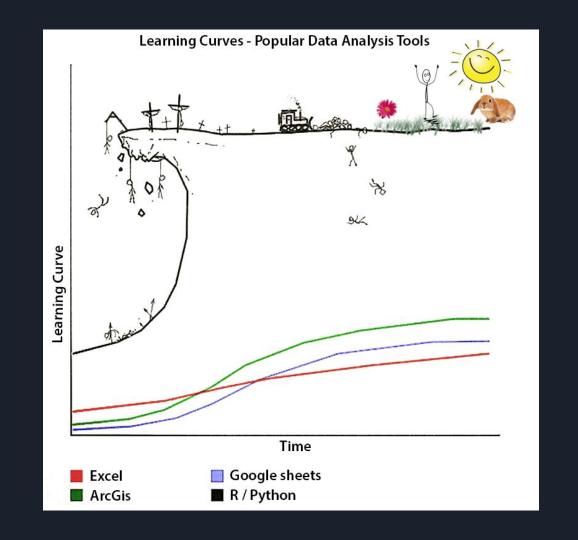
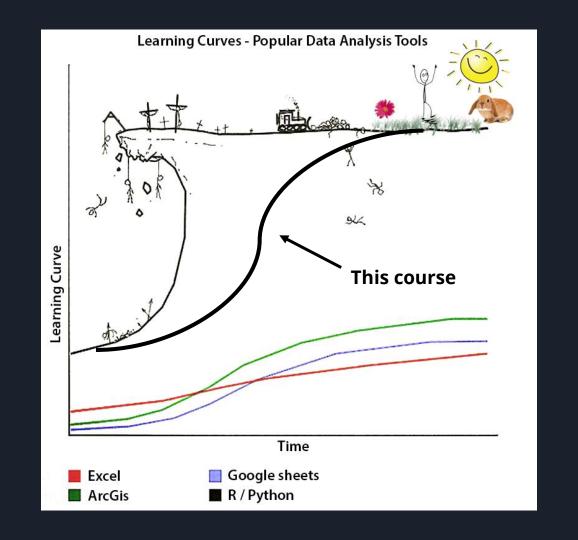
Introduction to Data Science with Python Chapter 1

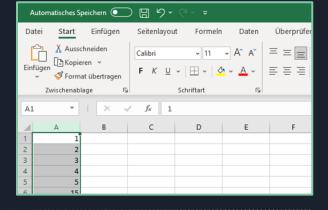




Excel vs Python



- 1. Select data
- 2. Click on buttons:)

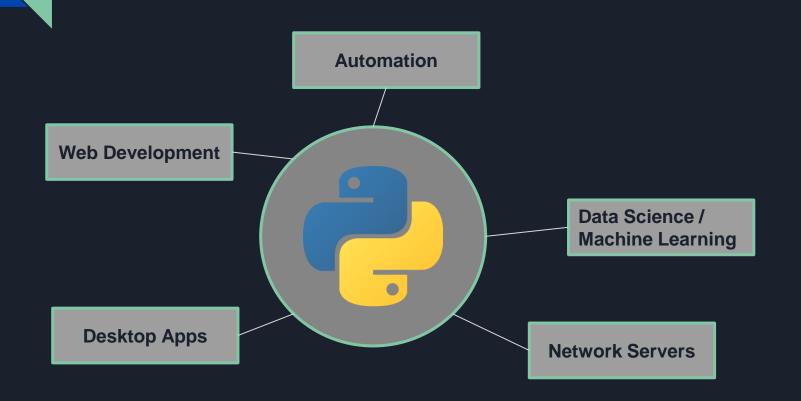




- 1. Write code in editor
- 2. Execute code with Python
- 3. Result will be returned

```
data = pd.read_csv(file)
mean = data.mean()
print(mean)
```

A General Purpose Coding Language



Software

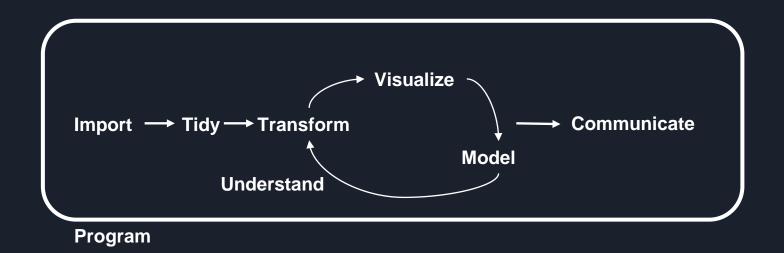
Google Colab

- Write and execute code
- Accessed via Browser (runs on Google Servers)
- No pre-configurations necessary
- Independent of your local machine
- Jupyter Notebook format heavily used in data science community



Data science life cycle

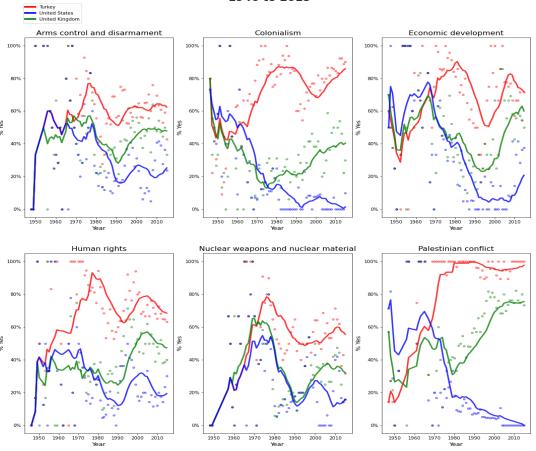
We'll walk you through the data science lifecycle and introduce the tools for each step



Let's dive in!



Percentage of 'Yes' votes in the UN General Assembly 1946 to 2015



```
un votes = pd.read csv("un votes.csv")
 2 un roll calls = pd.read csv("un roll calls.csv")
 3 un_roll_call_issues = pd.read_csv("un_roll_call_issues.csv")
 4 un votes = un votes.merge(un roll calls, on = "rcid").merge(un roll call issues, on = "rcid")
 5 un votes = un votes[un votes.country.isin(["United States", "United Kingdom", "Turkey"])]
 6 un votes["year"] = un votes.date.str.slice(0,4)
 7 un votes["year"] = pd.to numeric(un votes["year"])
 8 un votes["vote"] = un votes["vote"] == "yes"
 9 un votes grouped = un votes.groupby(["country", "year", "issue"])["vote"].mean().to frame().reset index()
un votes grouped = un votes grouped[un votes grouped.year < 2016]</pre>
11
12 custom_lines = [Line2D([0], [0], color="red", lw=4),
                   Line2D([0], [0], color="blue", lw=4),
13
14
                   Line2D([0], [0], color="green", lw=4)]
15
16 country color = {"Turkey": "red", "United States": "blue", "United Kingdom": "green"}
17
18 for index, issue in enumerate(sorted(un votes grouped.issue.unique())):
        plt.subplot(2,3,index + 1)
19
20
        for country in un votes grouped.country.unique():
           subset = (un votes grouped.issue == issue) & (un votes grouped.country == country)
21
22
           vote smooth = un votes grouped[subset].vote.rolling(12, min periods = 0).mean()
23
           plt.plot(un_votes_grouped[subset].year, vote_smooth, color = country_color[country], alpha = 0.8, linewidth = 3)
24
           plt.scatter(un votes grouped[subset].year, un votes grouped[subset].vote,
25
                       color = country color[country], s=20, alpha = 0.4)
           plt.title(issue, fontdict = {'fontsize' : 16})
26
27
           plt.xlabel("Year", fontdict = {'fontsize' : 13})
           plt.ylabel("% Yes", fontdict = {'fontsize' : 13})
28
29
           plt.gca().yaxis.set major formatter(mtick.PercentFormatter(xmax=1.0))
30
31 plt.suptitle("Percentage of 'Yes' votes in the UN General Assembly\n1946 to 2015", weight = "bold", size = 22)
32 plt.legend(custom_lines, country_color.keys(), bbox_to_anchor=(-2, 2.4))
33 plt.show()
```

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   plt.show()
```

UN Votes

1 ## Introduction

- 1 How do various countries vote in the United Nations general Assembly, how have their voting patterns evolved throughout time, and how similarly or differently do their view certain issues? Answering these questions (at a high level) is the focus of this analysis.
- 1 We will use **pandas**, **matplotlib**, **seaborn**, and **numpy** libraries for the data import, data wrangling, and data visualization. The data we're using come from the **unvotes** package from R.

```
In [1]: N 1 import pandas as pd
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3 import seaborn as sns
4 import numpy as np
5 import matplotlib.ticker as mtick
6 from matplotlib.lines import tine2D
7 plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"]-18,18
```

1 Let's create a data visualization that displays how the voting record of the UK changed over time on a variety of issues, and compares it to two other countries: US and Turkey.

```
2 un roll calls = pd.read csv("un roll calls.csv")
              3 un roll call issues = pd.read csv("un roll call issues.csv")
              4 un_votes = un_votes.merge(un_roll_calls, on = "rcid").merge(un_roll_call_issues, on = "rcid")
              5 un votes = un votes[un votes.country.isin(["United States", "United Kingdom", "Turkey"])]
              6 un votes["vear"] = un votes.date.str.slice(0,4)
              7 un votes["year"] = pd.to numeric(un votes["year"])
              8 un votes["vote"] = un votes["vote"] == "ves"
              9 un votes grouped = un votes.groupby(["country", "year", "issue"])["vote"].mean().to frame().reset index()
             10 un votes grouped = un votes grouped[un votes grouped.year < 2016]
            12 custom lines = [Line2D([0], [0], color="red", lw=4),
                               Line2D([0], [0], color="blue", lw=4),
             14
                               Line2D([0], [0], color="green", lw=4)]
             16 country color = {"Turkey": "red", "United States": "blue", "United Kingdom": "green"}
             18 for index, issue in enumerate(sorted(un votes grouped.issue.unique())):
                    plt.subplot(2,3,index + 1)
                    for country in un votes grouped.country.unique():
                       subset = (un votes grouped.issue == issue) & (un votes grouped.country == country)
```

UN Votes

Introduction

How do various countries vote in the United Nations general Assembly, how have their voting patterns evolved throughout time, and how similarly or differently do their view certain issues? Answering these questions (at a high level) is the focus of this analysis.

We will use **pandas**, **matplotlib**, **seaborn**, and **numpy** libraries for the data import, data wrangling, and data visualization. The data we're using come from the **unvotes** package from R.

```
In [1]:
    import pandas as pd
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    import seaborn as sns
    import numpy as many
    import numpy as many
    import matplotlib.ticker as mtick
    from matplotlib.lines import tine2D
    plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"]=18,18
```

Let's create a data visualization that displays how the voting record of the UK changed over time on a variety of issues, and compares it to two other countries: US and Turkey.

```
un_votes = pd.read_csv("un_votes.csv")
un_roll_calls = pd.read_csv("un_roll calls.csv")
un roll call issues = pd.read csv("un roll call issues.csv")
un votes = un votes.merge(un roll calls, on = "rcid").merge(un roll call issues, on = "rcid")
un votes = un votes[un votes.country.isin(["United States", "United Kingdom", "Turkey"])]
un_votes["year"] = un_votes.date.str.slice(0,4)
un_votes["year"] = pd.to_numeric(un_votes["year"])
un votes["vote"] = un votes["vote"] == "yes"
un votes grouped = un votes.groupby(["country", "year", "issue"])["vote"].mean().to frame().reset index()
un votes grouped = un votes grouped[un votes grouped.year < 2016]
custom lines = [Line2D([0], [0], color="red", lw=4),
               Line2D([0], [0], color="blue", lw=4),
               Line2D([0], [0], color="green", lw=4)]
country_color = {"Turkey": "red", "United States": "blue", "United Kingdom": "green"}
for index, issue in enumerate(sorted(un votes grouped.issue.unique())):
    plt.subplot(2,3,index + 1)
    for country in un_votes_grouped.country.unique():
        subset = (un_votes_grouped.issue == issue) & (un_votes_grouped.country == country)
        vote_smooth = un_votes_grouped[subset].vote.rolling(12, min_periods = 0).mean()
       plt.plot(un votes grouped[subset].year, vote smooth, color = country color[country], alpha = 0.8,
       plt.scatter(un votes grouped[subset].year, un votes grouped[subset].vote,
                    color = country color[country], s=20, alpha = 0.4)
```

Is it possible to learn all that in this course?

Yes, if you're actively coding along and invest some time.

We'll go through every step in this course:

2. Chapter

3. Chapter

4. Chapter

Python Fundamentals

Basic concepts,
Variables, basic data
structures, functions

Data Wrangling & Simple visualizations

How to process data with pandas and visualize it with matplotlib

Visualizations & Modelling

More plots with matplotlib and seaborn and an introduction to modelling

Structure of the course

For each of 3 Chapters:

- Introduction of new concepts
- Your turn! Small exercises (~5 minutes)
- Live coding

