

basics

December 20, 2017

1 Crash Course Basics

Installation

```
In [90]: import tensorflow as tf
         hello = tf.constant("Hello World")
         sess = tf.Session()
         print(sess.run(hello))
```

b'Hello World'

Machine Learning Overview

Numpy

```
In [8]: import numpy as np
        my_list = [1,2,3]
        np.array(my_list)
```

```
Out[8]: array([1, 2, 3])
```

```
In [12]: np.arange(0,10,2)
```

```
Out[12]: array([0, 2, 4, 6, 8])
```

```
In [14]: np.zeros((5,5))
```

```
Out[14]: array([[ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
                 [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
                 [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
                 [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
                 [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.,  0.]])
```

```
In [15]: np.ones((5,5))
```

```
Out[15]: array([[ 1.,  1.,  1.,  1.,  1.],
                 [ 1.,  1.,  1.,  1.,  1.],
                 [ 1.,  1.,  1.,  1.,  1.],
                 [ 1.,  1.,  1.,  1.,  1.],
                 [ 1.,  1.,  1.,  1.,  1.]])
```

```

In [16]: np.linspace(0,10,10)

Out[16]: array([ 0.          ,  1.11111111,  2.22222222,  3.33333333,
                4.44444444,  5.55555556,  6.66666667,  7.77777778,
                8.88888889, 10.          ])

In [18]: np.random.randint(0,101,(3,3))

Out[18]: array([[41, 14, 48],
                [ 1, 14, 32],
                [43, 16, 59]])

In [21]: np.random.seed(101)
         arr = np.random.randint(0,100,10)

In [22]: arr.max()

Out[22]: 95

In [23]: arr.min()

Out[23]: 9

In [24]: arr.mean()

Out[24]: 60.799999999999997

In [25]: arr.argmax()

Out[25]: 0

In [26]: arr.argmin()

Out[26]: 7

In [27]: arr.reshape(2,5)

Out[27]: array([[95, 11, 81, 70, 63],
                [87, 75,  9, 77, 40]])

In [29]: mat = np.arange(0,100).reshape(10,10)

In [30]: mat[:,1]

Out[30]: array([ 1, 11, 21, 31, 41, 51, 61, 71, 81, 91])

In [32]: mat[mat > 50]

Out[32]: array([51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67,
                68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84,
                85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99])

```

Pandas

```
In [33]: import pandas as pd

In [40]: df = pd.read_csv('salaries.csv')
df

Out[40]:
```

	Name	Salary	Age
0	John	50000	34
1	Sally	120000	45
2	Alyssa	80000	27

```


In [42]: df[['Salary', 'Age']]

Out[42]:
```

	Salary	Age
0	50000	34
1	120000	45
2	80000	27

```


In [43]: df.describe()

Out[43]:
```

	Salary	Age
count	3.000000	3.000000
mean	83333.333333	35.333333
std	35118.845843	9.073772
min	50000.000000	27.000000
25%	65000.000000	30.500000
50%	80000.000000	34.000000
75%	100000.000000	39.500000
max	120000.000000	45.000000

```


In [46]: df[df['Salary'] > 60000]

Out[46]:
```

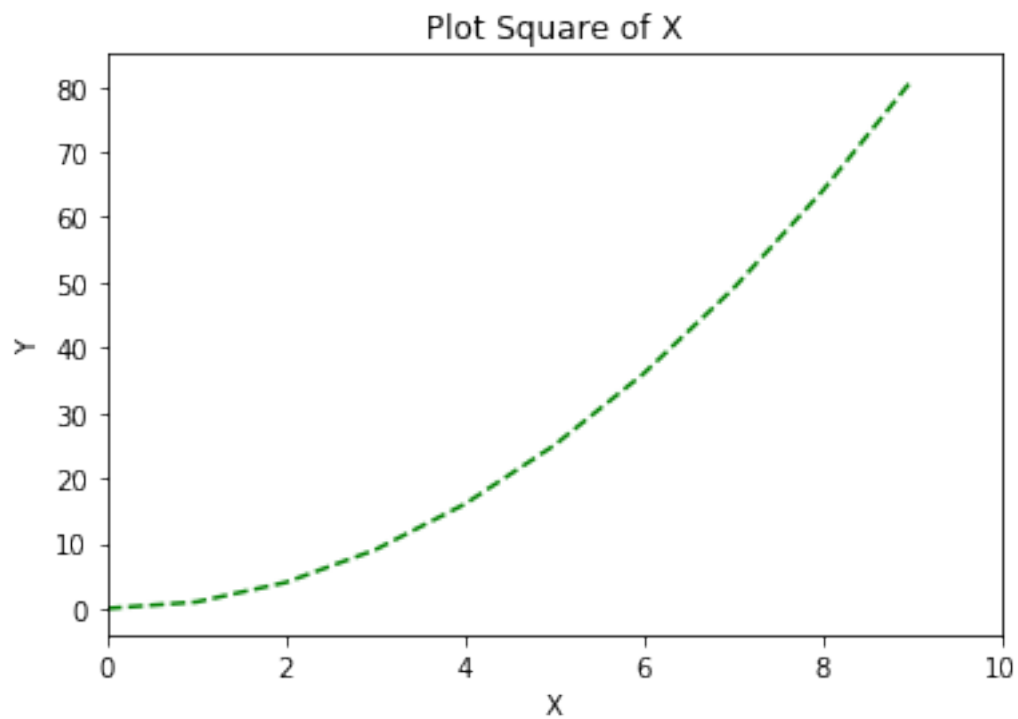
	Name	Salary	Age
1	Sally	120000	45
2	Alyssa	80000	27

Data Visualization

```
In [53]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         %matplotlib inline

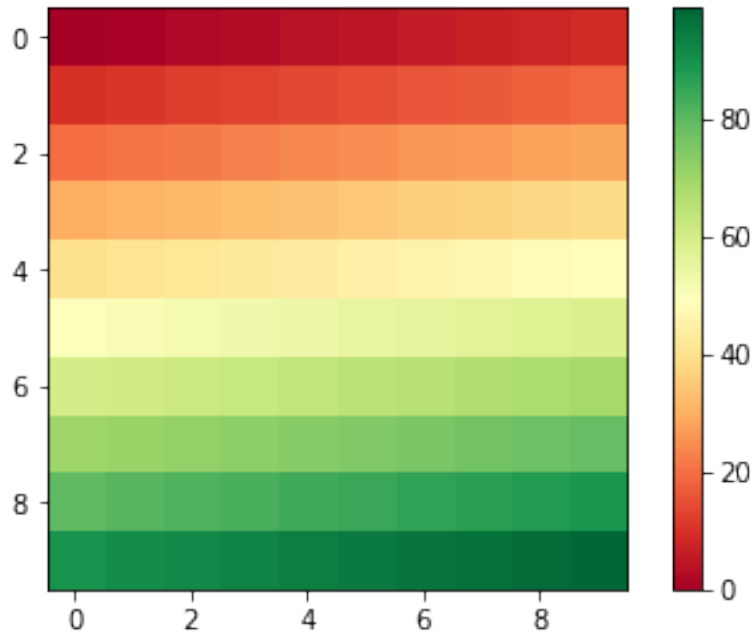
In [61]: x = np.arange(0,10)
         y = x**2
         plt.plot(x,y, 'g--')
         plt.xlim(0,10)
         plt.title('Plot Square of X')
         plt.xlabel('X')
         plt.ylabel('Y')
```

Out[61]: Text(0,0.5,'Y')



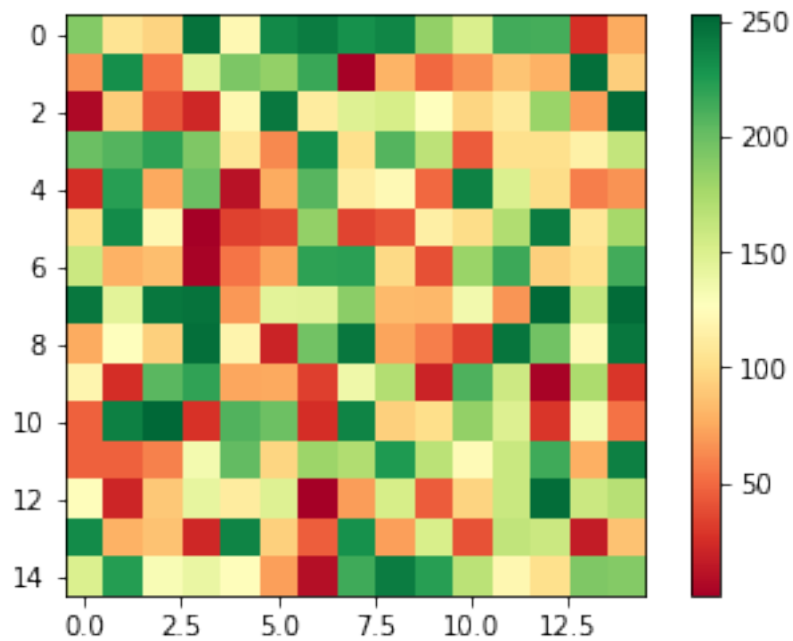
```
In [72]: mat = np.arange(0,100).reshape(10,10)
plt.imshow(mat, cmap = 'RdYlGn')
plt.colorbar()
```

Out[72]: <matplotlib.colorbar.Colorbar at 0x26470dc4898>



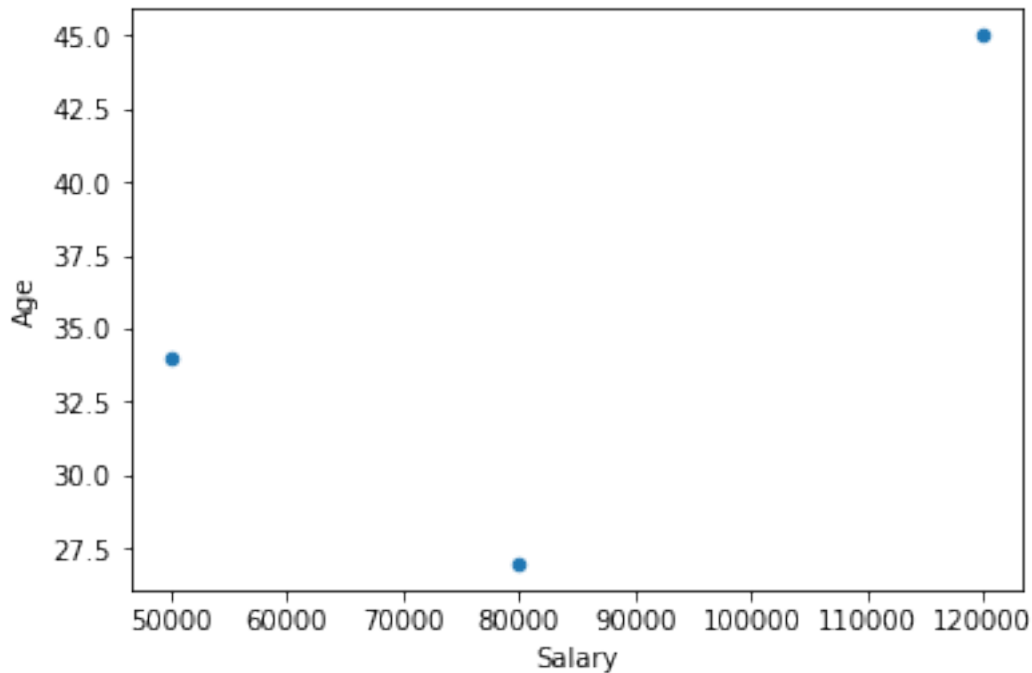
```
In [68]: mat = np.random.randint(0,255, (15,15))
plt.imshow(mat,cmap = 'RdYlGn')
plt.colorbar()
```

Out[68]: <matplotlib.colorbar.Colorbar at 0x26470bc3cf8>



```
In [73]: df.plot(x='Salary', y = 'Age', kind = 'scatter')
```

```
Out[73]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x26470d69470>
```



SciKit Learn

```
In [76]: from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
```

```
In [77]: data = np.random.randint(0,100,(10,2))
```

```
In [79]: scaler_model = MinMaxScaler()  
        scaler_model.fit(data)
```

```
C:\Users\Ripti\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\utils\validation.py:475: DataConversionWarning  
  warnings.warn(msg, DataConversionWarning)
```

```
Out[79]: MinMaxScaler(copy=True, feature_range=(0, 1))
```

```
In [80]: scaler_model.transform(data)
```

```
Out[80]: array([[ 0.01162791,  1.          ],  
                [ 0.6627907 ,  0.33333333],  
                [ 0.31395349,  0.24         ],
```

```

[ 1.          , 0.58666667],
[ 0.08139535, 0.65333333],
[ 0.3372093  , 0.          ],
[ 0.38372093, 0.45333333],
[ 0.          , 0.05333333],
[ 0.55813953, 0.12        ],
[ 0.3255814  , 0.30666667]])

```

```

In [86]: # Splitting variables
df = pd.DataFrame(data = np.random.randint(0,101,(50,4)), columns = ['f1','f2','f3','label'])
X = df[['f1', 'f2', 'f3']]
y = df[['label']]

```

```

In [88]: # Test sets and training sets
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train,
X_test,
y_train,
y_test = train_test_split(X,y, test_size = .2)

```

2 Crash Course Review Exercises

Import numpy,pandas,matplotlib,and sklearn. Also set visualizations to be shown inline in the notebook.

```

In [106]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import sklearn
%matplotlib inline

```

Set Numpy's Random Seed to 101

```

In [123]: np.random.seed(101)

```

Create a NumPy Matrix of 100 rows by 5 columns consisting of random integers from 1-100. (Keep in mind that the upper limit may be exclusive.

```

In [124]: mat = np.random.randint(1,101, (100,5))
mat

```

```

Out[124]: array([[ 96,  12,  82,  71,  64],
 [ 88,  76,  10,  78,  41],
 [  5,  64,  41,  61,  93],
 [ 65,   6,  13,  94,  41],
 [ 50,  84,   9,  30,  60],
 [ 35,  45,  73,  20,  11],
 [ 77,  96,  88,   1,  74],
 [  9,  63,  37,  84, 100],

```

[29, 64, 8, 11, 53],
 [57, 39, 74, 53, 19],
 [72, 16, 45, 1, 13],
 [18, 76, 80, 98, 94],
 [25, 37, 64, 20, 36],
 [31, 11, 61, 21, 28],
 [9, 87, 27, 88, 47],
 [48, 55, 87, 10, 46],
 [3, 19, 59, 93, 12],
 [11, 95, 36, 29, 4],
 [84, 85, 48, 15, 70],
 [61, 70, 52, 7, 89],
 [72, 69, 24, 36, 80],
 [99, 68, 83, 58, 78],
 [47, 4, 47, 30, 87],
 [22, 22, 82, 24, 95],
 [72, 21, 28, 76, 6],
 [50, 87, 90, 64, 83],
 [78, 4, 57, 15, 50],
 [88, 53, 14, 48, 50],
 [25, 21, 65, 53, 61],
 [48, 30, 61, 54, 12],
 [41, 92, 46, 98, 25],
 [37, 39, 10, 53, 68],
 [44, 2, 80, 69, 69],
 [62, 19, 52, 15, 29],
 [18, 88, 47, 53, 17],
 [71, 72, 85, 11, 63],
 [97, 58, 24, 87, 86],
 [27, 77, 67, 55, 18],
 [66, 58, 90, 3, 81],
 [51, 67, 89, 80, 94],
 [7, 93, 43, 23, 21],
 [26, 98, 55, 72, 73],
 [81, 94, 65, 64, 81],
 [39, 46, 36, 26, 96],
 [76, 73, 12, 77, 80],
 [51, 23, 60, 67, 2],
 [35, 38, 58, 36, 43],
 [45, 50, 32, 80, 86],
 [4, 56, 74, 94, 95],
 [100, 41, 55, 89, 95],
 [87, 18, 69, 18, 19],
 [61, 84, 83, 8, 68],
 [35, 77, 95, 21, 70],
 [74, 60, 35, 70, 26],
 [79, 93, 75, 76, 34],
 [10, 44, 21, 83, 31],

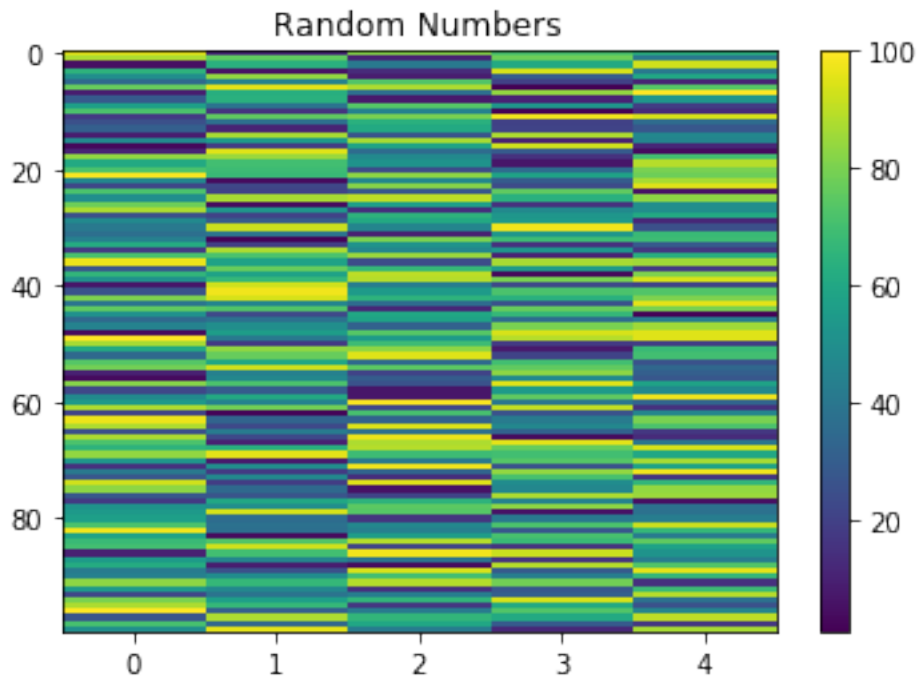

```
[ 4, 47, 30, 48, 28],
[ 82, 72, 26, 95, 58],
[ 22, 30, 7, 55, 48],
[ 48, 61, 7, 76, 98],
[ 54, 45, 99, 40, 33],
[ 88, 79, 22, 91, 15],
[ 21, 2, 71, 26, 46],
[ 97, 33, 32, 42, 80],
[ 88, 23, 95, 47, 72],
[ 25, 42, 37, 32, 17],
[ 88, 23, 97, 4, 13],
[ 72, 10, 88, 96, 40],
[ 65, 63, 89, 77, 94],
[ 84, 96, 69, 70, 60],
[ 53, 8, 41, 74, 87],
[ 15, 50, 98, 26, 58],
[ 41, 18, 33, 84, 98],
[ 28, 48, 14, 71, 16],
[ 93, 19, 95, 49, 66],
[ 83, 35, 6, 47, 84],
[ 28, 27, 21, 88, 85],
[ 18, 60, 65, 45, 5],
[ 52, 50, 75, 83, 38],
[ 54, 94, 74, 6, 38],
[ 57, 36, 16, 41, 43],
[ 72, 38, 47, 72, 92],
[ 98, 37, 44, 28, 67],
[ 58, 4, 56, 71, 42],
[ 68, 73, 89, 68, 76],
[ 70, 93, 21, 16, 58],
[ 10, 70, 98, 92, 52],
[ 55, 46, 39, 16, 43],
[ 62, 9, 4, 89, 73],
[ 42, 25, 94, 29, 96],
[ 44, 49, 70, 43, 67],
[ 83, 67, 89, 79, 15],
[ 54, 47, 15, 28, 69],
[ 22, 39, 43, 31, 89],
[ 80, 57, 66, 94, 38],
[ 88, 67, 17, 61, 26],
[100, 31, 42, 73, 46],
[ 27, 88, 66, 61, 90],
[ 71, 34, 60, 29, 17],
[ 50, 96, 42, 12, 87]])
```

Create a 2-D visualization using `plt.imshow` of the numpy matrix with a colorbar. Add a title to your plot. Bonus: Figure out how to change the aspect of the `imshow()` plot.

In [125]: `plt.imshow(mat, aspect = 'auto')`

```
plt.title('Random Numbers')
plt.colorbar()
```

Out[125]: <matplotlib.colorbar.Colorbar at 0x26471e628d0>



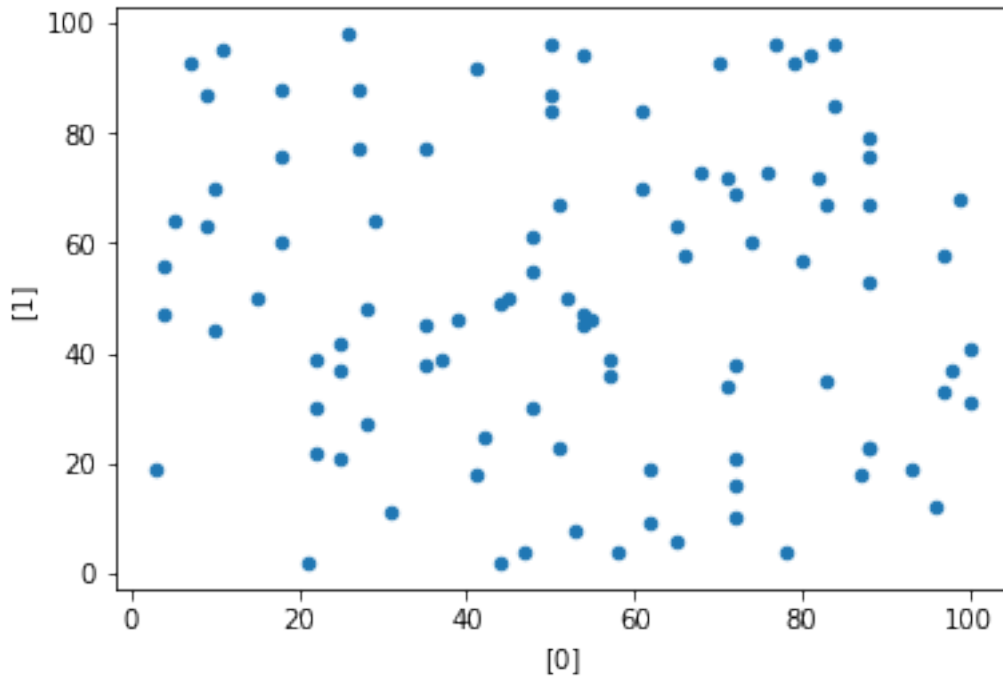
Now use `pd.DataFrame()` to read in this numpy array as a dataframe. Simple pass in the numpy array into that function to get back a dataframe. Pandas will auto label the columns to 0-4

```
In [126]: # Splitting variables
df = pd.DataFrame(data = mat)
X = df[[0, 1, 2]]
y = df[[3]]
```

Now create a scatter plot using pandas of the 0 column vs the 1 column.

```
In [127]: df.plot(x=[0], y = [1], kind = 'scatter')
```

Out[127]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x26471e010f0>



Now scale the data to have a minimum of 0 and a maximum value of 1 using scikit-learn.

```
In [133]: from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
          scaler_model = MinMaxScaler()
          scaler_model.fit(df)
```

```
Out[133]: MinMaxScaler(copy=True, feature_range=(0, 1))
```

Using your previously created DataFrame, use `df.columns = [...]` to rename the pandas columns to be `['f1','f2','f3','f4','label']`. Then perform a train/test split with scikitlearn.

```
In [132]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
          df.columns = ['f1','f2','f3','f4','label']
          X = df[['f1','f2','f3','f4']]
          y = df[['label']]
          X_train,
          X_test,
          y_train,
          y_test = train_test_split(X,y, test_size = .3)
          df.head()
```

```
Out[132]:
```

	f1	f2	f3	f4	label
0	96	12	82	71	64
1	88	76	10	78	41
2	5	64	41	61	93
3	65	6	13	94	41
4	50	84	9	30	60