

Weeks 1 & 2 Exercises

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1. Create a Jupyter notebook where you create a list, iterate over the list and sort your results, generate random numbers, add to the list, and then print your results

```

In [1]: 1 # Create a List
2 listname1 = [1,60,80,35,49,23,68,85,24,76,38,92]
3 print("\n Elements in the listname1 List are :")
4 print(listname1)
5
6 # iterate over the List by using while and ForLoop
7 # Getting the length of the List
8 lengthoflist = len(listname1)
9 i = 0
10
11 # Sorting the List
12 listname1.sort()
13
14 print("##### While Loop - Iteration #####")
15 while i < lengthoflist:
16     print(listname1[i])
17     i += 1
18 '''
19 print("##### For Loop #####")
20 for i in range(lengthoflist):
21     print(listname1[i])
22 '''

```

```

Elements in the listname1 List are :
[1, 60, 80, 35, 49, 23, 68, 85, 24, 76, 38, 92]
##### While Loop - Iteration #####
1
23
24
35
38
49
60
68
76
80
85
92

```

```

Out[1]: '\nprint("##### For Loop #####") \nfor i in range
(lengthoflist):\n    print(listname1[i])\n'

```

```

In [2]: 1 import random
        2
        3 #generate random numbers
        4 limitofnumbers = 30
        5 listname2 = [random.randint(0, limitofnumbers) for x in range(0, limitofnumb
        6
        7 # using list.extend() to concat
        8 listname1.extend(listname2)
        9 listname1.sort()
        10
        11 # Printing concatenated list
        12 print ("Concatenated the two lists - with Duplicates")
        13 print (str(listname1))
        14 # Removing Duplicates
        15 print ("Concatenated the two lists - Removed Duplicates")
        16 print (list(dict.fromkeys(listname1)))

```

Concatenated the two lists - with Duplicates

```
[0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 20, 20, 2
3, 23, 24, 24, 24, 25, 26, 26, 27, 29, 35, 38, 49, 60, 68, 76, 80, 85, 92]
```

Concatenated the two lists - Removed Duplicates

```
[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29,
35, 38, 49, 60, 68, 76, 80, 85, 92]
```

2. Create a line chart with Matplotlib and the following data file.

a. Data file: world-population.xlsm

b. (Hint: Python for Data Analysis: Page 19-50 & Data Wrangling with Python: Preface)

```

In [3]: 1 import pandas as pd
        2
        3 # Data worldpopulation Data
        4 WorldPopulation_DF = pd.read_excel('C:/Users/ragun/Documents/GitHub/DSC540/W
        5
        6 #verify any Nulls
        7 WorldPopulation_DF.isnull().sum()

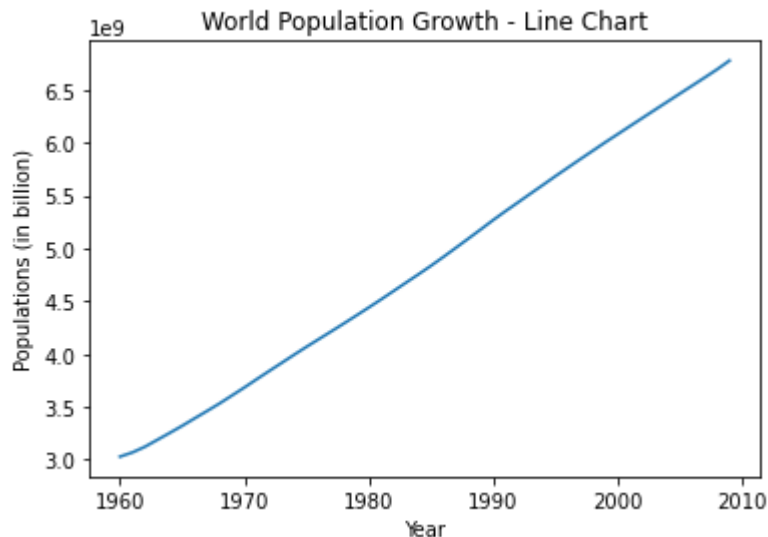
```

```

Out[3]: Year          0
        Population    0
        dtype: int64

```

```
In [4]: 1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2
3 plt.plot(WorldPopulation_DF.Year, WorldPopulation_DF.Population)
4 plt.xlabel("Year") # add X-axis Label
5 plt.ylabel("Populations (in billion)") # add Y-axis Label
6 plt.title("World Population Growth - Line Chart") # add title
7 plt.show()
8
```



3. Complete the following activities:

a. Data Wrangling with Python: Activity 1 page 17

Create a list of random numbers and then create another list from this one whose elements are divisible by three. Also repeat the experiment few times (at least three times) and calculate the arithmetic mean of the difference of length of the two lists

Task 1 - Create list of 100 Random Numbers

```
In [5]: 1 LimitNumbers = 100
        2 List_RandomNumber = [random.randint(0, LimitNumbers) for x in range(0, Limit
        3 List_RandomNumber
```

```
Out[5]: [32,
        72,
        35,
        50,
        78,
        29,
        76,
        46,
        44,
        13,
        56,
        78,
        4,
        57,
        100,
        58,
        65,
        19,
        28,
        73,
        92,
        33,
        74,
        55,
        29,
        62,
        87,
        84,
        73,
        58,
        83,
        85,
        71,
        52,
        28,
        40,
        54,
        53,
        6,
        67,
        88,
        6,
        40,
        22,
        72,
        0,
        39,
        28,
        78,
        93,
        21,
        18,
```

```
53,  
82,  
28,  
35,  
85,  
40,  
22,  
100,  
60,  
89,  
99,  
45,  
66,  
15,  
70,  
66,  
89,  
10,  
57,  
83,  
21,  
1,  
5,  
33,  
78,  
45,  
64,  
40,  
84,  
83,  
68,  
87,  
70,  
83,  
70,  
75,  
34,  
30,  
33,  
69,  
38,  
10,  
72,  
86,  
34,  
41,  
71,  
99]
```

Task-2

Generate a second list from the above one. The condition of membership in the second list is divisibility by 3.

```
In [6]: 1 List_DivByThree=[number for number in List_RandomNumber if number % 3 == 0]
        2 List_DivByThree
```

```
Out[6]: [72,
        78,
        78,
        57,
        33,
        87,
        84,
        54,
        6,
        6,
        72,
        0,
        39,
        78,
        93,
        21,
        18,
        60,
        99,
        45,
        66,
        15,
        66,
        57,
        21,
        33,
        78,
        45,
        84,
        87,
        75,
        30,
        33,
        69,
        72,
        99]
```

Task-3

- Use the `len` function to measure the length of the first list and the second list
- Store both in two different variables
- Calculate the difference of length between them

```
In [7]: 1 DiffOfLen = len(List_RandomNumber) - len(List_DivByThree)
        2 DiffOfLen
```

```
Out[7]: 64
```

Task-4

- Pack Task-2 and Task-3 in a single while loop and perform them few times in such a way that at the end you have a list with difference of length
- End the while loop when desired number of experiments are finished (at least three, please feel free to do more)
- Calculate the arithmetic mean (common average) on the difference of length that you have. (How to sum all values of a list?)

```
In [8]: 1 No_of_expts=10
        2
        3 ListDifference =[]
        4
        5 for i in range(0, No_of_expts):
        6     ListRandom = [random.randint(0, No_of_expts) for x in range(0, No_of_exp
        7     ListDivByThree = [number for number in ListRandom if number % 3 == 0]
        8     difference = len(ListRandom) - len(ListDivByThree)
        9     ListDifference.append(difference)
       10
       11 ListDifference
```

```
Out[8]: [7, 7, 9, 3, 7, 6, 5, 8, 4, 4]
```

```
In [9]: 1 from statistics import mean
        2
        3 # Calculate the mean of the list - ListDifference
        4 mean(ListDifference)
        5
        6 # Ref - https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/find-average-list-python/
```

```
Out[9]: 6
```

b. Data Wrangling with Python: Activity 2 - Analyze Multiline String and Generate the unique Word Count

Task 1 - Create multiline_text and assign p and p file data


```
In [10]: 1 multiline_text = ""It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single ma
2
3 However little known the feelings or views of such a man may be on his first
4
5 "My dear Mr. Bennet," said his lady to him one day, "have you heard that Net
6
7 Mr. Bennet replied that he had not.
8
9 "But it is," returned she; "for Mrs. Long has just been here, and she told m
10
11 Mr. Bennet made no answer.
12
13 "Do you not want to know who has taken it?" cried his wife impatiently.
14
15 "You want to tell me, and I have no objection to hearing it."
16
17 This was invitation enough.
18
19 "Why, my dear, you must know, Mrs. Long says that Netherfield is taken by a
20
21 "What is his name?"
22
23 "Bingley."
24
25 "Is he married or single?"
26
27 "Oh! Single, my dear, to be sure! A single man of large fortune; four or fiv
28
29 "How so? How can it affect them?"
30
31 "My dear Mr. Bennet," replied his wife, "how can you be so tiresome! You mus
32
33 "Is that his design in settling here?"
34
35 "Design! Nonsense, how can you talk so! But it is very likely that he may fa
36
37 "I see no occasion for that. You and the girls may go, or you may send them
38
39 "My dear, you flatter me. I certainly have had my share of beauty, but I do
40
41 "In such cases, a woman has not often much beauty to think of."
42
43 "But, my dear, you must indeed go and see Mr. Bingley when he comes into the
44
45 "It is more than I engage for, I assure you."
46
47 "But consider your daughters. Only think what an establishment it would be f
48
49 "You are over-scrupulous, surely. I dare say Mr. Bingley will be very glad t
50
51 "I desire you will do no such thing. Lizzy is not a bit better than the othe
52
53 "They have none of them much to recommend them," replied he; "they are all s
54
55 "Mr. Bennet, how can you abuse your own children in such a way? You take del
56
```

```
57 "You mistake me, my dear. I have a high respect for your nerves. They are my
58
59 "Ah, you do not know what I suffer."
60
61 "But I hope you will get over it, and live to see many young men of four tho
62
63 "It will be no use to us, if twenty such should come, since you will not vis
64
65 "Depend upon it, my dear, that when there are twenty, I will visit them all.
66
67 Mr. Bennet was so odd a mixture of quick parts, sarcastic humour, reserve, a
```

Task 2 - Find the length and type of the multiline_text string

```
In [11]: 1 type(multiline_text)
```

```
Out[11]: str
```

```
In [12]: 1 len(multiline_text)
```

```
Out[12]: 4475
```

Task 3 - Remove all new lines by using Replace function

```
In [13]: 1 multiline_text = multiline_text.replace('\n', "")
```

Task 4 - Find all words in string by using split function

```
In [14]: 1 import re
2 #Removing special chars
3 multiline_text = re.sub(r'[?|$.|!|"|,|;|:]',r'',multiline_text)
4
5 #Split the words based on the Space
6
7 list_of_words = multiline_text.split()
8 list_of_words
9
```

```
Out[14]: ['It',
           'is',
           'a',
           'truth',
           'universally',
           'acknowledged',
           'that',
           'a',
           'single',
           'man',
           'in',
           'possession',
           'of',
           'a',
           'good',
           'fortune',
           'must',
           'be',
           'in',
           'it']
```

Task 5 - create list only contains unique values (Remove duplicates)

```
In [15]: 1 unique_words = dict.fromkeys(list_of_words)
          2 len(list(unique_words.keys()))
```

Out[15]: 349

Task 6 - Count number of times the unique word apperared

```
In [16]: 1 for word in list_of_words:
2         if unique_words[word] is None:
3             unique_words[word] = 1
4         else:
5             unique_words[word] += 1
6 unique_words
7
8 #
```

```
'wifeHowever': 1,
'little': 3,
'known': 1,
'the': 17,
'feelings': 1,
'or': 5,
'views': 1,
'such': 5,
'may': 5,
'on': 3,
'his': 11,
'first': 1,
'entering': 1,
'neighbourhood': 1,
'this': 1,
'so': 8,
'well': 1,
'fixed': 1,
'minds': 1,
'surrounding': 1,
```

Task 7 - Top 25

```
In [17]: 1 top_words = sorted(unique_words.items(), key=lambda key_val_tuple: key_val_t
2 top_words[:25]
3
4 # Ref - https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-n-largest-values-in-dictionary/
```

```
Out[17]: [('of', 28),
('you', 23),
('to', 22),
('a', 20),
('the', 17),
('and', 16),
('that', 15),
('I', 15),
('is', 12),
('for', 12),
('in', 11),
('be', 11),
('his', 11),
('he', 11),
('my', 10),
('it', 9),
('will', 9),
('so', 8),
('dear', 8),
('was', 8),
('are', 8),
('them', 8),
('must', 7),
('have', 7),
('no', 7)]
```

c. Data Wrangling with Python: Activity 3 page 49

Task 1

Look up the definition of `permutations` and `dropwhile` from `itertools`.

```
In [18]: 1 from itertools import permutations, dropwhile
```

```
In [19]: 1 permutations?
```

```
In [20]: 1 dropwhile?
```

Task 2

Write an expression to generate all the possible three digit numbers using 0, 1, and 2

```
In [21]: 1 permutations(range(3))
```

```
Out[21]: <itertools.permutations at 0x1ad1a005450>
```

Task 3

Loop over the iterator expression you generated before. Use `print` to print each element returned by the iterator. Use `assert` and `isinstance` to make sure that the elements are of type `tuple`

```
In [22]: 1 for number_tuple in permutations(range(3)):
2         print(number_tuple)
3         assert isinstance(number_tuple, tuple)
```

```
(0, 1, 2)
(0, 2, 1)
(1, 0, 2)
(1, 2, 0)
(2, 0, 1)
(2, 1, 0)
```

Task 4

Write the loop again. But this time use `dropwhile` with a lambda expression to drop any leading zeros from the tuples. As an example `(0, 1, 2)` will become `[0, 2]`. Also cast the output of the `dropwhile` to a list.

Extra task can be to check the actual type that `dropwhile` returns without the casting asked above

```
In [23]: 1 for number_tuple in permutations(range(3)):
2         print(list(dropwhile(lambda x: x <= 0, number_tuple)))
```

```
[1, 2]
[2, 1]
[1, 0, 2]
[1, 2, 0]
[2, 0, 1]
[2, 1, 0]
```

d. Data Wrangling with Python: Activity 4 - Activity 04

Design your own CSV parser

```
In [24]: 1 from itertools import zip_longest
```

```
In [25]: 1 def dict_from_csv_line(header, line):
2         # Zip them
3         zipped_line = zip_longest(header, line, fillvalue=None)
4         # Use dict comprehension to generate the final dict
5         ret_dict = {kv[0]: kv[1] for kv in zipped_line}
6         return ret_dict
```

In [29]:

```

1  ### For this Activity we are not gonna make smaller subtasks like the ones b
2  ### Write the whole activity's code bellow this line
3
4  # copied the file and pasted in my local
5
6  with open("C:/Users/ragun/Documents/GitHub/DSC540/Weeks 1 & 2/sales_record.c
7      firstLine = fd.readline()
8      header = firstLine.replace("\n", "").split(",")
9      for i, line in enumerate(fd):
10         # Here we loop over the first 10 lines in order to not to make the o
11         line = line.replace("\n", "").split(",")
12         dict_output = dict_from_csv_line(header, line)
13         print(dict_output)
14
15         if i > 5:
16             break

```

```

{'Region': 'Central America and the Caribbean', 'Country': 'Antigua and Barbuda', 'Item Type': 'Baby Food', 'Sales Channel': 'Online', 'Order Priority': 'M', 'Order Date': '12/20/2013', 'Order ID': '957081544', 'Ship Date': '1/11/2014', 'Units Sold': '552', 'Unit Price': '255.28', 'Unit Cost': '159.42', 'Total Revenue': '140914.56', 'Total Cost': '87999.84', 'Total Profit': '52914.72'}
{'Region': 'Central America and the Caribbean', 'Country': 'Panama', 'Item Type': 'Snacks', 'Sales Channel': 'Offline', 'Order Priority': 'C', 'Order Date': '7/5/2010', 'Order ID': '301644504', 'Ship Date': '7/26/2010', 'Units Sold': '2167', 'Unit Price': '152.58', 'Unit Cost': '97.44', 'Total Revenue': '330640.86', 'Total Cost': '211152.48', 'Total Profit': '119488.38'}
{'Region': 'Europe', 'Country': 'Czech Republic', 'Item Type': 'Beverages', 'Sales Channel': 'Offline', 'Order Priority': 'C', 'Order Date': '9/12/2011', 'Order ID': '478051030', 'Ship Date': '9/29/2011', 'Units Sold': '4778', 'Unit Price': '47.45', 'Unit Cost': '31.79', 'Total Revenue': '226716.10', 'Total Cost': '151892.62', 'Total Profit': '74823.48'}
{'Region': 'Asia', 'Country': 'North Korea', 'Item Type': 'Cereal', 'Sales Channel': 'Offline', 'Order Priority': 'L', 'Order Date': '5/13/2010', 'Order ID': '892599952', 'Ship Date': '6/15/2010', 'Units Sold': '9016', 'Unit Price': '205.70', 'Unit Cost': '117.11', 'Total Revenue': '1854591.20', 'Total Cost': '1055863.76', 'Total Profit': '798727.44'}
{'Region': 'Asia', 'Country': 'Sri Lanka', 'Item Type': 'Snacks', 'Sales Channel': 'Offline', 'Order Priority': 'C', 'Order Date': '7/20/2015', 'Order ID': '571902596', 'Ship Date': '7/27/2015', 'Units Sold': '7542', 'Unit Price': '152.58', 'Unit Cost': '97.44', 'Total Revenue': '1150758.36', 'Total Cost': '734892.48', 'Total Profit': '415865.88'}
{'Region': 'Middle East and North Africa', 'Country': 'Morocco', 'Item Type': 'Personal Care', 'Sales Channel': 'Offline', 'Order Priority': 'L', 'Order Date': '11/8/2010', 'Order ID': '412882792', 'Ship Date': '11/22/2010', 'Units Sold': '48', 'Unit Price': '81.73', 'Unit Cost': '56.67', 'Total Revenue': '3923.04', 'Total Cost': '2720.16', 'Total Profit': '1202.88'}
{'Region': 'Australia and Oceania', 'Country': 'Federated States of Micronesia', 'Item Type': 'Clothes', 'Sales Channel': 'Offline', 'Order Priority': 'H', 'Order Date': '3/28/2011', 'Order ID': '932776868', 'Ship Date': '5/10/2011', 'Units Sold': '8258', 'Unit Price': '109.28', 'Unit Cost': '35.84', 'Total Revenue': '902434.24', 'Total Cost': '295966.72', 'Total Profit': '606467.52'}

```

In []:

1

