# **Basic Machine Learning Tools:**

Python, NumPy, Pandas & Jupyter Notebooks

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#### **Outline**

Python

NumPy

Pandas

Jupyter Notebooks

Programming is hard, expensive and slow.

 How would you design a language that was as easy and productive as possible if you didn't care about execution speed and resource requirements?

compactness

C++ and Perl have multiple ways of doing things.

few great high level data structures

C only has primitive data structures.

 Lists are collections with elements accessible by positions.

```
a = [2, "hello", True, [5, "world"]]
```

Can easily insert, remove, nest, etc.

 Dictionaries are collections with elements accessible by <u>names</u>.

```
a = {"TX" : "Austin", "CA" : "Sacramento"}
```

Can easily insert, remove, nest, etc.

 Python also includes tuples, sets, classes and not much more.

Avoid (explicit) compiling.

• C, C++ and Java require compilation.

Avoid memory management.

• C, C++ and Rust require memory management.

Avoid crashes.

• C programs crash rather than raising exceptions.

Avoid porting.

Python has a virtual machine.

Avoid declaring types.

Python automatically handles types!

Leads to more flexible and compact code:

```
def add(x, y):
return x + y
```

Detects errors at run time instead of compile time.

Can always add unit tests if desired.

 Large groups have successfully developed massive enterprise applications in Python.

• Avoid confusing code.

Python <u>requires</u> clear indentation!

Python blocks avoids the semicolons and braces!

```
    if a + b >= 4:
    a *= 2
    b = 4
    print("Python is like executable pseudocode!")
```

Avoid duplication of effort.

Python has huge powerful libraries included.

Python can use foreign language extensions.

• BUT PYTHON IS TOO SLOW!

• Are you sure?

Are you interacting with humans or networks?

Will your prototype be discarded quickly?

Can you just use a faster CPU or more RAM?

 Profiling often reveals tiny bottlenecks can easily be replaced with foreign language extensions.

 Even faster and better to work out design, get feedback and win funding <u>before</u> porting to a faster language.

Many things can happen before forced to port!

homogeneous array library

All elements must of the same type.

vectors, matrices, tensors, etc.

(Some support for heterogeneous arrays too.)

• NumPy is <u>fast</u>.

Written in C.

Merger of work of Numeric and Numarray projects.

Transparently utilizing fast foreign language code!

ndarrays

```
import numpy
numpy.array([1.1, 2.2, 3.3])
numpy.array([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
numpy.array(["quick", "brown", "fox"])
```

comprehensive set of methods

resize, flatten, round, max, min, mean, etc.

matrix multiplications, inverses, transposes, etc.

extended indexing and slicing options

**A**[1, :]

B[:, 3:6]

To leverage NumPy describe your code in <u>ndarrays</u> rather than numbers.

Avoid for loops when possible!

No high level description can be catastrophic!

Is a de facto standard API!

People have written compatible libraries supporting massive datasets, multiple CPUs, GPUs and TPUs that are <u>compatible</u> with NumPy!

#### **Pandas**

heterogeneous array library

data analytics

**Built on top of NumPy!** 

#### **Pandas**

Series and DataFrames

```
s = pandas.Series([11, 22, 33])
```

```
df = pandas.DataFrame([["35", "a"], [91, "d"]])
```

#### **Pandas**

comprehensive set of methods

Lots of string and mathematical operations.

Lots of data analytics support.

browser based interactive language shells

Developed by Dr. Fernando Perez, creator of IPython.

Great for running small fast <u>experiments</u>.

 Useful for presenting results, graphics, videos, etc. alongside code!

kernels

language specific background processes

Not as important as Python, NumPy and Pandas.

Issues with state.

Restarting the kernel is helpful like restarting a laptop.