

Python Advance Assignment 2

1. Explain three-dimensional data indexing.

Solution:- Array indexing and slicing are important parts in data analysis and many different types of mathematical operations. We always do not work with a whole array or matrix or Dataframe. Array indexing and slicing is most important when we work with a subset of an array.

```
In [18]: x=np.arange(45).reshape(3,3,5)
```

```
In [19]: x
```

```
Out[19]: array([[[ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4],
                 [ 5,  6,  7,  8,  9],
                 [10, 11, 12, 13, 14]],

                [[15, 16, 17, 18, 19],
                 [20, 21, 22, 23, 24],
                 [25, 26, 27, 28, 29]],

                [[30, 31, 32, 33, 34],
                 [35, 36, 37, 38, 39],
                 [40, 41, 42, 43, 44]]])
```

```
In [26]: x[0][2]
```

```
Out[26]: array([10, 11, 12, 13, 14])
```

```
In [27]: x[1][2][4]
```

```
Out[27]: 29
```

```
In [28]: x[2]
```

```
Out[28]: array([[30, 31, 32, 33, 34],
                 [35, 36, 37, 38, 39],
                 [40, 41, 42, 43, 44]])
```

2. What's the difference between a series and a dataframe?

- Solution:- A **pandas series** is a one-dimensional data structure that comprises of a key-value pair. It is similar to a python dictionary, except it provides more freedom to manipulate and edit the data. To initialize a series, use- **pd.Series()**

- A **pandas dataframe** is a two-dimensional data-structure that can be thought of as a spreadsheet. A dataframe can also be a combination of two or more series. To initialize a dataframe, use- **pd.DataFrame()**.

3. What role does pandas play in data cleaning?

Solution:- Pandas is an incredibly powerful function when cleaning data or manipulating a DataFrame. It has a lot of inbuilt functions for data cleaning or manipulating. Some inbuilt functions in pandas are given below

- `.info()` gives the information about each column in the dataset like datatype of column, null value in column
- `.describe()` gives the mathematical information about each column in the dataset like mean, standard deviation, maxvalue, minvalue etc.
- `.dropna()` –we can easily remove the null value from the dataset with the help of the `dropna` function.
- `.fillna()` we can also fill the null value in the dataset with the help of the `fillna` function.

So Pandas offers a diverse range of built-in functions that can be used to clean and manipulate datasets prior to analysis. It can allow you to drop incomplete rows and columns, fill missing values and improve the readability of the dataset through category renaming.

4. How do you use pandas to make a data frame out of n-dimensional arrays?

Solution:-

```
In [1]: import numpy as np

In [4]: data=np.array([[1,2],[3,4],[2,3]])

In [5]: data
Out[5]: array([[1, 2],
               [3, 4],
               [2, 3]])

In [3]: import pandas as pd

In [7]: df=pd.DataFrame(data,columns=['A','B'])

In [8]: df
Out[8]:
```

	A	B
0	1	2
1	3	4
2	2	3

5. Explain the notion of pandas plotting.

Solution:- There are several useful libraries for doing visualization with Python, like matplotlib or seaborn. These libraries are intuitive and simple to use. There's also **pandas**, which is mainly a data analysis tool, but it also provides multiple options for visualization. Plotting with pandas is pretty straightforward.

```
In [12]: import pandas as pd

In [29]: df=pd.read_csv('train.csv')

In [40]: df.plot('Sex','Age')
Out[40]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Sex'>
```



