

Practical – 1

Aim: Basic Python programs. [NumPy, Panda, Matplotlib]

1. Creating blank array with predefined data

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

standings = np.array([575, 285, 234, 206, 206, 205, 200, 175, 97, 62])
```

2. Slicing and Updating elements.

```
# ! Slicing
arr = standings[:4]
print("Data slicing: ", arr)
# ! Updating
standings[0] = 576
# ! Printing updated data
print("Updating data in standings: ", standings)
```

```
➡ Data slicing: [575 285 234 206]
Updating data in standings: [576 285 234 206 206 205 200 175 97 62]
```

3. Slicing and Updating elements.

```
# ! Reshaping
newarr = standings.reshape(5, 2)
print(newarr)
```

```
➡ [[576 285]
    [234 206]
    [206 205]
    [200 175]
    [ 97 62]]
```

4. Looping in numpy

```
for i in newarr:
    print(i)
```

```
➡ [576 285]
    [234 206]
    [206 205]
    [200 175]
    [97 62]
```

5. Read csv file in numpy

```
from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')

data_set = pd.read_csv("/content/drive/MyDrive/temp/prac_1.csv")
```

```
➡ Mounted at /content/drive
```

6. Create a dataframe

```
df = pd.DataFrame(data_set)
print(df)
```

	Drivers	Standing
0	Carlos Sainz	200
1	George Russell	175
2	Max Verstappen	575
3	Pierre Gasly	62
4	Sergio Perez	285
5	Oscar Piastri	97
6	Fernando Alonso	206
7	Lewis Hamilton	234
8	Lando Norris	205
9	Charles Leclerc	206

7. Slicing in created dataframe

```
print(df.iloc[:4])
```

	Drivers	Standing
0	Carlos Sainz	200
1	George Russell	175
2	Max Verstappen	575
3	Pierre Gasly	62

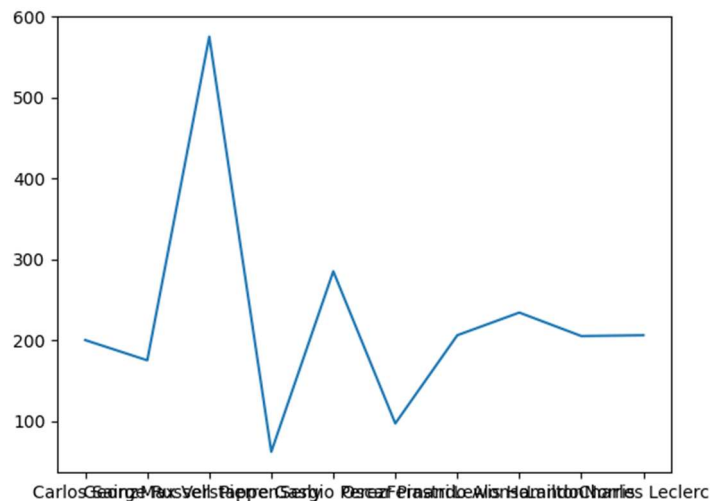
8. Column and Row manipulation

```
np.transpose(data_set)
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Drivers	Carlos Sainz	George Russell	Max Verstappen	Pierre Gasly	Sergio Perez	Oscar Piastri	Fernando Alonso	Lewis Hamilton	Lando Norris	Charles Leclerc
Standing	200	175	575	62	285	97	206	234	205	206

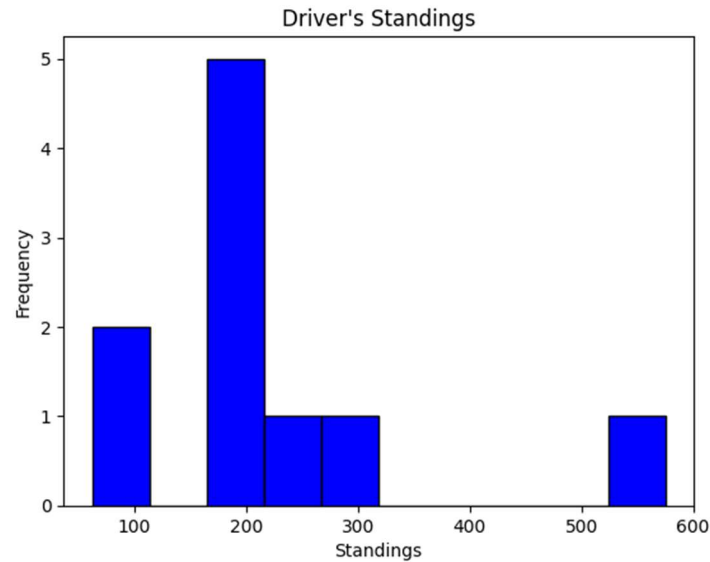
9. Importing matplotlib and make simple line chart

```
plt.plot(df["Drivers"], df["Standing"])
plt.show()
```



10. Make histogram

```
# ! Creating a histogram for standings
plt.hist(df["Standing"], bins=10, color='blue', edgecolor='black')
plt.title("Driver's Standings")
plt.xlabel("Standings")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.show()
```

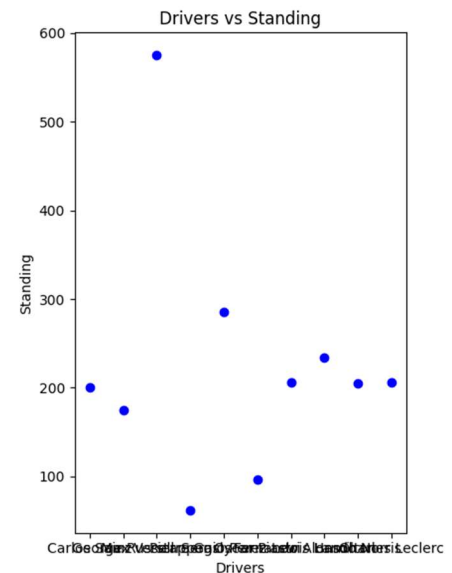


11. Plotting multivariate data

```
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
```

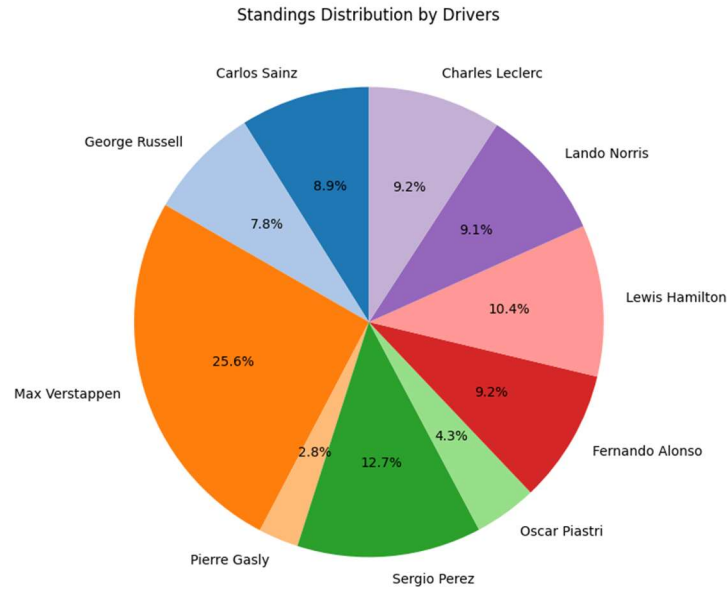
```
# ! Plot 1: Drivers vs Standing
plt.subplot(1, 3, 1)
plt.scatter(df["Drivers"], df["Standing"], color='blue')
plt.title("Drivers vs Standing")
plt.xlabel("Drivers")
plt.ylabel("Standing")
```

```
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



12. Plotting pie chart

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
plt.pie(df["Standing"], labels=df["Drivers"], autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=90,
colors=plt.cm.tab20.colors)
plt.title("Standings Distribution by Drivers")
plt.show()
```



Faculty Signature: _____

Date: _____