

# Rajalakshmi Engineering College

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## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23221\_Python Programming

### REC\_Python\_Week 7\_COD

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 50  
Marks Obtained : 50

### Section 1 : Coding

#### 1. Problem Statement

A company tracks the monthly sales data of various products. You are given a table where each row represents a product and each column represents its monthly sales in sequential months.

Your task is to compute the cumulative monthly sales for each product using numpy, where the cumulative sales for a month is the total sales from month 1 up to that month.

#### ***Input Format***

The first line of input consists of two integer values, products and months, separated by a space.

Each of the next products lines consists of months integer values representing the monthly sales data of a product.

### **Output Format**

The first line of output prints: "Cumulative Monthly Sales:"

The second line of output prints: the 2D numpy array `cumulative_array` that contains the cumulative sales data for each product.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 2 4

10 20 30 40

5 15 25 35

Output: Cumulative Monthly Sales:

[[ 10 30 60 100]

[ 5 20 45 80]]

### **Answer**

```
# You are using Python
```

```
import numpy as np
```

```
# Read input
```

```
products, months = map(int, input().split())
```

```
sales_data = []
```

```
for _ in range(products):
```

```
    sales_data.extend(map(int, input().split()))
```

```
# Convert to NumPy array and reshape
```

```
array = np.array(sales_data).reshape(products, months)
```

```
# Compute cumulative sum across months
```

```
cumulative_array = np.cumsum(array, axis=1)
```

```
# Output
```

```
print("Cumulative Monthly Sales:", cumulative_array)
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

## 2. Problem Statement

Alex is a data scientist analyzing the relationship between two financial indicators over time. He has collected two time series datasets representing daily values of these indicators over several months. Alex wants to understand how these two indicators correlate at different time lags to identify possible leading or lagging behaviors.

Your task is to help Alex compute the cross-correlation of these two time series using numpy, so he can analyze the similarity between the two signals at various time shifts.

### ***Input Format***

The first line of input consists of space-separated float values representing the first time series, array1.

The second line of input consists of space-separated float values representing the second time series, array2.

### ***Output Format***

The first line of output prints: "Cross-correlation of the two time series:"

The second line of output prints: the 1D numpy array cross\_corr representing the cross-correlation of array1 and array2 across different lags.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 1.0 2.0 3.0  
4.0 5.0 6.0

Output: Cross-correlation of the two time series:  
[ 6. 17. 32. 23. 12.]

### ***Answer***

```
# You are using Python
import numpy as np
```

```
array1 = np.array(list(map(float, input().strip().split())))
array2 = np.array(list(map(float, input().strip().split())))

# full cross-correlation covering all lags
cross_corr = np.correlate(array1, array2, mode='full')

print("Cross-correlation of the two time series:", cross_corr)
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

### 3. Problem Statement

Rekha works in hospital data management and receives patient records with missing or incomplete data. She needs to clean the records by performing the following tasks:

Calculate the mean of the available Age values. Replace any missing (NaN) values in the Age column with this mean age. Remove any rows where the Diagnosis value is missing (NaN). Reset the DataFrame index after removing these rows.

Implement this data cleaning task using the pandas package.

#### ***Input Format***

The first line of input contains an integer  $n$  representing the number of patient records.

The second line contains the CSV header — comma-separated column names (e.g., "Name, Age, Diagnosis, Gender").

The next  $n$  lines each contain one patient record in comma-separated format.

#### ***Output Format***

The first line of output is the text:

Cleaned Hospital Records:

The next lines print the cleaned pandas DataFrame (as produced by `print(cleaned_df)`).

This will include the updated values of the Age column (with missing ages filled by the mean age), and any rows with missing Diagnosis removed.

The DataFrame will be displayed using the default pandas print() representation.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 5

PatientID,Name,Age,Diagnosis

1,John Doe,45,Flu

2,Jane Smith,,Cold

3,Bob Lee,50,

4,Alice Green,38,Fever

5,Tom Brown,,Infection

Output: Cleaned Hospital Records:

	PatientID	Name	Age	Diagnosis
0	1	John Doe	45.000000	Flu
1	2	Jane Smith	44.333333	Cold
2	4	Alice Green	38.000000	Fever
3	5	Tom Brown	44.333333	Infection

### **Answer**

# You are using Python

```
import sys
```

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
import numpy as np
```

```
from io import StringIO # import StringIO from io module
```

```
# Read the number of records
```

```
n = int(sys.stdin.readline().strip())
```

```
# Read the CSV header line
```

```
header = sys.stdin.readline().strip()
```

```
# Read the next n lines as CSV data
```

```
data_lines = [sys.stdin.readline().strip() for _ in range(n)]
```

```
# Combine header and data lines into a CSV format string
```

```

csv_data = '\n'.join([header] + data_lines)

# Use StringIO to read CSV data from string
df = pd.read_csv(StringIO(csv_data), na_values=["", ''])

# Calculate mean of Age ignoring NaNs
mean_age = df['Age'].mean()

# Fill NaNs in Age with the mean
df['Age'] = df['Age'].fillna(mean_age)

# Remove rows where Diagnosis is NaN or empty after stripping spaces
df = df[~df['Diagnosis'].isna()]
df = df[df['Diagnosis'].str.strip() != '']

# Reset index
df = df.reset_index(drop=True)

# Print output
print("Cleaned Hospital Records:")
print(df)

```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

#### 4. Problem Statement

Sita works as a sales analyst and needs to analyze monthly sales data for different cities. She receives lists of cities, months, and corresponding sales values and wants to create a pandas DataFrame using a MultiIndex of cities and months.

Help her to implement this task and calculate total sales for each city.

##### **Input Format**

The first line of input consists of an integer value,  $n$ , representing the number of records.

The second line of input consists of  $n$  space-separated city names.

The third line of input consists of  $n$  space-separated month names.

The fourth line of input consists of n space-separated float values representing sales for each city-month combination.

### **Output Format**

The first line of output prints: "Monthly Sales Data with MultiIndex:"

The next lines print the DataFrame with MultiIndex (City, Month) and their corresponding sales values.

The following line prints: "\nTotal Sales Per City:"

The final lines print the total sales per city, computed by grouping the sales data on city names.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 4

NYC NYC LA LA

Jan Feb Jan Feb

100 200 300 400

Output: Monthly Sales Data with MultiIndex:

Sales	
City	Month
NYC	Jan 100.0
	Feb 200.0
LA	Jan 300.0
	Feb 400.0

Total Sales Per City:

Sales	
City	
LA	700.0
NYC	300.0

### **Answer**

```
# You are using Python
import sys
```

```

import pandas as pd

# Read inputs
n = int(sys.stdin.readline().strip())
cities = sys.stdin.readline().strip().split()
months = sys.stdin.readline().strip().split()
sales = list(map(float, sys.stdin.readline().strip().split()))

# Create DataFrame with MultiIndex
tuples = list(zip(cities, months))
index = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples(tuples, names=['City', 'Month'])
df = pd.DataFrame({'Sales': sales}, index=index)

# Print the MultiIndex DataFrame
print("Monthly Sales Data with MultiIndex:")
print(df)

# Calculate total sales per city
total_sales = df.groupby('City').sum()

print("\nTotal Sales Per City:")
print(total_sales)

```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

## 5. Problem Statement

Sita is analyzing her company's daily sales data to find all sales values that are multiples of 5 and exceed 100. She wants to filter these specific sales values from the list.

Help her to implement the task using the numpy package.

Formula:

To filter sales values:

Select all values  $s$  from sales such that  $(s \% 5 == 0)$  and  $(s > 100)$

### **Input Format**

The first line of input consists of an integer value,  $n$ , representing the number of



sales entries.

The second line of input consists of n floating-point values, sales, separated by spaces, representing daily sales figures.

### ***Output Format***

The output prints: filtered\_sales

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 5

50.0 100.0 105.0 150.0 99.0

Output: [105. 150.]

### ***Answer***

```
# You are using Python
import numpy as np
```

```
n = int(input().strip())
sales = np.array(list(map(float, input().strip().split())))
```

```
# Filter sales values: multiples of 5 and greater than 100
filtered_sales = sales[(sales % 5 == 0) & (sales > 100)]
print(filtered_sales)
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10