An Intro to Numpy and Pandas

```
#This weeks code focuses on understanding basic functions of pandas and numpy
#This will help you complete other lab experiments
# Do not change the function definations or the parameters
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
#input: tuple (x,y)
                       x,y:int
def create_numpy_ones_array(shape):
   #return a numpy array with one at all index
   w = np.ones(np.shape(shape))
   return w
#input: tuple (x,y)
                       x,y:int
def create_numpy_zeros_array(shape):
   #return a numpy array with zeros at all index
  w = np.zeros(np.shape(shape))
   return w
#input: int
def create_identity_numpy_array(order):
   #return a identity numpy array of the defined order
  w = np.identity(order)
   return w
#input: numpy array
def matrix_cofactor(array):
   #return cofactor matrix of the given array
   w = np.linalg.det(array) * np.linalg.inv(array)
   return np.transpose(w)
#Input: (numpy array, int ,numpy array, int , int , int , tuple,tuple)
#tuple (x,y)
              x,y:int
def f1(X1,coef1,X2,coef2,seed1,seed2,seed3,shape1,shape2):
       #note: shape is of the forst (x1, x2)
       #return W1 x (X1 ** coef1) + W2 x (X2 ** coef2) +b
       # where W1 is random matrix of shape shape1 with seed1
       # where W2 is random matrix of shape shape2 with seed2
       # where B is a random matrix of comaptible shape with seed3
       # if dimension mismatch occur return -1
  np.random.seed(seed1)
  W1 = np.random.rand(*shape1)
  #print(W1,'\n',X1,'\n')
  np.random.seed(seed2)
  W2 = np.random.rand(*shape2)
  #print(W2,'\n',X2,'\n')
  X1 = np.matmul(W1, X1 ** coef1)
  X2 = np.matmul(W2, X2 ** coef2)
  if( np.shape(X1) != np.shape(X2) ):
      return -1
  X = X1 + X2
  np.random.seed(seed3)
  b = np.random.rand(*np.shape(X))
  ans = X + b
  return ans
```

```
def fill_with_mode(filename, column):
    Fill the missing values(NaN) in a column with the mode of that column
    Args:
        filename: Name of the CSV file.
        column: Name of the column to fill
        df: Pandas DataFrame object.
        (Representing entire data and where 'column' does not contain NaN values)
        (Filled with above mentioned rules)
   df = pd.read_csv(filename)
   #print(df.head(14))
   df[column] = df[column].fillna(df[column].mode()[0])
   #print(df.head(14))
   return df
def fill_with_group_average(df, group, column):
   Fill the missing values(NaN) in column with the mean value of the
   group the row belongs to.
   The rows are grouped based on the values of another column
       df: A pandas DataFrame object representing the data.
   Returns:
       (Representing entire data and where 'column' does not contain NaN values)
       (Filled with above mentioned rules)
  df[column] = df[column].fillna(df.groupby(group)[column].transform('mean'))
  return df
def get_rows_greater_than_avg(df, column):
   is greater than the average value of that column.
   row where row.column > mean(data.column)
   Args:
       df: A pandas DataFrame object representing the data.
       column: Name of the column to fill
   Returns:
       df: Pandas DataFrame object.
  df2 = df[ df[column] >= df[column].mean() ]
   return df2
```

## Machine Intelligence Assignment

Week Zero PES1UG20CS452 Swapnil S Nair

```
OUTPUT:
(base) swapnilsnair@Excalibur:~/PES/MI$ vi PES1UG20CS452.py
(base) swapnilsnair@Excalibur:~/PES/MI$ python3 SampleTest.py --SRN PES1UG20CS452
Test Case 1 for create_numpy_ones_array PASSED
Test Case 2 for create_numpy_zeros_array PASSED
Test Case 3 for create_identity_numpy_array PASSED
Test Case 4 for matrix_cofactor PASSED
Test Case 5 for f1 PASSED
Test Case 6 for f1 PASSED
Test Case 7 for the function fill_with_mode PASSED
Test Case 8 for the function fill_with_group_average PASSED
Test Case 9 for the function get_rows_greater_than_avg PASSED (base) swapnilsnair@Excalibur:~/PES/MI$ ■
```