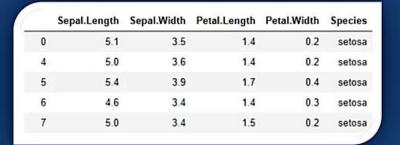
# **Dropping Rows**



iris.drop([1,2,3],axis=0)

S	epal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa













# **More Pandas Functions**



### Mean

In [5]:	iris.mean()	
Out[5]:	Sepal.Length	5.843333
	Sepal.Width	3.057333
	Petal.Length	3.758000
	Petal.Width	1.199333
	dtype: float64	

### Median

In [6]:	iris.median()	
Out[6]:	Sepal.Length	5.80
	Sepal.Width	3.00
	Petal.Length	4.35
	Petal.Width	1.30
	dtype: float64	
	and the second formal and the second	

#### Minimum

In [13]:	<pre>iris.min()</pre>	
Out[13]:	Sepal.Length	4.3
	Sepal.Width	2
	Petal.Length	1
	Petal.Width	0.1
	Species	setosa
	dtype: object	

### Maximum

In [14]:	iris.max()	
ut[14]:	Sepal.Length	7.9
	Sepal.Width	4.4
	Petal.Length	6.9
	Petal.Width	2.5
	Species	virginica
	dtype: object	Company of the Property



# **More Pandas Functions**



	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa

def half(s):
 return s\*0.5

iris[['Sepal.Length', 'Petal.Length']].apply(half)

0	2.55	0.70
1	2.45	0.70
2	2.35	0.65
3	2.30	0.75
4	2.50	0.70

Sepal.Length Petal.Length









### **More Pandas Functions**



#### Value\_counts()

Name: Species, dtype: int64

#### sort\_values()

iris.sort\_values(by='Sepal.Length') Out[29]: Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width Species 13 4.3 3.0 1.1 0.1 setosa 42 4.4 3.2 1.3 0.2 setosa 38 4.4 3.0 1.3 0.2 setosa 8 4.4 2.9 1.4 0.2 setosa 41 4.5 2.3 1.3 0.3 setosa





# Python Matplotlib



Matplotlib is a python library used for data visualization



You can create barplots, scatter-plots, histograms and a lot more with matplotlib



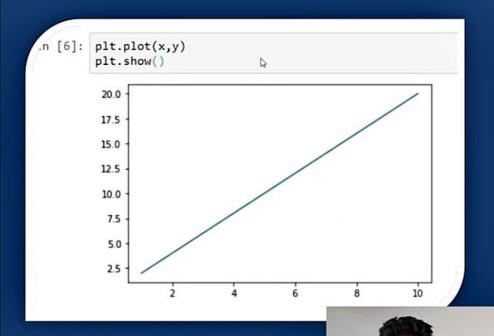




```
In [1]: import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
```

```
In [2]: x=np.arange(1,11)
x
Out[2]: array([ 1,  2,  3,  4,  5,  6,  7,  8,  9, 10])
```

```
In [4]: y= 2*x
y
Out[4]: array([ 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20])
```

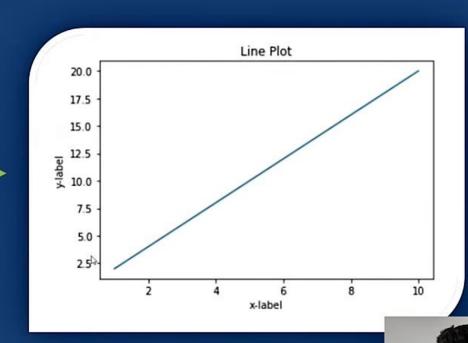






### Adding Title and Labels

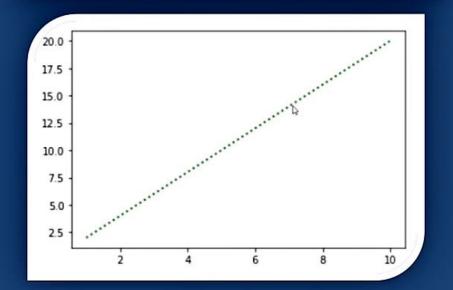
```
In [8]: plt.plot(x,y)
    plt.title("Line Plot")
    plt.xlabel("x-label")
    plt.ylabel("y-label")
    plt.show()
```





### Changing Line Aesthetics

```
In [10]: plt.plot(x,y,color='g',linestyle=':',linewidth=2)
    plt.show()
```









#### Adding two lines in the same plot

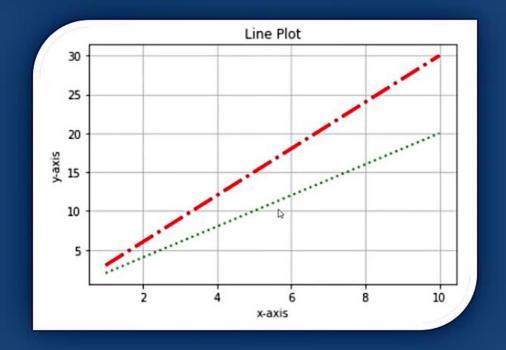
```
In [2]: x=np.arange(1,11)
y1=2*x
y2=3*x
```

```
In [11]: plt.plot(x,y1,color='g',linestyle=':',linewidth=2)
    plt.plot(x,y2,color='r',linestyle='-.',linewidth=3)
    plt.title("Line Plot")
    plt.xlabel("x-axis")
    plt.ylabel("y-axis")
    plt.grid(True)
    plt.show()
```















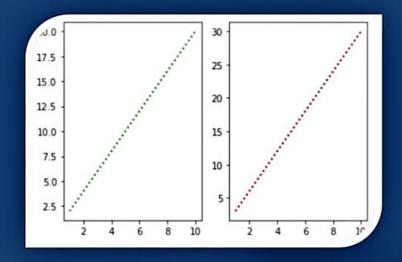
### Adding sub-plots

```
x=np.arange(1,11)
y1=2*x
y2=3*x

plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.plot(x,y1,color='g',linestyle=':',linewidth=2)

plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.plot(x,y2,color='r',linestyle=':',linewidth=2)

plt.show()
```



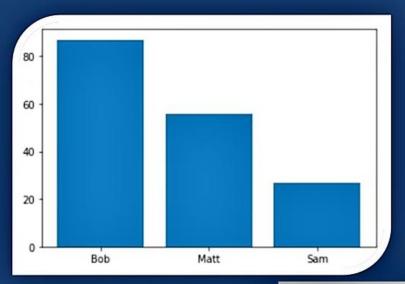


### **Bar Plot**



```
[39]: student = {"Bob":87,"Matt":56,"Sam":27}
```

```
In [42]: plt.bar(names,values)
    plt.show()
```



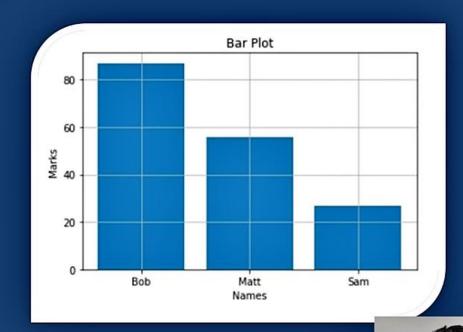


# **Bar Plot**



### Adding Title and Labels

```
In [16]: plt.bar(names,values)
    plt.title("Bar Plot")
    plt.xlabel("Names")
    plt.ylabel("Marks")
    plt.grid(True)
    plt.show()
```





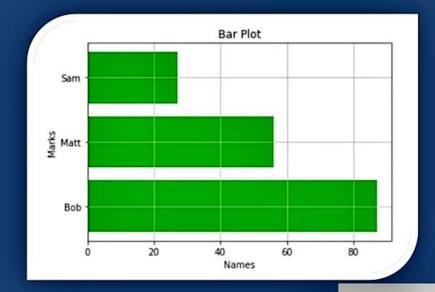


# **Horizontal Bar Plot**



#### Horizontal Bar Plot

```
In [44]:
         plt.barh(names,values,color='g')
         plt.title("Bar Plot")
         plt.xlabel("Names")
         plt.ylabel("Marks")
         plt.grid(True)
         plt.show()
```



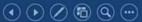












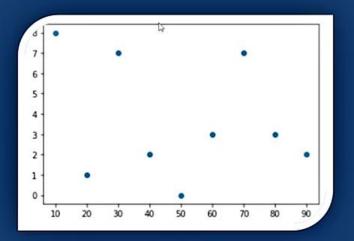


### Creating a basic scatter-plot

x=[10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90] a=[8,1,7,2,0,3,7,3,2]

plt.scatter(x,a)

plt.show()









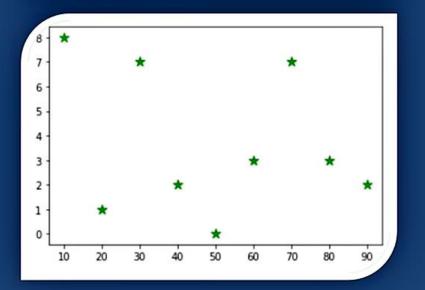






### **Changing Mark Aesthetics**

```
In [7]: x=[10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90]
    a=[8,1,7,2,0,3,7,3,2]
    plt.scatter(x,a,marker="*",c="g",s=100)
    plt.show()
```

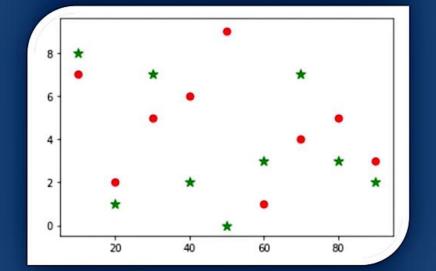






In [10]: x=[10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90]
 a=[8,1,7,2,0,3,7,3,2]
 b=[7,2,5,6,9,1,4,5,3]
 plt.scatter(x,a,marker="\*",c="g",s=100)
 plt.scatter(x,b,marker=".",c="r",s=200)
 plt.show()

Adding two markers in the same plot



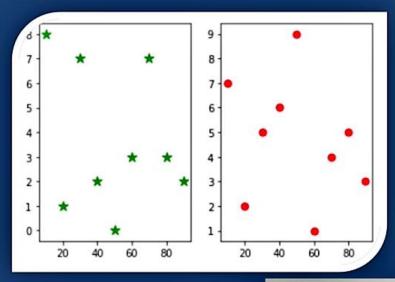






#### Adding sub-plots

```
x=[10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90]
a=[8,1,7,2,0,3,7,3,2]
b=[7,2,5,6,9,1,4,5,3]
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.scatter(x,a,marker="*",c="g",s=100)
plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.scatter(x,b,marker=".",c="r",s=200)
plt.show()
```





# Histogram

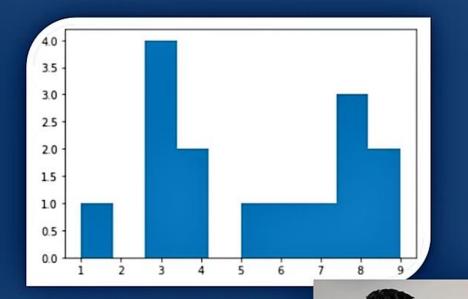


### Creating data

data = [1,3,3,3,3,9,9,5,4,4,8,8,8,6,7]

### Making Histogram

plt.hist(data)
plt.show()

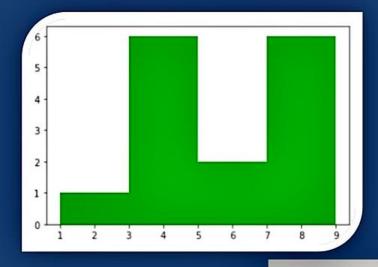


# Histogram



### **Changing Aesthetics**

In [24]: plt.hist(data,color="g",bins=4)
 plt.show()







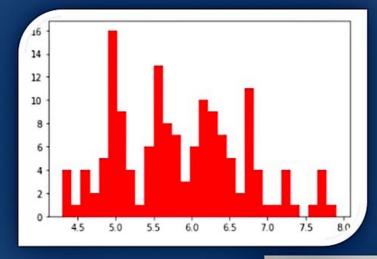
# Histogram



### Working with a dataset

```
iris=pd.read_csv('iris.csv')
iris.head()
```

plt.hist(iris['Sepal.Length'],bins=30,color="r")
plt.show()





# **Box-Plot**

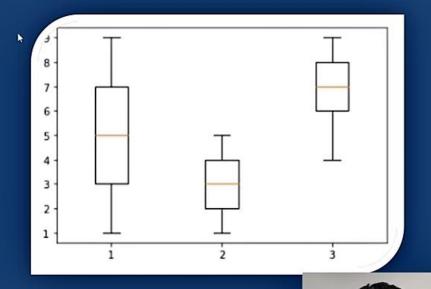


### Creating data

```
one = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]
two = [1,2,3,4,5,4,3,2,1]
three = [6,7,8,9,8,7,6,5,4]
data = list([one,two,three])
```

### Making Plot

plt.boxplot(data)
plt.show()





# Violin-Plot

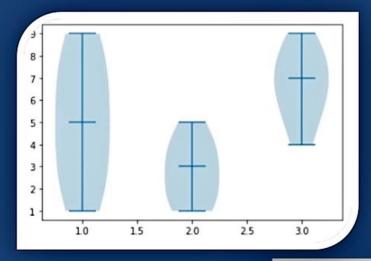


### Creating data

```
one = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9]
two = [1,2,3,4,5,4,3,2,1]
three = [6,7,8,9,8,7,6,5,4]
data = list([one,two,three])
```

### **Making Plot**

```
plt.violinplot(data,showmedians=True)
plt.show()
```





### Pie-Chart

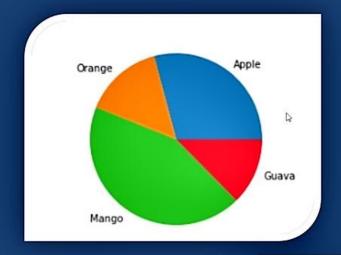


### Creating data

```
fruit = ['Apple','Orange','Mango','Guava']
quantity = [67,34,100,29]
```

#### Making Plot

plt.pie(quantity,labels=fruit)
plt.show()





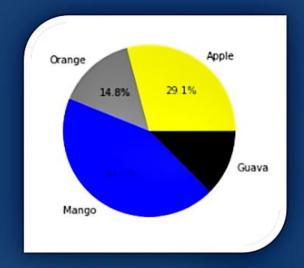


### Pie-Chart



### **Changing Aesthetics**

```
plt.show()
```













# DoughNut-Chart



### Creating Data

```
fruit = ['Apple', 'Orange', 'Mango', 'Guava']
quantity = [67,34,100,29]
```

#### **Making Plot**

```
plt.pie(quantity,labels=fruit,radius=2)
plt.pie([1],colors=['w'],radius=1)
plt.show()
```

