86	1.0	0	1300	3	1025
1432	1432	10845	72.0	??	Petrol	86	0.0	0	1300	3	1015
1433	1433	8500	NaN	17016	Petrol	86	0.0	0	1300	3	1015
1434	1434	7250	70.0	??	NaN	86	1.0	0	1300	3	1015
1435	1435	6950	76.0	1	Petrol	110	0.0	0	1600	5	1114

1436 rows × 11 columns

```
weather_data=[
('1/1/2017',32,6,'rain'),
('1/2/2017',35,6,'sunny'),
('1/3/2017',28,2,'snow')
]
```

```
import pandas as pd
df=pd.DataFrame(weather_data,columns=["day","temperature","windspped","event"])
```

df

	day	temperature	windspped	event
0	1/1/2017	32	6	rain
1	1/2/2017	35	6	sunny
2	1/3/2017	28	2	snow

```
weather_data=[
{'day':'1/1/2017','temp':32,'windspped':6,'event':'Rain'},
{'day':'1/2/2017','temp':35,'windspped':7,'event':'sunny'},
{'day':'1/1/2017','temp':28,'windspped':2,'event':'snow'},
]
```



```
import pandas as pd
df=pd.DataFrame(weather_data)
```

df

	day	temp	windspped	event
0	1/1/2017	32	6	Rain
1	1/2/2017	35	7	sunny
2	1/1/2017	28	2	snow

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
df=pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\Apple\\Desktop\\Toyota.csv")

new_df=df.replace(-99999,np.NaN)
```

df

	Unnamed: 0	Price	Age	KM	FuelType	HP	MetColor	Automatic	CC	Doors	Weight
0	0	13500	23.0	46986	Diesel	-99999	1.0	0	2000	three	1165
1	1	13750	23.0	72937	Diesel	-99999	1.0	0	2000	3	1165
2	2	13950	24.0	41711	Diesel	90	NaN	0	2000	3	1165
3	3	14950	26.0	48000	Diesel	90	0.0	0	2000	3	1165
4	4	13750	30.0	38500	Diesel	90	0.0	0	2000	3	1170

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
df=pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\Apple\\Desktop\\Toyota.csv")

new_df=df.replace(-99999,np.NaN)
```

df

	Unnamed: 0	Price	Age	KM	FuelType	HP	MetColor	Automatic	CC	Doors	Weight
0	0	13500	23.0	46986	Diesel	-99999	1.0	0	2000	three	1165
1	1	13750	23.0	72937	Diesel	-99999	1.0	0	2000	3	1165
2	2	13950	24.0	41711	Diesel	90	NaN	0	2000	3	1165
3	3	14950	26.0	48000	Diesel	90	0.0	0	2000	3	1165
4	4	13750	30.0	38500	Diesel	90	0.0	0	2000	3	1170
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1431	1431	7500	NaN	20544	Petrol	86	1.0	0	1300	3	1025
1432	1432	10845	72.0	??	Petrol	86	0.0	0	1300	3	1015
1433	1433	8500	NaN	17016	Petrol	86	0.0	0	1300	3	1015
1434	1434	7250	70.0	??	NaN	86	1.0	0	1300	3	1015
1435	1435	6950	76.0	1	Petrol	110	0.0	0	1600	5	1114

1436 rows × 11 columns

```
new_df=df.replace(-99,np.NaN)
```

new\_df

	Unnamed: 0	Price	Age	KM	FuelType	HP	MetColor	Automatic	CC	Doors	Weight
0	0	13500	23.0	46986	Diesel	-99999	1.0	0	2000	three	1165
1	1	13750	23.0	72937	Diesel	-99999	1.0	0	2000	3	1165
2	2	13950	24.0	41711	Diesel	90	NaN	0	2000	3	1165
3	3	14950	26.0	48000	Diesel	90	0.0	0	2000	3	1165
4	4	13750	30.0	38500	Diesel	90	0.0	0	2000	3	1170
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1431	1431	7500	NaN	20544	Petrol	86	1.0	0	1300	3	1025
1432	1432	10845	72.0	??	Petrol	86	0.0	0	1300	3	1015
1433	1433	8500	NaN	17016	Petrol	86	0.0	0	1300	3	1015
1434	1434	7250	70.0	??	NaN	86	1.0	0	1300	3	1015
1435	1435	6950	76.0	1	Petrol	110	0.0	0	1600	5	1114

1436 rows × 11 columns

```
new_df=df.replace([-99999,-88888],np.NaN)
```

new\_df

	Unnamed: 0	Price	Age	KM	FuelType	HP	MetColor	Automatic	CC	Doors	Weight
0	0	13500	23.0	46986	Diesel	-99999	1.0	0	2000	three	1165
1	1	13750	23.0	72937	Diesel	-99999	1.0	0	2000	3	1165
2	2	13950	24.0	41711	Diesel	90	NaN	0	2000	3	1165
3	3	14950	26.0	48000	Diesel	90	0.0	0	2000	3	1165
4	4	13750	30.0	38500	Diesel	90	0.0	0	2000	3	1170
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1431	1431	7500	NaN	20544	Petrol	86	1.0	0	1300	3	1025
1432	1432	10845	72.0	??	Petrol	86	0.0	0	1300	3	1015
1433	1433	8500	NaN	17016	Petrol	86	0.0	0	1300	3	1015
1434	1434	7250	70.0	??	NaN	86	1.0	0	1300	3	1015
1435	1435	6950	76.0	1	Petrol	110	0.0	0	1600	5	1114

1436 rows × 11 columns

```
new_df=df.replace(
{
'temperature':-99999,
'windspeed':-99999,
'event':'0'
},np.NaN)
```

new\_df

	Unnamed: 0	Price	Age	KM	FuelType	HP	MetColor	Automatic	CC	Doors	Weight
0	0	13500	23.0	46986	Diesel	-99999	1.0	0	2000	three	1165
1	1	13750	23.0	72937	Diesel	-99999	1.0	0	2000	3	1165
2	2	13950	24.0	41711	Diesel	90	NaN	0	2000	3	1165
3	3	14950	26.0	48000	Diesel	90	0.0	0	2000	3	1165
4	4	13750	30.0	38500	Diesel	90	0.0	0	2000	3	1170
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1431	1431	7500	NaN	20544	Petrol	86	1.0	0	1300	3	1025
1432	1432	10845	72.0	??	Petrol	86	0.0	0	1300	3	1015
1433	1433	8500	NaN	17016	Petrol	86	0.0	0	1300	3	1015
1434	1434	7250	70.0	??	NaN	86	1.0	0	1300	3	1015
1435	1435	6950	76.0	1	Petrol	110	0.0	0	1600	5	1114

1436 rows × 11 columns

```
import pandas as pd
df=pd.DataFrame(weather_data)
new_df=df.replace(
{
'temperature':-99999,
'windspeed':-99999,
'event':'0'
},np.NaN)
```

new\_df

	day	temp	windspped	event
0	1/1/2017	32	6	Rain
1	1/2/2017	35	7	sunny
2	1/1/2017	28	2	snow

```
new_df=df.replace(
{
-99999:np.NaN,
'No Event':'Sunny'
})
```

```
new_df
```

	day	temp	windspped	event
0	1/1/2017	32	6	Rain
1	1/2/2017	35	7	sunny
2	1/1/2017	28	2	snow

```
new_df=df.replace({'[A-Za-z]':' '},regex=True)
```

```
new_df
```

	day	temp	windspped	event
0	1/1/2017	32	6	
1	1/2/2017	35	7	
2	1/1/2017	28	2	

```
new_df=df.replace({
    'temperature': '[A-Za-z]',
    'windspeed': '[A-Za-z]'}, '', regex=True)
```



```
new_df
```

	day	temp	windspped	event
0	1/1/2017	32	6	Rain
1	1/2/2017	35	7	sunny
2	1/1/2017	28	2	snow

```
df=pd.DataFrame({  
    'Score':['exceptional','average','good','poor','average','exceptional'],  
    'student':['rob','maya','parthiv','tom','julian','erica']  
})  
df.replace(['poor','average','good','exceptional'],[1,2,3,4])
```

	Score	student
0	4	rob
1	2	maya
2	3	parthiv
3	1	tom
4	2	julian
5	4	erica

```
df.replace(['poor', 'average', 'good', 'exceptional'], [1, 2, 3, 4])
```

	Score	student
0	4	rob
1	2	maya
2	3	parthiv
3	1	tom
4	2	julian
5	4	erica

```
import pandas as pd
df=pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\Apple\\Desktop\\Toyota.csv")
```

[illegible]

```
df.head()
```

	Unnamed: 0	Price	Age	KM	FuelType	HP	MetColor	Automatic	CC	Doors	Weight
0	0	13500	23.0	46986	Diesel	-99999	1.0	0	2000	three	1165
1	1	13750	23.0	72937	Diesel	-99999	1.0	0	2000	3	1165
2	2	13950	24.0	41711	Diesel	90	NaN	0	2000	3	1165
3	3	14950	26.0	48000	Diesel	90	0.0	0	2000	3	1165
4	4	13750	30.0	38500	Diesel	90	0.0	0	2000	3	1170

```
df.tail()
```

	Unnamed: 0	Price	Age	KM	FuelType	HP	MetColor	Automatic	CC	Doors	Weight
1431	1431	7500	NaN	20544	Petrol	86	1.0	0	1300	3	1025
1432	1432	10845	72.0	??	Petrol	86	0.0	0	1300	3	1015
1433	1433	8500	NaN	17016	Petrol	86	0.0	0	1300	3	1015
1434	1434	7250	70.0	??	NaN	86	1.0	0	1300	3	1015
1435	1435	6950	76.0	1	Petrol	110	0.0	0	1600	5	1114

```
import pandas as pd
df=pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\Apple\\Desktop\\Toyota.csv")
```

```
df.columns
```

```
Index(['Unnamed: 0', 'Price', 'Age', 'KM', 'FuelType', 'HP', 'MetColor',  
      'Automatic', 'CC', 'Doors', 'Weight'],  
      dtype='object')
```

```
df.Price
```

```
0      13500
1      13750
2      13950
3      14950
4      13750
...
1431    7500
1432   10845
1433    8500
1434    7250
1435    6950
Name: Price, Length: 1436, dtype: int64
```

```
df.Doors
```

```
0      three
1         3
2         3
3         3
4         3
...
1431      3
1432      3
1433      3
1434      3
1435      5
Name: Doors, Length: 1436, dtype: object
```

```
df['KM']
```

```
0      46986
1      72937
2      41711
3      48000
4      38500
...
1431    20544
1432      ??
1433    17016
1434      ??
1435      1
Name: KM, Length: 1436, dtype: object
```

```
df['Price'].max()
```

```
32500
```

```
df.describe()
```

	Unnamed: 0	Price	Age	MetColor	Automatic	CC	Weight
count	1436.000000	1436.000000	1336.000000	1286.000000	1436.000000	1436.000000	1436.000000
mean	717.500000	10730.824513	55.672156	0.674961	0.055710	1566.827994	1072.45961
std	414.681806	3626.964585	18.589804	0.468572	0.229441	187.182436	52.64112
min	0.000000	4350.000000	1.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1300.000000	1000.00000
25%	358.750000	8450.000000	43.000000	0.000000	0.000000	1400.000000	1040.00000
50%	717.500000	9900.000000	60.000000	1.000000	0.000000	1600.000000	1070.00000
75%	1076.250000	11950.000000	70.000000	1.000000	0.000000	1600.000000	1085.00000
max	1435.000000	32500.000000	80.000000	1.000000	1.000000	2000.000000	1615.00000

```
df[df.Price>=1436]
```

	Unnamed: 0	Price	Age	KM	FuelType	HP	MetColor	Automatic	CC	Doors	Weight
0	0	13500	23.0	46986	Diesel	-99999	1.0	0	2000	three	1165
1	1	13750	23.0	72937	Diesel	-99999	1.0	0	2000	3	1165
2	2	13950	24.0	41711	Diesel	90	NaN	0	2000	3	1165
3	3	14950	26.0	48000	Diesel	90	0.0	0	2000	3	1165
4	4	13750	30.0	38500	Diesel	90	0.0	0	2000	3	1170
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1431	1431	7500	NaN	20544	Petrol	86	1.0	0	1300	3	1025
1432	1432	10845	72.0	??	Petrol	86	0.0	0	1300	3	1015

5. Implement a python program to demonstrate the following using NumPy

i) Array manipulation, Searching, Sorting and splitting.

ii) broadcasting and Plotting NumPy arrays

```
In [11]: import numpy as np
arr1=([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]])

arr2=([[7,8,9],[9,10,11]])
print("concatenating of two arrays \n ",np.concatenate([arr1,arr2],axis=1))
print("Vertical stacking \n",np.vstack((arr1,arr2)))
print("Horizontal stacking \n",np.hstack((arr1,arr2)))
```

```
concatenating of two arrays
[[ 1  2  3  7  8  9]
 [ 4  5  6  9 10 11]]
Vertical stacking
[[ 1  2  3]
 [ 4  5  6]
 [ 7  8  9]
 [ 9 10 11]]
Horizontal stacking
[[ 1  2  3  7  8  9]
 [ 4  5  6  9 10 11]]
```

```
In [12]: # searching
arr =np.array([1,2,3,4,5,4,4])
x=np.where(arr==4)
print(x)

arr =np.array([6,7,8,9])
x=np.searchsorted(arr,5)
print(x)

arr =np.array([1,3,5,7])
x=np.searchsorted(arr,[2,4,6])
print(x)
```

```
(array([3, 5, 6], dtype=int64),)
0
[1 2 3]
```

```
In [13]: a =np.array([[1,4],[3,1]])
print("sorted array : ",np.sort(a))
print("\n Flattened sorted array is ",np.sort(a,axis=0))
```



```
a =np.array([[1,4],[3,1]])
print("sorted array : ",np.sort(a))
print("\n Flattened sorted array is ",np.sort(a,axis=0))

x =np.array([3,1,2])
print("\n indices that would sort an array ",np.argsort(x))
print("\n sorted complex number", np.sort_complex([5,3,6,2,1]))
```

sorted array :  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

Flattened sorted array is  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

indices that would sort an array  $[1 \ 2 \ 0]$

sorted complex number  $[1.+0.j \ 2.+0.j \ 3.+0.j \ 5.+0.j \ 6.+0.j]$

w =  $[4 \ 5]$

outer product of v & w is

$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 8 & 10 \\ 12 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$   
x =  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$   
v =  $[1 \ 2 \ 3]$

x + v =  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 5 & 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$

transposing this final result

$\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$

x+np.reshape(w, (2,1))  
 $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 9 & 10 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$   
 $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 8 & 10 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$

```

import numpy as np
x=np.arange(9,0)
print(np.split(x,3))
print(np.split(x,[3,5,6,10]))

x=np.arange(9)
np.array_split(x,4)

a=np.array([[1,3,5,7,9,11],[2,4,6,8,10,12]])

print("splitting along horizontal axis into 2 parts\n", np.hsplit(a,2))
print("\n splitting along Vertical axis into 2 parts\n", np.vsplit(a,2))

[array([], dtype=int32), array([], dtype=int32), array([], dtype=int32)]
[array([], dtype=int32), array([], dtype=int32), array([], dtype=int32), array([], dtype=int32), array([], dtype=int32)]
splitting along horizontal axis into 2 parts
[array([[1, 3, 5],
        [2, 4, 6]]), array([[ 7,  9, 11],
        [ 8, 10, 12]])]

splitting along Vertical axis into 2 parts
[array([[ 1,  3,  5,  7,  9, 11]]), array([[ 2,  4,  6,  8, 10, 12]])]

```

```

import numpy as np
v=np.array([1,2,3])
w=np.array([4,5])
print("v = ", v)
print("w = ", w)

print("\n outer product of v & w is \n")
print(np.reshape(v,(3,1)) * w)

x=np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]])

print("x = ", x)
print("v = ", v)

```

```

print("\n x + v = ", x+v)

print("\n transposing this final result")
print((x.T+w).T)

print("\n x+np.reshape(w, (2,1))")
print(x+np.reshape(w,(2,1)))

print(x*2)

```

```

v = [1 2 3]
w = [4 5]

```

outer product of v & w is

```

[[ 4  5]
 [ 8 10]
 [12 15]]
x = [[1 2 3]
      [4 5 6]]
v = [1 2 3]

```

```

x + v = [[2 4 6]
          [5 7 9]]

```

transposing this final result

```

[[ 5  6  7]
 [ 9 10 11]]

```

```

x+np.reshape(w, (2,1))
[[ 5  6  7]
 [ 9 10 11]]
[[ 2  4  6]
 [ 8 10 12]]

```

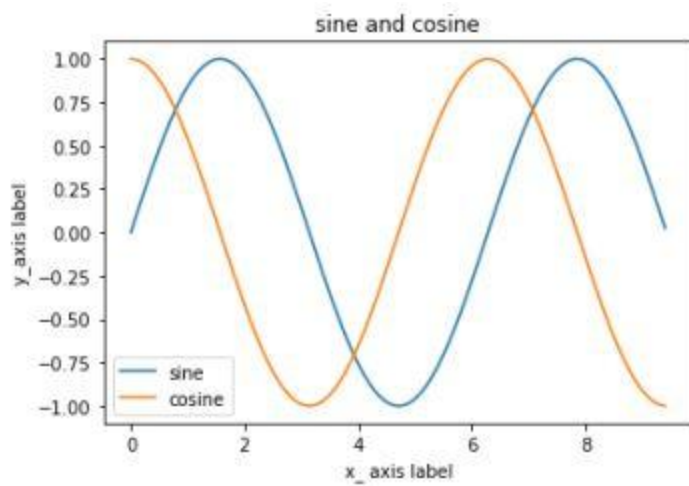
```

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

x=np.arange(0,3 * np.pi, 0.1)
y_sin= np.sin(x)
y_cos= np.cos(x)

plt.plot(x,y_sin)
plt.plot(x,y_cos)
plt.xlabel('x_ axis label')
plt.ylabel('y_axis label')
plt.title('sine and cosine')
plt.legend(['sine' , 'cosine'])
plt.show()

```



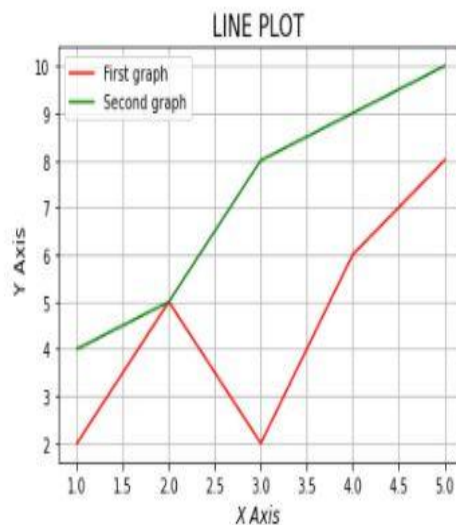
## 6. Implement a python program to demonstrate

### 6. Implement a python program to demonstrate

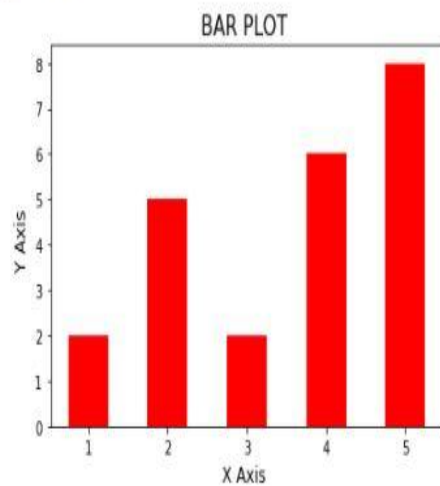
#### Data visualization with various Types of Graphs using Numpy ¶

```
In [4]: ####Data Visualization
####Library matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

###Line plot
x1=[1,2,3,4,5]
y1=[2,5,2,6,8]
x2=[1,2,3,4,5]
y2=[4,5,8,9,10]
plt.xlabel("X Axis ",fontsize=12,fontstyle='italic')
plt.ylabel("Y Axis ",fontsize=12)
plt.title("LINE PLOT ",fontsize=15,fontname='DejaVu Sans')
plt.plot(x1,y1,color='red',label='First graph')
plt.plot(x2,y2,color='green',label='Second graph')
plt.legend(loc=2)
plt.grid()
#plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```

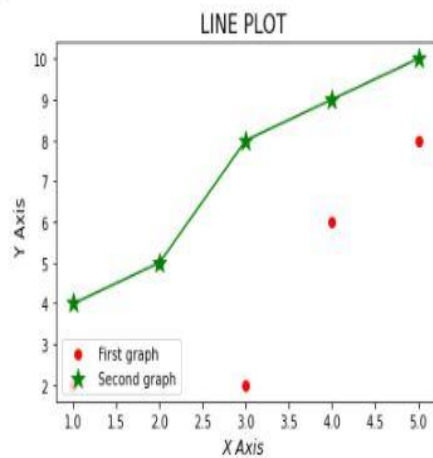


```
In [5]: ###Bar plot
#x=[1,2,3,4,5]
x=['A','B','C','D','E']
y=[20,40,20,60,80]
plt.xlabel("X Axis",fontsize=12)
plt.ylabel("Y Axis",fontsize=12)
plt.title("BAR PLOT", fontsize=15)
plt.bar(x1,y1,color='red',width=0.5)
plt.show()
```

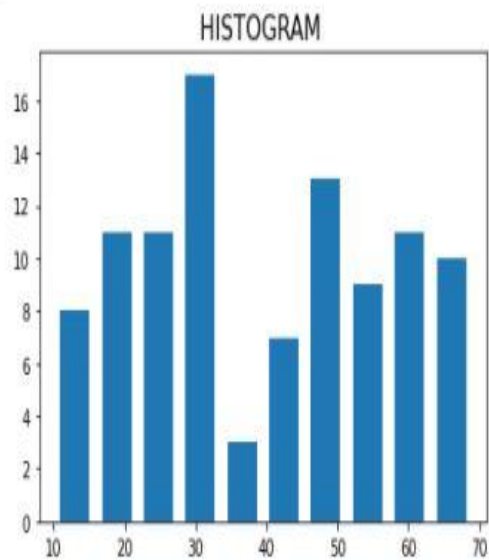




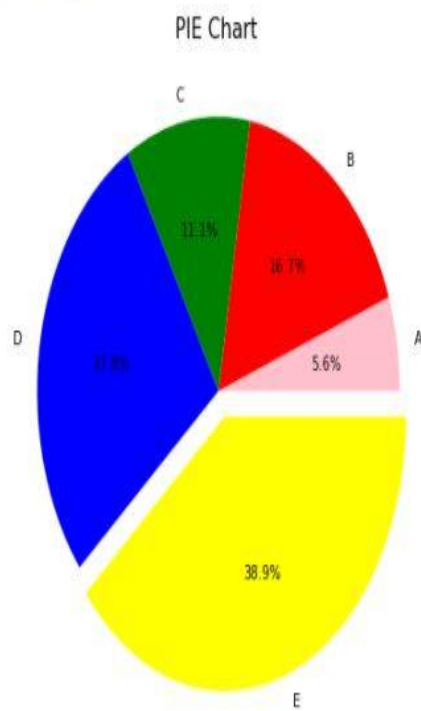
```
In [25]: #####Scatter plot
x1=[1,2,3,4,5]
y1=[2,5,2,6,8]
x2=[1,2,3,4,5]
y2=[4,5,8,9,10]
plt.xlabel("X Axis ",fontsize=12,fontstyle='italic')
plt.ylabel("Y Axis ",fontsize=12)
plt.title("LINE PLOT ",fontsize=15,fontname='DejaVu Sans')
plt.scatter(x1,y1,color='red',label='First graph')
plt.scatter(x2,y2,color='green',s=150,marker="*",label='Second graph')
plt.plot(x2,y2,color='green')
plt.legend(loc=3)
#plt.axis('off')
plt.show()
```



```
In [27]: #####Histogram
import numpy as np
sample=np.random.randint(10,70,100)
plt.title("HISTOGRAM ",fontsize=15,fontname='DejaVu Sans')
plt.hist(sample,rwidth=0.7)
plt.show()
```



```
In [28]: #####Pie Chart
plt.figure(figsize=(7,7))
slices=[10,30,20,50,70]
act=["A","B","C","D","E"]
cols=["pink","red","green","blue","yellow"]
plt.title("PIE Chart ",fontsize=15,fontname='DejaVu Sans')
plt.pie(slices,labels=act,colors=cols,autopct="%1.1f%%",explode=(0,0,0,0,0.1))
plt.show()
```



7. Write a Python program that creates a  $m \times n$  integer array and prints its attributes using matplotlib

```
In [2]: ##Create M X N integer array and prints its attributes using numpy
import numpy as np
a=np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]])
print("Printing array")
print()
print(a)
print("Printing numpy array attributes")
print("1)Array dimension: ", a.ndim)
print("2) Array shape:", a.shape)
print("3) Array size: ", a.size)
print("4) Array data type :", a.dtype)
print("5) The length of each array item in bytes is : ",a.itemsize)
```

Printing array

```
[[1 2 3]
 [4 5 6]
 [7 8 9]]
```

Printing numpy array attributes

```
1)Array dimension:  2
2) Array shape: (3, 3)
3) Array size: 9
4) Array data type : int32
5) The length of each array item in bytes is : 4
```

## 8. Write a Python program to demonstrate the generation of linear regression models.

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def estimate_coef(x, y):
    # number of observations/points
    n = np.size(x)

    # mean of x and y vector
    m_x = np.mean(x)
    m_y = np.mean(y)

    # calculating cross-deviation and deviation about x
    SS_xy = np.sum(y*x) - n*m_y*m_x
    SS_xx = np.sum(x*x) - n*m_x*m_x

    # calculating regression coefficients
    b_1 = SS_xy / SS_xx
    b_0 = m_y - b_1*m_x

    return (b_0, b_1)

def plot_regression_line(x, y, b):
    # plotting the actual points as scatter plot
    plt.scatter(x, y, color = "m",
               marker = "o", s = 30)

    # predicted response vector
    y_pred = b[0] + b[1]*x

    # plotting the regression line
    plt.plot(x, y_pred, color = "g")
```

```
# putting labels
plt.xlabel('x')
plt.ylabel('y')

# function to show plot
plt.show()

def main():
    # observations / data
    x = np.array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
    y = np.array([1, 3, 2, 5, 7, 8, 8, 9, 10, 12])

    # estimating coefficients
    b = estimate_coef(x, y)
    print("Estimated coefficients:\nb_0 = {} \b_1 = {}".format(b[0], b[1]))

    # plotting regression line
    plot_regression_line(x, y, b)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

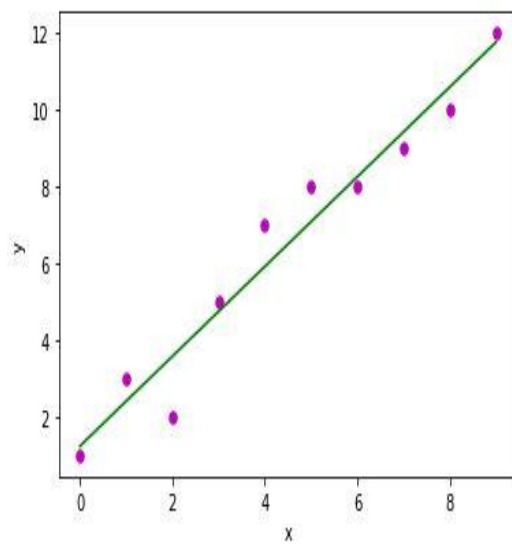


✓

Estimated coefficients:

$b_0 = 1.23636363636363$

$b_1 = 1.16969696969697$



## 9. Write a Python program to demonstrate the generation of logistic regression models using Python.

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

dataset = pd.read_csv('C://Users//Apple//Desktop//User_Data.csv')

x = dataset.iloc[:, [2, 3]].values
y = dataset.iloc[:, 4].values

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
xtrain, xtest, ytrain, ytest = train_test_split(x, y, test_size = 0.25, random_state = 0)

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

sc_x = StandardScaler()
xtrain = sc_x.fit_transform(xtrain)
xtest = sc_x.transform(xtest)

print (xtrain[0:10, :])

from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
classifier = LogisticRegression(random_state = 0)
classifier.fit(xtrain, ytrain)
y_pred = classifier.predict(xtest)

from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(ytest, y_pred)

print ("Confusion Matrix : \n", cm)
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
```

```

print ("Accuracy : ", accuracy_score(ytest, y_pred))

from matplotlib.colors import ListedColormap
X_set, y_set = xtest, ytest
X1, X2 = np.meshgrid(np.arange(start = X_set[:, 0].min() - 1,
                                stop = X_set[:, 0].max() + 1, step = 0.01),
                    np.arange(start = X_set[:, 1].min() - 1,
                                stop = X_set[:, 1].max() + 1, step = 0.01))

plt.contourf(X1, X2, classifier.predict(
    np.array([X1.ravel(), X2.ravel()]).T).reshape(
    X1.shape), alpha = 0.75, cmap = ListedColormap(('red', 'green')))

plt.xlim(X1.min(), X1.max())
plt.ylim(X2.min(), X2.max())

for i, j in enumerate(np.unique(y_set)):
    plt.scatter(X_set[y_set == j, 0], X_set[y_set == j, 1],
                c = ListedColormap(('red', 'green'))(i), label = j)

plt.title('Classifier (Test set)')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Estimated Salary')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```

\*c\* argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided as value-mapping will have precedence in case its length matches with \*x\* & \*y\*. Please use the \*color\* keyword-argument or provide a 2-D array with a single row if you intend to specify the same RGB or RGBA value for all points.

\*c\* argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided as value-mapping will have precedence in case its length matches with \*x\* & \*y\*. Please use the \*color\* keyword-argument or provide a 2-D array with a single row if you intend to specify the same RGB or RGBA value for all points.

```

[[ 0.58164944 -0.88670699]
 [-0.60673761  1.46173768]
 [-0.01254409 -0.5677824 ]

```

---

\*c\* argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided as value-mapping will have precedence in case its length matches with \*x\* & \*y\*. Please use the \*color\* keyword-argument or provide a 2-D array with a single row if you intend to specify the same RGB or RGBA value for all points.

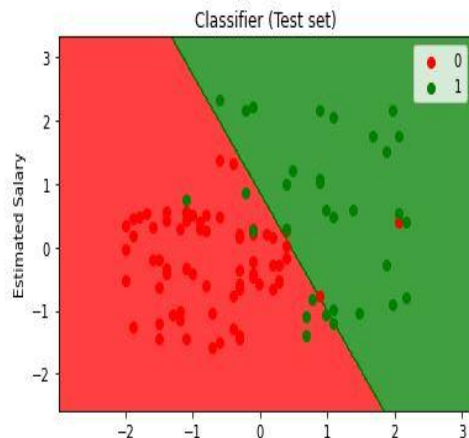
\*c\* argument looks like a single numeric RGB or RGBA sequence, which should be avoided as value-mapping will have precedence in case its length matches with \*x\* & \*y\*. Please use the \*color\* keyword-argument or provide a 2-D array with a single row if you intend to specify the same RGB or RGBA value for all points.

```
[[ 0.58164944 -0.88670699]
 [-0.60673761  1.46173768]
 [-0.01254409 -0.5677824 ]
 [-0.60673761  1.89663484]
 [ 1.37390747 -1.40858358]
 [ 1.47293972  0.99784738]
 [ 0.08648817 -0.79972756]
 [-0.01254409 -0.24885782]
 [-0.21060859 -0.5677824 ]
 [-0.21060859 -0.19087153]]
```

Confusion Matrix :

```
[[65  3]
 [ 8 24]]
```

Accuracy : 0.89



## 10. Write a Python program to demonstrate Timeseries analysis with Pandas.

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_csv("aapl.csv")
df.head()
```

```
Out[1]:
```

	Date	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume
0	7-Jul-17	142.90	144.75	142.90	144.18	19201712
1	6-Jul-17	143.02	143.50	142.41	142.73	24128782
2	5-Jul-17	143.69	144.79	142.72	144.09	21569557
3	3-Jul-17	144.88	145.30	143.10	143.50	14277848
4	30-Jun-17	144.45	144.96	143.78	144.02	23024107

```
In [2]: df = pd.read_csv("aapl.csv", parse_dates=["Date"], index_col="Date")
df.tail()
```

```
Out[2]:
```

	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume
2016-07-15	98.92	99.30	98.50	98.78	30136990
2016-07-14	97.39	98.99	97.32	98.79	38918997
2016-07-13	97.41	97.67	96.84	96.87	25892171
2016-07-12	97.17	97.70	97.12	97.42	24167463
2016-07-11	96.75	97.65	96.73	96.98	23794945

```
In [3]: df.index
```

```
Out[3]: DatetimeIndex(['2017-07-07', '2017-07-06', '2017-07-05', '2017-07-03',  
                      '2017-06-30', '2017-06-29', '2017-06-28', '2017-06-27',  
                      '2017-06-26', '2017-06-23',  
                      ...  
                      '2016-07-22', '2016-07-21', '2016-07-20', '2016-07-19',  
                      '2016-07-18', '2016-07-15', '2016-07-14', '2016-07-13',  
                      '2016-07-12', '2016-07-11'],  
                      dtype='datetime64[ns]', name='Date', length=251, freq=None)
```

## What is DatetimeIndex? Benefits of it

(1) Partial Date Index: Select Specific Months Data

```
In [4]: df.loc['2017-06-30']
```

```
Out[4]:
```

	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume
Date					
2017-06-30	144.45	144.96	143.78	144.02	23024107

```
In [5]: df.loc["2017-01"]
```



```
In [5]: df.loc["2017-01"]
```

```
Out[5]:
```

	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume
Date					
2017-01-31	121.15	121.39	120.62	121.35	49200993
2017-01-30	120.93	121.63	120.66	121.63	30377503
2017-01-27	122.14	122.35	121.60	121.95	20562944
2017-01-26	121.67	122.44	121.60	121.94	26337576
2017-01-25	120.42	122.10	120.28	121.88	32586673
2017-01-24	119.55	120.10	119.50	119.97	23211038
2017-01-23	120.00	120.81	119.77	120.08	22050218
2017-01-20	120.45	120.45	119.73	120.00	32597892
2017-01-19	119.40	120.09	119.37	119.78	25597291
2017-01-18	120.00	120.50	119.71	119.99	23712961
2017-01-17	118.34	120.24	118.22	120.00	34439843
2017-01-13	119.11	119.62	118.81	119.04	26111948
2017-01-12	118.90	119.30	118.21	119.25	27086220
2017-01-11	118.74	119.93	118.60	119.75	27588593
2017-01-10	118.77	119.38	118.30	119.11	24462051
2017-01-09	117.95	119.43	117.94	118.99	33561948
2017-01-06	116.78	118.16	116.47	117.91	31751900
2017-01-05	115.92	116.86	115.81	116.61	22193587
2017-01-04	115.85	116.51	115.75	116.02	21118116
2017-01-03	115.80	116.33	114.76	116.15	28781865

```
In [6]: df.loc['2017-06'].head()
```

```
Out[6]:
```

	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume
Date					
2017-06-30	144.45	144.96	143.78	144.02	23024107
2017-06-29	144.71	145.13	142.28	143.68	31499368
2017-06-28	144.49	146.11	143.16	145.83	22082432
2017-06-27	145.01	146.16	143.62	143.73	24761891
2017-06-26	147.17	148.28	145.38	145.82	25692361

## average stock price of apple in june month

```
In [20]: df['2017-06'].Close.mean()
```

```
<ipython-input-20-8e25964a0c31>:1: FutureWarning: Indexing a DataFrame with a datetimelike index using a single string to slice the rows, like `frame[string]`, is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use `frame.loc[string]` instead.  
df['2017-06'].Close.mean()
```

```
Out[20]: 147.8313636363636
```

```
In [11]: df['2017'].head(2)
```

```
<ipython-input-11-801a1dbedba0>:1: FutureWarning: Indexing a DataFrame with a datetimelike index using a single string to slice the rows, like `frame[string]`, is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use `frame.loc[string]` instead.  
df['2017'].head(2)
```

```
In [6]: df.loc['2017-06'].head()
```

```
Out[6]:
```

	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume
Date					
2017-06-30	144.45	144.96	143.78	144.02	23024107
2017-06-29	144.71	145.13	142.28	143.68	31499368
2017-06-28	144.49	146.11	143.16	145.83	22082432
2017-06-27	145.01	146.16	143.62	143.73	24761891
2017-06-26	147.17	148.28	145.38	145.82	25692361

## average stock price of apple in june month

```
In [20]: df['2017-06'].Close.mean()
```

```
<ipython-input-20-8e25964a0c31>:1: FutureWarning: Indexing a DataFrame with a datetimelike index using a single string to slice the rows, like `frame[string]`, is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use `frame.loc[string]` instead.  
df['2017-06'].Close.mean()
```

```
Out[20]: 147.8313636363636
```

```
In [11]: df['2017'].head(2)
```

```
<ipython-input-11-801a1dbedba0>:1: FutureWarning: Indexing a DataFrame with a datetimelike index using a single string to slice the rows, like `frame[string]`, is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use `frame.loc[string]` instead.  
df['2017'].head(2)
```

```
In [13]: df['2017-01']
```

```
<ipython-input-13-583ce925afa7>:1: FutureWarning: Indexing a DataFrame with a datetimelike index using a single string to slice the rows, like `frame[string]`, is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use `frame.loc[string]` instead.  
df['2017-01']
```

```
Out[13]:
```

	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume
Date					
2017-01-31	121.15	121.39	120.62	121.35	49200993
2017-01-30	120.93	121.63	120.66	121.63	30377503
2017-01-27	122.14	122.35	121.60	121.95	20562944
2017-01-26	121.67	122.44	121.60	121.94	26337576
2017-01-25	120.42	122.10	120.28	121.88	32586673
2017-01-24	119.55	120.10	119.50	119.97	23211038
2017-01-23	120.00	120.81	119.77	120.08	22050218
2017-01-20	120.45	120.45	119.73	120.00	32597892
2017-01-19	119.40	120.09	119.37	119.78	25597291
2017-01-18	120.00	120.50	119.71	119.99	23712961
2017-01-17	118.34	120.24	118.22	120.00	34439843
2017-01-13	119.11	119.62	118.81	119.04	26111948
2017-01-12	118.90	119.30	118.21	119.25	27086220
2017-01-11	118.74	119.93	118.60	119.75	27588593
2017-01-10	118.77	119.38	118.30	119.11	24462051
2017-01-09	117.95	119.43	117.94	118.99	33561948
2017-01-06	116.78	118.16	116.47	117.91	31751900
2017-01-05	115.92	116.86	115.81	116.61	22193587
2017-01-04	115.85	116.51	115.75	116.02	21118116
2017-01-03	115.80	116.33	114.76	116.15	28781865

In [15]: `df['2016-07']`

<ipython-input-15-9344db60f0ef>:1: FutureWarning: Indexing a DataFrame with a datetimelike index using a single string to slice the rows, like `frame[string]`, is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use `frame.loc[string]` instead.  
`df['2016-07']`

Out[15]:

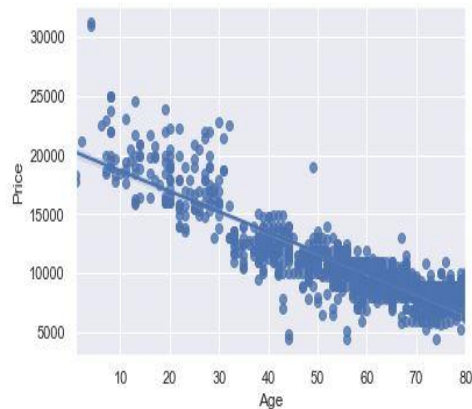
	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume
Date					
2016-07-29	104.19	104.55	103.68	104.21	27733688
2016-07-28	102.83	104.45	102.82	104.34	39869839
2016-07-27	104.26	104.35	102.75	102.95	92344820
2016-07-26	96.82	97.97	96.42	96.67	56239822
2016-07-25	98.25	98.84	96.92	97.34	40382921
2016-07-22	99.26	99.30	98.31	98.66	28313669
2016-07-21	99.83	101.00	99.13	99.43	32702028
2016-07-20	100.00	100.46	99.74	99.96	26275968
2016-07-19	99.56	100.00	99.34	99.87	23779924
2016-07-18	98.70	100.13	98.60	99.83	36493867
2016-07-15	98.92	99.30	98.50	98.78	30136990
2016-07-14	97.39	98.99	97.32	98.79	38918997
2016-07-13	97.41	97.67	96.84	96.87	25892171
2016-07-12	97.17	97.70	97.12	97.42	24167463
2016-07-11	96.75	97.65	96.73	96.98	23794945

## 11. Write a Python program to Demonstrate Data Visualization using Seaborn.

```
In [5]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

cars_data=pd.read_csv('C://Users//mca//Desktop//Toyota.csv', index_col=0, na_values=["??,???"])
cars_data.dropna(axis=0,inplace=True)
sns.set(style="darkgrid")
sns.regplot(x=cars_data['Age'], y=cars_data['Price'])
```

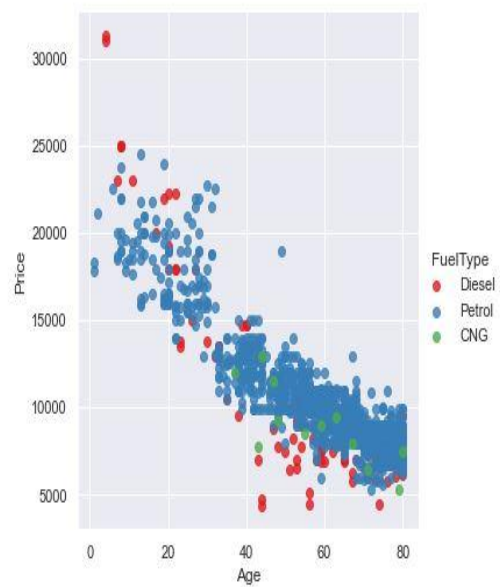
Out[5]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='Price'>





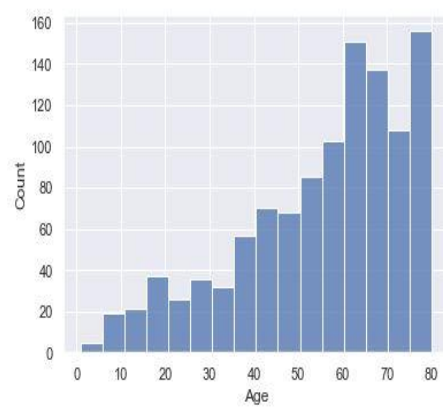
```
In [7]: #scatter plot of Price VS age by fuel type
sns.lmplot(x='Age',y='Price',data=cars_data, fit_reg=False, hue="FuelType",legend=True, palette='Set1')
```

```
Out[7]: <seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0xac35c488b0>
```



```
In [8]: #distribution of the variable 'Age'  
sns.histplot(cars_data['Age'])
```

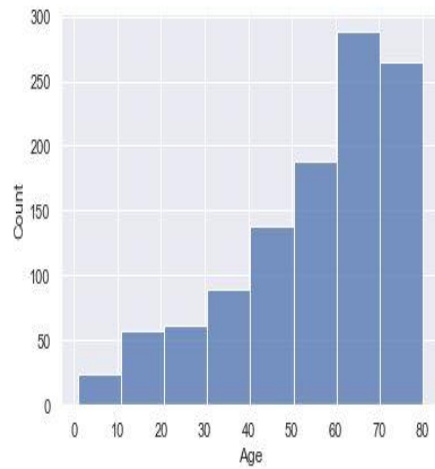
```
Out[8]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='Count'>
```



### Grouped bar plot

```
In [9]: sns.histplot(cars_data['Age'],kde=False,bins=8)
```

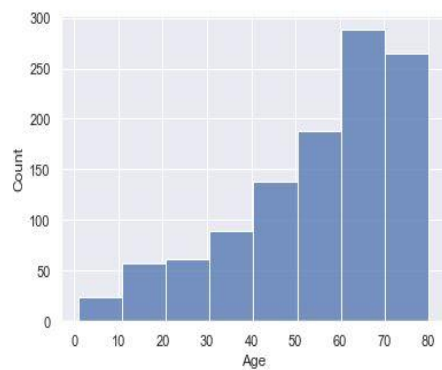
```
Out[9]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='Count'>
```



### Grouped bar plot

```
In [9]: sns.histplot(cars_data['Age'],kde=False,bins=8)
```

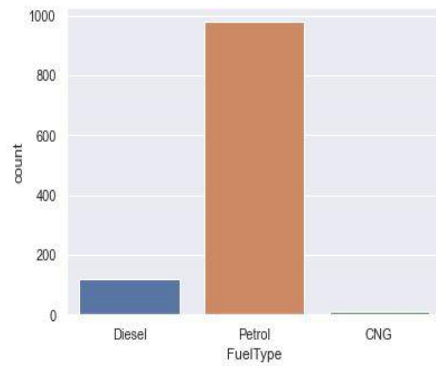
```
Out[9]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Age', ylabel='Count'>
```



## BAR PLOT

```
In [10]: #Frequency distribution of categorical variable 'FuelType'  
sns.countplot(x="FuelType",data=cars_data)
```

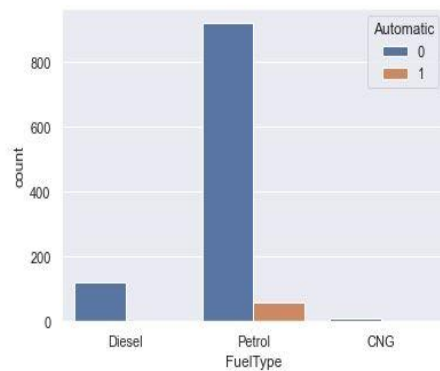
```
Out[10]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='FuelType', ylabel='count'>
```



## Grouped bar plot

```
In [11]: # Grouped bar plot FuelType and Automatic  
sns.countplot(x="FuelType",data=cars_data, hue='Automatic')
```

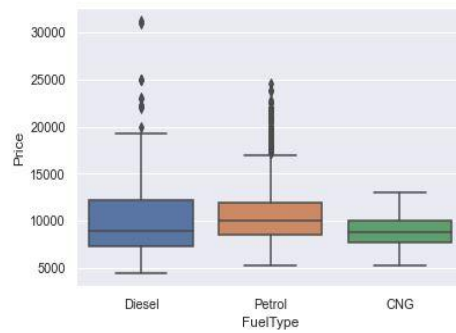
```
Out[11]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='FuelType', ylabel='count'>
```



### Box and Whiskers plot-Numerical Variable

```
In [13]: #frequency distribution of categorical variable 'FuelType'  
sns.boxplot(x=cars_data["FuelType"],y=cars_data["Price"])
```

```
Out[13]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='FuelType', ylabel='Price'>
```



```
In [14]: #frequency distribution of categorical variable 'FuelType'  
sns.boxplot(x=cars_data["FuelType"],y=cars_data["Price"],hue="Automatic", data=cars_data)
```

```
Out[14]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='FuelType', ylabel='Price'>
```

