

DATA SCIENCE LAB MANUAL

1. Consider the following data of three cricket players in 10 innings T20 Match

Player	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cricketer1	25	10	55	45	55	78	55	0	49	10
Cricketer2	47	62	78	45	100	20	100	0	80	10
Cricketer3	80	17	7	10	45	79	75	75	80	42

- a) Find Whose average is better.
- b) What is the middlemost value of each player?
- c) Whose most frequent value is good.
- d) Draw a simple plot to show performance of players.

Solution:

```
#Cricket Player Performance Analysis
import statistics as st
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import tabulate
Matches=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]
Player1=[25,10,55,45,55,78,55,0,49,10]
Player2=[47,62,78,45,100,20,100,0,80,10]
Player3=[80,17,7,10,45,79,75,75,80,42]
#Player1 Summary
print("Player1 Mean = ",st.mean(Player1))
print("Player1 Median = ",st.median(Player1))
print("Player1 Mode = ",st.mode(Player1))
#Player2 Summary
print("Player2 Mean = ",st.mean(Player2))
print("Player2 Median = ",st.median(Player2))
print("Player2 Mode = ",st.mode(Player2))
#Player3 Summary
print("Player3 Mean = ",st.mean(Player3))
print("Player3 Median = ",st.median(Player3))
print("Player3 Mode = ",st.mode(Player3))
#Performance plot
plt.plot(Matches,Player1)
plt.plot(Matches,Player2)
plt.plot(Matches,Player3)
plt.title("Cricket Player Performance")
```

```
pt.xlabel("Matches")
pt.ylabel("Scores")
pt.legend(["Player1","Player2","Player3"])
pt.show()
```

OUTPUT:

Player1 Mean = 38.2

Player1 Median = 47.0

Player1 Mode = 55

Player2 Mean = 54.2

Player2 Median = 54.5

Player2 Mode = 100

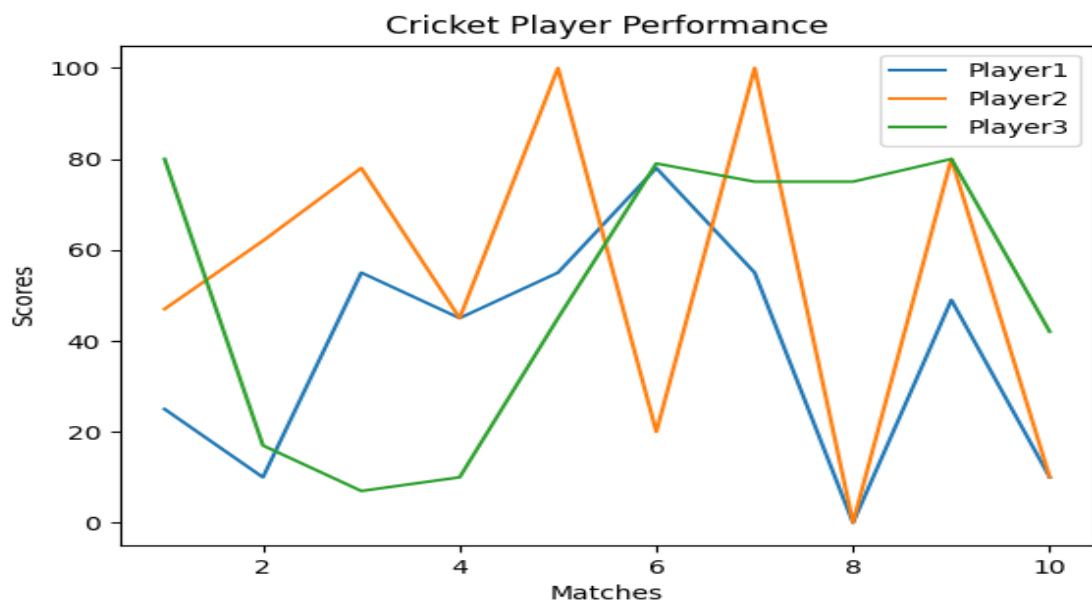
Player3 Mean = 51

Player3 Median = 60.0

Player3 Mode = 80

Analysis

- a) Player 2 average is better.
- b) Player1 Median = 47.0, Player2 Median = 54.5, Player3 Median = 60.0
- c) Player2
- d) Draw a simple plot to show performance of players.



2. Consider Insurance Dataset and analyze following

- a) Count Number of Male and Female
- b) What is average age of peoples.
- c) Display simple bar plot Gender wise

Solution:

```
import pandas as pd
import openpyxl
import statistics as st
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
data = pd.read_csv("E:\Data Science with
Python\DataSet\insurance.csv")
print(data)
#Analysis genderwise
ls=data['sex'].tolist()
y1=ls.count('female')
y2=ls.count('male')
print("female Count = ",y1)
print("male Count = ",y2)

#Average age of customers
avgage=data['age'].tolist()
print("Average Age= %.2f " % st.mean(avgage))

#Display Histogram genderwise
x=["FEMALE","MALE"]
y=[y1,y2]
plt.bar(x,y)
plt.title("Genderwise Insurance Data")
plt.xlabel("Gender")
plt.ylabel("Count")
plt.show()
```

Analysis:

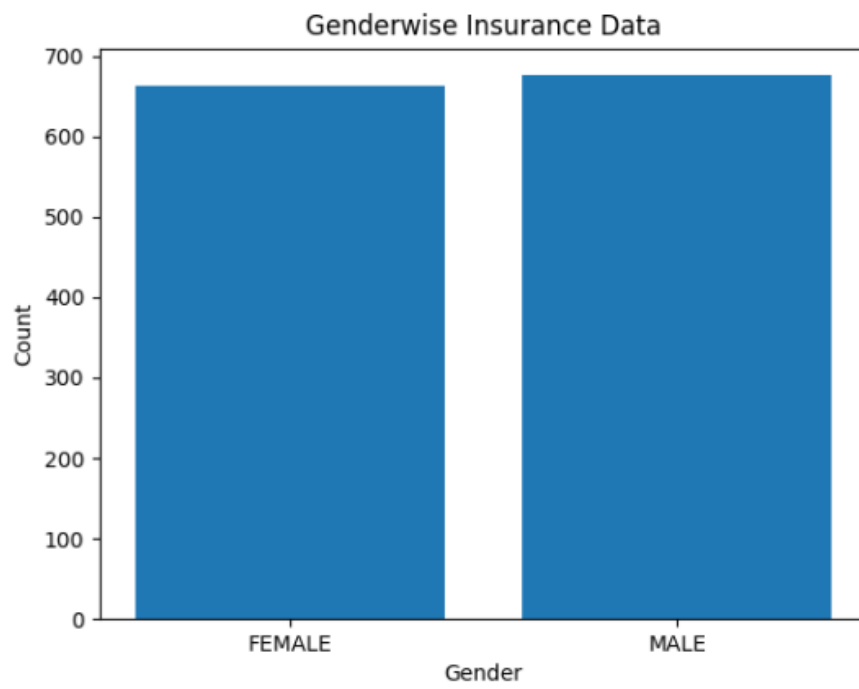
a)

female Count = 662

male Count = 676

b) Average Age= 39.21

c)



3. Consider Insurance Dataset and analyze data region wise. Also display simple bar chart region wise.

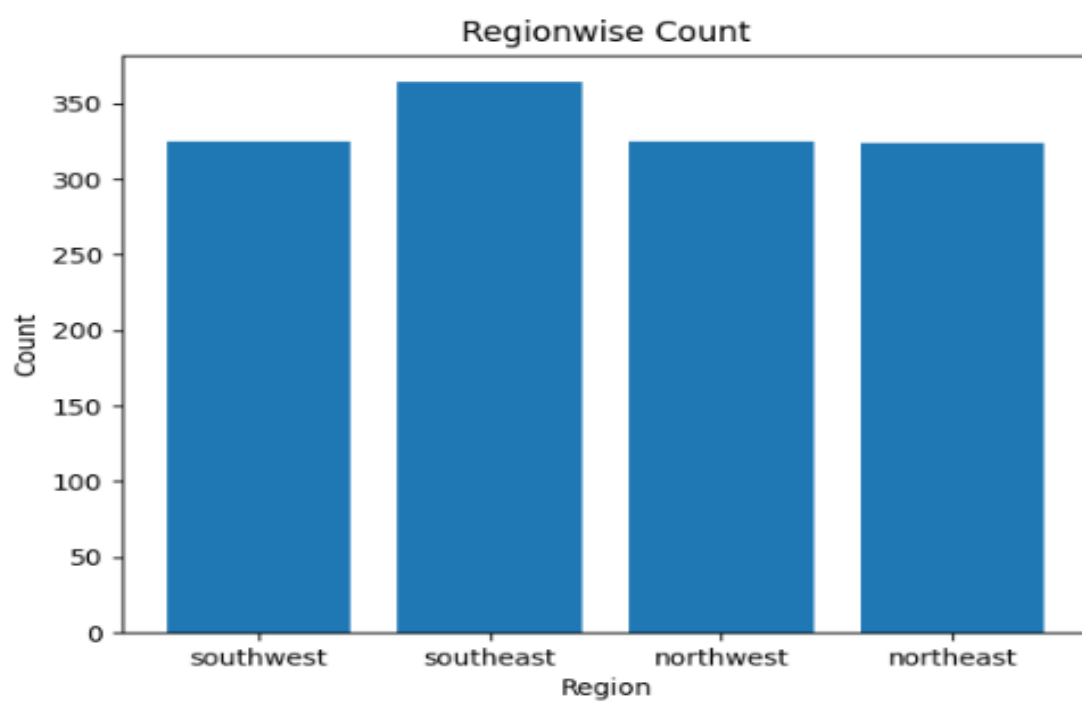
Solution:

```
import pandas as pd
import openpyxl
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
data = pd.read_csv("E:\Data Science with
Python\DataSet\insurance.csv")
print(data)

#Regionwise count
region=data['region'].tolist()
output=[]
for x in region:
    if x not in output:
        output.append(x)
print(output)
y1=region.count('southwest')
y2=region.count('southeast')
y3=region.count('northwest')
y4=region.count('northeast')
print("Southwest count= ",y1)
print("southeast count= ",y2)
print("northwest count= ",y3)
print("northeast count= ",y4)
pt.title("Regionwise Count")
pt.xlabel("Region")
pt.ylabel("Count")
y=[y1,y2,y3,y4]
pt.bar(output,y)
pt.show()
```

Analysis:

Southwest count= 325
southeast count= 364
northwest count= 325
northeast count= 324



4. Consider temperature dataset and analyze average of minimum and maximum temperature, minimum temperature, maximum temperature month wise.

Solution:

```
import pandas as pd
import openpyxl
import numpy as np
data=pd.read_excel("E:\\Data Science with
Python\\DataSet\\belgavitemp2022.xlsx")
print(data)
df1 = (data.groupby(["Year",
"Month"],sort=False).agg(Avg_of_Max_Temp=("Max", 'mean'),
    Max_temp=("Max",'max'),Avg_of_Min_Temp=("Min",
'mean'),Min_temp=("Min",'min'))))
print(df1)
```

Analysis:

	Avg_of_Max_Temp	Max_temp	Avg_of_Min_Temp	Min_temp
Year Month				
2022 January	29.290323	33	14.838710	11
February	32.535714	35	16.928571	14
March	35.451613	39	20.322581	17
April	36.666667	39	22.300000	19
May	33.838710	38	21.612903	19
June	31.533333	36	21.033333	20
July	28.225806	33	20.451613	19
August	28.419355	32	20.258065	19
September	29.533333	32	19.833333	18
October	29.741935	32	18.677419	14
November	30.433333	32	16.433333	11
December	29.870968	33	17.967742	14

5.Consider following data and calculate Descriptive statistics using formules.

22,26,14,30,18,11,35,41,12,32

Solution:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
data=[22,26,14,30,18,11,35,41,12,32]
print("Mean = %.2f"% np.mean(data))
print("Median = ",np.median(data))
print("Max = ",np.max(data))
print("Min = ",np.min(data))
print("First Quartile =",np.quantile(data,0.25))
print("Second Quartile = ",np.quantile(data,0.50))
print("Third Quartile = ",np.quantile(data,0.75))
print("20 th Percentilee = ",np.percentile(data,20))
print("99 th Percentilee = ",np.percentile(data,99))
print("Standard deviation = %.2f" % np.std(data))
print("Variance = ",np.var(data))
```

OUTPUT:

Mean = 24.10

Median = 24.0

Max = 41

Min = 11

First Quartile = 15.0

Second Quartile = 24.0

Third Quartile = 31.5

20 th Percentilee = 13.6

99 th Percentilee = 40.46

Standard deviation = 9.83

Variance = 96.69

6. Find the Quartiles for the following Students Score data and visualize graphically.

50,50,47,97,49,3,53,42,26,74,82,62,37,15,70,27,36,35,48,52,63,64.

Solution:

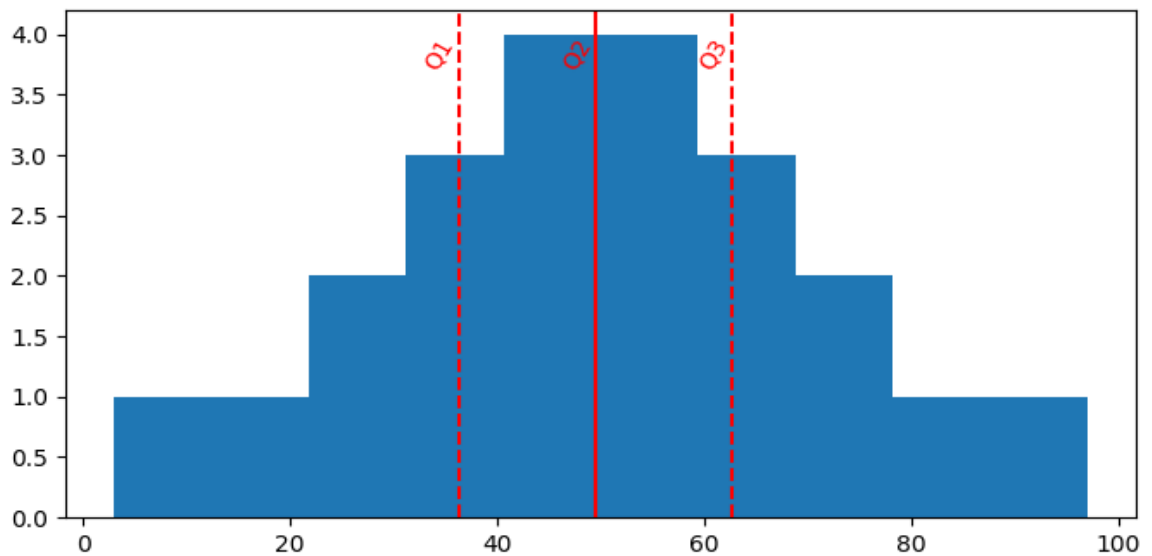
```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
data=[50,50,47,97,49,3,53,42,26,74,82,62,37,15,70,27,36,35,48,52,63,64]
print(data)
print("Quartile 1 = %.2f"%np.quantile(data,0.25))
print("Quartile 2 = %.2f"%np.quantile(data,0.50))
print("Quartile 3 = %.2f"%np.quantile(data,0.75))
plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
plt.hist(data)
# Vertical lines for each percentile of interest
plt.axvline(np.quantile(data, 0.25), linestyle='--', color='red')
plt.text(np.quantile(data, 0.25), 4, 'Q1', color='r', ha='right', va='top',
rotation=60)
plt.axvline(np.quantile(data, 0.50), linestyle='-', color='red')
plt.text(np.quantile(data, 0.50), 4, 'Q2', color='r', ha='right', va='top',
rotation=60)
plt.axvline(np.quantile(data, 0.75), linestyle='--', color='red')
plt.text(np.quantile(data, 0.75), 4, 'Q3', color='r', ha='right', va='top',
rotation=60)
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT:

Quartile 1 = 36.25

Quartile 2 = 49.50

Quartile 3 = 62.75



7. Calculate the skewness for the following data also conclude skewness
85,96,76,108,84,100,86,70,95,84

Solution

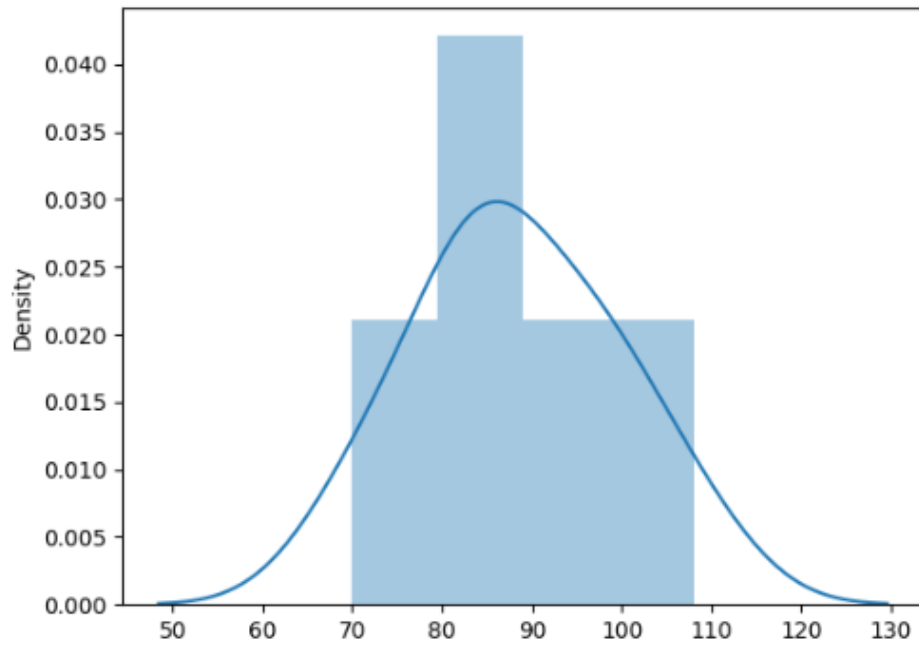
```
# Importing library
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import statistics as st
import seaborn as sns
# Creating a dataset
dataset = [85,96,76,108,84,100,86,70,95,84]
meandata=st.mean(dataset)
print("Mean = %.2f"%meandata)
modedata=st.mode(dataset)
print("Mode = %.2f"%modedata)
meddata=st.median(dataset)
print("Median = %.2f"%meddata)
# Calculate the skewness
stddata=st.stdev(dataset)
print("Standard Deviation =%.2f" % stddata)
sk=(meandata-modedata)/stddata
print("Skewness= %.2f" % sk)
sns.distplot(dataset)
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT:

Mean = 88.40

Mode = 84.00

Median = 85.50



Analysis: Distribution is Positively Skewed.

8. Consider Student Performance dataset and find skewness for all subjects.

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import openpyxl
data =pd.read_csv("E:\Data Science with
Python\DataSet\StudentsPerformance.csv")
print(data)
print("Skew of Cloud Computing score:
%.2f"%data['Cloud Computing'].skew())
print("Skew of Data Science: %.2f"%data['Data
Science'].skew())
print("Skew of Computer Networks:
%.2f"%data['Computer Network'].skew())

plt.figure(figsize = (12,6))
plt.subplot(1, 3, 1)
plt.hist(data['Cloud Computing'])
plt.title('Cloud Computing ')

plt.subplot(1, 3, 2)
plt.hist(data['Data Science'])
plt.title('Data Science ')

plt.subplot(1,3,3)
plt.hist(data['Computer Network'])
plt.title('Computer Network ')

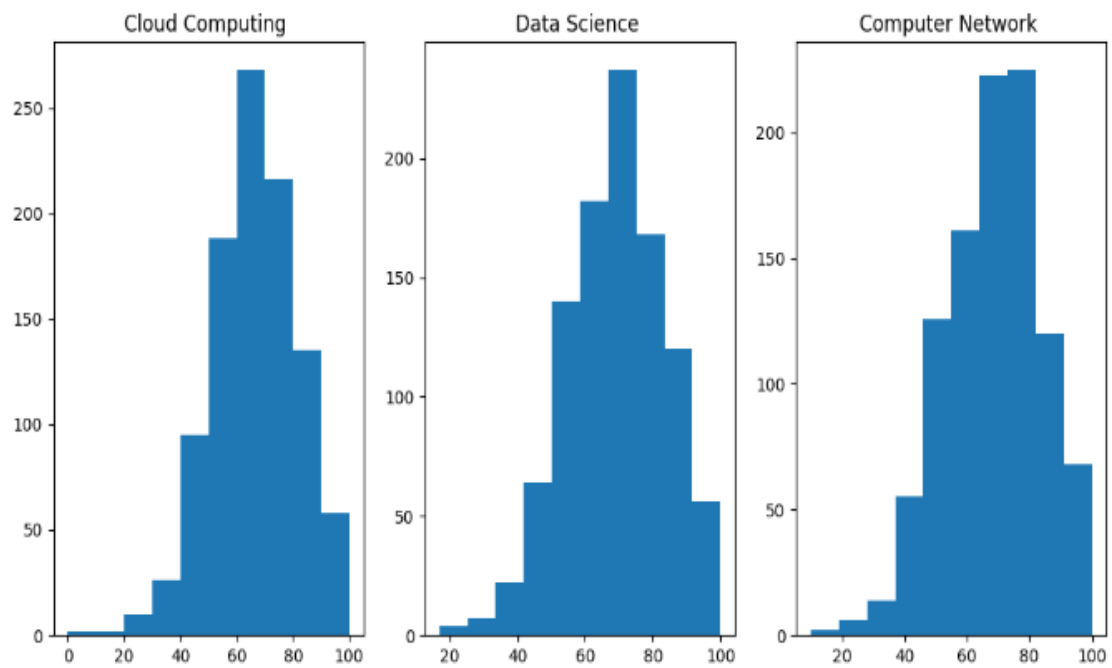
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT:

Skew of Cloud Computing score: -0.28

Skew of Data Science: -0.26

Skew of Computer Networks: -0.29



Analysis:

All subjects Distribution is negatively skewed.

Maximum students score between 60-100.

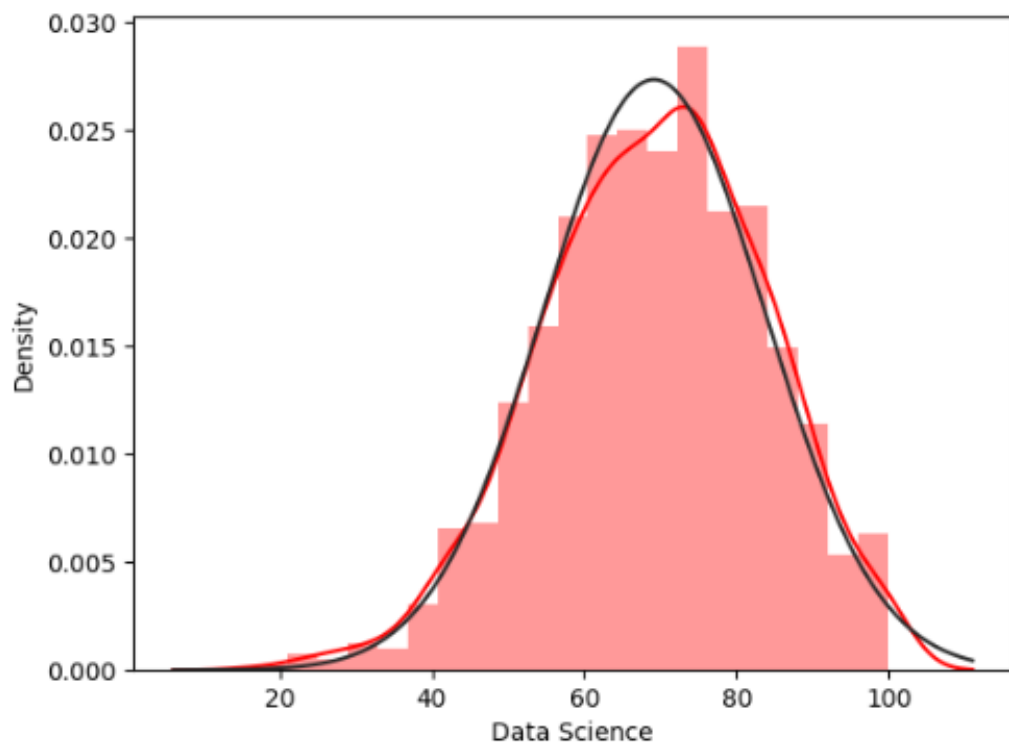
9. Consider Student Performance dataset find basic statistics of data science subject using pandas describe function, calculate skewness also visualize distribution.

Solution:

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from scipy.stats import skew, skewtest, norm
import openpyxl
data = pd.read_csv("E:\Data Science with
Python\DataSet\StudentsPerformance.csv")
print(data)
print(data['Data Science'].describe())
print("Skewness= %.2f"%data['Data Science'].skew())
sns.distplot(data['Data Science'], fit=norm, color="r")
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT:

```
count    1000.000000
mean      69.169000
std       14.600192
min       17.000000
25%       59.000000
50%       70.000000
75%       79.000000
max       100.000000
Name: Data Science, dtype: float64
Skewness= -0.26
```



10. Draw Regression Line for the following data. Conclude your analysis.

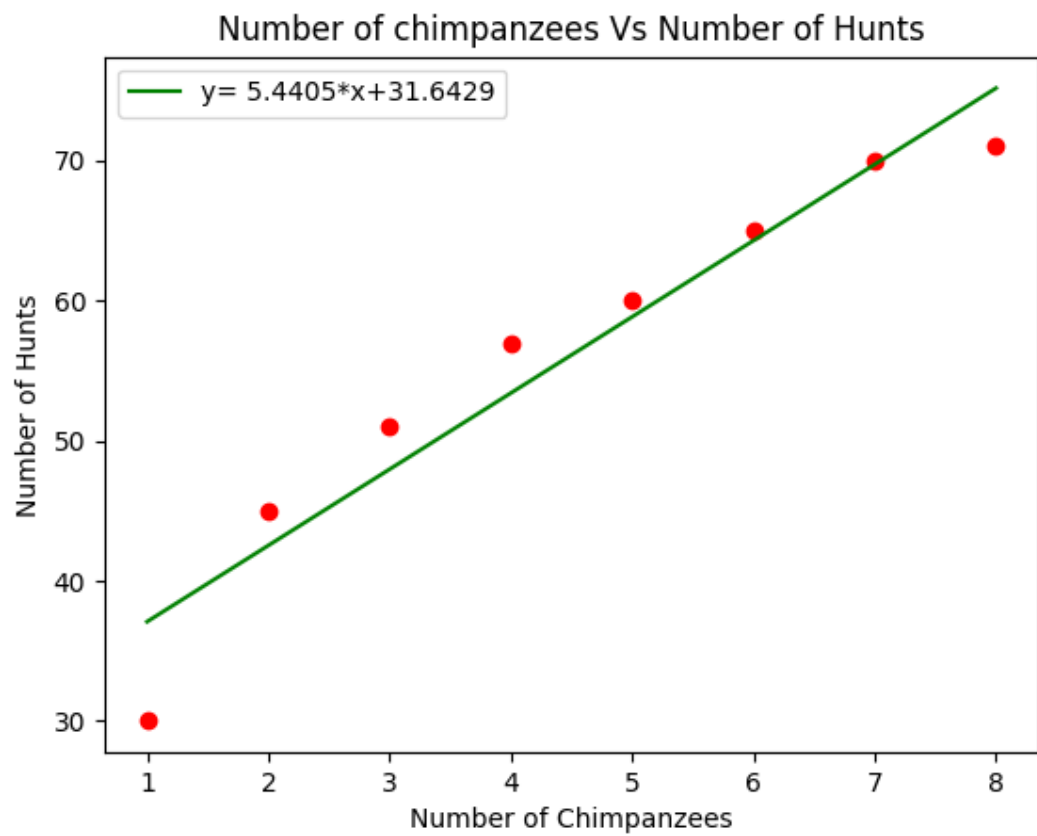
No. of chimpanzees	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No. of hunting	30	45	51	57	60	65	70	71

```
# Import packages
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x= np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8])
# Dependent Variable - percent of successful hunts
y = np.array([30,45,51,57,60,65,70,71])
n = np.size(x)
x_mean = np.mean(x)
y_mean = np.mean(y)
b1=n * np.sum(x*y)-np.sum(x)*np.sum(y)
b2=(n * sum(x*x) - (np.sum(x)*np.sum(x)))
b=(b1/b2)
a= y_mean-b*x_mean
print("Line Slope is : %.4f"%b)
print("Line Intercept is: %.4f"%a)
y_pred=b*x+a
plt.scatter(x, y, color = 'red')
plt.plot(x, y_pred, color = 'green',label='y= 5.4405*x+31.6429')
plt.xlabel('Number of Chimpanzees')
plt.ylabel('Number of Hunts')
plt.title("Number of chimpanzees Vs Number of Hunts")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT:

Line Slope is : 5.4405

Line Intercept is: 31.6429



Analysis:

Positive Correlation exist between number of chimpanzees and number of hunts.

11. Consider Salary data and draw regression line using polyfit function and visualize graph. Conclude your analysis.

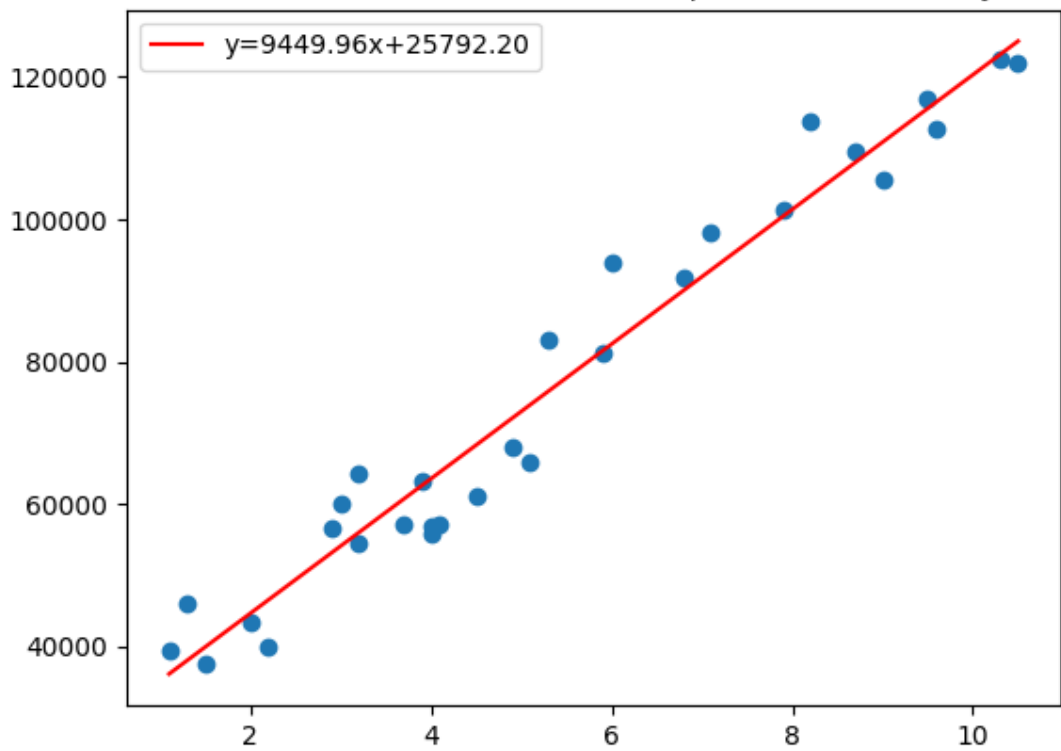
```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import openpyxl
import numpy as np
data = pd.read_csv("E:\Data Science with
Python\DataSet\Salary_Data.csv")
print(data)
x=data['YearsExperience']
y=data['Salary']
plt.plot(x, y, 'o')
print("Correlation Coefficient = ",np.corrcoef(x,y))
#obtain m (slope) and b(intercept) of linear regression line
b, a = np.polyfit(x, y, 1)
print("Slope= %.2f"%b,"Intercept = %.2f"%a)
#add linear regression line to scatterplot
plt.plot(x, b*x+a,color='red',label='y=9449.96x+25792.20')
plt.legend()
plt.title("Relation Between Number of Experience and salary")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT:

Slope= 9449.96 Intercept = 25792.20

Correlation Coefficient = [[1. 0.97824162]
[0.97824162 1.]]

Relation Between Number of Experience and salary

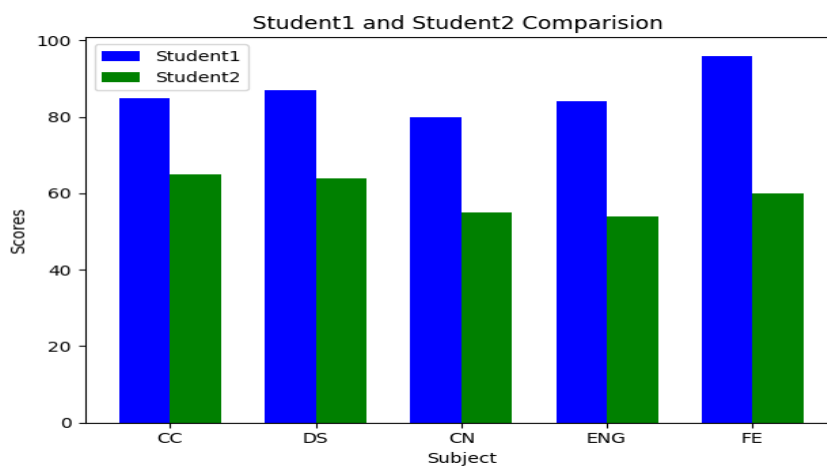


12. Display performance of two students in different subjects using bar graph. Also Comment on analysis.

Student	CC	DS	ENG	CN	FE
Student1	85	87	80	84	96
Student2	65	64	55	54	60

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
Stud1=[85,87,80,84,96]
Stud2=[65,64,55,54,60]
# create plot
bar_width = 0.35
X = np.arange(5)
p1 = plt.bar(X, Stud1, bar_width, color='b',label='Student1')
# The bar of second plot starts where the first bar ends
p2 = plt.bar(X + bar_width, Stud2,
bar_width,color='g',label='Student2')
plt.xlabel('Subject')
plt.ylabel('Scores')
plt.title('Student1 and Student2 Comparision ')
plt.xticks(X + (bar_width/2) , ("CC","DS","CN","ENG","FE"))
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT:



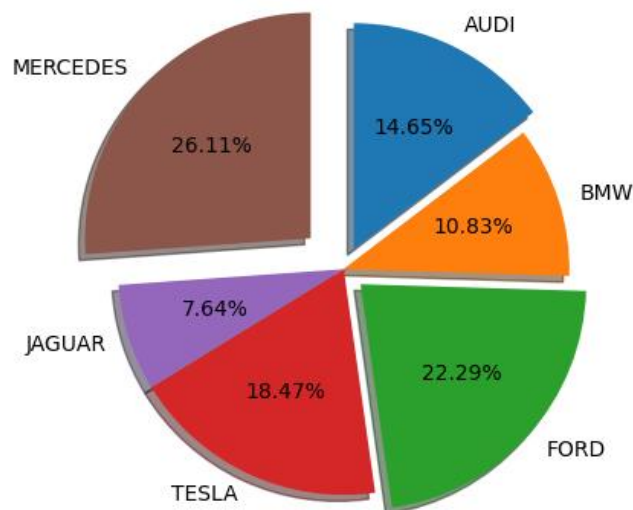
Student1 performance is good compare to student2.

13. Draw Pie chart for following data with explode, Shadow parameter.

cars	AUDI	BMW	FORD	TESLA	JAGUAR	MERCEDES
data	23	17	35	29	12	41

```
# Import libraries
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
# Creating dataset
cars = ['AUDI', 'BMW', 'FORD', 'TESLA', 'JAGUAR', 'MERCEDES']
data = [23, 17, 35, 29, 12, 41]
# Creating plot
explode = [0.1, 0, 0.1, 0, 0, 0.2]
plt.pie(data, labels = cars, autopct='% 1.2f%%',
        explode=explode, shadow = True, startangle =
90, counter-clock=False)
# show plot
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT:

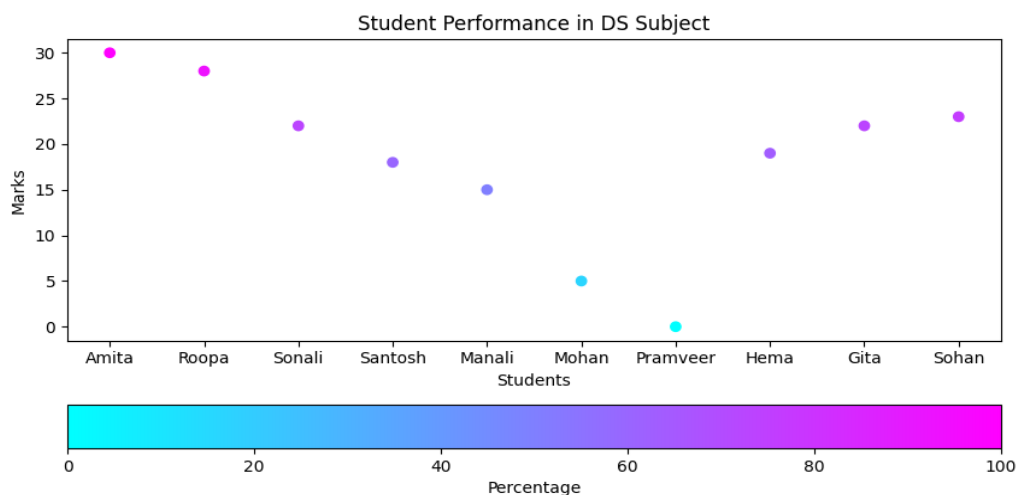


14. Consider the following Marks data of students and draw color bar for percentage. Also analyze data. Given marks is out of 30.40% and above Passing percentage.

marks= [30,28,22,18,15,5,0,19,22,23]

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
rollno=
["Amita", "Roopa", "Sonali", "Santosh", "Manali", "Mohan", "Pramveer",
"Hema", "Gita", "Sohan"]
marks= [30,28,22,18,15,5,0,19,22,23]
perls=[]
for i in marks:
    per="%.2f"%(i/30*100)
    perls.append(float(per))
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
plt.scatter(x=rollno, y=marks, c=perls, cmap="cool")
plt.colorbar(label="Percentage", orientation="horizontal")
plt.title("Student Performance in DS Subject")
plt.xlabel("Students")
plt.ylabel("Marks")
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT:



Analysis:

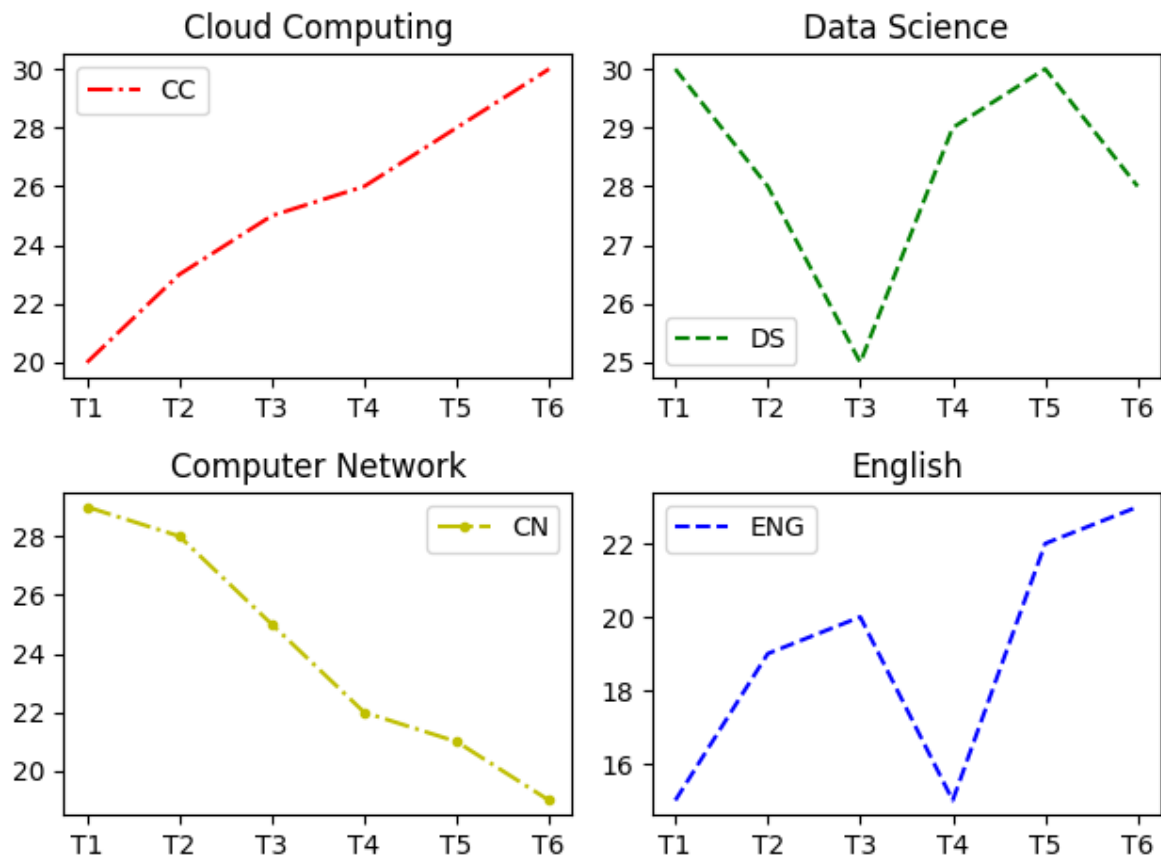
Mohan and pramveer is failed because their percentage is between 0 to 20. Remaining 6 students Passed DS exam.

15. Draw subplot 2 by 2 for the following data of student deepali in for different subjects. Comment your analysis.

Test	T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6
CC	20	23	25	26	28	30
DS	30	28	25	29	30	28
CN	29	28	25	22	21	19
ENG	15	19	20	15	22	23

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
Test=['T1','T2','T3','T4','T5','T6']
CC=[20,23,25,26,28,30]
DS=[30,28,25,29,30,28]
CN=[29,28,25,22,21,19]
ENG=[15,19,20,15,22,23]
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
fig, ax = plt.subplots(2,2)
ax[0,0].plot(Test,CC,'r-.',label='CC')
ax[0,0].legend()
ax[0,1].plot(Test,DS,'g--',label='DS')
ax[0,1].legend()
ax[1,0].plot(Test,CN,'y.-.',label='CN')
ax[1,0].legend()
ax[1,1].plot(Test,ENG,'b--',label='ENG')
ax[1,1].legend()
ax[0,0].set_title("Cloud Computing")
ax[0,1].set_title("Data Science")
ax[1,0].set_title("Computer Network")
ax[1,1].set_title("English")
# set spacing
fig.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT:



Analysis:

Cloud Computing performance increased whereas Computer network decreased.

16. Draw text Annotation for following data.

Color	red	black	green	yellow	blue
Likes	50	80	30	60	70

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
color=['red','black','green','yellow','blue']
likes=[50,80,30,60,70]
f, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.bar(color,likes,color=color)
ax.annotate(50, xy=(0.1, 50), xytext=(0.3, 51.5),
            arrowprops=dict(facecolor='cyan',
shrink=0.05,connectionstyle="angle3"))
ax.annotate(80, xy=(1, 80), xytext=(1.2, 80.5),
            arrowprops=dict(facecolor='cyan', shrink=0.1))
ax.annotate(30, xy=(2, 30), xytext=(2.2, 30.5),
            arrowprops=dict(facecolor='cyan', shrink=0.1))
ax.annotate(60, xy=(3, 60), xytext=(3.2, 60.5),
            arrowprops=dict(facecolor='cyan', shrink=0.1))
ax.annotate(70, xy=(4, 70), xytext=(4.2, 70.5),
            arrowprops=dict(facecolor='cyan', shrink=0.1))
plt.title("Color Likes Count")
plt.xlabel("Colors")
plt.ylabel("Likes")
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT:

