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Definitions

Cell: Cells form the body of a notebook, and there are two main cell types which are 1. Code cell which contains code to be executed in the kernel and displays its output below. 2 Markdown cell which contains text formatted using Markdown and displays its output in-place when it is run.

Kernel: A kernel is where text is contained and it executes the code contained in the notebook document.

Ipynb file: An IPYNB file is a notebook document used by Jupyter Notebook, an interactive computational environment designed to help scientists work with the Python language and their data.

JSON: JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a lightweight data-interchange format. It is easy for humans to read and write. An open-standard file format that uses human-readable text to transmit data objects consisting of attribute-value pairs and array data types.

Metadata: a place that you can put arbitrary JSONable information about your notebook,cell, or output.

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Markdown cell: contains text formatted using Markdown and displays its output in place when it is run.

Matplob Plots

Bar Graph: Used to compare data between groups and measure changed over time, Use categorical variables

A bar plot is a plot that presents categorical data with rectangular bars with lengths proportional to the values that they represent. A bar plot shows comparisons amount discrete categories. One axis of the plot shows the specific categories being compared, and the other axis represents a measured value.

Histogram: A histogram is an accurate graphical representation of the distribution of numerical data. A histogram is a display of statistical information that uses rectangles to show the frequency of data items in successive numerical intervals of equal size. In the most common form of histogram, the independent variable is plotted along the horizontal axis and the dependent variable is plotted along the vertical axis. The data appears as colored or shaded rectangles of variable area.

Scatter plot: Compares two or more variable, changes over time for two or more groups.

Pie Plot/Chart: Certain point in time, categorical data, when dealing with percentages.

Stack/Area Plot: Track changes over time, groups of data. A stack plot is a plot that shows the whole data set with easy visualization of how each part makes up the whole. Each constituent of the stack plot is stacked on top of each other. It shows the part makeup of the unit, as well as the whole unit.

Multiplot graph: graph showing subplots for two or more sets of data.

Figure: Overall window or page that everything is drawn on.

Axes: Area on which the data is plotted; bordered by x-axis and y-axis.

Tick marks: Short lines which are perpendicular to the x-axis and y-axis to show the measures.

Spines: Lines that connect the axis tick marks and form the boundaries of the data area.

Legend: an area of a plot that helps describe each of the parts that help make up the plot.

Title: the title of the plot.

List: a group of data elements/items separated by commas and enclosed by brackets. A list is mutable meaning it can changed, that elements can be added and/or deleted.

Tuple: a group of data elements/items separated by commas and enclosed by parentheses. A tuple is immutable.

Dictionary a group of data elements/items(in the form of Key:value pairs) separated by commas and enclosed by braces. Unordered, changeable and indexed.