**Packages**

You can think of packages as a directory of Python scripts. Each such script is a so-called module.These modules specify functions, methods and new Python types aimed at solving particular problems.

There are thousands of Python packages available from the internet. Among them are packages for data science: there's NumPy to efficiently work with arrays, Matplotlib for data visualization, and Pandas to work with data frames.

To use Python packages, you'll first have to install them on your own system, and then put code in your script to tell Python that you want to use these packages.

Modules: help group together related tools in Python. For example, we might want to group together all of the tools that make different types of charts: bar charts, line charts, and histograms. Some common examples of modules are matplotlib (which creates charts), pandas (which loads tabular data) and scipy (which contains statistics functions)

you should import the package, or a specific module of the package. You can do this with the import statement.

 by importing the modules pandas and matplotlib, we're able to unbox the tools necessary to create a graph. In this case, pandas gives us the tools to read data from a file, and matplotlib gives us the tools to plot the data.

Pandas allows you to load tabular data from different sources, search for different rows and columns, calculate aggregate statistics and combine data from multiple sources.

Matplotlib: There are many visualization packages in python, but the mother of them all, is matplotlib. For this project we used the sub package pyplot. By convention, this sub package is imported as plt.

After importing the pandas package as pd, you can create a DataFrame