**#GETTING STARTED IN PYTHON**

-Importting pandas and matplotlib

**\*import pandas as pd**

**\*df = pd.read\_csv(‘ransom.csv’)**

**\*from matplotlib import pyplot as plt**

**\*plt.plot(df.letters, df.frequency)**

**\*plt.show**

-Importing python module exercise :

# Import statsmodels under the alias sm

import statsmodels as sm

# Use an import statement to import seaborn with alias sns

import seaborn as sns

-creating a float exercise :

# Fill in Bayes' age (4.0)

bayes\_age = 4.0

# Display the variable bayes\_age

print(bayes\_age)

-creating strings :

# Bayes' favorite toy

favorite\_toy = "Mr. Squeaky"

# Bayes' owner

owner =  'DataCamp'

# Display variables

print(favorite\_toy)

print(owner)

-Correcting string error :

# One or more of the following lines contains an error

# Correct it so that it runs without producing syntax errors

birthday = "2017-07-14"

case\_id = 'DATACAMP!123-456?'

-Fun with Function

-Load a data frame :

# Import pandas

import pandas as pd

# Load the 'ransom.csv' into a DataFrame

r = pd.read\_csv('ransom.csv')

# Display DataFrame

print(r)

-correcting the function error :

# One or more of the following lines contains an error

# Correct it so that it runs without producing syntax errors

# Plot a graph

plt.plot(x\_values, y\_values)

# Display the graph

plt.show()

-Snooping for suspects :

# Define plate to represent a plate beginning with FRQ

# Use \* to represent the missing four letters

plate = 'FRQ\*\*\*\*'

# Call the function lookup\_plate()

lookup\_plate(plate)

# Call lookup\_plate() with the keyword argument for color

lookup\_plate(plate, color='Green')

**#LOADING DATA IN PANDAS**

-What is pandas ?

-Displaying a data frame :

**\*df = pd.read\_csv(‘filename.csv’)**

**\*print(df)**

**\*print(df.head())** -> inspect top 5 data

**\*print(df.info())** -> to see about number of column, row and etc

-Loading a Data Frame :

# Import pandas under the alias pd

import pandas as pd

# Load the CSV "credit\_records.csv"

credit\_records = pd.read\_csv("credit\_records.csv")

# Display the first five rows of credit\_records using the .head() method

print(credit\_records.head())

-Inspecting a data frame :

#Use .info() to inspect the DataFrame credit\_records

print(credit\_records.info())

-Use in calculation :

**\*credit\_records.price.sum()**

-Plot Data :

**\*plt.plot(ransom[‘letter’], ransom[‘frequency’])**

-print top 5 data :

**\*print(credit\_records.head())**

-Selecting with brackets and string (subsetting column):

**\*suspect = credit\_records[‘suspect’]**

-Selecting with a dot :

\*price = credit\_records.price

-Common mistakes in column selection :

1.use square bracket if there is special character in column name

\*police\_report[‘Is golden retriever?’]

Not

\*police\_report.Is golden retriever?

2.when subsetting column, using quotation mark

\*credit\_report[‘location’]

Not

\*credit\_report[location]

3.Using square bracket not parentheses

\*credit\_report[‘location’]

Not

\*credit\_report(‘location’)

-Two method for selecting column :

# Select the column item from credit\_records

# Use brackets and string notation

items = credit\_records['item']

# Display the results

print(items)

# Select the column item from credit\_records

# Use dot notation

items = credit\_records.item

# Display the results

print(items)

-Correcting column selection errors :

# One or more lines of code contain errors.

# Fix the errors so that the code runs.

# Select the location column in credit\_records

location = credit\_records['location']

# Select the item column in credit\_records

items = credit\_records.item

# Display results

print(location)

print(items)

-more column selection mistakes :

# Use info() to inspect mpr

print(mpr.info())

# Use info() to inspect mpr

print(mpr.info())

# The following code contains one or more errors

# Correct the mistakes in the code so that it runs without errors

# Select column "Dog Name" from mpr

name = mpr['Dog Name']

# Select column "Missing?" from mpr

is\_missing = mpr['Missing?']

# Display the columns

print(name)

print(is\_missing)

-Selecting rows with logic :

-Using logic with data frames :

**\*credit\_records.price > 20**

-Filter the result only with true answer :

**\*credit\_records[credit\_records.price > 20]** -> selecting only price > 20

**\*credit\_records[credit\_records.suspect==’Ronald’]** -> selecting only suspect with Ronalds

-Logical Testing :

# Is height\_inches greater than 70 inches?

print(height\_inches > 70)

# Is plate1 equal to "FRQ123"?

print(plate1 == "FRQ123")

# Is fur\_color not equal to "brown"?

print(fur\_color != "brown")

-Selecting Missing Puppies :

# Select the dogs where Age is greater than 2

greater\_than\_2 = mpr[mpr.Age > 2]

print(greater\_than\_2)

# Select the dogs whose Status is equal to Still Missing

still\_missing = mpr[mpr.Status == 'Still Missing']

print(still\_missing)

# Select all dogs whose Dog Breed is not equal to Poodle

not\_poodle = mpr[mpr['Dog Breed'] != 'Poodle']

print(not\_poodle)

-Narrowing the list of suspects :

# Select purchases from 'Pet Paradise'

purchase = credit\_records[credit\_records.location == 'Pet Paradise']

# Display

print(purchase)