第13章 数据分析、科学计算、数据可视化

• 用于数据分析、科学计算与可视化的扩展模块主要有: numpy、scipy、pandas、SymPy、matplotlib、Traits、TraitsUI、Chaco、TVTK、Mayavi、VPython、OpenCV。

• numpy: 科学计算包,支持N维数组运算、处理大型矩阵、成熟的广播函数库、矢量运算、线性代数、傅里叶变换、随机数生成,并可与C++/Fortran语言无缝结合。树莓派Python v3默认安装已经包含了numpy。

matplotlib模块依赖于numpy模块和tkinter模块,可以绘制多种形式的图形,包括线图、直方图、饼状图、散点图、误差线图等等,图形质量可满足出版要求,是数据可视化的重要工具。

• pandas (Python Data Analysis Library) 是基于numpy的数据分析模块, 提供了大量标准数据模型和高效操作大型数据集所需要的工具,可以说 pandas是使得Python能够成为高效且强大的数据分析环境的重要因素之一。

✓大量科学扩展库安装包下载:

http://www.lfd.uci.edu/~gohlke/pythonlibs/

✓enthought科学计算解决方案:

https://www.enthought.com/

✓anaconda3下载

https://www.continuum.io/downloads/

✓安装第三方库

pip3 install numpy

pip3 install pandas -i https://pypi.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/simple

• 导入模块

>>> import numpy as np

• 生成数组

```
# 把列表<mark>转换为数组</mark>
>>> np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
                                   # 把元组转换成数组
>>> np.array((1, 2, 3, 4, 5))
array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
                                    # 把range对象转换成数组
>>> np.array(range(5))
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]]) # 二维数组
array([[1, 2, 3],
      [4, 5, 6]])
                                    # 类似于内置函数range()
>>> np.arange(8)
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7])
>>> np.arange(1, 10, 2)
array([1, 3, 5, 7, 9])
```

```
# 全0二维数组,3行3列
>>> np.zeros((3,3))
[[ 0. 0. 0.]
[ 0. 0. 0.]
[ 0. 0. 0.]]
                             # 全0二维数组,3行1列
>>> np.zeros((3,1))
array([[ 0.],
      [0.]]
                             # 全0二维数组,1行3列
>>> np.zeros((1,3))
array([[ 0., 0., 0.]])
                             # 全1二维数组
>>> np.ones((1,3))
array([[ 1., 1., 1.]])
                             # 全1二维数组
>>> np.ones((3,3))
array([[ 1., 1., 1.],
     [1., 1., 1.],
```

```
>>> np.identity(3) # 单位矩阵
array([[ 1., 0., 0.],
  [0., 1., 0.],
    [0., 0., 1.]
>>> np.identity(2)
array([[ 1., 0.],
    [0., 1.]
>>> np.empty((3,3)) # 空数组,只申请空间而不初始化,元素值是不确定的
array([[ 0., 0., 0.],
    [ 0., 0., 0.],
     [0., 0., 0.]
```

```
>>> np.hamming(20) # Hamming窗口
array([ 0.08 , 0.10492407, 0.17699537,
                                         0.28840385, 0.42707668,
      0.5779865 , 0.7247799 , 0.85154952, 0.94455793, 0.9937262 ,
       0.9937262 , 0.94455793 , 0.85154952 , 0.7247799 , 0.5779865 ,
       0.42707668, 0.28840385, 0.17699537,
                                         0.10492407, 0.08
>>> np.blackman(10) # Blackman窗口
array([ -1.38777878e-17, 5.08696327e-02, 2.58000502e-01,
       6.3000000e-01, 9.51129866e-01,
                                       9.51129866e-01,
        6.3000000e-01, 2.58000502e-01, 5.08696327e-02,
       -1.38777878e-17])
>>> np.kaiser(12, 5) # Kaiser窗口
array([ 0.03671089, 0.16199525, 0.36683806, 0.61609304, 0.84458838,
       0.98167828, 0.98167828, 0.84458838, 0.61609304, 0.36683806,
       0.16199525, 0.03671089])
```

注: numpy.random.rand(d0, d1, ..., dn),产生d0 - d1 - ... - dn形状的在[0,1)上均匀分布的float型数

1 numpy.random.randint(low, high=None, size=None, dtype='1')

函数的作用是,返回一个随机整型数,范围从低(包括)到高(不包括),即[low, high)。如果没有写参数high的值,则返回[0,low)的值。

参数如下:

- low: int生成的数值最低要大于等于low。(hign = None时,生成的数值要在[0, low)区间内)
- high: int (可选) 如果使用这个值,则生成的数值在[low, high)区间。
- size: int or tuple of ints(可选) 输出随机数的尺寸,比如size = (m * n* k)则输出同规模即m * n* k个随机数。默认是None的,仅仅返回满足要求的单一随机数。
- dtype: dtype(可选): 想要输出的格式。如 int64 、 int 等等

• 测试两个数组是否足够接近

```
>>> x = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4.001, 5])
>>> y = np.array([1, 1.999, 3, 4.01, 5.1])
>>> np.allclose(x, y)
False
>>> np.allclose(x, y, rtol=0.2) # 设置相对误差参数
True
>>> np.allclose(x, y, atol=0.2) # 设置绝对误差参数
True
```

• 改变数组元素值

```
>>> x = np.arange(8)
>>> X
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7])
                              # 返回新数组,增加元素
>>> np.append(x, 8)
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8])
>>> np.append(x, [9,10])
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10])
                              # 不影响原来的数组
>>> X
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7])
                              # 原地修改元素值
>>> x[3] = 8
>>> X
array([0, 1, 2, 8, 4, 5, 6, 7])
>>> np.insert(x, 1, 8) # 返回新数组,插入元素
array([0, 8, 1, 2, 8, 4, 5, 6, 7])
```

• 数组与数值的运算

```
>>> x = np.array((1, 2, 3, 4, 5)) # 创建数组对象
>>> X
array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
                                     # 数组与数值相乘,返回新数组
>>> x * 2
array([2, 4, 6, 8, 10])
                                     # 数组与数值相除
\rightarrow \rightarrow \times / 2
array([ 0.5, 1. , 1.5, 2. , 2.5])
                                     # 数组与数值整除
>>> x // 2
array([0, 1, 1, 2, 2], dtype=int32)
                                     #幂运算
>>> x ** 3
array([1, 8, 27, 64, 125], dtype=int32)
                                     # 数组与数值相加
>>> x + 2
array([3, 4, 5, 6, 7])
                                     # 余数
>>> x <mark>% 3</mark>
array([1, 2, 0, 1, 2], dtype=int32)
```

```
>>> 2 ** x
array([2, 4, 8, 16, 32], dtype=int32)
>>> 2 / x
array([2. ,1. ,0.666666667, 0.5, 0.4])
>>> 63 // x
array([63, 31, 21, 15, 12], dtype=int32)
```

• 数组与数组的运算

```
>>> a = np.array((1, 2, 3))
>>> b = np.array(([1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]))
                            # 数组与数组相乘
>>> c = a * b
                            # a中的每个元素乘以b中的对应列元素
>>> C
array([[ 1, 4, 9],
   [ 4, 10, 18],
      [ 7, 16, 27]])
                            # 数组之间的除法运算
>>> c / b
array([[ 1., 2., 3.],
    [ 1., 2., 3.],
      [ 1., 2., 3.]])
>>> c / a
array([[ 1., 2., 3.],
    [4., 5., 6.],
      [7., 8., 9.]])
```

```
>>> a + a
array([2, 4, 6])
>>> a * a
array([1, 4, 9])
>>> a - a
array([0, 0, 0])
>>> a / a
array([ 1., 1., 1.])
```

- # 数组之间的加法运算
- # 数组之间的乘法运算
- # 数组之间的减法运算
- # 数组之间的除法运算

转置

```
>>> b = np.array(([1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]))
>>> b
array([[1, 2, 3],
     [4, 5, 6],
      [7, 8, 9]])
                                # 转置
>>> b.T
array([[1, 4, 7],
     [2, 5, 8],
      [3, 6, 9]])
>>> a = np.array((1, 2, 3, 4))
>>> a
array([1, 2, 3, 4])
                                # 一维数组转置以后和原来是一样的
>>> a.T
array([1, 2, 3, 4])
```

• 排序

```
>>> x = np.array([3, 1, 2])
>>> np.argsort(x)
                               # 返回排序后元素的原下标
array([1, 2, 0], dtype=int64)
                               # 获取排序后的元素
>>> x[_]
array([1, 2, 3])
>>> x = np.array([3, 1, 2, 4])
>>> np.argsort(x)
array([1, 2, 0, 3], dtype=int64)
>>> x[_]
array([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> x.sort()
                               # 原地排序
>>> X
array([1, 2, 3, 4])
```

```
>>> x = np.array([[0, 3, 4], [2, 2, 1]])
>>> np.argsort(x, axis=0) # 二维数组纵向排序,返回原下标
array([[0, 1, 1],
      [1, 0, 0]], dtype=int64)
>>> np.argsort(x, axis=1)
                      # 二维数组横向排序
array([[0, 1, 2],
      [2, 0, 1]], dtype=int64)
>>> x.sort(axis=1)
                              # 原地排序,横向
                              # 注意,是每行单独排序
>>> X
array([[0, 3, 4],
     [1, 2, 2]]
                              # 原地排序,纵向
>>> x.sort(axis=0)
                              # 每列单独排序
>>> X
array([[0, 2, 2],
    [1, 3, 4]]
```

• 点积/内积

```
>>> a = np.array((5, 6, 7))
>>> b = np.array((6, 6, 6))
                                        # 向量内积
>>> a.dot(b)
108
>>> np.dot(a,b)
108
>>> c = np.array(([1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9])) # 二维数组
                                        # 二维数组的每行与一维向量计算内积
>>> c.dot(a)
array([ 38, 92, 146])
                         # 一维向量与二维向量的每列计算内积
>>> a.dot(c)
array([78, 96, 114])
```

• 数组元素访问

```
>>> b = np.array(([1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]))
>>> b
array([[1, 2, 3],
      [4, 5, 6],
       [7, 8, 9]])
                    # 第0行
>>> b[0]
array([1, 2, 3])
                    # 第0行第0列的元素值
>>> b[0][0]
                    # 第0行第2列的元素值
>>> b[0,2]
>>> b[[0,1]]
                    # 第0行和第1行
array([[1, 2, 3],
                    #第0行第1列的元素和第1行第2列的元素
>>> b[[0,1], [1,2]]
array([2, 6])
```

```
>>> x = np.arange(0,100,10,dtype=np.floating)
>>> X
array([ 0., 10., 20., 30., 40., 50., 60., 70., 80., 90.])
>>> x[[1, 3, 5]] # 同时访问多个位置上的元素
array([ 10., 30., 50.])
>>> x[[1, 3, 5]] = 3 # 把多个位置上的元素改为相同的值
>>> X
array([ 0., 3., 20., 3., 40., 3., 60., 70., 80., 90.])
>>> x[[1, 3, 5]] = [34, 45, 56] # 把多个位置上的元素改为不同的值
>>> X
array([ 0., 34., 20., 45., 40., 56., 60., 70., 80., 90.])
```

• 数组支持函数运算

```
>>> x = np.arange(0, 100, 10, dtype=np.floating)
>>> np.<mark>sin</mark>(x)
                                        # 一维数组中所有元素求正弦值
array([ 0. , -0.54402111, 0.91294525, -0.98803162, 0.74511316,
     -0.26237485, -0.30481062, 0.77389068, -0.99388865, 0.89399666])
>>> b = np.array(([1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]))
>>> np.cos(b)
                                        # 二维数组中所有元素求余弦值
array([[ 0.54030231, -0.41614684, -0.9899925 ],
      [-0.65364362, 0.28366219, 0.96017029],
      [ 0.75390225, -0.14550003, -0.91113026]])
>>> np.round( )
                                        # 四舍五入
array([[ 1., -0., -1.],
     [-1., 0., 1.],
      [1., -0., -1.]
```

```
>>> np.absolute(-3)
                              # 绝对值或模
>>> np.absolute(3+4j)
5.0
>>> np.ceil(np.array([1, 2, 3.1])) # 向上取整
array([ 1., 2., 4.])
>>> np.isnan(np.NAN)
True
                              # 对数
>>> np.log2(8)
3.0
>>> np.log10([100, 1000, 10000])
array([ 2., 3., 4.])
                   # 平方根
>>> np.sqrt(range(10))
array([ 0. , 1. , 1.41421356, 1.73205081, 2. ,
      2.23606798, 2.44948974, 2.64575131, 2.82842712, 3. ])
```

• 改变数组大小

```
>>> a = np.arange(1, 11, 1)
>>> a
array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10])
                                         # 改为2行5列
>>> a.<mark>shape</mark> = 2, 5
>>> a
array([[ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5],
    [ 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]])
                                         # -1表示自动计算,原地修改
>>> a.shape = 5, -1
>>> a
array([[ 1, 2],
      [ 3, 4],
      [5, 6],
      [7, 8],
      [ 9, 10]])
                                         # reshape()方法返回新数组
>>> b = a.reshape(2,5)
>>> b
array([[ 1, 2, 3, 4, 5],
      [ 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]])
```

• 切片操作

```
>>> a = np.arange(10)
>>> a
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
>>> a[::-1] # 反向切片
array([9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0])
>>> a[::2] # 隔一个取一个元素
array([0, 2, 4, 6, 8])
>>> a[:5] # 前5个元素
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4])
```

```
>>> c = np.arange(25) # 创建数组
>>> c.shape = 5,5 # 修改数组大小
>>> C
array([[0, 1, 2, 3, 4],
     [ 5, 6, 7, 8, 9],
      [10, 11, 12, 13, 14],
      [15, 16, 17, 18, 19],
     [20, 21, 22, 23, 24]])
            # 第0行中下标[2,5)之间的元素值
>>> c[0, 2:5]
array([2, 3, 4])
                      # 第0行所有元素
>>> c[1]
array([5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
                     # 行下标和列下标都介于[2,5)之间的元素值
>>> c[2:5, 2:5]
array([[12, 13, 14],
      [17, 18, 19],
      [22, 23, 24]])
```

• 布尔运算 >>> x = np.random.rand(10) # 包含10个随机数的数组 >>> X array([0.56707504, 0.07527513, 0.0149213 , 0.49157657, 0.75404095, 0.40330683, 0.90158037, 0.36465894, 0.37620859, 0.62250594]) >>> x > 0.5 # 比较数组中每个元素值是否大于0.5 array([True, False, False, False, True, False, True, False, False, True, dtype=bool) # 获取数组中大于0.5的元素,可用于检测和过滤异常值 >>> x[x>0.5]array([0.56707504, 0.75404095, 0.90158037, 0.62250594]) >>> x < 0.5array([False, True, True, False, True, False, True, True, False], dtype=bool) >>> np.all(x<1) # 测试是否全部元素都小于1 True

```
# 是否存在等价于True的元素
>>> np.any([1,2,3,4])
True
>>> np.any([0])
False
>>> a = np.array([1, 2, 3])
>>> b = np.array([3, 2, 1])
                            # 两个数组中对应位置上的元素比较
>>> a > b
array([False, False, True], dtype=bool)
>>> a[a>b]
array([3])
>>> a == b
array([False, True, False], dtype=bool)
>>> a[a==b]
array([2])
```

• 取整运算

```
>>> x = np.random.rand(10)*50 # 10个随机数
>>> X
array([ 43.85639765, 30.47354735, 43.68965984, 38.92963767,
        9.20056878, 21.34765863, 4.61037809, 17.99941701,
       19.70232038, 30.05059154])
>>> np.int64(x)
                                 # 取整
array([43, 30, 43, 38, 9, 21, 4, 17, 19, 30], dtype=int64)
>>> np.int32(x)
array([43, 30, 43, 38, 9, 21, 4, 17, 19, 30])
>>> np.int16(x)
array([43, 30, 43, 38, 9, 21, 4, 17, 19, 30], dtype=int16)
>>> np.int8(x)
array([43, 30, 43, 38, 9, 21, 4, 17, 19, 30], dtype=int8)
```

• 广播

```
# 列向量
>>> a = np.arange(0,60,10).reshape(-1,1)
                                                 # 行向量
>>> b = np.arange(0,6)
>>> a
array([[ 0],
         20
        5011)
>>> b
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]) >>> a[0] + b
                                                 # 数组与标量的加法
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]) >>> a[1] + b
array([10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15])
```

```
>>> a + b
array([[ 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5],
    [10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15],
     [20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25],
     [30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35],
     [40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45],
     [50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55]])
>>> a * b
array([[ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],
        0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50],
        0, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100],
        0, 30, 60, 90, 120, 150],
      [ 0, 40, 80, 120, 160, 200],
      [ 0, 50, 100, 150, 200, 250]])
```

广播

• 分段函数

• 计算唯一值以及出现次数

```
>>> x = np.random.randint(0, 10, 7)
>>> X
array([8, 7, 7, 5, 3, 8, 0])
>>> np.bincount(x) # 元素出现次数,0出现1次,
                 # 1、2没出现,3出现1次,以此类推
array([1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 2, 2], dtype=int64)
>>> np.sum(_) # 所有元素出现次数之和等于数组长度
>>> np.unique(x) # 返回唯一元素值
array([0, 3, 5, 7, 8])
```

■矩阵运算

```
>>> a_list = [3, 5, 7]
>>> a_mat = np.matrix(a_list)
                                        # 创建矩阵
>>> a_mat
matrix([[3, 5, 7]])
                                        # 矩阵转置
>>> a_mat.T
matrix([[3],
        [5],
        [7]])
                                        # 矩阵形状
>>> a_mat.shape
(1, 3)
                                        # 元素个数
>>> a_mat.size
3
```

```
# 元素平均值
>>> a_mat.mean()
5.0
                                       # 所有元素之和
>>> a mat.sum()
15
                                       # 最大值
>>> a_mat.max()
                                       # 横向最大值
>>> a_mat.max(axis=1)
matrix([[7]])
                                       # 纵向最大值
>>> a_mat.max(axis=0)
matrix([[3, 5, 7]])
                                       # 创建矩阵
>>> b_mat = np.matrix((1, 2, 3))
>>> b_mat
matrix([[1, 2, 3]])
                                       # 矩阵相乘
>>> a_mat * b_mat.T
matrix([[34]])
```

```
>>> c_mat = np.matrix([[1, 5, 3], [2, 9, 6]]) # 创建二维矩阵
>>> c mat
matrix([[1, 5, 3],
       [2, 9, 6]])
>>> c mat.argsort(axis=0)
                                            # 纵向排序后的元素序号
matrix([[0, 0, 0],
       [1, 1, 1]], dtype=int64)
                                            # 横向排序后的元素序号
>>> c mat.argsort(axis=1)
matrix([[0, 2, 1],
       [0, 2, 1]], dtype=int64)
>>> d_{mat} = np.matrix([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]])
                                            # 矩阵对角线元素
>>> d mat.diagonal()
matrix([[1, 5, 9]])
```

```
# 协方差
>>> np.cov([1,1,1,1,1])
array(0.0)
\Rightarrow \Rightarrow x = [-2.1, -1, 4.3]
>>> y = [3, 1.1, 0.12]
>>> X = np.vstack((x,y))
>>> print(np.cov(X))
                                          # 协方差
[[ 11.71 -4.286 ]
[ -4.286 2.14413333]]
>>> print(np.cov(x, y))
[[ 11.71 -4.286
[ -4.286 2.14413333]]
>>> print(np.cov(x))
11.70999999999999
```

```
>>> np.linalg.eig([[1,1],[2,2]]) # 特征值与特征向量
(array([ 0., 3.]), array([[-0.70710678, -0.4472136 ],
    [ 0.70710678, -0.89442719]]))
>>> x = np.matrix([[1,2], [3,4]])
                                  # 逆矩阵
>>> y = np.linalg.inv(x)
>>> x * y
matrix([[ 1.00000000e+00, 1.11022302e-16],
      [ 0.00000000e+00, 1.00000000e+00]])
>>> y * x
matrix([[ 1.0000000e+00,
                         4.44089210e-16],
      [ 0.00000000e+00, 1.0000000e+00]])
                                 # Pearson积矩相关系数
>>> np.corrcoef(x[0], x[1])
array([[ 1., 1.],
     [1., 1.]
```

• 矩阵QR分解

• 矩阵不同维度上的计算

```
>>> x = np.matrix(np.arange(0,10).reshape(2,5)) # 二维矩阵
>>> X
matrix([[0, 1, 2, 3, 4],
      [5, 6, 7, 8, 9]])
                                               # 所有元素之和
>>> x.sum()
45
>>> x.sum(axis=0)
                                               # 纵向求和
matrix([[ 5, 7, 9, 11, 13]])
>>> x.sum(axis=1)
                                               # 横向求和
matrix([[10],
        [35]])
                                               # 平均值
>>> x.mean()
4.5
>>> x.mean(axis=1)
matrix([[ 2.],
>>> x.mean(axis=0)
matrix([[ 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5, 6.5]])
```

```
>>> x = np.matrix(np.random.randint(0, 10, size=(3,3)))
>>> X
matrix([[3, 7, 4],
      [5, 1, 8],
       [2, 7, 0]])
                                  # 标准差
>>> x.std()
2.6851213274654606
                                  # 横向标准差
>>> x.std(axis=1)
matrix([[ 1.69967317],
       [ 2.86744176],
       [ 2.94392029]])
                                  # 纵向标准差
>>> x.std(axis=0)
matrix([[ 1.24721913, 2.82842712, 3.26598632]])
>>> x.var(axis=0)
                                # 纵向方差
matrix([[ 1.5555556, 8.
                                 , 10.66666667]])
```

• 读写文件

```
>>> x = np.random.rand(4, 10)
>>> np.save('data.npy', x)
>>> y = np.load('data.npy')
>>> y
array([ 0.07925715,
                     0.22961054,
                                  0.88920655,
                                               0.00662773,
                                                            0.04686686,
                     0.20792476,
                                                            0.89410328],
        0.00751701,
                                  0.18253408,
                                              0.57074963,
       [ 0.04090589,
                                  0.15263598, 0.98564644,
                     0.09324791,
                                                            0.74931515,
        0.79126167,
                     0.19940871,
                                  0.74923295, 0.43874089,
                                                            0.51553475],
       [ 0.5749905 ,
                     0.68089027,
                                  0.19490823,
                                              0.2631205 ,
                                                            0.53732501,
                     0.89361896,
                                  0.43969519, 0.11009907,
                                                            0.96794452],
        0.58207636,
                                              0.57206913,
      [ 0.29274478,
                                  0.13427721,
                     0.67495611,
                                                            0.78126455,
        0.34121099,
                     0.74407954,
                                  0.34712801,
                                               0.55393827,
                                                            0.78458682]])
```

```
\Rightarrow a mat = np.matrix([3, 5, 7])
>>> a mat.tostring()
b'\x03\x00\x00\x00\x05\x00\x00\x00\x07\x00\x00\x00'
>>> a mat.dumps()
b'\x80\x02cnumpy.core.multiarray\n reconstruct\nq\x00cnumpy.matrixlib.def
matrix\nmatrix\nq\x01K\x00\x85q\x02c\codecs\nencode\nq\x03X\x01\x00\x00\x
00bq\x04X\x06\x00\x000\x000\atin1q\x05\x86q\x06Rq\x07\x87q\x08Rq\t(K\x01K\x)
01K\x03\x86q\ncnumpy\ndtype\nq\x0bX\x02\x00\x000\x00i4q\x0cK\x00K\x01\x87q
07\x00\x00\x00q\x11h\x05\x86q\x12Rq\x13tq\x14b.'
>>> np.loads( )
matrix([[3, 5, 7]])
>>> a mat.dump('x.dat')
>>> np.load('x.dat')
matrix([[3, 5, 7]])
```

• 常用常量

```
# 正无穷大
>>> np.Inf
inf
                          # 非数字
>>> np.NAN
nan
>>> np.NaN
nan
>>> np.Infinity
inf
>>> np.MAXDIMS
32
                          # 负无穷大
>>> np.NINF
-inf
                          # 负0
>>> np.NZERO
-0.0
```

• pandas主要提供了3种数据结构: 1) Series,带标签的一维数组; 2) DataFrame,带标签且大小可变的二维表格结构; 3) Panel,带标签且大小可变的三维数组。

(1) 生成一维数组

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> x = pd.Series([1, 3, 5, np.nan])
>>> x
0    1.0
1    3.0
2    5.0
3    NaN
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> pd.date range(start='20130101', end='20131231', freq='H')
DatetimeIndex(['2013-01-01 00:00:00', '2013-01-01 01:00:00',
               '2013-01-01 02:00:00', '2013-01-01 03:00:00',
               '2013-01-01 04:00:00', '2013-01-01 05:00:00',
               '2013-01-01 06:00:00', '2013-01-01 07:00:00',
               '2013-01-01 08:00:00', '2013-01-01 09:00:00',
               '2013-12-30 15:00:00', '2013-12-30 16:00:00',
               '2013-12-30 17:00:00', '2013-12-30 18:00:00',
               '2013-12-30 19:00:00', '2013-12-30 20:00:00',
               '2013-12-30 21:00:00', '2013-12-30 22:00:00',
              '2013-12-30 23:00:00', '2013-12-31 00:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', length=8737, freq='H')
```

```
>>> pd.period range('20170601', '20170630', freq='W')
PeriodIndex(['2017-05-29/2017-06-04', '2017-06-05/2017-06-11',
             '2017-06-12/2017-06-18', '2017-06-19/2017-06-25',
             '2017-06-26/2017-07-02'],
            dtype='period[W-SUN]', freq='W-SUN')
>>> pd.period range('20170601', '2017**0630', freq='D')
PeriodIndex(['2017-06-01', '2017-06-02', '2017-06-03', '2017-06-04',
             '2017-06-05', '2017-06-06', '2017-06-07', '2017-06-08',
             '2017-06-09', '2017-06-10', '2017-06-11', '2017-06-12',
             '2017-06-13', '2017-06-14', '2017-06-15', '2017-06-16',
             '2017-06-17', '2017-06-18', '2017-06-19', '2017-06-20',
             '2017-06-21', '2017-06-22', '2017-06-23', '2017-06-24',
             '2017-06-25', '2017-06-26', '2017-06-27', '2017-06-28',
            '2017-06-29', '2017-06-30'],
            dtype='period[D]', freq='D')
```

```
>>> pd.period_range('20170601', '20170630', freq='H')
PeriodIndex(['2017-06-01 00:00', '2017-06-01 01:00', '2017-06-01 02:00',
             '2017-06-01 03:00', '2017-06-01 04:00', '2017-06-01 05:00',
             '2017-06-01 06:00', '2017-06-01 07:00', '2017-06-01 08:00',
             '2017-06-01 09:00',
             '2017-06-29 15:00', '2017-06-29 16:00', '2017-06-29 17:00',
             '2017-06-29 18:00', '2017-06-29 19:00', '2017-06-29 20:00',
             '2017-06-29 21:00', '2017-06-29 22:00', '2017-06-29 23:00',
             '2017-06-30 00:00'],
            dtype='period[H]', length=697, freq='H')
```

(2) 生成DataFrame

```
>>> pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(12,4), index=dates, columns=list('ABCD'))
2013-01-31
            1.628310 -0.281223
                                0.247675 -1.604243
2013-02-28
            0.071069
                      1.310116 -0.945838 -0.613267
2013-03-31 0.956887 -1.691863
                                0.170843 -0.387298
2013-04-30 0.869391 -1.939210
                                2.220454
                                          1.654112
2013-05-31 -0.802416 0.558953
                                1.086787 -0.870317
2013-06-30 0.463761 2.451659
                                          0.913551
                                0.165985
2013-07-31 1.755720 1.246089 -0.237590 -0.892358
2013-08-31 0.191604 -1.481263 -0.142491 -2.672721
2013-09-30 -0.146444 0.493261 -1.719681
                                          0.676592
2013-10-31
                      0.179862 -1.879004 -0.616305
           1.153289
2013-11-30 -0.500726
                      1.057525
                                0.140623
                                         -0.113951
2013-12-31
           0.229572 -0.778378 -0.682233
                                          0.009218
```

注: np.random.randn()返回一个或一组服从标准正态分布的随机样本值。

```
>>> pd.DataFrame([np.random.randint(1, 100, 4) for i in range(12)],
               index=dates, columns=list('ABCD')) # 4列随机数
            Α
               В
                       D
2013-01-31
             72 26
           17
                     13
2013-02-28
           61
              42 88
                      3
2013-03-31
          14
              61 97
                      95
2013-04-30 73 87 55
2013-05-31
           58 80 20
2013-06-30
           41 6 40
                      70
2013-07-31
           51 48 81
                      77
2013-08-31
           56 54
                  76
                      61
2013-09-30
           32 27 82
                     76
2013-10-31
           21 78
                      15
                 91
2013-11-30
          75 77
                  17
                      50
2013-12-31
           54 12
                 75
                      53
```

```
>>> pd.DataFrame({'A':np.random.randint(1, 100, 4),
                'B':pd.date_range(start='20130101', periods=4, freq='D'),
                'C':pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4], index=list(range(4)), dtype='float32'),
                'D':np.array([3] * 4,dtype='int32'),
                'E':pd.Categorical(["test","train","test","train"]),
                'F':'foo'})
   Α
   65 2013-01-01 1.0 3 test foo
   18 2013-01-02 2.0 3 train foo
   24 2013-01-03 3.0 3 test foo
   32 2013-01-04 4.0 3 train foo
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A':np.random.randint(1, 100, 4),
                      'B':pd.date_range(start='20130101', periods=4, freq='D'),
                      'C':pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4],\
                              index=['zhang', 'li', 'zhou', 'wang'],dtype='float32'),
                      'D':np.array([3] * 4,dtype='int32'),
                      'E':pd.Categorical(["test","train","test","train"]),
                      'F':'foo'})
>>> df
      20 2013-01-01 1.0 3 test foo
zhang
li
      26 2013-01-02 2.0 3 train
     63 2013-01-03 3.0 3 test
zhou
wang 69 2013-01-04 4.0 3 train
```

(3) 二维数据查看

```
>>> df.<mark>head() # 默认显示前5行</mark>
                  1.0 3 test foo
zhang 20 2013-01-01
li 26 2013-01-02
                  2.0 3 train foo
zhou 63 2013-01-03 3.0 3 test foo
wang 69 2013-01-04
                  4.0 3 train foo
                  # 查看前3行
>>> df.head(3)
                  C D
                  1.0 3 test foo
zhang 20 2013-01-01
li 26 2013-01-02
                  2.0 3 train foo
zhou 63 2013-01-03 3.0 3 test foo
>>> df.<mark>tail(2) # 查看最后2</mark>行
zhou 63 2013-01-03 3.0 3 test foo
     69 2013-01-04
                  4.0 3 train
                              foo
wang
```

(4) 查看二维数据的索引、列名和数据

(5) 查看数据的统计信息

```
>>> df. describe() # 平均值、标准差、最小值、最大值等信息
                             D
count
       4.000000
                 4.000000
                           4.0
      44.500000
                 2.500000
                           3.0
mean
      25.066578
                 1.290994
std
                           0.0
min
      20.000000
                 1.000000
                           3.0
25%
      24.500000
                 1.750000
                           3.0
50%
      44.500000
                 2.500000
                           3.0
75%
      64.500000 3.250000
                           3.0
      69.000000 4.000000
                           3.0
max
```

(6) 二维数据转置

```
>>> df.T
                  zhang
                                            li
                                                                zhou
                                            26
                     20
                                                                  63
                         2013-01-02 00:00:00
   2013-01-01 00:00:00
                                               2013-01-03 00:00:00
E
                   test
                                        train
                                                                test
                    foo
                                                                 foo
                                           foo
                   wang
                     69
Α
   2013-01-04 00:00:00
                  train
                    foo
```

(7)排序

```
>>> df.sort_index(axis=0, ascending=False) # 对轴进行排序
                     C D
      63 2013-01-03 3.0 3 test foo
zhou
     20 2013-01-01 1.0 3 test
zhang
     69 2013-01-04 4.0 3 train foo
wang
li
     26 2013-01-02 2.0 3 train foo
>>> df.sort_index(axis=0, ascending=True)
li
      26 2013-01-02 2.0 3 train
      69 2013-01-04 4.0 3 train foo
wang
                  1.0 3 test foo
zhang
     20 2013-01-01
zhou
      63 2013-01-03 3.0 3 test foo
```

```
>>> df.sort_index(axis=1, ascending=False)
         test 3 1.0 2013-01-01
      foo
zhang
      foo train 3 2.0 2013-01-02
1i
     foo test 3 3.0 2013-01-03
zhou
wang foo train 3 4.0 2013-01-04 69
>>> df.sort values(by='A') # 对数据进行排序
                        # 也可以使用by=['A','B']按多列进行排序
zhang
      20 2013-01-01
                  1.0 3 test foo
li
      26 2013-01-02 2.0 3 train foo
zhou
      63 2013-01-03 3.0 3 test foo
wang 69 2013-01-04 4.0 3 train foo
```

(8) 数据选择

选择列

```
>>> df.iloc[0,1]
                              # 查询第0行第1列位置的数据值
Timestamp('2013-01-01 00:00:00')
                              # 查询第2行第2列位置的数据值
>>> df.iloc[2,2]
3.0
>>> df[df.A>50]
                              # 按给定条件进行查询
     63 2013-01-03 3.0 3 test foo
zhou
wang 69 2013-01-04 4.0 3 train
                              foo
>>> df[df['E']=='test']
                              # 按给定条件进行查询
zhang 20 2013-01-01 1.0 3 test
zhou
      63 2013-01-03
                 3.0 3 test foo
>>> df[df['A'].isin([20,69])]
      20 2013-01-01 1.0 3 test foo
zhang
      69 2013-01-04 4.0 3 train foo
wang
```

```
# 返回指定列最大的前3行
>>> df.nlargest(3, ['C'])
               B
                             Ε
     69 2013-01-04 4.0 3 train foo
wang
     63 2013-01-03 3.0 3 test foo
zhou
li 26 2013-01-02 2.0 3 train foo
>>> df.nlargest(3, ['A'])
               В
     69 2013-01-04 4.0 3 train foo
wang
     63 2013-01-03 3.0 3 test foo
zhou
li 
     26 2013-01-02 2.0 3 train foo
```

(9) 数据修改

```
>>> df.iat[0, 2] = 3
                            # 修改指定行、列位置的数据值
>>> df. loc[:, 'D'] = np.random.randint(50, 60, 4)
                               # 修改某列的值
                             # 对指定列数据取反
>>> df['C'] = -df['C']
                               # 查看修改结果
>>> df
     20 2013-01-01 -3.0 53 test foo
zhang
li
     26 2013-01-02 -2.0 59 train foo
zhou 63 2013-01-03 -3.0 59 test foo
wang 69 2013-01-04 -4.0 50 train foo
```

```
>>> dff = df[:]
                               # 切片
>>> dff
                B C D
zhang 20 2013-01-01 -3.0 53
                          test
                                 foo
li 26 2013-01-02 -2.0 59
                           train
                                 foo
zhou 63 2013-01-03 -3.0 59
                          test foo
wang 69 2013-01-04 -4.0 50
                           train foo
>>> dff['C'] = dff['C'] ** 2 # 替换列数据
>>> dff
                B
                  9.0
                        53 test foo
zhang
      20 2013-01-01
li
      26 2013-01-02
                  4.0
                        59
                           train foo
zhou 63 2013-01-03 9.0
                        59
                           test foo
wang 69 2013-01-04
                  16.0
                        50 train foo
```

```
>>> dff = df[:]
>>> dff
                B C D
zhang 20 2013-01-01 -3.0 53 test
                                 foo
li 26 2013-01-02 -2.0 59
                           train
                                foo
zhou 63 2013-01-03 -3.0 59
                          test foo
wang 69 2013-01-04 -4.0 50 train foo
>>> dff.loc[dff['C']==-3.0, 'D'] = 100 # 修改特定行的指定列
>>> dff
zhang
     20 2013-01-01 -3.0 100 test foo
li
      26 2013-01-02 -2.0 59 train foo
                           test foo
zhou 63 2013-01-03 -3.0 100
wang 69 2013-01-04 -4.0 50 train foo
```

```
>>> data = pd.DataFrame({'k1':['one'] * 3 + ['two'] * 4,
                          'k2':[1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4]})
>>> data.<mark>replace</mark>(1, 5) # 把所有1替换为5
   k1 k2
  one 5
   one
  one
  two
  two
   two
  two
```

```
>>> data.replace([1,2],[5,6]) # 1->5, 2->6
   k1 k2
  one
  one
  one
  two
  two
  two
  two
```

```
>>> data.<mark>replace</mark>({1:5, 'one':'ONE'}) # 使用字典指定替换关系
    k1 k2
   ONE
  ONE
  ONE
   two
   two
   two
   two
```

```
>>> data = pd.DataFrame({'k1':['one'] * 3 + ['two'] * 4,
                         'k2':[1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4]})
>>> data
   k1 k2
  one
  one
  one
  two
  two
  two
  two
```

```
>>> data.drop(5, axis=0) # 删除指定行
k1 k2
0 one 1
1 one 1
2 one 2
3 two 3
4 two 3
6 two 4
```

```
>>> data.<mark>drop</mark>(3, inplace=True) # 原地删除
>>> data
    k1 k2
   one
   one
   one
   two
   two
   two
```

(10) 缺失值处理

```
>>> df
                  В
zhang
      20 2013-01-01
                    9.0
                           53
                                test
                                     foo
li
      26 2013-01-02
                    4.0
                           59
                               train foo
      63 2013-01-03
                    9.0
                           59
                                test foo
zhou
    69 2013-01-04 16.0
                           50 train foo
wang
>>> df1 = df.reindex(columns=list(df.columns) + ['G'])
>>> df1
                  B
zhang
      20 2013-01-01
                    9.0
                           53
                                test
                                      foo NaN
li
      26 2013-01-02
                               train
                     4.0
                           59
                                      foo NaN
      63 2013-01-03
zhou
                    9.0
                           59
                                test foo NaN
                               train foo NaN
      69 2013-01-04
                     16.0
                           50
wang
```

```
>>> df1.iat[0, 6] = 3 # 修改指定位置元素值,该列其他元素为缺失值NaN
>>> df1
     20 2013-01-01
zhang
                 9.0
                       53
                           test foo 3.0
     26 2013-01-02 4.0
li
                       59
                          train foo NaN
                           test foo NaN
   63 2013-01-03 9.0
                       59
zhou
     69 2013-01-04 16.0
                       50 train foo NaN
wang
```

```
# 测试缺失值,返回值为True/False阵列

A B C D E F G

zhang False False False False False False False
li False False False False False False True

zhou False False False False False False True

wang False False False False False False True
```

```
>>> df1.dropna()
                                   # 返回不包含缺失值的行
zhang 20 2013-01-01 9.0 53 test foo 3.0
>>> df1['G'].<mark>fillna</mark>(5, inplace=True) # 使用指定值填充缺失值
>>> df1
zhang
      20 2013-01-01
                   9.0
                         53
                            test foo 3.0
      26 2013-01-02 4.0
li
                         59 train foo 5.0
zhou 63 2013-01-03 9.0
                        59
                             test foo 5.0
wang 69 2013-01-04
                  16.0
                        50 train foo 5.0
```

(11) 重复值处理

```
>>> data = pd.DataFrame({'k1':['one'] * 3 + ['two'] * 4,
                         'k2':[1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4]})
>>> data
   k1 k2
  one
  one
  one
  two
  two
```

```
>>> data.duplicated() # 检查重复行
    False
0
     True
    False
    False
     True
    False
     True
6
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> data.<mark>drop_duplicates</mark>() # 返回新数组,删除重复行
    k1 k2
   one
  one
   two
   two
>>> data.<mark>drop duplicates(['k1'])</mark> # 删除k1列的重复数据
    k1 k2
   one
   two
>>> data.drop_duplicates(['k1'], keep='last')
    k1 k2
   one
   two
```

(12) 异常值处理

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> data = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(500, 4))
                            # 查看数据的统计信息
>>> data.describe()
                 500.000000
count
      500.000000
                             500.000000
                                        500.000000
                   0.052644
                             -0.045360
                                          0.024275
       -0.077138
mean
        0.983532 1.027400 1.009228
                                          1.000710
std
min
       -2.810694
                 -2.974330
                            -2.640951 -2.762731
25%
       -0.746102
                  -0.695053
                            -0.808262
                                         -0.620448
50%
                              -0.113366
       -0.096517
                 -0.008122
                                         -0.074785
75%
        0.590671
                 0.793665
                               0.634192
                                          0.711785
        2.763723
                   3.762775
                               3.986027
                                          3.539378
max
```

```
>>> col2 = data[2]
>>> col2[col2>3.5]
12 3.986027
Name: 2, dtype: float64
>>> col2[col2>3.0]
12 3.986027
Name: 2, dtype: float64
>>> col2[col2>2.5]
11
  2.528325
12 3.986027
41 2.775205
157 2.707940
365 2.558892
483 2.990861
Name: 2, dtype: float64
```

```
# 第3列 # 该列中大于3.5的数值
```

```
# 任意一列中有大于3的数值的行
>>> data[(data>3).any(1)]
           0
    1.008617
              3.104177
                       0.522157
                                 0.148458
12
   -0.099386
              0.218586 3.986027 0.997698
58
  -1.553998 3.489834 0.438321 -0.276171
121 -2.101393
             3.762775 1.124320 -0.210449
312 -0.945021
             3.408861 1.143247 -0.005104
410 -0.279519 1.232496 -0.190450 3.539378
```

```
>>> data[np.abs(data)>2.5] = np.sign(data) * 2.5
                           # 把所有数据都限定到[-2.5, 2.5]之间
>>> data.describe()
                                        2
       500.000000
                   500.000000
                               500.000000
                                           500.000000
count
        -0.076439
                     0.046131
                                -0.049867
                                             0.021888
mean
std
         0.978170
                     0.998113
                                 0.992184
                                             0.990873
min
        -2.500000
                    -2.500000
                                -2.500000
                                            -2.500000
25%
        -0.746102
                    -0.695053
                                -0.808262
                                            -0.620448
50%
        -0.096517
                    -0.008122
                                -0.113366
                                            -0.074785
75%
         0.590671
                     0.793665
                                 0.634192
                                             0.711785
         2.500000
                     2.500000
                                 2.500000
                                             2.500000
max
```

```
(13) 映射
>>> data[ 'k1'] = data[ 'k1'].<mark>map</mark>(str.upper) # 使用函数进行映射, upper()
方法将字符串中的非大写字母转换成大写
>>> data
   k1 k2
  ONE
  ONE
  ONE
  TWO
  TWO
  TWO
  TWO
```

```
>>> data['k1'] = data['k1'].map({'ONE':'one', 'TWO':'two'})
                                               # 使用字典表示映射关系
>>> data
   k1 k2
  one
  one
  one
  two
  two
  two
  two
```

```
>>> data['k2'] = data['k2'].map(lambda x:x+5) # lambda表达式
>>> data
   k1 k2
  one
  one
  one
  two
  two
  two
  two
```

```
>>> data.index = data.index.map(lambda x:x+5) # 修改索引
>>> data
    k1
        k2
         6
   one
         6
   one
   one
   two
         8
   two
10
    two
          9
11
    two
```

```
>>> data.columns = data.columns.map(str.upper) # 修改列名
>>> data
    K1
        K2
       6
   one
       6
   one
   one
   two
        8
   two
10
   two
         9
   two
```

(14) 数据离散化

```
>>> from random import randrange

>>> data = [randrange(100) for _ in range(10)]

>>> category = [0,25,50,100]

>>> pd.cut(data, category)

[(50, 100], (0, 25], (50, 100], (0, 25], (50, 100], (50, 100], (50, 100],

(0, 25], (0, 25], (50, 100]]

Categories (3, interval[int64]): [(0, 25] < (25, 50] < (50, 100]]

>>> pd.cut(data, category, right=False) # 左闭右开区间

[[50, 100), [0, 25), [50, 100), [25, 50), [50, 100), [50, 100), [50, 100),

[0, 25), [0, 25), [50, 100)]

Categories (3, interval[int64]): [[0, 25) < [25, 50) < [50, 100)]
```

```
>>> labels = ['low', 'middle', 'high']
>>> pd.cut(data, category, right=False, labels=labels)
                                     # 指定标签
[high, low, high, middle, high, high, low, low, high]
Categories (3, object): [high < low < middle]
>>> data
[74, 19, 59, 25, 53, 60, 54, 22, 24, 55]
>>> pd.cut(data,4)
                                 # 四分位
[(60.25, 74.0], (18.945, 32.75], (46.5, 60.25], (18.945, 32.75], (46.5,
60.25], (46.5, 60.25], (46.5, 60.25], (18.945, 32.75], (18.945, 32.75], (46.5,
60.25]]
Categories (4, interval[float64]): [(18.945, 32.75] < (32.75, 46.5] < (46.5,
60.25] < (60.25, 74.0]
```

(15) 频次统计与移位

```
# 数据下移一行,负数表示上移
>>> df1.shift(1)
      NaN
                NaT
                        NaN
zhang
                    NaN
                              NaN
                                    NaN
                                        NaN
li
     20.0 2013-01-01
                    9.0
                        53.0 test foo
                                        3.0
zhou 26.0 2013-01-02 4.0
                        59.0
                              train foo 5.0
wang 63.0 2013-01-03 9.0
                        59.0
                              test foo 5.0
                                # 直方图统计
>>> df1['D'].value counts()
59
50
53
Name: D, dtype: int64
```

(16)拆分与合并/连接

```
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 4)) # randn函数返回一个或一组样本,具
有标准正态分布
>>> df2
        0
  2.064867 -0.888018
                   0.586441 -0.660901
1 -0.465664 -0.496101 0.249952
                            0.627771
  1.974986 1.304449 -0.168889 -0.334622
  0.715677 2.017427 1.750627 -0.787901
4 -0.370020 -0.878282
                   0.499584
                            0.269102
  6 -0.364170 1.652270 0.234833 0.362925
7 -0.329063 0.356276 1.158202 -1.063800
 -0.778828 -0.156918 -0.760394 -0.040323
 -0.391045 -0.374825 -1.016456 0.767481
```

```
# 数据行拆分
>>> p1 = df2[:3]
>>> p1
  2.064867 -0.888018 0.586441 -0.660901
1 -0.465664 -0.496101 0.249952 0.627771
  1.974986 1.304449 -0.168889 -0.334622
>>> p2 = df2[3:7]
>>> p3 = df2[7:]
>>> df3 = pd.concat([p1, p2, p3]) # 数据行合并
```

```
>>> df2 == df3
                  #测试两个二维数据是否相等,返回True/False阵列
           1
                 2
  True
        True
              True
                    True
        True
              True
  True
                    True
        True
              True
  True
                    True
        True
              True
  True
                    True
        True
  True
              True
                    True
  True
        True
              True
                    True
  True
        True
              True
                    True
  True
        True
              True
                    True
              True
  True
        True
                    True
              True
  True
        True
                    True
```

```
>>> df1 = pd.DataFrame({'a':range(5), 'b':range(50,55), c':range(60,65)})
>>> df3 = pd.DataFrame({'a':range(3,8), 'd':range(30,35)})
>>> df1
 0 50 60
  1 51 61
2 2 52 62
 3 53 63
  4 54 64
>>> df3
  a
 3 30
 4 31
2 5 32
  6 33
```

```
# 内连接
>>> pd.merge(df1, df3)
    b
  a
  3 53 63 30
  4 54 64 31
>>> pd.merge(df1, df3, how='right') # 右连接
  a
              d
  3 53.0 63.0 30
  4 54.0 64.0
              31
     NaN
         NaN 32
  6 NaN
         NaN 33
     NaN NaN 34
>>> pd.merge(df1, df3, how='left')
                                 # 左连接
           d
  a
  0 50
        60
            NaN
  1 51
        61
           NaN
  2 52 62 NaN
  3 53 63 30.0
     54
        64
           31.0
```

```
>>> pd.merge(df1, df3, how='outer') # 外连接
        b
              C
  a
     50.0
           60.0
                  NaN
     51.0
           61.0
                  NaN
  2 52.0 62.0
                  NaN
           63.0
     53.0
                 30.0
     54.0
           64.0
                 31.0
      NaN
            NaN
                 32.0
      NaN
            NaN
                 33.0
      NaN
            NaN
                 34.0
```

(17) 分组计算

```
>>> df4 = pd.DataFrame({'A':np.random.randint(1,5,8),
                       'B':np.random.randint(10,15,8),
                       'C':np.random.randint(20,30,8),
                       'D':np.random.randint(80,100,8)})
>>> df4
  1 13
            81
  3 14
            88
  1 13
            88
  2 10 21 90
  4 14 28
           83
  4 11 24 81
```

```
      >>> df4.groupby('A').sum()
      # 数据分组计算

      B
      C
      D

      A
      1
      26
      54
      169

      2
      21
      47
      189

      3
      27
      54
      179

      4
      25
      52
      164
```

```
>>> df4.groupby(['A','B']).mean()
  В
     27.0 84.5
1 13
     21.0
          90.0
2 10
 11 26.0 99.0
     25.0 91.0
3 13
     29.0
          88.0
  14
4 11 24.0 81.0
     28.0
 14
          83.0
```

(18) 透视转换

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'a':[1,2,3,4],
                        'b':[2,3,4,5],
                        'c':[3,4,5,6],
                        'd':[3,3,3,3]})
>>> df
```

```
>>> df.pivot(index='a', columns='b', values='c')
b
   3.0
        NaN
             NaN
                  NaN
   NaN
        4.0
             NaN
                  NaN
             5.0
   NaN
       NaN
                 NaN
   NaN
       NaN
             NaN 6.0
>>> df.pivot(index='a', columns='b', values='d')
b
          3
                    5
a
   3.0
        NaN
             NaN
                  NaN
             NaN
   NaN
        3.0
                  NaN
   NaN
        NaN
             3.0
                  NaN
  NaN
        NaN
             NaN
                  3.0
```

```
(19) 数据差分
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'a':np.random.randint(1, 100, 10),
                       'b':np.random.randint(1, 100, 10)},
                      index=map(str, range(10)))
>>> df
       b
   a
  21 54
  53
      28
  18 87
  56 40
     34
  74
     10
     78
  58
     79
  66 80
      21
```

```
>>> df.diff()
    a
  NaN NaN
  32.0 -26.0
2 -35.0 59.0
  38.0 -47.0
4 6.0 -6.0
 12.0 -24.0
6 -67.0 68.0
  51.0 1.0
 8.0 1.0
9 -36.0 -59.0
```

纵向一阶差分

```
>>> df.diff(axis=1) # 横向一阶差分
         b
   a
0 NaN 33.0
1 NaN -25.0
2 NaN 69.0
3 NaN -16.0
4 NaN -28.0
5 NaN -64.0
6 NaN
     71.0
7 NaN 21.0
8 NaN 14.0
9 NaN
      -9.0
```

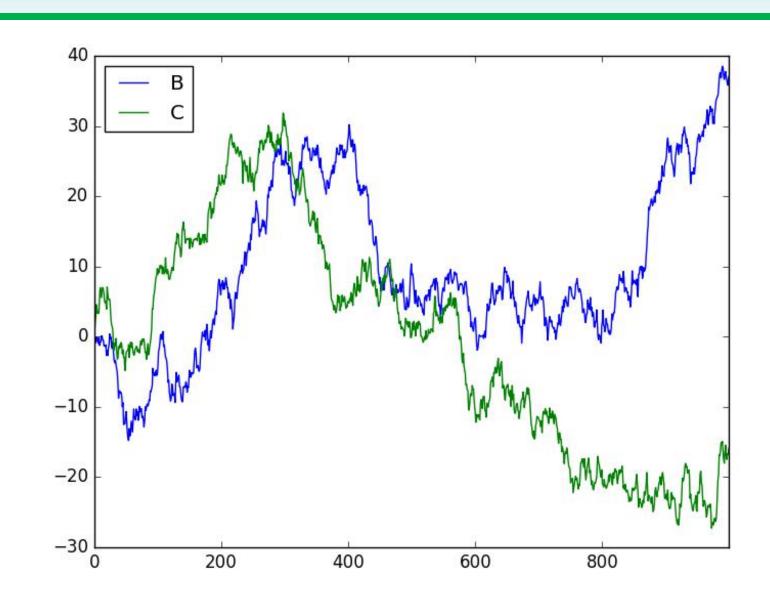
```
>>> df.diff(periods=2) # 纵向二阶差分
           b
     a
   NaN
         NaN
   NaN
        NaN
  -3.0 33.0
   3.0 12.0
  44.0 -53.0
  18.0 -30.0
6 -55.0 44.0
7 -16.0 69.0
  59.0
       2.0
9 -28.0 -58.0
```

```
(20) 计算相关系数
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A':np.random.randint(1, 100, 10),
                     'B':np.random.randint(1, 100, 10),
                     'C':np.random.randint(1, 100, 10)})
>>> df
   5 91
     15
         66
  93 27
     44 66
  27 14
         10
  35 46 20
     14 69
  12 41 15
  28 62 47
      92
```

```
# pearson相关系数
>>> df.corr()
  1.000000 -0.560009
                     0.162105
B -0.560009 1.000000 0.014687
  0.162105 0.014687 1.000000
                                  # Kendall Tau相关系数
>>> df.corr('kendall')
  1.000000 -0.314627 0.113666
B -0.314627 1.000000 0.045980
  0.113666 0.045980 1.000000
                                  # spearman秩相关
>>> df.corr('spearman')
  1.000000 -0.419455
                     0.128051
B -0.419455 1.000000 0.067279
  0.128051 0.067279 1.000000
```

(21) 结合matplotlib绘图

```
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> import numpy as np
>>> import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(1000, 2), columns=['B', 'C']).cumsum()
>>> df['A'] = pd.Series(list(range(len(df))))
>>> plt.figure()
>>> df.plot(x='A')
>>> plt.show()
```



首先看官网的DataFrame.plot()函数

13.3 数据分析核

23

Place legend **on** axis subplots

参数详解如下:

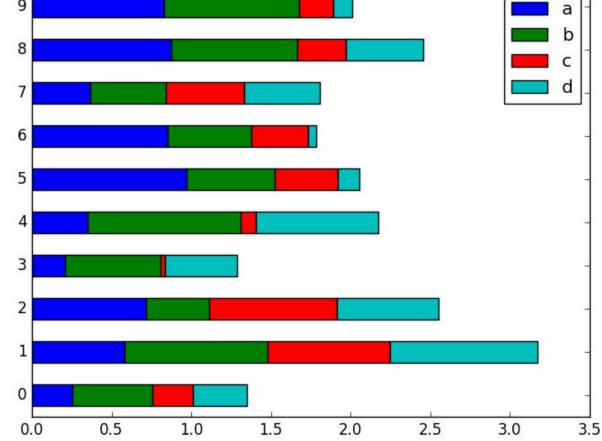
```
Parameters:
                                        26
    x : label or position, default None#指
     : label or position, default None
                                        29
 5
    kind : str
    'line': line plot (default)#折线图
                                        32
    'bar': vertical bar plot#条形图
    'barh': horizontal bar plot#横向条形图
                                        34
    'hist': histogram#柱状图
10
    'box': boxplot#箱线图
11
    'kde' : Kernel Density Estimation plot
    'density' : same as 'kde'
13
    'area': area plot#不了解此图
14
15
    'pie': pie plot#饼图
                                        40
    'scatter': scatter plot#散点图 需要件 41
16
    'hexbin': hexbin plot#不了解此图
                                        43
```

```
ax: matplotlib axes object, default None#**子图(axes, 也可以理解成坐标轴) 要在其上进行绘制的ma
subplots: boolean, default False#判断图片中是否有子图
Make separate subplots for each column
sharex: boolean, default True if ax is None else False#如果有子图,子图共x轴刻度,标签
In case subplots=True, share x axis and set some x axis labels to invisible; defaults to Tr
sharey: boolean, default False#如果有子图,子图共y轴刻度,标签
In case subplots=True, share y axis and set some y axis labels to invisible
layout: tuple (optional)#子图的行列布局
(rows, columns) for the layout of subplots
figsize: a tuple (width, height) in inches#图片尺寸大小
use index: boolean, default True#默认用索引做x轴
Use index as ticks for x axis
title: string#图片的标题用字符串
Title to use for the plot
grid: boolean, default None (matlab style default)#图片是否有网格
Axis grid lines
legend: False/True/'reverse'#子图的图例,添加一个subplot图例(默认为True)
```

47	style: list or dict#对每列折线图设置线的类型	79	position : float
48	matplotlib line style per column	80	Specify relative alignments for bar plot layout. From 0 (left/bottom- end) to 1 (right/t
49		81	
50	logx: boolean, default False#设置x轴刻度是否取对数	82	layout : tuple (optional) #布局
51	Use log scaling on x axis	83	(rows, columns) for the layout of the plot
52	logy : boolean, default False	84	
53	Use log scaling on y axis	85	table : boolean, Series or DataFrame, default False #如果为正,则选择DataFrame类型的数据:
54		86	If True, draw a table using the data in the DataFrame and the data will be transposed t
55	loglog: boolean, default False#同时设置x, y轴刻度是否取对数	87	I' i' de, di dw d' cable dating the data in the batarrame did the data will be transposed t
56	Use log scaling on both x and y axes		vonn - DataEnama Conios annav like dist and stn
57		88	yerr : DataFrame, Series, array- like , dict and str
58	xticks: sequence#设置x轴刻度值,序列形式(比如列表)	89	See Plotting with Error Bars for detail.
59	Values to use for the xticks	90	
60	AT ITTLE ALL MAN AND AND AND A COLUMN TO THE AND ADDRESS OF THE AD	91	xerr : same types as yerr.
61	yticks: sequence#设置y轴刻度,序列形式(比如列表)	92	
62	Values to use for the yticks	93	stacked : boolean, default False in line and
63		94	bar plots, and True in area plot. If True, create stacked plot.
64	xlim: 2-tuple/list#设置坐标轴的范围,列表或元组形式	95	
65	ylim : 2-tuple/list	96	sort_columns : boolean, default False # 以字母表顺序绘制各列,默认使用前列顺序
66		97	
67	rot: int, default None#设置轴标签(轴刻度)的显示旋转度数	98	secondary_y : boolean or sequence, default False ##设置第二个y轴(右y轴)
68	Rotation for ticks (xticks for vertical, yticks for horizonta	99	Whether to plot on the secondary y-axis If a list/tuple, which columns to plot on secon
69		100	100.400 9220 30000000
70	TOTICSTZE . ITC, detault Notie#以且和列及的于体入小	101	mark_right : boolean, default True
71	Total Size for Actions and yellows	102	When using a secondary_y axis, automatically mark the column labels with "(right)" in t
72			inion doing a secondary y axis, adecomactedity mark the column labels with (right) in t
73	The state of the s		kuds + kovuends
	Colormap to select colors from. If string, load colormap with		W
75	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	105	Options to pass to matplotlib plotting method
76		106	
11	II Hue, plot colorbar (only relevant for "Scatter" and 'next	107	Returns:axes : matplotlib.AxesSubplot or np.array of them

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(10, 4), columns=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> df.plot(kind='bar') 1.0
>>> plt.show()
                         0.6
                         0.4
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(10, 4), columns=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> df.plot(kind='barh', stacked=True)
>>> plt.show()
```



(23) 文件读写

```
>>> df.to_excel('d:\\test.xlsx', sheet_name='dfg') # 将数据保存为Excel文件
>>> df = pd.read_excel('d:\\test.xlsx', 'dfg', index_col=None, na_values=['NA'])
>>> df.to_csv('d:\\test.csv') # 将数据保存为csv文件
>>> df = pd.read_csv('d:\\test.csv') # 读取csv文件中的数据
```

• 问题解决:假设有个Excel 2007文件"电影导演演员.xlsx",其中有三列分别为电影名称、导演和演员列表(同一个电影可能会有多个演员,每个演员姓名之间使用逗号分隔),要求统计每个演员的参演电影数量,并统计最受欢迎的前3个演员。

- 24	A	В	C
1	电影名称	导演	演员
2	电影1	导演1	演员1,演员2,演员3,演员4
3	电影2	导演2	演员3,演员2,演员4,演员5
4	电影3	导演3	演员1,演员5,演员3,演员6
5	电影4	导演1	演员1,演员4,演员3,演员7
6	电影5	导演2	演员1,演员2,演员3,演员8
7	电影6	导演3	演员5,演员7,演员3,演员9
8	电影7	导演4	演员1,演员4,演员6,演员7
9	电影8	导演1	演员1,演员4,演员3,演员8
10	电影9	导演2	演员5,演员4,演员3,演员9
11	电影10	导演3	演员1,演员4,演员5,演员10
12	电影11	导演1	演员1,演员4,演员3,演员11
13	电影12	导演2	演员7,演员4,演员9,演员12
14	电影13	导演3	演员1,演员7,演员3,演员13
15	电影14	导演4	演员10,演员4,演员9,演员14
16	电影15	导演5	演员1,演员8,演员11,演员15
17	电影16	导演6	演员14,演员4,演员13,演员16
18	电影17	导演7	演员3,演员4,演员9
19	电影18	导演8	演员3,演员4,演员10
A A			19

```
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> df = pd.read_excel('电影导演演员.xlsx')
>>> df
                           演员
   电影名称
          导演
        导演1
               演员1,演员2,演员3,演员4
   电影1
0
   电影2
               演员3,演员2,演员4,演员5
        导演2
               演员1,演员5,演员3,演员6
        导演3
   电影3
3
               演员1,演员4,演员3,演员7
   电影4
        导演1
   电影5
        导演2
               演员1,演员2,演员3,演员8
4
        导演3
               演员5,演员7,演员3,演员9
5
   电影6
   电影7
        导演4
               演员1,演员4,演员6,演员7
6
   电影8
        导演1
               演员1,演员4,演员3,演员8
               演员5,演员4,演员3,演员9
   电影9
        导演2
8
               演员1,演员4,演员5,演员10
   电影10
        导演3
9
               演员1,演员4,演员3,演员11
   电影11
        导演1
10
               演员7,演员4,演员9,演员12
   电影12
        导演2
11
   电影13
        导演3
               演员1,演员7,演员3,演员13
12
   电影14
        导演4
              演员10,演员4,演员9,演员14
13
  电影15
        导演5
              演员1,演员8,演员11,演员15
14
   电影16
        导演6
             演员14, 演员4, 演员13, 演员16
15
   电影17
                  演员3,演员4,演员9
        导演7
16
   电影18
        导演8
                  演员3,演员4,演员10
17
```

>>> pairs

[('演员1', '电影1'), ('演员1', '电影3'), ('演员1', '电影4'), ('演员1', '电影5'), ('演员1', '电影7'), ('演员 1', '电影8'), ('演员1', '电影10'), ('演员1', '电影11'), ('演员1', '电影13'), ('演员1', '电影15'), ('演员2', '电影1'), ('演员2', '电影2'), ('演员2', '电影5'), ('演员3', '电影1'), ('演员3', '电影2'), ('演员3', '电影3'), ('演员3', '电影4'), ('演员3', '电影5'), ('演员3', '电影6'), ('演员3', '电影8'), ('演员3', '电影9'), ('演员3', '电影11'), ('演员3', '电影13'), ('演员3', '电影17'), ('演员3', '电影18'), ('演员4', '电影1'), ('演员4', '电 影2'), ('演员4', '电影4'), ('演员4', '电影7'), ('演员4', '电影8'), ('演员4', '电影9'), ('演员4', '电影10'), ('演员4', '电影11'), ('演员4', '电影12'), ('演员4', '电影14'), ('演员4', '电影16'), ('演员4', '电影17'), (' 演员4', '电影18'), ('演员5', '电影2'), ('演员5', '电影3'), ('演员5', '电影6'), ('演员5', '电影9'), ('演员5', '电影10'), ('演员6', '电影3'), ('演员6', '电影7'), ('演员7', '电影4'), ('演员7', '电影6'), ('演员7', '电影 7'), ('演员7', '电影12'), ('演员7', '电影13'), ('演员8', '电影5'), ('演员8', '电影8'), ('演员8', '电影15'), ('演员9', '电影6'), ('演员9', '电影9'), ('演员9', '电影12'), ('演员9', '电影14'), ('演员9', '电影17'), ('演 员10', '电影10'), ('演员10', '电影14'), ('演员10', '电影18'), ('演员11', '电影11'), ('演员11', '电影15'), ('演员12', '电影12'), ('演员13', '电影13'), ('演员13', '电影16'), ('演员14', '电影14'), ('演员14', '电影 16'), ('演员15', '电影15'), ('演员16', '电影16')]

```
>>> index = [item[0] for item in pairs]
>>> data = [item[1] for item in pairs]
>>> df1 = pd.DataFrame({'演员':index, '电影名称':data})
>>> result = df1.groupby('演员', as_index=False).count()
```

```
>>> result
     演员
          电影名称
    演员1
           10
   演员10
   演员11
   演员12
   演员13
4
   演员14
   演员15
6
   演员16
    演员2
    演员3
           12
    演员4
           13
10
    演员5
11
    演员6
12
    演员7
13
    演员8
14
    演员9
15
```

```
>>> result.columns = ['演员', '参演电影数量']
>>> result
    演员 参演电影数量
   演员1
            10
   演员10
   演员11
   演员12
   演员13
   演员14
   演员15
   演员16
   演员2
    演员3
            12
    演员4
10
            13
    演员5
11
    演员6
12
    演员7
13
    演员8
14
    演员9
15
```

```
>>> result.sort_values('参演电影数量')
    演员
         参演电影数量
   演员12
   演员15
   演员16
   演员11
   演员13
   演员14
   演员6
12
   演员10
    演员2
   演员8
14
    演员5
11
    演员7
13
    演员9
15
    演员1
            10
    演员3
            12
    演员4
10
            13
```

```
>>> result.nlargest(3, '参演电影数量') # 参演电影数量最多的3个演员 演员 参演电影数量
10 演员4 13
9 演员3 12
0 演员1 10
```

• 问题解决:运行下面的程序,在当前文件夹中生成饭店营业额模拟数据文件 data.csv。

```
import csv
import random
import datetime
fn = 'data.csv'
with open(fn, 'w') as fp:
   wr = csv.writer(fp)
                                       # 创建csv文件写入对象
   wr.writerow(['日期', '销量'])
                                  # 写入表头
   startDate = datetime.date(2017, 1, 1) # 起始日期
   # 生成365个模拟数据,可以根据需要进行调整
   for i in range(365):
       # 生成一个模拟数据,写入csv文件
       amount = 300 + i*5 + random.randrange(100)
       wr.writerow([str(startDate), amount])
       # 下一天
       startDate = startDate + datetime.timedelta(days=1)
```

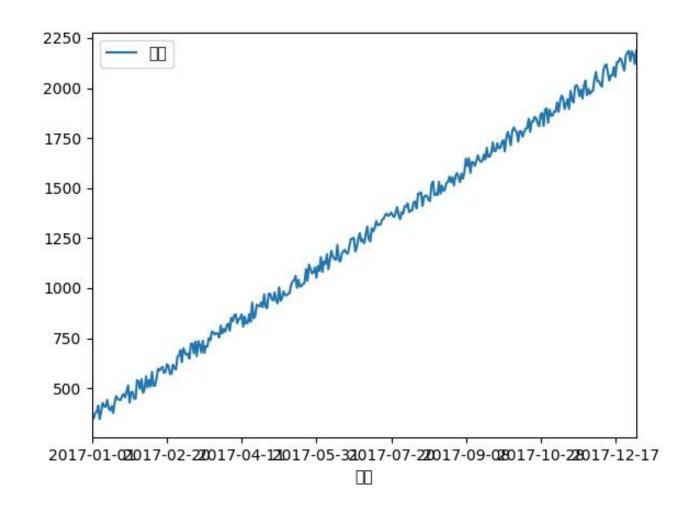
- 然后完成下面的任务:
- 1)使用pandas读取文件data.csv中的数据,创建DataFrame对象,并删除其中所有缺失值;
- 2)使用matplotlib生成折线图,反应该饭店每天的营业额情况,并把图形保存为本地文件 first.jpg;
- 3)按月份进行统计,使用matplotlib绘制柱状图显示每个月份的营业额,并把图形保存为本地文件second.jpg;
- 4)按月份进行统计,找出相邻两个月最大涨幅,并把涨幅最大的月份写入文件maxMonth.txt;
- 5)按季度统计该饭店2018年的营业额数据,使用matplotlib生成饼状图显示2018年4个季度的营业额分布情况,并把图形保存为本地文件third.jpg。

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# 读取数据,丢弃缺失值
df = pd.read_csv('data.csv', encoding='cp936')
df = df.dropna()
# 生成营业额折线图
plt.figure()
df.plot(x=df['日期'])
plt.savefig('first.jpg')
```

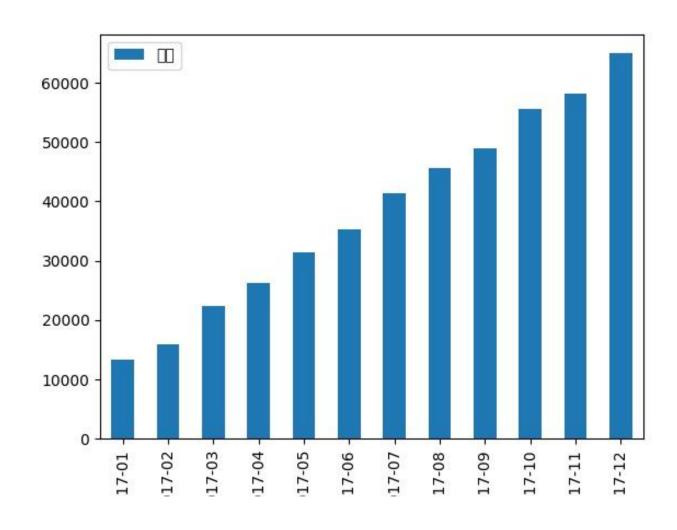
```
# 按月统计,生成柱状图
plt.figure()
df1 = df[:]
df1['month'] = df1['日期'].map(lambda x: x[:x.rindex('-')])
df1 = df1.groupby(by='month', as index=False).sum()
df1.plot(x=df1['month'], kind='bar')
plt.savefig('second.jpg')
# 查找涨幅最大的月份,写入文件
plt.figure()
df2 = df1.drop('month', axis=1).diff()
m = df2['销量'].nlargest(1).keys()[0]
with open('maxMonth.txt', 'w') as fp:
   fp.write(df1.loc[m, 'month'])
```

```
# 按季度统计,生成饼状图
plt.figure()
one = df1[:3]['销量'].sum()
two = df1[3:6]['销量'].sum()
three = df1[6:9]['销量'].sum()
four = df1[9:12]['销量'].sum()
plt.pie([one, two, three, four],labels=['one', 'two', 'three', 'four'])
plt.savefig('third.jpg')
```

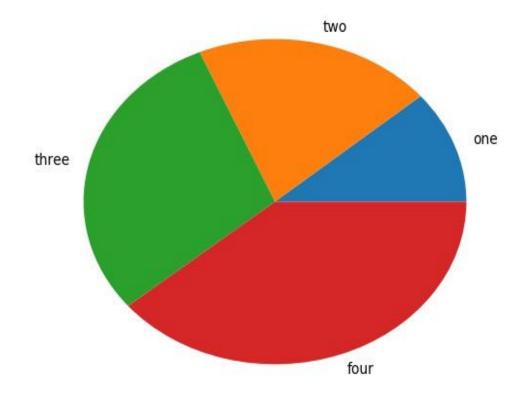
• first.jpg



second.jpg



• third.jpg



问题解决:在分析时序数据的有些场合下,可能每个月只能拿到一个数据, 然而实际处理时,需要把这个数据扩展到该月的每天,且每天的数据相同。

```
import calendar
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
df = pd.DataFrame({'日期':pd.date range(start='20170101',
                                       end='20171231',
                                       freq='M'),
                   '数量':np.random.randint(100, 1000, 12)})
# 每个月的天数
daysEveryMonth = [None, 31, 28, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31]
newDf = []
```

```
# 把每个月扩展到该月每一天
for i in range(len(df)):
# 获取年份和月份,适当修改2月天数
    year, month = str(df.iloc[i]['日期'])[:7].split('-')
    y = int(year)
   m = int(month)
    if calendar.isleap(y):
       daysEveryMonth[2] = 29
   else:
       daysEveryMonth[2] = 28
   # 该月数量
   data = df.iloc[i]['数量']
   # 生成每个月的DataFrame,每天数量都相同
   tempDf = pd.DataFrame({'日期':pd.date_range(start=year+month+'01',
                                               periods=daysEveryMonth[m],
                                               frea='D'),
                          '数量':data})
   newDf.append(tempDf)
# 合并多个DataFrame
resultDf = pd.concat(newDf, ignore_index=True)
print(resultDf)
```

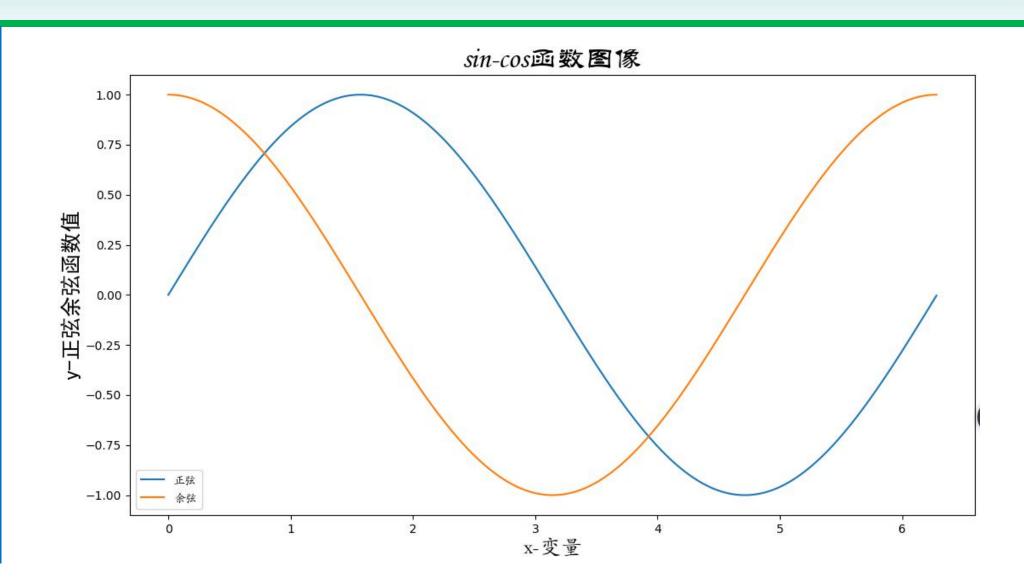
13.5 matplotlib简单应用

matplotlib模块依赖于numpy模块和tkinter模块,可以绘制多种形式的图形,包括线图、直方图、饼状图、散点图、误差线图等等。

13.5.1 绘制带有中文标签和图例的图

```
import numpy as np
import pylab as pl
import matplotlib.font_manager as fm
myfont = fm.FontProperties(fname=r'C:\Windows\Fonts\STKAITI.ttf') #设置字体
t = np.arange(0.0, 2.0*np.pi, 0.01)
                                                      # 自变量取值范围
                                                      # 计算正弦函数值
s = np.sin(t)
                                                       # 计算余弦函数值
z = np.cos(t)
pl.plot(t, s, label='正弦')
pl.plot(t, z, label='余弦')
pl.xlabel('x-变量', fontproperties='STKAITI', fontsize=18) # 设置x标签
pl.ylabel('y-正弦余弦函数值', fontproperties='simhei', fontsize=18)
pl.title('sin-cos函数图像', fontproperties='STLITI', fontsize=24)
pl.legend(prop=myfont)
# 设置图例
pl.show()
```

13.5.1 绘制带有中文标签和图例的图



```
>>> a = np.arange(0, 2.0*np.pi, 0.1)
>>> b = np.cos(a)
>>> pl.scatter(a,b)
                         1.0
>>> pl.show()
                        0.5
                        0.0
                       -0.5
                       -1.0
                       -1.5 L
-1
```

• 修改散点符号与大小

>>> pl.scatter(a,b,s=20,marker='+')

1.00

0.75 -

0.50 -

0.25 -

0.00

-0.25

-0.50

-0.75

-1.00

>>> pl.show()

	х, у:	形如 Snape (n,) 数组
	s:	标量或形如 shape (n,)数组,可 选,默认:20
	c:	色彩或颜色序列,可选,默认
	marker:	MarkerStyle, 可选,默认: 'o'
_	cmap:	Colormap 可选,默认: None
	norm:	Normalize 可选,默认: None
	vmin, vmax :	标量,可选,默认: None
	alpha:	标量,可选,默认: None
	linewidths:	标量或数组,默认:None
	3	4 5 6

绘制散点图,其中X和Y是相同长度的数组序列

X. V:

形如 shape (n.)数组

输入数据

size in points^2

注意 C 不应是一个单一的 RGB 数字或

RGBA 序列, 因为不便区分。C可以是

一个 RGB 或 RGBA 二维行数组

详情参阅 markers 属性

Colormap 实例

数据亮度 0-1, float 数据

亮度设置,若 norm 实例已使用,该

参数无效

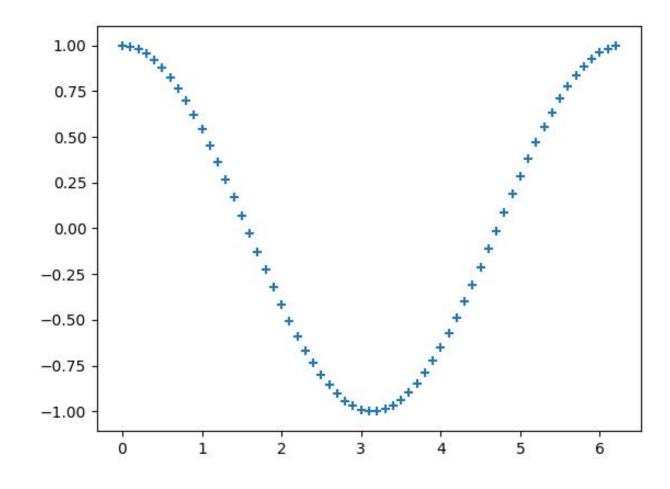
0 - 1

dn. net/

• 修改线宽

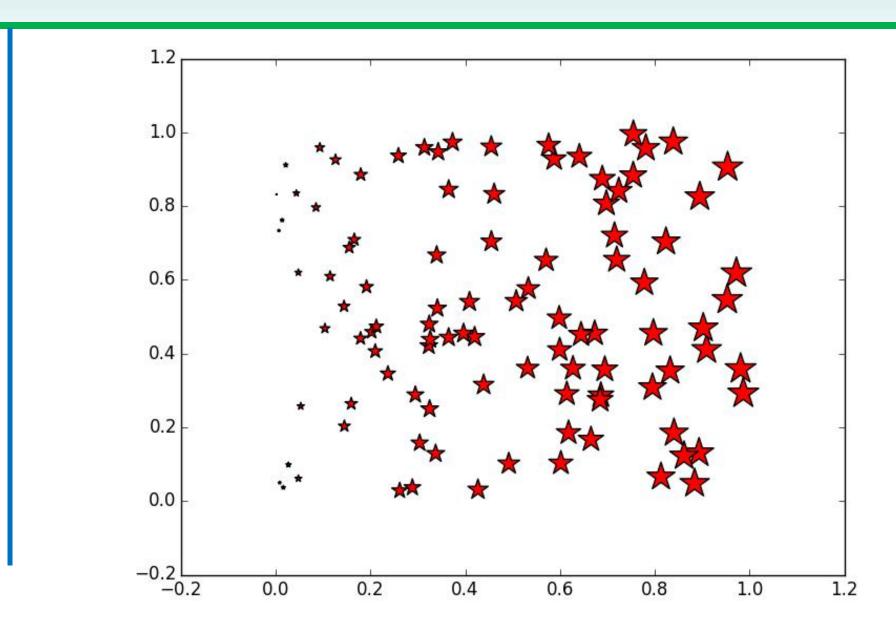
>>> pl.scatter(a,b,s=20,linewidths=5,marker='+')

>>> pl.show()



• 修改颜色

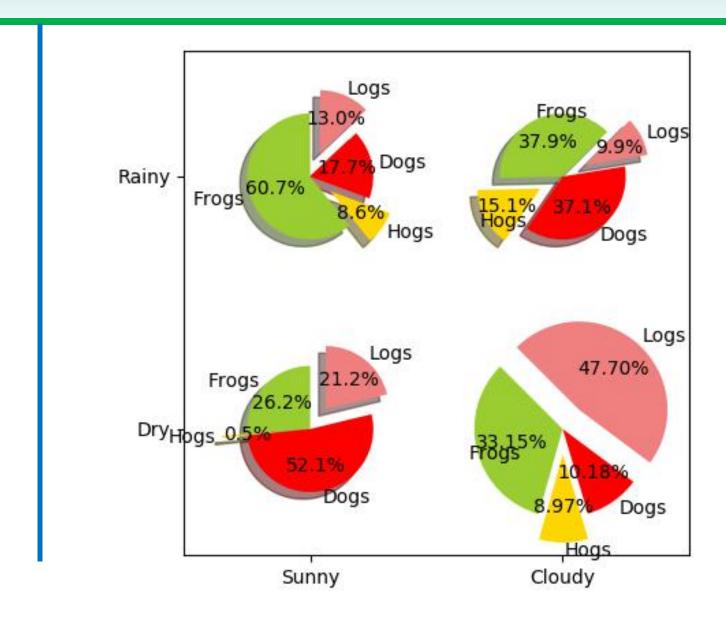
```
>>> import matplotlib.pylab as pl
>>> import numpy as np
>>> x = np.random.random(100)
>>> y = np.random.random(100)
>>> pl.scatter(x,y,s=x*500,c=u'r',marker=u'*')
# s指大小,c指颜色,marker指符号形状
>>> pl.show()
```



```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
#The slices will be ordered and plotted counter-clockwise.
labels = 'Frogs', 'Hogs', 'Dogs', 'Logs'
colors = ['yellowgreen', 'gold', '#FF0000', 'lightcoral']
                                # 使饼状图中第2片和第4片裂开
explode = (0, 0.1, 0, 0.1)
fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.gca()
```

```
ax.pie(np.random.random(4), explode=explode, labels=labels, colors=colors,
      autopct='%1.1f%%', shadow=True, startangle=90,
      radius=0.25, center=(0, 0), frame=True) # autopct设置饼内百分比的格式
ax.pie(np.random.random(4), explode=explode, labels=labels, colors=colors,
      autopct='%1.1f%%', shadow=True, startangle=45,
      radius=0.25, center=(1, 1), frame=True)
ax.pie(np.random.random(4), explode=explode, labels=labels, colors=colors,
      autopct='%1.1f%%', shadow=True, startangle=90,
      radius=0.25, center=(0, 1), frame=True)
ax.pie(np.random.random(4), explode=explode, labels=labels, colors=colors,
      autopct='%1.2f%%', shadow=False, startangle=135,
      radius=0.35, center=(1, 0), frame=True)
```

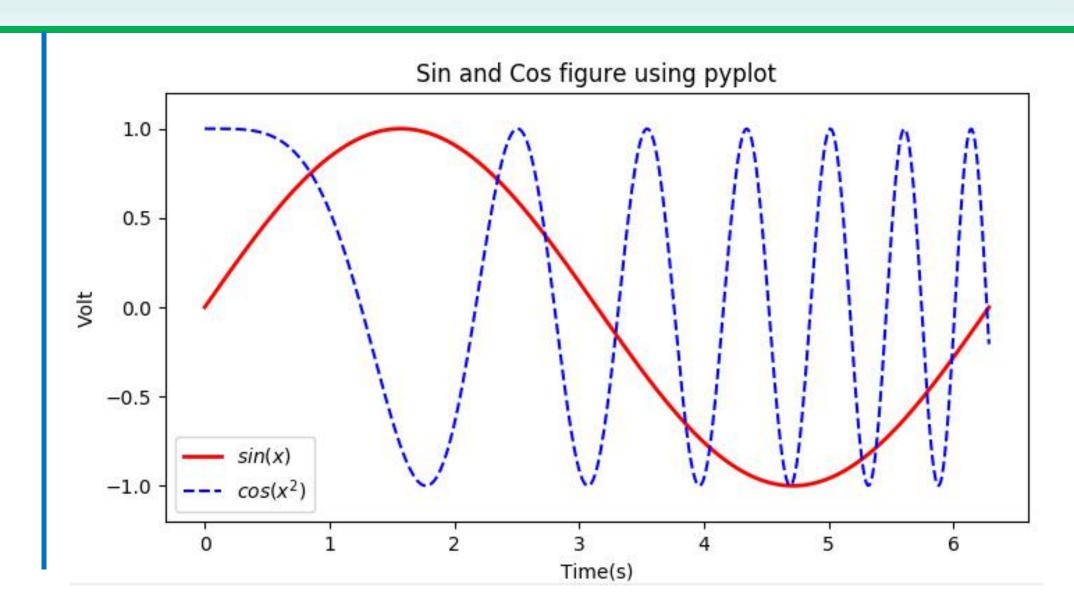
```
# 设置坐标轴刻度
ax.set_xticks([0, 1])
ax.set_yticks([0, 1])
ax.set_xticklabels(["Sunny", "Cloudy"]) # 设置坐标轴刻度上的标签
ax.set yticklabels(["Dry", "Rainy"])
ax.set_xlim((-0.5, 1.5))
                                     # 设置坐标轴跨度
ax.set ylim((-0.5, 1.5))
                                     # 设置纵横比相等
ax.set_aspect('equal')
plt.show()
```



13.5.4 使用pyplot绘制,多个图形在一起显示

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x = np.linspace(0, 2*np.pi, 500)
y = np.sin(x)
z = np.cos(x*x)
plt.figure(figsize=(8,4))
# 标签前后加$将使用内嵌的LaTex引擎将其显示为公式
plt.plot(x,y,label='$sin(x)$',color='red',linewidth=2) # 红色,2个像素宽
plt.plot(x,z,'b--',label='$\cos(x^2)$')
                                                   # 蓝色,虚线
plt.xlabel('Time(s)')
plt.ylabel('Volt')
plt.title('Sin and Cos figure using pyplot')
plt.ylim(-1.2,1.2)
plt.legend()
                                                 # 显示图例
                                                 # 显示绘图窗口
plt.show()
```

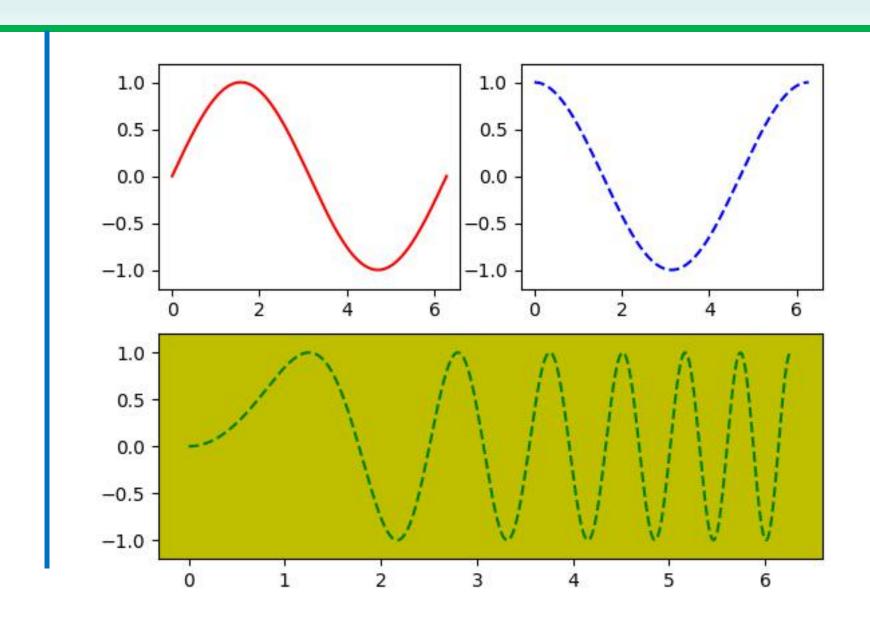
13.5.4 使用pyplot绘制,多个图形在一起显示



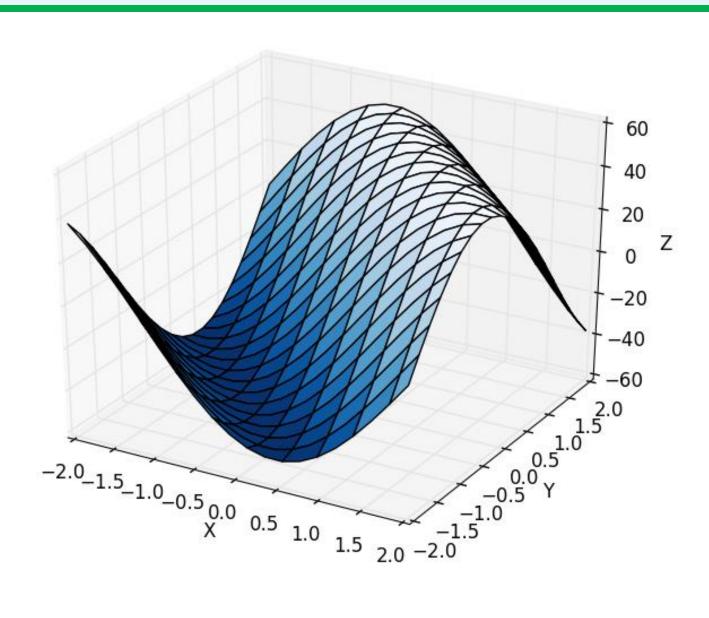
13.5.5 使用pyplot绘制,多个图形单独显示

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
                                   # 创建自变量数组
x= np.linspace(0, 2*np.pi, 500)
                                       # 创建函数值数组
y1 = np.sin(x)
y2 = np.cos(x)
y3 = np.sin(x*x)
plt.figure(1)
                                       # 创建图形
                                      # 第一行第一列图形
ax1 = plt.subplot(2,2,1)
                                    # 第一行第二列图形
ax2 = plt.subplot(2,2,2)
ax3 = plt.subplot(212, facecolor='y')
                                  # 第二行
                                       # 选择ax1
plt.sca(ax1)
                                      # 绘制红色曲线
plt.plot(x,y1,color='red')
                                       # 限制y坐标轴范围
plt.ylim(-1.2,1.2)
                                       # 选择ax2
plt.sca(ax2)
plt.plot(x,y2,'b--')
                                       # 绘制蓝色曲线
plt.ylim(-1.2,1.2)
                                       # 选择ax3
plt.sca(ax3)
plt.plot(x,y3,'g--')
plt.ylim(-1.2,1.2)
plt.show()
```

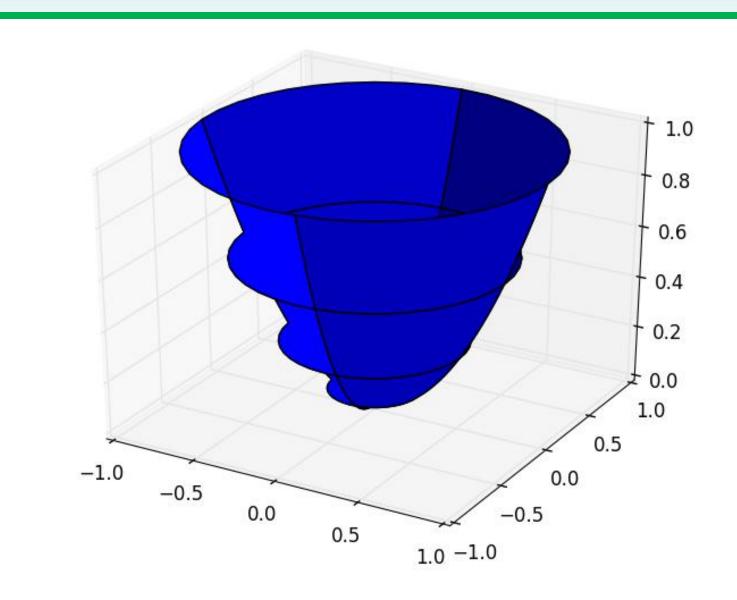
13.5.5 使用pyplot绘制,多个图形单独显示



```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import mpl toolkits.mplot3d
x,y = np.mgrid[-2:2:20j, -2:2:20j]
                                       # 步长使用虚数
                                       # 虚部表示点的个数
                                       # 并且包含end
                                       # 测试数据
z = 50 * np.sin(x+y)
ax = plt.subplot(111, projection='3d') # 三维图形
ax.plot_surface(x,y,z,rstride=2, cstride=1, cmap=plt.cm.Blues_r)
                                       # 设置坐标轴标签
ax.set_xlabel('X')
ax.set_ylabel('Y')
ax.set zlabel('Z')
plt.show()
```



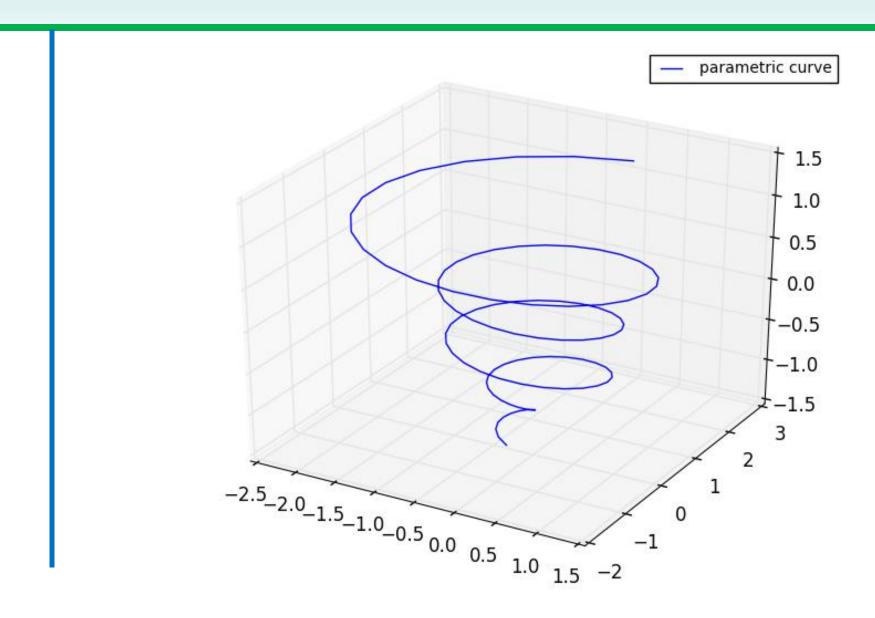
```
import pylab as pl
import numpy as np
import mpl_toolkits.mplot3d
rho, theta = np.mgrid[0:1:40j, 0:2*np.pi:40j]
z = rho**2
x = rho*np.cos(theta)
y = rho*np.sin(theta)
ax = pl.subplot(111, projection='3d')
ax.plot_surface(x,y,z)
pl.show()
```



13.5.7 绘制三维曲线

```
import matplotlib as mpl
from mpl toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
mpl.rcParams['legend.fontsize'] = 10 # 图例字号
fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.gca(projection='3d')
                                        # 三维图形
theta = np.linspace(-4 * np.pi, 4 * np.pi, 100)
                                   # 测试数据
z = np.linspace(-4, 4, 100)*0.3
r = z^{**}3 + 1
x = r * np.sin(theta)
y = r * np.cos(theta)
ax.plot(x, y, z, label='parametric curve')
ax.legend()
plt.show()
```

13.5.7 绘制三维曲线



13.6 生成词云

```
import random
import string
import wordcloud
def show(s):
   # 创建wordcloud对象
   wc = wordcloud.WordCloud(
       r'C:\windows\fonts\simfang.ttf', width=500, height=400,
       background_color='white', font_step=3,
       random_state=False, prefer_horizontal=0.9)
   # 创建并显示词云
   t = wc.generate(s)
   t.to image().save('t.png')
# 如果空间足够,就全部显示
# 如果词太多,就按频率显示,频率越高的词越大
show('''hello world 董付国 董付国 董付国 董付国
 abc fgh yhnbgfd 董付国 董付国 董付国 董付国 Python great Python Python''')
```

13.6 生成词云

yhnbgfd abc Python fgh