Bootcamp Python

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Day04 - Pandas

Today you will learn how to use a Python library that will allow you to manipulate dataframes.

Notions of the day

Pandas! And Bamboos!

General rules

- Use the Pandas Library.
- The version of Python to use is 3.7, you can check the version of Python with the following command: python -V
- The norm: during this bootcamp you will follow the Pep8 standards https://www.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0008/
- The function eval is never allowed.
- The exercises are ordered from the easiest to the hardest.
- Your exercises are going to be evaluated by someone else, so make sure that your variable names and function names are appropriate and civil.
- Your manual is the internet.
- You can also ask questions in the dedicated channel in the 42 AI Slack: 42-ai.slack.com.
- If you find any issue or mistakes in the subject please create an issue on our dedicated repository on Github: https://github.com/42-AI/bootcamp_python/issues.

Helper

For this day you will use the dataset **`athlete_events.csv`** provided in the **`resources`** folder.

```
pip install pandas
```

Ensure that you have the right Python version.

```
> which python
/goinfre/miniconda/bin/python
> python -V
Python 3.7.*
> which pip
/goinfre/miniconda/bin/pip
```

Exercise 00 - FileLoader

Exercise 01 - YoungestFellah

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Exercise 04 - SpatioTemporalData

Exercise 05 - HowManyMedalsByCountry

Exercise 06 - MyPlotLib

Exercise 07 - Komparator

Exercise 00 - FileLoader

Turn-in directory :	ex00
Files to turn in :	FileLoader.py
Allowed libraries :	Pandas
Remarks :	Be as lazy as possible...

Write a class named **`FileLoader`** which implements the following methods:

- load(path) : The argument of this method is the file path of the dataset to load. It must display a message specifying the dimensions of the dataset (e.g. 340 x 500). The method returns the dataset loaded as a pandas.DataFrame.
- display(df, n) : Takes a pandas.DataFrame and an integer as arguments. This method displays the first n rows of the dataset if n is positive, or the last n rows if n is negative.

```
>>> from FileLoader import FileLoader
>>> loader = FileLoader()
>>> data = loader.load("../data/adult_data.csv")
Loading dataset of dimensions 32561 x 15
>>> loader.display(data, 12)
age         workclass fnlwgt ... hours-per-week native-country salary
0    39         State-gov 77516 ...             40 United-States <=50K
1    50 Self-emp-not-inc 83311 ...             13 United-States <=50K
2    38         Private 215646 ...             40 United-States <=50K
3    53         Private 234721 ...             40 United-States <=50K
4    28         Private 338409 ...             40            Cuba <=50K
5    37         Private 284582 ...             40 United-States <=50K
6    49         Private 160187 ...             16         Jamaica <=50K
7    52 Self-emp-not-inc 209642 ...             45 United-States >50K
8    31         Private 45781 ...              50 United-States >50K
9    42         Private 159449 ...             40 United-States >50K
10 37         Private 280464 ...              80 United-States >50K
11 30         State-gov 141297 ...              40         India >50K

[12 rows x 15 columns]
```

Note: Your terminal may display more columns if the window is wider.

Exercise 01 - YoungestFellah

Turn-in directory :	ex01
Files to turn in :	FileLoader.py, YoungestFellah.py
Allowed libraries :	Pandas
Remarks :	n/a

This exercise uses the following dataset: **athlete_events.csv**

Write a function **youngestFellah** which takes two arguments:

```
* a pandas.DataFrame which contains the dataset
* an Olympic year
```

The function returns a dictionary containing the age of the youngest woman and man who took part in the Olympics on that year. The name of the dictionary's keys is up to you, but it must be self-explanatory.

```
>>> from FileLoader import FileLoader
>>> loader = FileLoader()
>>> data = loader.load('../data/athlete_events.csv')
Loading dataset of dimensions 271116 x 15
>>> from YoungestFellah import youngestFellah
>>> youngestFellah(data, 2004)
{'f': 13.0, 'm': 14.0}
```

Exercise 02 - ProportionBySport

Turn-in directory :	ex02
Files to turn in :	FileLoader.py, ProportionBySport.py
Allowed libraries :	Pandas
Remarks :	n/a

This exercise uses the dataset **athlete_events.csv**

Write a function **proportionBySport** which takes four arguments:

```
- a pandas.DataFrame of the dataset
- an olympic year
- a sport
- a gender
```

The function returns a float corresponding to the proportion (percentage) of participants who played the given sport among the participants of the given gender.

The function answers questions like the following : "What was the percentage of female basketball players among all the female participants of the 2016 Olympics?"

Hint: here and further, if needed, drop duplicated sportspeople to count only unique ones. Beware to call the dropping function at the right moment and with the right parameters, in order not to omit any individuals.

```
>>> from FileLoader import FileLoader
>>> loader = FileLoader()
>>> data = loader.load('../data/athlete_events.csv')
Loading dataset of dimensions 271116 x 15
>>> from ProportionBySport import proportionBySport
>>> proportionBySport(data, 2004, 'Tennis', 'F')
0.01935634328358209
```

We assume that we are always using appropriate arguments as input, and thus do not need to handle input errors.

Exercise 3 - HowManyMedals

Turn-in directory :	ex03
Files to turn in :	FileLoader.py, HowManyMedals.py
Allowed libraries :	Pandas
Remarks :	n/a

This exercise uses the following dataset: **athlete_events.csv**

Write a function **howManyMedals** which takes two arguments:

```
* a pandas.DataFrame which contains the dataset
* a participant name
```

The function returns a dictionary of dictionaries giving the number and type of medals for each year during which the participant won medals.
The keys of the main dictionary are the Olympic games years. In each year's dictionary, the keys are 'G', 'S', 'B' corresponding to the type of medals won (gold, silver, bronze). The innermost values correspond to the number of medals of a given type won for a given year.

```
>>> from FileLoader import FileLoader
>>> loader = FileLoader()
>>> data = loader.load('../data/athlete_events.csv')
Loading dataset of dimensions 271116 x 15
>>> from HowManyMedals import howManyMedals
>>> howManyMedals(data, 'Kjetil Andr Aamodt')
{1992: {'G': 1, 'S': 0, 'B': 1}, 1994: {'G': 0, 'S': 2, 'B': 1}, 1998: {'G':
0, 'S': 0, 'B': 0}, 2002: {'G': 2, 'S': 0, 'B': 0}, 2006: {'G': 1, 'S': 0,
'B': 0}}
```

Exercise 04 - SpatioTemporalData

Turn-in directory :	ex04
Files to turn in :	FileLoader.py, SpatioTemporalData.py
Allowed libraries :	Pandas
Remarks :	n/a

This exercise uses the dataset **`athlete_events.csv`**

Write a class called **`SpatioTemporalData`** which takes a dataset (pandas DataFrame) as argument in its constructor and implements the following methods:

- when(location) : This method takes a location as an argument and returns a list containing the years where games were held in the given location.
- where(date) : This method takes a date as an argument and returns the location where the Olympics took place in the given year.

```
>>> from FileLoader import FileLoader
>>> loader = FileLoader()
>>> data = loader.load('../data/athlete_events.csv')
Loading dataset of dimensions 271116 x 15
>>> from SpatioTemporalData import SpatioTemporalData
>>> sp = SpatioTemporalData(data)
>>> sp.where(1896)
['Athina']
>>> sp.where(2016)
['Rio de Janeiro']
>>> sp.when('Athina')
[2004, 1906, 1896]
>>> sp.when('Paris')
[1900, 1924]
```

Exercise 05 - HowManyMedalsByCountry

Turn-in directory :	ex05
Files to turn in :	FileLoader.py, HowManyMedalsByCountry.py
Allowed libraries :	Pandas
Remarks :	n/a

This exercise uses the following dataset: **athlete_events.csv**

Write a function **howManyMedalsByCountry** which takes two arguments:

```
* a pandas.DataFrame which contains the dataset
* a country name
```

The function returns a dictionary of dictionaries giving the number and type of medal for each competition where the country team earned medals.
The keys of the main dictionary are the Olympic games' years. In each year's dictionary, the key are 'G', 'S', 'B' corresponding to the type of medals won.

Duplicated medals per team games should be handled and not counted twice.

```
>>> from FileLoader import FileLoader
>>> loader = FileLoader()
>>> data = loader.load('../data/athlete_events.csv')
Loading dataset of dimensions 271116 x 15
>>> from HowManyMedalsByCountry import howManyMedalsByCountry
>>> howManyMedalsByCountry(data, 'Martian Federation')
{2192: {'G': 17, 'S': 14, 'B': 23}, 2196: {'G': 8, 'S': 21, 'B': 19}, 2200:
{'G': 26, 'S': 19, 'B': 7}}
```

You probably guessed by now that we gave up providing real examples...

If you want real examples, you can easily look online. Do beware that some medals might be awarded or removed years after the games are over, for example if a previous medallist was found to have cheated and is sanctioned. The **athlete_events.csv** dataset might not always take these posterior changes into account.

Exercise 06 - MyPlotLib

Turn-in directory :	ex06
Files to turn in :	MyPlotLib.py
Allowed libraries :	Pandas, Matplotlib, Seaborn, Scipy
Remarks :	The less work you do, the better! You don't necessarily need all those libraries to complete the exercise.

This exercise uses the following dataset: **`athlete_events.csv`**

Write a class called **`MyPlotLib`**. This class implements different plotting methods, each of which take two arguments:

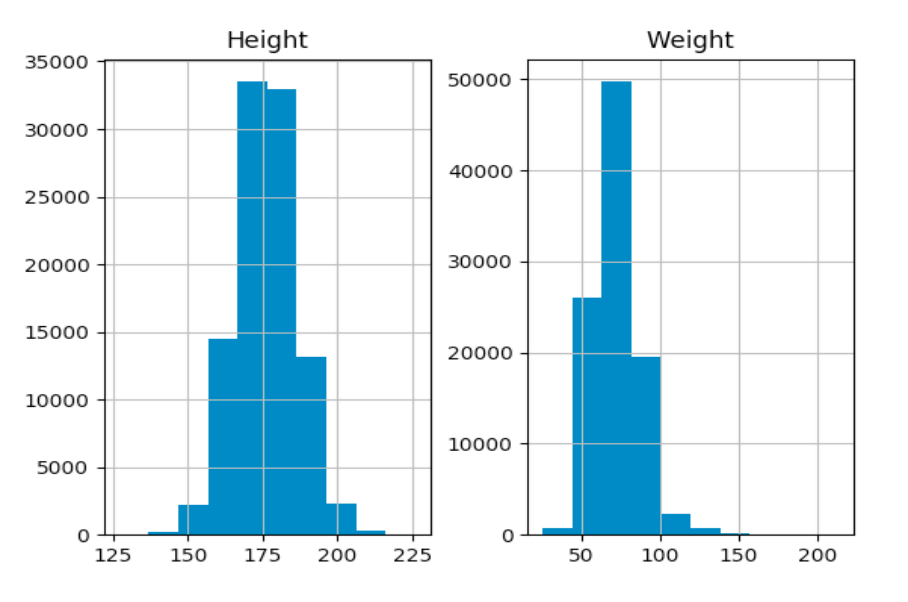
```
* a pandas.DataFrame which contains the dataset
* a list of feature names
```

Hint: What is a feature?
https://towardsdatascience.com/feature-engineering-for-machine-learning-3a5e293a5114

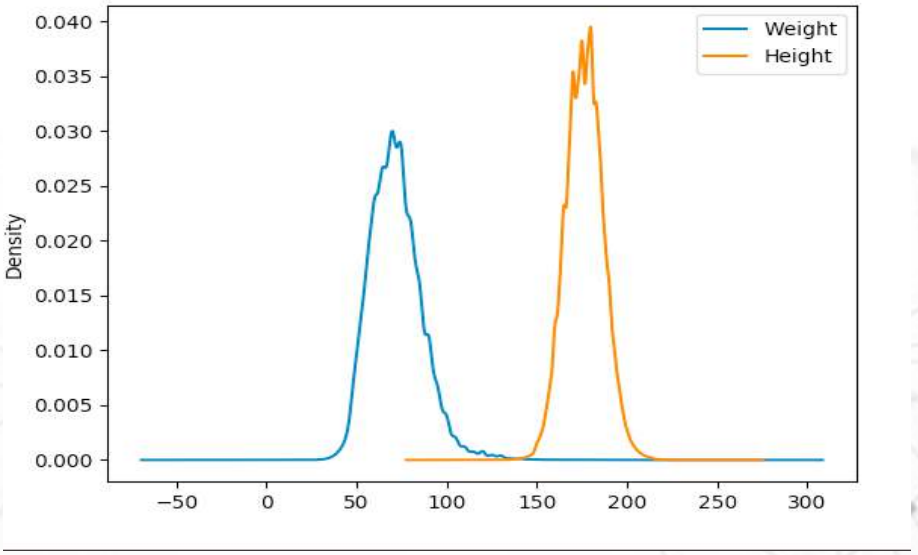
- **`histogram(data, features)`** : plots one histogram for each numerical feature in the list
- **`density(data, features)`** : plots the density curve of each numerical feature in the list
- **`pair_plot(data, features)`** : plots a matrix of subplots (also called scatter plot matrix). On each subplot shows a scatter plot of one numerical variable against another one. The main diagonal of this matrix shows simple histograms.
- **`box_plot(data, features)`** : displays a box plot for each numerical variable in the dataset.

Examples:

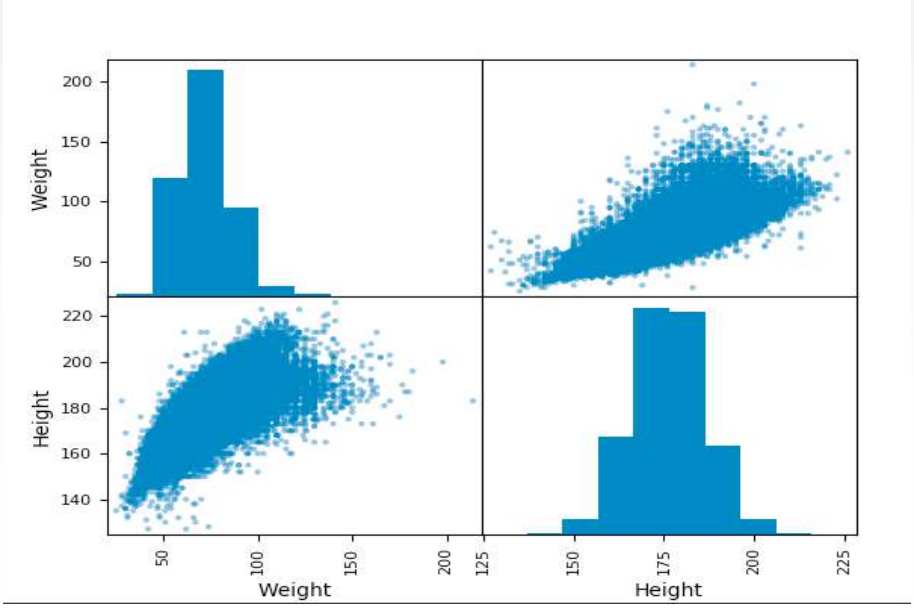
- histogram:



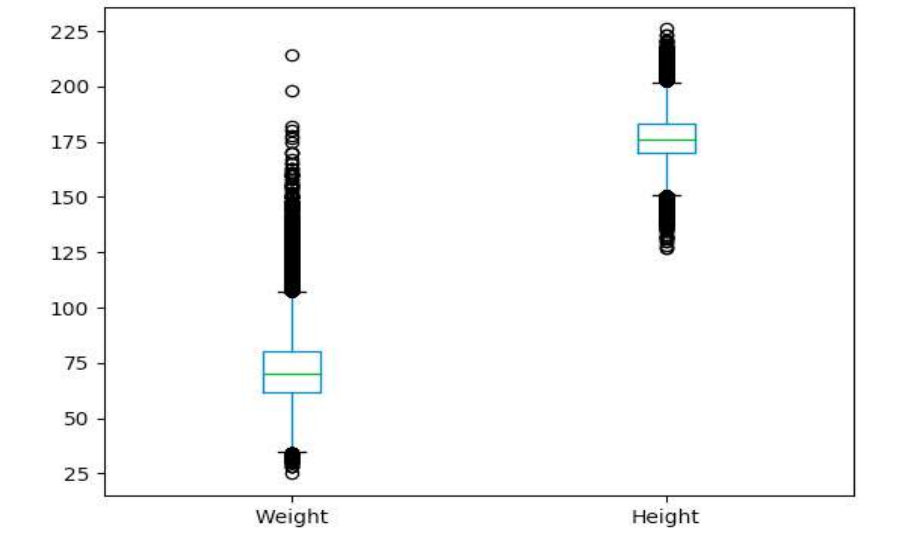
- density:



- pair_plot:



- box_plot:



Exercise 07 - Komparator

Turn-in directory :	ex07
Files to turn in :	Komparator.py, MyPlotLib.py (optional)
Allowed libraries :	Pandas, Matplotlib, Seaborn, Scipy
Remarks :	The less work you do, the better! You don't necessarily need all those libraries to complete the exercise.

This exercise uses the following dataset: **`athlete_events.csv`**

Write a class called **`Komparator`** whose constructor takes as an argument a pandas.DataFrame which contains the dataset.
The class must implement the following methods, which take as input two variable names:

- **`compare_box_plots(categorical_var, numerical_var)`** : displays a series of box plots to compare the distribution of the numerical variable in each possible value of the categorical variable. There should be as many box plots as there are possible values of the categorical variable. For example, with Sex and Height, we would compare the distribution of height between men and women with two box plots.
- **`density(categorical_var, numerical_var)`** : displays the density of the numerical variable, with a different curve for the subpopulation which belongs to each categorical variable.
- **`compare_histograms(categorical_var, numerical_var)`** : displays separate histograms of the numerical variable for each category represented in the categorical variable. As a bonus, you can make it display overlapping histograms of different colors.

`BONUS`: Your functions can also accept a list of numerical variables, and output comparison plots for each feature against different