mod4_assigment-uc3

October 21, 2024

1 Module4: Numpy, Pandas, Matplotlib

1.1 Assignment: Use-Case III

```
[54]: #1
      import pandas as pd
      from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
      # Load the data
      data = pd.read_csv('../dataset/Hurricanes.csv')
      # Print basic information about the data (Optional)
      print('DATA INFO: ')
      print(data.info())
      print('\nDATA HEAD: ')
      print(data.head())
      # Plotting the bar graph
      plt.figure(figsize=(12, 5)) # Adjusted the figure size for better clarity
      # Bar plot for the number of hurricanes per year
      plt.bar(data['Year'], data['Hurricanes'], width=0.6, color="blue")
      # Adding labels and title
      plt.xlabel('Year')
      plt.ylabel('Number of Hurricanes')
      plt.title('Number of Hurricanes per Year (US Atlantic Coast)')
      # Set x-ticks at intervals of 10 years for better readability
      plt.xticks(ticks=range(data['Year'].min(), data['Year'].max() + 1, 10))
      # Add a grid for easier interpretation
      plt.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--', alpha=0.7)
      # Display the plot
      plt.show()
```

DATA INFO:

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 101 entries, 0 to 100
Data columns (total 2 columns):

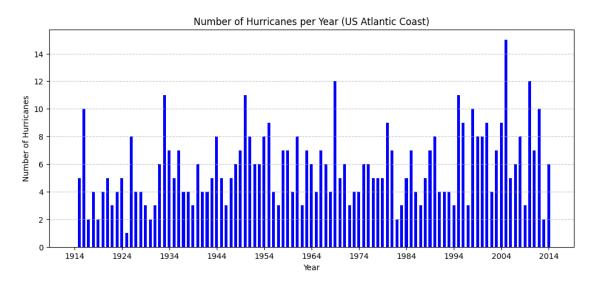
#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Year	101 non-null	int64
1	Hurricanes	101 non-null	int64

dtypes: int64(2)
memory usage: 1.7 KB

None

DATA HEAD:

	Year	Hurricanes		
0	1914	0		
1	1915	5		
2	1916	10		
3	1917	2		
4	1918	4		



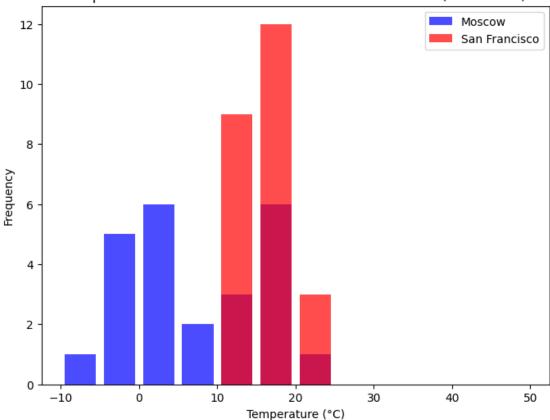
```
[57]: #2
import pandas as pd
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

# Load the dataset
temp_data = pd.read_csv('../dataset/CityTemps.csv')

# Checking data information and the first few rows
print(temp_data.info()) # No null or empty values
print(temp_data.head())
```

```
# Bins for temperature ranges
bins = [-10, -5, 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50]
# Create a figure for the histogram
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
# Plot histogram for Moscow
plt.hist(temp_data['Moscow'], bins, rwidth=0.8, color="blue", alpha=0.7,
  →label='Moscow')
# Plot histogram for San Francisco
plt.hist(temp_data['San Francisco'], bins, rwidth=0.8, color="red", alpha=0.7,__
 ⇔label='San Francisco')
# Adding labels and title
plt.xlabel('Temperature (°C)')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.title('Temperature Distribution in Moscow and San Francisco (2014-2015)')
plt.legend()
# Show the plot
plt.show()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 24 entries, 0 to 23
Data columns (total 5 columns):
#
    Column
                   Non-Null Count Dtype
---
                   _____
                  24 non-null
 0
    Year
                                  int64
 1
    Month
                  24 non-null
                                  int64
 2
    Moscow
                  24 non-null
                                  float64
 3
    Melbourne
                  24 non-null
                                  float64
    San Francisco 24 non-null
                                  float64
dtypes: float64(3), int64(2)
memory usage: 1.1 KB
None
  Year Month Moscow Melbourne San Francisco
0 2014
           1
                 -8.6
                           22.0
                                          12.8
1 2014
            2
                 -1.9
                                          12.7
                           21.5
2 2014
            3
                 2.8
                           19.5
                                          15.0
                 7.0
3 2014
            4
                           15.8
                                          15.7
                 16.0
4 2014
          5
                           13.9
                                          17.5
```





```
[62]: #3
    temp_data.to_csv('M4_assign_dataset.csv', index=False)
    re_data=pd.read_csv( 'M4_assign_dataset.csv')
    print(re_data.info())
    print(re_data.head())
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 24 entries, 0 to 23
Data columns (total 5 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Year	24 non-null	int64
1	Month	24 non-null	int64
2	Moscow	24 non-null	float64
3	Melbourne	24 non-null	float64
4	San Francisco	24 non-null	float64

dtypes: float64(3), int64(2)

memory usage: 1.1 KB

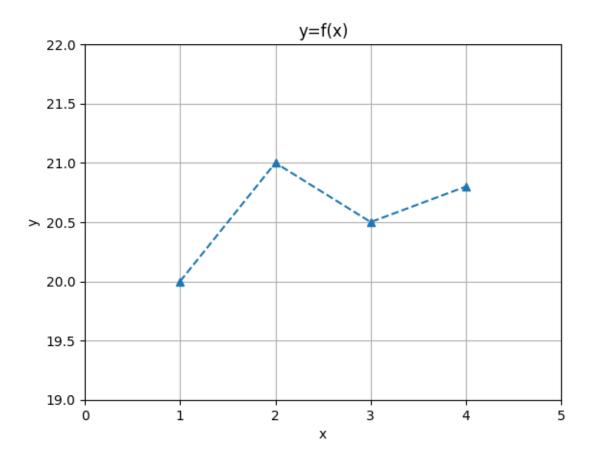
None

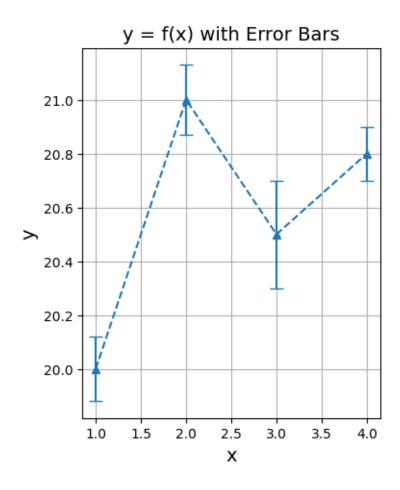
Year Month Moscow Melbourne San Francisco

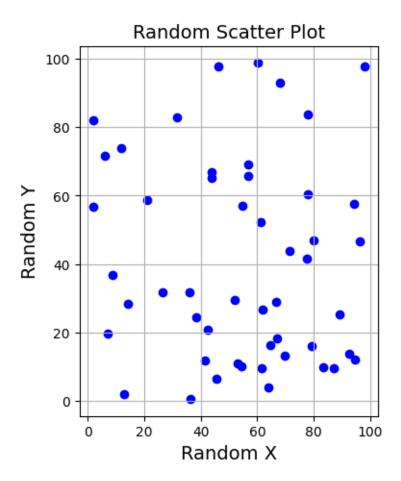
```
0 2014
            1
               -8.6
                           22.0
                                          12.8
1 2014
            2
                -1.9
                           21.5
                                          12.7
2 2014
                 2.8
                           19.5
            3
                                          15.0
3 2014
            4
                 7.0
                           15.8
                                          15.7
4 2014
            5
                16.0
                           13.9
                                          17.5
```

```
[78]: import pandas as pd
      from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
      import numpy as np
      #4. Let the x-axis data points and y-axis data points are
      x = [1,2,3,4]
      y = [20, 21, 20.5, 20.8]
      #5.1: Draw a Simple plot
      #plt.plot(x,y)
      #5.2: Configure the line and markers in a simple plot
      plt.plot(x,y, marker='^', linestyle='dashed')
      #5.3: configure the axes
      # Configure the axes using min and max from the data
      plt.xlim(min(x) - 1, max(x) + 1) # Set x-axis limits slightly beyond min and \square
       ⇔max values
      plt.ylim(min(y) - 1, max(y) + 1) # Set y-axis limits slightly beyond min and \frac{1}{2}
       →max values
      # Optionally, add grid lines
      plt.grid(True)
      #5.4: Give the title of Graph & labels of the x axis and y axis
      plt.xlabel('x')
      plt.ylabel('v')
      plt.title('y=f(x)')
      plt.show()
      \#5.5: Give error bar if y_{error} = [0.12, 0.13, 0.2, 0.1]
      y_{error} = [0.12, 0.13, 0.2, 0.1]
      #5.6: define width, and height as figsize=(4,5) DPI and adjust plot dpi=100
      plt.figure(figsize=(4, 5), dpi=100)
      #5.7: Give a font size of 14
      plt.xlabel('x', fontsize=14)
      plt.ylabel('y', fontsize=14)
      plt.title('y = f(x) with Error Bars', fontsize=14)
      # 5.5: Add error bars
      plt.errorbar(x, y, yerr=y_error, marker='^', linestyle='dashed', capsize=5,__
       \Rightarrowlabel='y=f(x)')
```

```
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
#5.8: Draw a scatter graph of any 50 random values of the x and y axis
np.random.seed(0) # For reproducibility
random_x = np.random.rand(50) * 100 # Generate 50 random x values
random_y = np.random.rand(50) * 100 # Generate 50 random y values
plt.figure(figsize=(4, 5), dpi=100)
plt.scatter(random_x, random_y, color='blue', label='Random Scatter')
plt.xlabel('Random X', fontsize=14)
plt.ylabel('Random Y', fontsize=14)
plt.title('Random Scatter Plot', fontsize=14)
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
#5.9: Create a dataframe from the following data
dict_data = {'first_name': ['Jason', 'Molly', 'Tina', 'Jake', 'Amy'],
'last_name': ['Miller', 'Jacobson', 'Ali', 'Milner', 'Cooze'],
'female': [0, 1, 1, 0, 1],
'age': [42, 52, 36, 24, 73],
'preTestScore': [4, 24, 31, 2, 3],
'postTestScore': [25, 94, 57, 62, 70] }
df = pd.DataFrame(dict_data)
df
```







[78]:	first_name	last_name	female	age	preTestScore	postTestScore
() Jason	Miller	0	42	4	25
	l Molly	Jacobson	1	52	24	94
2	2 Tina	Ali	1	36	31	57
3	3 Jake	Milner	0	24	2	62
4	l Amy	Cooze	1	73	3	70