Connection with Google Sheet

In [162]:

```
import pandas as pd
import gspread
from oauth2client.service_account import ServiceAccountCredentials
scope = ['https://spreadsheets.google.com/feeds']
credentials = ServiceAccountCredentials.from_json_keyfile_name('DL Workshop-52707c954725.json', scope)
gc = gspread.authorize(credentials)
spreadsheet_key = '1qMBlsO134705quy7EtzPyimSBIUjk9cCi9TjFUMQKJQ'
book = gc.open_by_key(spreadsheet_key)
worksheet = book.worksheet("result2")
table = worksheet.get_all_values()
df = pd.DataFrame(table[1:], columns=table[0])
##Only keep columns we need
df = df[['Rk', 'Pk', 'Tm', 'Player', 'College', 'Yrs', 'G', 'MP']]
df = df.apply(pd.to_numeric, errors='ignore')
df.head()
```

Out[162]:

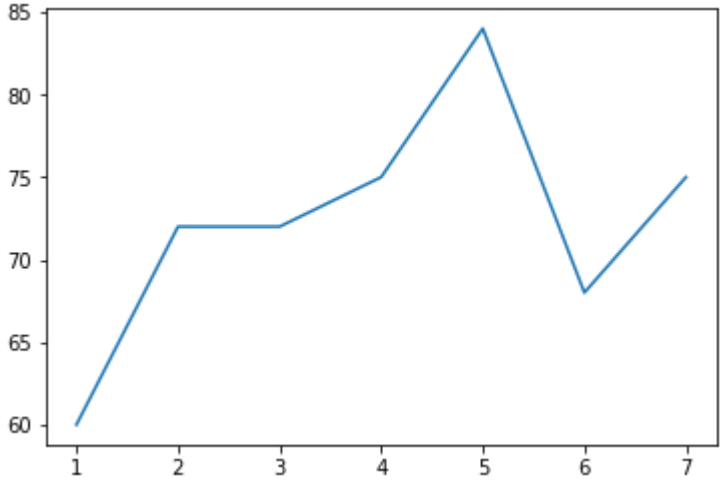
	Rk	Pk	Tm	Player	College	Yrs	G	MP	MP
0	1	1	CLE	Andrew Wiggins	University of Kansas	4	327	11841	36.2
1	2	2	MIL	Jabari Parker	Duke University	4	183	5617	30.7
2	3	3	PHI	Joel Embiid	University of Kansas	2	94	2698	28.7
3	4	4	ORL	Aaron Gordon	University of Arizona	4	263	6867	26.1
4	5	5	UTA	Dante Exum		3	162	3280	20.2

Introduction to Matpotlib

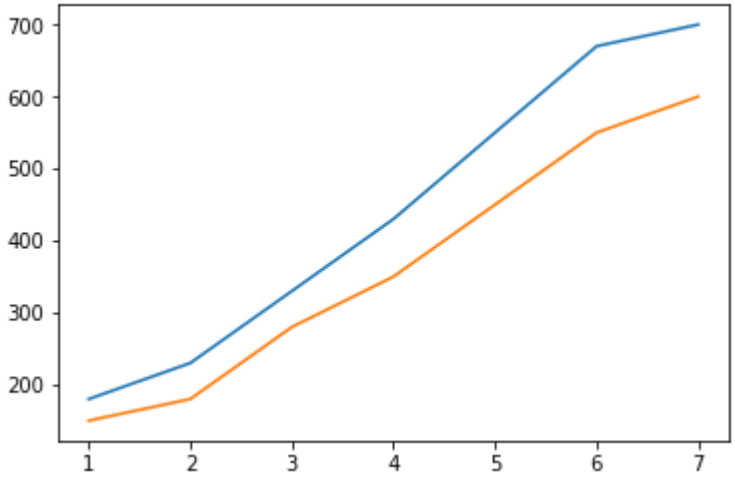
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt x = [100, 150, 300, 400] y = [1, 2, 9, 16] plt.plot(x, y) plt.show()

In [160]:

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
days = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7]
daily_assignments = [60,72,72,75,84,68,75]
plt.plot(days,daily_assignments)
plt.show()
```



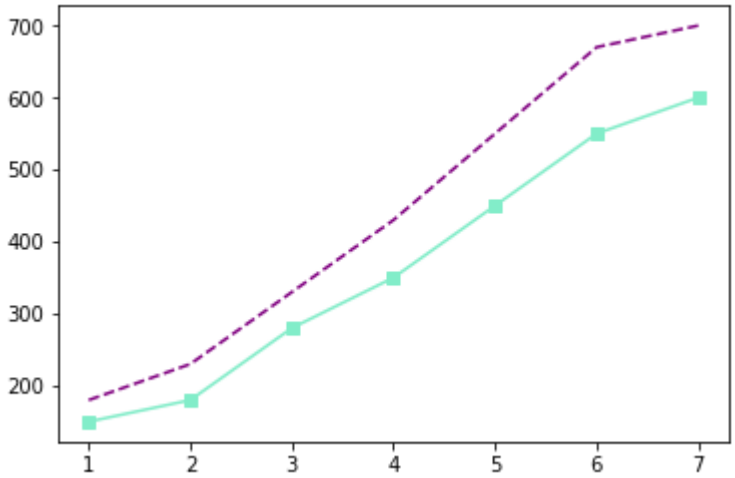
In [161]:
```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
day_of_week = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5,6,7]
# work_days.set_xticklabels(tick_labels.astype(int))
income = [180, 230, 330, 430, 550, 670, 700]
expense = [150, 180, 280, 350, 450, 550, 600]
plt.plot(day_of_week, income)
plt.plot(day_of_week, expense)
plt.show()
```




```
<h1><center>Linestyles/Marker: Provide a different color for a line by using the keyword color with either an HTML color name or a HEX code</center></h1>
```

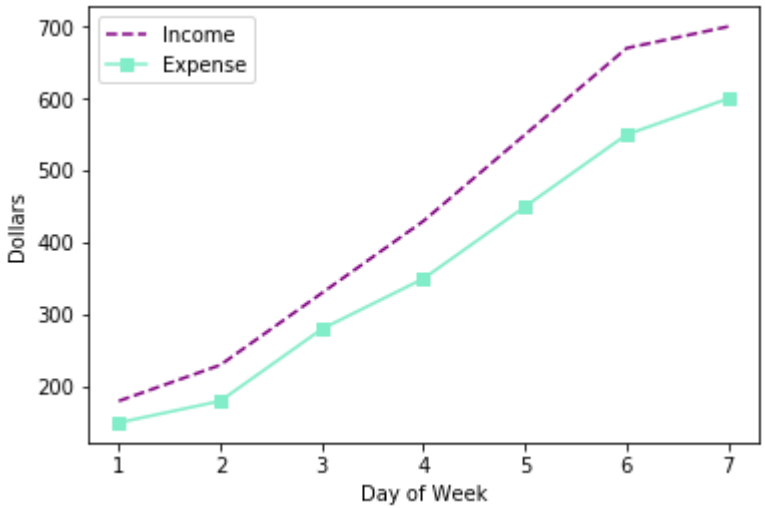
In [42]:

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
day_of_week = [1, 2, 3, 4,5,6,7]
income = [180, 230, 330, 430, 550, 670, 700]
expense = [150, 180, 280, 350, 450, 550, 600]
plt.plot(day_of_week, income, color='purple',linestyle='--')
plt.plot(day_of_week, expense, color='#82edc9',marker='s')
plt.show()
```




```
<h1><center>Add Legends and Labels</center></h1>
```

In [46]:
```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
day_of_week = [1, 2, 3, 4,5,6,7]
income = [180, 230, 330, 430, 550, 670, 700]
expense = [150, 180, 280, 350, 450, 550, 600]
plt.plot(day_of_week, income, color='purple',linestyle='--')
plt.plot(day_of_week, expense, color='#82edc9',marker='s')
plt.xlabel('Day of Week')
plt.ylabel('Dollars')
plt.legend(['Income', 'Expense'])
plt.show()
```

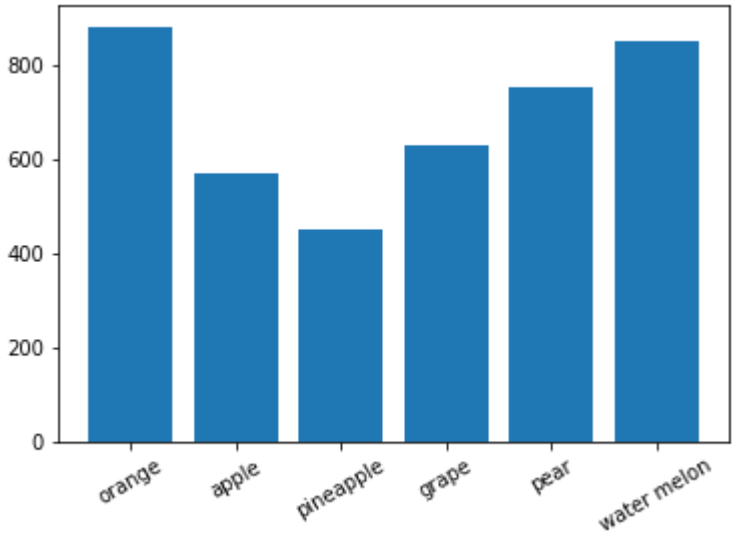


Bar Chart

In [133]:

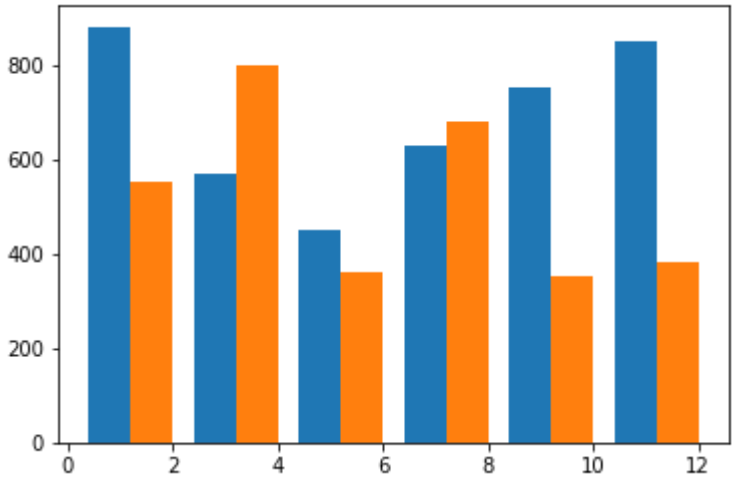
```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
def warn(*args, **kwargs):
    pass
import warnings
warnings.warn = warn

fruits = ["orange", "apple", "pineapple", "grape", "pear", "water melon"]
production = [880, 570, 450, 630, 750, 850]
plt.bar(range(len(fruits)),production)
# Create your ax object here
ax = plt.subplot()
ax.set_xticks([0,1,2,3,4,5])
ax.set_xticklabels(["orange", "apple", "pineapple", "grape", "pear", "water melon"], rotation=30)
plt.show()
```



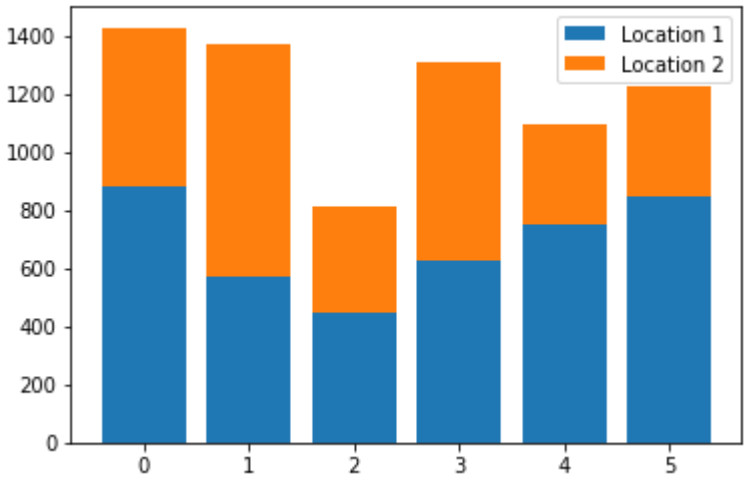
In [132]:

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
fruits = ["orange", "apple", "pineapple", "grape", "pear", "water melon"]
production1 = [880, 570, 450, 630, 750, 850]
production2 = [550, 800, 360, 680, 350, 380]
#Paste the x_values code here
n = 1 # This is our first dataset (n = no. of entry - out of the total)
t = 2 # Total number of dataset (t = total)
d = 6 # Number of sets of bars (d = dataset of bars)
w = 0.8 # Width of each bar (w = width)
location1_x = [t*element + w*n for element in range(d)]
plt.bar(location1_x, production1)
#Paste the x_values code here
n = 2 # This is our second dataset (out of 2)
t = 2 # Number of dataset
d = 6 # Number of sets of bars
w = 0.8 # Width of each bar
location2_x = [t*element + w*n for element in range(d)]
plt.bar(location2_x, production2)
plt.show()
```



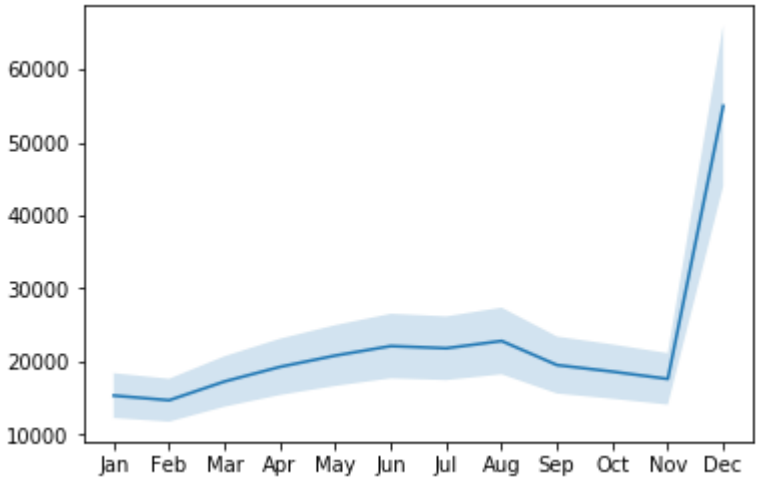
In [134]:

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
fruits = ["orange", "apple", "pineapple", "grape", "pear", "water melon"]
production1 = [880, 570, 450, 630, 750, 850]
production2 = [550, 800, 360, 680, 350, 380]
plt.bar(range(len(production1)),production1)
plt.bar(range(len(production2)),production2,bottom=production1)
plt.legend(['Location 1', 'Location 2'])
plt.show()
```



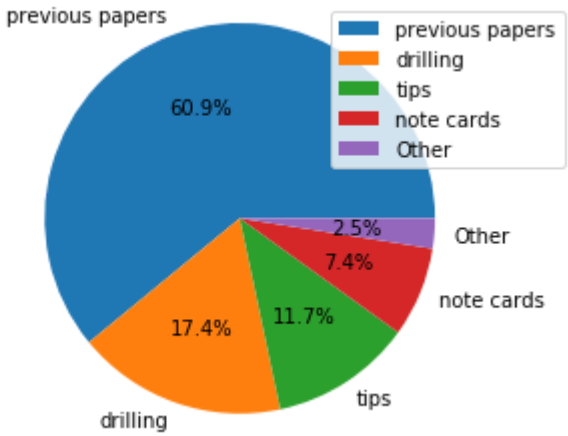
In [143]:

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
months = range(12)
month_names = ["Jan", "Feb", "Mar", "Apr", "May", "Jun", "Jul", "Aug", "Sep", "Oct", "Nov", "Dec"]
sales = [15320, 14680, 17250, 19250, 20800, 22100, 21800, 22800, 19500, 18600,17600, 55000]
plt.plot(months, sales)
ax = plt.subplot()
ax.set_xticks(months)
ax.set_xticklabels(month_names)
y_upper = [i + (i*0.20) for i in sales]
y_lower = [i - (i*0.20) for i in sales]
plt.fill_between(months, y_lower, y_upper, alpha=0.2)
plt.show()
```



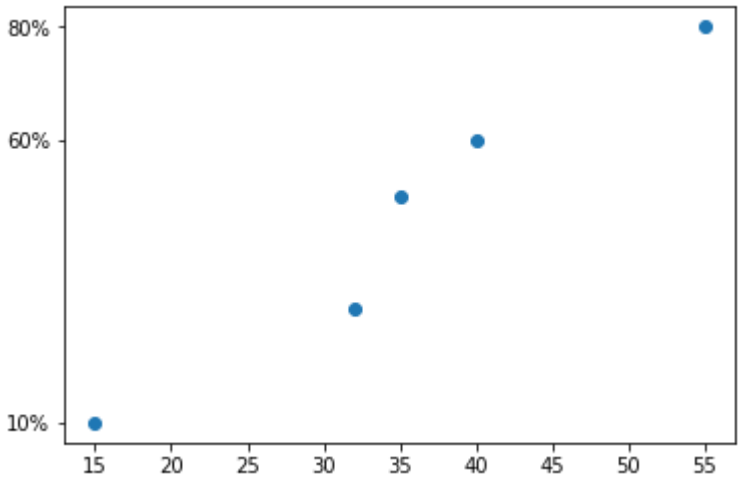
Pie Chart

In [149]:
```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
study_methods = ["previous papers", "drilling", "tips", "note cards" , "Other"]
method_usages = [270, 77, 52, 33, 11]
plt.pie(method_usages,labels=study_methods,autopct='%0.1f%%')
plt.axis('equal')
plt.legend(study_methods)
plt.show()
```



Scatter Plot

In [155]:
```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
ax = plt.subplot()
plt.plot([15, 32, 35, 40, 55], [0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.6, 0.8], 'o')
ax.set_yticks([0.1, 0.6, 0.8])
ax.set_yticklabels(['10%','60%', '80%'])
# ax.set_yticks([0.1, 0.3, 0.6, 0.8])
# ax.set_yticklabels(['10%','30%','60%', '80%'])
plt.show()
```



Use plt.axis to zoom in to important information

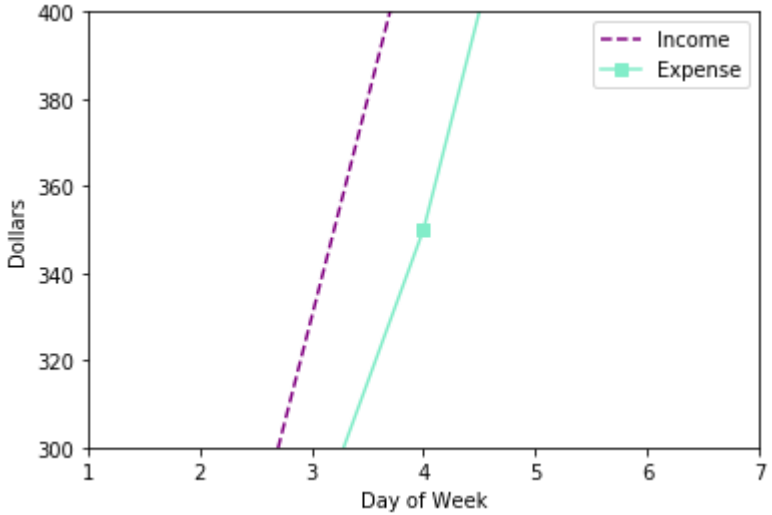
This list should contain:

- The minimum x-value displayed
- The maximum x-value displayed
- The minimum y-value displayed
- The maximum y-value displayed

plt.axis([1, 7, 300, 400])

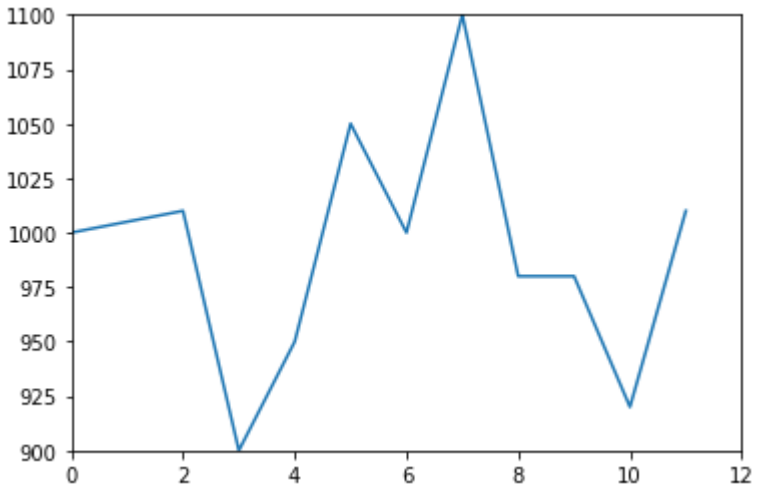
In [54]:

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
day_of_week = [1, 2, 3, 4,5,6,7]
income = [180, 230, 330, 430, 550, 670, 700]
expense = [150, 180, 280, 350, 450, 550, 600]
plt.plot(day_of_week, income, color='purple',linestyle='--')
plt.plot(day_of_week, expense, color='#82edc9',marker='s')
plt.xlabel('Day of Week')
plt.ylabel('Dollars')
plt.legend(['Income', 'Expense'])
plt.axis([1, 7, 300, 400])
plt.show()
```



In [65]:

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
x = range(12)
y = [1000, 1005, 1010, 900, 950, 1050, 1000, 1100, 980, 980, 920, 1010]
plt.plot(x, y)
plt.axis([0, 12, 900, 1100])
plt.show()
```

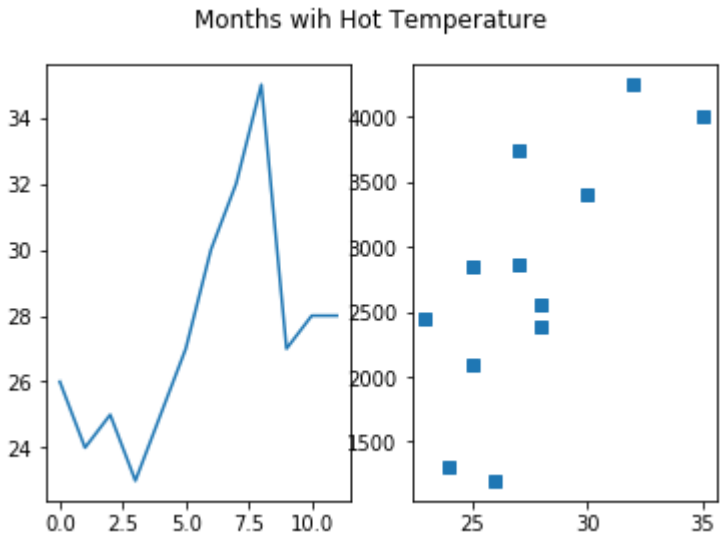


In [71]:
```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
x = range(12)
y = [1000, 1005, 1010, 900, 950, 1050, 1000, 1100, 980, 980, 920, 1010]
plt.plot(x, y)
plt.axis([0, 12, 900, 1100])
plt.legend(['Investment in Last 12 Years']) # add legends
plt.xlabel('Last 12 Years')
plt.ylabel('Dollars spent on training')
plt.title('My Investment on Self-Improvement') # add title
plt.show()
```

Creating subplots and axes

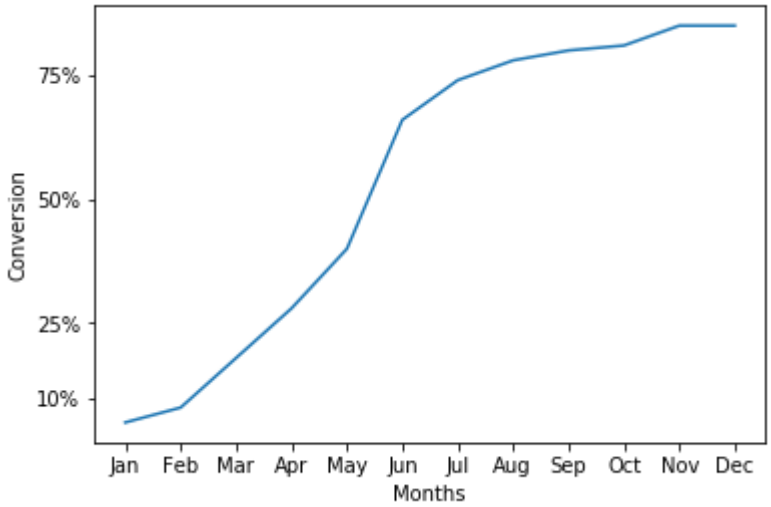
In [96]:

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
months = range(12)
temperature = [26, 24, 25, 23, 25, 27, 30, 32, 35, 27, 28, 28]
visit_to_beach = [1200, 1300, 2100, 2450, 2850, 3750, 3400, 4250, 4000, 2860, 2390, 2560]
ax, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(1, 2, sharey=True)
ax.suptitle('Months wih Hot Temperature')
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)# 1 row 2 columns: 1 column
plt.plot(months, temperature)
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2) # 1 row 2 columns: 2 columns
plt.plot(temperature, visit_to_beach, "s")
plt.show()
```



In [126]:

```
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
def warn(*args, **kwargs):
    pass
import warnings
warnings.warn = warn
month_names = ["Jan", "Feb", "Mar", "Apr", "May", "Jun", "Jul", "Aug", "Sep","Oct", "Nov", "Dec"]
months = range(12)
conversion = [0.05, 0.08, 0.18, 0.28, 0.4, 0.66, 0.74, 0.78, 0.8, 0.81, 0.85, 0.85]
plt.xlabel("Months")
plt.ylabel("Conversion")
plt.plot(months, conversion)
# Your work here
ax = plt.subplot()
# measuring units and lables
ax.set_xticks(range(12))
ax.set_xticklabels(month_names[0:12])
ax.set_yticks([0.10, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75])
ax.set_yticklabels(['10%', '25%', '50%','75%'])
plt.show()
```



In [163]:

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import requests
import csv
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Fetch URL
html_page = requests.get('https://www.travelchinaguide.com/climate/air-pollution.htm')
# Obtain the entire HTML page
soup = BeautifulSoup(html_page.content,'html.parser')
# Find all the HTML tables
tables = soup.find_all(class_="c_tableX")
# Access the first HTML table that contains Air Quality information (header + data)
table = tables[1]
# Obtaih air quality column header descriptions from the first HTML table
table_header = table.find(class_="c_tableX_th")
# Extract the header names from the 'td' elements of the header table and store in the variable 'tds'
tds = table_header.find_all('td')
# Create two empty lists for holding the air quality header names and air quality data
header = []
data = []
# Loop through the table cells (i.e. 'tds') to extract header names and append to the list
for i in tds:
    # print(i.text)
    header.append(i.text)
# print header
all_rows = table.find_all("tr")
# print data_rows.text
for i, row in enumerate(all_rows,1):
        # print row.text
        if (i < len(all_rows)):
            tds = all_rows[i].find_all("td")
            for j, td in enumerate(tds,1):
                # print j,td.text
                if j==1:
                    rank = td.text
                if j==2:
                    city = td.text
                if j==3:
                    province = td.text
                if j==4:
```

```
                    aqi = td.text
                if j==5:
                    air_quality = td.text
                if j==6:
                    pm2_5 = td.text
                if j==7:
                    pm10 = td.text
            data.append([rank,city,province,aqi,air_quality,pm2_5,pm10])
# Assign row data and column headers to dataframe
df = pd.DataFrame(data,
  columns = header
)
# Save dataframe to external csv file
df.to_csv('china_air_quality.csv', sep='\t', encoding='utf-8')
# open csv file and read csv data into Pandas dataframe
df = pd.read_csv("china_air_quality.csv",sep='\t', encoding='utf-8')
# Set column headings for entire air quality table and print out the entire table
air_quality_ranking = df[['Rank','City','AQI','Air Quality Level','PM2.5','PM10']]
# ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
# Display City Ranking by Pollution Level
# ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
print("Air Quality Ranking\n")
print(air_quality_ranking)
# Extract cities that are polluted
lightly_polluted = df[df['Air Quality Level'] == 'Lightly Polluted']
heavily_polluted = df[df['Air Quality Level'] == 'Heavily Polluted']
# Combine the cities of different pollution level into one table
selected = lightly_polluted.append(heavily_polluted)
pc = selected[['Rank','City','AQI','Air Quality Level','PM2.5','PM10']]
# ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
# Display Cities with Pollution
# ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
print("\nCities with Pollution\n")
print(pc)
cities = pc['City'].tolist()
aqi_lvl = pc['AQI'].tolist()
ax = plt.subplot()
plt.bar(range(len(cities)),aqi_lvl)
# Create ax object here
j = 0
ax_list = []
while j<len(cities):
```

```
    ax_list.append(j)
    j += 1
ax.set_xticks(ax_list)
plt.xlabel('Cities')
plt.ylabel('AQI Levels')
plt.title('Cities with High AQI Levels')
ax.set_xticklabels(cities, rotation=70)
plt.show()
```

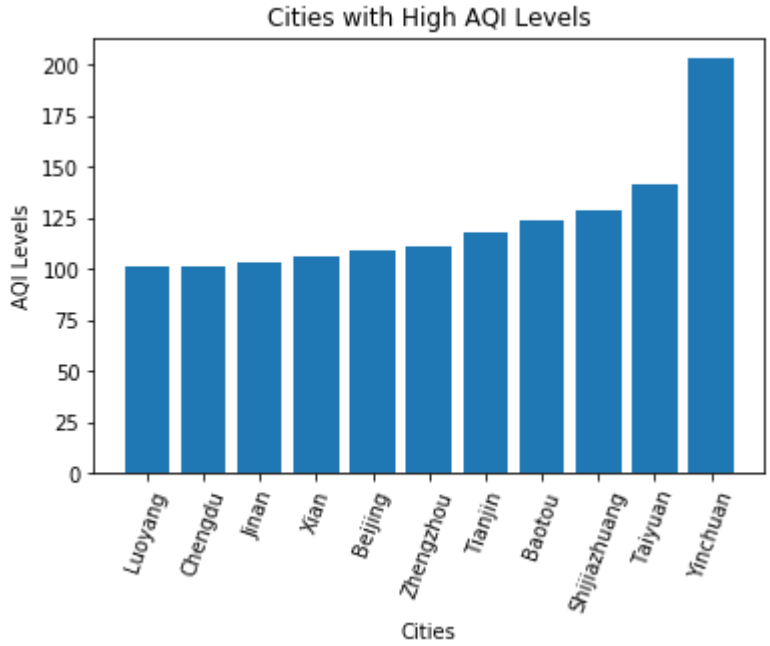
Air Quality Ranking

	Rank	City	AQI	Air Quality Level	PM2.5	PM10
0	1	Urumqi	30	Excellent	11	21
1	2	Changchun	50	Excellent	29	51
2	3	Dalian	53	Good	26	56
3	4	Lhasa	52	Good	20	58
4	5	Sanya	55	Good	20	60
5	6	Shenyang	56	Good	33	63
6	7	Kunming	57	Good	36	59
7	8	Hangzhou	59	Good	27	65
8	9	Haikou	59	Good	30	68
9	10	Qingdao	68	Good	28	85
10	11	Changsha	69	Good	33	88
11	12	Chongqing	69	Good	26	87
12	13	Shenzhen	70	Good	37	91
13	14	Suzhou	72	Good	33	102
14	15	Fuzhou	72	Good	31	94
15	16	Wuhan	74	Good	32	104
16	17	Nanjing	77	Good	23	104
17	18	Shanghai	77	Good	40	103
18	19	Xiamen	77	Good	30	90
19	20	Nanning	79	Good	46	108
20	21	Hefei	84	Good	36	118
21	22	Datong	87	Good	51	124
22	23	Guilin	87	Good	56	122
23	24	Guiyang	91	Good	48	132
24	25	Harbin	94	Good	63	103
25	26	Xining	95	Good	55	118
26	27	Yangzhou	96	Good	36	142
27	28	Guangzhou	99	Good	71	131
28	29	Hohhot	100	Good	53	150

29	30	Lanzhou	100	Good	43	135
30	31	Luoyang	101	Lightly Polluted	67	144
31	32	Chengdu	101	Lightly Polluted	62	143
32	33	Jinan	103	Lightly Polluted	43	151
33	34	Xian	106	Lightly Polluted	75	137
34	35	Beijing	109	Lightly Polluted	82	103
35	36	Zhengzhou	111	Lightly Polluted	63	172
36	37	Tianjin	118	Lightly Polluted	83	179
37	38	Baotou	124	Lightly Polluted	59	198
38	39	Shijiazhuang	129	Lightly Polluted	87	200
39	40	Taiyuan	141	Lightly Polluted	88	214
40	41	Yinchuan	203	Heavily Polluted	77	340

Cities with Pollution

	Rank	City	AQI	Air Quality Level	PM2.5	PM10
30	31	Luoyang	101	Lightly Polluted	67	144
31	32	Chengdu	101	Lightly Polluted	62	143
32	33	Jinan	103	Lightly Polluted	43	151
33	34	Xian	106	Lightly Polluted	75	137
34	35	Beijing	109	Lightly Polluted	82	103
35	36	Zhengzhou	111	Lightly Polluted	63	172
36	37	Tianjin	118	Lightly Polluted	83	179
37	38	Baotou	124	Lightly Polluted	59	198
38	39	Shijiazhuang	129	Lightly Polluted	87	200
39	40	Taiyuan	141	Lightly Polluted	88	214
40	41	Yinchuan	203	Heavily Polluted	77	340


Cities with High AQI Levels
AQI Levels
200
175
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
Luoyang
Chengdu
Jinan
Xian
Beijing
Zhengzhou
Tianjin
Baotou
Shijiazhuang
Taiyuan
Yinchuan
Cities

In [165]:

```
from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
import requests
import csv
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Fetch URL
html_page = requests.get('https://www.travelchinaguide.com/climate/air-pollution.htm')
# Obtain the entire HTML page
soup = BeautifulSoup(html_page.content,'html.parser')
# Find all the HTML tables
tables = soup.find_all(class_="c_tableX")
# Access the first HTML table that contains Air Quality information (header + data)
table = tables[1]
# Obtaih air quality column header descriptions from the first HTML table
table_header = table.find(class_="c_tableX_th")
# Extract the header names from the 'td' elements of the header table and store in the variable 'tds'
tds = table_header.find_all('td')
# Create two empty lists for holding the air quality header names and air quality data
header = []
data = []
# Loop through the table cells (i.e. 'tds') to extract header names and append to the list
for i in tds:
    # print(i.text)
    header.append(i.text)
# print header
all_rows = table.find_all("tr")
# print data_rows.text
for i, row in enumerate(all_rows,1):
        # print row.text
        if (i < len(all_rows)):
            tds = all_rows[i].find_all("td")
            for j, td in enumerate(tds,1):
                # print j,td.text
                if j==1:
                    rank = td.text
                if j==2:
                    city = td.text
                if j==3:
                    province = td.text
                if j==4:
```

```
                    aqi = td.text
                if j==5:
                    air_quality = td.text
                if j==6:
                    pm2_5 = td.text
                if j==7:
                    pm10 = td.text
            data.append([rank,city,province,aqi,air_quality,pm2_5,pm10])
# Assign row data and column headers to dataframe
df = pd.DataFrame(data,
  columns = header
)
# Save dataframe to external csv file
df.to_csv('china_air_quality.csv', sep='\t', encoding='utf-8')
# open csv file and read csv data into Pandas dataframe


```

In [166]:

```
import gspread
import pandas as pd
from oauth2client.service_account import ServiceAccountCredentials
import requests
import csv
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

scope = ['https://spreadsheets.google.com/feeds']
credentials = ServiceAccountCredentials.from_json_keyfile_name('DL Workshop-52707c954725.json', scope)
gc = gspread.authorize(credentials)
spreadsheet_key = '1qMBlsO134705quy7EtzPyimSBIUjk9cCi9TjFUMQKJQ'
book = gc.open_by_key(spreadsheet_key)
worksheet = book.worksheet("air_quality")
table = worksheet.get_all_values()
df = pd.DataFrame(table[1:], columns=table[0])
##Only keep columns we need
df = df[['Rank', 'City', 'AQI', 'Air Quality Level', 'PM2.5', 'PM10']]
df = df.apply(pd.to_numeric, errors='ignore')
df.head()

# df = pd.read_csv("china_air_quality.csv",sep='\t', encoding='utf-8')
# Set column headings for entire air quality table and print out the entire table
air_quality_ranking = df[['Rank','City','AQI','Air Quality Level','PM2.5','PM10']]
# ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
# Display City Ranking by Pollution Level
# ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
print("Air Quality Ranking\n")
print(air_quality_ranking)
# Extract cities that are polluted
lightly_polluted = df[df['Air Quality Level'] == 'Lightly Polluted']
heavily_polluted = df[df['Air Quality Level'] == 'Heavily Polluted']
# Combine the cities of different pollution level into one table
selected = lightly_polluted.append(heavily_polluted)
pc = selected[['Rank','City','AQI','Air Quality Level','PM2.5','PM10']]
# ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
# Display Cities with Pollution
# ////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
print("\nCities with Pollution\n")
print(pc)
cities = pc['City'].tolist()
aqi_lvl = pc['AQI'].tolist()
```

```
ax = plt.subplot()
plt.bar(range(len(cities)),aqi_lvl)
# Create ax object here
j = 0
ax_list = []
while j<len(cities):
    ax_list.append(j)
    j += 1
ax.set_xticks(ax_list)
plt.xlabel('Cities')
plt.ylabel('AQI Levels')
plt.title('Cities with High AQI Levels')
ax.set_xticklabels(cities, rotation=70)
plt.show()
```

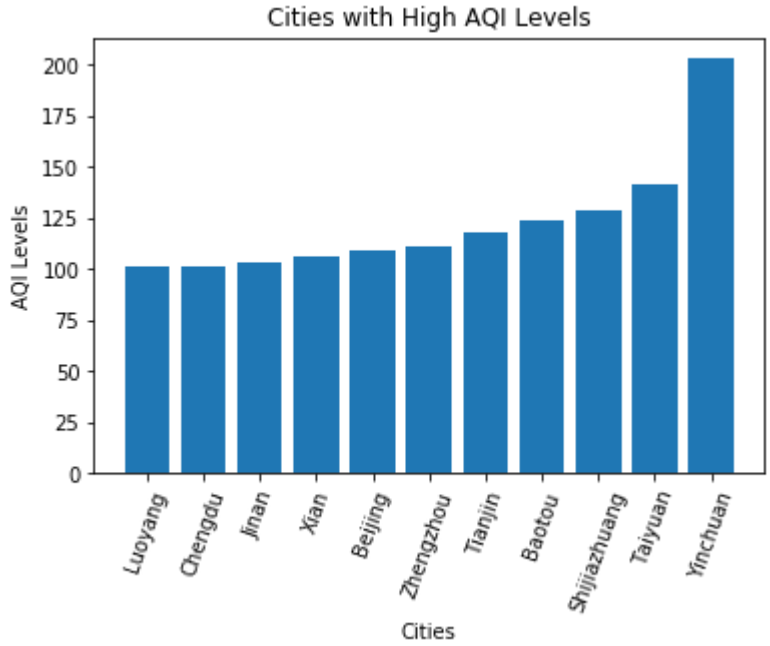
Air Quality Ranking

	Rank	City	AQI	Air Quality Level	PM2.5	PM10
0	1	Urumqi	30	Excellent	11	21
1	2	Changchun	50	Excellent	29	51
2	3	Dalian	53	Good	26	56
3	4	Lhasa	52	Good	20	58
4	5	Sanya	55	Good	20	60
5	6	Shenyang	56	Good	33	63
6	7	Kunming	57	Good	36	59
7	8	Hangzhou	59	Good	27	65
8	9	Haikou	59	Good	30	68
9	10	Qingdao	68	Good	28	85
10	11	Changsha	69	Good	33	88
11	12	Chongqing	69	Good	26	87
12	13	Shenzhen	70	Good	37	91
13	14	Suzhou	72	Good	33	102
14	15	Fuzhou	72	Good	31	94
15	16	Wuhan	74	Good	32	104
16	17	Nanjing	77	Good	23	104
17	18	Shanghai	77	Good	40	103
18	19	Xiamen	77	Good	30	90
19	20	Nanning	79	Good	46	108
20	21	Hefei	84	Good	36	118
21	22	Datong	87	Good	51	124
22	23	Guilin	87	Good	56	122

23	24	Guiyang	91	Good	48	132
24	25	Harbin	94	Good	63	103
25	26	Xining	95	Good	55	118
26	27	Yangzhou	96	Good	36	142
27	28	Guangzhou	99	Good	71	131
28	29	Hohhot	100	Good	53	150
29	30	Lanzhou	100	Good	43	135
30	31	Luoyang	101	Lightly Polluted	67	144
31	32	Chengdu	101	Lightly Polluted	62	143
32	33	Jinan	103	Lightly Polluted	43	151
33	34	Xian	106	Lightly Polluted	75	137
34	35	Beijing	109	Lightly Polluted	82	103
35	36	Zhengzhou	111	Lightly Polluted	63	172
36	37	Tianjin	118	Lightly Polluted	83	179
37	38	Baotou	124	Lightly Polluted	59	198
38	39	Shijiazhuang	129	Lightly Polluted	87	200
39	40	Taiyuan	141	Lightly Polluted	88	214
40	41	Yinchuan	203	Heavily Polluted	77	340

Cities with Pollution

	Rank	City	AQI	Air Quality Level	PM2.5	PM10
30	31	Luoyang	101	Lightly Polluted	67	144
31	32	Chengdu	101	Lightly Polluted	62	143
32	33	Jinan	103	Lightly Polluted	43	151
33	34	Xian	106	Lightly Polluted	75	137
34	35	Beijing	109	Lightly Polluted	82	103
35	36	Zhengzhou	111	Lightly Polluted	63	172
36	37	Tianjin	118	Lightly Polluted	83	179
37	38	Baotou	124	Lightly Polluted	59	198
38	39	Shijiazhuang	129	Lightly Polluted	87	200
39	40	Taiyuan	141	Lightly Polluted	88	214
40	41	Yinchuan	203	Heavily Polluted	77	340


Cities with High AQI Levels
AQI Levels
0
25
50
75
100
125
150
175
200
Luoyang
Chengdu
Jinan
Xian
Beijing
Zhengzhou
Tianjin
Baotou
Shijiazhuang
Taiyuan
Yinchuan
Cities

In [ ]:
```
1
```