

Lab 6 - Investigation 2

Lab6g

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with two code cells and a terminal window.

Code Cell 1:

```
lab6g.py > ...
1 #!/usr/bin/env python3
2 # Author: Soroush Bastani (sbastani1)
3 # Date: 2025-11-07
4 # Purpose: Create and exploring Pandas Series.
5 # Usage: ./lab6g.py
6
7 import pandas as pd
8 import numpy as np
9
10 # TO DO 1: Create and exploring Pandas Series according to instructions given in readme.md file.
11
12 # Create a numeric series from a Python list
13 numbers_series = pd.Series([5, 10, 15, 20], name="Numbers")
14
15 # Create a numeric series from a NumPy array
16 evens_series = pd.Series(np.array([2, 4, 6, 8]), name="Evens")
17
18 # Create a numeric series from a dictionary
19 ages_series = pd.Series({'Alice': 25, 'Bob': 30, 'Charlie': 35}, name="Ages")
20
21 # Create a string Series for grades with custom index labels
22 grades_series = pd.Series(
23     ["<50", "50-59", "60-69", "70-79", "80-89", "90-100"],
24     index=["F", "D", "C", "B", "A", "A+"],
25     name="Grades"
26 )
```

Code Cell 2:

```
lab6g.py > ...
27
28 # Print all Series
29 print("--- All Created Series ---")
30 print(numbers_series, "\n")
31 print(evens_series, "\n")
32 print(ages_series, "\n")
33 print(grades_series, "\n")
34
35 # Print the first and last elements of Numbers and Evens
36 print("--- Accessing Elements ---")
37 print(f"First element of Numbers: {numbers_series.iloc[0]}")
38 print(f"Last element of Numbers: {numbers_series.iloc[-1]}\n")
39 print(f"First element of Evens: {evens_series.iloc[0]}")
40 print(f"Last element of Evens: {evens_series.iloc[-1]}\n")
41
42 # Print the value for "Bob" from series_ages
43 print(f"Age of Bob: {ages_series['Bob']}\n")
44
45 # Print the values for indices "C" and "A+" from Grades
46 print("Values for grades 'C' and 'A+':")
47 print(grades_series[['C', 'A+']], "\n")
48
49 # Print the value "60-69" directly without the index
50 grade_value = grades_series[grades_series == "60-69"].values[0]
51 print(f"The value '60-69' from Grades is: {grade_value}")
```

Terminal Output:

```
@Soroush-Bastani ~ /workspaces/lab-6-Soroush-Bastani (main) $ /home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-6-Soroush-Bastani/lab6g.py
@Soroush-Bastani ~ /workspaces/lab-6-Soroush-Bastani (main) $ /home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-6-Soroush-Bastani/lab6g.py
--- All Created Series ---
0      5
1     10
2     15
3     20
Name: Numbers, dtype: int64

0      2
1      4
2      6
3      8
Name: Evens, dtype: int64

Alice    25
Bob     30
Charlie  35
Name: Ages, dtype: int64

F      <50
D      50-59
C      60-69
B      70-79
A      80-89
A+    90-100
Name: Grades, dtype: object

@Soroush-Bastani ~ /workspaces/lab-6-Soroush-Bastani (main) $ /home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-6-Soroush-Bastani/lab6g.py
@Soroush-Bastani ~ /workspaces/lab-6-Soroush-Bastani (main) $ /home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-6-Soroush-Bastani/lab6g.py
Name: Ages, dtype: int64

F      <50
D      50-59
C      60-69
B      70-79
A      80-89
A+    90-100
Name: Grades, dtype: object

--- Accessing Elements ---
First element of Numbers: 5
Last element of Numbers: 20

First element of Evens: 2
Last element of Evens: 8

Age of Bob: 30

Values for grades 'C' and 'A+':
C      60-69
A+    90-100
Name: Grades, dtype: object

The value '60-69' from Grades is: 60-69
@Soroush-Bastani ~ /workspaces/lab-6-Soroush-Bastani (main) $
```

Lab6h

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with two code cells and their corresponding outputs.

Code Cell 1:

```
lab6h.py > ...
1 #!/usr/bin/env python3
2 # Author: Soroush Bastani (sbastani)
3 # Date: 2025-11-07
4 # Purpose: Create and explore a Pandas DataFrame.
5 # Usage: ./lab6h.py
6
7 import pandas as pd
8
9 # TO DO 1: Create and explore the Pandas dataframe according to instructions given
10
11 # Data for the DataFrame
12 data = {
13     "Title": ["The Great Gatsby", "A Brief History of Time", "To Kill a Mockingbird",
14               "Author": ["F. Scott Fitzgerald", "Stephen Hawking", "Harper Lee", "Donald Knut
15               "Year": [1925, 1988, 1960, 1968, 2011],
16               "Pages": [180, 212, 281, 672, 498],
17               "Genre": ["Fiction", "Science", "Fiction", "Computer Sci", "History"]
18             }
19
20 # Create the DataFrame
21 df = pd.DataFrame(data)
22
23 # Print the entire DataFrame
24 print("---- Library Books DataFrame ---")
25 print(df)
26 print("\n" + "="*50 + "\n")
```

Output 1:

```
/home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-6-Soroush-Bastani/lab6h.py
@Soroush-Bastani →/workspaces/lab-6-Soroush-Bastani (main)
$ /home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-6-Soroush-Bastani/lab6h.py
--- Library Books DataFrame ---
   Title ...      Genre
0   The Great Gatsby ...    Fiction
1   A Brief History of Time ...  Science
2   To Kill a Mockingbird ...    Fiction
3   The Art of Computer Programming ... Computer Sci
4  Sapiens: A Brief History of Humankind ...    History
[5 rows x 5 columns]
=====
--- Exploring the DataFrame ---
The 'Title' column:
0           The Great Gatsby
1      A Brief History of Time
2      To Kill a Mockingbird
3   The Art of Computer Programming
4  Sapiens: A Brief History of Humankind
Name: Title, dtype: object
-----
The 'Author' column:
0       F. Scott Fitzgerald
1        Stephen Hawking
2          Harper Lee
-----
The first 3 rows of the DataFrame:
   Title ...      Genre
0   The Great Gatsby ...    Fiction
1   A Brief History of Time ...  Science
2   To Kill a Mockingbird ...    Fiction
[3 rows x 5 columns]
-----
The DataFrame has 5 rows and 5 columns.
-----
The data type of each column:
  Title    object
```

Code Cell 2:

```
lab6h.py > ...
28 # Perform and print the requested operations
29 print("---- Exploring the DataFrame ---")
30
31 # Print the "Title" column
32 print("The 'Title' column:")
33 print(df["Title"])
34 print("-" * 30)
35
36 # Print the "Author" column
37 print("\nThe 'Author' column:")
38 print(df["Author"])
39 print("-" * 30)
40
41 # Print the first 3 rows using .head()
42 print("\nThe first 3 rows of the DataFrame:")
43 print(df.head(3))
44 print("-" * 30)
45
46 # Print the number of rows and columns using .shape
47 rows, cols = df.shape
48 print(f"\nThe DataFrame has {rows} rows and {cols} columns.")
49 print("-" * 30)
50
51 # Print the data type of each column using .dtypes
52 print("\nThe data type of each column:")
53 print(df.dtypes)
```

Output 2:

```
@Soroush-Bastani →/workspaces/lab-6-Soroush-Bastani (main)
$ /home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-6-Soroush-Bastani/lab6h.py
3   The Art of Computer Programming
4  Sapiens: A Brief History of Humankind
Name: Title, dtype: object
-----
The 'Author' column:
0       F. Scott Fitzgerald
1        Stephen Hawking
2          Harper Lee
3          Donald Knuth
4        Yuval Noah Harari
Name: Author, dtype: object
-----
The first 3 rows of the DataFrame:
   Title ...      Genre
0   The Great Gatsby ...    Fiction
1   A Brief History of Time ...  Science
2   To Kill a Mockingbird ...    Fiction
[3 rows x 5 columns]
-----
The DataFrame has 5 rows and 5 columns.
-----
The data type of each column:
  Title    object
```

Lab6i

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with two code cells and their respective terminal outputs.

Code Cell 1:

```
lab6i.py > ...
3 #!/usr/bin/env python3
4 # Author: Soroush Bastani (sbastan1)
5 # Date: 2025-11-07
6 # Purpose: Analyze a Pandas DataFrame.
7 # Usage: ./lab6i.py
8
9 import pandas as pd
10
11 # TO DO 1: Analyze the Pandas dataframe according to instructions given in readme.md
12
13 # Create a DataFrame of student grades
14 data = {
15     "Name": ["Amira", "David", "Sofia", "Liam", "Noah"],
16     "Course": ["Math", "Math", "Science", "History", "Science"],
17     "Grade": [85, 92, 78, 88, 95],
18     "Year": [1, 2, 1, 3, 2]
19 }
20 df = pd.DataFrame(data)
21
22 print("--- Original Student Grades DataFrame ---")
23 print(df)
24 print("\n" + "="*50 + "\n")
25
26 # Print the first 3 rows
27 print("--- First 3 Rows ---")
28 print(df.head(3))
29 print("-" * 30)
```

Code Cell 2:

```
lab6i.py > ...
26 # Print the first 3 rows
27 print("--- First 3 Rows ---")
28 print(df.head(3))
29 print("-" * 30)
30
31 # Get summary statistics for numeric columns
32 print("\n--- Summary Statistics (for numeric columns) ---")
33 print(df.describe())
34 print("-" * 30)
35
36 # Find all students with grades above 90
37 print("\n--- Students with Grades Above 90 ---")
38 print(df[df["Grade"] > 90])
39 print("-" * 30)
40
41 # Print the names of students enrolled in Science courses
42 print("\n--- Names of Students in Science Courses ---")
43 # We select the 'Name' column from the filtered DataFrame
44 science_students = df[df["Course"] == "Science"]["Name"]
45 print(science_students)
46 print("-" * 30)
47
48 # Sort the DataFrame by Grade in descending order
49 print("\n--- DataFrame Sorted by Grade (Descending) ---")
50 sorted_df = df.sort_values(by="Grade", ascending=False)
51 print(sorted_df)
```

Terminal Output 1 (Code Cell 1):

```
/home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-6-Soroush-Bastani/lab6i.py
@Soroush-Bastani → /workspaces/lab-6-Soroush-Bastani (main)
$ /home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-6-Soroush-Bastani/lab6i.py
--- Original Student Grades DataFrame ---
   Name    Course  Grade  Year
0 Amira    Math    85    1
1 David    Math    92    2
2 Sofia  Science    78    1
3 Liam    History   88    3
4 Noah    Science   95    2
=====
--- First 3 Rows ---
   Name    Course  Grade  Year
0 Amira    Math    85    1
1 David    Math    92    2
2 Sofia  Science    78    1
-----
--- Summary Statistics (for numeric columns) ---
      Grade      Year
count  5.000000  5.000000
mean   87.600000  1.800000
std    6.580274  0.83666
min    78.000000  1.00000
25%   85.000000  1.00000
50%   88.000000  2.00000
75%   92.000000  2.00000
-----
--- Students with Grades Above 90 ---
   Name    Course  Grade  Year
1 David    Math    92    2
4 Noah    Science   95    2
-----
--- Names of Students in Science Courses ---
2 Sofia
4 Noah
Name: Name, dtype: object
-----
--- DataFrame Sorted by Grade (Descending) ---
   Name    Course  Grade  Year
4 Noah  Science   95    2
1 David    Math    92    2
3 Liam    History   88    3
0 Amira    Math    85    1
2 Sofia  Science    78    1
```

Terminal Output 2 (Code Cell 2):

```
@Soroush-Bastani → /workspaces/lab-6-Soroush-Bastani (main)
$ /home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-6-Soroush-Bastani/lab6i.py
mean   87.600000  1.800000
std    6.580274  0.83666
min    78.000000  1.00000
25%   85.000000  1.00000
50%   88.000000  2.00000
75%   92.000000  2.00000
max   95.000000  3.00000
-----
--- Students with Grades Above 90 ---
   Name    Course  Grade  Year
1 David    Math    92    2
4 Noah    Science   95    2
-----
--- Names of Students in Science Courses ---
2 Sofia
4 Noah
Name: Name, dtype: object
-----
--- DataFrame Sorted by Grade (Descending) ---
   Name    Course  Grade  Year
4 Noah  Science   95    2
1 David    Math    92    2
3 Liam    History   88    3
0 Amira    Math    85    1
2 Sofia  Science    78    1
```

Lab6j

```
lab6j.py > ...
1 #!/usr/bin/env python3
2 # Author: Soroush Bastani (sbastani1)
3 # Date: 2025-11-07
4 # Purpose: Analyze real-world movie data from a CSV file.
5 # Usage: ./lab6j.py
6
7 import pandas as pd
8
9
10 # TO DO 1: Create dataframe from csv and filter the data according to instructions given in readme.md file.
11
12 # The URL needs to point to the "raw" version of the CSV file on GitHub
13 csv_url = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/itlievskyi/IMDB-Top-250/master/imdb_top_250.csv"
14
15
16 # Read the CSV file into a DataFrame
17 df = pd.read_csv(csv_url)
18
19 # 1. Explore the DataFrame
20 print("---- 1. Exploring the DataFrame ---")
21 print("\n---- DataFrame Info ---")
22 df.info()
23
24 print("\n---- Summary Statistics ---")
25 print(df.describe())
26
27 print("\n---- First 10 Rows ---")
28 print(df.head(10))
29
30 print("\n---- Last 10 Rows ---")
31 print(df.tail(10))
32 print("\n" + "="*50 + "\n")
33
34 lab6j.py > ...
35
36 # 2. Basic Analysis
37 print("---- 2. Basic Analysis ---")
38 # Find the earliest and latest movie year
39 earliest_year = df["year"].min()
40 latest_year = df["year"].max()
41 print(f"Earliest movie year: {earliest_year}")
42 print(f"Latest movie year: {latest_year}")
43
44 # Print unique values in the "Genre" column
45 print("\nUnique genres in the dataset:")
46 print(df["genre"].unique())
47
48 # Count how many movies are not made in the USA
49 not_usa_count = df[df["country"] != "USA"].shape[0]
50 print(f"\nNumber of movies not made in the USA: {not_usa_count}")
51 print("\n" + "="*50 + "\n")
52
53
54 # 3. Top-rated movies
55 print("---- 3. Top 10 Highest-Rated Movies ---")
56 top_10_movies = df.sort_values(by="rating", ascending=False).head(10)
57 print(top_10_movies)
58 print("\n" + "="*50 + "\n")
59
60
61 # Count how many movies are not made in the USA
62 not_usa_count = df[df["country"] != "USA"].shape[0]
63 print(f"\nNumber of movies not made in the USA: {not_usa_count}")
64 print("\n" + "="*50 + "\n")
65
66
67 # 3. Top-rated movies
68 print("---- 3. Top 10 Highest-Rated Movies ---")
69 top_10_movies = df.sort_values(by="rating", ascending=False).head(10)
70 print(top_10_movies)
71 print("\n" + "="*50 + "\n")
72
73
74 # 4. Decade Analysis
75 print("---- 4. Decade Analysis ---")
76 # Define a Python function that calculates the decade
77 def get_decade(year):
78     return (year // 10) * 10
79
80
81 # Add a decade column to the DataFrame
82 df['decade'] = df['year'].apply(get_decade)
83 print("DataFrame with new 'decade' column (first 5 rows):")
84 print(df.head())
85
86
87 # Group the data by decade and calculate the mean rating
88 mean_rating_by_decade = df.groupby('decade')[['rating']].mean().sort_values(ascending=False)
89 print("\n---- Mean Movie Rating per Decade ---")
90 print(mean_rating_by_decade)
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE PORTS TERMINAL

```
/home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-6-Soroush-Bastani/lab6j.py
@Soroush-Bastani ~ /workspaces/lab-6-Soroush-Bastani (main) $ /home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-6-Soroush-Bastani/lab6j.py
--- 1. Exploring the DataFrame ---

--- DataFrame Info ---
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 250 entries, 0 to 249
Data columns (total 10 columns):
 #   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   Unnamed: 0    250 non-null   int64  
 1   Title        250 non-null   object  
 2   Year         250 non-null   int64  
 3   Genre        250 non-null   object  
 4   Duration     250 non-null   object  
 5   Origin       250 non-null   object  
 6   Director     250 non-null   object  
 7   IMDB rating  250 non-null   float64 
 8   Rating count 250 non-null   int64  
 9   IMDB link    250 non-null   object  
dtypes: float64(1), int64(3), object(6)
memory usage: 19.7+ KB

--- Summary Statistics ---
   Unnamed: 0      Year    IMDB rating  Rating count
count  250.000000  250.000000  250.000000e+02
mean   125.500000  1985.284000  8.302400  4.777687e+05
std    72.312977  24.789138  0.228831  4.032529e+05
min    1.000000   1921.000000  8.000000  2.634500e+04
25%   63.250000   1966.250000  8.100000  3.389868e+05
50%   125.500000  1993.000000  8.200000  3.477585e+05
75%   187.750000  2005.000000  8.400000  7.074485e+05
max   250.000000  2018.000000  9.300000  2.030817e+06

--- First 10 Rows ---
   Unnamed: 0      Title    Year    ...  IMDB rating  Rating count  IMDB link
0          1  The Shawshank...  1994    ...      9.3      2038817  https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0111161
1          2  The Godfather...  1972    ...      9.2      1392322  https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0068646
2          3  The Godfather: ...  1974    ...      9.0      964841   https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0071562
3          4  The Dark Knight...  2008    ...      9.0      1998623  https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0468569
4          5  12 Angry Men...  1957    ...      8.9      571145   https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0059083
5          6  Schindler's List...  1993    ...      8.9      1050056  https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0108052
6          7  The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King...  2003    ...      8.9      1445888  https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0167268
7          8  Pulp Fiction...  1994    ...      8.9      1585797  https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0118912
8          9  Il buono, il brutto, il cattivo...  1966    ...      8.9      602707   https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0066196
9         10  Fight Club...  1999    ...      8.8      1625021  https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0137523

[10 rows x 10 columns]

--- Last 10 Rows ---
   Unnamed: 0      Title    Year    ...  IMDB rating  Rating count  IMDB link
240        241  The Best Years of Our Lives...  1946    ...      8.1      51979   https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0036868
241        242  Tenkū no shiro Rapyū...  1986    ...      8.1      123229  https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0092067
242        243  Pirates of the Caribbean: The Curse of the Bla...  2003    ...      8.0      943984  https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0325980
243        244  Blade Runner 2049...  2017    ...      8.0      351618  https://www.imdb.com/title/tt1856101
244        245  La La Land...  2016    ...      8.0      404442  https://www.imdb.com/title/tt3783958
245        246  Guardians of the Galaxy...  2014    ...      8.1      894948  https://www.imdb.com/title/tt2015381
246        247  Fanny och Alexander...  1982    ...      8.1      50821   https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0083922
247        248  Tsubaki Sanjūrō...  1962    ...      8.1      26345  https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0056443
248        249  Gangs of Wasseypur...  2012    ...      8.2      66466   https://www.imdb.com/title/tt1954470
249        250  Drishyam...  2015    ...      8.3      51251   https://www.imdb.com/title/tt4430212

[10 rows x 10 columns]

=====
--- 2. Basic Analysis ---

Traceback (most recent call last):
File "/home/codespace/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages/pandas/core/indexes/base.py", line 3812, in get_loc
    return self._engine.get_loc(casted_key)
   ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
File "pandas/_libs/index.pyx", line 167, in pandas._libs.index.IndexEngine.get_loc
File "pandas/_libs/index.pyx", line 196, in pandas._libs.index.IndexEngine.get_loc
File "pandas/_libs/hashtable_class_helper.pxi", line 7088, in pandas._libs.hashtable.PyObjectHashTable.get_item
File "pandas/_libs/hashtable_class_helper.pxi", line 7096, in pandas._libs.hashtable.PyObjectHashTable.get_item
KeyError: 'year'

The above exception was the direct cause of the following exception:

Traceback (most recent call last):
File "/workspaces/lab-6-Soroush-Bastani/lab6j.py", line 38, in <module>
    earliest_year = df["year"].min()
   ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
File "/home/codespace/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages/pandas/core/frame.py", line 4107, in __getitem__
    indexer = self.columns.get_loc(key)
   ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
File "/home/codespace/.local/lib/python3.12/site-packages/pandas/core/indexes/base.py", line 3819, in get_loc
    raise KeyError(key) from err
KeyError: 'year'

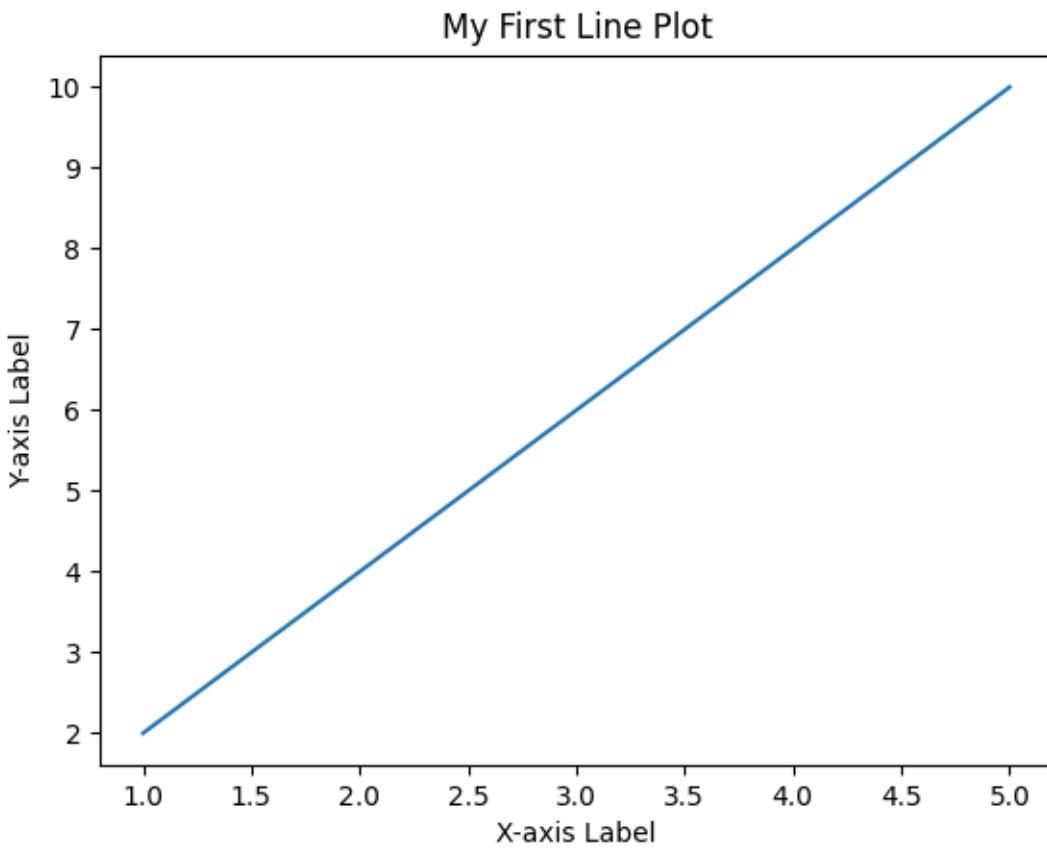
@Soroush-Bastani ~ /workspaces/lab-6-Soroush-Bastani (main) $
```

Lab7

Lab7a

```
[Preview] README.md lab7a.py U lab7b.py U lab7g.py U lab7f.py U lab7e.py U lab7d.py U lab7c.py U
lab7a.py > ...
1  #!/usr/bin/env python3
2  # Author: Soroush Bastani (SBastani1)
3  # Date: 2025-11-07
4  # Purpose: Create a simple line plot and save it to a file.
5  # Usage: ./lab7a.py
6
7  import matplotlib
8  matplotlib.use('Agg') # Set non-GUI backend
9  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
10
11 # 1. Data lists
12 x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
13 y = [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
14
15 # 2. Plot y versus x
16 plt.plot(x, y)
17
18 # 3. Add titles and labels for clarity
19 plt.title('My First Line Plot')
20 plt.xlabel('X-axis Label')
21 plt.ylabel('Y-axis Label')
22
23 # 4. Save the plot to a file
24 plt.savefig('lab7a_plot.png')
25 print("Plot saved to lab7a_plot.png")

TERMINAL PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE PORTS 1
/home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani/lab7a.py
@Soroush-Bastani ~>/workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani (main) $ /home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani/lab7a.py
Plot saved to lab7a_plot.png
@Soroush-Bastani ~>/workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani (main) $
```

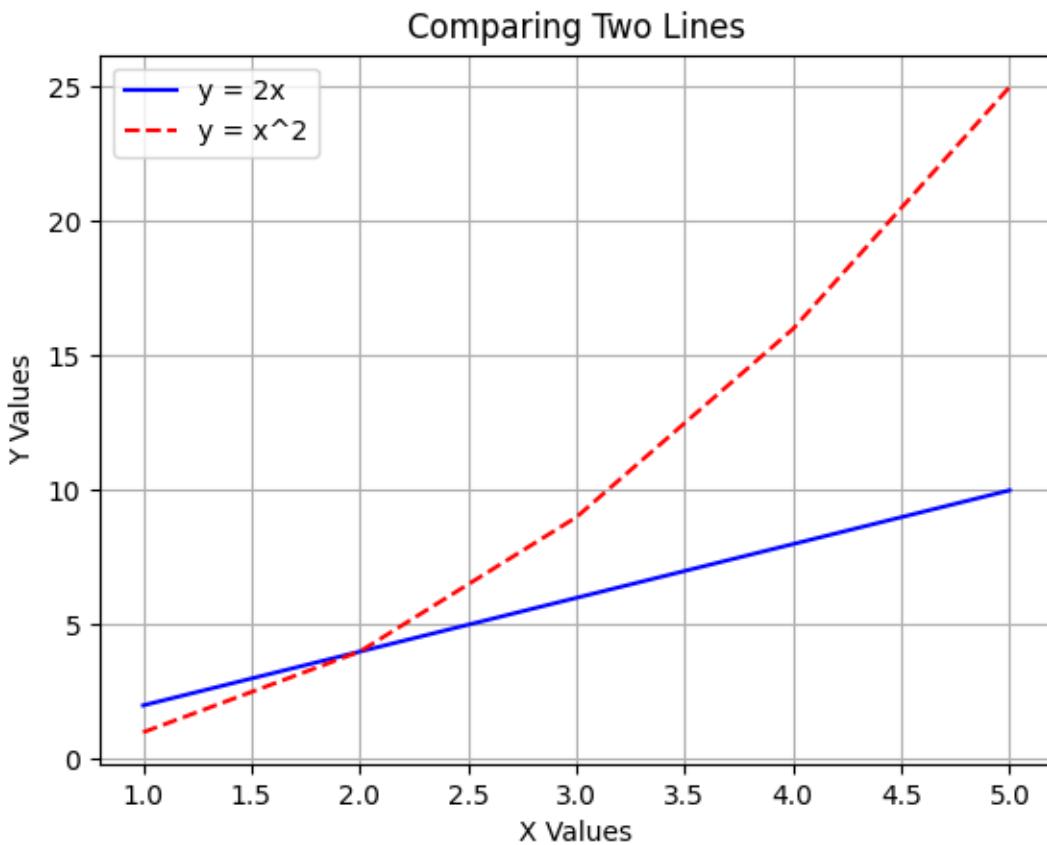


Lab7b

```
lab7b.py > ...
3 # Date: 2025-11-07
4 # Purpose: Plot multiple lines on the same figure and save it.
5 # Usage: ./lab7b.py
6
7 import matplotlib
8 matplotlib.use('Agg') # Set non-GUI backend
9 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
10
11 # 1. Data for two lines
12 x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
13 y1 = [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
14 y2 = [1, 4, 9, 16, 25]
15
16 # 2. Plot both lines with customizations
17 plt.plot(x, y1, color='blue', linestyle='-', label='y = 2x')
18 plt.plot(x, y2, color='red', linestyle='--', label='y = x^2')
19
20 # 3. Add titles and labels
21 plt.title('Comparing Two Lines')
22 plt.xlabel('X Values')
23 plt.ylabel('Y Values')
24
25 # 4. Add a legend and grid
26 plt.legend()
27 plt.grid(True)
28
29 # 5. Save the plot to a file
30 plt.savefig('lab7b_plot.png')
31 print("Plot saved to lab7b_plot.png")
```

TERMINAL PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE PORTS ①

```
/home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani/lab7b.py
@Soroush-Bastani ➔ /workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani (main) $ /home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani/lab7b.py
Plot saved to lab7b_plot.png
@Soroush-Bastani ➔ /workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani (main) $
```



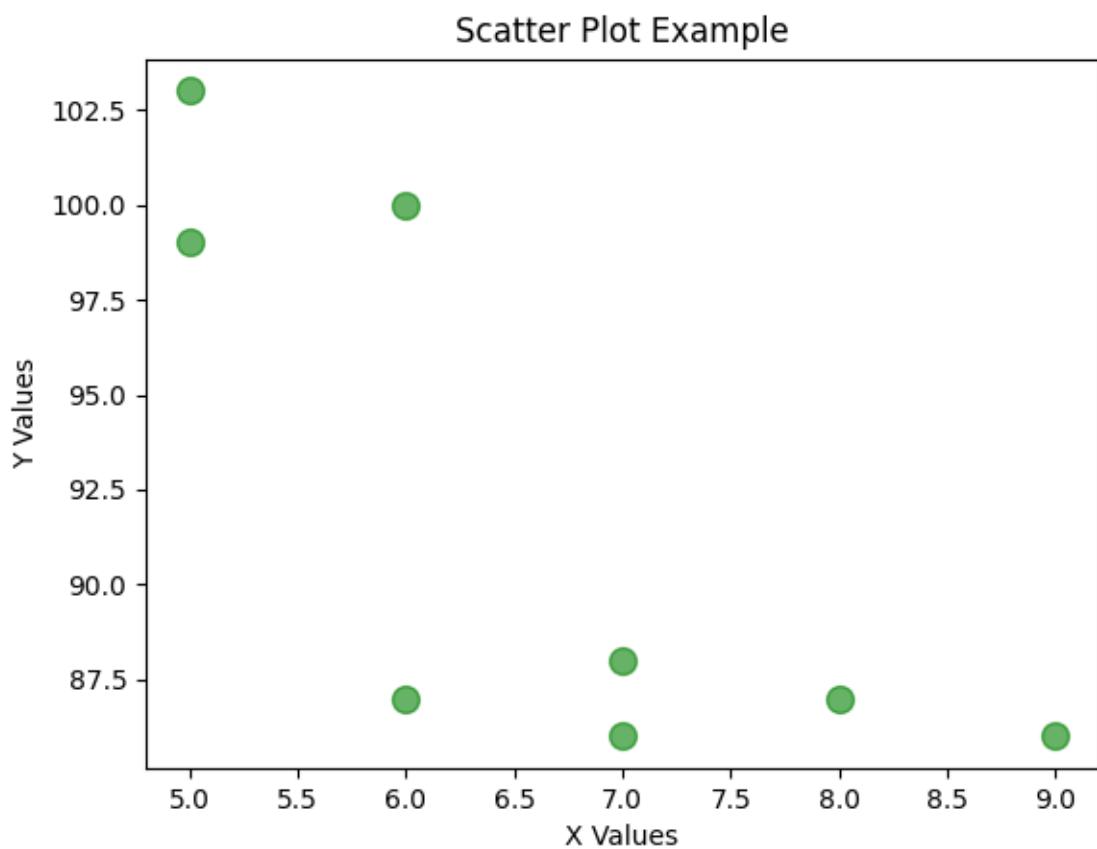
Lab7c

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with several tabs at the top: lab7f.py, lab7e.py, lab7d.py, lab7c.py (which is currently active), and On the left, the code for lab7c.py is displayed:

```
lab7c.py > ...
1  #!/usr/bin/env python3
2  # Author: Soroush Bastani (SBastani)
3  # Date: 2025-11-07
4  # Purpose: Create a scatter plot and save it to a file.
5  # Usage: ./lab7c.py
6
7  import matplotlib
8  matplotlib.use('Agg') # Set non-GUI backend
9  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
10
11 # 1. Data points
12 x = [5, 7, 8, 7, 6, 9, 5, 6]
13 y = [99, 86, 87, 88, 100, 86, 103, 87]
14
15 # 2. Create a scatter plot with customizations
16 plt.scatter(x, y, c='green', s=100, alpha=0.6)
17
18 # 3. Add titles and labels
19 plt.title('Scatter Plot Example')
20 plt.xlabel('X Values')
21 plt.ylabel('Y Values')
22
23 # 4. Save the plot to a file
24 plt.savefig('lab7c_plot.png')
25 print("Plot saved to lab7c_plot.png")
```

The terminal window on the right shows the command being run and the resulting output:

```
TERMINAL CHAT
/home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani/lab7c.py
@Soroush-Bastani →/workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani (main) $ /home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani/lab7c.py
Plot saved to lab7c_plot.png
@Soroush-Bastani →/workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani (main)
@Soroush-Bastani →/workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani (main) $
```



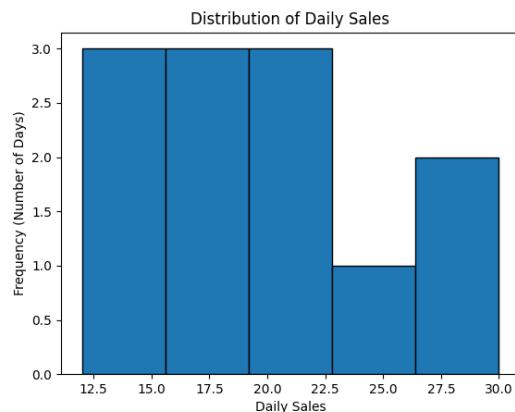
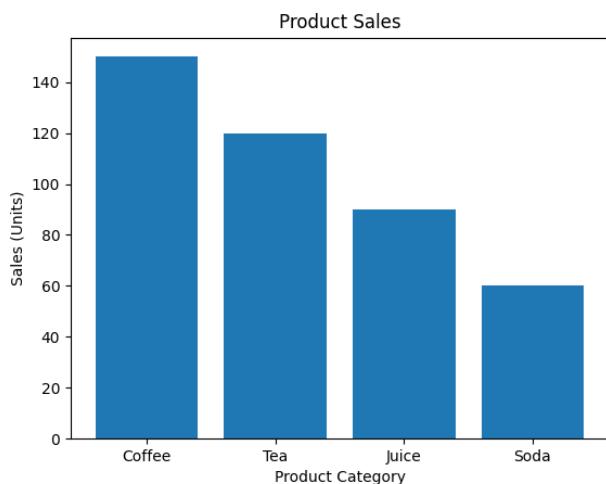
Lab7d

lab7f.py U lab7e.py U lab7d.py X lab7c.py U D C ⌂ ...

lab7d.py > ...
4 # Purpose: Generate and save a bar chart and a histogram.
5 # Usage: ./lab7d.py
6
7 import matplotlib
8 matplotlib.use('Agg') # Set non-GUI backend
9 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
10
11 # --- Part 1: Bar Chart ---
12
13 # 1. Data for bar chart
14 products = ['Coffee', 'Tea', 'Juice', 'Soda']
15 sales = [150, 120, 90, 60]
16
17 # 2. Create and save the bar chart
18 plt.figure(1)
19 plt.bar(products, sales)
20 plt.title('Product Sales')
21 plt.xlabel('Product Category')
22 plt.ylabel('Sales (Units)')
23 plt.savefig('lab7d_barchart.png')
24 print("Bar chart saved to lab7d_barchart.png")
25
26 # --- Part 2: Histogram ---
27
28 # 3. Data for histogram
29 daily_sales = [20, 15, 25, 18, 30, 12, 22, 28, 16, 14, 19, 21]
30
31 # 4. Create and save the histogram
32 plt.figure(2)
33 plt.hist(daily_sales, bins=5, edgecolor='black')
34 plt.title('Distribution of Daily Sales')
35 plt.xlabel('Daily Sales')
36 plt.ylabel('Frequency (Number of Days)')
37 plt.savefig('lab7d_histogram.png')
38 print("Histogram saved to lab7d_histogram.png")

TUTORIAL CHAT

/home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani/lab7d.py
● @Soroush-Bastani → /workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani (main) \$ /home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani/lab7d.py
Bar chart saved to lab7d_barchart.png
Histogram saved to lab7d_histogram.png
○ @Soroush-Bastani → /workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani (main) \$

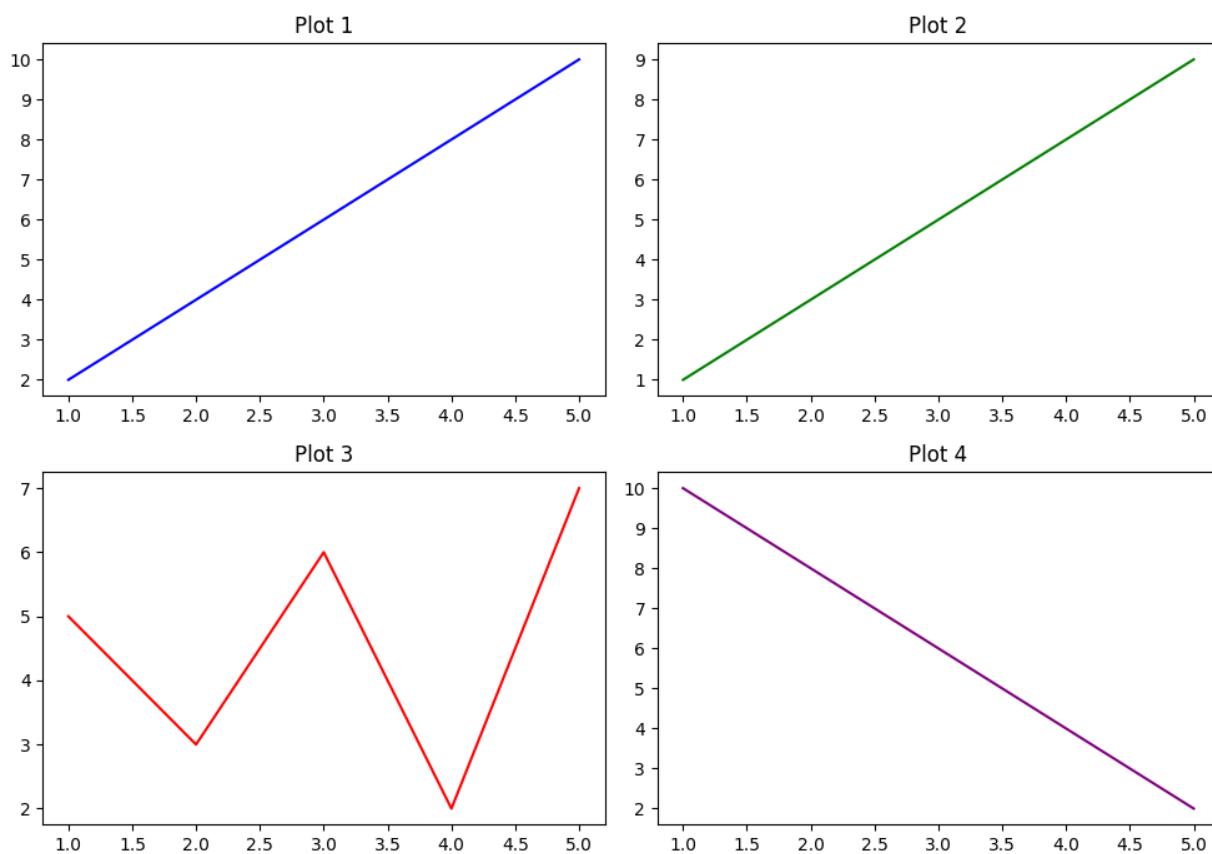


Lab7e

```
lab7e.py U lab7d.py U lab7d_histogram.png U lab7c.py U > ... Python + CHAT

lab7e.py > ...
7 import matplotlib
8 matplotlib.use('Agg') # Set non-GUI backend
9 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
10
11 # 1. Data for four different plots
12 x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
13 y1 = [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
14 y2 = [1, 3, 5, 7, 9]
15 y3 = [5, 3, 6, 2, 7]
16 y4 = [10, 8, 6, 4, 2]
17
18 # 2. Create a figure to hold the subplots
19 plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
20 plt.suptitle('Comparison of Four Plots', fontsize=16)
21
22 # 3. Create subplots
23 plt.subplot(2, 2, 1)
24 plt.plot(x, y1, color='blue')
25 plt.title("Plot 1")
26
27 plt.subplot(2, 2, 2)
28 plt.plot(x, y2, color='green')
29 plt.title("Plot 2")
30
31 plt.subplot(2, 2, 3)
32 plt.plot(x, y3, color='red')
33 plt.title("Plot 3")
34
35 plt.subplot(2, 2, 4)
36 plt.plot(x, y4, color='purple')
37 plt.title("Plot 4")
38
39 # 4. Adjust layout
40 plt.tight_layout(rect=[0, 0.03, 1, 0.95]) # Adjust for suptitle
41
42 # 5. Save the entire figure
43 plt.savefig('lab7e_subplots.png')
44 print("Subplots figure saved to lab7e_subplots.png")
```

Comparison of Four Plots



Lab7f

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with two code cells and their respective terminal outputs.

Code Cell 1 (Top):

```
view] README.md lab7a.py U lab7b.py U lab7g.py U lab7f.py U lab7e.py U ⏪ ⏴ ⏵ ⏷ ⏸ ⏹ ⏺ ...
```

```
lab7f.py > ...
1  #!/usr/bin/env python3
2  # Author: Soroush Bastani (SBastani1)
3  # Date: 2025-11-07
4  # Purpose: Plot real-world movie data from a CSV and save the plots.
5  # Usage: ./lab7f.py
6
7  import matplotlib
8  matplotlib.use('Agg') # Set non-GUI backend
9  import pandas as pd
10 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
11
12 # 1. Read the CSV file from the correct raw GitHub URL
13 url = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/itiilevskyi/IMDB-Top-250/master/imdb_top_250.csv"
14
15 try:
16     df = pd.read_csv(url)
17 except Exception as e:
18     print(f"Error reading or processing CSV file: {e}")
19     exit()
20
21 # --- Create Plots ---
22 plt.figure(figsize=(15, 12))
23 plt.suptitle('IMDB Top 250 Movies Analysis', fontsize=20)
24
25 # Plot 1: Line plot of movie ratings over the years
26 plt.subplot(2, 2, 1)
27 df_sorted = df.sort_values('Year')
28 # CORRECTED LINE: Use 'IMDB rating' instead of 'Rating'
29 plt.plot(df_sorted['Year'], df_sorted['IMDB rating'])
30 plt.title('Movie Ratings Over the Years')
31 plt.xlabel('Year')
32 plt.ylabel('IMDB Rating') # Also updated the label for accuracy
33 plt.grid(True, linestyle='--', alpha=0.6)
34
35 # Plot 2: Bar plot of the number of movies per genre
```

Code Cell 2 (Bottom):

```
view] README.md lab7a.py U lab7b.py U lab7g.py U lab7f.py U lab7e.py U lab7d.py U ⏪ ⏴ ⏵ ⏷ ⏸ ⏹ ⏺ ...
```

```
lab7f.py > ...
20
21 # --- Create Plots ---
22 plt.figure(figsize=(15, 12))
23 plt.suptitle('IMDB Top 250 Movies Analysis', fontsize=20)
24
25 # Plot 1: Line plot of movie ratings over the years
26 plt.subplot(2, 2, 1)
27 df_sorted = df.sort_values('Year')
28 # CORRECTED LINE: Use 'IMDB rating' instead of 'Rating'
29 plt.plot(df_sorted['Year'], df_sorted['IMDB rating'])
30 plt.title('Movie Ratings Over the Years')
31 plt.xlabel('Year')
32 plt.ylabel('IMDB Rating') # Also updated the label for accuracy
33 plt.grid(True, linestyle='--', alpha=0.6)
34
35 # Plot 2: Bar plot of the number of movies per genre
36 # This part was already correct as it uses the 'Genre' column
37 plt.subplot(2, 2, 2)
38 genre_counts = df['Genre'].value_counts().nlargest(10)
39 genre_counts.plot(kind='bar')
40 plt.title('Top 10 Movie Genres')
41 plt.xlabel('Genre')
42 plt.ylabel('Number of Movies')
43 plt.xticks(rotation=45, ha='right')
44
45 # Plot 3: Histogram of the number of movies per year
46 # This part was already correct as it uses the 'Year' column
47 plt.subplot(2, 2, 3)
48 plt.hist(df['Year'], bins=20, edgecolor='black')
49 plt.title('Distribution of Movie Release Years')
50 plt.xlabel('Year')
51 plt.ylabel('Number of Movies')
52
53 # Adjust layout and save the figure
54 plt.tight_layout(rect=[0, 0.03, 1, 0.95])
55 plt.savefig('lab7f_analysis_plots.png')
56 print("Analysis plots saved to lab7f_analysis_plots.png")
```

Terminal Output:

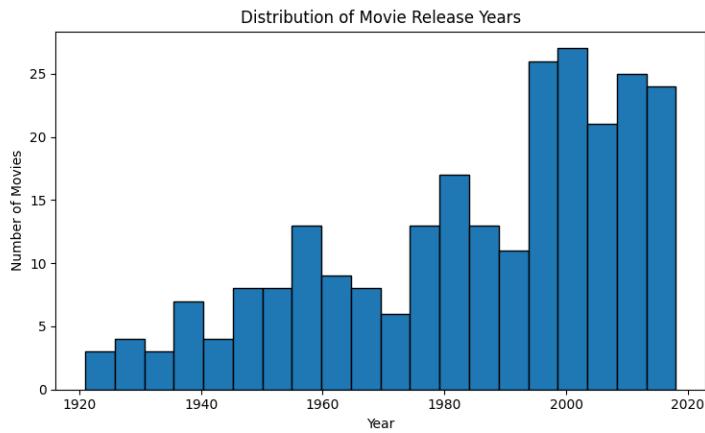
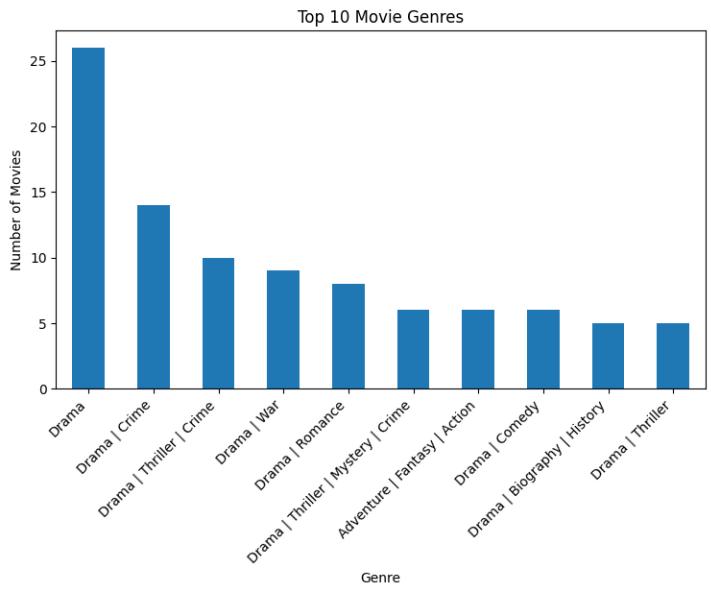
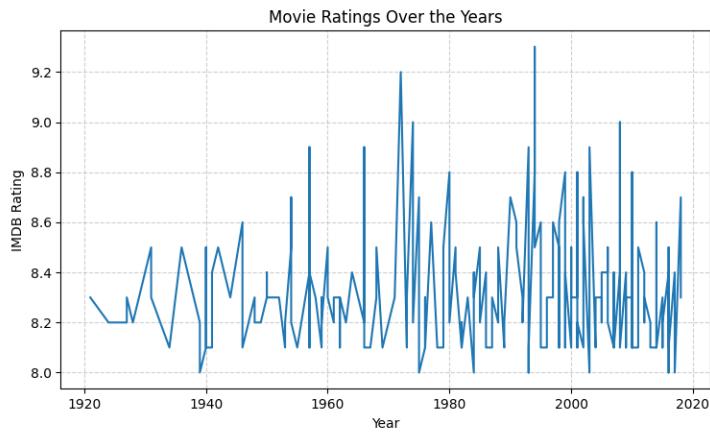
TERMINAL CHAT

```
/home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani/lab7f.py
@Soroush-Bastani →/workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani (main)
● in) $ /home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani/lab7f.py
Analysis plots saved to lab7f_analysis_plots.png
@Soroush-Bastani →/workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani (main)
○ in) $
```

TERMINAL CHAT

```
/home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani/lab7f.py
@Soroush-Bastani →/workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani (main)
● ) $ /home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani/lab7f.py
Analysis plots saved to lab7f_analysis_plots.png
@Soroush-Bastani →/workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani (main)
○ ) $
```

IMDB Top 250 Movies Analysis



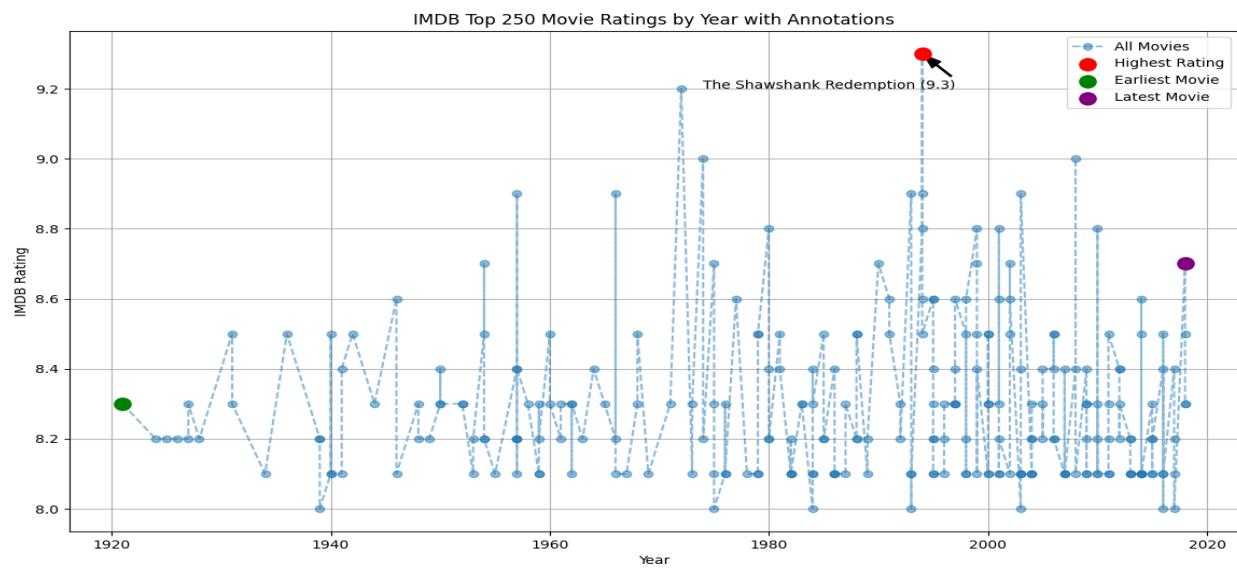
Lab7g

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with several tabs at the top: README.md, lab7a.py U, lab7b.py U, lab7g.py X, lab7f.py U, lab7e D, and lab7g.py. The lab7g.py tab is active, displaying Python code to read a CSV file, sort it by year, plot the data, and highlight specific movies. The code uses pandas for data manipulation and matplotlib for plotting. The terminal on the right shows the command to run the script and the resulting annotated plot saved as lab7g_annotated_plot.png.

```
lab7g.py > ...
1 # Author: Soroush Bastani (SBastani)
2 # Date: 2025-11-07
3 # Purpose: Annotate key data points on a plot and save the figure.
4 # Usage: ./lab7g.py
5
6 import matplotlib
7 matplotlib.use('Agg') # Set non-GUI backend
8 import pandas as pd
9 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
10
11 # 1. Read the CSV file
12 url = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/itiiievskyi/IMDB-Top-250/master/imdb_top_250.csv"
13 try:
14     df = pd.read_csv(url)
15 except Exception as e:
16     print(f"Error reading CSV file: {e}")
17     exit()
18
19 # Sort data by year for a clean line plot
20 df = df.sort_values('Year')
21
22 # 2. Create the line plot
23 plt.figure(figsize=(14, 8))
24 # CORRECTED LINE: Use 'IMDB rating' instead of 'Rating'
25 plt.plot(df['Year'], df['IMDB rating'], linestyle='--', marker='o', alpha=0.5, label='All Movies')
26
27 # 3. Highlight key points
28 # CORRECTED LINES: Use 'IMDB rating' to find the max rating
29 highest_rating_movie = df.loc[df['IMDB rating'].idxmax()]
30 earliest_movie = df.loc[df['Year'].idxmin()]
31 latest_movie = df.loc[df['Year'].idxmax()]
32
33 # Mark these points on the plot
34 plt.scatter(highest_rating_movie['Year'], highest_rating_movie['IMDB rating'], color='red', s=120, zorder=5)
35 plt.scatter(earliest_movie['Year'], earliest_movie['IMDB rating'], color='green', s=120, zorder=5, label='Earliest Movie')
36 plt.scatter(latest_movie['Year'], latest_movie['IMDB rating'], color='purple', s=120, zorder=5, label='Latest Movie')
37
38 # 4. Annotate the highest-rated movie
39 plt.annotate(
40     f"{highest_rating_movie['Title']} ({highest_rating_movie['IMDB rating']})",
41     xy=(highest_rating_movie['Year'], highest_rating_movie['IMDB rating']),
42     xytext=(highest_rating_movie['Year'] - 20, highest_rating_movie['IMDB rating'] - 0.1),
43     arrowprops=dict(facecolor='black', shrink=0.05, width=1, headwidth=8)
44 )
45
46 # 5. Add titles, labels, and legend
47 plt.title('IMDB Top 250 Movie Ratings by Year with Annotations')
48 plt.xlabel('Year')
49 plt.ylabel('IMDB Rating') # Also updated the label for accuracy
50 plt.legend()
51 plt.grid(True)
52
53 # 6. Save the figure to a file
54 plt.savefig("lab7g_annotated_plot.png")
55 print("Annotated plot saved to lab7g_annotated_plot.png")
```

The screenshot shows the same Jupyter Notebook interface after running the code. The terminal on the right shows the command to run the script and the resulting annotated plot saved as lab7g_annotated_plot.png. The plot is a line graph with three highlighted points: the highest-rated movie (red), the earliest movie (green), and the latest movie (purple). Annotations are placed above the highest-rated movie point, indicating its title and IMDB rating.

```
lab7g.py > ...
/home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani/lab7g.py
@Soroush-Bastani →/workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani (main)
● ) $ /home/codespace/.python/current/bin/python /workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani/lab7g.py
Annotated plot saved to lab7g_annotated_plot.png
@Soroush-Bastani →/workspaces/lab-7-Soroush-Bastani (main)
○ ) $
```



Thanks for reading!