

0101-solution-notebook

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1 0101 - First Session With Python - Solution Notebook

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1.1 About

1.1.1 Using Jupyter

You have 2 options: - Locally:

- ****Install Anaconda** <https://www.anaconda.com/> or Jupyter <https://jupyter.org/install> on your machine

- Use Anaconda or Jupyter installed on the Unilasalle PC (****Warning ****: some packages may be missing)

- Online:
 - Use Google Colab <https://colab.research.google.com/> (you have to be connected to your google account)
 - **Open this notebook on Google colab URL**
 - * Badge
 - Use Jupyter online <https://jupyter.org/try-jupyter> (**Warning** : External packages cannot be installed)

1.1.2 Material

All the material for this course could be found here. - <https://github.com/AlexandreGazagnes/Unilassalle-Public-Ressources/tree/main/4a-data-analysis>

1.1.3 Python / Jupyter ?

Few Questions : - Why Python - Python vs R ? - What is Data Analysis ? - What are we talking about ? - What is Jupyter ?

1.1.4 Context

You are a new employee of the NPO named “NPO”.

You are in charged of data analysis.

First project is about GHG emissions, more precisely regarding Bovine Meat.

1.1.5 Data

After a quick look on the internet, you find a very interesting dataset on the FAO website. It contains a list of various indicators. You decide to use this dataset to identify segments of countries.

- Find relevant data :
 - <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/unitednations/global-food-agriculture-statistics>
 - <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/dorbicycle/world-foodfeed-production>
 - <https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/>
 - <https://fr-en.openfoodfacts.org/>
 - <https://fr-en.openfoodfacts.org/data>

You can use a preprocessed version of the dataset [here](#). (Best option)

1.1.6 Mission

Our job is to : * Prepare notebook environment * Load data * Explore data * Clean data ==> Select relevant data * Clean data ==> Handle missing values * Clean data ==> Handle duplicates ? * Clean data ==> Handle outliers ? * Perform some basic analysis and data inspection * Perform some basic visualisation * Export our data

1.1.7 Usefull Ressources about Google Colab

- On Youtube :
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8KeJZBZGtYo>
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JJYZ3OE_lGo
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tCVXoTV12dE>

1.1.8 Usefull Ressources about Anaconda and Jupyter

- On Youtube :
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ovlID7gefzE>
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IMrxB8Mq5KU>
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ou-7G9VQugg>
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5pf0_bpNbkW

1.1.9 Teacher

- More info :
 - <https://www.linkedin.com/in/alexandregazagnes/>
 - <https://github.com/AlexandreGazagnes>

1.2 Preliminaries

1.2.1 System

These commands will display the system information:

Uncomment theses lines if needed.

```
[ ]: # pwd
```

```
[ ]: # cd ..
```

```
[ ]: # ls
```

```
[ ]: # cd ..
```

```
[ ]: # ls
```

These commands will install the required packages:

Please note that if you are using google colab, all you need is already installed

```
[ ]: # !pip install pandas matplotlib seaborn plotly scikit-learn
```

This command will download the dataset:

Please note that we will download the dataset later, in this notebook

```
[ ]: # !wget https://gist.githubusercontent.com/AlexandreGazagnes/  
↪2000e5c0e9149ffdb8c682a751ac448a/raw/  
↪35ad83320c26155415b7cccff8a4150ee80ee501/FAO_Unilassalle_raw.csv
```

1.2.2 Imports

Import data libraries:

```
[ ]: import pandas as pd # DataFrame  
import numpy as np # Matrix and advanced maths operations
```

Import Graphical libraries:

```
[ ]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt # Visualisation  
import seaborn as sns # Visualisation  
import plotly.express as px # Visualisation (not used here)
```

:warning:These imports must be done, it is not possible to use this notebook without pandas, matplotlib etc.

1.2.3 Data

1st option : Download the dataset from the web

```
[ ]: # url  
url = "https://gist.githubusercontent.com/AlexandreGazagnes/  
↪2000e5c0e9149ffdb8c682a751ac448a/raw/  
↪35ad83320c26155415b7cccff8a4150ee80ee501/FAO_Unilassalle_raw.csv"  
url
```

Read the data :

```
[ ]: df = pd.read_csv(url, encoding="latin1")
df.head()
```

2nd Option : Read data from a file

```
[ ]: # # or

# fn = "my/awesome/respository/my_awesome_file.csv"
# fn = "./data/source/FAO.csv"
# df = pd.read_csv(fn, encoding='latin1')
```

1.3 Data Exploration

1.3.1 Display

Display the first rows of the dataset:

```
[ ]: # head

df.head()
```

Display the last rows of the dataset:

```
[ ]: # tail

df.tail(10)
```

Display a sample of the dataset:

```
[ ]: # sample 10

df.sample(10)
```

```
[ ]: # Sample with just 10% of the dataset

df.sample(frac=0.1)
```

1.3.2 Structure

What is the shape of the dataset?

```
[ ]: # shape

df.shape
```

What data types are present in the dataset?

```
[ ]: # dtypes

df.dtypes
```

:warning: **Please note that we have here main python dtypes** Data types : - int : *Integer*
: 1,2,12332, 1_000_000 - float : *Float* : 1.243453, 198776.8789, 1.9776 - object : In this example
object stands for *String* : "Paris", "Rouen", "Lea"

Count the number of columns with specific data types:

```
[ ]: # value_counts  
  
df.dtypes.value_counts()
```

Select only string columns:

```
[ ]: # select_dtypes  
  
df.select_dtypes(include="object").head()
```

Counting unique values for string columns :

```
[ ]: # nunique  
  
df.select_dtypes(include="object").nunique()
```

1.3.3 Select data

Display all the columns :

```
[ ]: # columns  
  
df.columns
```

Just use a small number of columns :

```
[ ]: columns = [  
    "Area Abbreviation",  
    "Area Code",  
    "Area",  
    "Item Code",  
    "Item",  
    "Element Code",  
    "Element",  
    "Unit",  
    "latitude",  
    "longitude",  
    "Y2010",  
    "Y2011",  
    "Y2012",  
    "Y2013",  
]  
columns
```

Make your column selection and display the output :

```
[ ]: # loc ? => JUST THE OUTPUT

df.loc[:, columns].head()
```

If this Transformation is OK, you can re-write your `df` variable :

```
[ ]: # loc ? => REWRITE the DF

df = df.loc[:, columns]
df.sample(10)
```

Use `iloc` to select the `nth` line and the `nth` column :

```
[ ]: # iloc

n = 3
m = 3
df.iloc[n, m]
```

Use `iloc` to select data from 1st to the `nth` line and from first to the `nth` column :

```
[ ]: # iloc

n = 3
m = 3
df.iloc[:n, :m]
```

Just keep in mind the global shape of our dataset :

```
[ ]: df.sample(10)
```

And the names of our columns :

```
[ ]: df.columns
```

Columns with the `code` key word are not relevant :

```
[ ]: columns = ["Area Code", "Item Code", "Element Code"]
columns
```

Suppose we have 1_000 columns ...

Let's find a more *pythonic* way to extract the `code` columns :

```
[ ]: columns = []
for col in df.columns:
    if "Code" in col:
        columns.append(col)
```

:clap: We have used : - a list : `columns = []` - a for loop - an if statement

What is the value of the `columns` variable ?

```
[ ]: columns
```

Let's drop these columns :

```
[ ]: # drop columns

df.drop(columns=columns).head()
```

Rewrite our dataframe

```
[ ]: df = df.drop(columns=columns)
df.head()
```

```
[ ]: # drop indexes

df.drop(index=[0, 1, 2]).head()
```

```
[ ]: # Drop with errors="ignore"

df = df.drop(columns=columns, errors="ignore")
df.head()
```

Another usage of iloc :

```
[ ]: # Implenting iloc

df.iloc[:, 1:].head()
```

So far so good, we can rewrite our df

```
[ ]: # Saving our df

df = df.iloc[:, 1:]
df.head()
```

Selecting a specific column :

```
[ ]: # 1st implementation

df.Item.head()
```

```
[ ]: # 2nd implementation

df.loc[:, "Item"].head()
```

Can we have a good representation of each unique value for the Item column ?

```
[ ]: # Item unique ?

df.Item.sort_values().unique()
```

Is meat in our Item column ?

```
[ ]: # Meat in Item unique ?  
  
"Meat" in df.Item.unique()
```

Use a list, a for loop and an if statement to be sure to have all items with Meat :

```
[ ]: # Select meat items  
  
meat_items = []  
  
for item in df.Item.unique():  
    if "Meat" in item:  
        meat_items.append(item)  
  
meat_items
```

Build a boolean selector :

```
[ ]: # Creating a selector True / False  
  
selector = (df.Item == "Bovine Meat").tolist()  
selector[:10]
```

Select relevant data with the loc method :

```
[ ]: # .loc  
  
df.loc[selector, :].head()
```

Try a more advanced selection :

```
[ ]: # More advanced selection  
  
df = df.loc[df.Item == "Bovine Meat"]  
df.head()
```

What about Area ?

```
[ ]: # Area?  
  
df.Area.unique()[:10]
```

And area number of unique values ?

```
[ ]: # Area nunique ?  
  
df.Area.nunique()
```

Same for Item :


```
[ ]: # Item nunique ?  
  
df.Item.nunique()
```

Same for Unit :

```
[ ]: # Unit unique ?  
  
df.Unit.nunique()
```

Drop useless columns :

```
[ ]: # Drop other useless columns  
  
columns = [  
    "Item",  
    "Element",  
    "Unit",  
    "latitude",  
    "longitude",  
]  
  
df = df.drop(columns=columns, errors="ignore")  
df
```

1.3.4 NaN Values

Lets have a look to NaN (Not a Number) aka missing values :

```
[ ]: # Nan Values  
  
df.isna().head()
```

Compute the sum of missing values for each line :

```
[ ]: # Sum of Nan Values  
  
df.isna().sum()
```

Try to focus on a specific column:

```
[ ]: # Select Nan Values  
  
df.loc[df.Y2010.isna(), :]
```

Try to focus on a specific Country :

```
[ ]: # Other selection  
df.loc[df.Area == "Sudan", :]
```

Drop Sudan from our DataFrame :

```
[ ]: # Drop a specific row  
  
df.loc[df.Area != "Sudan", :].head()
```

```
[ ]: # Drop a specific row  
  
df = df.loc[df.Area != "Sudan", :]  
  
df.head()
```

Are we done ?

```
[ ]: df.isna().sum()
```

Useless but fun :

```
[ ]: df.isna().sum().sum()
```

Final output of df :

```
[ ]: df
```

1.3.5 Data Inspection

```
[ ]: # Describe  
  
df.describe()
```

```
[ ]: # Better describe ?  
  
df.describe().round(2)
```

```
[ ]: # Recast as int  
  
df.describe().astype(int)
```

```
[ ]: # Sort by values  
  
df.sort_values(by="Y2010").head(20)
```

```
[ ]: # Select small values  
  
df.loc[df.Y2010 < 5, :]
```

```
[ ]: # Select small values and sort  
  
df.loc[df.Y2010 < 5, :].sort_values(by="Y2010")
```

```
[ ]: # select 'big' values ==> drop lower values

df = df.loc[df.Y2010 > 5, :]
df.head()

[ ]: # sort by values top :

df.sort_values(by="Y2010", ascending=False).head(20)

[ ]: # Are we good ?

df.sort_values(by="Y2010", ascending=True).head(20)

[ ]: # Just to be sure :

df.select_dtypes(include="number").head()

[ ]: # Creating tmp variable, just with numeric values

tmp = df.select_dtypes(include="number")

[ ]: # Correlation matrix is non sens here
# (sorry for that )

corr = tmp.corr()
corr.round(4)

[ ]: # Heatmap ?

sns.heatmap(corr, annot=True)

[ ]: # Better heatmap ?

sns.heatmap(corr, annot=True, cmap="coolwarm", fmt=".4f", vmin=0, vmax=1)

[ ]: # Best heatmap ever done ?

mask = np.triu(corr)
sns.heatmap(corr, annot=True, cmap="coolwarm", fmt=".4f", vmin=-1, vmax=1,
↪mask=mask)

[ ]: # Build your first function

def corr_heatmap(df):
    tmp = df.select_dtypes(include="number")
    corr = tmp.corr()
```

```
mask = np.triu(corr)
sns.heatmap(
    corr, annot=True, cmap="coolwarm", fmt=".4f", vmin=-1, vmax=1, mask=mask
)
```

```
[ ]: # Use this function
```

```
corr_heatmap(df)
```

1.4 Visualisation

1.4.1 Distplot

```
[ ]: # Just to be sure
```

```
df.sort_values("Y2010", ascending=False).head(20)
```

```
[ ]: # Just to be sure
```

```
df.sort_values("Y2010", ascending=False).tail(20)
```

```
[ ]: # Distplot
```

```
sns.displot(df.Y2010, kde=True)
```

```
[ ]: # Distplot normal
```

```
sns.displot(np.random.normal(size=10000), kde=True, bins=100)
```

```
[ ]: # What about skewness ?
```

```
df.Y2010.skew()
```

```
[ ]: # What about kurtosis ?
```

```
df.Y2010.kurtosis()
```

```
[ ]: # Log1p => log(x+1) ?
```

```
log_Y2010 = np.log1p(df.Y2010)
sns.displot(log_Y2010, kde=True)
```

```
[ ]: # Top 5
```

```
top_5 = df.sort_values("Y2010", ascending=False).head(5)
top_5
```

1.4.2 Barplot

```
[ ]: # Bar plot
sns.barplot(data=top_5, x="Area", y="Y2010")
```

```
[ ]: # Same but better
px.bar(data_frame=top_5, x="Area", y="Y2010")
```

1.4.3 Boxplot

```
[ ]: # My favorite plot EVER ;)
sns.boxplot(data=df.Y2010)
```

```
[ ]: # Ok, this one
sns.boxplot(data=np.log1p(df.Y2010))
```

```
[ ]: # Just another df output
df
```

1.4.4 Lineplot

```
[ ]: # Melt ?
melt = pd.melt(df, id_vars=["Area"], value_vars=["Y2010", "Y2011", "Y2012",
↪ "Y2013"])
melt
```

```
[ ]: # Boxplot
sns.boxplot(data=melt, x="variable", y="value")
```

```
[ ]: # Line plot
px.line(data_frame=melt, x="variable", y="value", color="Area")
```

```
[ ]: # Melt only top 5
melt = pd.melt(top_5, id_vars=["Area"], value_vars=["Y2010", "Y2011", "Y2012",
↪ "Y2013"])
px.line(data_frame=melt, x="variable", y="value", color="Area")
```

1.5 Export

Export the csv file :

```
[ ]: df.to_csv("data.csv", index=False)
```