



**EDS ACTIVITY NO. 1**

**NAME : ANIKET ANIL BHUJAD**

**DIV : CS6**

**PRN : 202401080037**

**ROLL NO. CS6-87**

**BATCH : C64**

➤ For pandas :-

❖ Dataset:

```
[1]: import pandas as pd

data = {
    "Date": pd.date_range(start="2025-01-01", periods=6, freq="D"),
    "Product": ["A", "B", "A", "C", "B", "A"],
    "Units_Sold": [10, 5, 15, 20, 8, 12],
    "Unit_Price": [100, 200, 100, 150, 200, 100]
}

df = pd.DataFrame(data)
df["Revenue"] = df["Units_Sold"] * df["Unit_Price"]

print(df)
```

	Date	Product	Units_Sold	Unit_Price	Revenue
0	2025-01-01	A	10	100	1000
1	2025-01-02	B	5	200	1000
2	2025-01-03	A	15	100	1500
3	2025-01-04	C	20	150	3000
4	2025-01-05	B	8	200	1600
5	2025-01-06	A	12	100	1200

Grains :-

1. Show the first few rows of the dataset
2. Get descriptive statistics for all columns
3. Filter rows where Units\_Sold > 10
4. Add a new column 'Tax' as 10% of Revenue
5. Sort rows by Revenue in descending order
6. Find the mean of Units\_Sold and Revenue columns
7. Filter rows where Discount is 0
8. Group by Unit\_Price and get sum of values
9. Create a Discounted\_Revenue column after applying discount
10. Select only the first 3 columns of the dataframe

Outputs in jupyter notebook for all grains: -

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following code and outputs:

```
[1]: import pandas as pd

data = {
    "Date": pd.date_range(start="2025-01-01", periods=6, freq="D"),
    "Product": ["A", "B", "A", "C", "B", "A"],
    "Units_Sold": [10, 5, 15, 20, 8, 12],
    "Unit_Price": [100, 200, 100, 150, 200, 100]
}
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
df["Revenue"] = df["Units_Sold"] * df["Unit_Price"]
print(df)
```

Output [1]:

	Date	Product	Units_Sold	Unit_Price	Revenue
0	2025-01-01	A	10	100	1000
1	2025-01-02	B	5	200	1000
2	2025-01-03	A	15	100	1500
3	2025-01-04	C	20	150	3000
4	2025-01-05	B	8	200	1600
5	2025-01-06	A	12	100	1200

```
[2]: df.head()
```

Output [2]:

	Date	Product	Units_Sold	Unit_Price	Revenue
0	2025-01-01	A	10	100	1000
1	2025-01-02	B	5	200	1000
2	2025-01-03	A	15	100	1500
3	2025-01-04	C	20	150	3000
4	2025-01-05	B	8	200	1600

```
[3]: df.describe
```

Output [3]:

	Date	Product	Units_Sold	Unit_Price	Revenue
0	2025-01-01	A	10	100	1000
1	2025-01-02	B	5	200	1000
2	2025-01-03	A	15	100	1500
3	2025-01-04	C	20	150	3000
4	2025-01-05	B	8	200	1600
5	2025-01-06	A	12	100	1200

The screenshot shows the continuation of the Jupyter Notebook with the following code and outputs:

```
[4]: df.groupby("Product").sum(numeric_only=True)
```

Output [4]:

	Units_Sold	Unit_Price	Revenue
Product			
A	37	300	3700
B	13	400	2600
C	20	150	3000

```
[5]: df[df["Units_Sold"] > 10]
```

Output [5]:

	Date	Product	Units_Sold	Unit_Price	Revenue
2	2025-01-03	A	15	100	1500
3	2025-01-04	C	20	150	3000
5	2025-01-06	A	12	100	1200

```
[6]: df.sort_values("Revenue", ascending=False)
```

Output [6]:

	Date	Product	Units_Sold	Unit_Price	Revenue
3	2025-01-04	C	20	150	3000
4	2025-01-05	B	8	200	1600
2	2025-01-03	A	15	100	1500
5	2025-01-06	A	12	100	1200
0	2025-01-01	A	10	100	1000
1	2025-01-02	B	5	200	1000

```
[7]: df["Revenue"].cumsum()
```

Output [7]:

	Revenue
0	1000
1	2000
2	3500
3	6500
4	8100
5	9300

Intro   x   Untitled   x   Pandas and NumPy Tips   x   +

ipython.org/try-jupyter/notebooks/?path=Untitled.spynb

ipython Last Checkpoint: 21 minutes ago

File Edit View Run Kernel Settings Help Trusted

JupyterLab Python (Pyodide)

```
[8]: df["Product"].value_counts()
[8]: Product
A    3
B    2
C    1
Name: count, dtype: int64

[9]: df.pivot_table(values="Revenue", index="Product", aggfunc="sum")
[9]:
Revenue
Product
A      3700
B      2800
C      3000

[10]: df.fillna(0)
[10]:
   Date  Product  Units_Sold  Unit_Price  Revenue
0  2025-01-01      A         10         100     1000
1  2025-01-02      B          5         200     1000
2  2025-01-03      A         15         100     1500
3  2025-01-04      C         20         150     3000
4  2025-01-05      B          8         200     1600
5  2025-01-06      A         12         100     1200

[11]: df.rename(columns={"Units_Sold": "Units"})
[11]:
   Date  Product  Units  Unit_Price  Revenue
0  2025-01-01      A         10         100     1000
1  2025-01-02      B          5         200     1000
2  2025-01-03      A         15         100     1500
3  2025-01-04      C         20         150     3000
4  2025-01-05      B          8         200     1600
5  2025-01-06      A         12         100     1200
```

4°C Mostly sunny

Search

15:56:45 29-04-2025

➤ For numpy :-

❖ Dataset :-

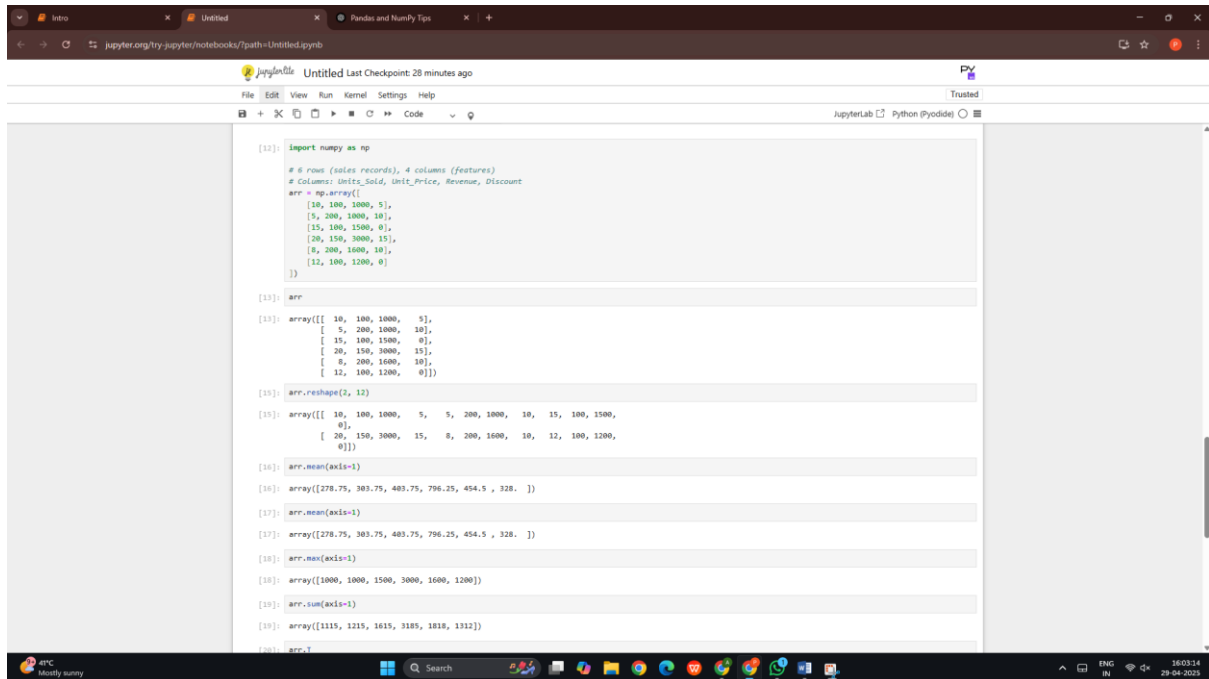
```
[12]: import numpy as np

# 6 rows (sales records), 4 columns (features)
# Columns: Units_Sold, Unit_Price, Revenue, Discount
arr = np.array([
    [10, 100, 1000, 5],
    [5, 200, 1000, 10],
    [15, 100, 1500, 0],
    [20, 150, 3000, 15],
    [8, 200, 1600, 10],
    [12, 100, 1200, 0]
])
```

Grains :-

1. Reshape the array to 3 rows and 8 columns
2. Find the mean of each column
3. Find rows where Units\_Sold > 10
4. Add a new column for Tax = 10% of Revenue
5. Transpose the array
6. Find the maximum value in Revenue column
7. Normalize the Units\_Sold column
8. Find rows where Discount is 0
9. Find the total Revenue
10. Sort the array by Units\_Sold

Output in jupyter notebook for all grains :-



```
[12]: import numpy as np
      # 6 rows (sales records), 4 columns (features)
      # Columns: Units_Sold, Unit_Price, Revenue, Discount
      arr = np.array([
          [10, 100, 1000, 5],
          [5, 200, 1000, 10],
          [15, 100, 1500, 0],
          [20, 150, 3000, 15],
          [8, 200, 1600, 10],
          [12, 100, 1200, 0]
      ])

[13]: arr

[14]: array([[ 10, 100, 1000,  5],
          [  5, 200, 1000, 10],
          [ 15, 100, 1500,  0],
          [ 20, 150, 3000, 15],
          [  8, 200, 1600, 10],
          [ 12, 100, 1200,  0]])

[15]: arr.reshape(2, 12)

[16]: array([[ 10, 100, 1000,  5,  5, 200, 1000, 10, 15, 100, 1500,
           0],
          [ 20, 150, 3000, 15,  8, 200, 1600, 10, 12, 100, 1200,
           0]])

[17]: arr.mean(axis=1)

[18]: array([278.75, 303.75, 403.75, 796.25, 454.5 , 328.  ])

[19]: arr.mean(axis=1)

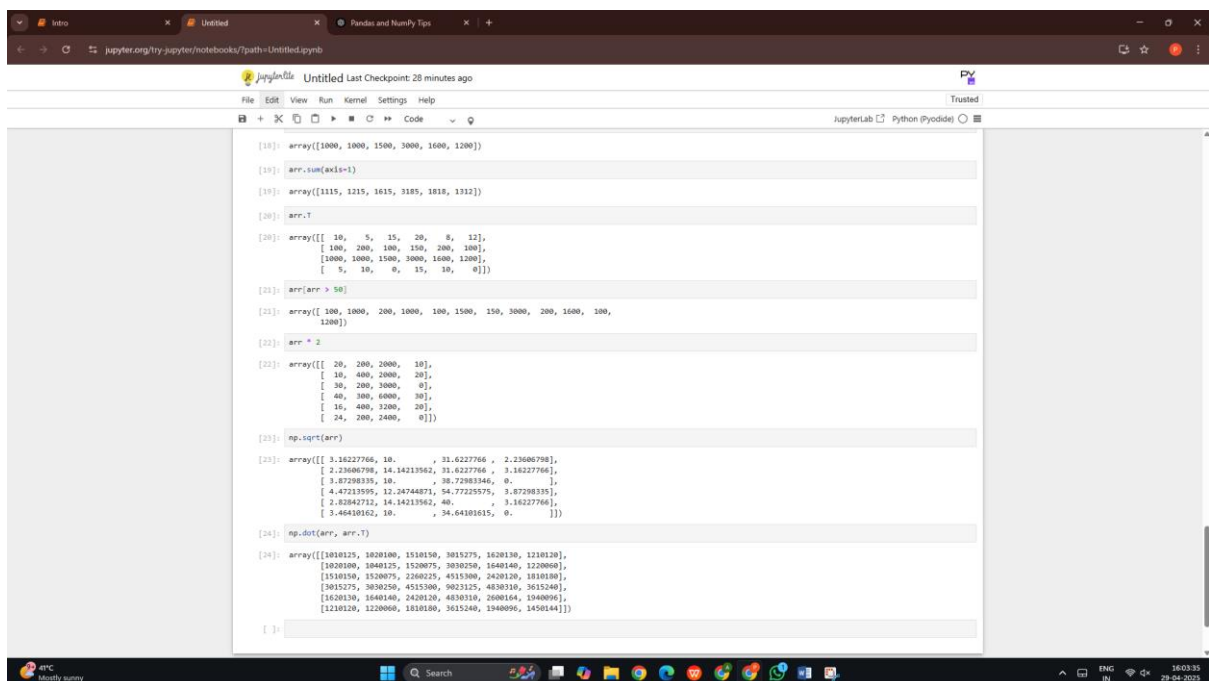
[20]: array([278.75, 303.75, 403.75, 796.25, 454.5 , 328.  ])

[21]: arr.max(axis=1)

[22]: array([1000, 1000, 1500, 3000, 1600, 1200])

[23]: arr.sum(axis=1)

[24]: array([1115, 1215, 1615, 1815, 1818, 1312])
```



```
[18]: array([1000, 1000, 1500, 3000, 1600, 1200])

[19]: arr.sum(axis=1)

[20]: array([1115, 1215, 1615, 1815, 1818, 1312])

[21]: arr.T

[22]: array([[ 10,  5, 15, 20,  8, 12],
          [100, 200, 100, 150, 200, 100],
          [1000, 1000, 1500, 3000, 1600, 1200],
          [ 5, 10,  0, 15, 10,  0]])

[23]: arr[arr > 50]

[24]: array([ 100, 1000, 200, 1000, 100, 1500, 150, 3000, 200, 1600, 100,
           1200])

[25]: arr * 2

[26]: array([[ 20, 200, 2000, 10],
          [ 10, 400, 2000, 20],
          [ 30, 200, 3000,  0],
          [ 40, 300, 6000, 30],
          [ 10, 400, 3200, 20],
          [ 24, 200, 2400,  0]])

[27]: np.sqrt(arr)

[28]: array([[ 3.16227766, 10. , 31.6227766 , 2.23606798],
          [ 2.23606798, 14.14213562, 31.6227766 , 3.16227766],
          [ 3.07298339, 10. , 30.72983346,  0. ],
          [ 4.47213595, 12.24744871, 54.77225575, 3.87298339],
          [ 2.82842712, 14.14213562, 40. , 3.16227766],
          [ 3.46410162, 10. , 34.64101615,  0. ]])

[29]: np.dot(arr, arr.T)

[30]: array([[1010125, 1020100, 1510150, 3015275, 1620130, 1210120],
          [1020100, 1040125, 1520075, 3030350, 1640140, 1220060],
          [1510150, 1520075, 2260225, 4515300, 2420120, 1810100],
          [3015275, 3030350, 4515300, 9023125, 4830310, 3615240],
          [1620130, 1640140, 2420120, 4830310, 2600164, 1940096],
          [1210120, 1220060, 1810100, 3615240, 1940096, 1450144]])
```