

### 7.2.1.1. Считывание данных

```
In [1]: # Установка пакетов:  
#using Pkg  
#for p in ["CSV", "DataFrames", "RDatasets", "FileIO", "DataArrays"]  
#    Pkg.add(p)  
#end
```

```
In [2]: using CSV, DataFrames, DelimitedFiles
```

```
In [3]: #P = download("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/nassarhuda/easy_data/master/progr
```

```
In [4]: # Считывание данных и их запись в структуру:  
P = CSV.File("programminglanguages.csv") |> DataFrame
```

Out[4]: 73 rows × 2 columns

	year	language
	Int64	String
1	1951	Regional Assembly Language
2	1952	Autocode
3	1954	IPL
4	1955	FLOW-MATIC
5	1957	FORTRAN
6	1957	COMTRAN
7	1958	LISP
8	1958	ALGOL 58
9	1959	FACT
10	1959	COBOL
11	1959	RPG
12	1962	APL
13	1962	Simula
14	1962	SNOBOL
15	1963	CPL
16	1964	Speakeasy
17	1964	BASIC
18	1964	PL/I
19	1966	JOSS
20	1967	BCPL
21	1968	Logo
22	1969	B
23	1970	Pascal
24	1970	Forth
25	1972	C
26	1972	Smalltalk
27	1972	Prolog
28	1973	ML
29	1975	Scheme
30	1978	SQL
:	:	:

In [5]:

```
# Функция определения по названию языка программирования года его создания:  
function language_created_year(P, language::String)  
    loc = findfirst(P[:,2].==language)
```

```
    return P[loc,1]
end
```

Out[5]: language\_created\_year (generic function with 1 method)

```
In [6]: # Пример вызова функции и определение даты создания языка Python:
        language_created_year(P,"Python")
```

Out[6]: 1991

```
In [7]: # Пример вызова функции и определение даты создания языка Julia:
        language_created_year(P,"Julia")
```

Out[7]: 2012

```
In [8]: #В следующем примере при вызове функции, в качестве аргумента которой указано
        #слово julia, написанное со строчной буквы:
        language_created_year(P,"julia")
        #поэтому выходит ошибка
```

```
MethodError: no method matching getindex(::DataFrame, ::Nothing, ::Int64)
Closest candidates are:
  getindex(::DataFrame, !Matched::Colon, ::Union{AbstractString, Signed, Symbol, Unsigned}) at C:\Users\Admin\.julia\packages\DataFrames\GtZ11\src\dataframe\dataframe.jl:420
  getindex(::DataFrame, !Matched::typeof(!), ::Union{Signed, Unsigned}) at C:\Users\Admin\.julia\packages\DataFrames\GtZ11\src\dataframe\dataframe.jl:426
  getindex(::DataFrame, !Matched::Integer, ::Union{Signed, Unsigned}) at C:\Users\Admin\.julia\packages\DataFrames\GtZ11\src\dataframe\dataframe.jl:383
  ...

Stacktrace:
 [1] language_created_year(::DataFrame, ::String) at .\In[5]:4
 [2] top-level scope at In[8]:3
 [3] include_string(::Function, ::Module, ::String, ::String) at .\loading.jl:1091
 [4] execute_code(::String, ::String) at C:\Users\Admin\.julia\packages\IJulia\rWZ9e\src\execute_request.jl:27
 [5] execute_request(::ZMQ.Socket, ::IJulia.Msg) at C:\Users\Admin\.julia\packages\IJulia\rWZ9e\src\execute_request.jl:86
 [6] #invokelatest#1 at .\essentials.jl:710 [inlined]
 [7] invokelatest at .\essentials.jl:709 [inlined]
 [8] eventloop(::ZMQ.Socket) at C:\Users\Admin\.julia\packages\IJulia\rWZ9e\src\eventloop.jl:8
 [9] (::IJulia.var"#15#18")() at .\task.jl:356
```

```
In [9]: # Функция определения по названию языка программирования
        # года его создания (без учёта регистра):
        function language_created_year_v2(P,language::String)
            loc = findfirst(lowercase.(P[:,2]).==lowercase.(language))
            return P[loc,1]
        end
        language_created_year_v2(P,"julia")
```

Out[9]: 2012

```
In [10]: # Пример вызова функции и определение даты создания языка julia:
        language_created_year_v2(P,"julia")
```

Out[10]: 2012

```
In [11]: # Построчное считывание данных с указанием разделителя:
Tx = readdlm("programminglanguages.csv", ',')
```

```
Out[11]: 74x2 Array{Any,2}:
          "year"  "language"
1951      "Regional Assembly Language"
1952      "Autocode"
1954      "IPL"
1955      "FLOW-MATIC"
1957      "FORTRAN"
1957      "COMTRAN"
1958      "LISP"
1958      "ALGOL 58"
1959      "FACT"
1959      "COBOL"
1959      "RPG"
1962      "APL"
          ⋮
2003      "Scala"
2005      "F#"
2006      "PowerShell"
2007      "Clojure"
2009      "Go"
2010      "Rust"
2011      "Dart"
2011      "Kotlin"
2011      "Red"
2011      "Elixir"
2012      "Julia"
2014      "Swift"
```

#### 7.2.1.2. Запись данных в файл

```
In [12]: # Запись данных в CSV-файл:
CSV.write("programming_languages_data2.csv", P)
```

Out[12]: "programming\_languages\_data2.csv"

```
In [13]: # Пример записи данных в текстовый файл с разделителем ',':
writedlm("programming_languages_data.txt", Tx, ',')
```

```
In [14]: # Пример записи данных в текстовый файл с разделителем '-':
writedlm("programming_languages_data2.txt", Tx, '-')
```

```
In [15]: # Построчное считывание данных с указанием разделителя:
P_new_delim = readdlm("programming_languages_data2.txt", '-')
```

```
Out[15]: 74x2 Array{Any,2}:
          "year"  "language"
1951      "Regional Assembly Language"
1952      "Autocode"
1954      "IPL"
1955      "FLOW-MATIC"
1957      "FORTRAN"
1957      "COMTRAN"
1958      "LISP"
1958      "ALGOL 58"
1959      "FACT"
1959      "COBOL"
1959      "RPG"
1962      "APL"
          ⋮
2003      "Scala"
2005      "F#"
2006      "PowerShell"
2007      "Clojure"
2009      "Go"
2010      "Rust"
2011      "Dart"
2011      "Kotlin"
2011      "Red"
2011      "Elixir"
2012      "Julia"
2014      "Swift"
```

### 7.2.1.3. Словари

```
In [16]: # Инициализация словаря:
dict = Dict{Integer,Vector{String}}{}
```

```
Out[16]: Dict{Integer,Array{String,1}}{}
```

```
In [17]: # Инициализация словаря:
dict2 = Dict{}
```

```
Out[17]: Dict{Any,Any}()
```

```
In [18]: # Заполнение словаря данными:
for i = 1:size(P,1)
    year,lang = P[i,:]

    if year in keys(dict)
        dict[year] = push!(dict[year],lang)
    else
        dict[year] = [lang]
    end
end
```

```
In [19]: # Пример определения в словаре языков программирования, созданных в 2003 году:
dict[2003]
```

```
Out[19]: 2-element Array{String,1}:
 "Groovy"
 "Scala"
```

### 7.2.1.4. DataFrames

```
In [20]: # Подгружаем пакет DataFrames:  
using DataFrames
```

```
In [21]: # Задаём переменную со структурой DataFrame:  
df = DataFrame(year = P[:,1], language = P[:,2])
```

Out[21]: 73 rows × 2 columns

	year	language
	Int64	String
1	1951	Regional Assembly Language
2	1952	Autocode
3	1954	IPL
4	1955	FLOW-MATIC
5	1957	FORTRAN
6	1957	COMTRAN
7	1958	LISP
8	1958	ALGOL 58
9	1959	FACT
10	1959	COBOL
11	1959	RPG
12	1962	APL
13	1962	Simula
14	1962	SNOBOL
15	1963	CPL
16	1964	Speakeasy
17	1964	BASIC
18	1964	PL/I
19	1966	JOSS
20	1967	BCPL
21	1968	Logo
22	1969	B
23	1970	Pascal
24	1970	Forth
25	1972	C
26	1972	Smalltalk
27	1972	Prolog
28	1973	ML
29	1975	Scheme
30	1978	SQL
:	:	:

In [22]: 

```
# Вывод всех значения столбца year:  
df[:, :year]
```

```
Out[22]: 73-element Array{Int64,1}:
 1951
 1952
 1954
 1955
 1957
 1957
 1958
 1958
 1959
 1959
 1959
 1962
 1962
  ⋮
 2003
 2005
 2006
 2007
 2009
 2010
 2011
 2011
 2011
 2011
 2012
 2014
```

```
In [23]: # Получение статистических сведений о фрейме:
describe(df)
```

Out[23]: 2 rows × 8 columns

	variable	mean	min	median	max	nunique	nmissing	eltype
	Symbol	Union...	Any	Union...	Any	Union...	Nothing	DataType
1	year	1982.99	1951	1986.0	2014			Int64
2	language		ALGOL 58		dBase III	73		String

#### 7.2.1.5. RDatasets

```
In [24]: # Подгружаем пакет RDatasets:
using RDatasets
```

```
In [25]: # Задаём структуру данных в виде набора данных:
iris = dataset("datasets", "iris")
```



Out[25]: 150 rows × 5 columns

	SepalLength	SepalWidth	PetalLength	PetalWidth	Species
	Float64	Float64	Float64	Float64	Cat...
1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
7	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
8	5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
9	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
10	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
11	5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
12	4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa
13	4.8	3.0	1.4	0.1	setosa
14	4.3	3.0	1.1	0.1	setosa
15	5.8	4.0	1.2	0.2	setosa
16	5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	setosa
17	5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa
18	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	setosa
19	5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	setosa
20	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa
21	5.4	3.4	1.7	0.2	setosa
22	5.1	3.7	1.5	0.4	setosa
23	4.6	3.6	1.0	0.2	setosa
24	5.1	3.3	1.7	0.5	setosa
25	4.8	3.4	1.9	0.2	setosa
26	5.0	3.0	1.6	0.2	setosa
27	5.0	3.4	1.6	0.4	setosa
28	5.2	3.5	1.5	0.2	setosa
29	5.2	3.4	1.4	0.2	setosa
30	4.7	3.2	1.6	0.2	setosa
:	:	:	:	:	:

In [26]: `# Определения типа переменной:  
typeof(iris)`

Out[26]: DataFrame

```
In [27]: #Пакет RDatasets также предоставляет возможность с помощью description получить  
#основные статистические сведения о каждом столбце в наборе данных:  
describe(iris)
```

Out[27]: 5 rows × 8 columns

	variable	mean	min	median	max	nunique	nmissing	eltype
	Symbol	Union...	Any	Union...	Any	Union...	Nothing	DataType
1	SepalLength	5.84333	4.3	5.8	7.9			Float64
2	SepalWidth	3.05733	2.0	3.0	4.4			Float64
3	PetalLength	3.758	1.0	4.35	6.9			Float64
4	PetalWidth	1.19933	0.1	1.3	2.5			Float64
5	Species		setosa		virginica	3		CategoricalValue{String, UInt8}

#### 7.2.1.6. Работа с переменными отсутствующего типа (Missing Values)

```
In [28]: # Отсутствующий тип:  
a = missing  
typeof(a)
```

Out[28]: Missing

```
In [29]: # Пример операции с переменной отсутствующего типа:  
a + 1
```

Out[29]: missing

```
In [30]: # Определение перечня продуктов:  
foods = ["apple", "cucumber", "tomato", "banana"]
```

Out[30]: 4-element Array{String,1}:  
"apple"  
"cucumber"  
"tomato"  
"banana"

```
In [31]: # Определение калорий:  
calories = [missing, 47, 22, 105]
```

Out[31]: 4-element Array{Union{Missing, Int64},1}:  
missing  
47  
22  
105

```
In [32]: # Определение типа переменной:  
typeof(calories)
```

Out[32]: Array{Union{Missing, Int64},1}

```
In [33]: # Подключаем пакет Statistics:  
using Statistics
```

```
In [34]: # Определение среднего значения:  
mean(calories)
```

Out[34]: missing

```
In [35]: # Определение среднего значения без значений с отсутствующим типом:  
mean(skipmissing(calories))
```

Out[35]: 58.0

```
In [36]: # Задание сведений о ценах:  
prices = [0.85,1.6,0.8,0.6]
```

Out[36]: 4-element Array{Float64,1}:  
0.85  
1.6  
0.8  
0.6

```
In [37]: # Формирование данных о калориях:  
dataframe_calories = DataFrame(item=foods,calories=calories)
```

Out[37]: 4 rows × 2 columns

	item	calories
	String	Int64?
1	apple	missing
2	cucumber	47
3	tomato	22
4	banana	105

```
In [38]: # Формирование данных о ценах:  
dataframe_prices = DataFrame(item=foods,price=prices)
```

Out[38]: 4 rows × 2 columns

	item	price
	String	Float64
1	apple	0.85
2	cucumber	1.6
3	tomato	0.8
4	banana	0.6

```
In [39]: # Объединение данных о калориях и ценах:  
DF = join(dataframe_calories, dataframe_prices, on=:item)
```

Out[39]: 4 rows × 3 columns

	item	calories	price
	String	Int64?	Float64
1	apple	missing	0.85
2	cucumber	47	1.6
3	tomato	22	0.8
4	banana	105	0.6

#### 7.2.1.7. FileIO

```
In [40]: # Подключаем пакет FileIO:  
using FileIO
```

```
In [41]: julialogo = download("https://avatars0.githubusercontent.com/u/743164?s=200&v=4", "
```

Out[41]: "julialogo.png"

```
In [42]: # Подключаем пакет ImageIO:  
import Pkg  
Pkg.add("ImageIO")
```

```
Updating registry at `C:\Users\Admin\.julia\registries\General`  
Resolving package versions...  
No Changes to `C:\Users\Admin\.julia\environments\v1.5\Project.toml`  
No Changes to `C:\Users\Admin\.julia\environments\v1.5\Manifest.toml`
```

```
In [43]: # Загрузка изображения:  
X1 = load("julialogo.png")
```

```

Out[43]: 200x200 Array{RGBA{N0f8},2} with eltype ColorTypes.RGBA{FixedPointNumbers.Normed{U
Int8,8}}:
  RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0) ... RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)
  RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)   RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)
  RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)   RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)
  RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)   RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)
  RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)   RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)
  RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0) ... RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)
  RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)   RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)
  RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)   RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)
  RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)   RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)
  RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)   RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)
  RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0) ... RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)
  RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)   RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)
  RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)   RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)
  :                               ⋮
  RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)   RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)
  RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)   RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)
  RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0) ... RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)
  RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)   RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)
  RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)   RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)
  RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)   RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)
  RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)   RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)
  RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0) ... RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)
  RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)   RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)
  RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)   RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)
  RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)   RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)
  RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)   RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)
  RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)   RGBA{N0f8}(0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0)

```

```

In [44]: # Определение типа и размера данных:
          @show typeof(X1);
          @show size(X1);

```

```

typeof(X1) = Array{ColorTypes.RGBA{FixedPointNumbers.Normed{UInt8,8}},2}
size(X1) = (200, 200)

```

```

In [ ]:

```