

# Advance Features in python

## Numpy :-

NumPy is a Python library.

NumPy is used for working with arrays. NumPy is short for "Numerical Python".

```
import numpy as np
```

Ex.

```
arr = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
```

```
print(arr)
```

```
print(type(arr))
```

## What is NumPy?

NumPy is a Python library used for working with arrays.

It also has functions for working in domain of linear algebra, fourier transform, and matrices.

NumPy was created in 2005 by Travis Oliphant. It is an open source project and you can use it freely.

NumPy stands for Numerical Python.

## Why Use NumPy?

In Python we have lists that serve the purpose of arrays, but they are slow to process.

NumPy aims to provide an array object that is up to 50x faster than traditional Python lists.

The array object in NumPy is called ndarray, it provides a lot of supporting functions that make working with ndarray very easy.

Arrays are very frequently used in data science, where speed and resources are very important.

```
import numpy as np
```

```
a = np.array(42)
```

```
b = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
```

```
c = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]])
```

```
d = np.array([[[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]], [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]]])
```

```
print(a.ndim)
```

```
print(b.ndim)
```

```
print(c.ndim)
```

```
print(d.ndim)
```

## Example

Get the first element from the following array:

```
import numpy as np  
arr = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4])  
print(arr[0])
```

## Example

Get the second element from the following array.

```
import numpy as np  
  
arr = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4])  
  
print(arr[1])
```

# **PANDAS**

## **Pandas Introduction**

### **What is Pandas?**

Pandas is a Python library used for working with data sets.

It has functions for analyzing, cleaning, exploring, and manipulating data.

The name "Pandas" has a reference to both "Panel Data", and "Python Data Analysis" and was created by Wes McKinney in 2008.

### **Why Use Pandas?**

Pandas allows us to analyze big data and make conclusions based on statistical theories.

Pandas can clean messy data sets, and make them readable and relevant.

Relevant data is very important in data science.

## Example

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
mydataset = {  
    'cars': ["BMW", "Volvo", "Ford"],  
    'passings': [3, 7, 2]  
}
```

```
myvar = pd.DataFrame(mydataset)
```

```
print(myvar)
```

## Pandas Read CSV

### Read CSV Files

A simple way to store big data sets is to use CSV files (comma separated files).

CSV files contains plain text and is a well know format that can be read by everyone including Pandas.

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
df = pd.read_csv('data.csv')
```

```
print(df.to_string())
```

Matplotlib:-

## **What is Matplotlib?**

Matplotlib is a low level graph plotting library in python that serves as a visualization utility.

Matplotlib was created by John D. Hunter.

Matplotlib is open source and we can use it freely.

Matplotlib is mostly written in python.

Example:-

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
import numpy as np
```

```
xpoints = np.array([0, 6])
```

```
ypoints = np.array([0, 250])
```

```
plt.plot(xpoints, ypoints)
```

```
plt.show()
```



```
import matplotlib
matplotlib.use('Agg')

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

xpoints = np.array([1, 2, 6, 8])
ypoints = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])

plt.plot(xpoints, ypoints)
plt.show()
```