

201700949 설재혁

1. 간단한 그래프 Simple Graph : GDP by Year

In [32]:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%pylab inline

from collections import Counter

import matplotlib
matplotlib.rc('font',family='AppleGothic')
# 한글 폰트명은 시스템에 따라 변경 가능
""" 그림 3-1. 간단한 선 그래프 """

def make_simple_line_chart():
    """ 그림 3-1. 간단한 선 그래프 """

    years = [1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010]
    gdp = [300.2, 543.3, 1075.9, 2862.5, 5979.6, 10289.7, 14958.3]

    # create a line chart, years on x-axis, gdp on y-axis
    plt.plot(years, gdp, color='green', marker='v', linestyle='solid')
    # marker, linestyle 등 표시 방법은 http://matplotlib.org/api/lines_api.html 참조

    # add a title
    plt.title("명목 GDP")

    # add a label to the y-axis
    plt.ylabel("Billions of $")
    plt.show()

make_simple_line_chart()
```

Populating the interactive namespace from numpy and matplotlib



2. 막대 그래프 Bar Chart : Academy Awards

In [33]:

```
def make_simple_bar_chart():
    from collections import Counter

    """ 그림 3-2. 간단한 막대 그래프 """

    movies = ["Annie Hall", "Ben-Hur", "Casablanca", "Gandhi", "West Side Story"]
    num_oscars = [5, 11, 3, 8, 10]

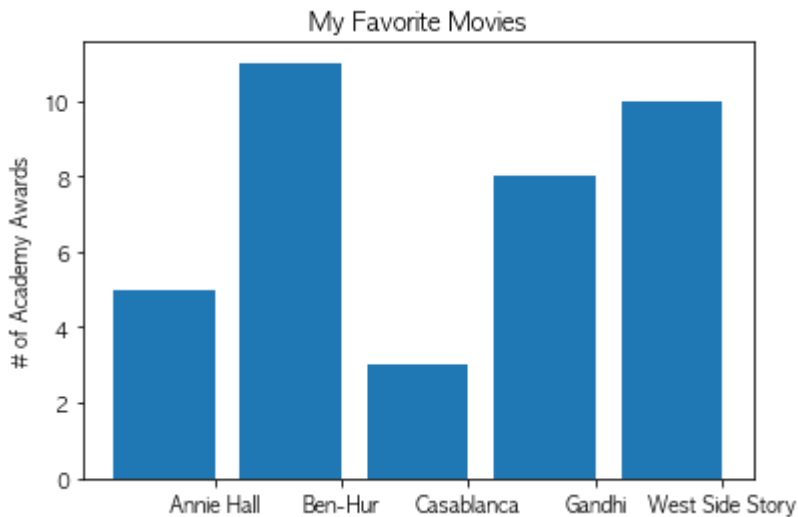
    # bars are by default width 0.8, so we'll add 0.1 to the left coordinates
    # so that each bar is centered
    xs = [i + 0.1 for i, _ in enumerate(movies)] # 밑줄 문자 '_' 좌우에 빈칸 넣어 구분
    # xs = [0.1, 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 4.1], 일반적으로 _ 변수는 쓰지 않는 변수를 할당할 때 사용함

    # plot bars with left x-coordinates [xs], heights [num_oscars]
    plt.bar(xs, num_oscars)
    plt.ylabel("# of Academy Awards")
    plt.title("My Favorite Movies")

    # label x-axis with movie names at bar centers
    plt.xticks([i + 0.5 for i, _ in enumerate(movies)], movies) # 밑줄 문자 '_' 좌우
    #에 빈칸 넣어 구분

    plt.show()

make_simple_bar_chart()
```



3. 히스토그램 Histogram : Distribution of Exam

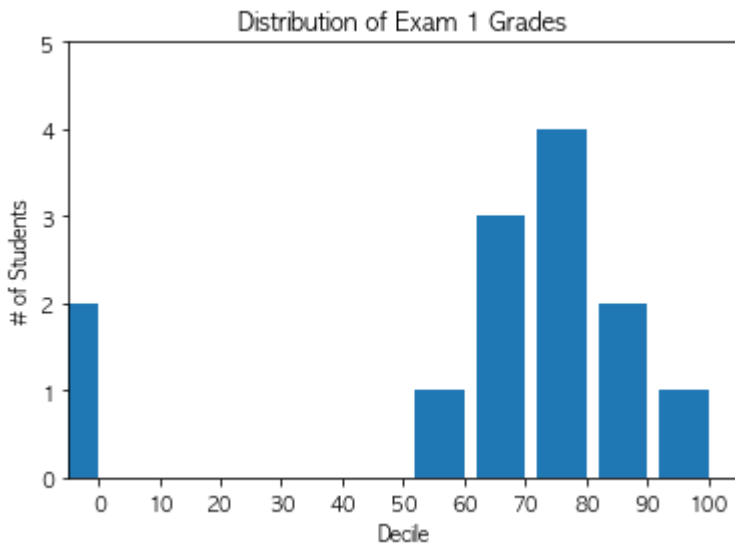
In [34]:

```
def make_histogram():
    """ 그림 3-3. 막대 그래프로 히스토그램 그리기 """

    grades = [83,95,91,87,70,0,85,82,100,67,73,77,0]
    decile = lambda grade: grade // 10 * 10
    histogram = Counter(decile(grade) for grade in grades)
    # Counter([grade // 10 * 10 for grade in grades])
    # Counter({80: 4, 70: 3, 0: 2, 90: 2, 100: 1, 60: 1})

    plt.bar([x - 4 for x in histogram.keys()], # shift each bar to the left by 4
            histogram.values(),                # give each bar its correct height
            width=8)                           # give each bar a width of 8
    plt.axis([-5, 105, 0, 5])                 # x-axis from -5 to 105,
                                           # y-axis from 0 to 5
    plt.xticks([10 * i for i in range(11)])   # x-axis labels at 0, 10, ..., 100
    plt.xlabel("Decile")
    plt.ylabel("# of Students")
    plt.title("Distribution of Exam 1 Grades")
    plt.show()

make_histogram()
```



4. 선 그래프 Line chart : Bias(편향)-Variance(분산) Tradeoff

In [47]:

```
def make_several_line_charts():
    """ 그림 3-6. 여러 개의 선 그래프와 범례 동시에 그리기 """

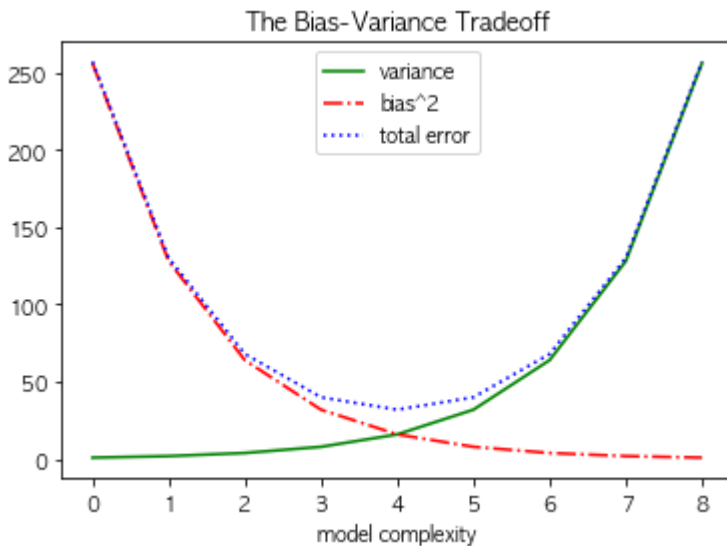
    variance      = [1,2,4,8,16,32,64,128,256]
    bias_squared  = [256,128,64,32,16,8,4,2,1]
    total_error   = [x + y for x, y in zip(variance, bias_squared)]
    # [257, 130, 68, 40, 32, 40, 68, 130, 257]

    xs = range(len(variance))

    # we can make multiple calls to plt.plot
    # to show multiple series on the same chart
    plt.plot(xs, variance,      'g-',  label='variance')      # green solid line
    plt.plot(xs, bias_squared,  'r-.', label='bias^2')        # red dot-dashed line
    plt.plot(xs, total_error,   'b:',  label='total error')    # blue dotted line

    # because we've assigned labels to each series
    # we can get a legend for free
    # loc=9 means "top center"
    plt.legend(loc=9)
    plt.xlabel("model complexity")
    plt.title("The Bias-Variance Tradeoff")
    plt.show()

make_several_line_charts()
```



5. 산점도 Scatterplots : relationship between the number of friends and the number of minutes on the site every day

In [70]:

```
def make_scatter_plot():
    """ 그림 3-7. 친구의 수와 사이트 체류 시간에 관한 산점도 """

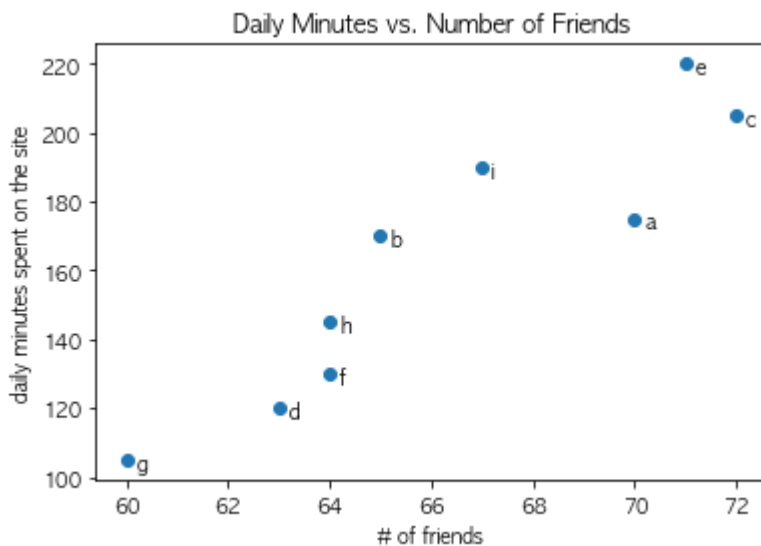
    friends = [ 70, 65, 72, 63, 71, 64, 60, 64, 67]
    minutes = [175, 170, 205, 120, 220, 130, 105, 145, 190]
    labels = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i']

    plt.scatter(friends, minutes)

    # label each point
    for label, friend_count, minute_count in zip(labels, friends, minutes):
        plt.annotate(label,
                    xy=(friend_count, minute_count), # put the label with its point
                    xytext=(5, -5), # but slightly offset, 각 점에 대한 라벨링이 떨어진 거
                    textcoords='offset points')

    plt.title("Daily Minutes vs. Number of Friends")
    plt.xlabel("# of friends")
    plt.ylabel("daily minutes spent on the site")
    plt.show()

make_scatter_plot()
```



In [140]:

```
import csv
import numpy as np

f = open('data.csv', 'r')
data = csv.reader(f)
resultX = []
resultY = []

def line_chart():
    for row in data:
        x = float(row[0])
        y = float(row[1])
        resultX.append(x)
        resultY.append(y)

    plt.plot(resultX, resultY, color="green", marker="v")
    plt.title("2D Points Plotting")
    plt.xlabel("X axis")
    plt.ylabel("Y axis")
    plt.show()

def bar_chart():
    for row in data:
        x = float(row[0])
        y = float(row[1])
        resultX.append(x)
        resultY.append(y)

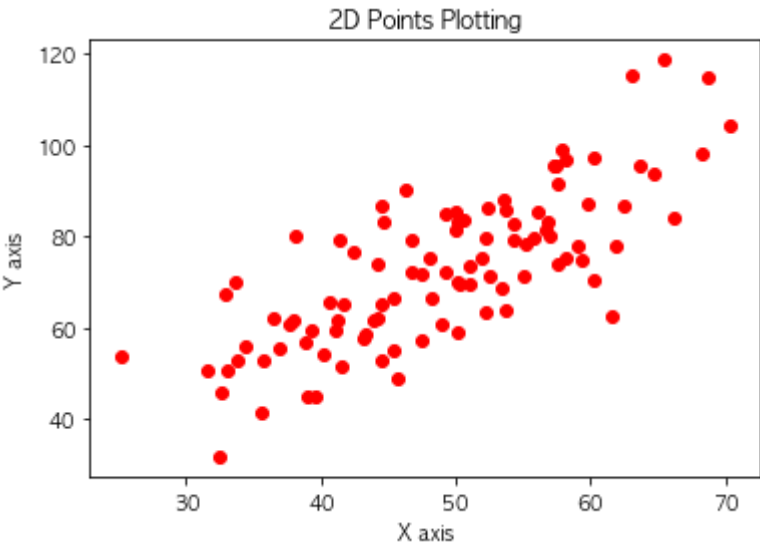
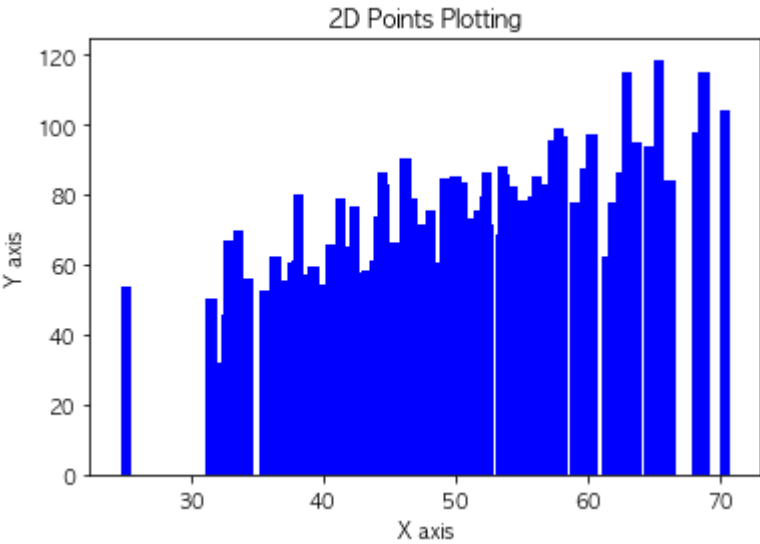
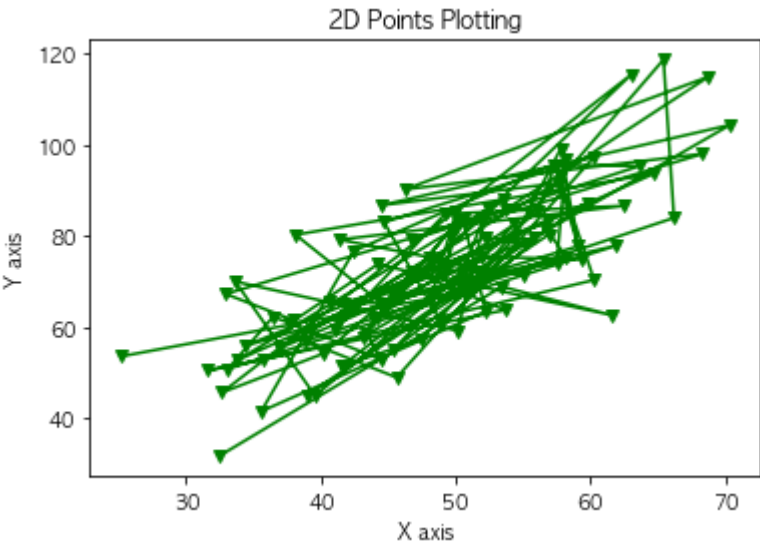
    plt.bar(resultX, resultY, color="blue")
    plt.title("2D Points Plotting")
    plt.xlabel("X axis")
    plt.ylabel("Y axis")
    plt.show()

def scatter_chart():
    for row in data:
        x = float(row[0])
        y = float(row[1])
        resultX.append(x)
        resultY.append(y)

    plt.scatter(resultX, resultY, color="red")
    plt.title("2D Points Plotting")
    plt.xlabel("X axis")
    plt.ylabel("Y axis")
    plt.show()

line_chart()
bar_chart()
scatter_chart()

f.close()
```



In []: