



I'm not robot



[Continue](#)

## Datacamp intermediate python answers

```
As required # import numpy as np
import numpy as np
# update: set the argument to np_pop, c and alpha
plt. The crater (x = gdp_cap, y = life_exp, s = np. Array (pop) * 2, c = colonel, alpha = 0.8) # previous reform
plt. xscale ('login') plt. xscale (' $ USD' ) plt. ylabel plt (expect life [in years]). Atax ([1000, 10000, 2007 100000], ['1k', '10k', '100k']) # additional reforms
plt. Text (1550, 71, 'India') plt. Add text (5700, 80, 'China') # grid (plt) call. Show grid (right) # plot
plt. Show (dictionary) dictionary dictionary if there is copy key, then the attached price will be used by the last price. Keys must be items, including str, int, boole, etc. but delete the list, because the list may change. # Check the keys in print Europe
print (Europe. keys) # Europe Include Italy in Europe ['Italy'] = 'Rome' # if Italy is added to Europe as a key
print (Italy in Europe. Keys ()) # Updated Capital Germany Europe ['Germany'] = 'berlin' # Remove Australia Deal (Europe ['Australia'])
2D numbery arrays allow only one data type, so for the tabler data (like a table) we need to use pandas which allows different types of variables. # Before the list name = ['United States', 'Australia', 'Japan', 'India', 'Russia', 'Morocco', 'Egypt']
dr = [True, Liars, Liars, Liars, Truth, True, True]
cpc = [809, 731, 588, 18, 200, 70] # Import panda sap as
import edit panda with DD #3 key as my_dict: Value pairs: my_dict
my_dict = { 'Country': 'Name, drives_right': 'Dr. ', 'cars_per_cap Dataphram (my_dict) row_labels row_labels = [' Usa', In 'RU', 'JAP', 'MOR', 'for example'] # Define the row label of cars.
index = row_labels # Print Cars
Print (Cars) # Import .csv data of vehicles: Cars = pd.read_csv (cars .csv', index_col = 0) # Out of Cars
Print (Cars) Control and Use a diction in a dictionary in Alauk, Series and Dataramas Logic, Flow of Control and Filtering Logic, Table Filtering of Regulations and Repeat
Ingloop my_dict s. Items (); To repeat a 2D numpy saline , use np. nandatar (my_array); To repeat a panda datafroma, use Datafroma. Itervos (panda) to add a column to datafroma, use application is more effective than use. Control to add column. # Regions listed areas = [11.25, 18.0, 20.0, 10.75, 9.50] # Change for the loop to use () for index, a in-sift (areas): print ('room ' + str (index + 1) + : + str (a)) # A dictionary Explaineurope = { 'Span': 'Paris', 'Germany': " Repeating 'Vienna' in Europe.
Items (): Print (capital of ' + k + ' + v) # Import numpy as np for x in np_height
import as np # for the lup on np_height (1D saini): Print (str (x) + ' inch # np for np_baseball (2D row) for the operand (np_baseball): Print (B) # Importcars Data (a Panda Panda)
Import pandas as DP cars = pd.read_csv ('Cars .csv', index_col =0) # For code-loups which for country column (2 ways) lab, row in cars. Atirerous (); Cars. Control [lab, 'country'] = 'rw[country]'. For the up(s) lab, queue in cars. Atirerous (): Cars ['Country'] = Cars ['Country']. Application (str. up) Case study: The hackers data randomly randomly import spout the distribution of the number
matplotlib. pyplot np. Randomly import plt as... Random walk in range in seeds (123) all_walks = [] # 250 times (250): x range in random_walk = [0](100): Step = random_walk [-1] Np. Randam. Randant (1, 7) If The Nand Watch 109 Star 1k Fork 1.3 k you cannot perform this action at this time. You signed in with another table or window. Reload to refresh your session. You signed in to another table or window. Reload to refresh your session. Page 2 Watch 109 Star 1k Fork 1.3 k You cannot perform the operation at this time. You signed in with another table or window. Reload to refresh your session. You signed in to another table or window. Reload to refresh your session. Print (the) year and the last item from both the pop list to see how the predicted population is 2100. Use two prints () functions. Print (year [-1]) print (pop [-1]) 2100 10.85 before you can start, you should import the metaplotalib. pyplot is a subpackage of metaplustobe, for this reason dot. Use plt plot () to create a line plot. The years should be determined on the pop, horizontal axis on the vertical axis. Don't forget to finish with the show () ceremony to actually reveal the plot. Import ing matplotlib from the pyplot plt plt. Plot (year, pop) plt. Show () Another look at the plot you created in the previous exercise; it's shown on the right. Based on the plot, what approximately year will this planet be more than 10,000,000,000 humans? Gdp_cap the last item from the list, and list life_exp information about Zimbabwe. Print (gdp_cap [-1]) print (life_exp [-1]) 469.70929810000007 43.487 Create a line chart, with gdp_cap on the X axis, and y on the life_exp. Is it a sense of plotting this data on the line plot? Don't forget to finish with a plt. Show (command), to actually reveal the plot. Plyt plot (gdp_cap, life_exp) plt. Show () &lt;/&gt; Scatter Plot Convert the line plot that is coded into script in a scrate plot. When you show GDP on a per capita algorithmy scale, a concentration will become clear. Line plt. Add xscale (login'). Finish your script with plt. Show (to reveal) plot. plt. Scatter (gdp_cap, life_exp) plt. xscale ('log') plt. Show () Start with scratch: Import Maplotlab. As a plot of flip. Create a scrate plot, where the pop is determined on the horizontal axis, life_exp is determined on the vertical axis. Plt to finish the script. Show (to show) the plot actually. Do you see a concentration? Import metafloatabe. pyplot plt. Scatter (pop, life_exp) plt. () &lt;/&gt; Use a histogram plt. hist (life_exp) to create a histogram of values in the world. Do not explain the number of The default for you will set the number of baskets on 10. Add plt. Show (to show) the histogram in the original. Can you tell which bin is the most observation- plt. Hist (life_exp) The Plasty Show () with 5 baskets, life_exp of the world. Can you tell which bin is the most observation- Life_exp another histogram of the city, with 20 baskets at this time. Is it better? plt. hist (life_exp, 5) plt. Show (plt). Clear (life_exp, 20) plt. Show (plt). Clf (build a histogram life_exp 15 baskets). Life_exp1950 a histogram of the city, also with 15 baskets. Is there a big difference with histogram for 2007 figures? plt. hist (life_exp, 15) plt. Show () plt. hist (life_exp1950, 15) plt. Show (plt). () &lt;/&gt; Select the correct plot You are a professor who studies data science with you, and you want to guess that the grades on your exam follow a particular division. Which plot do you use? You are a professor in data analytics with Ayzgar, and you want to guess the problem that more answers on exam questions lead to higher grades. Which plot do you use? &lt;/&gt; Labels Use this variable to set up the labels for you for string xlab and chenab X and y axis. The sterling title is also coded for you. Use it to add the title to the plot. After these reforms, plt to finish the script. Show (to show) the plot actually. plt. Scatter (gdp_cap, life_exp) plt. xscale ('log') xscale = 'DBA per capita (in USD) = 'Life expectation [year] in 2007' plt in the world's development. xscale (xscale) flip (DBA) plt. Title (title) plt. Show () &lt;/&gt; Use Ticks and work as in atax (as tick_lab) plot function to read more. tick_val as usual, show you the plot (with plt show) after you include reforms. plt. Scatter (gdp_cap, life_exp) plt. xscale ('log') plt label ('in per dollar) plt. ylabel plt (expect life of [in years]). The title ('2007 in the world') tick_val = [1000, 10000, 100000] tick_lab = ['1k', '10k', '100k'] plt. Atax (tick_val, tick_lab) plt. Show () &lt;/&gt; How to view change size plots. plt. Scatter (gdp_cap, life_exp, s = pop) plt. xscale ('login') plt. xscale (BBD per capita (in USD).) ylabel (expect life 'in years) plt. Atax ([1000, 10000, 100000], ['1k', '10k', '100k']) plt. The show (looks good), but the bubbles will stand things up more and more by increasing the size of 2007. Import the numpy package as Np. Np to create a numpy row from the pop list. Use a saini. Call this Np_pop this Np_pop the value of np_pop in np_pop equal to 2. Because np_pop is a Numpy saree, each row element will double. Pop. Change the argument inside the scrate () to np_pop pop. Import as np np_pop = np. Array (pop) np_pop = np_pop * 2 plt. Scatter (gdp_cap, life_exp, s = np_pop) plt. xscale ('login') plt.PBC] plt (in USD). ylabel (expect life of [in years]) plt. Title (Global Development in 2007') ) 10000, 100000], [ '1k', '10k', '100k' ]) plt. Show () Add color c = column. The arguments of the verb (scatter). Change the blurring of bubbles by alpha argument setting for 0.8 plt. (bkher). Alpha can be set from zero to one, where zero is completely transparent, and one is not exactly transparent. plt. Scatter (x = gdp_cap, y = life_exp, s = np. Array (pop) * 2, c = colonel, alpha = 0.8) plt. xscale ('login') plt. x plt (in USD) (expect life in years) plt. (in the title 'Global Development 2007') plt. Add additional reforms plt. plt. Grid (right) after plt. Bekhaer (x = gdp_cap, y = life_exp, s = np. Array (pop) * 2, c = column, alpha = 0.8) plt. xscale ('login') plt (PMB per (in USD) ) plt. ylabel (expect life of [in years]). plt. Title ('Global Development 2007') plt. Atax ([1000, 10000, 100000], [1k', '10k' Show plt. text (1550, 71, 'India') plt. Grid (right) plt. Show () What can you say about plot ? 80 2. How to
```

