

MEERUT PUBLIC GIRLS' SCHOOL



ACADEMIC YEAR: 2021-2022

PRACTICAL FILE

NAME- VITARNA SHARMA

CLASS- XII-C

SUBJECT- INFORMATICS PRACTICES (065)

ROLL NO-

EXAMINER'S SIGNATURE-

CERTIFICATE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT VITARNA SHARMA OF MEERUT PUBLIC GIRLS' SCHOOL HAS COMPLETED HER PROJECT FILE UNDER MY SUPERVISION. I CERTIFY THAT THIS PROJECT IS UP TO MY EXPECTATIONS AND AS PER THE GUIDELINES ISSUED BY THE CBSE.

SHIVALI GOEL

(IP TEACHER)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS MY PROFOUND GRATITUDE AND DEEP REGARD TO MY GUIDE **MS. SHIVALI GOEL** FOR HER EXEMPLARY GUIDANCE, MONITORING AND CONSTANT ENCOURAGEMENT THROUGHOUT THE COURSE OF THIS PROJECT. MY THANKS AND APPRECIATION ALSO GO TO THE PEOPLE WHO WILLINGLY HELPED TO ME OUT WITH THE PROJECT

STUDENT'S NAME: VITARNA SHARMA

CLASS: XII-C

INDEX

- 1- TO CREATE A SERIES FROM DICTIONARY
- 2- NAMING A SERIES
- 3- TO GENERATE A SERIES USING ONE DIMENSIONAL ARRAY
- 4- TO CREATE A DATAFRAME FROM TWO SERIES
- 5- TO CREATE A DATAFRAME FROM DICTIONARY OF SERIES
- 6- CREATING A DATFRAME FROM NUMPY ARRAY
- 7- TO ADD A NEW COLUMN TO A DATFRAME
- 8- USING LOC() AND ILOC() METHODS
- 9- COMPARING TWO SERIES
- 10- USING HEAD () AND TAIL () METHODS
- 11- MERGING OF DATAFRAME
- 12- IMPORTING CSV TO DATAFRAME
- 13- TO MODIFY THE SALARY OF EMPLOYEE EARNING 16000
- 14- TO PLOT TWO LINES IN TWO DIFFERENT VIEWS OF THE SAME WINDOW
- 15- PLOTTING LINES WITH DIFFERENT STYLES USING plot () FUNCTION

16- PLOTTING A BAR CHART

17- DISPLAY A HISTOGRAM

18- PLOT ELEMENTS OF TWO LISTS USING BAR CHART

19- BIBLIOGRAPHY

PYTHON

PROGRAMS

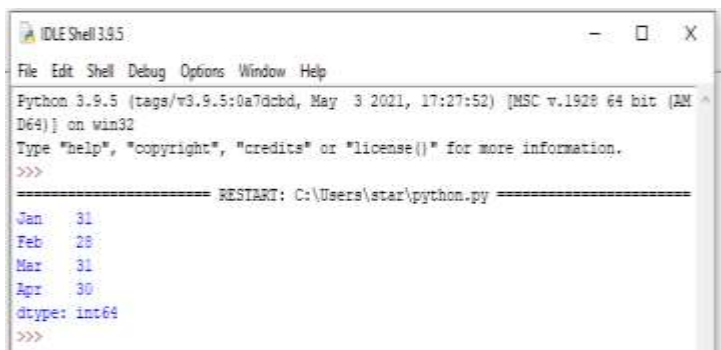
1. TO CREATE A SERIES FROM DICTIONARY

CODE-



```
python.py - C:\Users\star\python.py (3.9.5)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
import pandas as pd
series = pd.Series({'Jan':31,'Feb':28,'Mar':31,'Apr':30})
print(series)
```

OUTPUT-



```
IDLE Shell 3.9.5
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Python 3.9.5 (tags/v3.9.5:0a7dcdb, May 3 2021, 17:27:52) [MSC v.1928 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\Users\star\python.py =====
Jan    31
Feb    28
Mar    31
Apr    30
dtype: int64
>>>
```

2. NAMING A SERIES

CODE-

```
python.py - C:\Users\star\python.py (3.9.5)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
import pandas as pd
series = pd.Series({'Jan':31, 'Feb':28, 'Mar':31, 'Apr':30})
series.name = 'Days'
series.index.name = 'Month'
print(series)|
```

OUTPUT-

```
===== RESTART: C:\Users\star\python.py =====
Month
Jan    31
Feb    28
Mar    31
Apr    30
Name: Days, dtype: int64
>>> |
```


3. TO GENERATE A SERIES USING ONE DIMENSIONAL ARRAY

CODE-

```
python.py - C:\Users\star\python.py (3.9.5)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
array1 = np.array([10,20,30,40])
series1 = pd.Series(array1,index = ['a','b','c','d'])
print(series1)
```

OUTPUT-

```
===== RESTART: C:\Users\star\python.py =====
a    10
b    20
c    30
d    40
dtype: int32
```

4. TO CREATE A DATAFRAME FROM TWO SERIES

CODE-

```
python.py - C:\Users\star\python.py (3.9.5)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
import pandas as pd
student_marks = pd.Series({'Vijaya':80,'Rahul':92,'Megha':67,'Radhika':95,'Shaurya':97})
student_age = pd.Series({'Vijaya':32,'Rahul':28,'Megha':30,'Radhika':25,'Shaurya':20})
student_df= pd.DataFrame({'Marks':student_marks,'Age':student_age})
print(student_df)
```

OUTPUT-

```
===== RESTART: C:\Users\star\python.py =====
      Marks  Age
Vijaya    80   32
Rahul     92   28
Megha     67   30
Radhika    95   25
Shaurya    97   20
>>>
```

5. TO CREATE A DATAFRAME FROM DICTIONARY OF SERIES

CODE-

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
n= pd.Series(['Rinku','Deep','Shaurya','Radhika'])
Eng = pd.Series([89,78,89,90])
Eco = pd.Series([89,80,60,84])
Ip = pd.Series([89,78,67,90])
Stud_result={'NAME':n,'ENGLISH':Eng,'ECONOMICS':Eco,'INFORMATICS PRACTICES':Ip}
df = pd.DataFrame(Stud_result)
print(df)
```

OUTPUT-

```
===== RESTART: C:\Users\star\kanu.pd.py =====
   NAME  ENGLISH  ECONOMICS  INFORMATICS PRACTICES
0  Rinku      89         89                89
1   Deep      78         80                78
2 Shaurya      89         60                67
3 Radhika      90         84                90
>>> |
```

6. CREATING A DATAFRAME FROM NUMPY ARRAY

CODE-


```
kanu.pd.py - C:\Users\star\kanu.pd.py (3.9.5)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
array= np.array([[67,78,75,78],[67,78,75,88],[78,67,89,90],[78,88,98,90]])
column_values = ['English','Economics','Ip','Accounts']
df = pd.DataFrame(data = array, columns= column_values)
print(df)
```

OUTPUT-

```
===== RESTART: C:\Users\star\kanu.pd.py =====
      English  Economics  Ip  Accounts
0          67          78  75         78
1          67          78  75         88
2          78          67  89         90
3          78          88  98         90
>>>
```

7. TO ADD A NEW COLUMN TO A DATFRAME

CODE-

 python.py - C:\Users\star\python.py (3.9.5)

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

```
import pandas as pd
dict1={'adm_no':[101,102,103,104,105]}
df = pd.DataFrame(dict1)
print(df)
df['Name']=['Shruti','Gunjan','Tanya','Kirti','Vineet']
df['Physics']=pd.Series([89,78,65,45,55])
df['Chemistry']=pd.Series([77,89,74,60,56])
df['Maths']=pd.Series([88,65,79,78,58])
df['Total']= df['Physics']+ df['Chemistry']+ df['Maths']
print(df)
```

OUTPUT-

```
adm_no
0    101
1    102
2    103
3    104
4    105

adm_no  Name  Physics  Chemistry  Maths  Total
0    101  Shruti      89         77     88    254
1    102  Gunjan      78         89     65    232
2    103   Tanya      65         74     79    218
3    104   Kirti      45         60     78    183
4    105  Vineet      55         56     58    169

>>>
```

8. USING LOC() AND ILOC()

METHODS

CODE-

```
import pandas as pd
df=pd.read_csv("C:/Users/star/python.csv",sep = ",",na_values=[16000])
print(df)
import pandas as pd
student = {"Roll_no":[1,2,3,4,5],
           "Name":["Rinku",'Deep','Shaurya','Radhika','Rohit'],
           "english":[89,78,89,90,79],
           "economics":[87,80,60,84,77],
           "Ip":[89,78,67,90,92]}
df = pd.DataFrame(student)
print(df.iloc[0:3])
print(df.iloc[0:3,0:3])
print(df.loc[1:3])
```

OUTPUT –

	Empid	NAME	Age	City	Salary
0	100.0	Ritesh	25.0	Mumbai	15000.0
1	101.0	Aakash	26.0	Goa	NaN
2	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	102.0	Mahima	27.0	Hyderabad	20000.0
4	103.0	Lakshay	23.0	Delhi	18000.0

	Roll_no	Name	english	economics	Ip
0	1	Rinku	89	87	89
1	2	Deep	78	80	78
2	3	Shaurya	89	60	67

	Roll_no	Name	english
0	1	Rinku	89
1	2	Deep	78
2	3	Shaurya	89

	Roll_no	Name	english	economics	Ip
1	2	Deep	78	80	78
2	3	Shaurya	89	60	67
3	4	Radhika	90	84	90

9-COMPARING TWO SERIES

CODE-

```
import pandas as pd
a= pd.Series([1,2,7,5,4])
b= pd.Series([4,8,9,5,10])
print("First Series is: ")
print(a)
print('Second Series is : ')
print(b)
print("Comparing the elements of both the series: ")
print("equals")
print(a==b)
print("greater than: ")
print(a>b)
print("less than: ")
print(a<b)
print("adding two series: ")
c = a+b
print(c)
print("subtracting two series: ")
c = a-b
print(c)
print("product of two series: ")
c = a*b
print(c)
print("dividing series1 by series 2: ")
c=a/b
print(c)|
```

OUTPUT-

```
dtype: bool
less than:
0      True
1      True
2      True
3     False
4      True
dtype: bool
adding two series:
0      5
1     10
2     16
3     10
4     14
dtype: int64
subtracting two series:
0     -3
1     -6
2     -2
3      0
4     -6
dtype: int64
product of two series:
0      4
1     16
2     63
3     25
4     40
dtype: int64
dividing series1 by series 2:
0     0.250000
1     0.250000
2     0.777778
3     1.000000
4     0.400000
dtype: float64
>>>
```


10. USING HEAD () AND TAIL ()

METHODS

CODE-

```
python.py - C:\Users\star\python.py (3.9.5)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

import pandas as pd
emp_data={'Empid':[101,102,103,104,105,106], 'Ename':['Rohit', 'Pooja', 'Prince', 'Shaurya', 'Sonia', 'Vinay'], 'Doj':['12-01-2012', '15-01-2012', '05-09-2007', '17-01-2012', '05-09-2007', '16-01-2012']}

df=pd.DataFrame(emp_data)
print(df)
print(df.head())
print(df.tail())
```

OUTPUT-

```
=====
   Empid  Ename      Doj
0    101   Rohit  12-01-2012
1    102   Pooja  15-01-2012
2    103  Prince  05-09-2007
3    104  Shaurya  17-01-2012
4    105   Sonia  05-09-2007
5    106   Vinay  16-01-2012
   Empid  Ename      Doj
0    101   Rohit  12-01-2012
1    102   Pooja  15-01-2012
2    103  Prince  05-09-2007
3    104  Shaurya  17-01-2012
4    105   Sonia  05-09-2007
   Empid  Ename      Doj
1    102   Pooja  15-01-2012
2    103  Prince  05-09-2007
3    104  Shaurya  17-01-2012
4    105   Sonia  05-09-2007
5    106   Vinay  16-01-2012
>>> |
```

11. MERGING OF DATAFRAME

CODE-

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

```
import pandas as pd
d1={'roll_no':[10,11,12,13,14,15], 'name':['Ankit','Pihu','Rinku','Yash','Vijay','Nikhil']}
d2={'roll_no':[20,21,22,23,24,25], 'name':['Shaurya','Pinky','Anubhav','Khushi','Vinay','Neetu']}
d3={'roll_no':[10,21,12,13,24,15], 'name':['Jeet','Ashima','Shivin','Kiran','Tanmay','Rajat']}
df1=pd.DataFrame(d1)
df2=pd.DataFrame(d2)
df3=pd.concat([df1,df2])
print(df3)
df4=pd.DataFrame(d3)
df5=pd.merge(df3,df4,on='roll_no')
print(df5)
```

OUTPUT-

```
=====
   roll_no  name
0        10  Ankit
1        11   Pihu
2        12  Rinku
3        13   Yash
4        14  Vijay
5        15  Nikhil
0        20 Shaurya
1        21  Pinky
2        22 Anubhav
3        23  Khushi
4        24  Vinay
5        25  Neetu
   roll_no  name_x  name_y
0        10  Ankit    Jeet
1        12  Rinku  Shivin
2        13   Yash   Kiran
3        15  Nikhil  Rajat
4        21  Pinky  Ashima
5        24  Vinay  Tanmay
>>>
```

12. IMPORTING CSV TO DATAFRAME

CODE-

```
import pandas as pd
df=pd.read_csv("C:/Users/star/python.csv",sep = ",",header = 0)
print(df)
```

OUTPUT-

```
=====
   Empid  NAME  Age  City  Salary
0  100.0  Ritesh  25.0  Mumbai  15000.0
1  101.0  Aakash  26.0    Goa  16000.0
2    NaN    NaN   NaN    NaN    NaN
3  102.0  Mahima  27.0  Hyderabad  20000.0
4  103.0  Lakshay  23.0    Delhi  18000.0
>>> |
```

13. TO MODIFY THE SALARY OF EMPLOYEE EARNING 16000

CODE-

```
import pandas as pd
df=pd.read_csv("C:/Users/star/python.csv",sep = ",",na_values=[16000])
print(df)
```

OUTPUT-

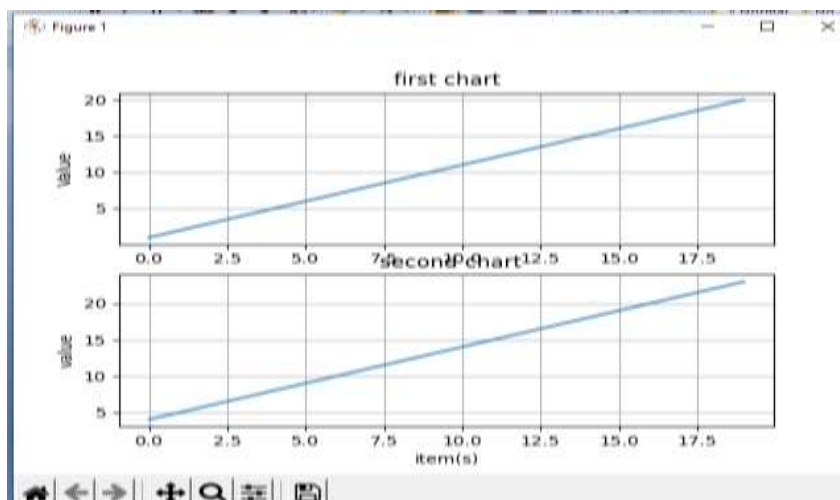
```
=====
   Empid  NAME  Age  City  Salary
0  100.0  Ritesh  25.0  Mumbai  15000.0
1  101.0  Aakash  26.0    Goa      NaN
2    NaN    NaN   NaN    NaN      NaN
3  102.0  Mahima  27.0  Hyderabad  20000.0
4  103.0  Lakshay  23.0    Delhi  18000.0
```

14. TO PLOT TWO LINES IN TWO DIFFERENT VIEWS OF THE SAME WINDOW

CODE-

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
t = np.arange(0.0,20.0,1)
s=[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20]
s2 =[4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23]
plt.subplot(2,1,1)
plt.plot (t,s)
plt.ylabel('Value')
plt.title('first chart')
plt.grid(True)
plt.subplot(2,1,2)
plt.plot(t,s2)
plt.xlabel('item(s)')
plt.ylabel('value')
plt.title('\n\n second chart')
plt.grid(True)
```

OUTPUT-

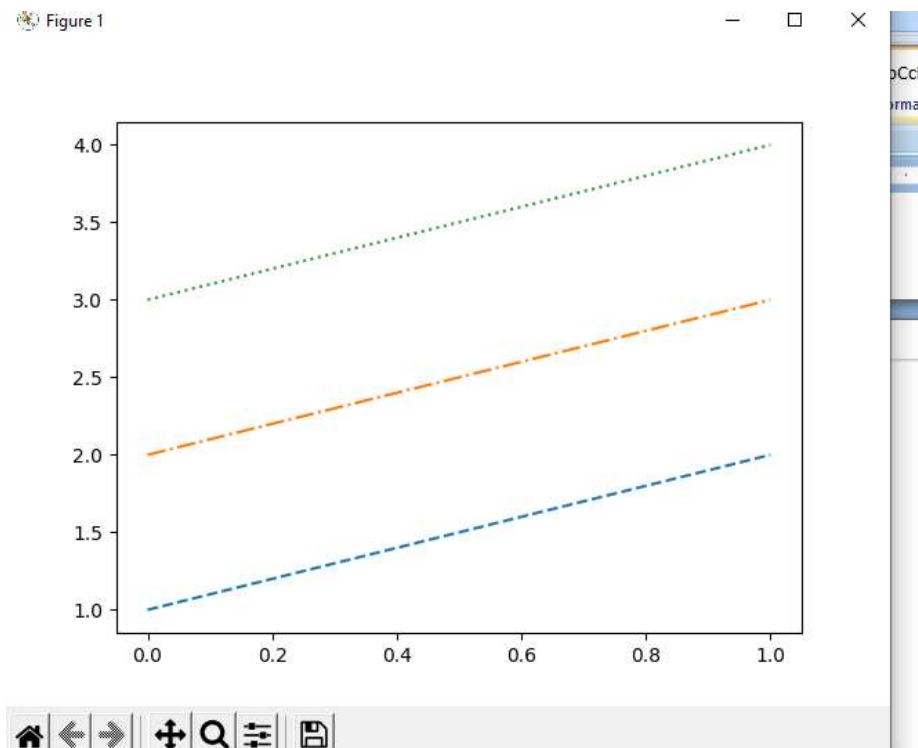


15. PLOTTING LINES WITH DIFFERENT STYLES USING `plot()` FUNCTION

CODE-

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
y=np.arange(1,3)
plt.plot(y, '--', y+1, '-.', y+2, ':')
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT -



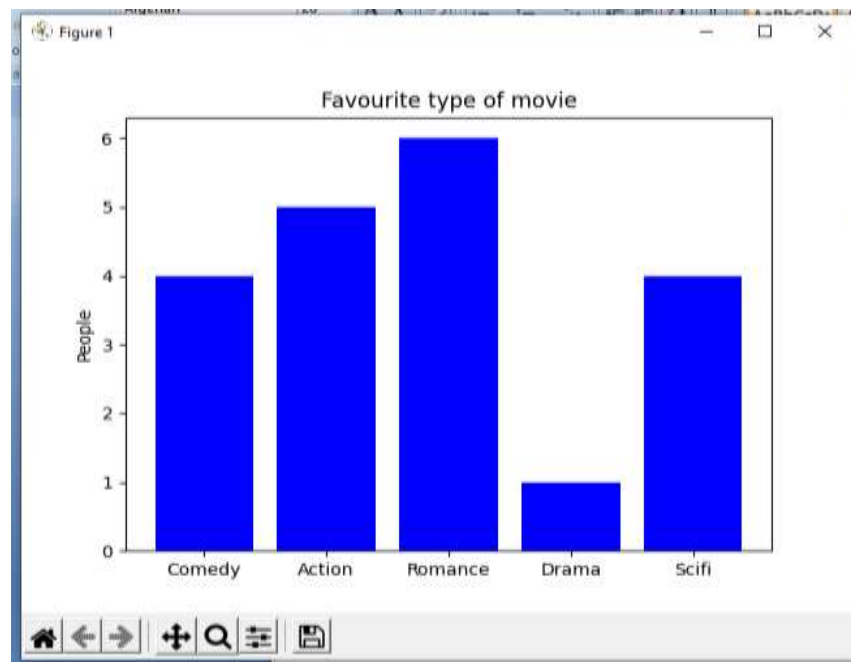
16. PLOTTING A BAR CHART

CODE-

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
objects = ('Comedy', 'Action', 'Romance', 'Drama', 'Scifi')
y_pos = np.arange(len(objects))
Types = (4,5,6,1,4)
plt.bar(y_pos,Types,align='center',color='blue')
plt.xticks(y_pos,objects)
plt.ylabel('People')
plt.title('Favourite type of movie')
plt.show()

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
y=np.random.randn(1000)
plt.hist(y,25,edgecolor='red')
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT -

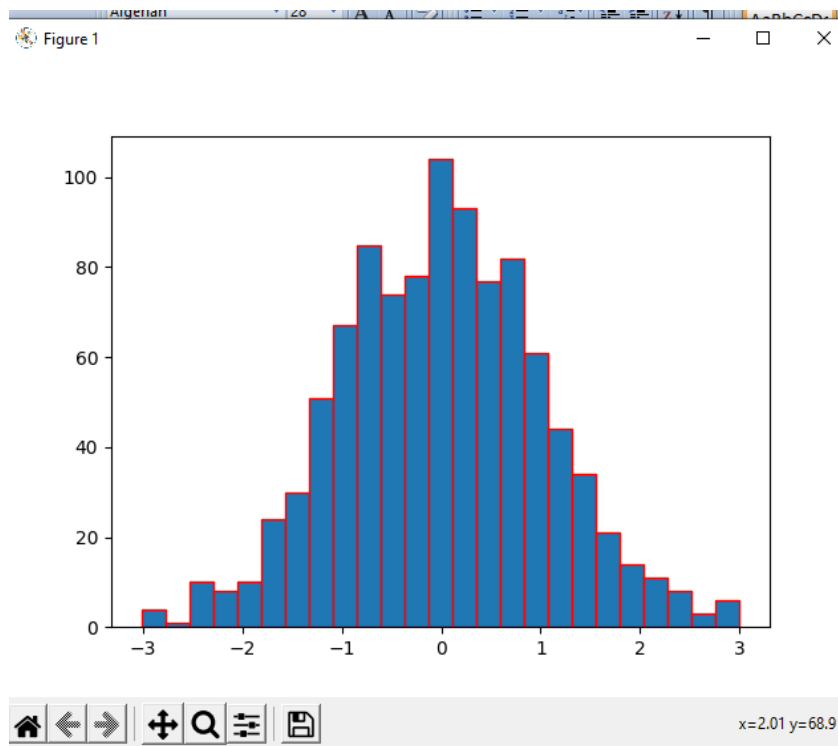


17. *DISPLAY A HISTOGRAM*

CODE-

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
y = np.random.randn(1000)
plt.hist(y,25,edgecolor='red')
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT-

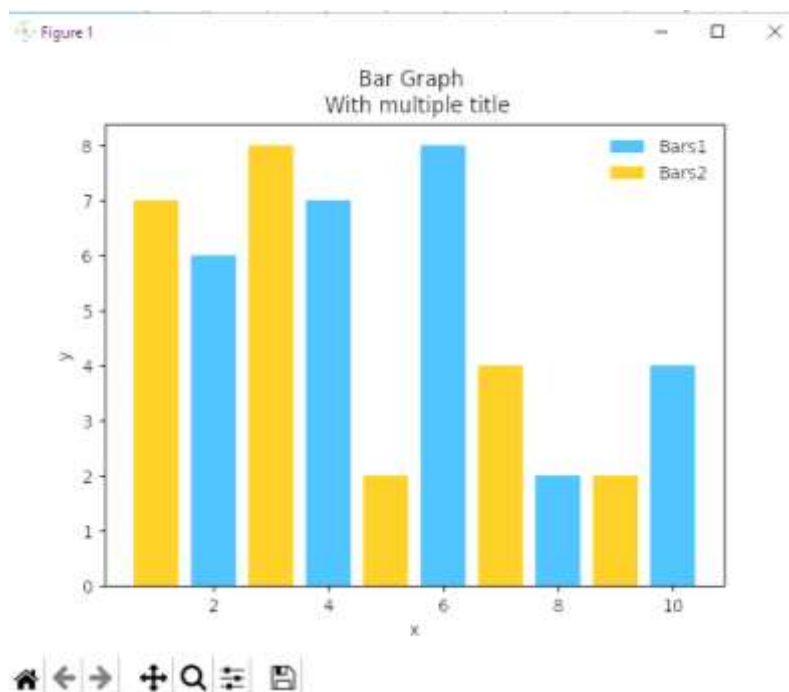


18. PLOT ELEMENTS OF TWO LISTS USING BAR CHART

CODE-

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
x= [2,4,6,8,10]
y=[6,7,8,2,4]
x2=[1,3,5,7,9]
y2=[7,8,2,4,2]
plt.bar(x,y,label='Bars1')
plt.bar(x2,y2,label="Bars2")
plt.xlabel('x')
plt.ylabel('y')
plt.title('Bar Graph \n With multiple title')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

OUTPUT-



BIBLIOGRAPHY

- NCERT
- PREETI ARORA
- INTERNET

Thank You