Input data

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- §2 Introduction to TensorFlow in Python
- §2.2 Linear models
- 1 Input data
- 1.1 How to import data for use in TensorFlow?
 - Data can be imported using TensorFlow:
 - useful for managing complex pipelines
 - The simpler option used to import data:
 - import data using pandas
 - convert data to NumPy array
 - use in TensorFlow without modification
 - Pandas also has methods for handling data in other formats:
 - e.g., read_json() , read_html() , read_excel()

1.2 Code of how to import and convert data:

```
[1]: # Import numpy and pandas
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

# Load data from csv
housing = pd.read_csv('ref1. King county house sales.csv')

# Convert to numpy array
housing = np.array(housing)
```

print(housing)

```
[[7129300520 '20141013T000000' 221900.0 ... -122.257 1340 5650]
[6414100192 '20141209T000000' 538000.0 ... -122.319 1690 7639]
[5631500400 '20150225T000000' 180000.0 ... -122.2329999999999 2720 8062]
...
[1523300141 '20140623T000000' 402101.0 ... -122.2989999999999 1020 2007]
[291310100 '20150116T000000' 400000.0 ... -122.069 1410 1287]
[1523300157 '20141015T000000' 325000.0 ... -122.298999999999 1020 1357]]
```

1.3 What are the parameters of read_csv()?

Parameter	Description	Default
filepath_or_buffer	Accepts a file path or a URL.	None
sep	Delimiter between columns.	,
delim_whitespace	Boolean for whether to delimit whitespace.	False
encoding	Specifies encoding to be used if any.	None

1.4 How to use mixed type datasets?

date	price	bedrooms
20141013T000000	221900	3
20141209T000000	538000	3
20150225T000000	180000	2
20141209T000000	604000	4
20150218T000000	510000	3
20140627T000000	257500	3
20150115T000000	291850	3
20150415T000000	229500	3

1.5 Code of setting the data type:

```
[2]: # Load KC dataset
housing = pd.read_csv('ref1. King county house sales.csv')

# Convert price column to float32
price = np.array(housing['price'], np.float32)

# Convert waterfront column to Boolean
waterfront = np.array(housing['waterfront'], np.bool)

print(price)
print(waterfront)
```

```
[221900. 538000. 180000. ... 402101. 400000. 325000.]
[False False False False False]
```

```
[3]: import tensorflow as tf
[4]: # Load KC dataset
     housing = pd.read_csv('ref1. King county house sales.csv')
     # Convert price column to float32
     price = tf.cast(housing['price'], tf.float32)
     # Convert waterfront column to Boolean
     waterfront = tf.cast(housing['waterfront'], tf.bool)
     print(price)
     print(waterfront)
    tf.Tensor([221900. 538000. 180000. ... 402101. 400000. 325000.], shape=(21613,),
    dtype=float32)
    tf.Tensor([False False False False False False], shape=(21613,), dtype=bool)
    1.6 Practice exercises for input data:
    ▶ Pandas data loading practice:
[5]: # Import pandas under the alias pd
     import pandas as pd
     # Assign the path to a string variable named data_path
     data_path = 'ref1. King county house sales.csv'
     # Load the dataset as a dataframe named housing
     housing = pd.read_csv(data_path)
     # Print the price column of housing
     print(housing['price'])
    0
             221900.0
    1
             538000.0
    2
             180000.0
    3
             604000.0
             510000.0
    4
             360000.0
    21608
    21609
             400000.0
    21610
             402101.0
    21611
             400000.0
    21612
             325000.0
    Name: price, Length: 21613, dtype: float64
    ▶ Data type setting practice:
```

```
[6]: # Import numpy and tensorflow with their standard aliases
import numpy as np
import tensorflow as tf

# Use a numpy array to define price as a 32-bit float
price = np.array(housing['price'], np.float32)

# Define waterfront as a Boolean using cast
waterfront = tf.cast(housing['waterfront'], tf.bool)

# Print price and waterfront
print(price)
print(waterfront)
```

```
[221900. 538000. 180000. ... 402101. 400000. 325000.]
tf.Tensor([False False False ... False False False], shape=(21613,), dtype=bool)
```