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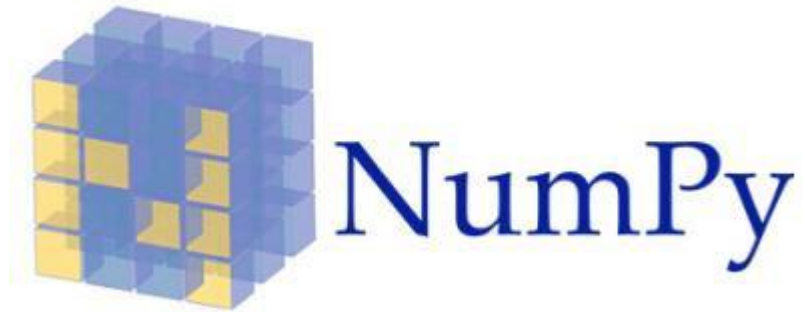
HIGHER SCHOOL  
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# Quick Introduction to the NumPy Library



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# NumPy Library (1)

```
import numpy as np
```

## Creating NumPy Arrays, Loading and Saving Files

```
numpy_array = np.array(list)
```

```
array([[ 7.4 ,  0.7 ,  0. , ...,  0.56 ,  9.4 ,  5. ],
       [ 7.8 ,  0.88 ,  0. , ...,  0.68 ,  9.8 ,  5. ],
       [ 7.8 ,  0.76 ,  0.04 , ...,  0.65 ,  9.8 ,  5. ],
       ...,
       [ 6.3 ,  0.51 ,  0.13 , ...,  0.75 , 11. ,  6. ],
       [ 5.9 ,  0.645,  0.12 , ...,  0.71 , 10.2 ,  5. ],
       [ 6. ,  0.31 ,  0.47 , ...,  0.66 , 11. ,  6. ]])
```

# NumPy Library (2)

## Loading

```
numpy_array = np.genfromtxt("file.csv", delimiter=";",  
skip_header=1)
```

## Saving

```
np.savetxt('file.txt', arr, delimiter=' ')
```

```
np.savetxt('file.csv', arr, delimiter=',')
```

## Generating random

```
np.random.rand(3, 4)
```

```
np.random.rand(7, 6) * 100
```

# NumPy Library (3)

## Working and Inspecting Arrays

```
array.size
```

```
array.shape
```

```
array.dtype
```

```
array.tolist()
```

```
array.astype(dtype)
```

## Indexing and Slicing

```
array[5]
```

```
array[0:5]
```

```
array[2,5]
```

```
array[0:5,4]
```

```
array[:2]
```

```
array[:,1]
```

## Assignment

```
array[1]=4
```

```
array[:,10]=10
```

# NumPy Library (4)

## Sorting and Reshaping

```
array.sort()
```

```
array.sort(axis=0)
```

```
two_d_arr.flatten()
```

```
array.reshape(x,y)
```

```
array.resize((x,y))
```

## Combining and Splitting

```
np.concatenate((array1,array2),axis=0)
```

```
np.concatenate((array1,array2),axis=1)
```

```
np.split(array,2)
```

```
np.hsplit(array,5)
```

# NumPy Library (5)

## Adding and Removing Elements

`np.append(array, values)` will append values to end of array.

`np.insert(array, 3, values)` will insert values into array before index 3

`np.delete(array, 4, axis=0)` will delete row on index 4 of array

`np.delete(array, 5, axis=1)` will delete column on index 5 of array

## Descriptive Statistics

`np.mean(array, axis=0)` will return mean along specific axis (0 or 1)

`array.sum()` will return the sum of the array

`array.min()` will return the minimum value of the array

`array.max(axis=0)` will return the maximum value of specific axis

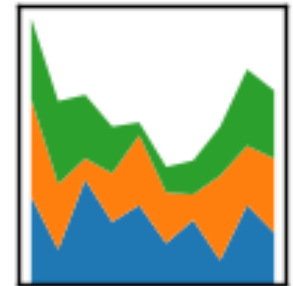
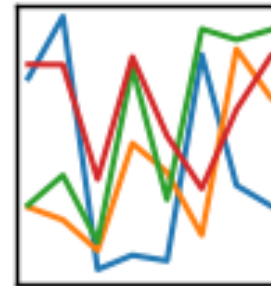
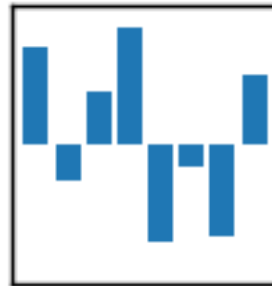
`np.var(array)` will return the variance of the array

`np.std(array, axis=1)` will return the standard deviation of specific axis



# pandas

$$y_{it} = \beta' x_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it}$$



**“Pandas” Python Data Analysis Library**



# Pandas Library (1)

## Importing module

```
import pandas as pd
```

## Loading and Saving Data with Pandas

- Convert a Python's list, dictionary or Numpy array to a Pandas data frame
- Open a local file using Pandas, usually a CSV file, but could also be a delimited text file (like TSV), Excel, etc
- Open a remote file or database like a CSV or a JSON on a website through a URL or read from a SQL table/database

```
pd.read_filetype()
```

# Pandas Library (2)

**Load data frame from file/connection**

```
pd.read_filetype()
```

Format Type	Data Description	Reader	Writer
text	CSV	read_csv	to_csv
text	JSON	read_json	to_json
text	HTML	read_html	to_html
text	Local clipboard	read_clipboard	to_clipboard
binary	MS Excel	read_excel	to_excel
binary	HDF5 Format	read_hdf	to_hdf
binary	Feather Format	read_feather	to_feather
binary	Msgpack	read_msgpack	to_msgpack
binary	Stata	read_stata	to_stata
binary	SAS	read_sas	
binary	Python Pickle Format	read_pickle	to_pickle
SQL	SQL	read_sql	to_sql
SQL	Google Big Query	read_gbq	to_gbq

**Data frame from Python object**

```
pd.DataFrame()
```

# Pandas Library (3)

```
df.to_filetype(filename)
```

## Save data frame

<code>DataFrame.from_csv(path[, header, sep, ...])</code>	Read CSV file (DISCOURAGED, please use <code>pandas.read_csv()</code> instead).
<code>DataFrame.from_dict(data[, orient, dtype])</code>	Construct DataFrame from dict of array-like or dicts
<code>DataFrame.from_items(items[, columns, orient])</code>	Convert (key, value) pairs to DataFrame.
<code>DataFrame.from_records(data[, index, ...])</code>	Convert structured or record ndarray to DataFrame
<code>DataFrame.info([verbose, buf, max_cols, ...])</code>	Concise summary of a DataFrame.
<code>DataFrame.to_pickle(path[, compression])</code>	Pickle (serialize) object to input file path.
<code>DataFrame.to_csv([path_or_buf, sep, na_rep, ...])</code>	Write DataFrame to a comma-separated values (csv) file
<code>DataFrame.to_hdf(path_or_buf, key, **kwargs)</code>	Write the contained data to an HDF5 file using HDFStore.
<code>DataFrame.to_sql(name, con[, flavor, ...])</code>	Write records stored in a DataFrame to a SQL database.
<code>DataFrame.to_dict([orient])</code>	Convert DataFrame to dictionary.
<code>DataFrame.to_excel(excel_writer[, ...])</code>	Write DataFrame to an excel sheet
<code>DataFrame.to_json([path_or_buf, orient, ...])</code>	Convert the object to a JSON string.
<code>DataFrame.to_html([buf, columns, col_space, ...])</code>	Render a DataFrame as an HTML table.
<code>DataFrame.to_feather(fname)</code>	write out the binary feather-format for DataFrames
<code>DataFrame.to_latex([buf, columns, ...])</code>	Render an object to a tabular environment table.
<code>DataFrame.to_stata(fname[, convert_dates, ...])</code>	A class for writing Stata binary dta files from array-like objects
<code>DataFrame.to_msgpack([path_or_buf, encoding])</code>	msgpack (serialize) object to input file path
<code>DataFrame.to_gbq(destination_table, project_id)</code>	Write a DataFrame to a Google BigQuery table.
<code>DataFrame.to_records([index, convert_datetime64])</code>	Convert DataFrame to record array.
<code>DataFrame.to_sparse([fill_value, kind])</code>	Convert to SparseDataFrame
<code>DataFrame.to_dense()</code>	Return dense representation of NDFrame (as opposed to sparse)
<code>DataFrame.to_string([buf, columns, ...])</code>	Render a DataFrame to a console-friendly tabular output.
<code>DataFrame.to_clipboard([excel, sep])</code>	Attempt to write text representation of object to the system clipboard This can be pasted into Excel, for example.

# Pandas Library (4)

## Viewing and Inspecting Data

`df.mean()` Returns the mean of all columns

`df.corr()` Returns the correlation between columns in a data frame

`df.count()` Returns the number of non-null values in each data frame column

`df.max()` Returns the highest value in each column

`df.min()` Returns the lowest value in each column

`df.median()` Returns the median of each column

`df.std()` Returns the standard deviation of each column

# Pandas Library (5)

## Filter, Sort and Groupby

```
df[df[year] > 1984]
```

```
df.sort_values(col1)
```

```
df.sort_values(col2, ascending=False)
```

```
df.sort_values([col1, col2], ascending=[True, False])
```



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**Thanks For Your Attention!**