

EjercicioS9

May 15, 2020

1 Proyecto Final: Sesión 9

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import math

r_cols = ['user_id', 'movie_id', 'rating']
ratings = pd.read_csv("dataset_unido/u.data", sep='\t', names=r_cols,
    ↳ usecols=range(3), encoding="ISO-8859-1")

m_cols = ['movie_id', 'title']
movies = pd.read_csv('dataset_unido/u.item', sep='|', names=m_cols,
    ↳ usecols=range(2), encoding="ISO-8859-1")

# combinamos ambos datasets para tener el
ratings = pd.merge(movies, ratings)

# Pivotamos la tabla para que la matriz tenga : fila por usuario y columna por
    ↳ pelicula
movieRatings = ratings.
    ↳ pivot_table(index=['user_id'], columns=['title'], values='rating')
movieRatings.head(3)
```

```
[1]: title      'Til There Was You (1997)  1-900 (1994)  101 Dalmatians (1996)  \
user_id
1              NaN              NaN              2.0
2              NaN              NaN              NaN
3              NaN              NaN              NaN

title      12 Angry Men (1957)  187 (1997)  2 Days in the Valley (1996)  \
user_id
1              5.0              NaN              NaN
2              NaN              NaN              NaN
3              NaN              2.0              NaN
```

title	20,000 Leagues Under the Sea (1954)	2001: A Space Odyssey (1968)	\
user_id			
1		3.0	4.0
2		NaN	NaN
3		NaN	NaN

title	3 Ninjas: High Noon At Mega Mountain (1998)	39 Steps, The (1935)	\
user_id			
1		NaN	NaN
2		1.0	NaN
3		NaN	NaN

title	...	Yankee Zulu (1994)	Year of the Horse (1997)	\
user_id	...			
1	...	NaN	NaN	
2	...	NaN	NaN	
3	...	NaN	NaN	

title	You So Crazy (1994)	Young Frankenstein (1974)	Young Guns (1988)	\
user_id				
1		NaN	5.0	3.0
2		NaN	NaN	NaN
3		NaN	NaN	NaN

title	Young Guns II (1990)	Young Poisoner's Handbook, The (1995)	\
user_id			
1		NaN	NaN
2		NaN	NaN
3		NaN	NaN

title	Zeus and Roxanne (1997)	unknown	Á köldum klaka (Cold Fever) (1994)
user_id			
1		NaN	4.0
2		NaN	NaN
3		NaN	NaN

[3 rows x 1664 columns]

```
[2]: df = movieRatings.fillna(0)
df.head(3)
```

```
[2]: title      'Til There Was You (1997)  1-900 (1994)  101 Dalmatians (1996)  \
user_id
1          0.0          0.0          2.0
2          0.0          0.0          0.0
3          0.0          0.0          0.0
```

title	12 Angry Men (1957)	187 (1997)	2 Days in the Valley (1996)	\
user_id				
1	5.0	0.0		0.0
2	0.0	0.0		0.0
3	0.0	2.0		0.0

title	20,000 Leagues Under the Sea (1954)	2001: A Space Odyssey (1968)	\
user_id			
1		3.0	4.0
2		0.0	0.0
3		0.0	0.0

title	3 Ninjas: High Noon At Mega Mountain (1998)	39 Steps, The (1935)	\
user_id			
1		0.0	0.0
2		1.0	0.0
3		0.0	0.0

title	... Yankee Zulu (1994)	Year of the Horse (1997)	\
user_id	...		
1	...	0.0	0.0
2	...	0.0	0.0
3	...	0.0	0.0

title	You So Crazy (1994)	Young Frankenstein (1974)	Young Guns (1988)	\
user_id				
1	0.0	5.0	3.0	
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
3	0.0	0.0	0.0	

title	Young Guns II (1990)	Young Poisoner's Handbook, The (1995)	\
user_id			
1	0.0		0.0
2	0.0		0.0
3	0.0		0.0

title	Zeus and Roxanne (1997)	unknown	Á köldum klaka (Cold Fever) (1994)
user_id			
1	0.0	4.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0	0.0

[3 rows x 1664 columns]

1.1 Diagrama de barras

Diagrama de barras simple, en este caso puntuaciones de una sola película.

```
[3]: # Diagrama de barras

# create a figure and axis
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
# count the occurrence of each class
data = movieRatings['101 Dalmatians (1996)'].value_counts()
# get x and y data
points = data.index
frequency = data.values
# create bar chart
ax.bar(points, frequency)
# set title and labels
ax.set_title('101 Dalmatians (1996), Scores')
ax.set_xlabel('Rating')
ax.set_ylabel('Frequency')
```

```
[3]: Text(0, 0.5, 'Frequency')
```

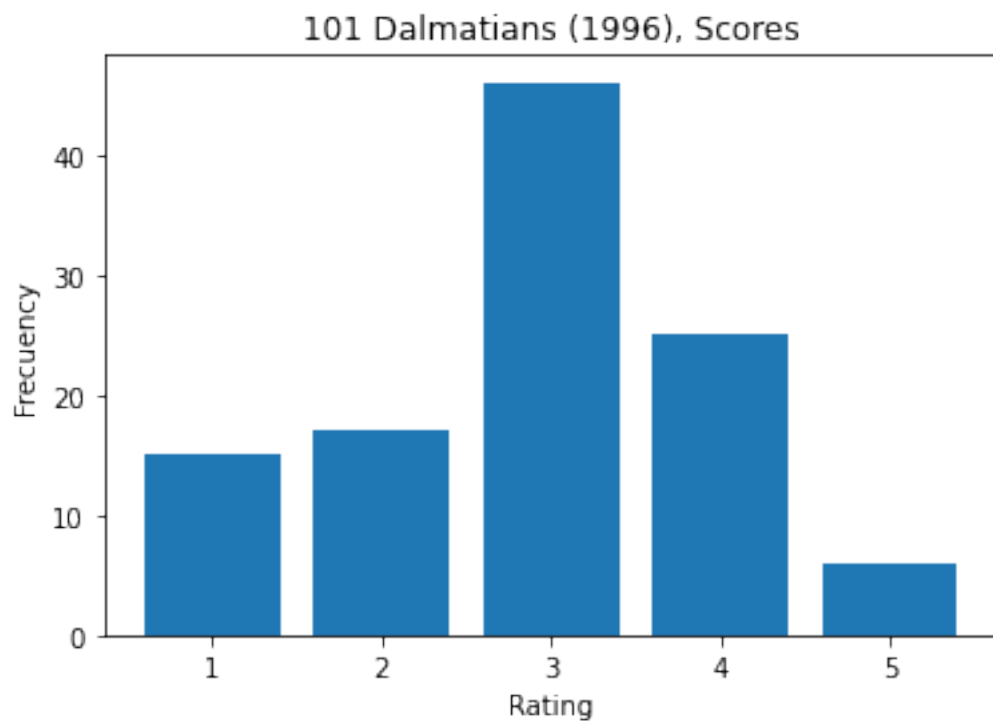


Diagrama de barras múltiple. Creamos una función que compara las puntuaciones de dos películas

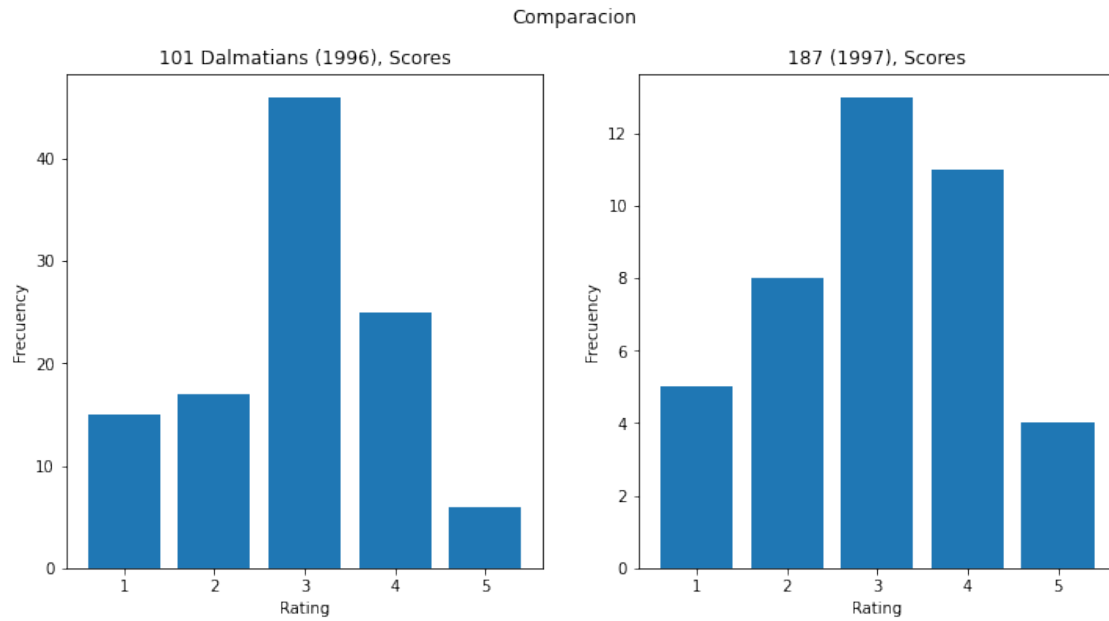
```
[4]: def comparacion_puntuaciones(title1, title2):
    # create a figure and axis
    fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=[12.0, 5.8])

    # count the occurrence of each class
    data = movieRatings[title1].value_counts()
    # get x and y data
    points = data.index
    frequency = data.values
    # create bar chart
    axs[0].bar(points, frequency)
    # set title and labels
    axs[0].set_title('{}, Scores'.format(title1))
    axs[0].set_xlabel('Rating')
    axs[0].set_ylabel('Frecuency')

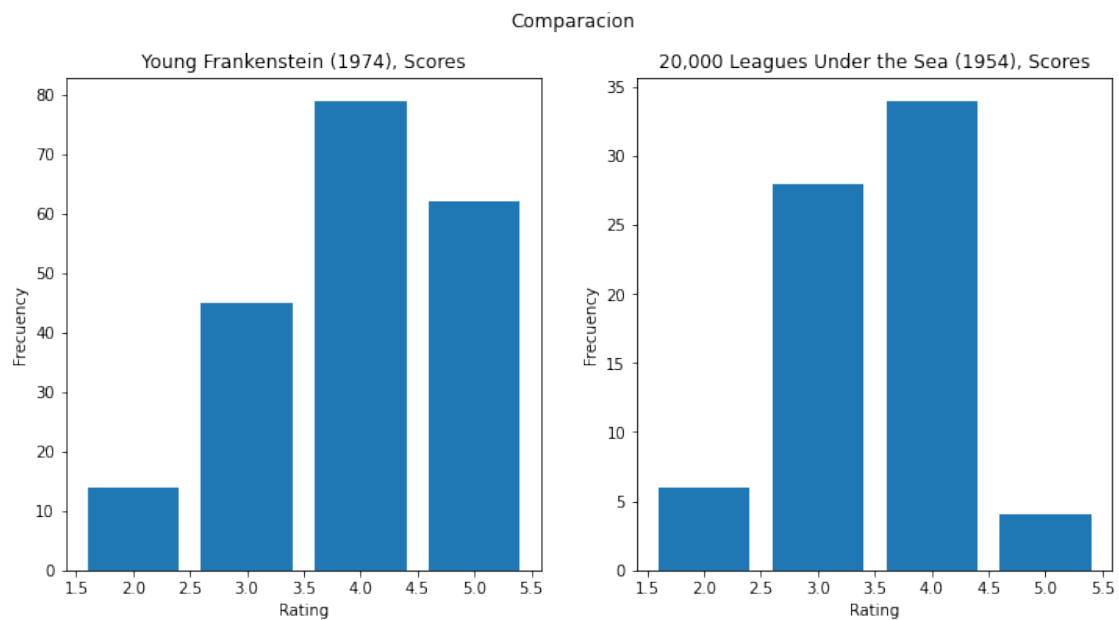
    # count the occurrence of each class
    data = movieRatings[title2].value_counts()
    # get x and y data
    points = data.index
    frequency = data.values
    # create bar chart
    axs[1].bar(points, frequency)
    # set title and labels
    axs[1].set_title('{}, Scores'.format(title2))
    axs[1].set_xlabel('Rating')
    axs[1].set_ylabel('Frecuency')

    fig.suptitle('Comparacion')
    plt.show()
```

```
[5]: comparacion_puntuaciones(title1 = '101 Dalmatians (1996)', title2 = '187_
    ↪(1997)')
```



```
[6]: comparacion_puntuaciones(title1 = 'Young Frankenstein (1974)', title2 = '20,000_
↳Leagues Under the Sea (1954)')
```



Podemos solaparlos en uno solo para una mejor comparación:

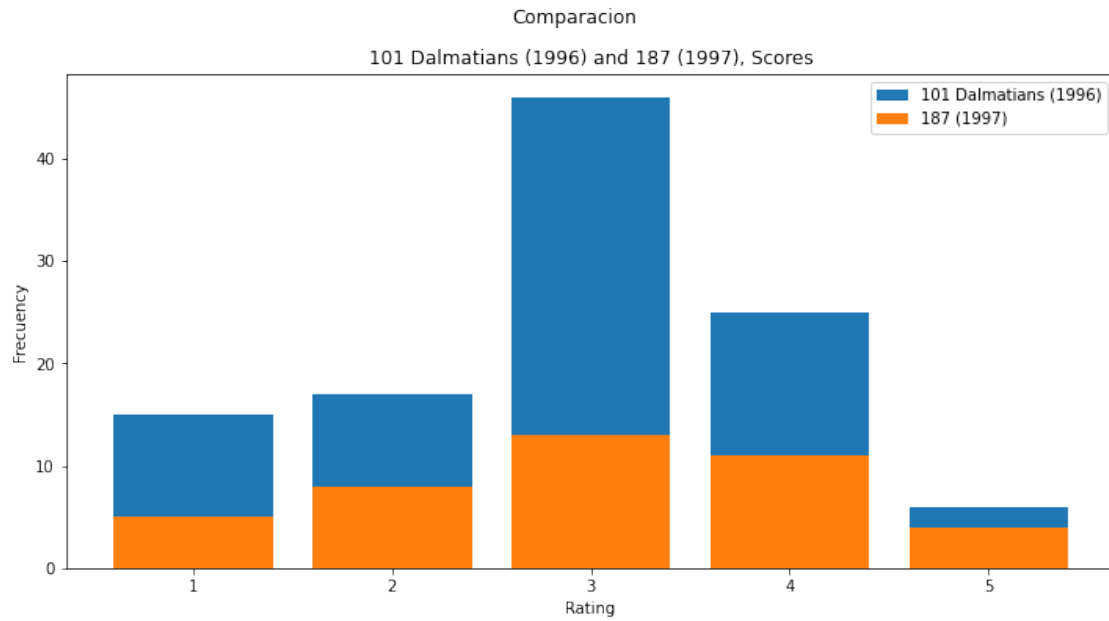
```
[7]: def comparacion_puntuaciones_en_uno(title1, title2):
    # create a figure and axis
    fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 1, figsize=[12.0, 5.8])

    # count the occurrence of each class
    data = movieRatings[title1].value_counts()
    # get x and y data
    points = data.index
    frequency = data.values
    # create bar chart
    axs.bar(points, frequency, label='{}'.format(title1))
    # set title and labels
    axs.set_title('{} and {}, Scores'.format(title1, title2))
    axs.set_xlabel('Rating')
    axs.set_ylabel('Frequency')

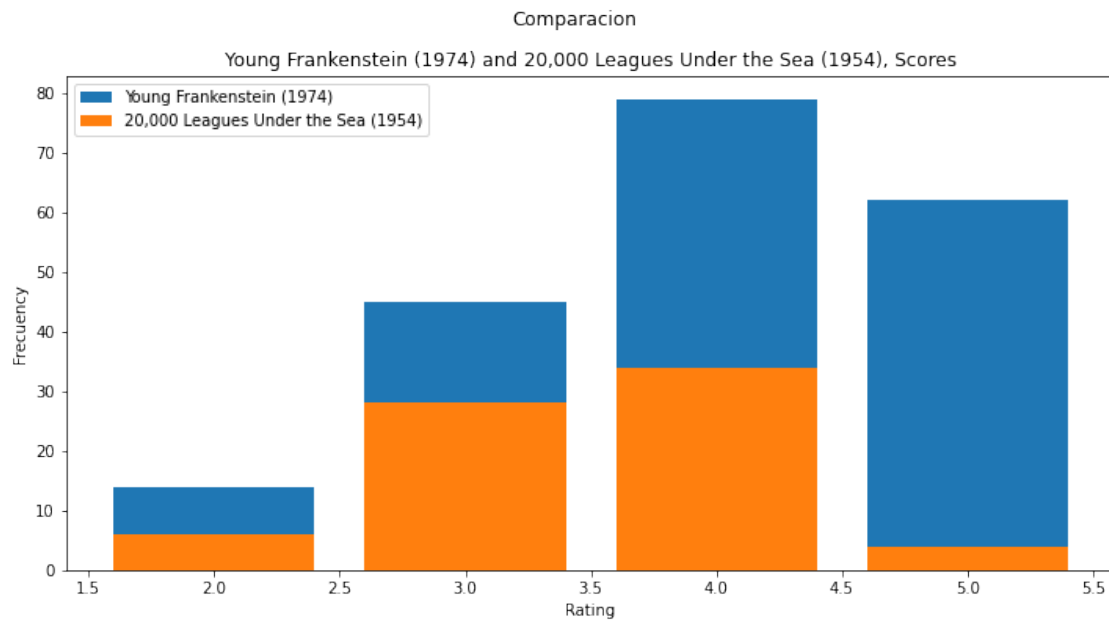
    # count the occurrence of each class
    data = movieRatings[title2].value_counts()
    # get x and y data
    points = data.index
    frequency = data.values
    # create bar chart
    axs.bar(points, frequency, label='{}'.format(title2))
    # set title and labels
    axs.legend()

    fig.suptitle('Comparacion')
    plt.show()
```

```
[8]: comparacion_puntuaciones_en_uno(title1 = '101 Dalmatians (1996)', title2 = '187_
    ↪(1997)')
```



```
[56]: comparacion_puntuaciones_en_uno(title1 = 'Young Frankenstein (1974)', title2 = '20,000 Leagues Under the Sea (1954)')
```



1.2 Usamos Bokeh

Representamos un gráfico de barras junto a su función de acumulación.

```
[91]: # Bokeh libraries
from bokeh.io import output_notebook
from bokeh.plotting import figure, show

# My word count data
day_num = np.linspace(1, 5, 5)
data = movieRatings['101 Dalmatians (1996)'].value_counts()
acumulativo = []
for i in data.index:
    acumulativo.append(data.values[int(i-1)])

# Output the visualization directly in the notebook
output_notebook()

# Create a figure with a datetime type x-axis
fig = figure(title='101 Dalmatians (1996)',
             plot_height=400, plot_width=700,
             x_axis_label='Rating', y_axis_label='Frecuency',
             x_minor_ticks=2, y_range=(0, 150),
             toolbar_location=None)

# The daily words will be represented as vertical bars (columns)
fig.vbar(x=data.index, bottom=0, top=data.values,
        color='blue', width=0.75,
        legend_label='Rating')

# The cumulative sum will be a trend line
fig.line(x=np.arange(1, 6), y=np.cumsum(acumulativo),
        color='gray', line_width=1,
        legend_label='Frecuencia acumulada')

# Put the legend in the upper left corner
fig.legend.location = 'top_left'

# Let's check it out
show(fig)
```



BokehJS 2.0.2 successfully loaded.

