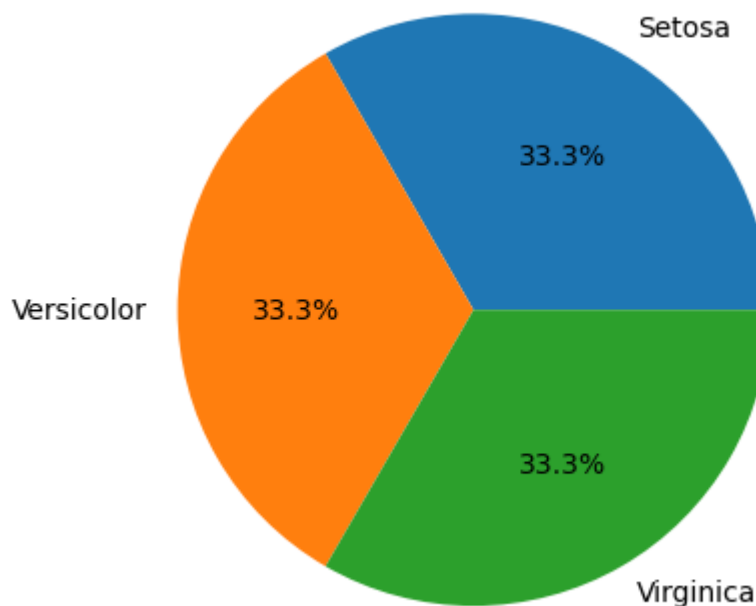


# Slip 1

1 Write a Python program to create a Pie plot to get the frequency of the three species of the Iris data (Use iris.csv)

```
In [14]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
data = pd.read_csv('/home/anup/i/iris.csv')
s_count=data['variety'].value_counts()
plt.pie(s_count,labels=s_count.index,autopct='%1.1f%%')
plt.show()
data
```



Out[14]:

	sepal.length	sepal.width	petal.length	petal.width	variety
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
...	...	...	...	...	...
145	6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3	Virginica
146	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.9	Virginica
147	6.5	3.0	5.2	2.0	Virginica
148	6.2	3.4	5.4	2.3	Virginica
149	5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8	Virginica

150 rows × 5 columns

Write a Python program to view basic statistical details of the data.(Use winequality-red.csv)

```
In [16]: import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_csv("/home/anup/i/iris.csv")
df.describe()
```

```
Out[16]:
```

	sepal.length	sepal.width	petal.length	petal.width
<b>count</b>	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000
<b>mean</b>	5.843333	3.057333	3.758000	1.199333
<b>std</b>	0.828066	0.435866	1.765298	0.762238
<b>min</b>	4.300000	2.000000	1.000000	0.100000
<b>25%</b>	5.100000	2.800000	1.600000	0.300000
<b>50%</b>	5.800000	3.000000	4.350000	1.300000
<b>75%</b>	6.400000	3.300000	5.100000	1.800000
<b>max</b>	7.900000	4.400000	6.900000	2.500000

## Slip 2

1 Write a Python program for Handling Missing Value. Replace missing value of salary, age column with mean of that column.(Use Data.csv file).

```
In [23]: import pandas as pd
data = pd.read_csv('data.csv')
data
data['Skin_Fold'].fillna(data['Skin_Fold'].mean(),inplace=True)
data['Serum_Insulin'].fillna(data['Serum_Insulin'].mean(),inplace=True)
print(data)
```

	Pregnant	Glucose	Diastolic_BP	Skin_Fold	Serum_Insulin	BMI \
0	6	148.0	72.0	35.00000	155.548223	33.6
1	1	85.0	66.0	29.00000	155.548223	26.6
2	8	183.0	64.0	29.15342	155.548223	23.3
3	1	89.0	66.0	23.00000	94.000000	28.1
4	0	137.0	40.0	35.00000	168.000000	43.1
..	...	...	...	...	...	...
763	10	101.0	76.0	48.00000	180.000000	32.9
764	2	122.0	70.0	27.00000	155.548223	36.8
765	5	121.0	72.0	23.00000	112.000000	26.2
766	1	126.0	60.0	29.15342	155.548223	30.1
767	1	93.0	70.0	31.00000	155.548223	30.4

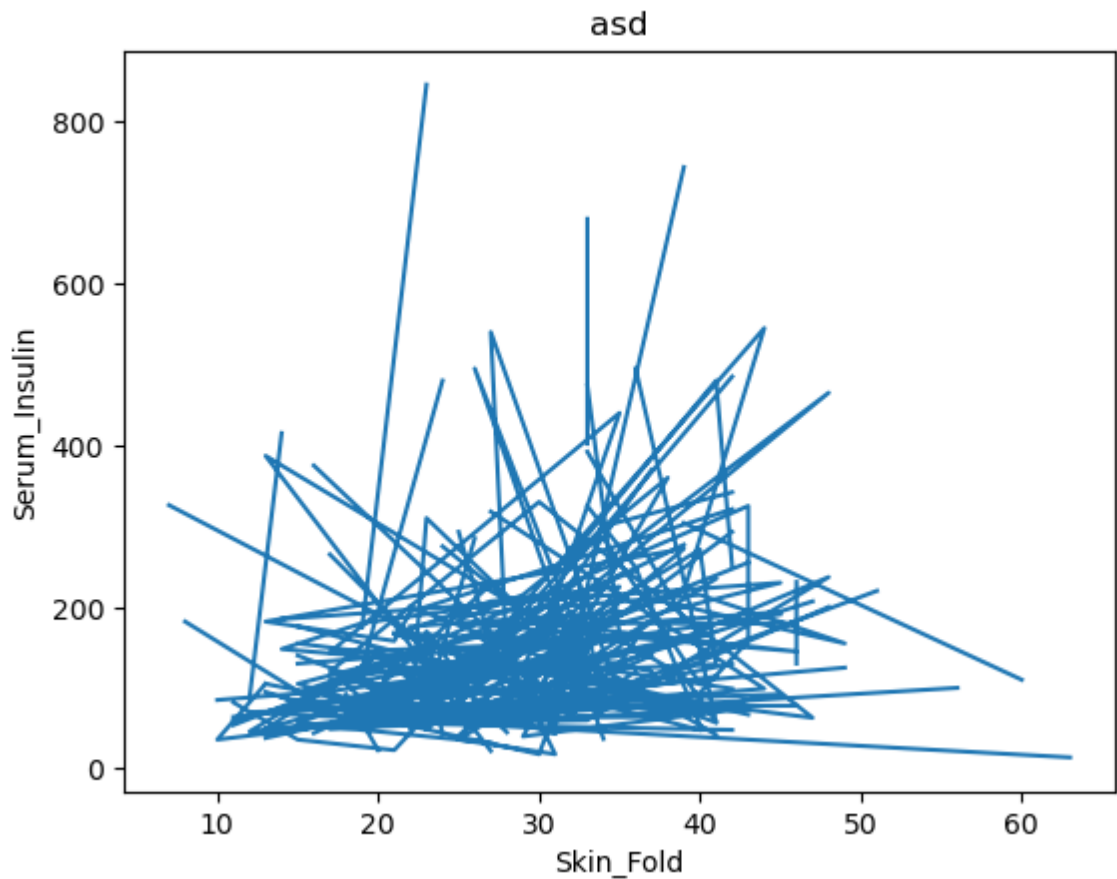
	Diabetes_Pedigree	Age	Class
0	0.627	50	1
1	0.351	31	0
2	0.672	32	1
3	0.167	21	0
4	2.288	33	1
..	...	...	...
763	0.171	63	0
764	0.340	27	0
765	0.245	30	0
766	0.349	47	1
767	0.315	23	0

[768 rows x 9 columns]

Write a Python program to generate a line plot of name Vs salary

```
In [29]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
df=pd.read_csv('data.csv')
data
plt.plot(df['Skin_Fold'],df['Serum_Insulin'])
plt.xlabel('Skin_Fold')
plt.ylabel('Serum_Insulin')
plt.title("asd")
```

Out[29]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'asd')



3 Download the heights and weights dataset and load the dataset from a given csv file into a dataframe. Print the first, last 10 rows and random 20 rows also display shape of the dataset.

```
In [36]: import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_csv('data.csv')
df
print("first 10 rows are :")
print(df.head(10))
print()
print("Last 10 rows are :")
print(df.tail(10))
print()
print("Random 20 rows are")
print(df.sample(20))
print()
print("The shape of dataset is")
print(df.shape)
```

first 10 rows are :

	Pregnant	Glucose	Diastolic_BP	Skin_Fold	Serum_Insulin	BMI \
0	6	148.0	72.0	35.0	NaN	33.6
1	1	85.0	66.0	29.0	NaN	26.6
2	8	183.0	64.0	NaN	NaN	23.3
3	1	89.0	66.0	23.0	94.0	28.1
4	0	137.0	40.0	35.0	168.0	43.1
5	5	116.0	74.0	NaN	NaN	25.6
6	3	78.0	50.0	32.0	88.0	31.0
7	10	115.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	35.3
8	2	197.0	70.0	45.0	543.0	30.5
9	8	125.0	96.0	NaN	NaN	NaN

	Diabetes_Pedigree	Age	Class
0	0.627	50	1
1	0.351	31	0
2	0.672	32	1
3	0.167	21	0
4	2.288	33	1
5	0.201	30	0
6	0.248	26	1
7	0.134	29	0
8	0.158	53	1
9	0.232	54	1

Last 10 rows are :

	Pregnant	Glucose	Diastolic_BP	Skin_Fold	Serum_Insulin	BMI \
758	1	106.0	76.0	NaN	NaN	37.5
759	6	190.0	92.0	NaN	NaN	35.5
760	2	88.0	58.0	26.0	16.0	28.4
761	9	170.0	74.0	31.0	NaN	44.0
762	9	89.0	62.0	NaN	NaN	22.5
763	10	101.0	76.0	48.0	180.0	32.9
764	2	122.0	70.0	27.0	NaN	36.8
765	5	121.0	72.0	23.0	112.0	26.2
766	1	126.0	60.0	NaN	NaN	30.1
767	1	93.0	70.0	31.0	NaN	30.4

	Diabetes_Pedigree	Age	Class
758	0.197	26	0
759	0.278	66	1
760	0.766	22	0
761	0.403	43	1
762	0.142	33	0
763	0.171	63	0
764	0.340	27	0
765	0.245	30	0
766	0.349	47	1
767	0.315	23	0

Random 20 rows are

	Pregnant	Glucose	Diastolic_BP	Skin_Fold	Serum_Insulin	BMI \
595	0	188.0	82.0	14.0	185.0	32.0
535	4	132.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	32.9
41	7	133.0	84.0	NaN	NaN	40.2
103	1	81.0	72.0	18.0	40.0	26.6
51	1	101.0	50.0	15.0	36.0	24.2
407	0	101.0	62.0	NaN	NaN	21.9
170	6	102.0	82.0	NaN	NaN	30.8
216	5	109.0	62.0	41.0	129.0	35.8
321	3	112.0	74.0	30.0	NaN	31.6

599	1	109.0	38.0	18.0	120.0	23.1
52	5	88.0	66.0	21.0	23.0	24.4
373	2	105.0	58.0	40.0	94.0	34.9
81	2	74.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
126	3	120.0	70.0	30.0	135.0	42.9
693	7	129.0	68.0	49.0	125.0	38.5
522	6	114.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
647	0	179.0	50.0	36.0	159.0	37.8
451	2	134.0	70.0	NaN	NaN	28.9
155	7	152.0	88.0	44.0	NaN	50.0
495	6	166.0	74.0	NaN	NaN	26.6

	Diabetes_Pedigree	Age	Class
595	0.682	22	1
535	0.302	23	1
41	0.696	37	0
103	0.283	24	0
51	0.526	26	0
407	0.336	25	0
170	0.180	36	1
216	0.514	25	1
321	0.197	25	1
599	0.407	26	0
52	0.342	30	0
373	0.225	25	0
81	0.102	22	0
126	0.452	30	0
693	0.439	43	1
522	0.189	26	0
647	0.455	22	1
451	0.542	23	1
155	0.337	36	1
495	0.304	66	0

The shape of dataset is  
(768, 9)

## Slip 3

Write a Python program to create box plots to see how each feature i.e. Sepal Length, Sepal Width, Petal Length, Petal Width are distributed across the three species. (Use iris.csv dataset)

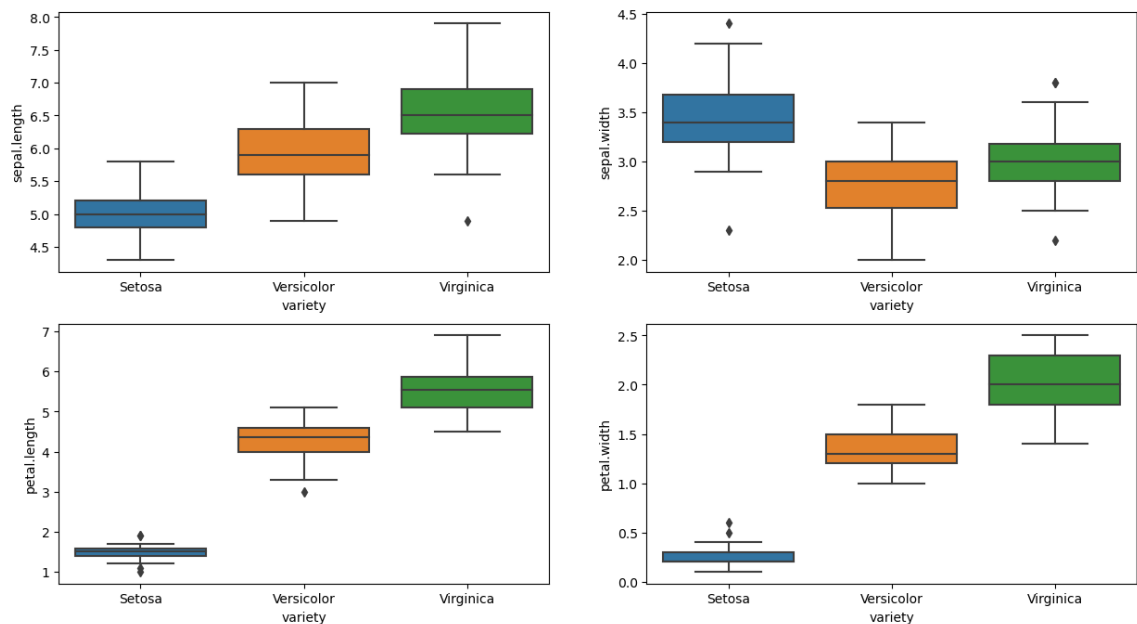


```

In [45]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
df = pd.read_csv('/home/anup/i/iris.csv')
df
#box plot for sepal length
plt.figure(figsize=(15,8))
plt.subplot(2,2,1)
sns.boxplot(x='variety',y='sepal.length',data=df)
#box plot for sepal width
plt.subplot(2,2,2)
sns.boxplot(x='variety',y='sepal.width',data=df)
#box plot for petal length
plt.subplot(2,2,3)
sns.boxplot(x='variety',y='petal.length',data=df)
#box plot for petal width
plt.subplot(2,2,4)
sns.boxplot(x='variety',y='petal.width',data=df)

```

Out[45]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='variety', ylabel='petal.width'>



Write a Python program to view basic statistical details of the data (Use Heights and Weights Dataset)

```
In [46]: import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_csv("/home/anup/i/iris.csv")
df.describe()
```

```
Out[46]:
```

	sepal.length	sepal.width	petal.length	petal.width
<b>count</b>	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000	150.000000
<b>mean</b>	5.843333	3.057333	3.758000	1.199333
<b>std</b>	0.828066	0.435866	1.765298	0.762238
<b>min</b>	4.300000	2.000000	1.000000	0.100000
<b>25%</b>	5.100000	2.800000	1.600000	0.300000
<b>50%</b>	5.800000	3.000000	4.350000	1.300000
<b>75%</b>	6.400000	3.300000	5.100000	1.800000
<b>max</b>	7.900000	4.400000	6.900000	2.500000

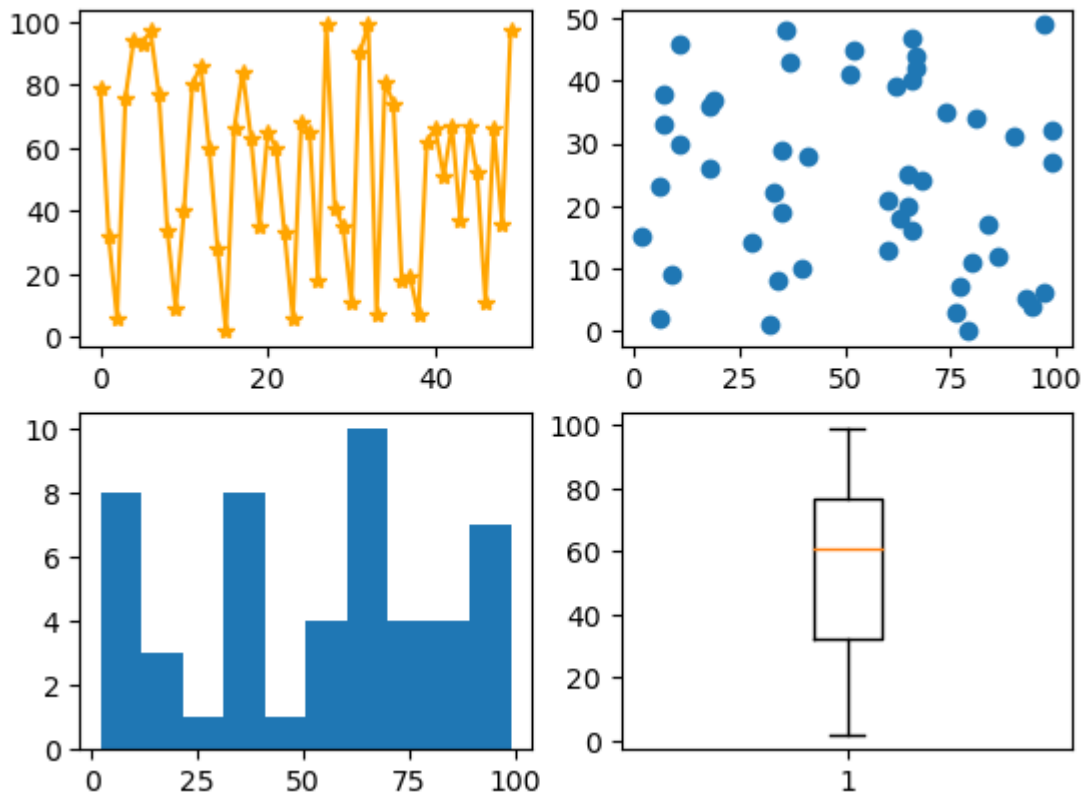
## Slip 4

Generate a random array of 50 integers and display them using a line chart, scatter plot, histogram and box plot. Apply appropriate color, labels and styling options.

```
In [55]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
arr = np.random.randint(0,100,50)

#line chart
plt.subplot(2,2,1)
plt.plot(arr,color='orange',label='abc',marker='*')
#scatterplot
plt.subplot(2,2,2)
plt.scatter(arr,range(50))
#histogram
plt.subplot(2,2,3)
plt.hist(arr)
#boxplot
plt.subplot(2,2,4)
plt.boxplot(arr)

plt.show()
```



) Write a Python program to print the shape, number of rows-columns, data types, feature names and the description of the data(Use User\_Data.csv)

```
In [64]: import pandas as pd
data=pd.read_csv('data.csv')
data
s=data.shape
num_row,num_col=s
data_type=data.dtypes
feature_name=data.columns
description=data.describe()
print(s)
print(num_row)
print(num_col)
print(data_type)
print(feature_name)
print(description)
```

```
(768, 9)
```

```
768
```

```
9
```

```
Pregnant          int64
```

```
Glucose           float64
```

```
Diastolic_BP      float64
```

```
Skin_Fold         float64
```

```
Serum_Insulin     float64
```

```
BMI              float64
```

```
Diabetes_Pedigree float64
```

```
Age              int64
```

```
Class            int64
```

```
dtype: object
```

```
Index(['Pregnant', 'Glucose', 'Diastolic_BP', 'Skin_Fold', 'Serum_Insulin',
```

```
       'BMI', 'Diabetes_Pedigree', 'Age', 'Class'],
```

```
      dtype='object')
```

	Pregnant	Glucose	Diastolic_BP	Skin_Fold	Serum_Insulin \
count	768.000000	763.000000	733.000000	541.000000	394.000000
mean	3.845052	121.686763	72.405184	29.153420	155.548223
std	3.369578	30.535641	12.382158	10.476982	118.775855
min	0.000000	44.000000	24.000000	7.000000	14.000000
25%	1.000000	99.000000	64.000000	22.000000	76.250000
50%	3.000000	117.000000	72.000000	29.000000	125.000000
75%	6.000000	141.000000	80.000000	36.000000	190.000000
max	17.000000	199.000000	122.000000	99.000000	846.000000

	BMI	Diabetes_Pedigree	Age	Class
count	757.000000	768.000000	768.000000	768.000000
mean	32.457464	0.471876	33.240885	0.348958
std	6.924988	0.331329	11.760232	0.476951
min	18.200000	0.078000	21.000000	0.000000
25%	27.500000	0.243750	24.000000	0.000000
50%	32.300000	0.372500	29.000000	0.000000
75%	36.600000	0.626250	41.000000	1.000000
max	67.100000	2.420000	81.000000	1.000000

## slip 7

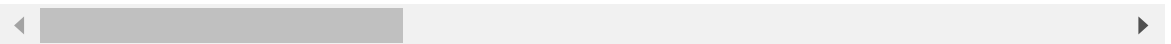
Write a Python program to perform the following tasks : a. Apply OneHot coding on Country column. b. Apply Label encoding on purchased column (Data.csv have two categorical column the country column, and the purchased column).

```
In [70]: import pandas as pd
data = pd.read_csv('data.csv')
#apply onehot coding
data = pd.get_dummies(data,columns=['Glucose'])
data
#apply Lebel encoding
data['Skin_Fold']=data['Skin_Fold'].map({'Yes':1,'No':0})
data
```

```
Out[70]:
```

	Pregnant	Diastolic_BP	Skin_Fold	Serum_Insulin	BMI	Diabetes_Pedigree	Age	Class
0	6	72.0	NaN	NaN	33.6	0.627	50	1
1	1	66.0	NaN	NaN	26.6	0.351	31	0
2	8	64.0	NaN	NaN	23.3	0.672	32	1
3	1	66.0	NaN	94.0	28.1	0.167	21	0
4	0	40.0	NaN	168.0	43.1	2.288	33	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
763	10	76.0	NaN	180.0	32.9	0.171	63	0
764	2	70.0	NaN	NaN	36.8	0.340	27	0
765	5	72.0	NaN	112.0	26.2	0.245	30	0
766	1	60.0	NaN	NaN	30.1	0.349	47	1
767	1	70.0	NaN	NaN	30.4	0.315	23	0

768 rows × 143 columns



## Slip 8

Write a program in python to perform following task : [15] Standardizing Data (transform them into a standard Gaussian distribution with a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1) (Use winequality-red.csv)

```
In [71]: import pandas as pd
import s
data = pd.read_csv('/home/anup/i/iris.csv')
print(data)
data=(data - data.mean())/data.std() # to standardizing data
print(data)
```

	sepal.length	sepal.width	petal.length	petal.width	variety
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
..	...	...	...	...	...
145	6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3	Virginica
146	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.9	Virginica
147	6.5	3.0	5.2	2.0	Virginica
148	6.2	3.4	5.4	2.3	Virginica
149	5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8	Virginica

[150 rows x 5 columns]

	petal.length	petal.width	sepal.length	sepal.width	variety
0	-1.335752	-1.311052	-0.897674	1.015602	NaN
1	-1.335752	-1.311052	-1.139200	-0.131539	NaN
2	-1.392399	-1.311052	-1.380727	0.327318	NaN
3	-1.279104	-1.311052	-1.501490	0.097889	NaN
4	-1.335752	-1.311052	-1.018437	1.245030	NaN
..	...	...	...	...	...
145	0.816859	1.443994	1.034539	-0.131539	NaN
146	0.703564	0.919223	0.551486	-1.278680	NaN
147	0.816859	1.050416	0.793012	-0.131539	NaN
148	0.930154	1.443994	0.430722	0.786174	NaN
149	0.760211	0.788031	0.068433	-0.131539	NaN

[150 rows x 5 columns]

/tmp/ipykernel\_4199/696278818.py:4: FutureWarning: The default value of numeric\_only in DataFrame.mean is deprecated. In a future version, it will default to False. In addition, specifying 'numeric\_only=None' is deprecated. Select only valid columns or specify the value of numeric\_only to silence this warning.

```
data=(data - data.mean())/data.std()
```

/tmp/ipykernel\_4199/696278818.py:4: FutureWarning: The default value of numeric\_only in DataFrame.std is deprecated. In a future version, it will default to False. In addition, specifying 'numeric\_only=None' is deprecated. Select only valid columns or specify the value of numeric\_only to silence this warning.

```
data=(data - data.mean())/data.std()
```

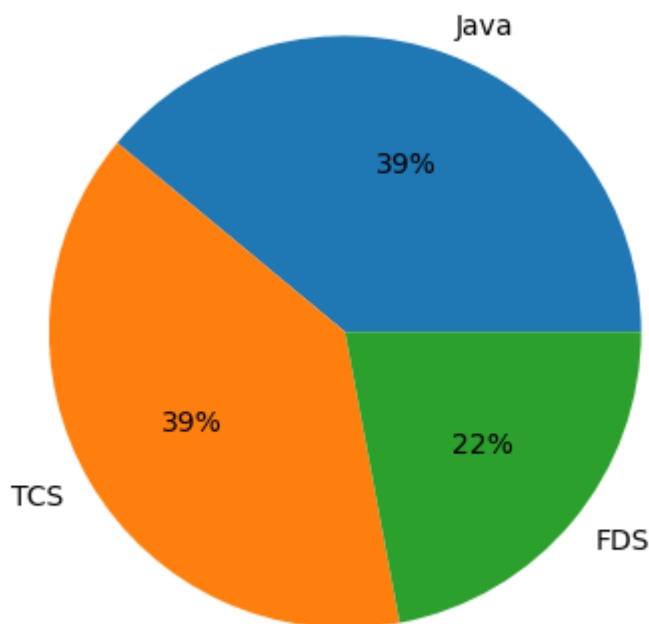
```
In [72]: from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler, StandardScaler, Normalizer
```

```
-----  
-  
ModuleNotFoundError                                Traceback (most recent call last)  
Cell In [72], line 1  
----> 1 from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler, StandardScaler, Normalizer  
  
ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'sklearn'
```

## Slip 9

Create two lists, one representing subject names and the other representing marks obtained in those subjects. Display the data in a pie chart.

```
In [75]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
subjects = ['Java', 'TCS', 'FDS']  
marks = [99, 99, 56]  
plt.pie(marks, labels=subjects, autopct='%1.1f%%')  
plt.show()
```



## Slip 10

Write a python program to Display column-wise mean, and median for SOCR- HeightWeight dataset.

```
In [77]: import pandas as pd
data = pd.read_csv('data.csv')
print(data.mean())
print(data.median())
```

```
Pregnant      3.845052
Glucose      121.686763
Diastolic_BP  72.405184
Skin_Fold     29.153420
Serum_Insulin 155.548223
BMI           32.457464
Diabetes_Pedigree 0.471876
Age          33.240885
Class        0.348958
dtype: float64
Pregnant      3.0000
Glucose      117.0000
Diastolic_BP  72.0000
Skin_Fold     29.0000
Serum_Insulin 125.0000
BMI           32.3000
Diabetes_Pedigree 0.3725
Age          29.0000
Class        0.0000
dtype: float64
```

Write a python program to compute sum of Manhattan distance between all pairs of points.

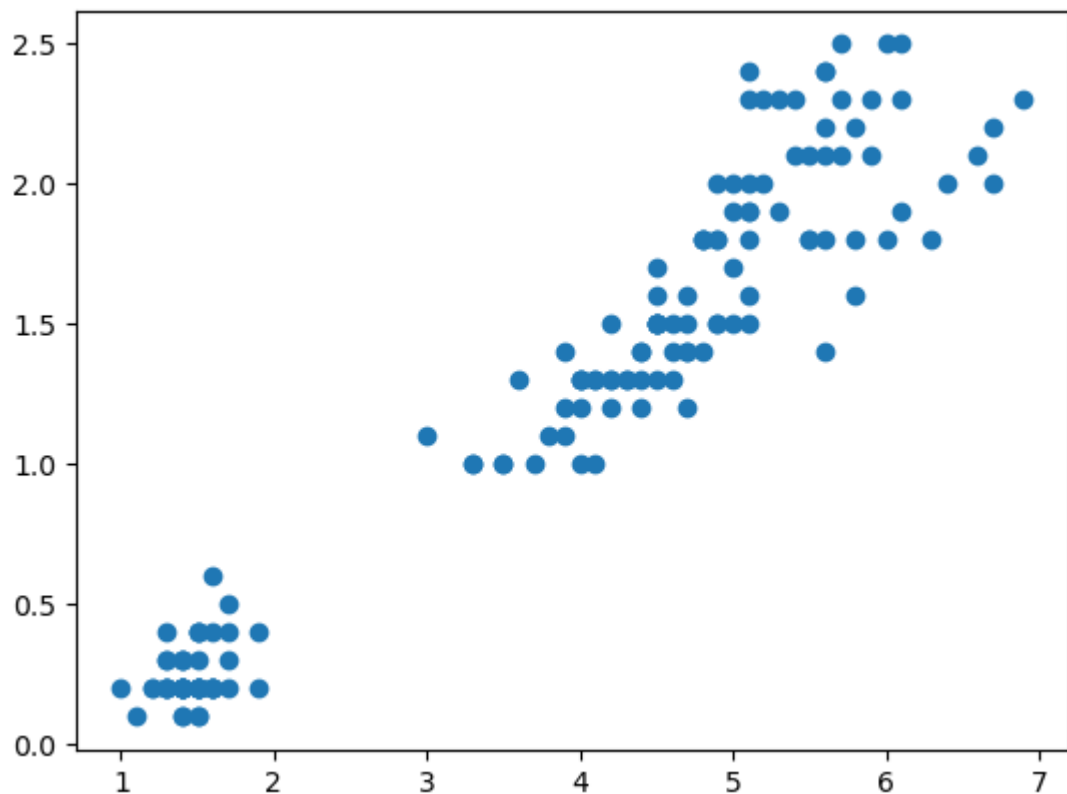
```
In [82]: p=(0,2,1)
q=(2,5,6)
dist=abs(p[0]-q[0])+abs(p[1]-q[1])+abs(p[2]-q[2])
dist
```

Out[82]: 10

Write a Python program to create a graph to find relationship between the petal length and petal width.(Use iris.csv dataset)



```
In [89]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
data=pd.read_csv('/home/anup/i/iris.csv')
plt.scatter(data['petal.length'],data['petal.width'])
plt.show()
```



Write a Python program to find the maximum and minimum value of a given flattened array

```
In [90]: import numpy as np
arr = np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9])
max = np.max(arr)
min = np.min(arr)
print(max)
print(min)
```

9

1

Write a python program to create a data frame for students' information such as name, graduation percentage and age. Display average age of students, average of graduation percentage.

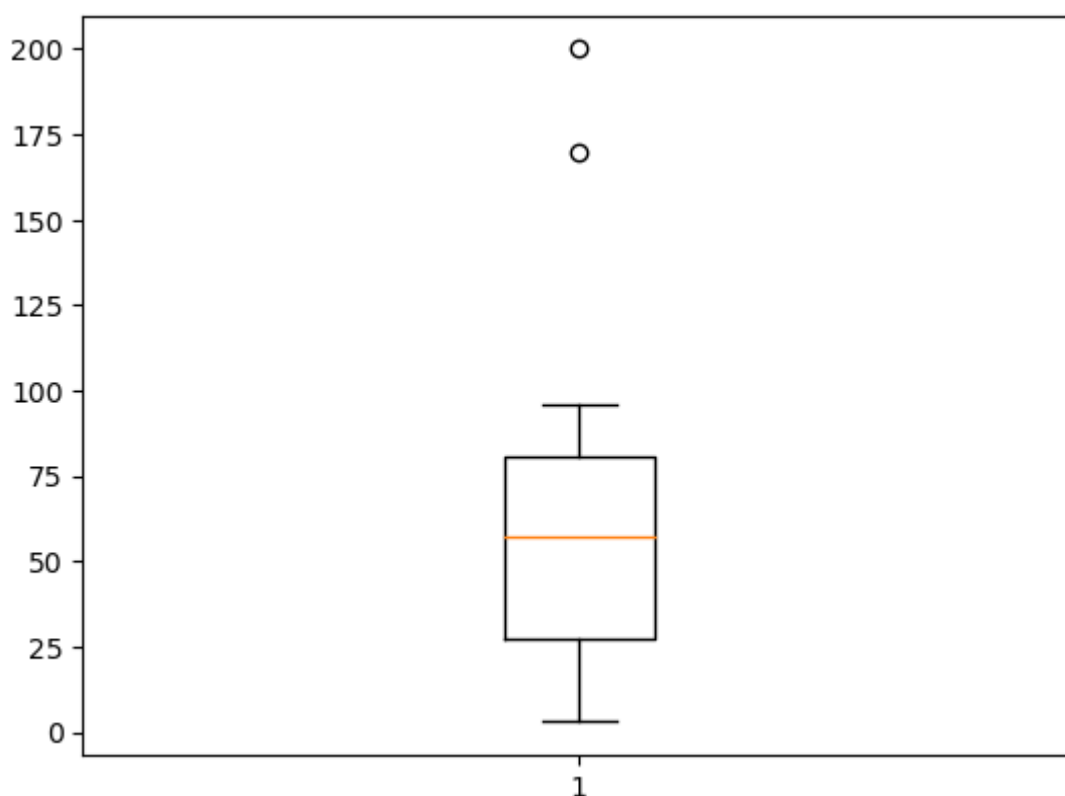
```
In [94]: import pandas as pd
data = {'name':['asd', 'fgh', 'zxc'], 'per':[12,56,89], 'age':[56,98,5]}
df=pd.DataFrame(data)
df
avg=df['age'].mean()
avg
avg1=df['per'].mean()
avg1
```

Out[94]: 52.333333333333336

Add two outliers to the above data and display the box plot.

```
In [101]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
arr = np.random.randint(0,100,50)
arr[0]=200
arr[1]=170

plt.boxplot(arr)
plt.show()
```



In [ ]: