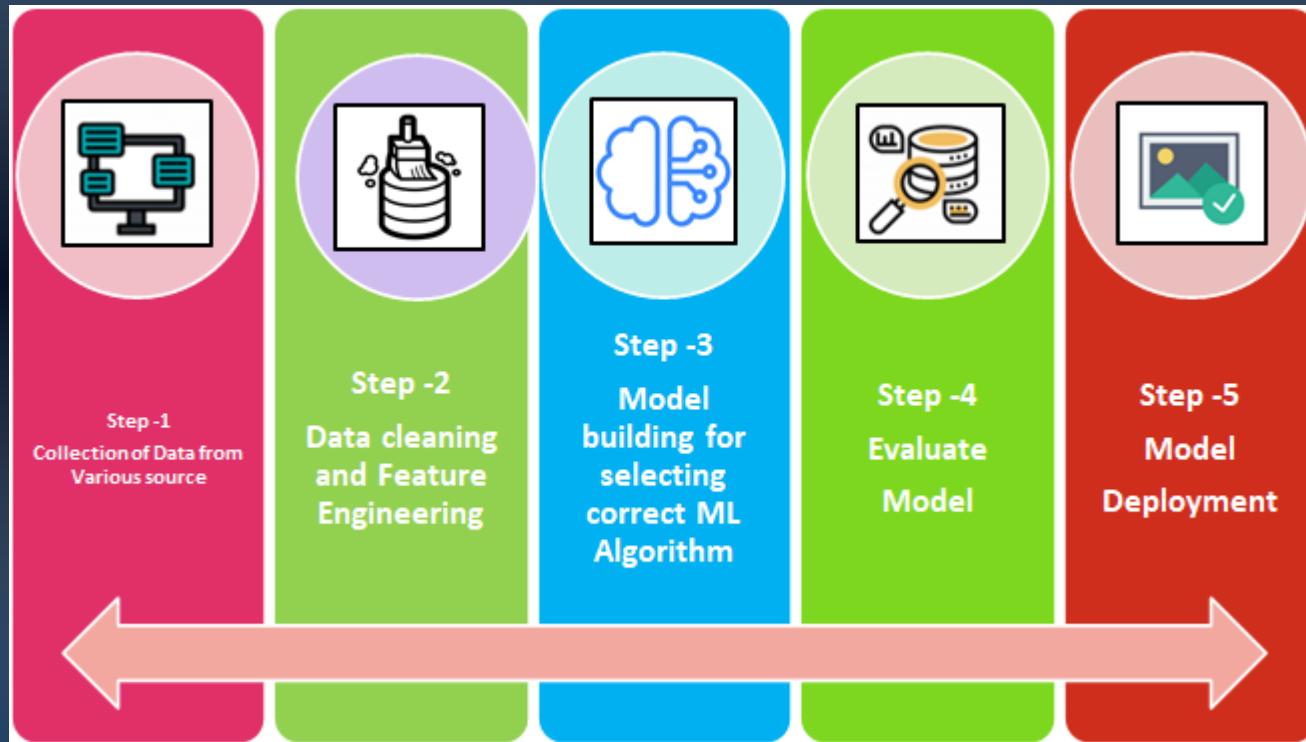


# Data Management & Visualization

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# Review:



# Python Libraries

## 1. Scientifics Computing Libraries



### Pandas

(Data structures & tools)



### NumPy

(Arrays & matrices)



### SciPy

(Integrals, solving differential equations, optimization)

# Python Libraries

## 2. Visualization Libraries



### Matplotlib

(plots & graphs, most popular)

### Seaborn

(plots : heat maps, time series, violin plots)

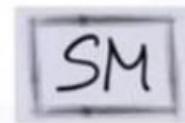
# Python Libraries

## 3. Algorithmic libraries



### Scikit-learn

(Machine Learning : regression, classification,... )



### Statsmodels

(Explore data, estimate statistical models, and perform statistical tests.)

# Python Libraries



TensorFlow



TENSORFLOW & PYTORCH

# Data Management

- In order to manage data through python, there are many ways to do it !
- Also, you may need to do some mathematical operations to matrices, lists or any structure
- You can simply manage your data as the same as SQL

## HOW THEN ?

# NumPy



# What is NumPy ?

- NumPy is an open-source Python library that facilitates efficient numerical operations on large quantities of data.
- There are a few functions that exist in NumPy that we use on pandas DataFrames.
- For us, the most important part about NumPy is that pandas is built on top of it. So, NumPy is a dependency of Pandas.



# NumPy Arrays

- NumPy arrays are unique in that they are more flexible than normal Python lists.
- They are called ndarrays since they can have any number (n) of dimensions (d).
- They hold a collection of items of any one data type and can be either a vector (one-dimensional) or a matrix (multi-dimensional).
- NumPy arrays allow for fast element access and efficient data manipulation.

# NumPy Arrays

1D array

1	2	3
---	---	---

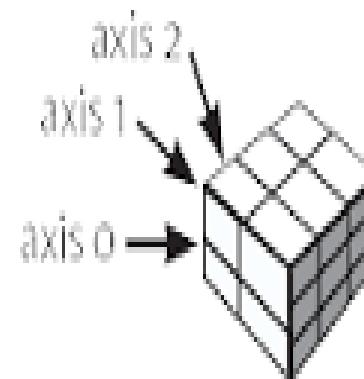
2D array

axis 1 →

axis 0 →

1.5	2	3
4	5	6

3D array



# Python For Data Science

## NumPy Cheat Sheet

Learn NumPy online at [www.DataCamp.com](http://www.DataCamp.com)

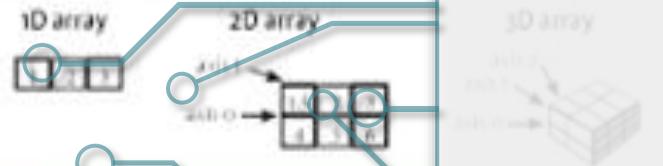
### Numpy

The NumPy library is the core library for scientific computing in Python. It provides a high-performance multidimensional array object, and tools for working with these arrays.

Use the following import convention:

```
>>> import numpy as np
```

### NumPy Arrays



### Creating Arrays

```
>>> a = np.array([1, 2, 3])
>>> b = np.arange(15.0, 21, (1.5, 6))
>>> c = np.arange(10, 8, -1, (4, 3, 1), dtype = float)
```

### Initial Placeholders

```
>>> a.shape #Array dimensions
>>> a.dtype #Type of array
>>> a.itemsize #Number of array elements
>>> a.size #Number of array elements
>>> a.dtype.name #Data type of array
>>> a.dtype.type #Type of array's data type
```

### Data Types

```
>>> np.int8 #Signed 8-bit integer type
>>> np.float32 #Standard double-precision floating-point
>>> np.complex128 #Complex numbers represented in IEEE floating-point standard
>>> np.bool_ #Boolean type storing TRUE and FALSE values
>>> np.object_ #Python object type
>>> np.str_ #Fixed-length string type
>>> np.unicode_ #Fixed-length unicode type
```

### Array Mathematics

# Datacamp Cheat Sheet (NumPy)

[https://images.datacamp.com/image/upload/v1676302459/Marketing/Blog/Numpy\\_Cheat\\_Sheet.pdf](https://images.datacamp.com/image/upload/v1676302459/Marketing/Blog/Numpy_Cheat_Sheet.pdf)

# Pandas



# What is Pandas ?

- *Pandas* is a very popular library for working with data (its goal is to be the most powerful and flexible open-source tool, and in our opinion, it has reached that goal).
- **DataFrames** are at the center of pandas. A DataFrame is structured like a table or spreadsheet. The rows and the columns both have indexes, and you can perform operations on rows or columns separately.

# DataFrame

- A pandas DataFrame can be easily changed and manipulated. Pandas has helpful functions for handling missing data, performing operations on columns and rows, and transforming data.
- If that wasn't enough, a lot of SQL functions have counterparts in pandas, such as join, merge, filter by, and group by.
- With all of these powerful tools, it should come as no surprise that pandas is very popular among data scientists.

## Pandas

The Pandas library is built on NumPy and provides easy-to-use data structures and data analysis tools for the Python programming language.

Use the following import convention:

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

## Pandas Data Structures

### Series

A one-dimensional labeled array capable of holding any data type

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, -9, 5, 0], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
```

### Dataframe

A two-dimensional labeled data structure with columns of potentially different types

```
Columns > Country Capital Population
Index > 0 Belgium Brussels 11936448
      1 Italy Rome 583775238
      2 Brazil Brasilia 203947932
>>> data = {'Country': ['Belgium', 'Italy', 'Brazil'],
           'Capital': ['Brussels', 'Rome', 'Brasilia'],
           'Population': [11936448, 583775238, 203947932]}
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(data,
                     columns=['Country', 'Capital', 'Population'])
```



## Dropping

```
>>> df.drop('a', axis=0) # drop values from row (axis=0)
>>> df.drop('Country', axis=1) # drop values from column (axis=1)
```

## Asking For Help

```
>>> help(pd.Series.sum)
```

## Sort & Rank

```
>>> df.sort_index() # sort by labels along an axis
>>> df.sort_values(by='Country') # sort by the values along an axis
>>> df.rank() # assign ranks to entries
```

## Read and Write to Excel

```
>>> pd.read_excel('file.xlsx')
>>> df.to_excel('tst/xlsdatafrom.xlsx', sheet_name='Sheet1')
Read multiple sheets from the same file

>>> writer = pd.ExcelWriter('file.xlsx')
>>> df = pd.read_excel(writer, 'Sheet1')
>>> writer.save()
```

## Read and Write to SQL, Query or Database Table

```
>>> from sqlalchemy import create_engine
>>> engine = create_engine('sqlite:///memory:')
>>> df.to_sql('SELECT * FROM my_table', engine)
>>> pd.read_sql('my_table', engine)
>>> pd.read_sql_query('SELECT * FROM my_table', engine)

read_sql() is a convenience wrapper around read_sql_table() and read_sql_query()
>>> df.to_sql('mydb', engine)
```

## Selection

Also see NumPy Arrays

### Getting

# Datacamp Cheat Sheet (Pandas)

[https://images.datacamp.com/image/upload/v1676302204/Marketing/Blog/Pandas\\_Cheat\\_Sheet.pdf](https://images.datacamp.com/image/upload/v1676302204/Marketing/Blog/Pandas_Cheat_Sheet.pdf)

```
>>> df.ix[2] # select single row or subset of rows
Country: Brazil
Capital: Brasilia
Population: 203947932
>>> df.ix[2, 'Capital'] # select a single column of subset of rows
0: Brasilia
1: Rome
2: Brasilia
>>> df.ix[[2, 0], 'Capital'] # select rows and columns
0: Brasilia
2: Rome
>>> df.ix[2, 'Capital'] # select rows and columns
0: Brasilia
2: Rome

Boolean indexing
>>> s[(s > 0)] # filters a where value is not < 0
>>> s[(s < -3) | (s > 3)] # filters values is <-3 or >3
>>> df[df['Population'] > 1000000000] # filter to object DataFrame

Setting
>>> s['a'] = 6 # set index a of series s to 6
```

## # of events # of rows/cols

## Summary

```
>>> df.size # size of values
>>> df.sum() # cumulative sum of values
>>> df.size/df.count() # missing/na/NaN values
>>> df.describe() # summary statistics
>>> df.mean() # mean of values
>>> df.median() # median of values
```

## Applying Functions

```
>>> f = lambda x: x*2
>>> df.apply(f) # apply function
>>> df.agg(np.sqrt) # applying function element-wise
```

## Data Alignment

### Internal Data Alignment

```
>>> f = lambda x: x*2
>>> df.multiply(f, axis=1) # aligns that don't overlap
0: 0, 1: 1, 2: 2, 3: 3
```

### Operations with Fill Methods

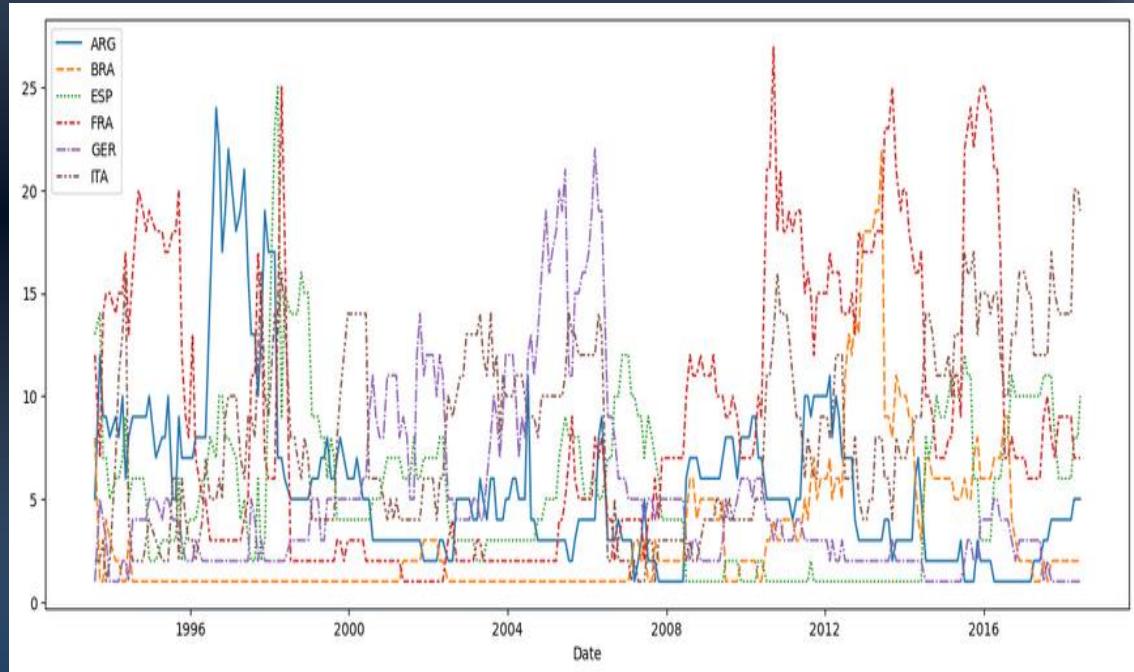
```
>>> df.fillna(0) # fill alignment yourself with the help of the fill methods
0: 0
1: 1
2: 2
3: 3
```

- A picture is worth a thousand words
- For exploratory data analysis
- Communicate data clearly
- Share unbiased representation of data
- Support recommendations to different stakeholders

# Why Visualization ?

# The important of Visualization

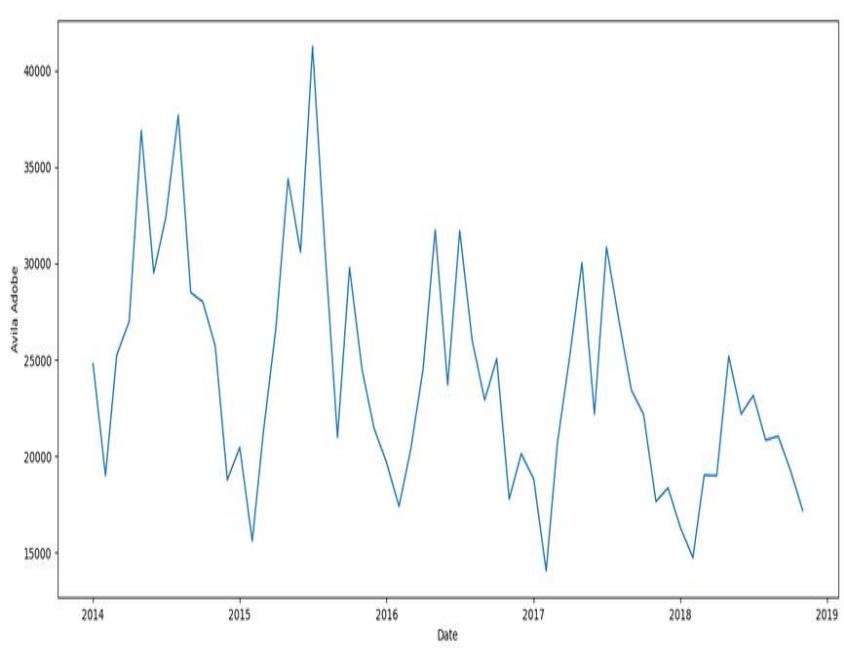
- Considering only the years represented in the figure, which countries spent at least 5 consecutive years in the #1 ranked spot?

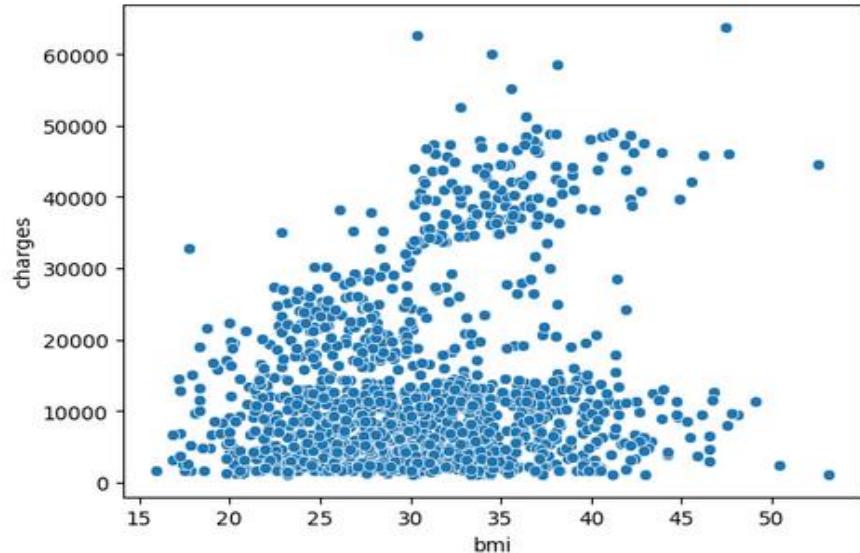


Does Avila Adobe get more visitors:

- **in September-February (in LA, the fall and winter months), or**
- **in March-August (in LA, the spring and summer)?**

Using this information, when should the museum staff additional seasonal employees?

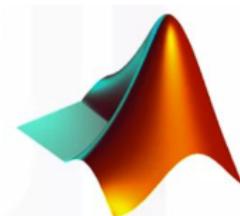




IS THERE ANY  
RELATION  
BETWEEN BODY  
MASS INDEX  
AND INSURANCE  
CHARGES ?

# Matplotlib

- Neurobiologist
- Part of a team analyzing **Electrocorticography Signals (ECOG)**
  - **Electrocorticography** is the process of recording electrical activity in the brain
- The team
  - used a proprietary software (**MATLAB** based version) for analysis
  - had only one license and were taking turns in using it
- **John** replace the proprietary software with **Matplotlib**







# Questions

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# Thank You

