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TrackCode : DS

Task1: Create a bar chart to visualize the distribution of a categorical or continous variable.

```
1 from google.colab import drive
2 drive.mount('/content/drive')

→ Mounted at /content/drive

2
                                                    1 %cd /content/drive/MyDrive/datasets_for_coding/
/content/drive/MyDrive/datasets_for_coding
```

- 1 import pandas as pd
- 2 import seaborn as sns
- 3 import numpy as np
- 1 df = pd.read_csv('Summer-Olympic-medals-1976-to-2008.csv',sep=',', encoding='latin-1')
- 2 df.head()

$\overline{\Rightarrow}$	City	Year	Sport	Discipline	Event	Athlete	Gender	Country_Code	Country	Event_gender	Medal
	0 Montreal	1976.0	Aquatics	Diving	3m springboard	KÖHLER, Christa	Women	GDR	East Germany	W	Silver
	1 Montreal	1976.0	Aquatics	Diving	3m springboard	KOSENKOV, Aleksandr	Men	URS	Soviet Union	М	Bronze
	2 Montreal	1976.0	Aquatics	Diving	3m springboard	BOGGS, Philip George	Men	USA	United States	М	Gold
	3 Montreal	1976.0	Aquatics	Diving	3m springboard	CAGNOTTO, Giorgio Franco	Men	ITA	Italy	М	Silver
	4 Montreal	1976.0	Aquatics	Diving	10m platform	WILSON, Deborah Keplar	Women	USA	United States	W	Bronze

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```
1 df.shape
```

1 df.isnull().sum()

```
    City

                     117
    Year
                     117
    Sport
                     117
    Discipline
                     117
    Event
                     117
    Athlete
                     117
    Gender
                     117
    Country_Code
                     117
    Country
                     117
    Event_gender
                     117
    Medal
                     117
    dtype: int64
```

- 1 df.dropna(inplace=True)
- 1 %matplotlib inline
- 2 from matplotlib import pyplot as plt

```
1 plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
2 sns.countplot(df['Year'])
```

3 plt.title('Total Athletes contribution in summer olympics over time')

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- 4 plt.xlabel('Years')
- 5 plt.ylabel('No. of Athlete')

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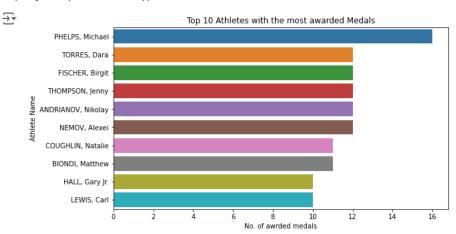
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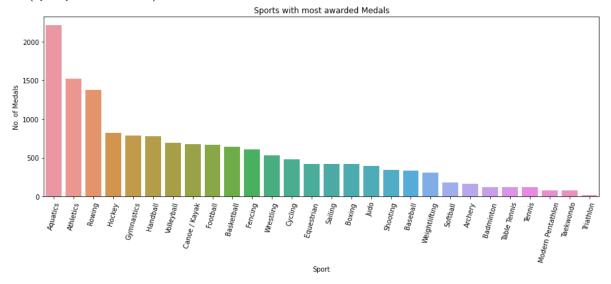
.53 PM Data Science1.ipynb - Colab
Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be data , and passing other

```
1 athlete_order = df['Athlete'].value_counts().head(10).index
2 plt.figure(figsize=(9, 5))
3 sns.countplot(data=df, y='Athlete', order=athlete_order)
4 plt.title('Top 10 Athletes with the most awarded Medals')
5 plt.xlabel('No. of awrded medals')
6 plt.ylabel('Athlete Name');
```



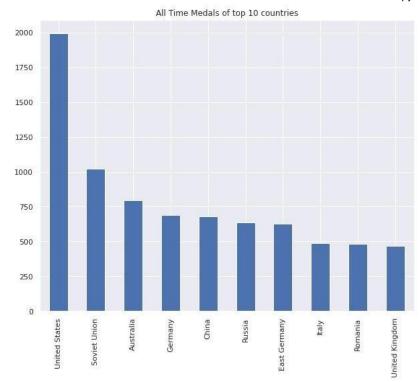
```
1 plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))
2 highest_sport = df['Sport'].value_counts().index
3 sns.countplot(data=df, x='Sport', order=highest_sport)
4 plt.xticks(rotation=75)
5 plt.title('Sports with most awarded Medals')
6 plt.xlabel('Sport')
7 plt.ylabel('No. of Medals')
```

Text(0, 0.5, 'No. of Medals')

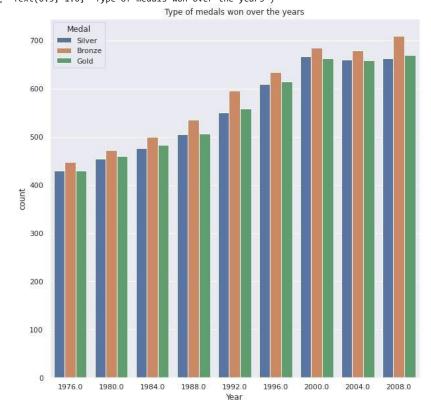


```
1 Start coding or \underline{\text{generate}} with AI.
```

 $\overline{\mathbf{x}}$

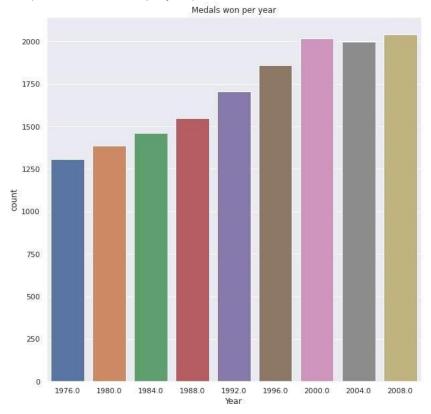


```
1 sns.countplot(x='Year',hue='Medal',data=df)
2 sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(10,10)})
3 plt.title("Type of medals won over the years")
    Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Type of medals won over the years')
```



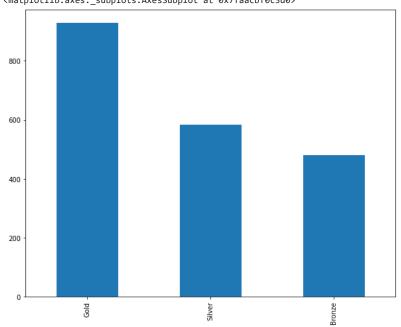
```
1 sns.countplot(x='Year',data=df)
2 sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(10,10)}).plot(kind='bar',figsize=(10,8))
3
4 plt.title("Medals won per year")
```

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Medals won per year')

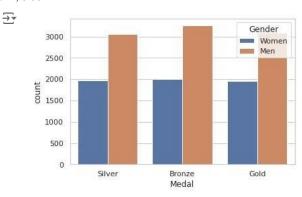


1 indpie = df[df['Country']=='United States']['Medal'].value_counts()
2 indpie.plot(kind='bar',figsize=(10,8))

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7faacbf0c3d0>

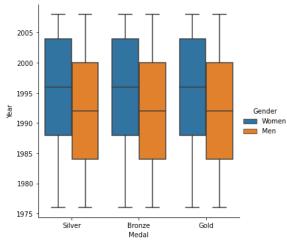


1 sns.countplot(x="Medal", hue="Gender", data=df) <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f49829be490>

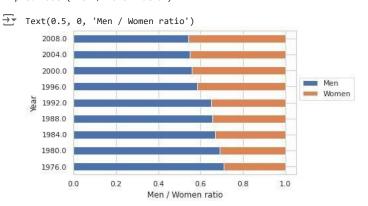


1 sns.catplot(x="Medal", y="Year", hue="Gender",kind="box", data=df)



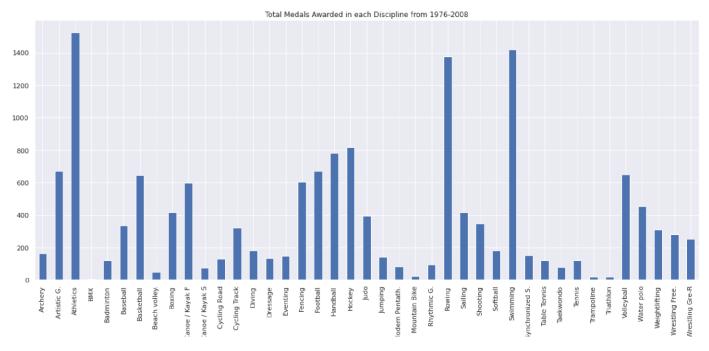


1 gender_group = df.groupby(['Year', 'Gender']).size().unstack()
2 gender_group.apply(lambda x:x/x.sum(), axis=1).plot(kind='barh', stacked=True, legend=False)
3 plt.legend(['Men', 'Women'], bbox_to_anchor=(1.0, 0.7))
4 plt.xlabel('Men / Women ratio')

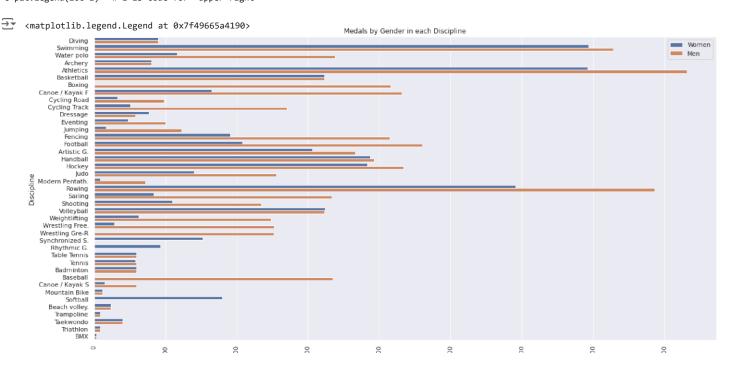


```
1 p = df.groupby('Discipline').agg('count')
2 p.plot(y='Medal',kind='bar',legend=False,title='Total Medals Awarded in each Discipline from 1976-2008',figsize=(20,8))
3
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f497ed8d350>
```





```
1 sns.countplot(y='Discipline',hue='Gender',data=df)
2 sns.set(rc={'figure.figsize':(10,10)})
3 plt.xticks(rotation=90)
4 plt.title('Medals by Gender in each Discipline')
5 plt.legend(loc=1) # 1 is code for 'upper right'
```



```
1 import numpy a np
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3
4
5 # Dataset generation
6 data_dict = {'CSE':33, 'ECE':28, 'EEE':30}
7 courses = list(data_dict.keys())
8 values = list(data_dict.values())
9
10 fig = plt.figure(figsize = (10, 5))
11
12  # Bar plot
13 plt.bar(courses, values, color ='green',
```

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```
16 plt.xlabel("Courses offered")
17 plt.ylabel("No. of students enrolled")
18 plt.title("Students enrolled in different courses"
19 plt show()

Students enrolled in different courses

Students enrolled in different courses

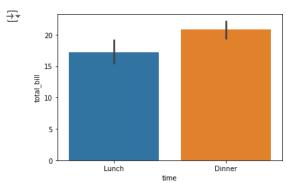
19 plt show()

10 plus 20 plus
```

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Courses offered

CSE

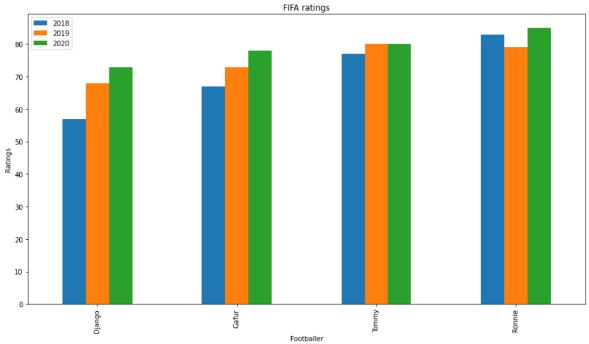


```
1 import plotly.express as px
2 data_canada = px.data.gapminder().query("country == 'Canada'")
3 fig = px.bar(data_canada, x='year', y='pop')
4 fig.show()
```



```
1 import pandas as pd
2 plotdata = pd.DataFrame({
3        "2018":[57,67,77,83],
4        "2019":[68,73,80,79],
5        "2020":[73,78,80,85]],
6        index=["Django", "Gafur", "Tommy", "Ronnie"])
7 plotdata.plot(kind="bar",figsize=(15, 8))
8 plt.title("FIFA ratings")
9 plt.xlabel("Footballer")
10 plt.ylabel("Ratings")
11
```

→ Text(0, 0.5, 'Ratings')



```
1 import pandas as pd
2 plotdata = pd.DataFrame({
3     "2018":[57,67,77,83],
4     "2019":[68,73,80,79],
5     "2020":[73,78,80,85]},
6     index=["Django", "Gafur", "Tommy", "Ronnie"])
7 plotdata.plot(kind='bar', stacked=True,figsize=(15, 8))
8 plt.title("FIFA ratings")
9 plt.xlabel("Footballer")
10 plt.ylabel("Ratings")
```

