FUNDAMENTOS E TÉCNICAS EM CIÊNCIAS DE DADOS

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ANÁLISE E DESENVOLVIMENTO DE SISTEMAS - UFRN

Classificar um conjunto de dados e aplicar funções a cada grupo, seja agregação ou uma transformação

Após carregar e mesclar conjuntos de dados, podem-se calcular estatísticas de grupo

Operação GROUPBY Tabelas Pivô Vamos olhar este dataset: https://www.kaggle.com/unsdsn/world-happiness

https://worldhappiness.report/

	Caso queira renomear colunas										
1	df.head()				<mark>df.rena</mark>		'Country or region		<pre>}, inplace=True</pre>		
	Overall rank	Country or region	Score	GDP per capita	Social support	Healthy life expectancy	Freedom to make life choices	Generosity	Perceptions of corruption		
0	1	Finland	7.769	1.340	1.587	0.986	0.596	0.153	0.393		
1	2	Denmark	7.600	1.383	1.573	0.996	0.592	0.252	0.410		
2	3	Norway	7.554	1.488	1.582	1.028	0.603	0.271	0.341		
3	4	Iceland	7.494	1.380	1.624	1.026	0.591	0.354	0.118		
4	5	Netherlands	7.488	1.396	1.522	0.999	0.557	0.322	0.298		

Lista de países: df">df"['Country or region'].unique()

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1	df = pd.read	d_csv('/da	tasets/	wh2019.csv')		C				
1	df.head()				df.ren		ueira renomear ('Country or region			ace=True
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Como o de 2019 não tem a identificação de região, seria necessário um mapeamento para tal fim

Vamos olhar o relatório de 2016:

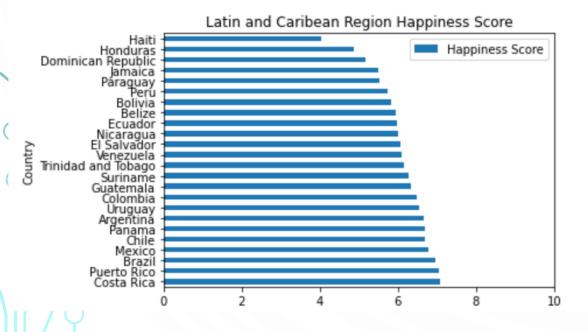
	Country	Region	Happiness Rank	Happiness Score	Lower Confidence Interval	Upper Confidence Interval	Economy (GDP per Capita)	Family	Health (Life Expectancy)	Freedom	Trust (Government Corruption)	Generosity	Dystopia Residual
0	Denmark	Western Europe	1	7.526	7.460	7.592	1.44178	1.16374	0.79504	0.57941	0.44453	0.36171	2.73939
1	Switzerland	Western Europe	2	7.509	7.428	7.590	1.52733	1.14524	0.86303	0.58557	0.41203	0.28083	2.69463
2	Iceland	Western Europe	3	7.501	7.333	7.669	1.42666	1.18326	0.86733	0.56624	0.14975	0.47678	2.83137
3	Norway	Western Europe	4	7.498	7.421	7.575	1.57744	1.12690	0.79579	0.59609	0.35776	0.37895	2.66465
4	Finland	Western Europe	5	7.413	7.351	7.475	1.40598	1.13464	0.81091	0.57104	0.41004	0.25492	2.82596

Objetivo:

- 1) plotar gráfico comparativo nos países da região Latin America and Caribean
- 2) plotar um gráfico do happiness score médio por região

```
hs_latin = df2[df2['Region'].str.match(r'Latin.*')]
```

<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'Latin and Caribean Region Happiness Score'}, ylabel='Country'>



Entendendo a operação GroupBY

_	Country	Region	Happiness Score		Split		Apply	Combi	ne
	Canada	North America	7.427	North America	Canada	7.427	_ Mean		
	New Zealand	Australia and New Zealand	7.286	 North America	United States	7.119		North America	7.285
	United States	North America	7.119	Australia and New Zealand	New Zealand	7.286		Australia and New Zealand	7.273
	Australia	Australia and New Zealand	7.284	Australia and New Zealand	Australia	7.284	Mean		

Fonte: slides Prof. lvanovitch@IMD – lesson#7

1) Criar objeto GroupBy

- <pandas.core.groupby.generic.DataFrameGroupBy object at</pre>
- 2) Ter acesso ao número de grupos ngroups 0x00000169C674FEB0>
- 3) Obter itens num grupo E iterar sobre cada grupo
- 4) Aplicar funções de agregação
- 1 group_region = df2.groupby('Region')
- 1 group_region

<pandas.core.groupby.generic.DataFrameGroupBy object at 0x00000169C674FEB0>

- 1 w_europe = group_region.get_group('Western Europe')
- 2 w europe.head()

	Country	Region	Happiness Rank	Happiness Score	Lower Confidence Interval	Upper Confidence Interval	Economy (GDP per Capita)	Family	Health (Life Expectancy)	Freedom			Generosity	Dystopia Residual	Funções de agregação transformação
0	Denmark	Western Europe	1	7.526	7.460	7.592	1.44178	1.16374	0.79504	0.57941		Metho	ods		Description
1	Switzerland	Western Europe	2	7.509	7.428	7.590	1.52733	1.14524	0.86303	0.58557	r	mean	() Cal	culates 1	the mean of groups.
2	Iceland	Western	3	7.501	7.333	7.669	1.42666	1.18326	0.86733	0.56624	8	sum()	Cal	culates t	the sum of group values.
Ī		Europe									8	size()	Cal	culates t	the size of the groups.
	5)	size() retor	na o núr	mero de i	tens em	cada gru	ро			c	count	() Cal	culates t	the count of values in groups.
	/ / o										r	min()	Cal	culates t	the minimum of group values.
											r	max()	Cal	culates 1	the maximum of group values.

1) Aplicando sobre a coluna Happiness Score a média e o máximo

```
1 hs_grouped = group_region['Happiness Score']
2 hs_grouped.agg(['mean', 'max'])
                           mean
                                 max
                 Region
```

Australia and New Zealand	7.323500	7.334
Central and Eastern Europe	5.370690	6.596
Eastern Asia	5.624167	6.379
Latin America and Caribbean	6.101750	7.087

Middle East and Northern Africa 5.386053 7.267

North America	7.254000	7.404
Southeastern Asia	5.338889	6.739

Southern Asia	4.000200	0.10
Sub-Saharan Africa	/ 136/21	5.64

Southern Asia 4 563286 5 196

Western Europe	6.685667	7.526
mootom Europe	0.000001	1.02

1	<pre>group_region_mean = df2.gr</pre>	oupl
1	group_region_mean	
Cent East Lati Midd Nort Sout Sout Sub- West	ion tralia and New Zealand tral and Eastern Europe tern Asia in America and Caribbean dle East and Northern Afric th America theastern Asia thern Asia -Saharan Africa tern Europe e: Happiness Score, dtype:	

1	group_region_mean = df2.group	bby(['Region'])['Happiness Score'].mean()	
1	group_region_mean		
Cent East Lati Midd	on ralia and New Zealand ral and Eastern Europe ern Asia n America and Caribbean le East and Northern Africa	7.323500 5.370690 5.624167 6.101750 5.386053 7.254000	Função padrão
Southeastern Asia Southern Asia Sub-Saharan Africa Western Europe		df2.pivot_table(values='Happiness Score', index=' Happiness Score	Region', aggfunc=np.mean)

	Region	
	Australia and New Zealand	7.323500
	Central and Eastern Europe	5.370690
	Eastern Asia	5.624167
	Latin America and Caribbean	6.101750
٨	Middle East and Northern Africa	5.386053
	North America	7.254000
	Southeastern Asia	5.338889
	Southern Asia	4.563286
	Sub-Saharan Africa	4.136421
	Western Europe	6.685667

Tabela pivô - usada para sintetizar dados. Agrega Tabelas de acordo com uma ou mais chaves. Organiza os dados num retângulo com chaves de grupo nas linhas e nas colunas