# Cloud Computing Lab Project

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### Data Representation in Python

Dataset instance is more precisely a table with rows and columns in which the columns are typed. Querying an example (a single row) will thus return a python dictionary with keys corresponding to column names, and values corresponding to the example's value for each column.

To explain it more clearly,

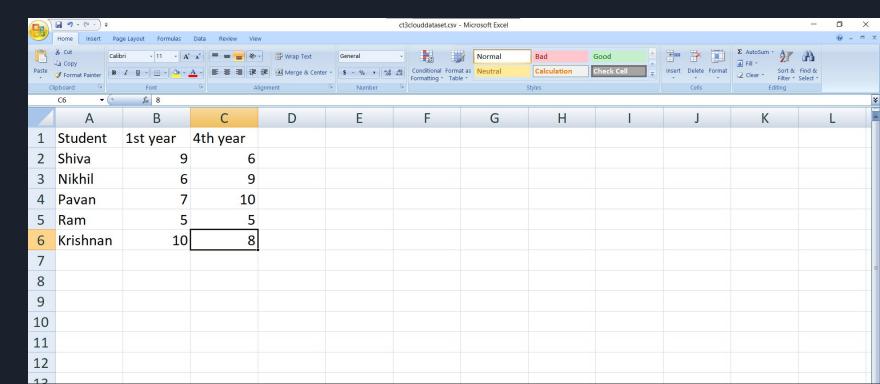
A data set is a collection of numbers or values that relate to a particular subject. For example, the test scores of each student in a particular class is a data set. The number of fish eaten by each dolphin at an aquarium is a data set.

#### **OUR DATA SET**

- Student list with their GPA's of their 1st and 4th year
- 3 columns
  - 1st Student Name
  - 2nd 1st year GPA
  - 3rd 4th year GPA

#### **OUR DATA SET**

5 Rows



#### CODE:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib as mpl
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import warnings; warnings.filterwarnings(action='once')
large = 22; med = 16; small = 12
params = {'axes.titlesize': large,
          'legend.fontsize': med,
          'figure.figsize': (16, 10),
          'axes.labelsize': med,
```

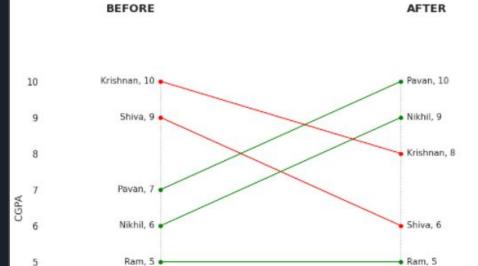
```
import matplotlib.lines as mlines
pd.read csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/tigershiva02/dataset/main/ct3clouddatase
left label = [str(c) + ', '+ str(round(y)) for c, y in zip(df.Student, df['1st'])]
right label = [str(c) + ', '+ str(round(y)) for c, y in zip(df.Student, df['4th'])]
klass = ['red' if (y1-y2) < 0 else 'green' for y1, y2 in zip(df['1st'], df['4th'])]
def newline(p1, p2, color='black'):
    ax = plt.qca()
    l = mlines.Line2D([p1[0], p2[0]], [p1[1], p2[1]], color='red' if p1[1]-p2[1] > 0 else
'green', marker='o', markersize=6)
    ax.add line(l)
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 1, figsize=(14, 14), dpi= 80)
```

```
ax.vlines(x=1, ymin=5, ymax=10, color='black', alpha=0.7, linewidth=1, linestyles='dotted')
ax.vlines(x=3, ymin=5, ymax=10, color='black', alpha=0.7, linewidth=1, linestyles='dotted')
ax.scatter(y=df['1st'], x=np.repeat(1, df.shape[0]), s=10, color='black', alpha=0.7)
ax.scatter(y=df['4th'], x=np.repeat(3, df.shape[0]), s=10, color='black', alpha=0.7)
for p1, p2, c in zip(df['1st'], df['4th'], df['Student']):
   newline([1,p1], [3,p2])
    ax.text(1-0.05, p1, c + ', ' + str(round(p1)), horizontalalignment='right',
verticalalignment='center', fontdict={'size':14})
    ax.text(3+0.05, p2, c + ', ' + str(round(p2)), horizontalalignment='left',
verticalalignment='center', fontdict={'size':14})
```

```
ax.text(1-0.05, 12, 'BEFORE', horizontalalignment='right', verticalalignment='center',
fontdict={'size':18, 'weight':700})
ax.text(3+0.05, 12, 'AFTER', horizontalalignment='left', verticalalignment='center',
fontdict={'size':18, 'weight':700})
ax.set title("Slopechart: Comparing CGPA of students when they were in year 1 and 4",
fontdict={'size':22})
ax.set(xlim=(0,4), ylim=(0,13), ylabel='CGPA')
ax.set xticks([1,3])
ax.set xticklabels(["1st Year", "4th Year"])
plt.yticks(np.arange(5, 11, 1), fontsize=15)
plt.gca().spines["top"].set alpha(.0)
plt.gca().spines["bottom"].set alpha(.0)
plt.gca().spines["right"].set alpha(.0)
plt.gca().spines["left"].set alpha(.0)
plt.show()
```

#### **OUTPUT**

Slopechart: Comparing CGPA of students when they were in year 1 and 4



1st Year

4th Year

## THANKYOU