In [1]:	# -*- coding: utf-8 -*- """  Created on Sun Sep 18 10:35:56 2022  @author: Brandon Botzer - btb5103 """
	Recall the datasets you used for SWENG 545 term project. (I do not as I have never taken that class great) All typos and inconsistency in course names have been cleaned. This time you will use Python to perform data under the following actions:  1. Upload Registration.csv Download Registration.csvand Course_info.xlsx Download Course_info.xlsxinto Pandas
	<pre>2. Explore and clean Registration data. (30 points) 3. Explore and clean Course_info data. (10 points) 4. Which course has the highest registration? (15 points) 5. Inner join two datasets. (20 points) 6. Create a data frame with student name as the index, course numbers as columns, and if the student registered """ print("""</pre>
	Perform the following actions:  1. Upload Registration.csv Download Registration.csv and Course_info.xlsx Download Course_info.xlsx int 2. Explore and clean Registration data. (30 points) 3. Explore and clean Course_info data. (10 points) 4. Which course has the highest registration? (15 points) 5. Inner join two datasets. (20 points) 6. Create a data frame with student name as the index, course numbers as columns, and if the student regis """)  #imports (may not need all of these but better safe than sorry later) import os from pandas import Series, DataFrame import pandas as pd import numpy as np import csv from numpy import NaN as NA  #regular expressions
	<pre>perform the following actions:  1. Upload Registration.csv Download Registration.csv and Course_info.xlsx Download Course_info.xlsx int o Pandas. (5 points)  2. Explore and clean Registration data. (30 points) 3. Explore and clean Course_info data. (10 points) 4. Which course has the highest registration? (15 points) 5. Inner join two datasets. (20 points)</pre>
In [9]:	6. Create a data frame with student name as the index, course numbers as columns, and if the student registered a course as values(0, 1). (20 points)  #1. Upload Registration.csv Download Registration.csv and Course_info.xlsx Download Course_info.xlsx into Par print("\n\n1. Upload Registration.csv Download Registration.csv and Course_info.xlsx Download Course_info.xls  #Set the readpath readPath = "J:\DSDegree\PennState\DAAN_862\Week 5\Homework"  #Change the directory
	<pre>#Read in the registration table reglist = pd.read_csv("Registration.csv")  #Read in the course info #I turned this into a CSV as the 'openpyxl' dependancy was #giving me problems when I ran this on different machines #It was a pathing issue</pre>
	<pre>clist = pd.read_excel('Course_info.xlsx') #courselist = pd.read_csv('Course_info.csv')  print("\nDOWNLOADS ACCOMPLISHED!\n\nRegistration List:\n") print(reglist.describe())  print("\nCourse List:\n") print(clist.describe())</pre> 1. Upload Registration.csv Download Registration.csv and Course_info.xlsx Download Course_info.xlsx into Pand
	as. (5 points)  DOWNLOADS ACCOMPLISHED!  Registration List:  Student name semester new coursename count 4900 4900 4899 unique 448 16 168 top Ed McMahon Spring 2002 COMPUT LINEAR ALGEBRA freq 52 486 411
In [10]:	Course List:  Course number Course Name Course Type count 42 41 42 unique 42 40 3 top ARTS565 FRANCE & THE EUROP.UNION E freq 1 2 33  #2. Explore and clean Registration data. (30 points)
	<pre>print("\n\n2. Explore and clean Registration data. (30 points)\n")  #Rename the data frame columns reglist.columns = ['student_name', 'semester', 'course_name']  #convert all course names to upper and strip possible edge whitespace reglist['course_name'] = reglist['course_name'].str.upper() reglist['course_name'] = reglist['course_name'].str.strip()  #Sort the students alphabetically</pre>
	<pre>reglist = reglist.sort_values('student_name')  #Drop dupplicates within the data frame reglist = reglist.drop_duplicates()  #Reindex and drop the 'index' column reglist = reglist.reset_index(drop = True)  print("The Registration Data has been explored and cleaned. \nNote: We are currently not cleaning up the stude print(reglist)</pre>
	<pre>print("\nCleaned Registration List:\n") print(reglist.describe())  2. Explore and clean Registration data. (30 points)  The Registration Data has been explored and cleaned. Note: We are currently not cleaning up the student names. This would need to be done using REGEX listings.</pre>
	ABella Abzug Fall 2003 ABella Abzug Spring 2002 ABella Abzug Spring 2002 ABella Abzug Spring 2002 ABella Abzug Spring 2002 Spring 2002 Spring 2002 Spring 2002 Spring 2003 Spring 2004 Spring 2004 Spring 2003 Spring 2004
	COURSE_name  0 ART ANCIENT TO 1945  1 EXPERIMENTAL WRITING SEM  2 A WORLD AT WAR  3 CONTEMPORARY AFRICAN ART  4 20TH CENTURY RUSSIAN LITERATURE: FICTION AND R   3646 ANALYTICAL MECHANICS  3647 COMMUNICATIONS INTERNSHP  3648 CONTEMPORARY AFRICAN ART  3649 A WORLD AT WAR
	[3651 rows x 3 columns]  Cleaned Registration List:  student_name semester course_name count 3651 3651 3650 unique 448 16 168 top LCheryl Ladd Spring 2002 COMPUT LINEAR ALGEBRA freq 25 334 303
In [4]:	<pre>#3. Explore and clean Course_info data. (10 points) print("\n\n3. Explore and clean Course_info data. (10 points)\n")  #strip the spaces off the course number clist['Course number'] = clist['Course number'].str.strip()  #sort the list by the couse number in ascending order clist = clist.sort_values('Course number')</pre>
	<pre>#Drop the NaN 'unlisted course' clist = clist.dropna(axis = 0)  #reset the list index (drop the 'index' column) clist = clist.reset_index(drop = True)  #Rename the data frame columns (note to self, do this first next time) clist.rename(columns = {'Course number':'course_number',</pre>
	<pre>#Convert all course names to uppercase and strip possible edge whitespace if it is there clist['course_name'] = clist['course_name'].str.upper() clist['course_name'] = clist['course_name'].str.strip()  print("The Course Info data has been explored and cleaned. We removed the non-existant course listing.") print(clist)</pre> 3. Explore and clean Course_info data. (10 points)
	The Course Info data has been explored and cleaned. We removed the non-existant course listing.  course_number
	8 ARTS492 AFRICAN-AMERICAN LIT: AFRICAN-AMER LIT:CHANGE 9 ARTS493 AMERICAN HEALTH POLICY 10 ARTS494 BUSINESS GERMAN: A MICRO PERSPECTIVE 11 ARTS495 COMM AND THE PRESIDENCY 12 ARTS496 FRENCH THOUGHT TILL 1945 13 ARTS497 CONTEMP ART - 1945 TO PRESENT 14 ARTS512 ANALYTICAL MECHANICS 15 ARTS514 A WORLD AT WAR 16 ARTS516 BEHAVIORAL PHARMACOLOGY 17 ARTS518 CONTEMPORARY AFRICAN ART
	ARTS541 AMERICAN SOCIAL POLICY ARTS543 ART AND RELIGION ARTS545 20TH CENTURY RUSSIAN LITERATURE: FICTION AND R ARTS547 COMMUNICATIONS INTERNSHP ARTS549 FRESHWATER ECOLOGY ARTS551 ARTS551 AESTHETICS ARTS553 FRENCH THOUGHT SINCE 1945 ARTS555 BECOMING HUMAN ARTS557 19TH-CENTURY BRITISH LITERATURE ARTS559 AMERICAN SOUTH 1861-PRES
	ARTS561 AUGUSTAN CULTRAL REVOLUTION ARTS565 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES RESEARCH SEMINAR JUNIOR CELL. BIOL. & BIOCHEM. ARTS571 FRANCE & THE EUROP.UNION ARTS573 ANALYZING THE POL WORLD ARTS575 EARLY MESOPOTAM HISTORY/SOCIETY ARTS577 FRANCE & THE EUROP.UNION ARTS579 EARLY BALCAN HIST/SOC ARTS579 EARLY BALCAN HIST/SOC ARTS581 COMPARATIVE POLITICS BRITISH POETRY 1660-1914 ARTS585 CONTEMPORARY SOCIO THEORY
	Course_type  Cours
	8 E 9 E 10 E 11 E 11 E 12 E 13 E 14 F 15 F 16 F 17 F 18 F
	19 E 20 E 21 E 22 E 23 E 24 E 25 E 26 E 27 E 28 E 29 E
	30 E 31 E 32 E 33 E 33 E 34 E 35 E 36 E 37 E 38 E 39 E 40 E
In [5]:	<pre>#4. Which course has the highest registration? (15 points) print("\n\n4. Which course has the highest registration? (15 points)\n")  #Gather all of the courses courses = clist.course_name.unique()  #Create an empty array to store the unique courses counts courseCounts = np.zeros(len(courses))</pre>
	<pre>#Count the occurences of each unique course for i in range(0, len(courses)):     courseCounts[i] = np.count_nonzero(reglist.course_name == courses[i])  #Create Data frame of courses and the counts courseData = pd.DataFrame({"courses":courses,</pre>
	<pre>#for name in courses:     #courseData.course_counts = np.count_nonzero(reglist.coursename == name) #but I had an issue trying to put the count into the correct column location #Counting and then assigning the DF proved to be the easier method but #it perplexes me I do not know how to do this from the DF itself.  #Get the largest count id location and pass it to the courses to find the course name popularCourse = courseData.courses[courseData.course_counts.idxmax()]</pre>
In [6]:	<pre>print("The most popular course is: " + str(popularCourse) + ".") print("It is taken by " + str(int(courseData.course_counts.max())) + " students.\n")  4. Which course has the highest registration? (15 points) The most popular course is: A WORLD AT WAR. It is taken by 269 students.</pre>
In [6]:	<pre>#5. Inner join two datasets. (20 points) print("\n\n5. Inner join two datasets. (20 points)\n")  #inner join the data sets (merge does inner by default) joinData = pd.merge(reglist, clist)  #sort by student name joinData = joinData.sort_values('student_name')  #reindex</pre>
	<pre>#reindex joinData = joinData.reset_index(drop = True)  print("The two data frames have been inner joined.\n") print(joinData)  5. Inner join two datasets. (20 points) The two data frames have been inner joined.</pre>
	student_name semester \ 0    ABella Abzug    Fall 2003 1    ABella Abzug    Spring 2002 2    ABella Abzug    Fall 2004 3    ABella Abzug    Spring 2002 4    ABella Abzug    Fall 2005 1745 state representative    Spring 2001 1746 state representative    Fall 2003 1747 state representative    Fall 2002
	1748 state representative Fall 2004 1749 state representative Spring 2001  Course_name course_number \ 0
	1746
In [7]:	1745 F 1746 F 1747 E 1748 C 1749 F [1750 rows x 5 columns]
	print("\n\n6. Create a data frame with student name as the index, course numbers as columns, and if the student  #If I can pivot this so that the columns exist and populate with their own values,  #I can count the NaNs as 0 and replace the listed values with 1  #I need to figure out how to reshape this  #create a new column vector poulated with ones
	<pre>#I'll need this to aggregate (sum) the names later joinData['value'] = np.ones(len(joinData))  #pivot the Table to unstack the courses stuck in the course_number column #This pivot will index by student_name but it needs a way to deal with the duplicates #Deal with the duplicates by summing the values which are 1 in all locations where #a course is being taken by the person and 'NaN' where they are not taking the course #This effectivly collapses the student_name index by name #fill_value sets the NaNs to zeros goodTab = joinData.pivot table(values = 'value',</pre>
	<pre>index='student_name',</pre>
	6. Create a data frame with student name as the index, course numbers as columns, and if the student registered a course as values(0, 1). ( 20 points)  Here is the final data frame for which students are taking which classes.  course_number
	Alan Bates 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	<del>-</del>
	course_number student_name       ARTS559       ARTS565       ARTS569       ARTS571       ARTS573       ARTS577       \ ARTS577       \ ARTS577       \ ARTS577       \ ARTS577       \ ARTS578       \ ARTS577       \ ARTS578       \ ARTS577       \ ARTS577<
	Winona Ryder 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0