

Ultimate Data Science Programming in Python

*Master data science libraries with 300+
programs, 2 projects, and EDA GUI tools*

Saurabh Chandrakar



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my brother

Shri Pranav Chandrakar

my sister-in-law

Smt. Silky Chandrakar

my wife

Smt. Priyanka Chandrakar

and my lovely son

Master Yathartha Chandrakar

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My parents, Dr. Surendra Kumar Chandrakar and Smt. Bhuneshwari Chandrakar, my brother, Shri Pranav Chandrakar, my sister-in-law, Silky Chandrakar, my beloved wife, Mrs. Priyanka Chandrakar, my adorable son, Yathartha Chandrakar, and all of my friends who have inspired me and given me the confidence over the years. Last but not least, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the staff at BPB Publications for their contributions and insights that made parts of this book possible.

Preface

The purpose of this book is to introduce individuals to the dynamic field of data science in Python, unraveling the capabilities of essential libraries that drive data analysis and manipulation. For those with varied levels of programming experience, this book serves as a gateway to the intricate world of NumPy, SciPy, Matplotlib, Pandas, Polars, Seaborn, and usage of ChatGPT for all these open-source libraries. Readers will embark on a hands-on journey, navigating through a multitude of solved examples that illuminate the practical application of each library. Beginning with foundational concepts, the chapters progressively explore advanced functionalities, empowering readers to harness the full potential of these libraries. Whether it is mastering the manipulation of data with pandas, visualizing insights with Matplotlib, or leveraging the performance-oriented polars library, this book provides a comprehensive guide for both beginners and seasoned data scientists. With a blend of theoretical understanding and practical implementation, readers will acquire the skills necessary to tackle real-world data challenges and unlock the vast possibilities within the Python data science ecosystem. By mastering open-source libraries in data science, readers will be able to apply this knowledge to solve real-world problems and work on various useful projects according to their needs.

The first part of the book is dedicated to an in-depth exploration of the NumPy library, laying the groundwork for proficient data manipulation in Python. Readers will explore fundamental concepts such as the creation of NumPy arrays, understanding the distinctions between lists and arrays, and the application of arithmetic operations. The chapter also sheds light on advanced topics like broadcasting and matrix multiplication. With practical examples, this section ensures a comprehensive understanding of NumPy's capabilities, equipping readers with the skills necessary to efficiently handle numerical data for various data science applications. Then, we will unfold the powerful functionalities of both SciPy and Matplotlib, extending the readers' capabilities in the realm of scientific computing and data visualization. The exploration of SciPy introduces concepts like optimizers, sparse data handling, graph algorithms, and integration techniques, enabling readers to tackle a broad spectrum of scientific and engineering challenges. Transitioning seamlessly, Matplotlib is unveiled as a quintessential tool for data visualization, covering an array of plots such as line plots, bar plots, pie charts, histograms, scatter plots, and subplots. Various practical examples in this section will provide a comprehensive understanding of how to effectively communicate complex data through visually compelling plots, setting the stage for advanced data exploration.

In the later part of the book, the focus shifts to pandas, a versatile library for data manipulation and analysis. Readers will master the creation of pandas series and dataframes, along with advanced techniques like filtering, sorting, and aggregation. The exploration extends to the polars library, emphasizing its modern approach to dataframe manipulation and its performance advantages. The chapter on seaborn delves into statistical data visualization, covering essential plots like heatmaps, box plots, and scatter plots. Additionally, readers will discover the capabilities of ChatGPT in conjunction with open libraries of data science. With a rich array of solved examples in this section, readers will acquire a holistic skill set, empowering them to tackle diverse data challenges and innovate in their data science endeavors.

This book is divided into **16 chapters**. Each chapter description is listed as follows:

Chapter 1: Environmental Setup for Using Data Science Libraries in Python - This chapter covers the key aspects of setting up an effective Python programming environment, highlighting the importance of using an **Integrated Development Environment (IDE)**. It begins with a step-by-step guide to installing Jupyter Notebook on a Windows platform, along with an overview of its functionalities. The focus will then move to installing **Visual Studio Code (VSCode)** for Python development and exploring its features for coding. Finally, the chapter introduces essential Python data science libraries, providing a foundation for learners to utilize these powerful tools in their programming journey.

Chapter 2: Exploring Numpy Library for Data Science in Python - This chapter covers a clear understanding of the comparisons between lists and numpy arrays and what they entail. We will see the creation of ndarrays through different methods, including utilizing list and tuple data structures. We will also demonstrate various functions using Python code snippets and peep into ndarray creation with random values using a module. The distinction between view and copy in numpy will be explained using examples that are crucial for memory efficiency. We will learn different methods to access individual elements or subsets of elements in ndarrays. We will explore how to iterate over elements of ndarrays using loops and explore various arithmetic operators available in numpy. In the end, we will learn how to use broadcasting to perform operations on ndarrays with different shapes.

Chapter 3: Exploring Array Manipulations in Numpy - This chapter covers an idea about various array manipulation functions and variables available in numpy. We will understand different methods for joining ndarrays and explore how to split ndarrays into smaller ones. Sorting of ndarrays in numpy will also be discussed. Some of the search functions available in numpy will be explored along with the insertion and deletion of elements into/from ndarrays will be carried out. The usage of the dot function in numpy

for matrix multiplication will be explored. Finally, the `linalg` module in `numpy` for linear algebra will be well understood with various examples.

Chapter 4: Exploring Scipy Library for Data Science in Python - This chapter will cover the basic difference between `numpy` and `scipy` array. The aim is to explore the `scipy` constants which represent physical quantities, mathematical, scientific, and other useful values. We will also discuss the optimizers in `scipy` where different optimization algorithms available will be discussed with some examples, like finding the roots of an equation and many more. Additionally, we will study sparse data and sparse matrix representation in `scipy`, enabling efficient storage and manipulation of large, mostly empty matrices. Different sparse matrix types in `scipy` will be well explored. We will learn about graphs in `scipy` where the module provides several functions to effectively analyze and work with sparse graphs. The chapter covers integration techniques in `scipy` which are useful for numerical integration of functions. In the end, we will discuss the interpolation methods in `scipy` which enables the estimation of values between known data points.

Chapter 5: Line Plot exploration with Matplotlib Library - This chapter covers Python's data visualization tools along with a wide array of techniques and concepts to enhance our ability to represent and analyze data effectively. First to learn will be line plots where we will explore the creation of line plots by passing two `ndarrays`, adding essential elements like titles, x-labels, and y-labels, and advancing our skills with properties like `linestyle`, `color`, `alpha`, `linewidth`, `markersize`, `markerfacecolor`, and figure size customization. We will also learn how to plot multiple lines in a single plot, creating line plots with single `ndarrays`, incorporate grid lines (both major and minor), and effectively utilize legends, `xlim`, and `ylim` functions.

Chapter 6: Charting Data with Various Visuals Using Matplotlib - This chapter covers the bar plots where various aspects such as changing the color, width, bottom position, left alignment and right alignment of individual bars, as well as adding labels to bars will be learned. We will also venture into Horizontal Bar Charts, Stacked Bar Charts (both vertical and horizontal), and Grouped Bar Charts, providing us with a comprehensive understanding of bar chart variations. Additionally, we will master the art of creating i.e. Charts, Histograms, Scatter Plots, and subplots in `Matplotlib`, equipping us with a versatile toolkit for data visualization and analysis in Python.

Chapter 7: Exploring Pandas Series for Data Science in Python - This chapter covers a comprehensive range of topics related to `pandas` series and `dataframes` in Python, equipping them with the skills and knowledge needed for effective data manipulation and analysis. We will start by exploring `pandas` series, covering fundamental aspects such as series creation, data access, slicing, and filtering. We will also discuss more advanced

topics like using callable objects for selection, leveraging useful attributes, applying functions with the 'apply' method, aggregating data, and performing basic arithmetic operations. The chapter will further emphasize series transformations and iteration for a well-rounded understanding.

Chapter 8: Exploring Pandas Dataframe for Data Science in Python - This chapter covers the pandas dataframes, readers will gain insights into dataframe construction and exclusive methods and attributes applicable only to dataframes. We will address the critical task of handling missing data, arithmetic operations for dataframes, and the addition of new columns. The usage of the 'fillna' method for handling missing values will also be covered. Sorting, ranking, and filtering data within dataframes will be thoroughly explored along with techniques for checking data inclusion, identifying missing values, and handling duplicates.

Chapter 9: Advanced Dataframe Filtering Techniques - This chapter covers various methods for renaming index labels and column names, as well as efficient ways to delete rows and columns from dataframes. It will introduce the powerful 'query' method for data filtering and explore additional advanced techniques such as using 'apply' to manipulate dataframe data and finding the largest and smallest values with 'nlargest' and 'nsmallest.' Text data handling within pandas will be addressed, demonstrating how to filter dataframe rows with string methods. Practical examples of data modification in dataframes will provide readers with hands-on experience in real-world data manipulation.

Chapter 10: Exploring Polars Library for Data Science in Python - This chapter covers a comprehensive exploration of the polars data manipulation library in Python. First, we will highlight the key differences between pandas and polars, shedding light on the unique advantages and features that polars bring to the table. Then, we will explore polars data types, categorizing them into Numeric, Nested, Temporal, and Others Groups, providing a solid understanding of the data structures. Readers will then venture into the heart of polars, gaining insights into its data structures, including series and dataframe, and learning how to work with them effectively. Next, we will unveil the concept of contexts in polars, focusing on essential operations, selection, and filtering techniques. The groupby concept is demystified, enabling readers to harness the power of polars for data aggregation and summarization. The concept of a Lazy API will be well elucidated, demonstrating how it enhances performance and resource utilization.

Chapter 11: Exploring Expressions in Polars - This chapter will cover the subtleties of expressions in polars along with basic operators, column selections, functions, casting, string operations, aggregation, handling missing data, and leveraging folds, lists, and arrays. We will also introduce the integration of numpy in polars, offering a bridge

between these two powerful libraries. Finally, readers will gain a deep understanding of when different operations will be performed with polars and pandas, thus helping to make informed choices when working with data in Python.

Chapter 12: Exploring Seaborn Library for Data Science in Python - This chapter covers the concept of some basic statistical terms, such as quantitative and qualitative variables, mean, and their significance in data analysis. They will understand the distinction between variables that represent numerical measurements (quantitative) and those that represent categories or labels (qualitative). The reader will also be familiar with various built-in datasets available in seaborn, gaining practical exposure to real-world datasets for data visualization and analysis. Furthermore, the reader will comprehend the principles of plot styling in seaborn, learning how to customize the aesthetics of plots for better presentation and interpretation. The concept of color palettes in seaborn, including qualitative, sequential, and diverging palettes, will be covered, enabling the reader to choose appropriate color schemes for different types of data and visualizations.

Chapter 13: Crafting Seaborn Plots: KDE, Line, Violin, and Facets - This chapter covers the skills to create various advanced plots in seaborn, such as heatmap plots for visualizing matrices of data, KDE plots for exploring the distribution of a single variable, violin plots for combining aspects of box plots and KDE plots, line plots for depicting trends, scatter plots for visualizing the relationship between two variables, joint plots for combining different types of plots in a single grid, and FacetGrid for creating grids of subplots based on categorical variables.

Chapter 14: Integrating Data Science Libraries with ChatGPT Prompts - This chapter covers the topics to illuminate readers on the versatile applications of ChatGPT in the exploration of open-source data science libraries. Firstly, it aims to guide users in formulating effective prompts for ChatGPT, tailored to each library, including Numpy, Scipy, Matplotlib, Pandas, Polars, and Seaborn to extract valuable insights and coding solutions. We will cover various topics, including leveraging ChatGPT for generating insightful prompts and queries to explore data science libraries, seeking assistance for Python code utilizing these libraries, collaboratively generating comprehensive cheat sheets, and addressing challenges faced by novice users.

Chapter 15: Exploring Automated EDA Libraries for Machine Learning - This chapter will introduce learners to a diverse array of Python libraries tailored for data visualization and analysis, each uniquely contributing to an enriched data exploration experience. Beginning with the PyGWalker Visual library, readers will discover how to seamlessly integrate it with datasets to create visually appealing representations. The exploration continues with the dataprep library, offering insights into efficient data preparation and

analysis. Subsequently, learners will explore the capabilities of the `autoviz` and `pandas_visual_analysis` libraries, each providing distinct functionalities and visualization approaches to enhance the understanding and interpretation of datasets.

Chapter 16: Case Studies Using Data Science Libraries - This chapter covers a practical application of data science methodologies by exploring two distinct datasets. The first case study shifts attention to an Electrical Fault Classification dataset. This dataset is designed to help identify and categorize various types of electrical faults in power systems. This dataset typically includes features such as voltage, current, and other relevant electrical parameters collected over time or during specific fault events. By analyzing these features, we will explore no-fault and different fault conditions. Libraries like `Pandas` and `numpy` will be used for data manipulation and preprocessing. Visualization libraries such as `Matplotlib` and `Seaborn` help in understanding the data distribution and model performance. The second case study focuses on the Titanic dataset, utilizing a range of data science libraries. Learners will employ popular Python libraries such as `pandas`, `numpy` and `seaborn` to preprocess and visualize the data, gaining insights into factors influencing passenger survival and various other factors focusing on the null values.

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Table of Contents

1. Environmental Setup for Using Data Science Libraries in Python.....	1
Introduction	1
Structure	1
Objectives	2
Introduction to Python.....	2
Setup installation in Windows for Jupyter Notebook	5
Insights of Jupyter Notebook.....	11
Demo program using Jupyter Notebook.....	13
Demo program using VSCode	20
Introduction to data science libraries in Python.....	22
Conclusion	24
Points to remember	24
Questions.....	24
2. Exploring Numpy Library for Data Science in Python.....	25
Introduction	25
Structure	25
Objectives	26
Commonalities shared by lists and numpy arrays	26
Contrasts separating lists from numpy arrays	26
The process of creating numpy arrays	28
<i>Creating a 1-D array using a list.....</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>Creating a 1-D array using a tuple.....</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>Creating a 2-D array using nested lists.....</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>Creating an array with a specific dtype.....</i>	<i>31</i>
<i>Creating an array of object type</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>Creating a 1-D array with arange() function.....</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>Array creation using linspace() function.....</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>Utilizing the zeros() function in numpy.....</i>	<i>36</i>

Utilizing the <i>ones()</i> function in <i>numpy</i>	37
Utilizing the <i>full()</i> function in <i>numpy</i>	38
Using <i>eye()</i> function.....	39
Utilizing <i>diag()</i> function	40
Utilizing <i>empty()</i> function	42
Contrast between <i>zeros</i> and <i>empty</i> function	43
Using random module for ndarray creation.....	43
<i>randint()</i>	43
<i>shuffle()</i>	44
Elements access of ndarray.....	48
Iterate elements of ndarray.....	49
Arithmetic operators in <i>numpy</i>	51
Broadcasting concept in <i>numpy</i>	53
Conclusion	55
Points to remember	56
Questions	56
References.....	57
3. Exploring Array Manipulations in Numpy.....	59
Introduction	59
Structure	59
Objectives	60
Array manipulation functions / variables in <i>numpy</i>	60
<i>reshape()</i>	60
<i>resize()</i>	62
<i>flatten()</i>	63
<i>flat variable</i>	64
<i>ravel()</i>	65
<i>transpose()</i>	66
Multiple arrays joining into a single array	69
<i>concatenate()</i>	69
<i>stack()</i>	71

<i>vstack()</i>	72
<i>hstack()</i>	73
<i>dstack()</i>	74
Splitting of arrays in numpy	76
<i>split()</i>	76
<i>vsplit()</i>	78
<i>hsplit()</i>	78
<i>dsplit()</i>	79
<i>array_split()</i>	81
Sorting of ndarray in numpy.....	81
Elements searching of ndarray in numpy	83
<i>where()</i>	83
<i>condition based selection</i>	84
Elements insert into ndarray	84
<i>insert()</i>	85
<i>append()</i>	86
Elements delete from ndarray in numpy	87
<i>delete()</i>	87
Usage of dot function for matrix multiplication	89
Usage of linalg module in numpy	90
Conclusion	91
Points to remember	91
Questions	92
4. Exploring Scipy Library for Data Science in Python	93
Introduction	93
Structure	94
Objectives	94
Differences between numpy and scipy.....	94
Exploring scipy constants	95
<i>Metric</i>	96
<i>Force</i>	97

<i>Binary</i>	97
<i>Angle</i>	97
<i>Mass</i>	98
<i>Time</i>	98
<i>Pressure</i>	99
<i>Length</i>	99
<i>Volume</i>	99
<i>Speed</i>	100
<i>Temperature</i>	100
<i>Energy</i>	100
<i>Power</i>	101
<i>Area</i>	101
Optimizers in scipy	101
Sparse data and sparse matrix in scipy.....	106
<i>Block sparse row matrix</i>	107
<i>Coordinate list matrix</i>	108
<i>Compressed sparse column matrix</i>	108
<i>Compressed sparse row matrix</i>	109
<i>Diagonal sparse matrix</i>	110
<i>Dictionary of keys sparse matrix</i>	111
<i>Row-based linked list sparse matrix</i>	112
Graphs in scipy	113
<i>Adjacency matrix</i>	113
<i>connected_components method</i>	113
<i>Dijkstra method</i>	114
<i>Floyd_Warshall method</i>	114
Spatial data in scipy	115
<i>Triangulation function</i>	116
Integrate in scipy	120
<i>Single integration</i>	121
<i>Multiple integration</i>	122
Interpolation in scipy.....	124

1D interpolation	124
Spline interpolation	125
splrep function.....	128
splev function	128
Interpolation with radial basis function.....	132
Conclusion	133
Points to remember	133
Questions.....	134
5. Line Plot exploration with Matplotlib Library.....	135
Introduction	135
Structure	135
Objectives	136
Python data visualization tools.....	136
Line plot.....	137
Line plot creation by passing 2 ndarrays.....	138
Adding title, xlabel and ylabel to the line plot	139
Advanced line plot.....	140
Linestyle property	141
Color property	143
Default color	144
Quick settings for color, marker and linestyle	145
mlc form.....	146
clm form.....	147
When unspecified then default color is blue	148
Alpha property	149
Linewidth and markersize property	150
Markerfacecolor property	151
Customizing the figure size.....	152
Plotting multiple lines in a same plot	154
Line plot creation by passing a single ndarray	156
Addition of grid lines to a plot.....	157

Major and minor grid lines display	160
Legends display to a plot.....	162
Using xlim and ylim functions to a plot	165
Conclusion	170
Points to remember	170
Questions.....	171
6. Charting Data With Various Visuals Using Matplotlib	173
Introduction	173
Structure	173
Objectives	174
Barplot	174
Vertical bar chart and simple bar chart.....	175
<i>Color change of each bar</i>	176
<i>Width change of each bar</i>	177
<i>Bottom change of each bar</i>	179
<i>Left alignment of each bar</i>	180
<i>Right alignment of each bar</i>	181
<i>Enhancing Bar visualization with labels</i>	182
Horizontal bar chart.....	185
Stacked bar chart.....	187
Other bar charts.....	191
<i>Pie chart</i>	193
<i>Histogram</i>	195
<i>Scatter plot</i>	198
<i>Subplot in matplotlib</i>	200
Conclusion	203
Points to remember	204
Questions.....	204
7. Exploring Pandas Series for Data Science in Python	205
Introduction	205
Structure	206

Objectives	207
Pandas series.....	207
Pandas series constructor.....	207
Creating pandas series by passing a list	208
Creating pandas series by passing a dictionary	208
Creating pandas series by passing a numpy array	209
Creating pandas series from scalar value	209
Creating pandas series using RangeIndex	210
Creating pandas series with dtype and name	211
Exploring pandas series using copy parameter	211
Accessing series values using head and tail methods	212
Accessing elements in the pandas series	214
Pandas series slicing	214
Values extraction using loc and iloc indexers	216
Masking using Booleans for condition-based selection	217
Pandas series filtering.....	218
Callable object usage in selecting elements.....	219
Usage of the apply method to Pandas series	223
Aggregating of pandas series	224
<i>Series object transformation</i>	229
<i>Iterate elements of the series</i>	232
Conclusion	232
Points to remember	233
Questions.....	233
8. Exploring Pandas Dataframe for Data Science in Python.....	235
Introduction	235
Structure	235
Objectives	236
Pandas dataframe.....	236

Pandas dataframe constructor	236
Pandas dataframe creation	237
<i>Pandas methods and attributes for dataframe</i>	238
<i>Dropping dataframe rows with null values</i>	244
<i>Arithmetic operators for dataframes</i>	248
<i>New columns addition to dataframes</i>	250
<i>Usage of fillna() method to the dataframe</i>	252
<i>Sorting values of the dataframe</i>	256
<i>Sorting dataframe by multiple columns</i>	258
<i>Sorting dataframe based on index</i>	260
<i>Ranking series of values by using the rank() method</i>	262
<i>Filter data from dataframe</i>	264
<i>Inclusion check in dataframe</i>	266
<i>Usage of isnull and notnull method</i>	269
<i>Usage of duplicated method</i>	271
<i>Usage of drop_duplicates method in dataframe</i>	273
<i>Usage of unique and nunique methods</i>	274
Conclusion	275
Points to remember	275
Questions.....	276
9. Advanced Dataframe Filtering Techniques	277
Introduction	277
Structure	277
Objectives	278
Approaches of setting customized columns as index.....	278
Rows selection by index label with loc[] indexer	281
Accessing rows of dataframe by using index position.....	284
Renaming index and column names in dataframe	290
Renaming of index labels.....	290
Renaming of column names	292
Rows and columns deletion from the Dataframe.....	293

Filter dataframe using query method	296
Without using the query method.....	296
in and not in operators using the query method.....	298
Handling spaces in column names with query	299
Output:.....	300
Usage of apply() method to pandas dataframe	301
Using nlargest() and nsmallest() in pandas dataframe.....	304
Filtering dataframe with where() method.....	305
Handling of text data in Pandas	307
Filtering dataframe rows with string methods.....	309
Modifying data in pandas dataframe	312
Example of data aggregation in Pandas DataFrame.....	314
Conclusion	315
Points to remember	316
Questions.....	316
10. Exploring Polars Library for Data Science in Python	317
Introduction	317
Structure	318
Objectives	318
Preference of polars over pandas.....	318
Differences between pandas and polars.....	319
Polars data types	319
<i>Numeric group</i>	319
<i>Nested group</i>	320
<i>Temporal group</i>	321
<i>Others group</i>	321
Data structures in polars	327
<i>Series</i>	327
<i>Dataframe</i>	328
Contexts in polars	330
<i>Basic operations, select and filter concept</i>	331

<i>GroupBy</i> concept	338
Importance of expressions in polars.....	339
Concept of lazy API in polars.....	341
Conclusion	343
Points to remember	344
Questions.....	344
11. Exploring Expressions in Polars	345
Introduction	345
Structure	345
Objectives	346
Concept of expressions in polars	346
<i>Basic operators</i>	346
<i>Column selections</i>	349
<i>Functions</i>	351
<i>Casting</i>	353
<i>Strings</i>	358
<i>Aggregation</i>	360
<i>Missing data</i>	362
<i>Folds</i>	366
<i>List and arrays</i>	369
<i>Usage of numpy in polars</i>	372
Operations comparison between pandas and polars	374
Conclusion	374
Points to remember	374
Questions	375
12. Exploring Seaborn Library for Data Science in Python.....	377
Introduction	377
Structure	378
Objectives	378
Some basic statistical terms to know	378
<i>Quantitative variables</i>	378

<i>Qualitative variables</i>	379
Built in seaborn datasets	379
Plot styling in Seaborn.....	379
<i>Concept of color palette in Seaborn</i>	384
<i>Qualitative palettes</i>	386
<i>Sequential palettes</i>	388
<i>Diverging palettes</i>	389
Heatmap plot in Seaborn	391
The box plot in seaborn.....	400
Conclusion	405
Points to remember	405
Questions.....	406
13. Crafting Seaborn Plots: KDE, Line, Violin and Facets.....	407
Introduction	407
Structure	407
Objectives	408
KDE plot in seaborn.....	408
The violin plot in seaborn.....	416
Line plot in seaborn	422
The scatter plot in seaborn.....	424
Facet grid in seaborn	430
Conclusion	434
Points to remember	435
Questions.....	435
14. Integrating Data Science Libraries with ChatGPT Prompts.....	437
Introduction	437
Structure	438
Objectives	438
ChatGPT prompts for exploring data science libraries	438
Querying ChatGPT for Python code with data science libraries.....	443
Querying ChatGPT with Python error	454

Data science library cheat sheets using ChatGPT	456
Novice challenges querying Python code via ChatGPT	458
Conclusion	459
Points to remember	459
Questions.....	460
15. Exploring Automated EDA Libraries for Machine Learning	461
Introduction	461
Structure	462
Objectives	462
Usage of PyGWalker visual library with a dataset	462
Usage of dataprep library with a dataset	467
Usage of autoviz library with a dataset.....	475
Usage of pandas_visual_analysis library with a dataset.....	478
Conclusion	484
Points to remember	484
Questions.....	485
16. Case Study Using Python Data Science Libraries	487
Introduction	487
Structure	487
Objectives	487
<i>Case study on electrical fault classification.....</i>	<i>488</i>
<i>Case study on titanic dataset.....</i>	<i>504</i>
Conclusion	520
Points to remember	520
Questions.....	521
Index	523-530

CHAPTER 1

Environmental Setup for Using Data Science Libraries in Python

Introduction

In this chapter, we will explore the data science library in Python. However, before learning about various data science libraries, it is quite important to create an environmental setup for installing and using these data science libraries in Python. Setting up the environment for utilizing data science libraries like NumPy, SciPy, Matplotlib, Pandas, and others in Python ensures effective data analysis and modeling workflows. This entails managing dependencies, version control, and package management to guarantee project compatibility and reproducibility. By creating isolated environments, potential conflicts between different library versions are mitigated, facilitating seamless collaboration and reproducibility of results. So, let us get into the intricate details of Python installation and **Integrated Development Environments (IDEs)** like VSCode and Jupyter Notebook for writing and executing the Python code.

Structure

In this chapter, we will discuss the following topics:

- Introduction to Python
- Setup Installation in Windows for Jupyter Notebook
- Insights of Jupyter Notebook

- Demo program using Jupyter Notebook
- Introduction to Data Science Libraries in Python

Objectives

This chapter will discuss the essential aspects of setting up a conducive programming environment for Python, emphasizing the significance of an IDE. The discussion commences with the installation process for the Jupyter Notebook on a Windows platform, guiding learners through the setup and providing insights into its functionality. Subsequently, the focus shifts to installing **Visual Studio Code (VSCode)** for Python development, exploring its usage for code development. The chapter will conclude with an introduction to fundamental data science libraries in Python, laying the groundwork for learners to leverage these powerful tools in their programming journey.

Introduction to Python

Before we explore this topic, it is essential to set up our development environment. In this chapter, we will guide you through installing Python on your system, ensuring you have everything you need to start writing and executing Python code. Python is an open-source, high-level programming language renowned for its simplicity, readability, and extensive support for various programming paradigms. Whether you are a beginner taking your first steps into programming or an experienced developer seeking a powerful tool for web development, data analysis, machine learning, or scientific computing, Python has something to offer. To begin harnessing the power of Python, the first step is to install the Python interpreter on your computer. The Python interpreter is the core component that executes Python code and provides access to the vast array of libraries and tools available in the Python ecosystem. In this chapter, we will walk you through the installation process for Python on Windows operating systems, including *Windows*, *macOS*, or *Linux OS*.

The steps for installing Python on Windows are mentioned below:

1. Visit the Python website: <https://www.python.org/downloads/> to download the latest version of Python. Here, we have downloaded the latest Python version 3.12.2.
2. We use 64-bit Windows OS and will click or execute the Python installer file.
3. The following window will pop out, and the user can choose **Install Now** or **Customize** installation. Here, we will be selecting the **Install Now** option. Also, remember initially, there are two unchecked checkboxes which are:
 - a. Use admin privileges when installing **py.exe**.
 - b. Add **python.exe** to **PATH**.
4. Use admin privileges when installing **py.exe**. This option grants the Python installer administrative privileges during installation. It is essential for installing

Python in system-wide directories or when installing packages that demand elevated permissions. Enabling this ensures a smooth installation process without encountering permission-related issues. This option can also be used to change the Python installation folder.

5. Add **python.exe** to **PATH**. By selecting this option, the Python installer adds the directory containing **python.exe** to the **PATH** environment variable. This inclusion allows easy access to Python commands from any command prompt or terminal window without specifying the full path to the Python executable. It streamlines the usage of Python across the system, enhancing convenience for running Python scripts and commands.

The steps for installing Python on macOS are mentioned below:

1. **Visit the Python website:** Go to <https://www.python.org/downloads/> to download the latest version of Python for macOS.
2. **Run the installer:** Open the downloaded **.pkg** file and follow the instructions in the installation wizard.
3. **Verify the installation:** Open a terminal and type **python3 --version** to confirm that Python has been installed correctly.

The steps for installing Python on Linux are mentioned below:

1. **Use the package manager:** Most Linux distributions come with Python pre-installed. However, if you need to install or upgrade Python, you can use the package manager. For example, on Ubuntu, you can use the following commands:

```
sudo apt update  
sudo apt install python3
```
2. **Verify the installation:** Open a terminal and type **python3 --version** to confirm that Python has been installed correctly.

We have used Python version 3.11.4 in this book, which means the micro release of Python 3.11 may contain bug fixes and minor enhancements compared to earlier micro releases within the Python 3.11 series. But to show you all the installation steps, we will be showing you Python version 3.12.2, which is the latest version as of 6 February 2024. By the end of this chapter, readers will have a fully functional Python environment set up on their system, ready to embark on their programming journey. Whether you are a student, professional, or hobbyist, Python offers a welcoming and intuitive platform for turning your ideas into reality.

This revision includes installation instructions for Windows, macOS, and Linux users, ensuring that the content is comprehensive and helpful for all readers.

In most cases, it is recommended that you leave these checkboxes checked to ensure a smooth installation experience and convenient Python usage on your system. Refer to the following figure for a better understanding:



Figure 1.1: Python installation on running the Python executable

Refer to the following steps for a better understanding:

1. We will be selecting the **Install Now** option as a recommended option where the default installation path will be `C:\Users\[user]\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python[version]` for the existing user, which will include the IDLE, pip, and documentation and thus create shortcuts and file associations as mentioned in Figure 1.1.
2. Once the installation has been done, the following image will pop out, as displayed in Figure 1.2, where the user can close the image.

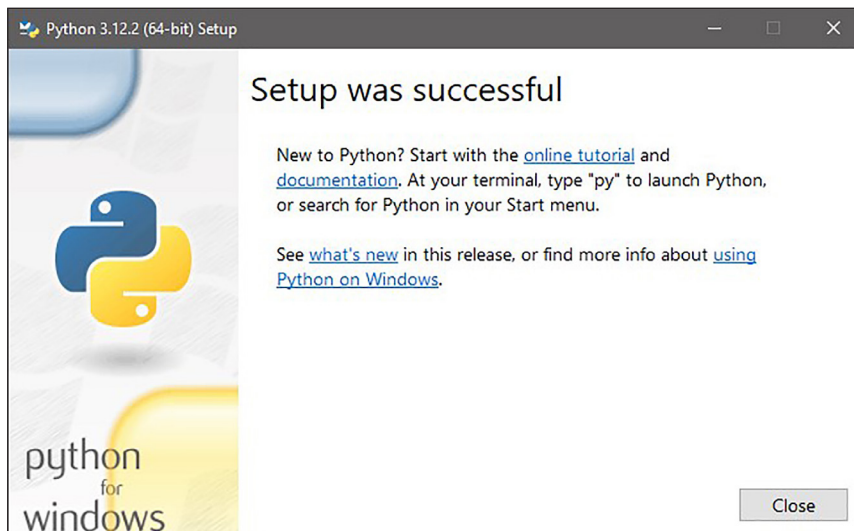


Figure 1.2: Image depicting the successful installation of Python version

Once Python is successfully installed, the user can view the Python version using IDLE (Python 3.12 64-bit), which is installed and can be searched in Windows apps. Python's built-in IDE will be opened when IDLE is run. Another way is that the user can navigate to the directory where Python is installed on the system and double-click **python.exe**.

Setup installation in Windows for Jupyter Notebook

Now, we shall view the steps of installing Anaconda on Windows OS:

1. First, we will download the Anaconda installer by visiting the website <https://www.anaconda.com/download>. Here, we have downloaded Anaconda3 2024.02-1.
2. Once downloaded, we will run this installer file, and we are just getting started with the pop-up of the following image file, as shown in *Figure 1.3*:



Figure 1.3: Image depicting Step-1 of getting started of Anaconda3

3. On clicking the **Next** button of *Figure 1.3*, read the **License Agreement** as shown in *Figure 1.4*: