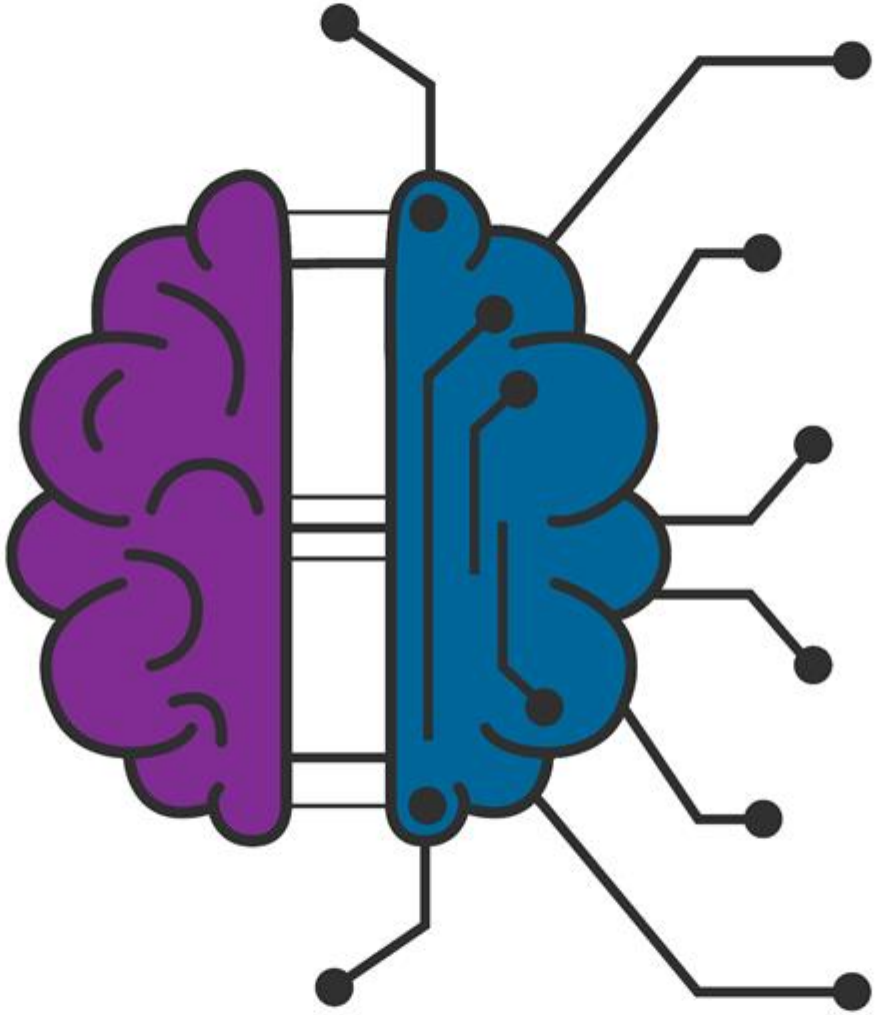

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Introdução à Machine Learning com Python

Dos primeiros passos até o desenvolvimento avançado em Machine Learning

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Conteúdo Programático

1. Gestão de pacotes e ambientes em Python
   - I. Anaconda
   - II. Jupyter Notebook
   - III. Google Colab
2. Pacotes essenciais ao desenvolvimento de RNA com Python
   - I. Numpy
   - II. Pandas
   - III. Tratamento de Dados
3. Machine Learning
   - I. Regressão Linear
   - II. Classificação
   - III. Clustering (K-means)

Pacotes essenciais ao desenvolvimento de RNA com Python: NumPy

O que é o NumPy?

O NumPy é biblioteca aberta para computação científica com um grande suporte para manipulação de vetores multidimensionais. O NumPy fornece grande conjuntos de funções facilitando cálculos numéricos.

Porque utilizar NumPy?

- Utiliza menos memoria que uma implementação em python
- Maior performance (Mais rápido)
- Muitas funcionalidades desenvolvidas para agilizar o calculo numérico.

Biblioteca NumPy

NumPy manipula uma estrutura especial de dados:

Classe **ndarray:**

- Estrutura parecida com as Listas
- Classe possui diversos atributos e funções.

Primeiros passos

❑Importanto a biblioteca:

```
import numpy as np
```

❑Verificando a dimensão de um vetor:

Ex: Matriz A: m x n

```
A.shape
```

❑Verificar o tipo de dados do vetor:

```
A.Dtype
```

Ex: int32, float64

❑Converter uma lista para vetor numpy:

```
np.array(var_list)
```

Criando arrays

- ❑Criando vetores inicializado com valor um ou zero:

  np.ones((3,4))
  np.zeros((2,3,4))

- ❑Identidade:

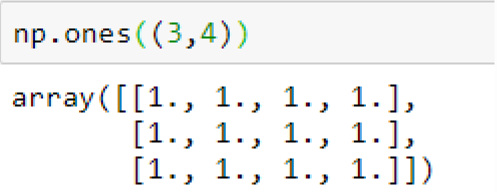
  np.eye(3,2)

- ❑Criar um vetor com valores aleatórios:

  np.random.random((3,2))

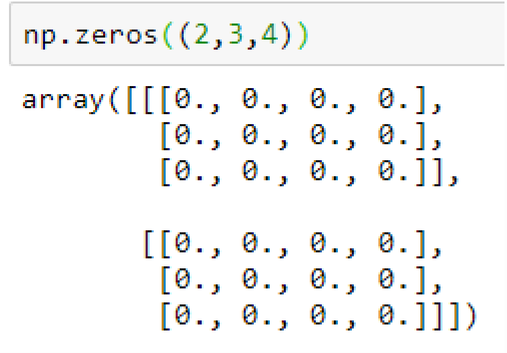
- ❑Criar uma matriz de valores com espaçamento uniforme:

  np.arange(10, 25, 5)



```
np.ones((3,4))
```

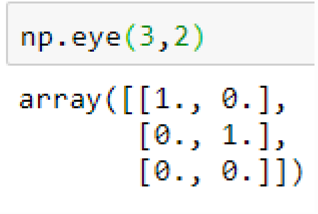
```
array([[1., 1., 1., 1.],
       [1., 1., 1., 1.],
       [1., 1., 1., 1.]])
```



```
np.zeros((2,3,4))
```

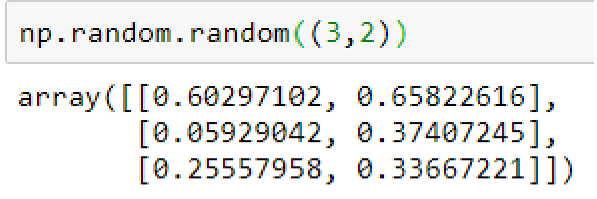
```
array([[[0., 0., 0., 0.],
        [0., 0., 0., 0.],
        [0., 0., 0., 0.]],

       [[0., 0., 0., 0.],
        [0., 0., 0., 0.],
        [0., 0., 0., 0.]]])
```



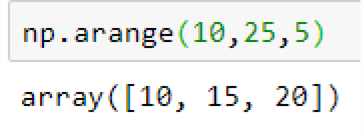
```
np.eye(3,2)
```

```
array([[1., 0.],
       [0., 1.],
       [0., 0.]])
```



```
np.random.random((3,2))
```

```
array([[0.60297102, 0.65822616],
       [0.05929042, 0.37407245],
       [0.25557958, 0.33667221]])
```



```
np.arange(10,25,5)
```

```
array([10, 15, 20])
```

Operação com arrays

Por padrão as operações são realizadas elemento a elemento.

```
A = np.array([[1, 1],
              [0, 1]])
B = np.array([[2, 0],
              [3, 4]])

C = A * B
```

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Para realizar multiplicação matricial utilizamos o operador @ ou o método np.dot

```
D = A @ B
D = np.dot(A,B)
```

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Hora da prática

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Python For Data Science *Cheat Sheet*

NumPy Basics

Learn Python for Data Science Interactively at www.DataCamp.com

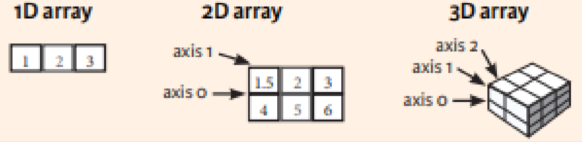
NumPy

The **NumPy** library is the core library for scientific computing in Python. It provides a high-performance multidimensional array object, and tools for working with these arrays.

Use the following import convention:

```
>>> import numpy as np
```

NumPy Arrays



Creating Arrays

```
>>> a = np.array([1,2,3])
>>> b = np.array([(1.5,2,3), (4,5,6)], dtype = float)
>>> c = np.array([[(1.5,2,3), (4,5,6)], [(3,2,1), (4,5,6)]],
                  dtype = float)
```

Initial Placeholders

`>>> np.zeros((3,4))`	Create an array of zeros
`>>> np.ones((2,3,4),dtype=np.int16)`	Create an array of ones
`>>> d = np.arange(10,25,5)`	Create an array of evenly spaced values (step value)
`>>> np.linspace(0,2,9)`	Create an array of evenly spaced values (number of samples)
`>>> e = np.full((2,2),7)`	Create a constant array
`>>> f = np.eye(2)`	Create a 2X2 identity matrix
`>>> np.random.random((2,2))`	Create an array with random values
`>>> np.empty((3,2))`	Create an empty array

I/O

Saving & Loading On Disk

```
>>> np.save('my_array', a)
>>> np.savez('array.npz', a, b)
>>> np.load('my_array.npy')
```

Saving & Loading Text Files

```
>>> np.loadtxt("myfile.txt")
>>> np.genfromtxt("my_file.csv", delimiter=',')
>>> np.savetxt("myarray.txt", a, delimiter=" ")
```

Data Types

`>>> np.int64`	Signed 64-bit integer types
`>>> np.float32`	Standard double-precision floating point
`>>> np.complex`	Complex numbers represented by 128 floats
`>>> np.bool`	Boolean type storing `TRUE` and `FALSE` values
`>>> np.object`	Python object type
`>>> np.string_`	Fixed-length string type
`>>> np.unicode_`	Fixed-length unicode type

Inspecting Your Array

`>>> a.shape`	Array dimensions
`>>> len(a)`	Length of array
`>>> b.ndim`	Number of array dimensions
`>>> e.size`	Number of array elements
`>>> b.dtype`	Data type of array elements
`>>> b.dtype.name`	Name of data type
`>>> b.astype(int)`	Convert an array to a different type

Asking For Help

```
>>> np.info(np.ndarray.dtype)
```

Array Mathematics

Arithmetic Operations

`>>> g = a - b`
`array([[-0.5,  0. ,  0. ],`
`       [-3. , -3. , -3. ]])`
	Subtraction

`>>> np.subtract(a,b)`	Subtraction

`>>> b + a`
`array([[ 2.5,  4. ,  6. ],`
`       [ 5. ,  7. ,  9. ]])`
	Addition

`>>> np.add(b,a)`	Addition

`>>> a / b`
`array([[ 0.66666667, 1.        , 1.        ],`
`       [ 0.25      , 0.4       , 0.5       ]])`
	Division

`>>> np.divide(a,b)`	Division

`>>> a * b`
`array([[  1.5,   4. ,   9. ],`
`       [  4. ,  10. ,  18. ]])`
	Multiplication

`>>> np.multiply(a,b)`	Multiplication
`>>> np.exp(b)`	Exponentiation
`>>> np.sqrt(b)`	Square root
`>>> np.sin(a)`	Print sines of an array
`>>> np.cos(b)`	Element-wise cosine
`>>> np.log(a)`	Element-wise natural logarithm

`>>> e.dot(f)`
`array([[ 7.,  7.],`
`       [ 7.,  7.]])`
	Dot product

Comparison

`>>> a == b`
`array([[False,  True,  True],`
`       [False, False, False]], dtype=bool)`
	Element-wise comparison

`>>> a < 2`
`array([True, False, False], dtype=bool)`
	Element-wise comparison

`>>> np.array_equal(a, b)`	Array-wise comparison

Aggregate Functions

`>>> a.sum()`	Array-wise sum
`>>> a.min()`	Array-wise minimum value
`>>> b.max(axis=0)`	Maximum value of an array row
`>>> b.cumsum(axis=1)`	Cumulative sum of the elements
`>>> a.mean()`	Mean
`>>> b.median()`	Median
`>>> a.corrcoef()`	Correlation coefficient
`>>> np.std(b)`	Standard deviation

Copying Arrays

`>>> h = a.view()`	Create a view of the array with the same data
`>>> np.copy(a)`	Create a copy of the array
`>>> h = a.copy()`	Create a deep copy of the array

Sorting Arrays

`>>> a.sort()`	Sort an array
`>>> c.sort(axis=0)`	Sort the elements of an array's axis

Subsetting, Slicing, Indexing

Also see Lists

Subsetting

`>>> a[2]`
`3`
		Select the element at the 2nd index

`>>> b[1,2]`
`6.0`
		Select the element at row 1 column 2 (equivalent to `b[1][2]`)

Slicing

`>>> a[0:2]`
`array([1, 2])`
		Select items at index 0 and 1

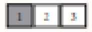
`>>> b[0:2,1]`
`array([ 2.,  5.])`
		Select items at rows 0 and 1 in column 1

`>>> b[:1]`
`array([[1.5, 2., 3.]])`
		Select all items at row 0 (equivalent to `b[0:1, :]`)

`>>> c[1,...]`
`array([[[ 3.,  2.,  1.],`
`        [ 4.,  5.,  6.]]])`
		Same as `[1,:,:]`

`>>> a[ : :-1]`
`array([3, 2, 1])`
		Reversed array `a`

Boolean Indexing

`>>> a[a<2]`
`array([1])`
		Select elements from `a` less than 2

Fancy Indexing

`>>> b[[1, 0, 1, 0],[0, 1, 2, 0]]`
`array([ 4. , 2. , 6. , 1.5])`
	Select elements `(1,0)`,`(0,1)`,`(1,2)` and `(0,0)`

`>>> b[[1, 0, 1, 0]][:,[0,1,2,0]]`
`array([[ 4. ,5. , 6. , 4. ],`
`       [ 1.5, 2. , 3. , 1.5],`
`       [ 4. , 5. , 6. , 4. ],`
`       [ 1.5, 2. , 3. , 1.5]])`
	Select a subset of the matrix's rows and columns

Array Manipulation

Transposing Array

`>>> i = np.transpose(b)`	Permute array dimensions
`>>> i.T`	Permute array dimensions

Changing Array Shape

`>>> b.ravel()`	Flatten the array
`>>> g.reshape(3,-2)`	Reshape, but don't change data

Adding/Removing Elements

`>>> h.resize((2,6))`	Return a new array with shape (2,6)
`>>> np.append(h,g)`	Append items to an array
`>>> np.insert(a, 1, 5)`	Insert items in an array
`>>> np.delete(a,[1])`	Delete items from an array

Combining Arrays

`>>> np.concatenate((a,d),axis=0)`
`array([ 1,  2,  3, 10, 15, 20])`
	Concatenate arrays

`>>> np.vstack((a,b))`
`array([[ 1. ,  2. ,  3. ],`
`       [ 1.5,  2. ,  3. ],`
`       [ 4. ,  5. ,  6. ]])`
	Stack arrays vertically (row-wise)

`>>> np.r_[e,f]`	Stack arrays vertically (row-wise)

`>>> np.hstack((e,f))`
`array([[ 7.,  7.,  1.,  0.],`
`       [ 7.,  7.,  0.,  1.]])`
	Stack arrays horizontally (column-wise)

`>>> np.column_stack((a,d))`
`array([[ 1, 10],`
`       [ 2, 15],`
`       [ 3, 20]])`
	Create stacked column-wise arrays

`>>> np.c_[a,d]`	Create stacked column-wise arrays

Splitting Arrays

`>>> np.hsplit(a,3)`
`[array([1]),array([2]),array([3])]`
	Split the array horizontally at the 3rd index

`>>> np.vsplit(c,2)`
`[array([[[ 1.5,  2. ,  1. ],`
`        [ 4. ,  5. ,  6. ]]]),`
` array([[[ 3.,  2.,  3.],`
`        [ 4.,  5.,  6.]]])]`
	Split the array vertically at the 2nd index

OBRIGADO!

Repositório GitHub:
https://github.com/Skyzenho/ArtIEEEficiais

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