



Python Tips for Data Scientist

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Welcome to my **Python Tips for Data Scientist** notes! In those notes, you will learn some useful tips for Data Scientist daily work. The PDF version can be downloaded from [HERE](#).

PREFACE

Chinese proverb

The palest ink is better than the best memory. – old Chinese proverb

1.1 About

1.1.1 About this note

This document is a summary of our valuable experiences in using Python for Data Scientist daily work. The PDF version can be downloaded from [HERE](#).

You may download and distribute it. Please be aware, however, that the note contains typos as well as inaccurate or incorrect description.

In this repository, we try to use the detailed Data Scientist related demo code and examples to share some useful python tips for Data Scientist work. If you find your work wasn't cited in this note, please feel free to let me know.

Although we are by no means a python programming and Data Scientist expert, We decided that it would be useful for us to share what we learned about Python in the form of easy note with detailed example. We hope those notes will be a valuable tool for your studies.

The notes assume that the reader has a preliminary knowledge of python programing, LaTeX and Linux. And this document is generated automatically by using [sphinx](#). More details can be found at [[Georg2018](#)].

1.1.2 About the authors

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- **Declaration**

The work of Wenqiang Feng was supported by the IMA, while working at IMA. However, any opinion, finding, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the IMA, UTK, UCI, DST and Google.

1.2 Motivation for this note

No matter you like it or not, Python has been one of the most popular programming languages. I have been using Python for almost 4 years. Frankly speaking, I wasn't impressed and attracted by Python at the first using. After starting working in industry, I have to use Python. Gradually I recognize the elegance of Python and use it as one of my main programming language. But I found that:

- Most of the Python books or tutorials which emphasize on programming will overwhelm the green hand.
- While most of the Python books or tutorials for Data Scientist or Data Analysis didn't cover some essential skills from the engineer side.

So I want to keep some of my valuable tips which are heavily applied in my daily work.

1.3 Feedback and suggestions

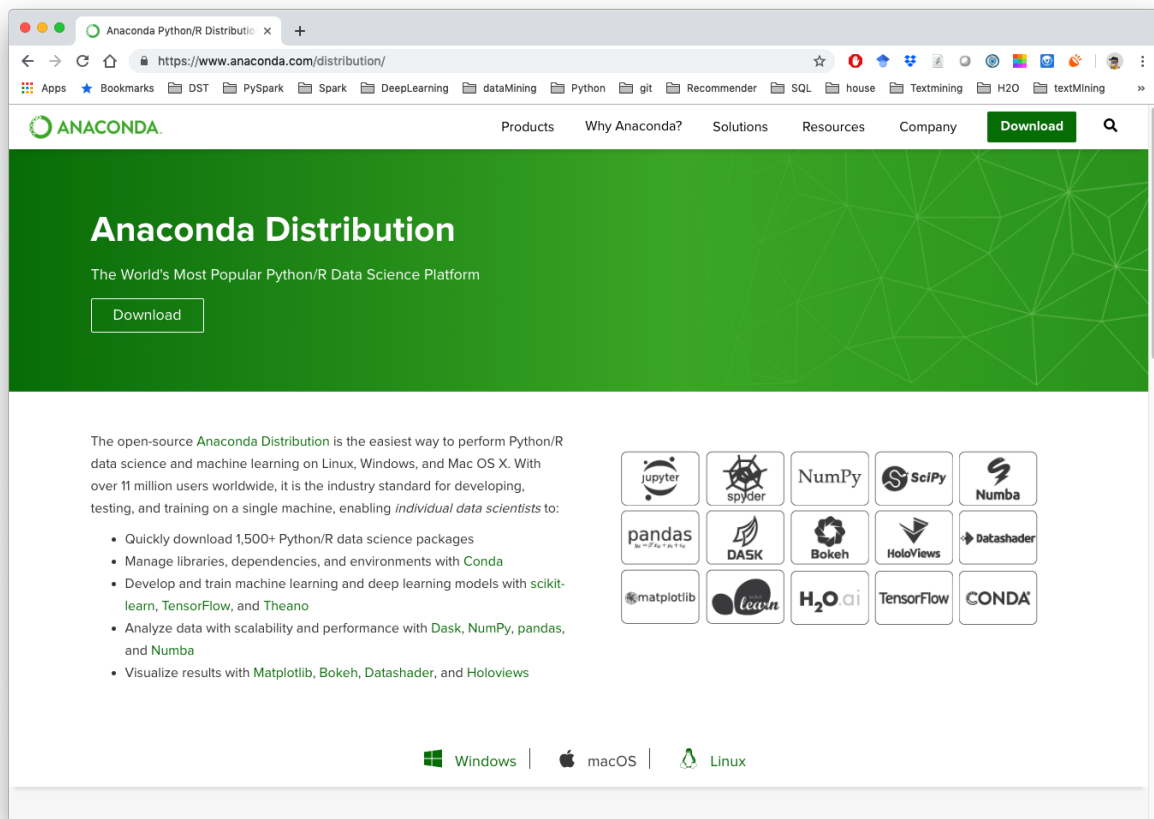
Your comments and suggestions are highly appreciated. I am more than happy to receive corrections, suggestions or feedbacks through email (Wenqiang Feng: von198@gmail.com, XuGao: duncangao@gmail.com) for improvements.

PYTHON INSTALLATION

Note: This Chapter *Python Installation* is for beginner. If you have some Python programming experience, you may skip this chapter.

No matter what operator system is, I will strongly recommend you to install Anaconda which contains Python, Jupyter, spyder, Numpy, Scipy, Numba, pandas, DASK, Bokeh, HoloViews, Datashader, matplotlib, scikit-learn, H2O.ai, TensorFlow, CONDA and more.

Download link: <https://www.anaconda.com/distribution/>



NOTEBOOKS

Note: This Chapter *Notebooks* is for beginner. If you have already know Nteract, Zeppelin and Python, you may skip this chapter.

If you are a Data Scientist, it's not enough to just know Jupyter Notebook. You should also take a look at nbviewer, Nteract and Zeppelin notebooks.

3.1 Nteract

Nteract is an amazing .ipynb reader. You can open and run the .ipynb by just double clicking the .ipynb file.

Download from: <https://nteract.io/>

3.2 Jupyter Notebook Viewer

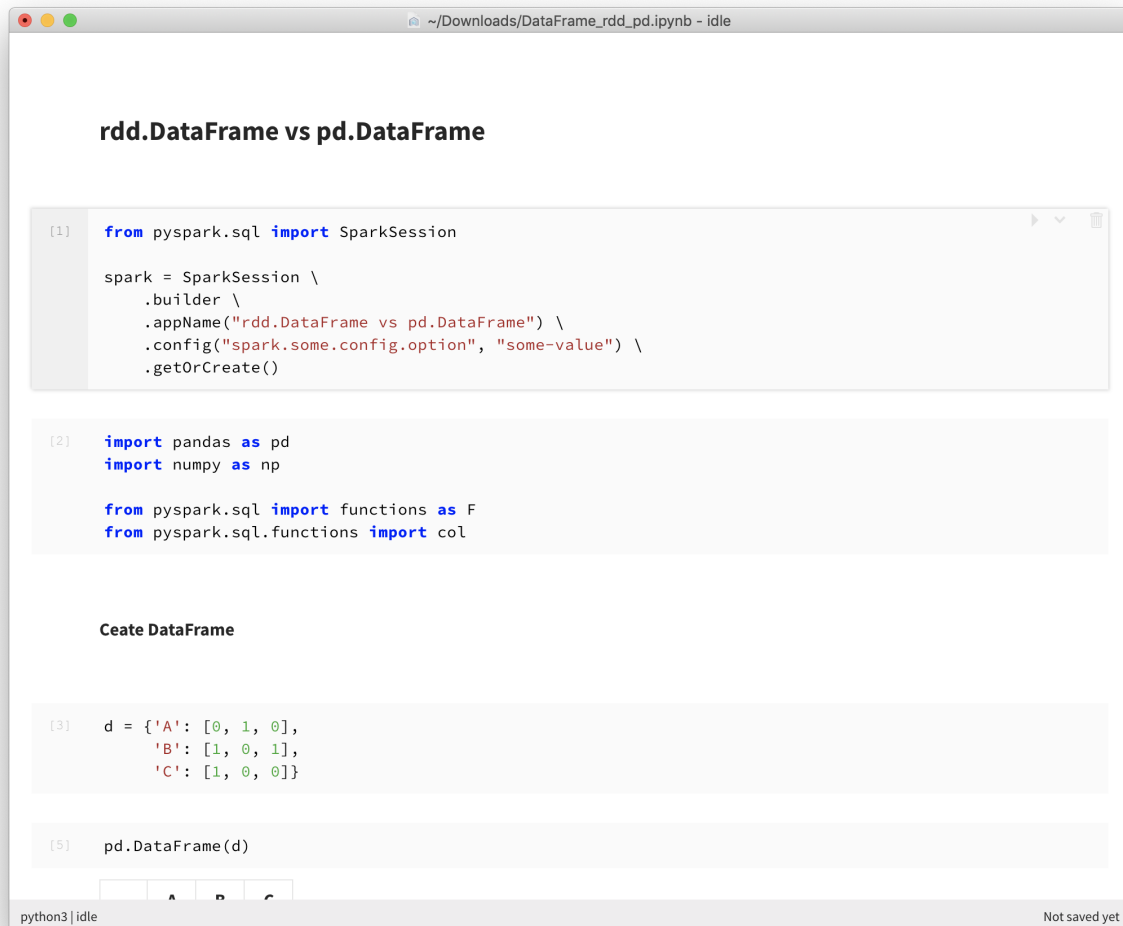
If you are a MAC user, you can also install the Jupyter Notebook Viewer `nbviewer-app` which is much faster than Nteract.

Download from: <https://github.com/tuxu/nbviewer-app>

3.3 Apache Zeppelin

The Zeppelin (Apache Zeppelin) is an open-source Web-based notebook that enables data-driven, interactive data analytics and collaborative documents with Python, PySpark, SQL, Scala and more.

Download from: <https://zeppelin.apache.org/>



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook window titled "rdd.DataFrame vs pd.DataFrame". The notebook contains three code cells. The first cell initializes a SparkSession. The second cell imports pandas, numpy, and Spark functions. The third cell creates a DataFrame from a dictionary. The notebook interface includes a toolbar with icons for running, undo, redo, and saving, and a status bar at the bottom indicating "python3 | idle" and "Not saved yet".

```
[1] from pyspark.sql import SparkSession

spark = SparkSession \
    .builder \
    .appName("rdd.DataFrame vs pd.DataFrame") \
    .config("spark.some.config.option", "some-value") \
    .getOrCreate()

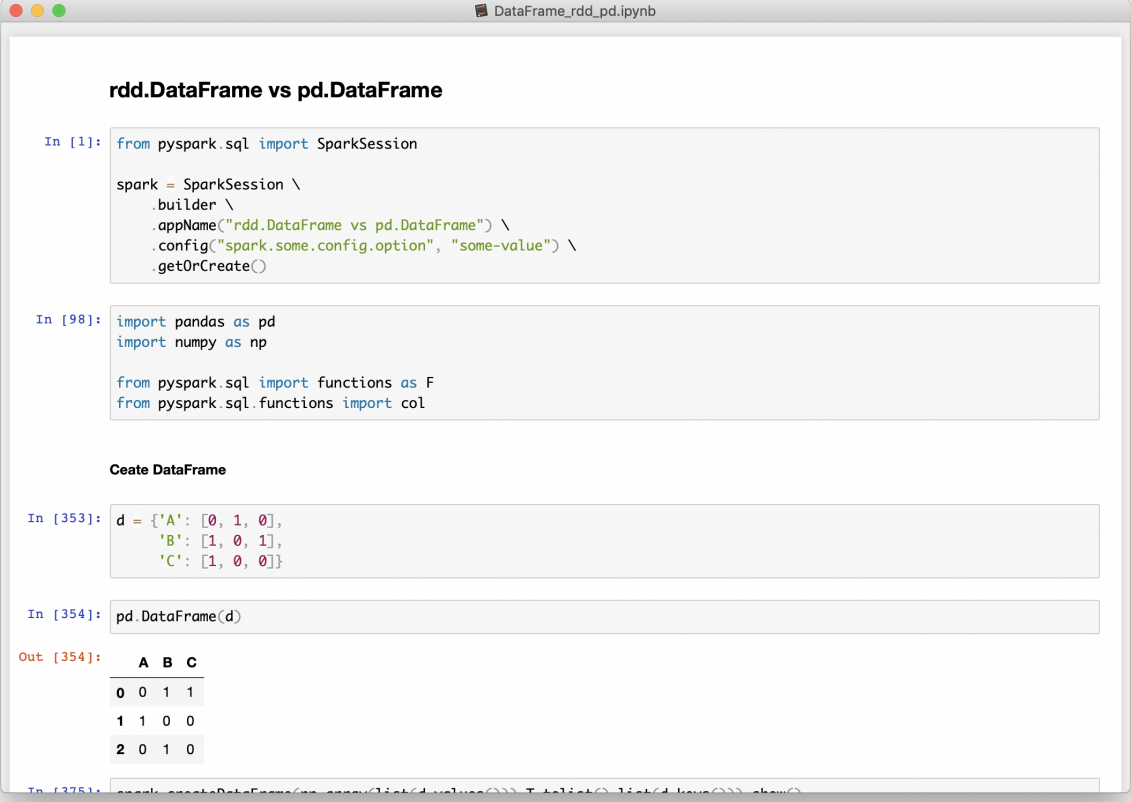
[2] import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

from pyspark.sql import functions as F
from pyspark.sql.functions import col

Create DataFrame

[3] d = {'A': [0, 1, 0],
      'B': [1, 0, 1],
      'C': [1, 0, 0]}

[5] pd.DataFrame(d)
```

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook window with the title 'DataFrame_rdd_pd.ipynb'. The notebook content is as follows:

rdd.DataFrame vs pd.DataFrame

```
In [1]: from pyspark.sql import SparkSession

spark = SparkSession \
    .builder \
    .appName("rdd.DataFrame vs pd.DataFrame") \
    .config("spark.some.config.option", "some-value") \
    .getOrCreate()
```

```
In [98]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

from pyspark.sql import functions as F
from pyspark.sql.functions import col
```

Create DataFrame

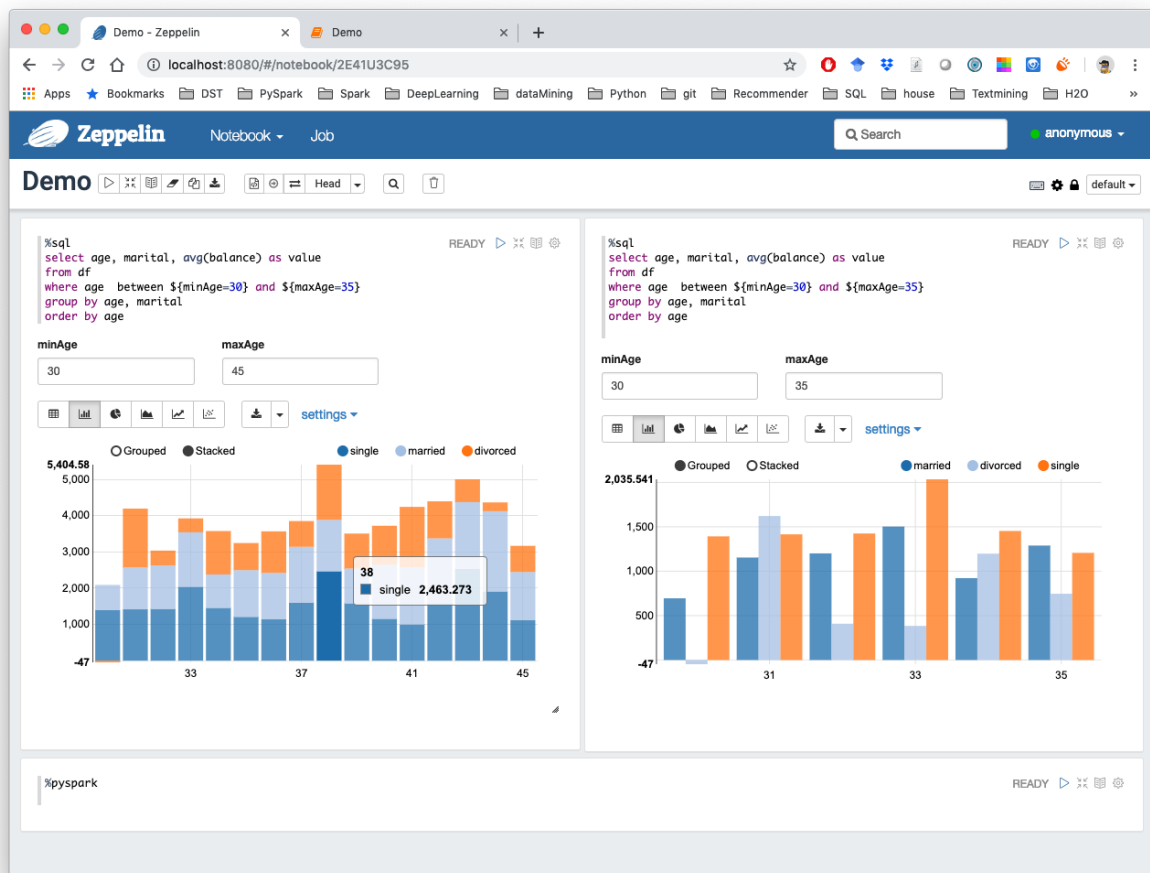
```
In [353]: d = {'A': [0, 1, 0],
              'B': [1, 0, 1],
              'C': [1, 0, 0]}
```

```
In [354]: pd.DataFrame(d)
```

```
Out [354]:
```

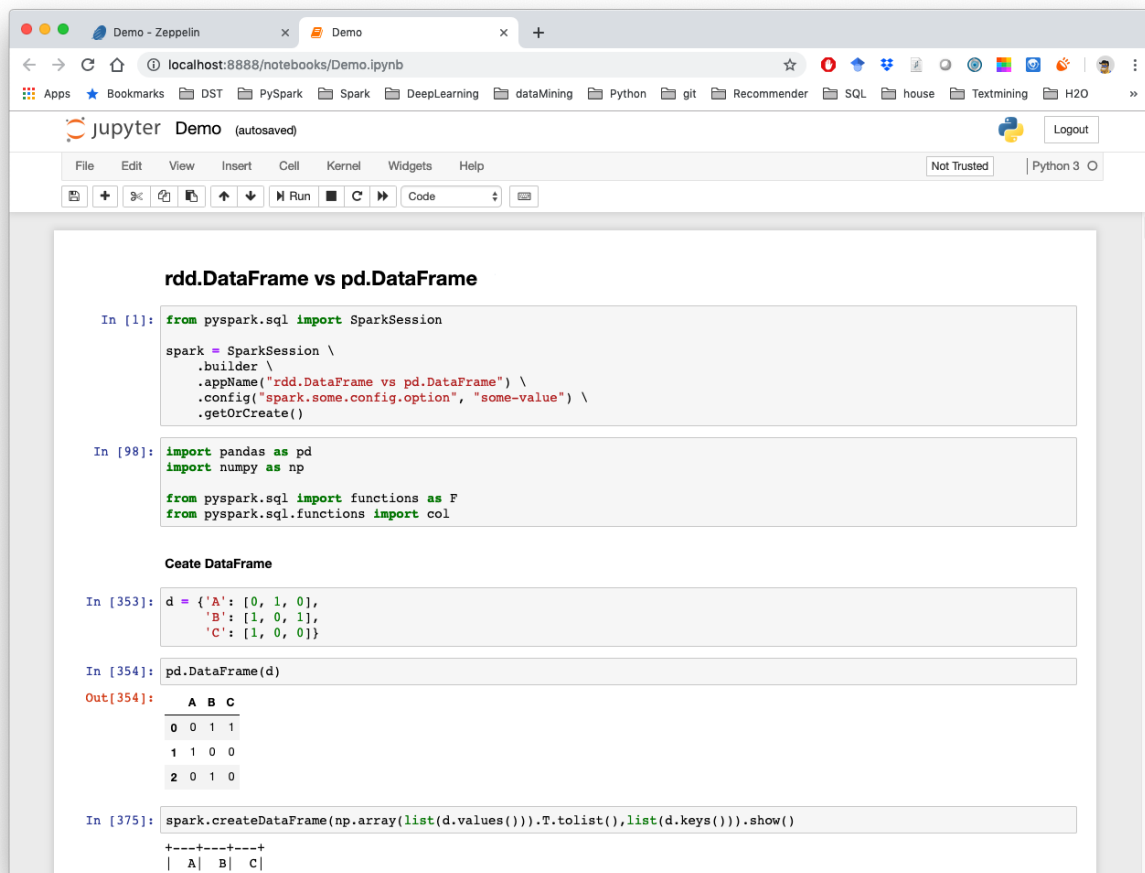
	A	B	C
0	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
2	0	1	0

```
In [375]: spark.createDataFrame(sc.parallel(list(d.values())), list(d.keys())).show()
```



3.4 Jupyter Notebook

The Jupyter Notebook (Ipython Notebook) is an open-source web application that allows you to create and share documents that contain live code, equations, visualizations and narrative text. Uses include: data cleaning and transformation, numerical simulation, statistical modeling, data visualization, machine learning, and much more.



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface in a web browser. The browser tab is titled "Demo - Zeppelin" and the address bar shows "localhost:8888/notebooks/Demo.ipynb". The notebook interface has a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar with icons for running, saving, and other actions. The notebook content is titled "rdd.DataFrame vs pd.DataFrame" and contains the following code:

```
In [1]: from pyspark.sql import SparkSession

spark = SparkSession \
    .builder \
    .appName("rdd.DataFrame vs pd.DataFrame") \
    .config("spark.some.config.option", "some-value") \
    .getOrCreate()

In [98]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

from pyspark.sql import functions as F
from pyspark.sql.functions import col

Create DataFrame

In [353]: d = {'A': [0, 1, 0],
              'B': [1, 0, 1],
              'C': [1, 0, 0]}

In [354]: pd.DataFrame(d)

Out[354]:
```

	A	B	C
0	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
2	0	1	0

```
In [375]: spark.createDataFrame(np.array(list(d.values())).T.tolist(), list(d.keys())).show()

+----+----+----+
| A | B | C |
+---+---+---+
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
+---+---+---+
```


CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Chinese proverb

Be mindful of guarding against harm from others, and stay away from placing harming upon others.

If you are a real Data Scientist, you have to share your code with your colleagues or release your code for Code Review or Quality assurance(QA). You will definitely do not want to have your User Information in the code. So you can save them in login.txt in a safe folder:

```
runawayhorse001  
PythonTips
```

and use the following code to import your User Information:

```
#User Information  
try:  
    login = pd.read_csv(r'login.txt', header=None)  
    user = login[0][0]  
    pw = login[0][1]  
    print('User information is ready!')  
except:  
    print('Login information is not available!!!')
```

You may also want to get the User Information by using `os.environ` in Python:

```
try:  
    user = os.environ['LOGNAME']  
except OSError:  
    user = os.environ['USER']  
except OSError:  
    user = os.environ['USERNAME']  
    print(err)  
except OSError as err:  
    print('The user information is not available!!!')
```


PRIMER FUNCTIONS

Note: This Chapter *Primer Functions* is for beginner. If you have some Python programming experience, you may skip this chapter.

The following functions have been heavily used in my daily Data Scientist work.

5.1 *

Single asterisk as used in function declaration allows variable number of arguments passed from calling environment. Inside the function it behaves as a tuple.

:: Python Code:

```
my_list = [1,2,3]
print(my_list)
print(*my_list)
```

:: Output:

```
[1, 2, 3]
1 2 3
```

5.2 range

:: Python Code:

```
print(range(5))
print(*range(5))
print(*range(3,8))
```

:: Ouput:

```
range(0, 5)
0 1 2 3 4
3 4 5 6 7
```

5.3 random

More details can be found at:

- random: <https://docs.python.org/3/library/random.html#random.randint>
- np.random: <https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/routines.random.html>

5.3.1 random.random

:: Python Code:

```
import random
random.random()

# (b - a) * random() + a
random.uniform(3, 8)
```

:: Ouput:

```
0.33844051243073625
7.772024014335885
```

5.3.2 np.random

:: Python Code:

```
np.random.random_sample()
np.random.random_sample(4)
np.random.random_sample([2, 4])

# (b - a) * random_sample() + a
a = 3; b = 8
(b-a)*np.random.random_sample([2, 4])+a
```

:: Ouput:


```
0.11919402208670005
array([0.07384755, 0.9005251 , 0.30030561, 0.38221819])
array([[0.76851156, 0.56973309, 0.47074505, 0.7814957 ],
       [0.5778028 , 0.94653057, 0.51193493, 0.48693931]])

array([[4.65799262, 6.32702018, 6.55545234, 5.45877784],
       [7.69941994, 4.68709357, 5.49790728, 4.60913966]])
```

5.4 round

Sometimes, we really do not need the scientific decimals for output results. So you can use this function to round an array to the given number of decimals.

:: Python Code:

```
np.round(np.random.random_sample([2,4]),2)
```

:: Ouput:

```
array([[0.76, 0.06, 0.41, 0.4 ],
       [0.07, 0.51, 0.84, 0.76]])
```

5.5 TODO..

:: Python Code:

:: Ouput:

:: Python Code:

:: Ouput:

:: Python Code:

:: Ouput:

:: Python Code:

:: Ouput:

DATA STRUCTURES

Note: This Chapter *Data Structures* is for beginner. If you have some Python programming experience, you may skip this chapter.

6.1 List

`list` is one of data structures which is heavily using in my daily work.

6.1.1 Create list

1. Create empty list

The empty list is used to initialize a list.

:: Python Code:

```
my_list = []  
type(my_list)
```

:: Output:

```
list
```

I applied the empty list to initialize my `silhouette score` list when I try to find the optimal number of the clusters.

:: Example:

```
min_cluster = 3  
max_cluster = 8
```

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```
# silhouette_score
scores = []

for i in range(min_cluster, max_cluster):
    score = np.round(np.random.random_sample(), 2)
    scores.append(score)

print(scores)
```

:: Ouput:

```
[0.16, 0.2, 0.3, 0.87, 0.59]
```

6.1.2 Unpack list

:: Example:

```
num = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
print(*num)
```

:: Ouput:

```
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
```

6.1.3 Methods of list objects

Methods of list objects:

Name	Description
<code>list.append(x)</code>	Add an item to the end of the list
<code>list.extend(iterable)</code>	Extend the list by appending all
<code>list.insert(i, x)</code>	Insert an item at a given position
<code>list.remove(x)</code>	Remove the first item
<code>list.pop([i])</code>	Remove the item at given position
<code>list.clear()</code>	Remove all items from the list
<code>list.index(x[, s[, e]])</code>	Return zero-based index in the list
<code>list.count(x)</code>	Return the number of times x
<code>list.sort(key, reverse)</code>	Sort the items of the list
<code>list.reverse()</code>	Reverse the elements of the list
<code>list.copy()</code>	Return a shallow copy ¹ of list

¹ Shallow Copy vs Deep Copy Reference: <https://stackoverflow.com/posts/184780/revisions>

6.2 Tuple

A tuple is an assortment of data, separated by commas, which makes it similar to the Python list, but a tuple is fundamentally different in that a tuple is “immutable.” This means that it cannot be changed, modified, or manipulated.

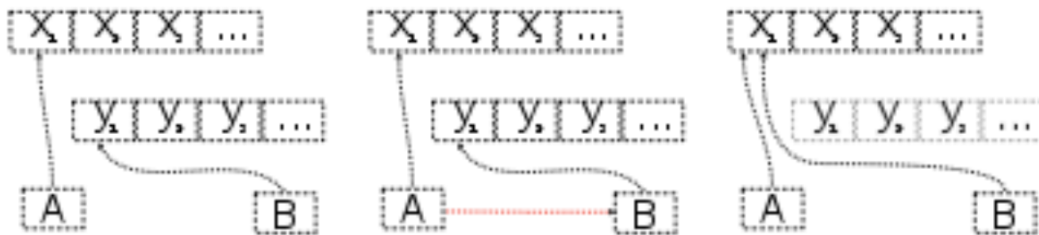
6.3 Dictionary

`dict` is one of another data structures which is heavily using in my daily work. I heavily applied the `dict` in my `PyAudit` package, more details can be found at [PyAudit](#).

6.3.1 Create `dict` from lists

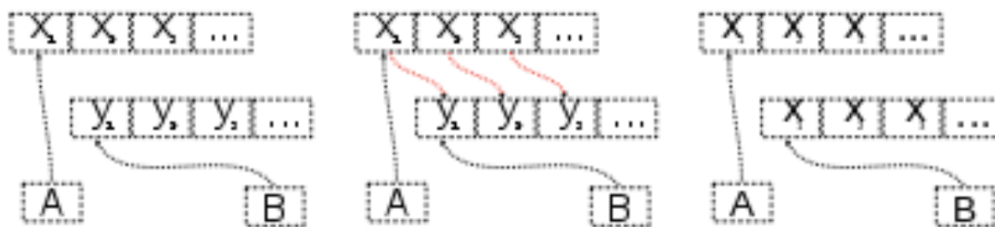
:: Example:

Shallow copy:



The variables A and B refer to different areas of memory, when B is assigned to A the two variables refer to the same area of memory. Later modifications to the contents of either are instantly reflected in the contents of other, as they share contents.

Deep Copy:



The variables A and B refer to different areas of memory, when B is assigned to A the values in the memory area which A points to are copied into the memory area to which B points. Later modifications to the contents of either remain unique to A or B; the contents are not shared.

```
col_names = ['name', 'Age', 'Sex', 'Car']
col_values = ['Michael', '30', 'Male', ['Honda', 'Tesla']]
#
d = {key: value for key, value in zip(col_names, col_values)}
print(d)
#
import pandas as pd

df = pd.DataFrame(d)
print(df)
```

:: Ouput:

```
{'name': 'Michael', 'Age': '30', 'Sex': 'Male', 'Car': ['Honda
→', 'Tesla']}
```

	name	Age	Sex	Car
0	Michael	30	Male	Honda
1	Michael	30	Male	Tesla

6.3.2 dict.get()

When `get()` is called, Python checks if the specified key exists in the dict. If it does, then `get()` returns the value of that key. If the key does not exist, then `get()` returns the value specified in the second argument to `get()`. A good application of `get()` can be found at [Update Keys in Dict](#).

:: Example:

```
data1 = d.get("name", "best")
data2 = d.get("names", "George")
print(data1)    # Michael
print(data2)    # George
```

:: Ouput:

```
Michael
George
```

6.3.3 Looping Techniques

:: Example:

```
print([(key, val) for key, val in d.items()])
```

:: Ouput:

```
[('name', 'Michael'), ('Age', '30'), ('Sex', 'Male'), ('Car', 'Honda'), ('Car', 'Tesla')]
```

6.3.4 Update Values in Dict

1. Replace values in dict

:: Example:

```
replace = {'Car': ['Tesla S', 'Tesla X']}
print(d)
d.update(replace)
print(d)
```

:: Ouput:

```
{'name': 'Michael', 'Age': '30', 'Sex': 'Male', 'Car': ['Honda', 'Tesla']}
{'name': 'Michael', 'Age': '30', 'Sex': 'Male', 'Car': ['Tesla S', 'Tesla X']}
```

2. Add key and values in dict

:: Example:

```
# add key and values in dict
added = {'Kid': ['Tom', 'Jim']}
print(d)
d.update(added)
print(d)
```

:: Ouput:

```
{'name': 'Michael', 'Age': '30', 'Sex': 'Male', 'Car': ['Tesla S', 'Tesla X']}
{'name': 'Michael', 'Age': '30', 'Sex': 'Male', 'Car': ['Tesla S', 'Tesla X'], 'Kid': ['Tom', 'Jim']}
```

6.3.5 Update Keys in Dict

:: Example:

```
# update keys in dict
mapping = {'Car': 'Cars', 'Kid': 'Kids'}
#
print({mapping.get(key, key): val for key, val in d.items()})
```

:: Ouput:

```
{'name': 'Michael', 'Age': '30', 'Sex': 'Male', 'Car': [
→ 'Tesla S', 'Tesla X'], 'Kid': ['Tom', 'Jim']}
{'name': 'Michael', 'Age': '30', 'Sex': 'Male', 'Cars': [
→ 'Tesla S', 'Tesla X'], 'Kids': ['Tom', 'Jim']}
```

6.4 One line if-else statement

6.4.1 With filter

::syntax:

```
[ RESULT for x in seq if COND ]
```

:: Python Code:

```
num = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]

[x for x in num if x%2 ==0]
```

:: Ouput:

```
[2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
```

6.4.2 Without filter

::syntax:

```
[ RESULT1 if COND1 else RESULT2 if COND2 else RESULT3 for x in_
→seq]
```

:: Python Code:

```
num = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]

['Low' if 1<= x <=3 else 'Median' if 3<x<8 else 'High' for x_
→in num]
```


:: Ouput:

```
[ 'Low',  
  'Low',  
  'Low',  
  'Median',  
  'Median',  
  'Median',  
  'Median',  
  'High',  
  'High',  
  'High']
```

[VanderPlas2016] [McKinney2013]

DATA READ AND INGESTION WITH DATABASE

7.1 Data Ingestion from Local to DataBase

```
# User Information
try:
    login = pd.read_csv(r'login.txt', header=None)
    user = login[0][0]
    pw = login[0][1]
    print('User information is ready!')
except:
    print('Login information is not available!!!')

# Database information
host = '##.###.###.##'
db_name = 'db_name'
table_name = 'table_name'

# Setup connection
conn = psycopg2.connect(host=host, database=db_name, user=user,
    ↪password=pw)
cur = conn.cursor()

# Creat table in DataBase
conn.commit()
query = """
    DROP TABLE IF EXISTS {table_name};
    CREATE TABLE {table_name}
    (
        id character varying(20)
        , val1 double precision
        , val2 double precision
        , val3 double precision
        , val4 text
    )
    DISTRIBUTED BY (id);
```

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```
GRANT SELECT ON TABLE {table_name} TO xxxx;
""".format(table_name=table_name)
cur.execute(query)
conn.commit()

# load the data
df = pd.read_csv('xx.csv')

# Write dataframe to memory as csv
csv_io = io.StringIO()
df.to_csv(csv_io, sep='\t', header=True, index=False)
csv_io.seek(0)

# Copy the dataframe in memory to GP
conn.commit()
copy_sql = """
    COPY {table_name} FROM stdin WITH CSV HEADER
    DELIMITER as '\t'
    """.format(table_name=table_name)
cur.copy_expert(sql=copy_sql, file=csv_io)
conn.commit()
```

Note: You can also use `copy_to` to copy the dataframe from local memory to GP

```
cur.copy_to(df, table_name)
```

7.2 Data Read from DataBase to Local

```
# User information
try:
    login = pd.read_csv(r'login.txt', header=None)
    user = login[0][0]
    pw = login[0][1]
    print('User information is ready!')
except:
    print('Login information is not available!!!')

# Database information
host = '##.###.###.##'
db_name = 'db_name'
```

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```

table_name = 'table_name'

# Setup connection
conn = psycopg2.connect(host=host, database=db_name, user=user,
    ↪password=pw)
cur = conn.cursor()

# Read table
sql = """
    select *
    from {table_name}
    """.format(table_name=table_name)
dp = pd.read_sql(sql, conn)

```

7.3 Hive and Impala Tabel Ingestion

Data Lake Analytics | Execute

Syntax manuals | Function manuals

Overview | Account | Schema **New** | Execute **New** | Endpoint

Search schema name

“Double click” to switch

- > dataworks_demo (current)
- > dla_orders_db
- > dla_oss_db
- ▼ dla_oss_demo
 - ▼ dla
 - prod_name
 - cnt
 - y
 - m
 - > dla_prod_db
 - > hangzhou_ots_test
 - > hello_mysql_vpc_rds

1 SELECT * from select * from `dla_oss_demo`.`dla` limit 20
2

History | Result set | Hide

Start time	SQL	Status
15:08:28	select infinity();	COMPLETE
2019-04-16 15:08:24	select infinity();	COMPLETE
2019-04-16 15:08:24	select tanh(8);	COMPLETE

PD . DATAFRAME MANIPULATION

Note: This Chapter *Notebooks* is for beginner. If you have some Python programming experience, you may skip this chapter.

8.1 TODO..

RDD . DATAFRAME MANIPULATION

Note: This Chapter *Notebooks* is for beginner. If you have some Python programming experience, you may skip this chapter.

9.1 TODO..

PD.DATAFRAME VS PD.DATAFRAME

10.1 Create DataFrame

10.1.1 From List

```
my_list = [['a', 1, 2], ['b', 2, 3], ['c', 3, 4]]
col_name = ['A', 'B', 'C']
```

:: Python Code:

```
# caution for the columns=
pd.DataFrame(my_list, columns= col_name)
#
spark.createDataFrame(my_list, col_name).show()
```

:: Comparison:

	A	B	C
0	a	1	2
1	b	2	3
2	c	3	4

	A	B	C
0	a	1	2
1	b	2	3
2	c	3	4

Attention: Pay attention to the parameter `columns=` in `pd.DataFrame`. Since the default value will make the list as rows.

:: Python Code:

```
# caution for the columns=
pd.DataFrame(my_list, columns= col_name)
#
pd.DataFrame(my_list, col_name)
```

:: Comparison:

	A	B	C			0	1	2
0	a	1	2	A	a	1	2	
1	b	2	3	B	b	2	3	
2	c	3	4	C	c	3	4	

10.1.2 From Dict

```
d = {'A': [0, 1, 0],  
     'B': [1, 0, 1],  
     'C': [1, 0, 0]}
```

:: Python Code:

```
pd.DataFrame(d) for  
# Tedious for PySpark  
spark.createDataFrame(np.array(list(d.values())) .T.tolist(), list(d.  
→keys())) .show()
```

:: Comparison:

	A	B	C
0	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
2	0	1	0

	A	B	C
0	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
2	0	1	0

10.2 Load DataFrame

10.2.1 From DataBase

Most of time, you need to share your code with your colleagues or release your code for Code Review or Quality assurance(QA). You will definitely do not want to have your User Information in the code. So you can save them in login.txt:

```
runawayhorse001  
PythonTips
```

and use the following code to import your User Information:

```

#User Information
try:
    login = pd.read_csv(r'login.txt', header=None)
    user = login[0][0]
    pw = login[0][1]
    print('User information is ready!')
except:
    print('Login information is not available!!!')

#Database information
host = '##.##.##.##'
db_name = 'db_name'
table_name = 'table_name'

```

:: Comparison:

```

conn = psycopg2.connect(host=host, database=db_name, user=user,
    ↳password=pw)
cur = conn.cursor()

sql = """
    select *
    from {table_name}
    """.format(table_name=table_name)
dp = pd.read_sql(sql, conn)

```

```

# connect to database
url = 'jdbc:postgresql://' + host + ':5432/' + db_name + '?user=' + user + '&
    ↳password=' + pw
properties = {'driver': 'org.postgresql.Driver', 'password': pw, 'user':
    ↳user}
ds = spark.read.jdbc(url=url, table=table_name, properties=properties)

```

Attention: Reading tables from Database with PySpark needs the proper drive for the corresponding Database. For example, the above demo needs org.postgresql.Driver and you need to download it and put it in jars folder of your spark installation path. I download postgresql-42.1.1.jar from the official website and put it in jars folder.

10.2.2 From .csv

:: Comparison:

```
# pd.DataFrame dp: DataFrame pandas
dp = pd.read_csv('Advertising.csv')
# rdd.DataFrame. dp: DataFrame spark
ds = spark.read.csv(path='Advertising.csv',
#                       sep=', ',
#                       encoding='UTF-8',
#                       comment=None,
#                       header=True,
#                       inferSchema=True)
```

10.2.3 From .json

Data from: <http://api.luftdaten.info/static/v1/data.json>

```
dp = pd.read_json("data/data.json")
ds = spark.read.json('data/data.json')
```

:: Python Code:

```
dp[['id', 'timestamp']].head(4)
#
ds[['id', 'timestamp']].show(4)
```

:: Comparison:

	id	timestamp
0	2994551481	2019-02-28 17:23:52
1	2994551482	2019-02-28 17:23:52
2	2994551483	2019-02-28 17:23:52
3	2994551484	2019-02-28 17:23:52

only showing top 4 rows

10.3 First n Rows

:: Python Code:

```
dp.head(4)
#
ds.show(4)
```

:: Comparison:

	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales	
0	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1	230.1 37.8 69.2 22.1
1	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4	44.5 39.3 45.1 10.4
2	17.2	45.9	69.3	9.3	17.2 45.9 69.3 9.3
3	151.5	41.3	58.5	18.5	151.5 41.3 58.5 18.5

only showing top 4 rows

10.4 Column Names

:: Python Code:

```
dp.columns
#
ds.columns
```

:: Comparison:

```
Index(['TV', 'Radio', 'Newspaper', 'Sales'], dtype='object')
['TV', 'Radio', 'Newspaper', 'Sales']
```

10.5 Data types

:: Python Code:

```
dp.dtypes
#
ds.dtypes
```

:: Comparison:

```
TV          float64      [('TV', 'double'),
Radio       float64      ('Radio', 'double'),
Newspaper   float64      ('Newspaper', 'double'),
Sales       float64      ('Sales', 'double')]
dtype: object
```

10.6 Replace Data types

```
my_list = [('a', 2, 3),
           ('b', 5, 6),
           ('c', 8, 9),
           ('a', 2, 3),
           ('b', 5, 6),
           ('c', 8, 9)]
col_name = ['col1', 'col2', 'col3']

dp = pd.DataFrame(my_list, columns=col_name)
ds = spark.createDataFrame(dp)

dp.dtypes
```

```
col1      object
col2      int64
col3      int64
dtype: object
```

:: Python Code:

```
d = {'col2': 'string', 'col3': 'string'}
dp = dp.astype({'col2': 'str', 'col3': 'str'})
ds = ds.select(*list(set(ds.columns) - set(d.keys()))
               *(col(c[0]).astype(c[1]).alias(c[0]) for c in d.
               ↪items()))
```

:: Comparison:

```
col1      object
col2      object      [('col1', 'string'), ('col2', 'string'), (
↪ 'col3', 'string')]
col3      object
dtype: object
```


10.7 Fill Null

```
my_list = [['a', 1, None], ['b', 2, 3], ['c', 3, 4]]
dp = pd.DataFrame(my_list, columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
ds = spark.createDataFrame(my_list, ['A', 'B', 'C'])
#
dp.head()
ds.show()
```

:: Comparison:

	A	B	C
0	male	1	NaN
1	female	2	3.0
2	male	3	4.0

	A	B	C
0	male	1	null
1	female	2	3
2	male	3	4

:: Python Code:

```
dp.fillna(-99)
#
ds.fillna(-99).show()
```

:: Comparison:

	A	B	C
0	male	1	-99
1	female	2	3.0
2	male	3	4.0

	A	B	C
0	male	1	-99
1	female	2	3
2	male	3	4

10.8 Replace Values

:: Python Code:

```
# caution: you need to chose specific col
dp.A.replace(['male', 'female'], [1, 0], inplace=True)
dp
#caution: Mixed type replacements are not supported
ds.na.replace(['male', 'female'], ['1', '0']).show()
```

:: Comparison:

	A	B	C
0	1	1	NaN
1	0	2	3.0
2	1	3	4.0

	A	B	C
0	1	1	null
1	0	2	3
2	1	3	4

10.9 Rename Columns

10.9.1 Rename all columns

:: Python Code:

```
dp.columns = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
dp.head(4)
#
ds.toDF('a', 'b', 'c', 'd').show(4)
```

:: Comparison:

	a	b	c	d
0	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1
1	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4
2	17.2	45.9	69.3	9.3
3	151.5	41.3	58.5	18.5

	a	b	c	d
0	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1
1	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4
2	17.2	45.9	69.3	9.3
3	151.5	41.3	58.5	18.5

only showing top 4 rows

10.9.2 Rename one or more columns

```
mapping = {'Newspaper': 'C', 'Sales': 'D'}
```

:: Python Code:

```
dp.rename(columns=mapping).head(4)
#
new_names = [mapping.get(col, col) for col in ds.columns]
ds.toDF(*new_names).show(4)
```

:: Comparison:

	TV	Radio	C	D
0	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1
1	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4
2	17.2	45.9	69.3	9.3
3	151.5	41.3	58.5	18.5

	TV	Radio	C	D
0	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1
1	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4
2	17.2	45.9	69.3	9.3
3	151.5	41.3	58.5	18.5

only showing top 4 rows

Note: You can also use `withColumnRenamed` to rename one column in PySpark.

:: Python Code:

```
ds.withColumnRenamed('Newspaper', 'Paper').show(4)
```

:: Comparison:

	TV	Radio	Paper	Sales
0	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1
1	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4
2	17.2	45.9	69.3	9.3
3	151.5	41.3	58.5	18.5

only showing top 4 rows

10.10 Drop Columns

```
drop_name = ['Newspaper', 'Sales']
```

:: Python Code:

```
dp.drop(drop_name,axis=1).head(4)
#
ds.drop(*drop_name).show(4)
```

:: Comparison:

	TV	Radio
0	230.1	37.8
1	44.5	39.3
2	17.2	45.9
3	151.5	41.3

	TV	Radio
0	230.1	37.8
1	44.5	39.3
2	17.2	45.9
3	151.5	41.3

only showing top 4 rows

10.11 Filter

```
dp = pd.read_csv('Advertising.csv')
#
ds = spark.read.csv(path='Advertising.csv',
                    header=True,
                    inferSchema=True)
```

:: Python Code:

```
dp[dp.Newspaper<20].head(4)
#
ds[ds.Newspaper<20].show(4)
```

:: Comparison:

	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
7	120.2	19.6	11.6	13.2
6	13.2			
8	8.6	2.1	1.0	4.8
0	4.8			
11	214.7	24.0	4.0	17.4
0	17.4			
13	97.5	7.6	7.2	9.7
2	9.7			

	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
7	120.2	19.6	11.6	13.2
6	13.2			
8	8.6	2.1	1.0	4.8
0	4.8			
11	214.7	24.0	4.0	17.4
0	17.4			
13	97.5	7.6	7.2	9.7
2	9.7			

only showing top 4 rows

:: Python Code:

```
dp[ (dp.Newspaper<20) & (dp.TV>100) ].head(4)
#
ds[ (ds.Newspaper<20) & (ds.TV>100) ].show(4)
```

:: Comparison:

```

→+-----+
→TV|Radio|Newspaper|Sales|
   TV  Radio  Newspaper  Sales
→+-----+
7  120.2   19.6        11.6   13.2
→6| 13.2|
11 214.7   24.0         4.0   17.4
→0| 17.4|
19 147.3   23.9        19.1   14.6
→1| 14.6|
25 262.9    3.5        19.5   12.0
→5| 12.0|
→+-----+

+-----+-----+-----+
|      |      |      |
+-----+-----+-----+
|120.2| 19.6|    11.
|214.7| 24.0|     4.
|147.3| 23.9|    19.
|262.9|  3.5|    19.
+-----+-----+-----+

only showing top 4 rows
```

10.12 With New Column

:: Python Code:

```
dp['tv_norm'] = dp.TV/sum(dp.TV)
dp.head(4)
#
ds.withColumn('tv_norm', ds.TV/ds.groupBy().agg(F.sum("TV"))).
→collect()[0][0]).show(4)
```

:: Comparison:

```

→+-----+-----+-----+
→TV|Radio|Newspaper|Sales|          tv_norm|
   TV  Radio  Newspaper  Sales  tv_norm
→+-----+-----+-----+
0  230.1   37.8        69.2   22.1  0.007824
→2| 22.1|0.007824268493802813|
(continues on next page)
```

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```

1  44.5  39.3      45.1  10.4  0.001513 | 44.5| 39.3|      45.
→1| 10.4|0.001513167961643...|
2  17.2  45.9      69.3   9.3  0.000585 | 17.2| 45.9|      69.
→3|  9.3|5.848649200061207E-4|
3 151.5  41.3      58.5  18.5  0.005152 |151.5| 41.3|      58.
→5| 18.5|0.005151571824472517|

+-----+-----+-----+
→+-----+-----+-----+

```

only showing top 4 rows

:: Python Code:

```

dp['cond'] = dp.apply(lambda c: 1 if ((c.TV>100)&(c.Radio<40)) else 2,
→if c.Sales> 10 else 3,axis=1)
#
ds.withColumn('cond',F.when((ds.TV>100)&(ds.Radio<40),1)\
                        .when(ds.Sales>10, 2)\
                        .otherwise(3)).show(4)

```

:: Comparison:

```

→+-----+-----+-----+
→TV|Radio|Newspaper|Sales|cond|
   TV  Radio  Newspaper  Sales  cond
→+-----+-----+-----+
0 230.1  37.8      69.2  22.1    1 |230.1| 37.8|      69.
→2| 22.1|    1|
1  44.5  39.3      45.1  10.4    2 | 44.5| 39.3|      45.
→1| 10.4|    2|
2  17.2  45.9      69.3   9.3    3 | 17.2| 45.9|      69.
→3|  9.3|    3|
3 151.5  41.3      58.5  18.5    2 |151.5| 41.3|      58.
→5| 18.5|    2|

+-----+-----+-----+
→+-----+-----+-----+

```

only showing top 4 rows

:: Python Code:

```

dp['log_tv'] = np.log(dp.TV)
dp.head(4)
#
ds.withColumn('log_tv',F.log(ds.TV)).show(4)

```

:: Comparison:

	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales	log_tv	
0	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1	5.438514	230.1 37.8 69.
1	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4	3.795489	44.5 39.3 45.
2	17.2	45.9	69.3	9.3	2.844909	17.2 45.9 69.
3	151.5	41.3	58.5	18.5	5.020586	151.5 41.3 58.

only showing top 4 rows

:: Python Code:

```
dp['tv+10'] = dp.TV.apply(lambda x: x+10)
dp.head(4)
#
ds.withColumn('tv+10', ds.TV+10).show(4)
```

:: Comparison:

	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales	tv+10	
0	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1	240.1	230.1 37.8 69.
1	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4	54.5	44.5 39.3 45.
2	17.2	45.9	69.3	9.3	27.2	17.2 45.9 69.
3	151.5	41.3	58.5	18.5	161.5	151.5 41.3 58.

only showing top 4 rows

10.13 Join

```

leftp = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['A0', 'A1', 'A2', 'A3'],
                      'B': ['B0', 'B1', 'B2', 'B3'],
                      'C': ['C0', 'C1', 'C2', 'C3'],
                      'D': ['D0', 'D1', 'D2', 'D3']},
                      index=[0, 1, 2, 3])

rightp = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['A0', 'A1', 'A6', 'A7'],
                       'F': ['B4', 'B5', 'B6', 'B7'],
                       'G': ['C4', 'C5', 'C6', 'C7'],
                       'H': ['D4', 'D5', 'D6', 'D7']},
                       index=[4, 5, 6, 7])

lefts = spark.createDataFrame(leftp)
rights = spark.createDataFrame(rightp)

```

	A	B	C	D
0	A0	B0	C0	D0
1	A1	B1	C1	D1
2	A2	B2	C2	D2
3	A3	B3	C3	D3

	A	F	G	H
4	A0	B4	C4	D4
5	A1	B5	C5	D5
6	A6	B6	C6	D6
7	A7	B7	C7	D7

10.13.1 Left Join

:: Python Code:

```

leftp.merge(rightp,on='A',how='left')
#
lefts.join(rights,on='A',how='left')
      .orderBy('A',ascending=True).show()

```

:: Comparison:

	A	B	C	D	F	G	H
0	A0	B0	C0	D0	B4	C4	D4
1	A1	B1	C1	D1	B5	C5	D5

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```

2  A2  B2  C2  D2  NaN  NaN  NaN      | A2| B2| C2|_
  ↳D2|null|null|null|
3  A3  B3  C3  D3  NaN  NaN  NaN      | A3| B3| C3|_
  ↳D3|null|null|null|

+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
  ↳+

```

10.13.2 Right Join

:: Python Code:

```

leftp.merge(rightp,on='A',how='right')
#
lefts.join(rights,on='A',how='right')
      .orderBy('A',ascending=True).show()

```

:: Comparison:

```

  ↳+
                                     +---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
                                     |  A|  B|  C|  D|  F|  G|  _
  ↳H|
      A      B      C      D      F      G      H      +---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
  ↳+
0  A0      B0      C0      D0      B4      C4      D4      | A0| B0| C0| D0| B4| C4|_
  ↳D4|
1  A1      B1      C1      D1      B5      C5      D5      | A1| B1| C1| D1| B5| C5|_
  ↳D5|
2  A6      NaN     NaN     NaN     B6      C6      D6      | A6|null|null|null| B6| C6|_
  ↳D6|
3  A7      NaN     NaN     NaN     B7      C7      D7      | A7|null|null|null| B7| C7|_
  ↳D7|

+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
  ↳+

```

10.13.3 Inner Join

:: Python Code:

```

leftp.merge(rightp,on='A',how='inner')
#
lefts.join(rights,on='A',how='inner')
      .orderBy('A',ascending=True).show()

```

:: Comparison:

	A	B	C	D	F	G	H
0	A0	B0	C0	D0	B4	C4	D4
1	A1	B1	C1	D1	B5	C5	D5

10.13.4 Full Join

:: Python Code:

```
leftp.merge(rightp,on='A',how='full')
#
lefts.join(rights,on='A',how='full')
.orderBy('A',ascending=True).show()
```

:: Comparison:

	A	B	C	D	F	G	H
0	A0	B0	C0	D0	B4	C4	D4
1	A1	B1	C1	D1	B5	C5	D5
2	A2	B2	C2	D2	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	A3	B3	C3	D3	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	A6	NaN	NaN	NaN	B6	C6	D6
5	A7	NaN	NaN	NaN	B7	C7	D7

10.14 Concat Columns

```
my_list = [('a', 2, 3),
           ('b', 5, 6),
           ('c', 8, 9),
           ('a', 2, 3),
           ('b', 5, 6),
           ('c', 8, 9)]
col_name = ['col1', 'col2', 'col3']
#
dp = pd.DataFrame(my_list, columns=col_name)
ds = spark.createDataFrame(my_list, schema=col_name)
```

	col1	col2	col3
0	a	2	3
1	b	5	6
2	c	8	9
3	a	2	3
4	b	5	6
5	c	8	9

:: Python Code:

```
dp['concat'] = dp.apply(lambda x: '%s%s'%(x['col1'],x['col2']),axis=1)
dp
#
ds.withColumn('concat',F.concat('col1','col2')).show()
```

:: Comparison:

	col1	col2	col3	concat
0	a	2	3	a2
1	b	5	6	b5
2	c	8	9	c8
3	a	2	3	a2
4	b	5	6	b5
5	c	8	9	c8

	col1	col2	col3	concat
0	a	2	3	a2
1	b	5	6	b5
2	c	8	9	c8
3	a	2	3	a2
4	b	5	6	b5
5	c	8	9	c8

10.15 GroupBy

:: Python Code:

```
dp.groupby(['col1']).agg({'col2':'min','col3':'mean'})
#
ds.groupBy(['col1']).agg({'col2': 'min', 'col3': 'avg'}).show()
```

:: Comparison:

	col2	col3
col1		
a	2	3
b	5	6
c	8	9

col1	min(col2)	avg(col3)
c	8	9.0
b	5	6.0
a	2	3.0

10.16 Pivot

:: Python Code:

```
pd.pivot_table(dp, values='col3', index='col1', columns='col2',
→aggfunc=np.sum)
#
ds.groupBy(['col1']).pivot('col2').sum('col3').show()
```

:: Comparison:

	2	5	8
col2			
col1			
a	6.0	NaN	NaN
b	NaN	12.0	NaN
c	NaN	NaN	18.0

col1	2	5	8
c	null	null	18
b	null	12	null
a	6	null	null

10.17 Unixtime to Date

```
from datetime import datetime

my_list = [['a', int("1284101485")], ['b', int("2284101485")], ['c',
→int("3284101485")]]
col_name = ['A', 'ts']
```

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```
dp = pd.DataFrame(my_list, columns=col_name)
ds = spark.createDataFrame(dp)
```

:: Python Code:

```
dp['datetime'] = pd.to_datetime(dp['ts'], unit='s').dt.tz_localize('UTC
→')
dp

spark.conf.set("spark.sql.session.timeZone", "UTC")
from pyspark.sql.types import DateType
ds.withColumn('date', F.from_unixtime('ts')).show() #.cast(DateType())
```

:: Comparison:

	date	ts	datetime
0	a	1284101485	2010-09-10 06:51:25+00:00
1	b	2284101485	2042-05-19 08:38:05+00:00
2	c	3284101485	2074-01-25 10:24:45+00:00

KAGGLE COMPETITIONS

Chinese proverb

practice makes perfect.

11.1 TODO..

PACKAGE WRAPPER

It's super easy to wrap your own package in Python. I packed some functions which I frequently used in my daily work. You can download and install it from [My ststspy library](#). The hierarchical structure and the directory structure of this package are as follows.

12.1 Hierarchical Structure

```
├── README.md
├── __init__.py
├── requirements.txt
├── setup.py
├── statspy
│   ├── __init__.py
│   ├── basics.py
│   └── tests.py
├── test
│   ├── nb
│   │   └── t.test.ipynb
│   └── test1.py
```

3 directories, 9 files

From the above hierarchical structure, you will find that you have to have `__init__.py` in each directory. I will explain the `__init__.py` file with the example below:

12.2 Set Up

```
from setuptools import setup, find_packages

try:
```

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```
with open("README.md") as f:
    long_description = f.read()
except IOError:
    long_description = ""

try:
    with open("requirements.txt") as f:
        requirements = [x.strip() for x in f.read().splitlines() if x.
→strip()]
except IOError:
    requirements = []

setup(name='statspy',
      install_requires=requirements,
      version='1.0',
      description='Statistics python library',
      author='Wenqiang Feng',
      author_email='von198@gmail.com',
      license="MIT",
      url='git@github.com:runawayhorse001/statspy.git',
      packages=find_packages(),
      long_description=long_description,
      long_description_content_type="text/markdown",
      classifiers=[
          "License :: OSI Approved :: MIT License",
          "Programming Language :: Python",
          "Programming Language :: Python :: 2",
          "Programming Language :: Python :: 3",
      ],
      include_package_data=True
    )
```

12.3 Requirements

```
pandas
numpy
scipy
patsy
matplotlib
```

12.4 ReadMe

```
# StatsPy

This is my statistics python library repositories.
The ``API`` can be found at: https://runawayhorse001.github.io/statspy.
If you want to clone and install it, you can use

- clone

```{bash}
git clone git@github.com:runawayhorse001/statspy.git
```

- install

```{bash}
cd statspy
pip install -r requirements.txt
python setup.py install
```

- uninstall

```{bash}
pip uninstall statspy
```

- test

```{bash}
cd statspy/test
python test1.py
```
```


PUBLISH PACKAGE TO PYPI

In this chapter, you'll learn how to upload your own package to PyPI.

13.1 Register PyPI account

If you do not have a PyPI account, you need to register an account at <https://pypi.org/account/register>.

13.2 Install twine

```
pip install twine
```

13.3 Build Your Package

```
python setup.py sdist bdist_wheel
```

Then you will get a new folder dist:

```
.
├── PyAudit-1.0-py3-none-any.whl
├── PyAudit-1.0-py3.6.egg
└── PyAudit-1.0.tar.gz
```

13.4 Upload Your Package

```
twine upload dist/*
```

During the uploading processing, you need to provide your PyPI account username and password:

```
Enter your username: runawayhorse001
Enter your password:
```

13.5 Package at PyPI

Here is my PyAudit package at [PyPI](<https://pypi.org/project/PyAudit>). You can install PyAudit using:

```
pip install PyAudit
```

MODEL DEPLOYMENT WITH FLASK

In this chapter, you'll learn how to deployment your model with `flask`. The main idea and code (I made some essential modification to make it work for Python 3) are from the Git repo:https://github.com/IlSourceCell/how_to_deploy_a_keras_model_to_production. So the copy-right belongs to the original author.

14.1 Install flask

```
pip install Flask
```

14.2 Train and Save your model

You can use the following code to train and save your CNN model:

```
#python 2/3 compatibility
from __future__ import print_function
#simplified interface for building models
import keras
#our handwritten character labeled dataset
from keras.datasets import mnist
#because our models are simple
from keras.models import Sequential
#dense means fully connected layers, dropout is a technique to improve_
→convergence, flatten to reshape our matrices for feeding
#into respective layers
from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Flatten
#for convolution (images) and pooling is a technique to help choose_
→the most relevant features in an image
from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D
from keras import backend as K
```

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```
#mini batch gradient descent ftw
batch_size = 128
#10 difference characters
num_classes = 10
#very short training time
epochs = 12

#input image dimensions
#28x28 pixel images.
img_rows, img_cols = 28, 28

#the data downloaded, shuffled and split between train and test sets
#if only all datasets were this easy to import and format
(x_train, y_train), (x_test, y_test) = mnist.load_data()

#this assumes our data format
#For 3D data, "channels_last" assumes (conv_dim1, conv_dim2, conv_dim3,
→ channels) while
#"channels_first" assumes (channels, conv_dim1, conv_dim2, conv_dim3).
if K.image_data_format() == 'channels_first':
    x_train = x_train.reshape(x_train.shape[0], 1, img_rows, img_cols)
    x_test = x_test.reshape(x_test.shape[0], 1, img_rows, img_cols)
    input_shape = (1, img_rows, img_cols)
else:
    x_train = x_train.reshape(x_train.shape[0], img_rows, img_cols, 1)
    x_test = x_test.reshape(x_test.shape[0], img_rows, img_cols, 1)
    input_shape = (img_rows, img_cols, 1)

#more reshaping
x_train = x_train.astype('float32')
x_test = x_test.astype('float32')
x_train /= 255
x_test /= 255
print('x_train shape:', x_train.shape)
print(x_train.shape[0], 'train samples')
print(x_test.shape[0], 'test samples')

#convert class vectors to binary class matrices
y_train = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_train, num_classes)
y_test = keras.utils.to_categorical(y_test, num_classes)

#build our model
model = Sequential()
```

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```

#convolutional layer with rectified linear unit activation
model.add(Conv2D(32, kernel_size=(3, 3),
                 activation='relu',
                 input_shape=input_shape))

#again
model.add(Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'))
#choose the best features via pooling
model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))
#randomly turn neurons on and off to improve convergence
model.add(Dropout(0.25))
#flatten since too many dimensions, we only want a classification_
→output
model.add(Flatten())
#fully connected to get all relevant data
model.add(Dense(128, activation='relu'))
#one more dropout for convergence' sake :)
model.add(Dropout(0.5))
#output a softmax to squash the matrix into output probabilities
model.add(Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax'))
#Adaptive learning rate (adaDelta) is a popular form of gradient_
→descent rivaled only by adam and adagrad
#categorical ce since we have multiple classes (10)
model.compile(loss=keras.losses.categorical_crossentropy,
              optimizer=keras.optimizers.Adadelta(),
              metrics=['accuracy'])

#train
model.fit(x_train, y_train,
        batch_size=batch_size,
        epochs=epochs,
        verbose=1,
        validation_data=(x_test, y_test))

#how well did it do?
score = model.evaluate(x_test, y_test, verbose=0)
print('Test loss:', score[0])
print('Test accuracy:', score[1])

#Save the model
# serialize model to JSON
model_json = model.to_json()
with open("model.json", "w") as json_file:
    json_file.write(model_json)
# serialize weights to HDF5
model.save_weights("model.h5")
print("Saved model to disk")

```

14.3 Deployment with Flask

```
#our web app framework!

#you could also generate a skeleton from scratch via
#http://flask-appbuilder.readthedocs.io/en/latest/installation.html

#Generating HTML from within Python is not fun, and actually pretty
→cumbersome because you have to do the
#HTML escaping on your own to keep the application secure. Because of
→that Flask configures the Jinja2 template engine
#for you automatically.
#requests are objects that flask handles (get set post, etc)
from flask import Flask, render_template,request
#scientific computing library for saving, reading, and resizing images
#from scipy.misc import imsave, imread, imresize
# import cv2 library for saving, reading, and resizing images
import cv2
#for matrix math
import numpy as np
#for importing our keras model
import keras.models
#for regular expressions, saves time dealing with string data
import re
# for convert base64 string to image
import base64

#system level operations (like loading files)
import sys
#for reading operating system data
import os
#tell our app where our saved model is
sys.path.append(os.path.abspath("./model"))
from load import *
#inititalize our flask app
app = Flask(__name__)
#global vars for easy reusability
global model, graph
#initialize these variables
model, graph = init()

#decoding an image from base64 into raw representation
def convertImage(imgData1):
    imgData1 = imgData1.decode("utf-8")
    imgstr = re.search(r'base64, (.*)',imgData1).group(1)
    #print(imgstr)
```

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```

imgstr_64 = base64.b64decode(imgstr)
with open('output/output.png','wb') as output:
    output.write(imgstr_64)

@app.route('/')
def index():
    #initModel()
    #render out pre-built HTML file right on the index page
    return render_template("index.html")

@app.route('/predict/',methods=['GET','POST'])
def predict():
    #whenever the predict method is called, we're going
    #to input the user drawn character as an image into the model
    #perform inference, and return the classification
    #get the raw data format of the image
    imgData = request.get_data()
    #print(imgData)
    #encode it into a suitable format
    convertImage(imgData)
    print("debug")
    #read the image into memory
    x = cv2.imread('output/output.png',0)
    #compute a bit-wise inversion so black becomes white and vice_
    →versa
    x = np.invert(x)
    #make it the right size
    x = cv2.resize(x,(28,28))
    #imshow(x)
    #convert to a 4D tensor to feed into our model
    x = x.reshape(1,28,28,1)
    print("debug2")
    #in our computation graph
    with graph.as_default():
        #perform the prediction
        out = model.predict(x)
        #print(out)
        print(np.argmax(out,axis=1))
        print("debug3")
        #convert the response to a string
        response = np.array_str(np.argmax(out,axis=1))
        return response

```

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```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    #decide what port to run the app in
    port = int(os.environ.get('PORT', 5000))
    #run the app locally on the givn port
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=port)
    #optional if we want to run in debugging mode
    #app.run(debug=False)
```

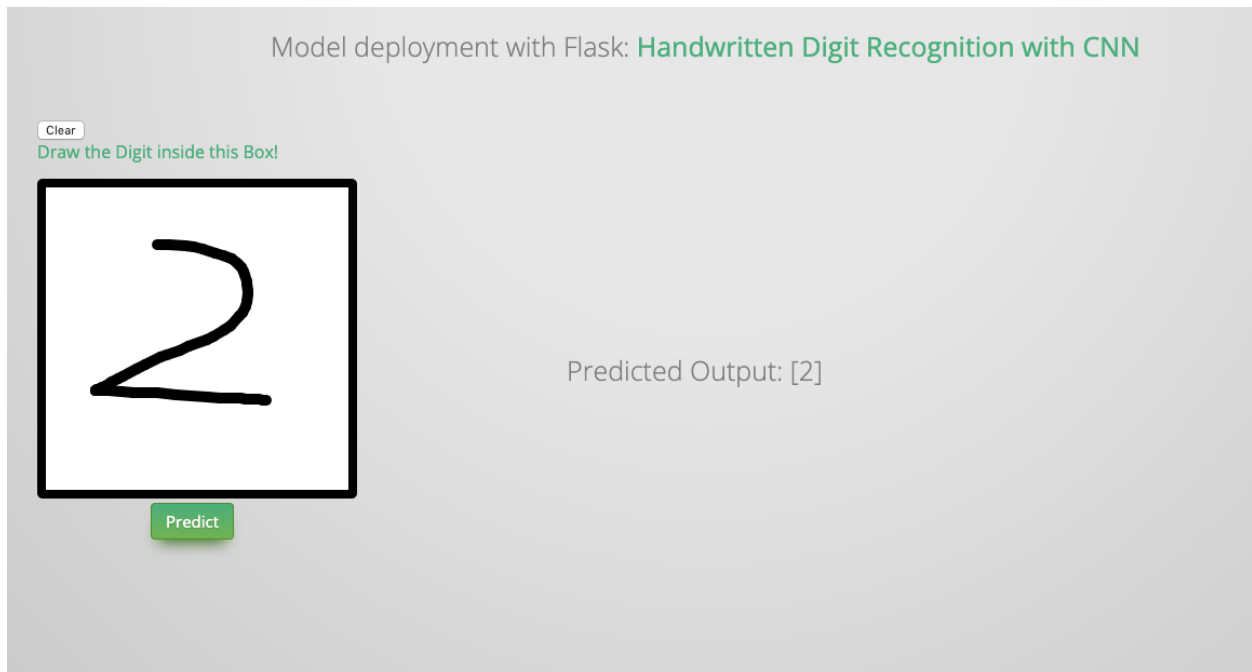
14.4 Lunch your app on server

14.4.1 1. Lunch the APP

```
python app.py
```

14.4.2 2. Run the APP

Open the browser with: <http://0.0.0.0:5000>



If you developed an amazing library or tool, you need to teach the users how to use it. Now a API book is necessary and a good API book will save a lot of time for the users. The Sphinx provides an awesome auto API book generator. The followings are my statistics python library: statspy API demo book:

15.1 Basics Module

15.1.1 `rnorm`

`statspy.basics.rnorm(n, mean=0, sd=1)`

Random generation for the normal distribution with mean equal to mean and standard deviation equation to sd same functions as rnorm in r: `rnorm(n, mean=0, sd=1)`

Parameters

- **n** – the number of the observations
- **mean** – vector of means
- **sd** – vector of standard deviations

Returns the vector of the random numbers

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15.1.2 `dnorm`

`statspy.basics.dnorm(x, mean=0, sd=1, log=False)`

Density of the normal distribution with mean equal to mean and standard deviation equation to sd same functions as rnorm in r: `dnorm(x, mean=0, sd=1, log=FALSE)`

Parameters

- **x** – the vector of quantiles
- **mean** – vector of means
- **sd** – vector of standard deviations

Returns the list of the density

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15.1.3 runif

`statspy.basics.runif(n, min=0, max=1)`

Random generation from the uniform distribution same functions as `rnorm` in R: `runif(n, min=0, max=1)`

Parameters

- **n** – the number of the observations
- **min** – the lower limit of the distribution
- **max** – the upper limit of the distribution

Returns the list of n uniform random numbers

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15.2 Tests Module

15.2.1 T-test

`statspy.tests.t_test(x, y=None, mu=0.0, conf_level=0.95)`

Performs one and two sample t-tests on vectors of data.

same functions as `t.test` in R: `t.test(x, ...)`

```
t.test(x, y = NULL,  
       alternative = c("two.sided", "less", "greater"),  
       mu = 0, paired = FALSE, var.equal = FALSE,  
       conf.level = 0.95, ...)
```

Parameters

- **x** – a (non-empty) numeric vector of data values.
- **y** – an optional (non-empty) numeric vector of data values.
- **mu** – vector of standard deviations.
- **conf_level** – confidence level of the interval.

Returns the vector of the random numbers.

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CHAPTER
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MAIN REFERENCE

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