Welcome to Programming for Data Science

Welcome to the course manual for CSC310 at URI.

This website will contain the syllabus, class notes and other reference material for the class.

Course Calendar with zoom links on BrightSpace

> **Tip**
>
> subscribe to that calendar in your favorite calendar application

Syllabus

Welcome to CSC/DSP310: Programming For Data Science.

In this syllabus you will find an overview of the course, information about your instructor, course policies, restatements of URI policies, reminders of relevant resources, and a schedule for the course.

About

About this course

Data science exists at the intersection of computer science, statistics, and machine learning. That means writing programs to access and manipulate data so that it becomes available for analysis using statistical and machine learning techniques is at the core of data science. Data scientists use their data and analytical ability to find and interpret rich data sources; manage large amounts of data despite hardware, software, and bandwidth constraints; merge data sources; ensure consistency of datasets; create visualizations to aid in understanding data; build mathematical models using the data; and present and communicate the data insights/findings.

This course provides a survey of data science. Topics include data driven programming in Python; data sets, file formats and meta-data; descriptive statistics, data visualization, and foundations of predictive data modeling and machine learning; accessing web data and databases; distributed data management. You will work on weekly substantial programming problems such as accessing data in database and visualize it or build machine learning models of a given data set.

Basic programming skills (CSC201 or CSC211) are a prerequisite to this course. This course is a prerequisite course to machine learning, where you learn how machine learning algorithms work. In this course, we will start with a very fast review of basic programming ideas, since you've already done that before. We will learn how to *use* machine learning algorithms to do data science, but not how to *build* machine learning algorithms, we'll use packages that implement the algorithms for us.

About this semester

This semester is a lot of new things for all of us. This course will be completely online all semester, so we will get to use a single instructional format all semester, including when all campus activities move remote after Thanksgiving. I recognize that those last two weeks of the semester may change your obligations with siblings, parents, work, etc. In light of that, we will cover all of the most important topics and you will have the opportunity to achieve all of the course learning outcomes before Thanksgiving. The material in the last two weeks of the semester will be more advanced, likely interesting and definitely useful material, but if your ability to participate in class is less at that time, it will not hurt your grade.

About this syllabus

This syllabus is a *living* document and accessible from BrightSpace, as a pdf for download directly online at rhodyprog4ds.github.io/BrownFall20/syllabus. If you choose to download a copy of it, note that it is only a copy. You can get notification of changes from GitHub by "watching" the repository. You can view the date of changes and exactly what changes were made on the Github commits page.

Contents

Creating an issue on the repository is also a good way to ask questions about anything in the course it will prompt additions and expand the FAQ section.

About your instructor

Name: Dr. Sarah Brown Office hours: TBA via zoom, link in BrightSpace

Dr. Brown is a new Assistant Professor of Computer Science, who does research on how social context changes machine learning. Dr. Brown earned a PhD in Electrical Engineering from Northeastern University, completed a postdoctoral fellowship at University of California Berkeley, and worked as a postdoctoral research associate at Brown University before joining URI. At Brown University, Dr. Brown taught the Data and Society course for the Master's in Data Science Program.

The best way to contact me is e-mail or by dropping into my office hours. Please include `[CSC310]` or `[DSP310]` in the subject line of your email along with the topic of your message. This is important, because your messages are important, but I also get a lot of e-mail. Consider these a cheat code to my inbox: I have setup a filter that will flag your e-mail if you use one of those in the subject to ensure that I see it. I rarely check e-mail between 6pm and 9am, on weekends or holidays. You might see me post or send things during these hours, but I will not reliably see emails that arrive during those hours.

Note

Whether you use CSC or DSP does not matter.

Tools and Resources

We will use a variety of tools to conduct class and to facilitate your programming. You will need a computer with Linux, MacOS, or Windows. It is unlikely that a tablet or Chromebook will be able to do all of the things required in this course.

All of the tools below are either: - paid for by URI or - freely available online.

BrightSpace

This will be the central location from which you can access all other materials. Any links that are for private discussion among those enrolled in the course will be available only from our course Brightspace site. This is also where your grades will appear.

Zoom

This is where we will meet for synchronous class sessions. You will find the link to class zoom sessions on Brightspace.

URI provides all faculty, staff, and students with a paid Zoom account. It *can* run in your browser or on a mobile device, but you will be able to participate in class best if you download the Zoom client on your computer. Please log in and configure your account. Please add a photo of yourself to your account so that we can still see your likeness in some form when your camera is off. You may also wish to use a virtual background and you are welcome to do so.

Class will be interactive, so if you cannot be in a quiet place at class time, headphones with a built in microphone are strongly recommended.

For help, you can access the instructions provided by IT.

Important

TL;DR [1]

- check Brightspace
- Install Zoom
- Setup your URI Zoom Account
- Log in to Prismia Chat
- Make a GitHub Account
- Install Python
- Install Git

Prismia chat

Our class link for Prismia chat is available on Brightspace. We will use this for chatting and in-class understanding checks.

On Prismia, all students see the instructor's messages, but only the Instructor and TA see student responses.

Course Manual

The course manual will have content including the class policies, scheduling, class notes, assignment information, and additional resources. This will be linked from Brightspace and available publicly online at rhodyprog4ds.github.io/BrownFall20/. Links to the course reference text and code documentation will also be included here in the assignments and class notes.

GitHub Classroom

You will need a GitHub Account. If you do not already have one, please create one by the first day of class. There will be a link to our class GitHub Classroom on Brightspace.

Programming Environment

This a programming course, so you will need a programming environment. In order to complete assignments you need the items listed in the requirements list. The easiest way to meet these requirements is to follow the recommendations below. I will provide instruction assuming that you have followed the recommendations.

Requirements:

- Python with scientific computing packages (numpy, scipy, jupyter, pandas, etc)
- Git
- A web browser compatible with Jupyter Notebooks

Recommendation:

- Install python via Anaconda
- if you use Windows, install Git with GitBash (video instructions).
- if you use MacOS, install Git with the Xcode Command Line Tools. On Mavericks (10.9) or above you can do this by trying to run git from the Terminal the very first time.`git --version`

Optional:

- Text Editor: you may want a text editor outside of the Jupyter environment. Jupyter can edit markdown files (that you'll need for your portfolio), in browser, but it is more common to use a text editor like Atom or Sublime for this purpose.

Note

all Git instructions will be given as instructions for the command line interface and GitHub specific instructions via the web interface. You may choose to use GitHub desktop or built in IDE tools, but the instructional team may not be able to help.

Note

I use atom, but I decided to use it by downloading both Atom and Sublime and trying different things in each for a week. I liked Atom better after that and I've stuck with it since. I used Atom to write all of the content in this syllabus.

Textbook

The text for this class is a reference book and iwll not be a source of assignments. It will be a helpful reference and you may be directed there for answers to questions or alternate explanations ot topics.

Python for Data Science is available free online:

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[1] Too long; didn't read.

Grading

This section of the syllabus describes the principles and mechanics of the grading for the course. This course will be graded on a basis of a set of *skills* (described in detail the next section of the syllabus). This is in contrast to more common grading on a basis of points earned through assignments.

Principles of Grading

Learning happens through practice and feedback. My goal as a teacher is for you to learn. The grading in this course is based on your learning of the material, rather than your completion of the activities that are assigned.

This course is designed to encourage you to work steadily at learning the material and demonstrating your new knowledge. There are no single points of failure, where you lose points that cannot be recovered. Also, you cannot cram anything one time and then forget it. The material will build and you have to demonstrate that you retained things.

- Earning a C in this class is intended to be easier than typical grading. I expect everyone to get at least a C.
- Earning a B in this class is intended to be very accessible, you can make a lot of mistakes along the way as you learn, as long as you learn by the end.
- Earning an A in this class will be challenging, but is possible even with making mistakes while you learn.

Grading this way also is more amenable to the fact that there are correct and incorrect ways to do things, but there is not always a single correct answer to a realistic data science problem. Your work will be assessed on whether or not it demonstrates your learning of the targeted skills. You will also receive feedback on how to improve.

How it works

There are 15 skills that you will be graded on in this course. While learning these skills, you will work through a progression of learning. Your grade will be based on earning 45 achievements that are organized into 15 skill groups with 3 levels for each.

These map onto letter grades roughly as follows:

- If you achieve level 1 in all of the skills, you will earn at least a C in the course.
- To earn a B, you must earn all of the level 1 and level 2 achievements.
- To earn an A, you must earn all of the achievements.

You will have at least three opportunities to earn every level 2 achievement. You will have at least two opportunities to earn every level 3 achievement. You will have three *types* of opportunities to demonstrate your current skill level: participation, assignments, and a portfolio.

Each level of achievement corresponds to a phase in your learning of the skill:

- To earn level 1 achievements, you will need to demonstrate basic awareness of the required concepts and know approximately what to do, but you may need specific instructions of which things to do or to look up examples to modify every step of the way. You can earn level 1 achievements in class, assignments, or portfolio submissions.
- To earn level 2 achievements you will need to demonstrate understanding of the concepts and the ability to apply them with instruction after earning the level 1 achievement for that skill. You can earn level 2 achievements in assignments or portfolio submissions.
- To earn level 3 achievements you will be required to consistently execute each skill and demonstrate deep understanding of the course material, after achieving level 2 in that skill. You can earn level 3 achievements only through your portfolio submissions.

Participation

While attending synchronous class sessions, there will be understanding checks and in class exercises. Completing in class exercises and correctly answering questions in class can earn level 1 achievements. In class questions will be administered through the classroom chat platform Prismia.chat; these records will be used to update your skill progression. You can also earn level 1 achievements from adding annotation to a section of the class notes.

Assignments

For your learning to progress and earn level 2 achievements, you must practice with the skills outside of class time.

Assignments will each evaluate certain skills. After your assignment is reviewed, you will get qualitative feedback on your work, and an assessment of your demonstration of the targeted skills.

> **Warning**
>
> If you will skip an assignment, please accept the GitHub assignment and then close the Feedback pull request with a comment. This way we can make sure that you have support you need.

Portfolio Checks

To earn level 3 achievements, you will build a portfolio consisting of reflections, challenge problems, and longer analyses over the course of the semester. You will submit your portfolio for review 4 times. The first two will cover the skills taught up until 1 week before the submission deadline.

The third and fourth portfolio checks will cover all of the skills. The fourth will be due during finals. This means that, if you have achieved mastery of all of the skills by the 3rd portfolio check, you do not need to submit the fourth one.

Portfolio prompts will be given throughout the class, some will be strucutred questions, others may be questions that arise in class, for which there is not time to answer.

TLDR

You *could* earn a C through in class participation alone, if you make nearly zero mistakes. To earn a B, you must complete assignments and participate in class. To earn an A you must participate, complete assignments, and build a portfolio.

Detailed mechanics

On Brightspace there are 45 Grade items that you will get a 0 or a 1 grade for. These will be revealed, so that you can view them as you have an opportunity to demonstrate each one. The table below shows the minimum number of skills at each level to earn each letter grade.

letter grade	Level 3	Level 2	Level 1
A	15	15	15
A-	10	15	15
B+	5	15	15
B	0	15	15
B-	0	10	15
C+	0	5	15
C	0	0	15
C-	0	0	10
D+	0	0	5
D	0	0	3

For example, if you achieve level 2 on all of the skills and level 3 on 7 skills, that will be a B+.

If you achieve level 3 on 14 of the skills, but only level 1 on one of the skills, that will be a B-, because the minimum number of level 2 achievements for a B is 15. In this scenario the total number of achievements is 14 at level 3, 14 at level 2 and 15 at level 3, because you have to earn achievements within a skill in sequence.

> **Note**
>
> In this example, you will have also achieved level 1 on all of the skills, because it is a prerequisite to level 2.

The letter grade can be computed as follows

```
def compute_grade(num_level1,num_level2,num_level3):
    '''
    Computes a grade for CSC/DSP310 from numbers of achievements at each level

    Parameters:
    ------------
    num_level1 : int
      number of level 1 achievements earned
    num_level2 : int
      number of level 2 achievements earned
    num_level3 : int
      number of level 3 achievements earned

    Returns:
    --------
    letter_grade : string
      letter grade with modifier (+/-)
    '''
    if num_level1 == 15:
        if num_level2 == 15:
            if num_level3 == 15:
                grade = 'A'
            elif num_level3 >= 10:
                grade = 'A-'
            elif num_level3 >=5:
                grade = 'B+'
            else:
                grade = 'B'
        elif num_level2 >=10:
            grade = 'B-'
        elif num_level2 >=5:
            grade = 'C+'
        else:
            grade = 'C'
    elif num_level1 >= 10:
        grade = 'C-'
    elif num_level1 >= 5:
        grade = 'D+'
    elif num_level1 >=3:
        grade = 'D'
    else:
        grade = 'F'


    return grade
```

```
compute_grade(15,15,15)
```

```
'A'
```

```
compute_grade(14,14,14)
```

```
'C-'
```

```
assert compute_grade(14,14,14) == 'C-'
```

```
assert compute_grade(15,15,15) == 'A'
```

```
assert compute_grade(15,15,11) == 'A-'
```

Late work

No late work will be graded. Every skill will be assessed through more than one assignment, so missing assignments occasionally *may* not hurt your grade. If you do not submit any assignments that cover a given skill, you may earn the level 2 achievement in that skill through a portfolio check, but you will not be able to earn the level 3 achievement in that skill.

Note

You may visit office hours to discuss assignments that you did not complete on time to get feedback and check your own understanding, but they will not count toward skill demonstration.

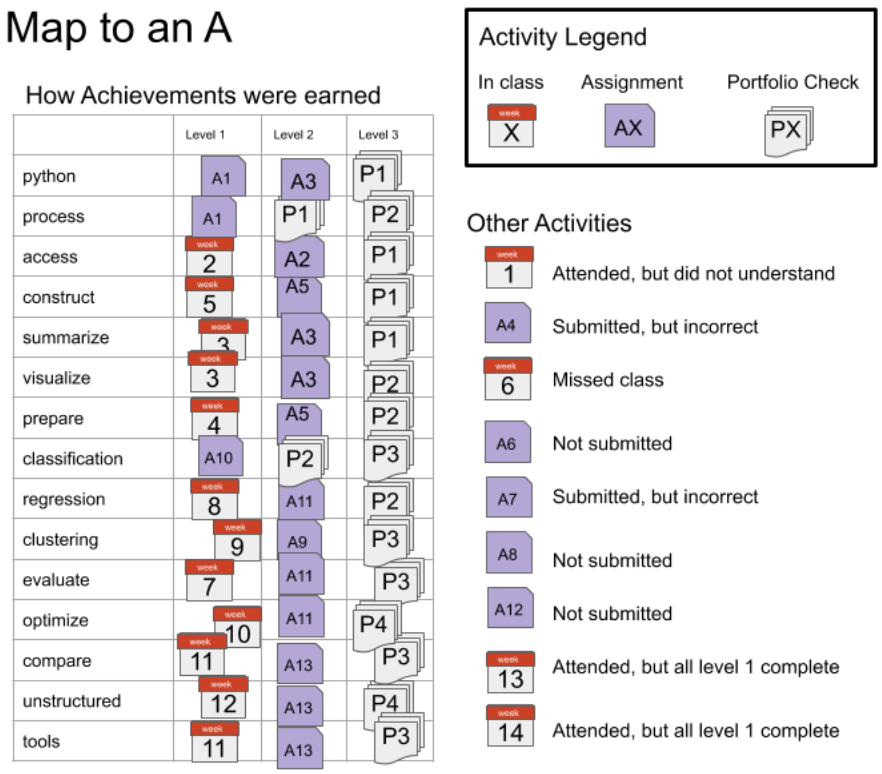
Examples

Important

The following will make more sense after you read the next section of the syllabus and see the skills rubric sections.

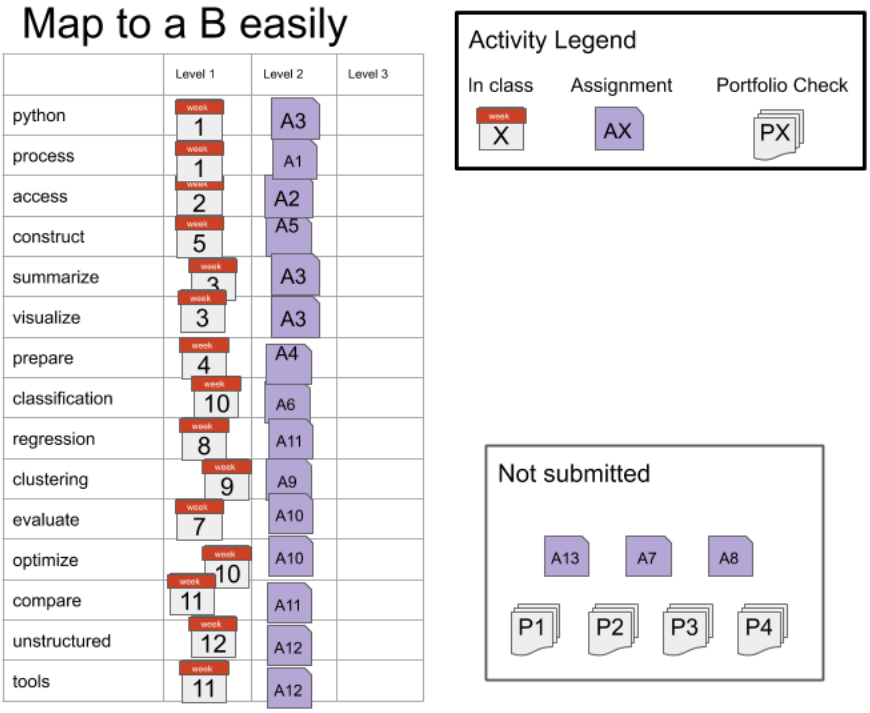
If you always attend and get everything correct, you will earn and A and you won't need to submit the 4th portfolio check or assignment 13.

Getting A Without Perfection



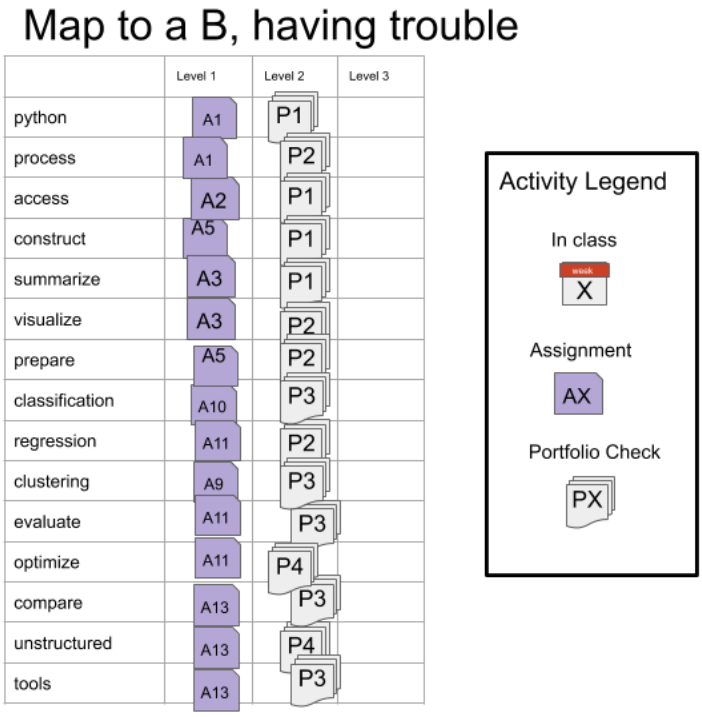
In this example the student made several mistakes, but still earned an A. This is the advantage to this grading scheme. For the `python`, `process`, and `classification` skills, the level 1 achievements were earned on assignments, not in class. For the `process` and `classification` skills, the level 2 achievements were not earned on assignments, only on portfolio checks, but they were earned on the first portfolio of those skills, so the level 3 achievements were earned on the second portfolio check for that skill. This student's fourth portfolio only demonstrated two skills: `optimize` and `unstructured`. It included only 1 analysis, a text analysis with optimizing the parameters of the model. Assignments 4 and 7 were both submitted, but didn't earn any achievements, the student got feedback though, that they were able to apply in later assignments to earn the achievements. The student missed class week 6 and chose to not submit assignment 6 and use week 7 to catch up. The student had too much work in another class and chose to skip assignment 8. The student tried assignment 12, but didn't finish it on time, so it was not graded, but the student visited office hours to understand and be sure to earn the level 2 `unstructured` achievement on assignment 13.

Getting a B with minimal work



In this example, the student earned all level 1 achievements in class and all level 2 on assignments. This student was content with getting a B and chose to not submit a portfolio.

Getting a B while having trouble



In this example, the student struggled to understand in class and on assignments. Assignments were submitted that showed some understanding, but all had some serious mistakes, so only level 1 achievements were earned from assignments. The student wanted to get a B and worked hard to get the level 2 achievements on the portfolio checks.

Learning Objective, Schedule, and Rubric

Learning Outcomes

There are five learning outcomes for this course.

1. (process) Describe the process of data science, define each phase, and identify standard tools
2. (data) Access and combine data in multiple formats for analysis
3. (exploratory) Perform exploratory data analyses including descriptive statistics and visualization
4. (modeling) Select models for data by applying and evaluating mutiple models to a single dataset
5. (communicate) Communicate solutions to problems with data in common industry formats

We will build your skill in the `process` and `communicate` outcomes over the whole semester. The middle three skills will correspond roughly to the content taught for each of the first three portfolio checks.

Schedule

The course will meet MWF 1-1:50pm on Zoom. Every class will include participatory live coding (instructor types, students follow along)) instruction and small exercises for you to progress toward level 1 achievements of the new skills introduced in class that day.

Programming assignments that will be due each week Sunday by 11:59pm.

Note

On the BrightSpace calendar page you can get a feed link to add to the calendar of your choice by clicking on the subscribe (star) button on the top right of the page. Class is for 1 hour there because of Brightspace/zoom integration limitations, but that calendar includes the zoom link.

week	topics	skills
1	[admin, python review]	process
2	Loading data, Python review	[access, prepare, summarize]
3	Exploratory Data Analysis	[summarize, visualize]
4	Data Cleaning	[prepare, summarize, visualize]
5	Databases, Merging DataFrames	[access, construct, summarize]
6	Modeling, Naive Bayes, classification performance metrics	[classification, evaluate]
7	decision trees, cross validation	[classification, evaluate]
8	Regression	[regression, evaluate]
9	Clustering	[clustering, evaluate]
10	SVM, parameter tuning	[optimize, tools]
11	KNN, Model comparison	[compare, tools]
12	Text Analysis	[unstructured]
13	Topic Modeling	[unstructured, tools]
14	Deep Learning	[tools, compare]

Skill Rubric

The skill rubric describes how your participation, assignments, and portfolios will be assessed to earn each achievement. The keyword for each skill is a short name that will be used to refer to skills throughout the course materials; the full description of the skill is in this table.

keyword	skill	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
python	pythonic code writing	python code that mostly runs, occasional pep8 adherance	python code that reliably runs, frequent pep8 adherance	reliable, efficient, pythonic code that consistently adheres to pep8
process	describe data science as a process	Identify basic components of data science	Describe and define each stage of the data science process	Compare different ways that data science can occur
access	access data in multiple formats	load data from at least one format; identify the most common data formats	Load data for processing from the most common formats; Compare and constrast most common formats	access data from both common and uncommon formats and identify best practices for formats in different contexts
construct	construct datasets from multiple sources	identify what should happen to merge datasets or when they can be merged	apply basic merges	merge data that is not automatically aligned
summarize	Summarize and describe data	Describe the shape and structure of a dataset in basic terms	compute summary statndard statistics of a whole dataset and grouped data	Compute and interpret various summary statistics of subsets of data
visualize	Visualize data	identify plot types, generate basic plots from pandas	generate multiple plot types with complete labeling with pandas and seaborn	generate complex plots with pandas and plotting libraries and customize with matplotlib
prepare	prepare data for analysis	identify if data is or is not ready for analysis, potential problems with data	apply data reshaping, cleaning, and filtering as directed	apply data reshaping, cleaning, and filtering manipulations reliably and correctly by assessing data as received
classification	Apply classification	identify and describe what classification is, apply pre-fit classification models	fit preselected classification model to a dataset	fit and apply classification models and select appropriate classification models for different contexts
regression	Apply Regression	identify what data that can be used for regression looks like	can fit linear regression models	can fit and explain nonlinear regression
clustering	Clustering	describe what clustering is	apply basic clustering	apply multiple clustering techniques, and interpret results
evaluate	Evaluate model performance	Explain basic performance metrics for different data science tasks	Apply basic model evaluation metrics to a held out test set	Evaluate a model with multiple metrics and cross validation
optimize	Optimize model parameters	Identify when model parameters need to be optimized	Manually optimize basic model parameters such as model order	Select optimal parameters based of mutiple quanttiateve criteria and automate parameter tuning
compare	compare models	Qualitatively compare model classes	Compare model classes in specific terms and fit models in terms of traditional model performance metrics	Evaluate tradeoffs between different model comparison types

skill	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
keyword			
unstructured	model unstructured data	Identify options for representing text data and use them once data is tranformed	Apply at least one representation to transform unstructured data for model fitting or summarizing	apply mulitple representations and compare and contrast them for different end results
tools	use industry standard data science tools and workflows to solve data science problems	Solve well strucutred problems with a single tool pipeline	Solve semi-strucutred, completely specified problems with multiple tools	Scope, choose an appropriate tool pipeline and solve data science problems

Assignments and Skills

Using the keywords from the table above, this table shows which assignments you will be able to demonstrate which skills and the total number of assignments that assess each skill. This is the number of opportunities you have to earn Level 2 and still preserve 2 chances to earn Level 3 for each skill.

	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	A10	A11	A12	A13	# Assignments
keyword														
python	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
process	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
access	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
construct	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
summarize	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
visualize	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
prepare	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
classification	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
regression	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
clustering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
evaluate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
optimize	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
compare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
unstructured	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4

Portfolios and Skills

The objective of your portfolio submissions is to earn Level 3 achievements. The following table shows what Level 3 looks like for each skill and identifies which portfolio submissions you can earn that Level 3 in that skill.

	Level 3	P1	P2	P3	P4
keyword					
python	reliable, efficient, pythonic code that consistently adheres to pep8	1	1	0	0
process	Compare different ways that data science can occur	0	1	1	0
access	access data from both common and uncommon formats and identify best practices for formats in different contexts	1	1	0	0
construct	merge data that is not automatically aligned	1	1	0	0
summarize	Compute and interpret various summary statistics of subsets of data	1	1	0	0
visualize	generate complex plots with pandas and plotting libraries and customize with matplotlib	1	1	0	0
prepare	apply data reshaping, cleaning, and filtering manipulations reliably and correctly by assessing data as received	1	1	0	0
classification	fit and apply classification models and select appropriate classification models for different contexts	0	1	1	0
regression	can fit and explain nonlinear regression	0	1	1	0
clustering	apply multiple clustering techniques, and interpret results	0	1	1	0
evaluate	Evaluate a model with multiple metrics and cross validation	0	1	1	0
optimize	Select optimal parameters based of mutiple quanttiateve criteria and automate parameter tuning	0	0	1	1
compare	Evaluate tradeoffs between different model comparison types	0	0	1	1
unstructured	apply mulitple representations and compare and contrast them for different end results	0	0	1	1
tools	Scope, choose an appropriate tool pipeline and solve data science problems	0	0	1	1

Support

Academic Enhancement Center

Located in Roosevelt Hall, the AEC offers free face to face and web-based services to undergraduate students seeking academic support. Peer tutoring is available for STEM-related courses through drop-in centers and small group tutoring. The Writing Center offers peer tutoring focused on supporting undergraduate writers at any stage of a writing assignment. The UCS160 course and academic skills consultations offer students strategies and activities aimed at improving their studying and test-taking skills. Complete details about each of these programs, up-to-date schedules, contact information and self-service study resources are all available on the AEC website.

- **STEM Tutoring** helps students navigate 100 and 200 level math, chemistry, physics, biology, and other select STEM courses. The STEM Tutoring program offers free online and limited in-person peer-tutoring this fall. Undergraduates in introductory STEM courses have a variety of small group times to choose from and can select occasional or weekly appointments. Appointments and locations will be visible in the TutorTrac system on September 14th, 2020. The TutorTrac application is available through URI Microsoft 365 single sign-on and by visiting aec.uri.edu. More detailed information and instructions can be found on the AEC tutoring page.
- **Academic Skills Development** resources helps students plan work, manage time, and study more effectively. In Fall 2020, all Academic Skills and Strategies programming are offered both online and in-person. UCS160: Success in Higher Education is a one-credit course on developing a more effective approach to studying. Academic Consultations are 30-minute, 1 to 1 appointments that students can schedule on Starfish with Dr. David Hayes to address individual academic issues. Study Your Way to Success is a self-guided web portal connecting students to tips and strategies on studying and time management related topics. For more information on these programs, visit the Academic Skills Page or contact Dr. Hayes directly at davidhayes@uri.edu.
- The **Undergraduate Writing Center** provides free writing support to students in any class, at any stage of the writing process: from understanding an assignment and brainstorming ideas, to developing, organizing, and revising a draft. Fall 2020 services are offered through two online options: 1) real-time synchronous appointments with a peer consultant (25- and 50-minute slots, available Sunday - Friday), and 2) written asynchronous consultations with a 24-hour turn-around response time (available Monday - Friday). Synchronous appointments are video-based, with audio, chat, document-sharing, and live captioning capabilities, to meet a range of accessibility needs. View the synchronous and asynchronous schedules and book online, visit uri.mywconline.com.

Policies

Anti-Bias Statement

We respect the rights and dignity of each individual and group. We reject prejudice and intolerance, and we work to understand differences. We believe that equity and inclusion are critical components for campus community members to thrive. If you are a target or a witness of a bias incident, you are encouraged to submit a report to the URI Bias Response Team at www.uri.edu/brt. There you will also find people and resources to help.

Disability Services for Students Statement

Your access in this course is important. Please send me your Disability Services for Students (DSS) accommodation letter early in the semester so that we have adequate time to discuss and arrange your approved academic accommodations. If you have not yet established services through DSS, please contact them to engage in a confidential conversation about the process for requesting reasonable accommodations in the classroom. DSS can be reached by calling: 401-874-2098, visiting: web.uri.edu/disability, or emailing: dss@etal.uri.edu. They are available to meet with students enrolled in Kingston as well as Providence courses.

Academic Honesty

Students are expected to be honest in all academic work. A student's name on any written work, quiz or exam shall be regarded as assurance that the work is the result of the student's own independent thought and study. Work should be stated in the student's own words, properly attributed to its source. Students have an obligation to know how to quote, paraphrase, summarize, cite and reference the work of others with integrity. The following are examples of academic dishonesty.

- Using material, directly or paraphrasing, from published sources (print or electronic) without appropriate citation
- Claiming disproportionate credit for work not done independently
- Unauthorized possession or access to exams
- Unauthorized communication during exams
- Unauthorized use of another's work or preparing work for another student
- Taking an exam for another student
- Altering or attempting to alter grades
- The use of notes or electronic devices to gain an unauthorized advantage during exams
- Fabricating or falsifying facts, data or references
- Facilitating or aiding another's academic dishonesty
- Submitting the same paper for more than one course without prior approval from the instructors

URI COVID-19 Statement

The University is committed to delivering its educational mission while protecting the health and safety of our students. At this uncertain time, those concerns include minimizing the potential spread of COVID-19 within our community. While the university has worked this summer to create a healthy learning environment for all, it is up to all of us to ensure our campus stays that way.

As members of the URI community, students are required to comply with standards of conduct and take precautions to keep themselves and others safe. Students are required to comply with Rhode Island state laws, including the Rhode Island Executive Orders related to health and safety, ordinances, regulations, and guidance adopted by the University as it relates to public health crises, such as COVID-19.

An addendum on policies and guidelines concerning your obligations during this crisis has recently been integrated into the Student Handbook. These obligations include:

- Wearing of face masks by all community members when on a URI campus in the presence of others
- Maintaining physical distancing of at least six feet at all times
- Following state rules on the number of individuals allowed in a group gathering
- Completing a daily health self-assessment also available through the Rhody Connect app before coming to campus
- Submitting to COVID-19 testing as the University monitors the health of our community
- Following the University's quarantine and isolation requirements

If you answer yes to any of the questions on the daily health assessment, do not go to campus. YOU MUST STAY HOME/IN YOUR ROOM and notify URI Health Services via phone at 401-874-2246 immediately.

If you are already on campus and start to feel ill, you need to remove yourself from the public and notify URI Health Services via phone immediately at 401-874-2246 and go home/back to your room and self-isolate while you await direction from Health Services.

If you are unable to attend class, please notify me at brownsarahm@uri.edu or through the medium we have established for the class. We will work together to ensure that course instruction and work is completed for the semester.

Class Notes

Class notes will get posted here day by day

- 2020-09-11: Jupyter Notebook tour, conditionals, functions
- 2020-09-14: Iterables, Pandas
- 2020-09-16: Pandas loading and exploring
- 2020-09-18: Pandas, Functions as Object, Dictionaries
- 2020-09-21: Exploratory Data Analysis, Split, apply, Combine
- 2020-09-23: Visualization for EDA
- 2020-09-25: Viz & Cleaning
- 2020-09-28: Preparing data for analysis
- 2020-09-30: Reading complex data and Ray Summit
- 2020-10-02: Cleaning Data
- 2020-10-05: Merging DataFrames
- 2020-10-07: Merging & Databases

Class 2: intro to notebooks and python

Agenda:

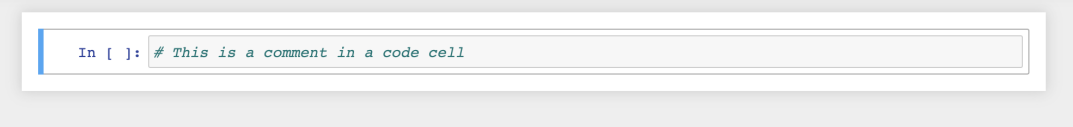
1. review Data Science
2. `jupyter notebook`
3. `python`: conditionals and functions

Jupyter Notebooks

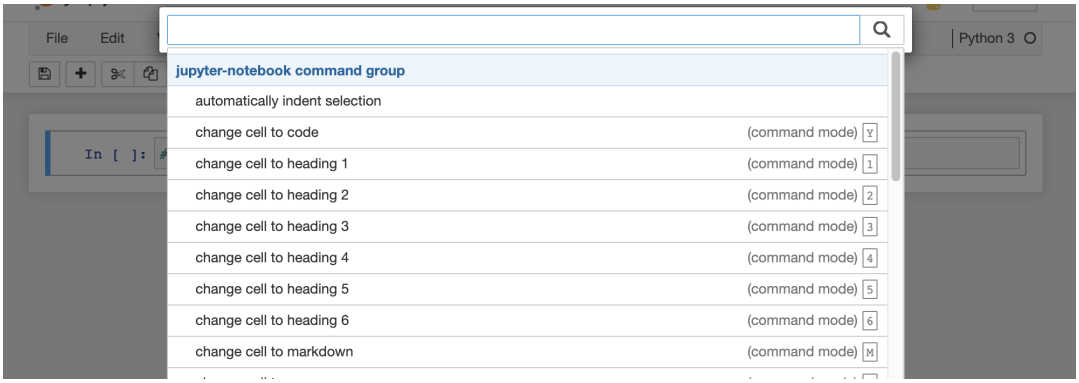
To launch a Jupyter notebook, in your Anaconda prompt on Windows or terminal on Linux or Mac:

```
cd dir/you/want/to/work/in
jupyter notebook
```

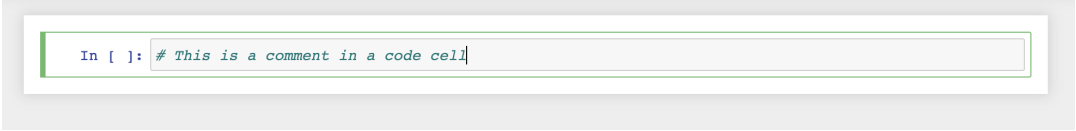
A Jupyter notebook has two modes. When you first open, it is in command mode. The border is blue in command mode.



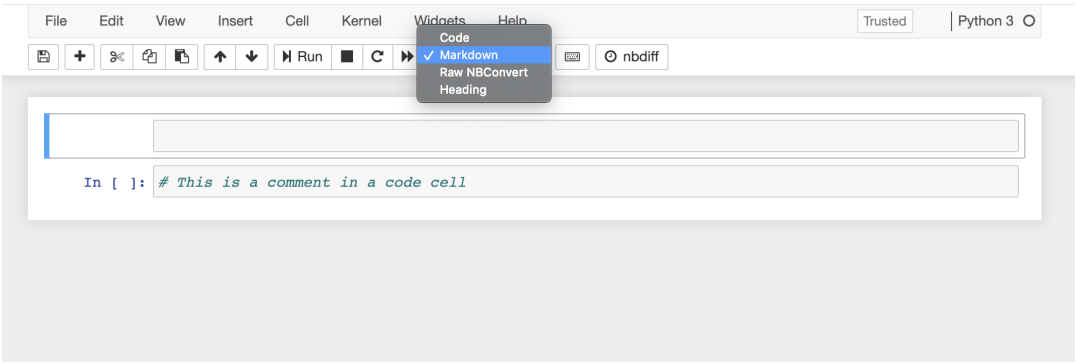
When you press a key in command mode it works like a shortcut. For example p shows the command search menu.



If you press `enter` (or `return`) or click on the cell it changes to edit mode. The border is green in edit mode



Type code or markdown into boxes called cells. There are two type of cells that we will used: code and markdown. You can change that in command mode with `y` for code and `m` for markdown or on the cell type menu at the top of the notebook.



You can treat markdown cells like plain text, or use special formatting. Here is a [markdown cheatsheet]

Code cells can run like a calculator. If there is a value returned by the last line of a cell, it will be displayed.

```
4+5
```

```
9
```

For example, when we assign, python "returns" `None` so there is no output from this cell

```
a = 9
```

But this one does display the value of the cell

```
a
```

```
9
```

```
b = 4
b
```

```
4
```

```
a
```

```
9
```

Getting Help in Python and Jupyter

The standard way to get help in the help function

```
help(print)
```

```
Help on built-in function print in module builtins:

print(...)
    print(value, ..., sep=' ', end='\n', file=sys.stdout, flush=False)

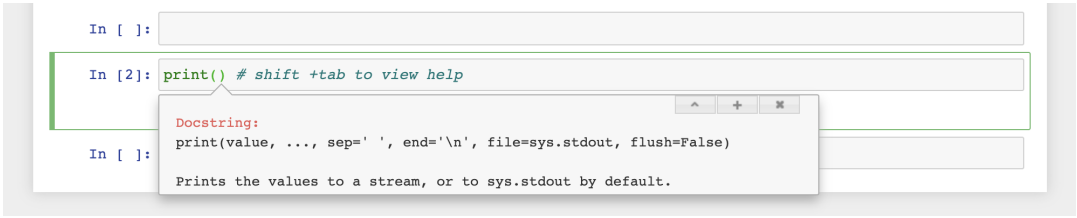
    Prints the values to a stream, or to sys.stdout by default.
    Optional keyword arguments:
    file:  a file-like object (stream); defaults to the current sys.stdout.
    sep:   string inserted between values, default a space.
    end:   string appended after the last value, default a newline.
    flush: whether to forcibly flush the stream.
```

There are two special ways to get help in Jupyter, one dynamically while you're working and one that stays displayed for a while

Python comments are indicated by the # symbol.

```
print() # shift +tab to view help
```

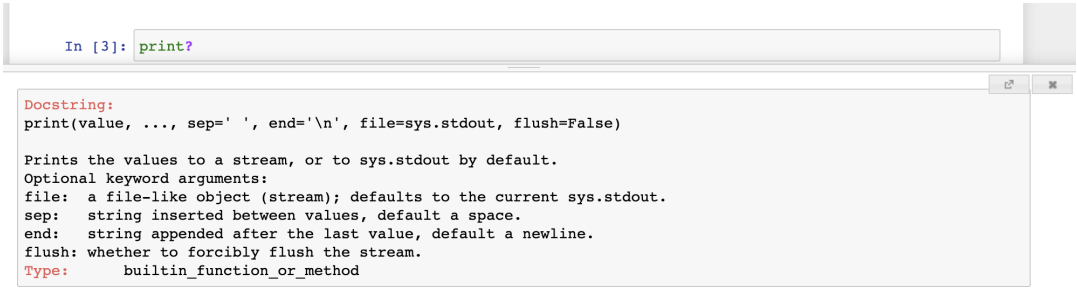
That will look like this:



Press tab twice for the longer version.

A Question mark puts it in a popup window that stays until you close it

```
print?
```



This means you can then use the displayed help to remember how to call the function

```
print(a,b, 'hello',sep='-')
```

```
9-4-hello
```

```
a
b
```

```
4
```

If Statements

> **Note**
>
> Here in class we changed the value of a above and noted that the new value is shows here, but not in the previous cell that had ouput the value of a

Note that these are green in the jupyter notebook because they're python reserved words.

Warning

if the *concept* of an `if` in programming is new to you, you should talk to Dr. Brown. Basic programming is a prerequisite to this course, we're *reviewing* basic ideas but only at a level of detail to serve as a reminder.

The synta

```
if a >b:
    print('greater')
```

```
greater
```

```
if b > a:
    print('greater')
```

Tip

this is updated to include things that were skipped in class and discussed after the breakouts

You can check the contents of a string with the `in` keyword

```
name = 'sarah'
if 'a' in name:
    print(name, 'has an a')
```

```
sarah has an a
```

Tip

`in` works for all lists, we'll learn more about that next week

if we copy and change the name we get no output

```
name = 'Beibhinn'
if 'a' in name:
    print(name, 'has an a')
```

Functions

Tip

this is also updated to include things that were skipped in class and discussed after the breakouts

How to write functions in python:

- the `def` keyword starts a function definition
- then the function name
- then the parameters it accepts in `()`
- end that line with a `:`
- the body of the function is spaced over one tab, but Jupyter will do it automatically for you. if it doesn't you might have forgotten the `:`

```
def greeting(name):
    '''
    a function that greets the person name by printing

    parameters
    ----------
    name: string
      a name to be greeeted

    Returns
    -------
    nothing
    '''
    print('hello', name)
```

Warning

this is actually not a great function, because the printing is only a *side effect*. It's better to return the output of the function

```
greeting('sarah')
```

```
hello sarah
```

A better version of that function might be:

```
def greeting(name):
    '''
    a function that greets the person name by printing

    parameters
    ----------
    name: string
      a name to be greeeted

    Returns
    -------
    nothing
    '''
    return 'hello ' + name
```

> **Tip**
>
> you can append strings with +

> **Try it Yourself!**
>
> Write a function that checks if a string has a space in it and returns “please rename” if there is a space.
>
> Remember a docstring. Call your function a couple of times to confirm it works.

Unhide the cell below to see the answer.

This is what some calls of the function look lik

```
check_string("my data.csv")
```

```
'please rename'
```

If there’s no string we see no output

```
check_string("my_data.csv")
```

What does python actually return?

```
NoneType
```

Further Reading

- How Ipython Works
- Ipython Overiver
- Jupyter Notebooks Technical Overview
- Python If Statements
- Python Functions

Class 3: Welcome to Week 2

This week we will:

- clarify how this grading really works
- learn about accessing data
- use accessing data as motivation to review more python

Grading and Assignment 1

- Solution function posted.
- note: not a sum
- read the rubric
- Brightspace will show grades as they're earned
- In class, respond on prismia
- Portfolio
    - will start posting prompts The docstring functions like a property of the function object. so it has to be inside.

Iterables

Python has a general data type for objects that are designed to facilitate repetition of some sort, they're called `iterable`s

We've already seen one. Strings are `Iterable`s

```
name = 'sarah'
```

which means we can index them

```
name[3]
```

```
'a'
```

> **Tip**
>
> remember python indexes from 0

Indexing with a negative number counts from the end

```
name[-1]
```

```
'h'
```

Loops in python have similar syntax to the `if` and functions we saw last week:

```
for char in name:
    print(char*3)
```

```
sss
aaa
rrr
aaa
hhh
```

some notes:

- `char` is called the loop variable
- `name` is called the collection- this can be any iterable type object in python
- `print(char*3)` is called the loop body
- python lets us use mathematical operations on strings

Lists and List Comprehensions

We make a list with square brackets

```
names = ['sarah', 'Jose', 'Cam', 'Bri']
```

we can also build lists by folding a loop into the list construction

```
['hello' + n for n in names]
```

```
['hellosarah', 'helloJose', 'helloCam', 'helloBri']
```

this is called a list comprehension

```
greetings = ['hello ' + n for n in names]
```

```
greetings[0]
```

```
'hello sarah'
```

Dictionaries

Dictionaries are a useful datatype in python. It is denoted by `{}` and contains `key: value` pairs separated by commas.

```
gh_names = {'brownsarahm':'Sarah Brown',
            'briannakathrynm1' : 'Brianna MacDonald',
            'jdion62':'Jacob Dion'}
gh_names
```

```
{'brownsarahm': 'Sarah Brown',
 'briannakathrynm1': 'Brianna MacDonald',
 'jdion62': 'Jacob Dion'}
```

You can think of it like a list of the values with a named index.

```
gh_names['jdion62']
```

```
'Jacob Dion'
```

we can iterate over both the key and the value by using the `items` method on a dictionary. That makes another iterable object that can be used as a loop collection. It functions as a set of pairs now, so we get two loop variables:

```
for key, value in gh_names.items():
    print(value, "'s username is ", key)
```

```
Sarah Brown 's username is  brownsarahm
Brianna MacDonald 's username is  briannakathrynm1
Jacob Dion 's username is  jdion62
```

If we iterate over the dictionary without that method, we get the keys.

```
for val in gh_names:
    print(val)
```

```
brownsarahm
briannakathrynm1
jdion62
```

Libraries

To use libraries in python we import them

We will use pandas a lot in this class. It's the Python Data Analysis Library.

```
import pandas
```

Once we import we can use the functions, datatypes, and values a library provides by using a `.` after the name. In a notebook, pressing tab will show you the options.

```
pandas.read_csv()
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
TypeError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-14-374a1a6f9f7e> in <module>
----> 1 pandas.read_csv()

TypeError: read_csv() missing 1 required positional argument: 'filepath_or_buffer'
```

We can also use an alias to give a library a nickname to make it easier to use. `pd` is the standard alias for `pandas`

Tip

note that `import` is a keyword and that in a Jupyter notebook, we can import anywhere and then the library can be used in any cell that is *run* after the import cell is *run*. It's good practice to put them at the top and make your notebook runnable in sequence, but Jupyter won't force you to.

```
import pandas as pd
```

We can read in from a local path or a url. Let's read in the course map page of our course website.

```
pd.read_html('https://rhodyprog4ds.github.io/BrownFall20/syllabus/course_map.html')
```

Tip

For example if you don't remember what kind of read functions there are in pandas, type `pandas.read` and then press tab to see options.

```
[   Unnamed: 0_level_0                                          topics  \
                week                                Unnamed: 1_level_1
 0                 1                           [admin, python review]
 1                 2                       Loading data, Python review
 2                 3                         Exploratory Data Analysis
 3                 4                                    Data Cleaning
 4                 5                     Databases, Merging DataFrames
 5                 6  Modeling, Naive Bayes, classification performa...
 6                 7                   decision trees, cross validation
 7                 8                                         Regression
 8                 9                                         Clustering
 9                10                             SVM, parameter tuning
 10                11                             KNN, Model comparison
 11                12                                     Text Analysis
 12                13                                   Topic Modeling
 13                14                                    Deep Learning

                           skills
                Unnamed: 2_level_1
 0                         process
 1     [access, prepare, summarize]
 2           [summarize, visualize]
 3   [prepare, summarize, visualize]
 4    [access, construct, summarize]
 5        [classification, evaluate]
 6        [classification, evaluate]
 7            [regression, evaluate]
 8            [clustering, evaluate]
 9                 [optimize, tools]
 10                 [compare, tools]
 11                   [unstructured]
 12            [unstructured, tools]
 13                 [tools, compare]  ,
    Unnamed: 0_level_0                                           skill  \
                keyword                                 Unnamed: 1_level_1
 0                python                              pythonic code writing
 1               process                  describe data science as a process
 2                access                     access data in multiple formats
 3             construct             construct datasets from multiple sources
 4             summarize                          Summarize and describe data
 5             visualize                                    Visualize data
 6               prepare                            prepare data for analysis
 7        classification                                 Apply classification
 8            regression                                     Apply Regression
 9            clustering                                          Clustering
 10             evaluate                           Evaluate model performance
 11             optimize                            Optimize model parameters
 12              compare                                      compare models
 13        unstructured                              model unstructured data
 14               tools  use industry standard data science tools and w...

                                        Level 1  \
                                Unnamed: 2_level_1
 0   python code that mostly runs, occasional pep8 ...
 1            Identify basic components of data science
 2   load data from at least one format; identify t...
 3   identify what should happen to merge datasets ...
 4   Describe the shape and structure of a dataset ...
 5   identify plot types, generate basic plots from...
 6   identify if data is or is not ready for analys...
 7   identify and describe what classification is, ...
 8   identify what data that can be used for regres...
 9                          describe what clustering is
 10  Explain basic performance metrics for differen...
 11  Identify when model parameters need to be opti...
 12                Qualitatively compare model classes
 13  Identify options for representing text data an...
 14  Solve well strucutred problems with a single t...

                                        Level 2  \
                                Unnamed: 3_level_1
 0   python code that reliably runs, frequent pep8 ...
 1   Describe and define each stage of the data sci...
 2   Load data for processing from the most common ...
 3                              apply basic merges
 4   compute summary statndard statistics of a whol...
 5   generate multiple plot types with complete lab...
 6   apply data reshaping, cleaning, and filtering ...
 7   fit preselected classification model to a dataset
 8                     can fit linear regression models
 9                               apply basic clustering
 10  Apply basic model evaluation metrics to a held...
 11  Manually optimize basic model parameters such ...
 12  Compare model classes in specific terms and fi...
 13  Apply at least one representation to transform...
 14  Solve semi-strucutred, completely specified pr...
```

```
                                      Level 3
                                Unnamed: 4_level_1
0   reliable, efficient, pythonic code that consis...
1   Compare different ways that data science can o...
2   access data from both common and uncommon form...
3        merge data that is not automatically aligned
4   Compute and interpret various summary statisti...
5   generate complex plots with pandas and plottin...
6   apply data reshaping, cleaning, and filtering ...
7   fit and apply classification models and select...
8            can fit and explain nonlinear regression
9   apply multiple clustering techniques, and inte...
10  Evaluate a model with multiple metrics and cro...
11  Select optimal parameters based of mutiple qua...
12  Evaluate tradeoffs between different model com...
13  apply mulitple representations and compare and...
14  Scope, choose an appropriate tool pipeline and...  ,
   Unnamed: 0_level_0                A1                A2  \
              keyword Unnamed: 1_level_1 Unnamed: 2_level_1
0              python                 1                 1
1             process                 1                 1
2              access                 0                 1
3           construct                 0                 0
4           summarize                 0                 0
5           visualize                 0                 0
6             prepare                 0                 0
7      classification                 0                 0
8           regression                 0                 0
9           clustering                 0                 0
10            evaluate                 0                 0
11            optimize                 0                 0
12             compare                 0                 0
13       unstructured                 0                 0
14               tools                 0                 0

                   A3                A4                A5  \
   Unnamed: 3_level_1 Unnamed: 4_level_1 Unnamed: 5_level_1
0                   1                 1                 0
1                   0                 0                 0
2                   1                 1                 0
3                   0                 0                 1
4                   1                 1                 1
5                   1                 1                 0
6                   0                 1                 1
7                   0                 0                 0
8                   0                 0                 0
9                   0                 0                 0
10                  0                 0                 0
11                  0                 0                 0
12                  0                 0                 0
13                  0                 0                 0
14                  0                 0                 0

                   A6                A7                A8  \
   Unnamed: 6_level_1 Unnamed: 7_level_1 Unnamed: 8_level_1
0                   0                 0                 0
1                   0                 0                 0
2                   0                 0                 0
3                   1                 0                 0
4                   1                 1                 1
5                   1                 1                 1
6                   0                 0                 0
7                   1                 1                 0
8                   0                 0                 1
9                   0                 0                 0
10                  0                 0                 0
11                  0                 0                 0
12                  0                 0                 0
13                  0                 0                 0
14                  0                 0                 0

                   A9                A10                A11  \
   Unnamed: 9_level_1 Unnamed: 10_level_1 Unnamed: 11_level_1
0                   0                  0                  0
1                   0                  0                  0
2                   0                  0                  0
3                   0                  0                  0
4                   1                  1                  1
5                   1                  1                  1
6                   0                  0                  0
7                   0                  1                  0
8                   0                  0                  1
9                   1                  0                  1
10                  0                  1                  1
11                  0                  1                  1
12                  0                  0                  1
13                  0                  0                  0
```

```
14                 0                  1                  1

                  A12                A13       # Assignments
   Unnamed: 12_level_1 Unnamed: 13_level_1 Unnamed: 14_level_1
0                    0                  0                  4
1                    0                  0                  2
2                    0                  0                  3
3                    0                  0                  2
4                    1                  1                 11
5                    1                  1                 10
6                    0                  0                  2
7                    0                  0                  3
8                    0                  0                  2
9                    0                  0                  2
10                   0                  0                  2
11                   0                  0                  2
12                   0                  1                  2
13                   1                  1                  2
14                   1                  1                  4  ,
   Unnamed: 0_level_0                                        Level 3  \
              keyword                                Unnamed: 1_level_1
0              python  reliable, efficient, pythonic code that consis...
1             process  Compare different ways that data science can o...
2              access  access data from both common and uncommon form...
3           construct       merge data that is not automatically aligned
4           summarize  Compute and interpret various summary statisti...
5           visualize  generate complex plots with pandas and plottin...
6             prepare  apply data reshaping, cleaning, and filtering ...
7      classification  fit and apply classification models and select...
8          regression           can fit and explain nonlinear regression
9          clustering  apply multiple clustering techniques, and inte...
10           evaluate  Evaluate a model with multiple metrics and cro...
11           optimize  Select optimal parameters based of mutiple qua...
12            compare  Evaluate tradeoffs between different model com...
13       unstructured  apply mulitple representations and compare and...
14              tools  Scope, choose an appropriate tool pipeline and...

                  P1                 P2                 P3                 P4
   Unnamed: 2_level_1 Unnamed: 3_level_1 Unnamed: 4_level_1 Unnamed: 5_level_1
0                    1                  1                  0                  0
1                    0                  1                  1                  0
2                    1                  1                  0                  0
3                    1                  1                  0                  0
4                    1                  1                  0                  0
5                    1                  1                  0                  0
6                    1                  1                  0                  0
7                    0                  1                  1                  0
8                    0                  1                  1                  0
9                    0                  1                  1                  0
10                   0                  1                  1                  0
11                   0                  0                  1                  1
12                   0                  0                  1                  1
13                   0                  0                  1                  1
14                   0                  0                  1                  1  ]
```

This makes a `list` of `pandas.DataFrame` objects. We can check that with the following

> **Warning**
>
> This cell was added after class, but the explanation was given in class

```
type(pd.read_html('https://rhodyprog4ds.github.io/BrownFall20/syllabus/course_map.html'
))
```

```
list
```

To work with it though, we should save to a variable, then we can index into that list.

```
df_list =
pd.read_html('https://rhodyprog4ds.github.io/BrownFall20/syllabus/course_map.html')
df_list[0]
```

	Unnamed: 0_level_0	topics	skills
	week	Unnamed: 1_level_1	Unnamed: 2_level_1
0	1	[admin, python review]	process
1	2	Loading data, Python review	[access, prepare, summarize]
2	3	Exploratory Data Analysis	[summarize, visualize]
3	4	Data Cleaning	[prepare, summarize, visualize]
4	5	Databases, Merging DataFrames	[access, construct, summarize]
5	6	Modeling, Naive Bayes, classification performa...	[classification, evaluate]
6	7	decision trees, cross validation	[classification, evaluate]
7	8	Regression	[regression, evaluate]
8	9	Clustering	[clustering, evaluate]
9	10	SVM, parameter tuning	[optimize, tools]
10	11	KNN, Model comparison	[compare, tools]
11	12	Text Analysis	[unstructured]
12	13	Topic Modeling	[unstructured, tools]
13	14	Deep Learning	[tools, compare]

When you display `DataFrames` in jupyter, they get nice formatting.

Review & Further Reading

- strings are iterable, more specifically sequences
- `for` loops, looping techniques and list comprehensions
- dictionaries
- imported `pandas` and read data from a website

If you've made it this far, let me know how you found these notes.

Class 4: Pandas

Today we will:

Remember, Programming is a Practice

- if you're curious about something try it
- you don't need me to give you answers about how code works, the interpreter will tell you
- if you don't remember details, remember you can get help from Jupyter

with a `?` after the function name withouth `()`

```
print?
```

or using the `tab` key inside the `()` for a function

```
print()
```

or from the core python, with the `help` fucntion

```
help(print)
```

```
Help on built-in function print in module builtins:

print(...)
    print(value, ..., sep=' ', end='\n', file=sys.stdout, flush=False)

    Prints the values to a stream, or to sys.stdout by default.
    Optional keyword arguments:
    file:  a file-like object (stream); defaults to the current sys.stdout.
    sep:   string inserted between values, default a space.
    end:   string appended after the last value, default a newline.
    flush: whether to forcibly flush the stream.
```

Data in Pandas

We can import pandas again as before

```
import pandas as pd
```

and we can read in data.

```
pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/brownsarahm/python-socialsci-files/master/data/SAFI_clean.csv')
```

	key_ID	village	interview_date	no_membrs	years_liv	respondent_wall_type	rooms
0	1	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	3	4	muddaub	1
1	1	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	7	9	muddaub	1
2	3	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	10	15	burntbricks	1
3	4	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	7	6	burntbricks	1

to be able to use this, we need to save it to a variable.

```
safi_df = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/brownsarahm/python-socialsci-files/master/data/SAFI_clean.csv')
```

This is an excerpt from the SAFI dataset.

Another important thing to do is to check datatypes, this is how we know what things we can do with a variable.

```
type(safi_df)
```

```
pandas.core.frame.DataFrame
```

An important thing to check is the size of the dataset.

```
safi_df.shape
```

```
(131, 14)
```

Recall that you can also tab complete

```
safi_df.shape
```

```
(131, 14)
```

Tip

we can also see the size when we print the whole dataset as in the first time we read the data in.

To see the first 5 rows of the dataset, use the `head()` function

```
safi_df.head()
```

	key_ID	village	interview_date	no_membrs	years_liv	respondent_wall_type	rooms	mem
0	1	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	3	4	muddaub	1	
1	1	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	7	9	muddaub	1	
2	3	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	10	15	burntbricks	1	
3	4	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	7	6	burntbricks	1	
4	5	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	7	40	burntbricks	1	

We can call this function with a value to change how many rows are returned

```
safi_df.head(3)
```

	key_ID	village	interview_date	no_membrs	years_liv	respondent_wall_type	rooms	mem
0	1	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	3	4	muddaub	1	
1	1	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	7	9	muddaub	1	
2	3	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	10	15	burntbricks	1	

To know how this works, we can view the documentation for the function

```
help(safi_df.head)
```

Warning

this was changed from using `?` for help in class so that the help is desplayed in the rendered website, but the pop up was fine in real time

```
Help on method head in module pandas.core.generic:

head(n: int = 5) -> ~FrameOrSeries method of pandas.core.frame.DataFrame instance
    Return the first `n` rows.

    This function returns the first `n` rows for the object based
    on position. It is useful for quickly testing if your object
    has the right type of data in it.

    For negative values of `n`, this function returns all rows except
    the last `n` rows, equivalent to ``df[:-n]``.

    Parameters
    ----------
    n : int, default 5
        Number of rows to select.

    Returns
    -------
    same type as caller
        The first `n` rows of the caller object.

    See Also
    --------
    DataFrame.tail: Returns the last `n` rows.

    Examples
    --------
    >>> df = pd.DataFrame({'animal': ['alligator', 'bee', 'falcon', 'lion',
    ...                    'monkey', 'parrot', 'shark', 'whale', 'zebra']})
    >>> df
          animal
    0  alligator
    1        bee
    2     falcon
    3       lion
    4     monkey
    5     parrot
    6      shark
    7      whale
    8      zebra

    Viewing the first 5 lines

    >>> df.head()
          animal
    0  alligator
    1        bee
    2     falcon
    3       lion
    4     monkey

    Viewing the first `n` lines (three in this case)

    >>> df.head(3)
          animal
    0  alligator
    1        bee
    2     falcon

    For negative values of `n`

    >>> df.head(-3)
          animal
    0  alligator
    1        bee
    2     falcon
    3       lion
    4     monkey
    5     parrot
```

Since it says `n =5` we know that the default value of the parameter `n` is 5. When a function has a default value, we can call the function without a value.

To view the last few lines, we use `tail`

```
safi_df.tail()
```

	key_ID	village	interview_date	no_membrs	years_liv	respondent_wall_type	rooms
126	126	Ruaca	2017-05-18T00:00:00Z	3	7	burntbricks	1
127	193	Ruaca	2017-06-04T00:00:00Z	7	10	cement	3
128	194	Ruaca	2017-06-04T00:00:00Z	4	5	muddaub	1
129	199	Chirodzo	2017-06-04T00:00:00Z	7	17	burntbricks	2
130	200	Chirodzo	2017-06-04T00:00:00Z	8	20	burntbricks	2

We can also get an `Index` for the columns of the DataFrame.

```
safi_df.columns
```

```
Index(['key_ID', 'village', 'interview_date', 'no_membrs', 'years_liv',
       'respondent_wall_type', 'rooms', 'memb_assoc', 'affect_conflicts',
       'liv_count', 'items_owned', 'no_meals', 'months_lack_food',
       'instanceID'],
      dtype='object')
```

`Index` is another data type that is defined by `pandas`.

an `Index` variable is iterable so we can index into it

Try it Yourself

How would you view the name of the 3rd column?

First the correct answer:

```
'interview_date'
```

Now some misconceptions:

```
safi_df['interview_date']
```

```
0      2016-11-17T00:00:00Z
1      2016-11-17T00:00:00Z
2      2016-11-17T00:00:00Z
3      2016-11-17T00:00:00Z
4      2016-11-17T00:00:00Z
              ...
126    2017-05-18T00:00:00Z
127    2017-06-04T00:00:00Z
128    2017-06-04T00:00:00Z
129    2017-06-04T00:00:00Z
130    2017-06-04T00:00:00Z
Name: interview_date, Length: 131, dtype: object
```

Indexing with the column name) will return the *values* in the column

```
safi_df.columns(2)
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
TypeError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-17-bd02c7e8a4a6> in <module>
----> 1 safi_df.columns(2)

TypeError: 'Index' object is not callable
```

Using `()` returns an error, because `columns` is an *attribute* which is referenced as is with no `()`. We get a type error because functions in python are objects of type `callable` and properties are values not functions.

```
pd.DataFrame.columns[2]
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
TypeError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-18-40e277f3074e> in <module>
----> 1 pd.DataFrame.columns[2]

TypeError: 'pandas._libs.properties.AxisProperty' object is not subscriptable
```

This doesn't work because `columns` is an attribute of an object of type `pandas.DataFrame` and `pd.DataFrame.columns` is not an object.

We can see what the type of pd.DataFrame is with the `type` function.

```
type(pd.DataFrame)
```

```
type
```

Knowing about types is helpful for the individual columns of a dataset as well.

```
safi_df.dtypes
```

```
key_ID                  int64
village                object
interview_date         object
no_membrs               int64
years_liv               int64
respondent_wall_type   object
rooms                   int64
memb_assoc             object
affect_conflicts       object
liv_count               int64
items_owned            object
no_meals                int64
months_lack_food       object
instanceID             object
dtype: object
```

Note that it uses `int64` and `object` as the types.

```
safi_df.head(2)
```

	key_ID	village	interview_date	no_membrs	years_liv	respondent_wall_type	rooms	mem
0	1	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	3	4	muddaub	1	
1	1	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	7	9	muddaub	1	

We might want to look at what villages were included in the data.

```
pd.unique(safi_df['village'])
```

```
array(['God', 'Chirodzo', 'Ruaca'], dtype=object)
```

We can also get count of the number of of each value

```
safi_df['village'].value_counts()
```

```
Ruaca       49
God         43
Chirodzo    39
Name: village, dtype: int64
```

Try it Yourself!

how many surveyed farms have all type `mauddaub`?

Review and Further reading

- reading data with pandas
- Python built in functions and in particular the `type` function
- Pandas DataFrames
- `value_counts`

If you've made it this far, let me know how you found these notes.

Class 5: Accessing Data, continued

Today's agenda:

- warm up/ review
- announcements
- working with dataframes
- the power of functions as objects
- (maybe) exploratory data analysis

Try it out ->

Read the tables off of the syllabus course map page with `read_html` and make a list of the shapes of all of the tables on the page. Save the output to a variable and paste the *value* of that variable as your answer to the question.

```
import pandas as pd
[df.shape for df in
pd.read_html('https://rhodyprog4ds.github.io/BrownFall20/syllabus/course_map.html')]
```

```
[(14, 3), (15, 5), (15, 15), (15, 6)]
```

Announcements

- annotated notes are up
- beginning portfolio prompts and instructions are up
- Assignment due Sunday,
- office hours will remain Fridays
- TA office hours posted.

More Pandas

We'll go back to the SAFI dataset from Wednesday.

```
safi_df = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/brownsarahm/python-socialsci-files/master/data/SAFI_clean.csv')
```

We downloaded the data into memory, but we can also write it to disk.

```
safi_df.to_csv('safi_clean.csv')
```

It will go to the same folder as the notebook, but we can also use a relative path. If we make a `data` folder in the folder where we've saved the notebook, we can write the file there instead.

```
%%bash
mkdir data
```

```
safi_df.to_csv('data/safi_clean.csv')
```

> **Tip**
>
> In class we used the Jupyter GUI to create a new folder. You could also use your computer's default file management tool (Windows Explorer, Mac Finder, etc). Here, since the notebooks have to run completely automatically for this website, we use a ipython bash magic cell to make the folder. Jupyter notebooks use an ipython kernel.

Now we can read it in using the same path

```
safi_df2= pd.read_csv('data/safi_clean.csv')
```

Note that now it has an extra column

```
safi_df2.head(2)
```

	Unnamed: 0	key_ID	village	interview_date	no_membrs	years_liv	respondent_wall_type	r
0	0	1	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	3	4	muddaub	
1	1	1	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	7	9	muddaub	

```
safi_df.head(2)
```

	key_ID	village	interview_date	no_membrs	years_liv	respondent_wall_type	rooms	mem
0	1	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	3	4	muddaub	1	
1	1	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	7	9	muddaub	1	

We can prevent this by writing it out with the `index` parameter set to `False`

```
safi_df.to_csv('data/safi_clean.csv',index=False)
```

> **Tip**
>
> False must be with a capital letter to be a boolean variable in python, as with True. You'll know if you did it right in your jupyter notebook, if the word terms bold and green.

Now when we read it in, there's no extra column.

```
safi_df3 = pd.read_csv('data/safi_clean.csv')
safi_df3.head(3)
```

	key_ID	village	interview_date	no_membrs	years_liv	respondent_wall_type	rooms	mem
0	1	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	3	4	muddaub	1	
1	1	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	7	9	muddaub	1	
2	3	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	10	15	burntbricks	1	

Recall, we indexed a column with the name in square brackets

```
safi_df['village']
```

```
0           God
1           God
2           God
3           God
4           God
         ...
126       Ruaca
127       Ruaca
128       Ruaca
129    Chirodzo
130    Chirodzo
Name: village, Length: 131, dtype: object
```

To index rows, we can use `loc`

```
safi_df.loc[3]
```

```
key_ID                                                          4
village                                                       God
interview_date                                2016-11-17T00:00:00Z
no_membrs                                                       7
years_liv                                                       6
respondent_wall_type                                   burntbricks
rooms                                                           1
memb_assoc                                                    NaN
affect_conflicts                                              NaN
liv_count                                                       2
items_owned           bicycle;radio;cow_plough;solar_panel;mobile_phone
no_meals                                                        2
months_lack_food                                    Sept;Oct;Nov;Dec
instanceID                 uuid:148d1105-778a-4755-aa71-281eadd4a973
Name: 3, dtype: object
```

To select a range, use `:`

```
safi_df.loc[3:5]
```

	key_ID	village	interview_date	no_membrs	years_liv	respondent_wall_type	rooms	mem
3	4	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	7	6	burntbricks	1	
4	5	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	7	40	burntbricks	1	
5	6	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	3	3	muddaub	1	

You only have to have a number on one side of the colon, it will go from the beginnig up to that number like this:

```
safi_df.loc[:4]
```

	key_ID	village	interview_date	no_membrs	years_liv	respondent_wall_type	rooms	mem
0	1	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	3	4	muddaub	1	
1	1	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	7	9	muddaub	1	
2	3	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	10	15	burntbricks	1	
3	4	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	7	6	burntbricks	1	
4	5	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	7	40	burntbricks	1	

With two `::` we can also set an increment

```
safi_df.loc[::5]
```

	key_ID	village	interview_date	no_membrs	years_liv	respondent_wall_type	rooms
0	1	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	3	4	muddaub	1
5	6	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	3	3	muddaub	1
10	11	God	2016-11-21T00:00:00Z	6	20	sunbricks	1
15	16	God	2016-11-24T00:00:00Z	6	47	muddaub	1
20	21	God	2016-11-21T00:00:00Z	8	20	burntbricks	1
25	26	Ruaca	2016-11-21T00:00:00Z	3	20	burntbricks	2
30	31	Ruaca	2016-11-21T00:00:00Z	3	2	muddaub	1
35	36	Chirodzo	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	6	23	sunbricks	1
40	41	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	7	22	muddaub	1
45	46	Chirodzo	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	10	42	burntbricks	2
50	51	Chirodzo	2016-11-16T00:00:00Z	5	30	muddaub	1
55	56	Chirodzo	2016-11-16T00:00:00Z	12	23	burntbricks	2
60	61	Chirodzo	2016-11-16T00:00:00Z	10	14	muddaub	1
65	66	Chirodzo	2016-11-16T00:00:00Z	10	37	burntbricks	3
70	71	Ruaca	2016-11-18T00:00:00Z	6	14	burntbricks	1
75	155	God	2016-11-24T00:00:00Z	4	4	burntbricks	1

	key_ID	village	interview_date	no_membrs	years_liv	respondent_wall_type	rooms
80	182	God	2016-11-25T00:00:00Z	7	21	muddaub	3
85	197	God	2016-11-28T00:00:00Z	5	19	burntbricks	2
90	73	Ruaca	2017-04-26T00:00:00Z	7	9	burntbricks	2
95	101	God	2017-04-27T00:00:00Z	3	4	muddaub	1
100	104	Ruaca	2017-04-28T00:00:00Z	14	52	sunbricks	1
105	113	Ruaca	2017-05-03T00:00:00Z	11	26	burntbricks	3
110	108	God	2017-05-11T00:00:00Z	15	22	burntbricks	2
115	150	Ruaca	2017-05-18T00:00:00Z	7	8	muddaub	1
120	167	Ruaca	2017-06-03T00:00:00Z	8	24	muddaub	1
125	192	Chirodzo	2017-06-03T00:00:00Z	9	20	burntbricks	1
130	200	Chirodzo	2017-06-04T00:00:00Z	8	20	burntbricks	2

These can be combined to index a subset at an increment.

We can index columns in two ways, as we did on Wednesday

```
safi_df['village'].head(2)
```

```
0    God
1    God
Name: village, dtype: object
```

Or using a `.`

```
safi_df.village.head(2)
```

```
0    God
1    God
Name: village, dtype: object
```

We can select multiple columns, using a `list` of column names. We can define the list inline.

```
safi_df[['village','no_membrs','years_liv']].head(2)
```

	village	no_membrs	years_liv
0	God	3	4
1	God	7	9

or in a separate variable

```
columns_of_interest = ['village','no_membrs','years_liv']
safi_df[columns_of_interest].head(2)
```

	village	no_membrs	years_liv
0	God	3	4
1	God	7	9

Functions are objects

```
syllabus_df_list =
pd.read_html('https://rhodyprog4ds.github.io/BrownFall20/syllabus/course_map.html')
```

And we can put them in a dictionary. `lambda` functions are special functions defined in a single line.

```
greetingl = lambda name: 'hello ' + name
greetingl('sarah')
```

```
'hello sarah'
```

is the same as

```
def greetingf(name):
    return 'hello ' + name
greetingf('sarah')
```

```
'hello sarah'
```

So, we can define a function in a dictionary like this:

```
view_rows = {0: lambda df: print(df.head()),
             1: lambda df: print(df.tail())}
```

> **Tip**
>
> this is how to do the equivalent of a switch or case in other languages in python

The `len` function works on all iterables

```
for df in syllabus_df_list:
    num_row = len(df)
    view_rows[num_row%2](df)
```

```
  Unnamed: 0_level_0                        topics  \
                week             Unnamed: 1_level_1
0                1         [admin, python review]
1                2    Loading data, Python review
2                3      Exploratory Data Analysis
3                4                 Data Cleaning
4                5  Databases, Merging DataFrames

                          skills
                Unnamed: 2_level_1
0                         process
1     [access, prepare, summarize]
2           [summarize, visualize]
3  [prepare, summarize, visualize]
4   [access, construct, summarize]
   Unnamed: 0_level_0                                              skill  \
              keyword                                  Unnamed: 1_level_1
10           evaluate                        Evaluate model performance
11           optimize                         Optimize model parameters
12            compare                                    compare models
13       unstructured                           model unstructured data
14              tools  use industry standard data science tools and w...

                                       Level 1  \
                                Unnamed: 2_level_1
10  Explain basic performance metrics for differen...
11  Identify when model parameters need to be opti...
12                Qualitatively compare model classes
13  Identify options for representing text data an...
14  Solve well strucutred problems with a single t...

                                       Level 2  \
                                Unnamed: 3_level_1
10  Apply basic model evaluation metrics to a held...
11  Manually optimize basic model parameters such ...
12  Compare model classes in specific terms and fi...
13  Apply at least one representation to transform...
14  Solve semi-strucutred, completely specified pr...

                                       Level 3
                                Unnamed: 4_level_1
10  Evaluate a model with multiple metrics and cro...
11  Select optimal parameters based of mutiple qua...
12  Evaluate tradeoffs between different model com...
13  apply mulitple representations and compare and...
14  Scope, choose an appropriate tool pipeline and...
   Unnamed: 0_level_0                A1                A2  \
              keyword Unnamed: 1_level_1 Unnamed: 2_level_1
10           evaluate                  0                 0
11           optimize                  0                 0
12            compare                  0                 0
13       unstructured                  0                 0
14              tools                  0                 0

                  A3                A4                A5  \
   Unnamed: 3_level_1 Unnamed: 4_level_1 Unnamed: 5_level_1
10                  0                 0                 0
11                  0                 0                 0
12                  0                 0                 0
13                  0                 0                 0
14                  0                 0                 0

                  A6                A7                A8  \
   Unnamed: 6_level_1 Unnamed: 7_level_1 Unnamed: 8_level_1
10                  0                 0                 0
11                  0                 0                 0
12                  0                 0                 0
13                  0                 0                 0
14                  0                 0                 0

                  A9                A10                A11  \
   Unnamed: 9_level_1 Unnamed: 10_level_1 Unnamed: 11_level_1
10                  0                  1                  1
11                  0                  1                  1
12                  0                  0                  1
13                  0                  0                  0
14                  0                  1                  1

                  A12                A13       # Assignments
   Unnamed: 12_level_1 Unnamed: 13_level_1 Unnamed: 14_level_1
10                   0                  0                  2
11                   0                  0                  2
12                   0                  1                  2
13                   1                  1                  2
14                   1                  1                  4
   Unnamed: 0_level_0                                          Level 3  \
              keyword                                  Unnamed: 1_level_1
```

```
10           evaluate  Evaluate a model with multiple metrics and cro...
11           optimize  Select optimal parameters based of mutiple qua...
12            compare  Evaluate tradeoffs between different model com...
13       unstructured  apply mulitple representations and compare and...
14              tools  Scope, choose an appropriate tool pipeline and...
```

```
                  P1                 P2                 P3                 P4
   Unnamed: 2_level_1 Unnamed: 3_level_1 Unnamed: 4_level_1 Unnamed: 5_level_1
10                  0                  1                  1                  0
11                  0                  0                  1                  1
12                  0                  0                  1                  1
13                  0                  0                  1                  1
14                  0                  0                  1                  1
```

The beginning of Exploratory Data Analysis

Pandas will give us descriptive statistics

```
safi_df.describe()
```

	key_ID	no_membrs	years_liv	rooms	liv_count	no_meals
count	131.000000	131.00000	131.000000	131.000000	131.000000	131.000000
mean	85.473282	7.19084	23.053435	1.740458	2.366412	2.603053
std	63.151628	3.17227	16.913041	1.092547	1.082775	0.491143
min	1.000000	2.00000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	2.000000
25%	32.500000	5.00000	12.000000	1.000000	1.000000	2.000000
50%	66.000000	7.00000	20.000000	1.000000	2.000000	3.000000
75%	138.000000	9.00000	27.500000	2.000000	3.000000	3.000000
max	202.000000	19.00000	96.000000	8.000000	5.000000	3.000000

The statistics of the `key_ID` column don't make a lot of sense. We can avoid that by making it the index

```
safi_df.head()
```

	key_ID	village	interview_date	no_membrs	years_liv	respondent_wall_type	rooms	mem
0	1	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	3	4	muddaub	1	
1	1	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	7	9	muddaub	1	
2	3	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	10	15	burntbricks	1	
3	4	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	7	6	burntbricks	1	
4	5	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	7	40	burntbricks	1	

the `inplace` parameter of a `pandas` functions applies the operation to the DataFrame in memory, but then the function returns nothing, but if we display after that, we see that now the `key_ID` column is now the index.

```
safi_df.set_index('key_ID',inplace=True)
safi_df.head(2)
```

key_ID	village	interview_date	no_membrs	years_liv	respondent_wall_type	rooms	memb_a
1	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	3	4	muddaub	1	
1	God	2016-11-17T00:00:00Z	7	9	muddaub	1	

and if we describe again, we see it doesn't compute on that column

```
safi_df.describe()
```

	no_membrs	years_liv	rooms	liv_count	no_meals
count	131.00000	131.000000	131.000000	131.000000	131.000000
mean	7.19084	23.053435	1.740458	2.366412	2.603053
std	3.17227	16.913041	1.092547	1.082775	0.491143
min	2.00000	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	2.000000
25%	5.00000	12.000000	1.000000	1.000000	2.000000
50%	7.00000	20.000000	1.000000	2.000000	3.000000
75%	9.00000	27.500000	2.000000	3.000000	3.000000
max	19.00000	96.000000	8.000000	5.000000	3.000000

We can also call any of those on one column or one statistic.

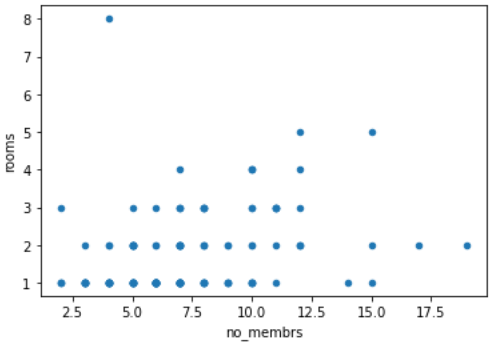
```
safi_df['rooms'].mean()
```

```
1.7404580152671756
```

Pandas also has some built in plotting functions.

```
safi_df.plot.scatter('no_membrs','rooms')
```

```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='no_membrs', ylabel='rooms'>
```



After Class Questions

How can we clean data? what other topics will we cover in this class?

How does the syntax on the question from prismia today work?

Where I can go to find a list of all the syntax.

More Practice

These additional questions are for if you want more practice with things we've done this week, before class next week.

Which of the following is a dictionary?

What type is the shape of a pandas DataFrame?

What does indexing with -1 do?

Further Reading

If you've made it this far, let me know how you found these notes.

Class 6: Exploratory Data Analysis

Warmup

```
topics = ['what is data science', 'jupyter', 'conditional','functions', 'lists',
'dictionaries','pandas' ]
topics
```

```
['what is data science',
 'jupyter',
 'conditional',
 'functions',
 'lists',
 'dictionaries',
 'pandas']
```

What happens when we index with `-1`?

```
topics[-1]
```

```
'pandas'
```

We get the last value.

Recall last class we used `:` to index `DataFrames` with `.loc`, we can do that with lists too:

```
topics[-2:]
```

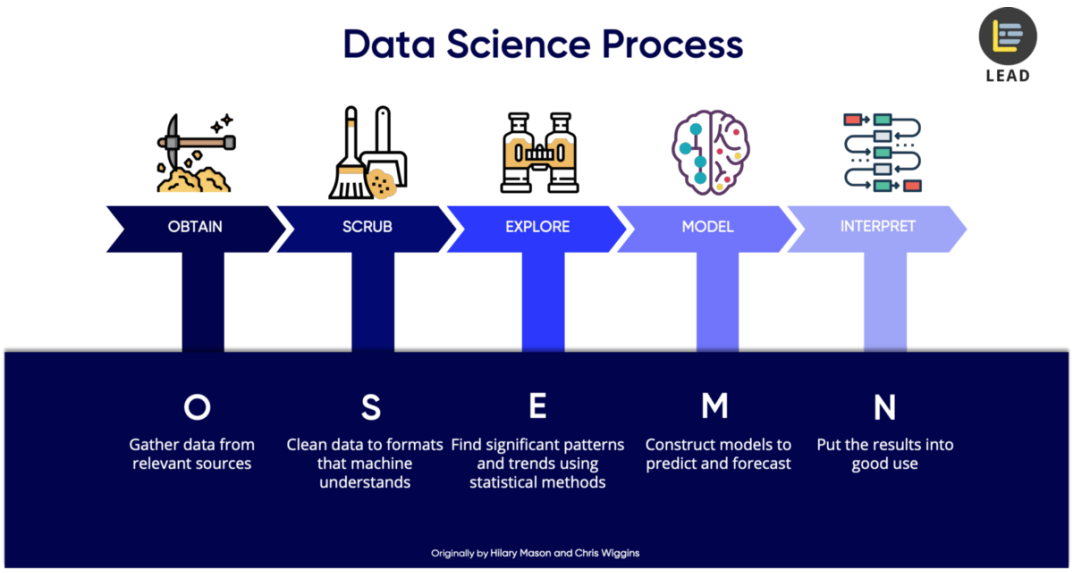
```
['dictionaries', 'pandas']
```

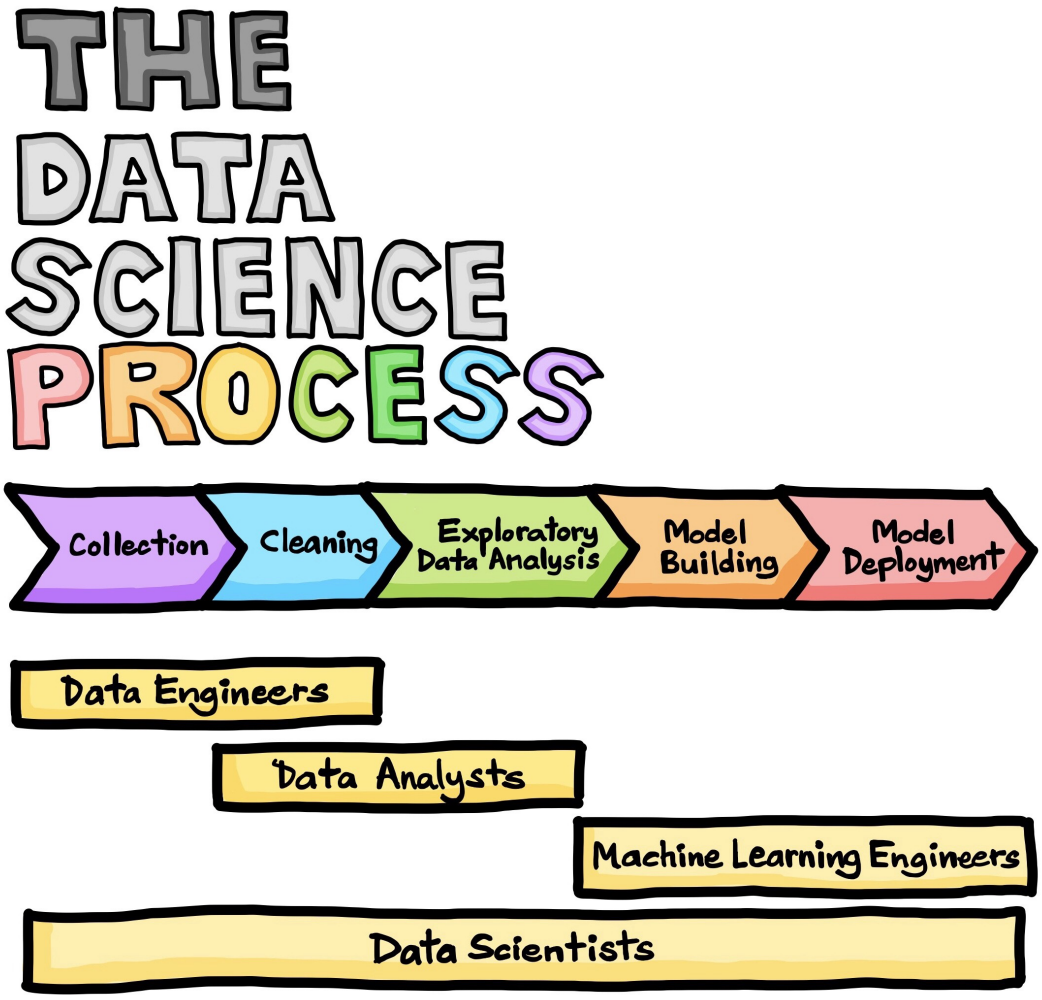
Announcements

- next assignment will go up today
- try practingin throughout the week
- Check Brightspace for TA office hours

Why Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) before cleaning?

Typically a Data process looks like one of these figures:





Data cleaning, which some of you asked about on Friday, would typically, *happen* before EDA, but it's hard to know what good data looks like, until you're used to manipulating it. Also, it's hard to check if data is good (and your cleaning worked) without some EDA. So, I'm choosing to *teach* EDA first. We'll do data cleaning next, with these tools from EDA available as options for checking and determining what cleaning to do.

EDA

```
# a version of the SAFI data with more columns
data_url = 'https://raw.githubusercontent.com/brownsarahm/python-socialsci-
files/master/data/SAFI_full_shortname.csv'
```

As usual, we import `pandas`

```
import pandas as pd
```

and pull in the data.

```
safi_df = pd.read_csv(data_url)
safi_df.head(2)
```

	key_id	interview_date	quest_no	start	end	province	district
0	1	17 November 2016	1	2017-03-23T09:49:57.000Z	2017-04-02T17:29:08.000Z	Manica	Manica
1	2	17 November 2016	1	2017-04-02T09:48:16.000Z	2017-04-02T17:26:19.000Z	Manica	Manica

2 rows × 65 columns

Recall on Friday, we can use `describe` to see several common descriptive statistics

```
safi_df.describe()
```

	key_id	quest_no	years_farm	note2	no_membrs	members_count	year
count	131.000000	131.000000	131.000000	0.0	131.00000	131.00000	131.000
mean	66.000000	85.473282	15.832061	NaN	7.19084	7.19084	23.053
std	37.960506	63.151628	10.903883	NaN	3.17227	3.17227	16.913
min	1.000000	1.000000	1.000000	NaN	2.00000	2.00000	1.000
25%	33.500000	32.500000	8.000000	NaN	5.00000	5.00000	12.000
50%	66.000000	66.000000	15.000000	NaN	7.00000	7.00000	20.000
75%	98.500000	138.000000	20.500000	NaN	9.00000	9.00000	27.500
max	131.000000	202.000000	60.000000	NaN	19.00000	19.00000	96.000

8 rows × 25 columns

Then we remember that this includes `key_id` as a variable tht we don't actually want to treat as a variable, it's an index. We can change that with `set_index` and we can do it in memory (without assignment) using the `inplace` keyword.

```
safi_df.set_index('key_id',inplace=True)
safi_df.describe()
```

	quest_no	years_farm	note2	no_membrs	members_count	years_liv	respond
count	131.000000	131.000000	0.0	131.00000	131.00000	131.000000	
mean	85.473282	15.832061	NaN	7.19084	7.19084	23.053435	
std	63.151628	10.903883	NaN	3.17227	3.17227	16.913041	
min	1.000000	1.000000	NaN	2.00000	2.00000	1.000000	
25%	32.500000	8.000000	NaN	5.00000	5.00000	12.000000	
50%	66.000000	15.000000	NaN	7.00000	7.00000	20.000000	
75%	138.000000	20.500000	NaN	9.00000	9.00000	27.500000	
max	202.000000	60.000000	NaN	19.00000	19.00000	96.000000	

8 rows × 24 columns

Try it yourself!

You can use settings on `pd.read_csv` to set the index when the data is read in instead of doing this after the fact

We can also use the descriptive statistics on a single variable.

Note

In class, we used `%load http://drsmb.co/310` to pull in the url for the data. Load is an ipython (ther kernel thta Jupyter uses) magic function. It allows us to read in data from another place. I've set that short url to link to the download url for this hackmd as markdown(plain text). That way I can paste things and you can pull them directly into your notebook. We'll use it like a shared copy-paste.

```
safi_df['years_farm'].describe()
```

```
count    131.000000
mean      15.832061
std       10.903883
min        1.000000
25%        8.000000
50%       15.000000
75%       20.500000
max       60.000000
Name: years_farm, dtype: float64
```

Note however that this is not well formatted, that's because it's a `Series` instead of a DataFrame

```
type(safi_df['years_farm'].describe())
```

```
pandas.core.series.Series
```

We can use `reset_index()` to make it back into a dataframe

```
safi_df['years_farm'].describe().reset_index()
```

	index	years_farm
0	count	131.000000
1	mean	15.832061
2	std	10.903883
3	min	1.000000
4	25%	8.000000
5	50%	15.000000
6	75%	20.500000
7	max	60.000000

And we can drop the added index:

```
safi_df['years_farm'].describe().reset_index().set_index('index')
```

	years_farm
index	
count	131.000000
mean	15.832061
std	10.903883
min	1.000000
25%	8.000000
50%	15.000000
75%	20.500000
max	60.000000

Note

See that we can chain operations together. This is a helpful feature, but to be used with care. Pep8, the style conventions for python, recommends no more than 79 characters per line. A summary and another summary

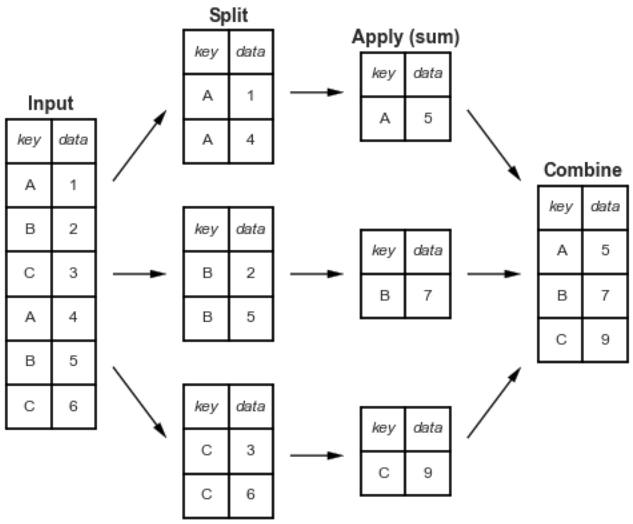
We can also use individual summary statistics on `DataFrame` or `Series` objects

```
safi_df['no_membrs'].max()
```

```
19
```

Split - Apply - Combine

A powerful tool in pandas (and data analysis in general) is the ability to apply functions to subsets of the data.



For example, we can get descriptive statistics per village

```
safi_df.groupby('village').describe()
```

	quest_no								years_farm	
	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max	count	mean
village										
Chirodzo	39.0	62.487179	44.261705	8.0	44.5	55.0	64.5	200.0	39.0	17.282(
God	43.0	81.720930	77.863839	1.0	14.5	40.0	168.5	202.0	43.0	14.8837
Ruaca	49.0	107.061224	55.024013	23.0	72.0	113.0	152.0	194.0	49.0	15.5102

3 rows × 192 columns

We can also rearrange this into a more usable format than this very wide format:

```
safi_df.groupby('village').describe().unstack().reset_index()
```

	level_0	level_1	village	0
0	quest_no	count	Chirodzo	39.000000
1	quest_no	count	God	43.000000
2	quest_no	count	Ruaca	49.000000
3	quest_no	mean	Chirodzo	62.487179
4	quest_no	mean	God	81.720930
...	...	...	...	...
571	gps_Accuracy	75%	God	13.500000
572	gps_Accuracy	75%	Ruaca	12.000000
573	gps_Accuracy	max	Chirodzo	39.000000
574	gps_Accuracy	max	God	30.000000
575	gps_Accuracy	max	Ruaca	2099.999000

576 rows × 4 columns

This, however, gives some funny variable names, to fix that, we first save it to a variable.

Tip

one column of a `pd.DataFrame` is a `pd.Series`

Note

In class, we used the load magic again here to get this url. Then split the cell, changed the second one to markdown with the code for the image

Tip

To include an image in a notebook, use:

```
![alt text here]
(url/or/path/to/image
)
```

in a markdown cell

```
village_summary_df = safi_df.groupby('village').describe().unstack().reset_index()
```

Now we can use the rename function

```
help(village_summary_df.rename)
```

Tip

Rename is also one thing you might do in cleaning a dataset.

```
Help on method rename in module pandas.core.frame:

rename(mapper=None, index=None, columns=None, axis=None, copy=True, inplace=False,
level=None, errors='ignore') method of pandas.core.frame.DataFrame instance
    Alter axes labels.

    Function / dict values must be unique (1-to-1). Labels not contained in
    a dict / Series will be left as-is. Extra labels listed don't throw an
    error.

    See the :ref:`user guide <basics.rename>` for more.

    Parameters
    ----------
    mapper : dict-like or function
        Dict-like or functions transformations to apply to
        that axis' values. Use either ``mapper`` and ``axis`` to
        specify the axis to target with ``mapper``, or ``index`` and
        ``columns``.
    index : dict-like or function
        Alternative to specifying axis (``mapper, axis=0``
        is equivalent to ``index=mapper``).
    columns : dict-like or function
        Alternative to specifying axis (``mapper, axis=1``
        is equivalent to ``columns=mapper``).
    axis : {0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0
        Axis to target with ``mapper``. Can be either the axis name
        ('index', 'columns') or number (0, 1). The default is 'index'.
    copy : bool, default True
        Also copy underlying data.
    inplace : bool, default False
        Whether to return a new DataFrame. If True then value of copy is
        ignored.
    level : int or level name, default None
        In case of a MultiIndex, only rename labels in the specified
        level.
    errors : {'ignore', 'raise'}, default 'ignore'
        If 'raise', raise a `KeyError` when a dict-like `mapper`, `index`,
        or `columns` contains labels that are not present in the Index
        being transformed.
        If 'ignore', existing keys will be renamed and extra keys will be
        ignored.

    Returns
    -------
    DataFrame
        DataFrame with the renamed axis labels.

    Raises
    ------
    KeyError
        If any of the labels is not found in the selected axis and
        "errors='raise'".

    See Also
    --------
    DataFrame.rename_axis : Set the name of the axis.

    Examples
    --------
    ``DataFrame.rename`` supports two calling conventions

    * ``(index=index_mapper, columns=columns_mapper, ...)``
    * ``(mapper, axis={'index', 'columns'}, ...)``

    We *highly* recommend using keyword arguments to clarify your
    intent.

    Rename columns using a mapping:

    >>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 2, 3], "B": [4, 5, 6]})
    >>> df.rename(columns={"A": "a", "B": "c"})
       a  c
    0  1  4
    1  2  5
    2  3  6

    Rename index using a mapping:

    >>> df.rename(index={0: "x", 1: "y", 2: "z"})
       A  B
    x  1  4
    y  2  5
    z  3  6

    Cast index labels to a different type:
```

```
>>> df.index
RangeIndex(start=0, stop=3, step=1)
>>> df.rename(index=str).index
Index(['0', '1', '2'], dtype='object')

>>> df.rename(columns={"A": "a", "B": "b", "C": "c"}, errors="raise")
Traceback (most recent call last):
KeyError: ['C'] not found in axis

Using axis-style parameters

>>> df.rename(str.lower, axis='columns')
   a  b
0  1  4
1  2  5
2  3  6

>>> df.rename({1: 2, 2: 4}, axis='index')
   A  B
0  1  4
2  2  5
4  3  6
```

Rename takes a dict-like or function that maps from what's there to what to change it to. We can either provide the mapper and an axis or pass the mapper as the columns parameter. The columns parameter makes it more human readable, and explicit what we're doing.

```
renaming_dict = {'level_0':'variable',
                 'level_1':'statistic',
                 0:'value'}
village_summary_df.rename(columns= renaming_dict,inplace=True)
```

`inplace` again. See questions at the bottom for more on what it does

Now we have a much better summary table. This is in what's called tidy format. Each colum

```
village_summary_df.head()
```

	variable	statistic	village	value
0	quest_no	count	Chirodzo	39.000000
1	quest_no	count	God	43.000000
2	quest_no	count	Ruaca	49.000000
3	quest_no	mean	Chirodzo	62.487179
4	quest_no	mean	God	81.720930

How could we use this to compute the average across villages for each statistic of each variable?

Try it yourself!

What would it look like to do this from the first result of `describe()` on the `groupby`, instead of with the `unstack` and `reset_index`?

We *do* need to `groupby 'statistic'` and use `mean`, but that's not enough:

```
village_summary_df.groupby('statistic').mean()
```

	value
statistic	
25%	44.807522
50%	48.428030
75%	54.062308
count	30.388889
max	105.468983
mean	49.868824
min	13.756913
std	24.588967

This averages across all of the variables, too. So instead we need to groupby two variables.

```
village_summary_df.groupby(['statistic','variable']).mean()
```

		value
statistic	**variable**	
25%	**buildings_in_compound**	1.000000
	gps_Accuracy	8.000000
	gps_Altitude	691.833333
	gps_Latitude	-19.112221
	gps_Longitude	33.480944
...	**...**	...
std	**respondent_wall_type_other**	NaN
	rooms	1.082409
	years_farm	10.832121
	years_liv	16.549343
	yes_group_count	1.074600

192 rows × 1 columns

```
safi_df.columns
```

```
Index(['interview_date', 'quest_no', 'start', 'end', 'province', 'district',
       'ward', 'village', 'years_farm', 'agr_assoc', 'note2', 'no_membrs',
       'members_count', 'remittance_money', 'years_liv', 'parents_liv',
       'sp_parents_liv', 'grand_liv', 'sp_grand_liv', 'respondent_roof_type',
       'respondent_wall_type', 'respondent_wall_type_other',
       'respondent_floor_type', 'window_type', 'buildings_in_compound',
       'rooms', 'other_buildings', 'no_plots', 'plots_count', 'water_use',
       'no_group_count', 'yes_group_count', 'no_enough_water',
       'months_no_water', 'period_use', 'exper_other', 'other_meth',
       'res_change', 'memb_assoc', 'resp_assoc', 'fees_water',
       'affect_conflicts', 'note', 'need_money', 'money_source',
       'money_source_other', 'crops_contr', 'emply_lab', 'du_labour',
       'liv_owned', 'liv_owned_other', 'liv_count', 'poultry',
       'du_look_aftr_cows', 'items_owned', 'items_owned_other', 'no_meals',
       'months_lack_food', 'no_food_mitigation', 'gps_Latitude',
       'gps_Longitude', 'gps_Altitude', 'gps_Accuracy', 'instanceID'],
      dtype='object')
```

What is the most common combination of `respondent_wall_type` and `respondent_floor_type`?

```
safi_df.groupby(['respondent_wall_type','respondent_floor_type'])
['instanceID'].count().reset_index()
```

	respondent_wall_type	respondent_floor_type	instanceID
0	burntbricks	cement	30
1	burntbricks	earth	37
2	cement	cement	1
3	muddaub	cement	3
4	muddaub	earth	43
5	sunbricks	cement	4
6	sunbricks	earth	13

We can read this table to see the result. Or we might want it in a different way

```
safi_df.groupby(['respondent_wall_type','respondent_floor_type'])
['instanceID'].count().unstack()
```

respondent_floor_type	cement	earth
respondent_wall_type		
burntbricks	30.0	37.0
cement	1.0	NaN
muddaub	3.0	43.0
sunbricks	4.0	13.0

Questions After Class

What does the inplace parameter do?

We used inplace for the first time today right after we read in the data. Let's make a new DataFrame and compare what happens with and without.

```
safi_df_noinplace = pd.read_csv(data_url)
safi_df_inplace = pd.read_csv(data_url)
```

```
type(safi_df_noinplace.set_index('key_id'))
```

```
pandas.core.frame.DataFrame
```

```
safi_df_noinplace.head()
```

	key_id	interview_date	quest_no	start	end	province	district
0	1	17 November 2016	1	2017-03-23T09:49:57.000Z	2017-04-02T17:29:08.000Z	Manica	Manica
1	2	17 November 2016	1	2017-04-02T09:48:16.000Z	2017-04-02T17:26:19.000Z	Manica	Manica
2	3	17 November 2016	3	2017-04-02T14:35:26.000Z	2017-04-02T17:26:53.000Z	Manica	Manica
3	4	17 November 2016	4	2017-04-02T14:55:18.000Z	2017-04-02T17:27:16.000Z	Manica	Manica
4	5	17 November 2016	5	2017-04-02T15:10:35.000Z	2017-04-02T17:27:35.000Z	Manica	Manica

5 rows × 65 columns

```
type(safi_df_inplace.set_index('key_id',inplace=True))
```

```
NoneType
```

```
safi_df_inplace.head()
```

Tip

I'm surprised I've remembered it repeatedly in class. I usually forget `inplace` don't get the output I want and then go back and add it. That's a normal part of programming.

key_id	interview_date	quest_no	start	end	province	district	v
1	17 November 2016	1	2017-03-23T09:49:57.000Z	2017-04-02T17:29:08.000Z	Manica	Manica	E
2	17 November 2016	1	2017-04-02T09:48:16.000Z	2017-04-02T17:26:19.000Z	Manica	Manica	E
3	17 November 2016	3	2017-04-02T14:35:26.000Z	2017-04-02T17:26:53.000Z	Manica	Manica	E
4	17 November 2016	4	2017-04-02T14:55:18.000Z	2017-04-02T17:27:16.000Z	Manica	Manica	E
5	17 November 2016	5	2017-04-02T15:10:35.000Z	2017-04-02T17:27:35.000Z	Manica	Manica	E

5 rows × 64 columns

Without `inplace`, `set_index` returns a dataframe, with the index changed, with `inplace` it returns `None`. But, without `inplace`, we don't see the desired effect when we do our next step, but with `inplace` the index is changed.

Without the inplace, to save the changes you need to use an assignment. The following is equivalent to using `inplace`.

```
safi_df_noinplace= safi_df_noinplace.set_index('key_id'))
safi_df_noinplace.head()
```

```
  File "<ipython-input-30-1a84c65392b3>", line 1
    safi_df_noinplace= safi_df_noinplace.set_index('key_id'))
                                                           ^
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

Why is a `for` loop slower than a `pandas` operation?

TL;DR: for this example, it's actually possible to relatively easily write a faster loop, but for other operations, it's unlikely.

Basically, the advantage of using the library functions is that someone has already put a lot of though into the optimal way to implement things and it leverages core features of the data structure. Here is a blog post about iterating and applying functions in pandas. It covers topics we haven't yet seen, but will.
The `pandas` implementation is also fewer lines and can scale for large datasets easily.

> **Note**
>
> For example using modin that allows you to change 1 line of code (`import pandas as pd` to `import modin.pandas as pd`) to leverage parallelized computation. Base python loops won't do that.

To test, we can do an experiment. Let's take the last thing we covered in class today, finding the most common combination of floor and wall types.

First we'll look at two solutions and verify that they're the same.

First, how to do it with `pandas`

```
wall_floor_df = safi_df.groupby(['respondent_wall_type','respondent_floor_type'])
['instanceID'].count()
wall_floor_df
```

```
respondent_wall_type  respondent_floor_type
burntbricks           cement                  30
                      earth                   37
cement                cement                   1
muddaub               cement                   3
                      earth                   43
sunbricks             cement                   4
                      earth                   13
Name: instanceID, dtype: int64
```

We can read the answer off of that table, but let's get it programmatically:

```
wall_floor_df.idxmax()
```

```
('muddaub', 'earth')
```

Next, how to do it with a for loop (if you have a better for loop, make a PR so share it).

```
wall_floor_dict = {}

for wall,floor  in
zip(safi_df['respondent_wall_type'],safi_df['respondent_floor_type']):
    wf_key = '_'.join([wall,floor])
    if wf_key in wall_floor_dict.keys():
        wall_floor_dict[wf_key] +=1
    else:
        wall_floor_dict[wf_key] =1

wall_floor_dict
```

```
{'muddaub_earth': 43,
 'burntbricks_cement': 30,
 'burntbricks_earth': 37,
 'sunbricks_earth': 13,
 'muddaub_cement': 3,
 'sunbricks_cement': 4,
 'cement_cement': 1}
```

Again, we can read from the dict, but lets find it

```
max(wall_floor_dict, key=wall_floor_dict.get).split('_')
```

```
['muddaub', 'earth']
```

Now we can use a special feature of Jupyter notebooks to time them and see which is faster, called the `%timeit` magic. Displaying visual things is always slow, so we'll take the line that would display out of both options.

Now timing the pandas way, with a human deciding

```
%%timeit -o

wall_floor_df = safi_df.groupby(['respondent_wall_type','respondent_floor_type'])
['instanceID'].count().reset_index()
```

```
2.77 ms ± 38.8 µs per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 100 loops each)
```

```
<TimeitResult : 2.77 ms ± 38.8 µs per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 100 loops
each)>
```

```
t_pandas = _
```

And capture the time by using the _ it gets the std out from the previous cell.

For loop with required interpretation

```
%%timeit -o
wall_floor_dict = {}

for wall,floor  in
zip(safi_df['respondent_wall_type'],safi_df['respondent_floor_type']):
    wf_key = '_'.join([wall,floor])
    if wf_key in wall_floor_dict.keys():
        wall_floor_dict[wf_key] +=1
    else:
        wall_floor_dict[wf_key] =1

max(wall_floor_dict, key=wall_floor_dict.get).split('_')
```

```
93.5 µs ± 670 ns per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 10000 loops each)
```

Tip

This timing can be good when you have a large dataset, you can load a small part and and compare two ways of doing something you want to do with that. Then use only the faster on the whole dataset.

More detail on timing and profiling from the text book

```
<TimeitResult : 93.5 µs ± 670 ns per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 10000 loops
each)>
```

```
t_loop = _
```

On my local computer it was about 12x faster with that loop. Here, we'll calculate it for the GitHub servers that host the course manual.

```
t_pandas.average/t_loop.average
```

```
29.62652849349469
```

For a more a complex question (say we wanted to know a statistic more complicated than the count) the loop gets harder (and probably slower), but the pandas operation stays about the same.

If you've made it this far, let me know how you found these notes.

> **Tip**
>
> You can also try it on your computer and see how it compares. Or try other loops/ways of doing it in pandas.

Class 7: Visualization for EDA

Announcements

Syllabus updated

1. rubric for summarize and visualize are slightly changed
2. Please accept assignments if you plan to not complete for any reason

Assignment updated to clarify continuous and categorical variables

Loading Data

Importing the libraries for today. We'll continue plotting with pandas and we'll use `seaborn` as well. Seaborn provides higher level plotting functions and better formatting.

```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
```

The alias for `seaborn` is `sns` the result of an inside joke among the developers in reference so Samuel Norman Seaborn on The West Wing, per stackexchange

Loading the data as usual.

```
data_url = 'https://raw.githubusercontent.com/brownsarahm/python-socialsci-
files/master/data/SAFI_full_shortname.csv'
```

We know that the `key_id` column should be used as an index, not as data, so we'll use the `index_col` parameter t do that from the beginning.

```
safi_df = pd.read_csv(data_url,index_col='key_id')
safi_df.head()
```

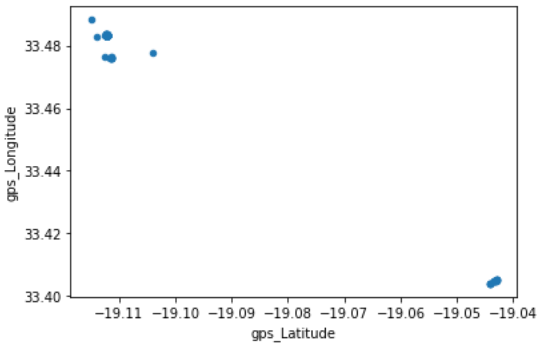
key_id	interview_date	quest_no	start	end	province	district	v
1	17 November 2016	1	2017-03-23T09:49:57.000Z	2017-04-02T17:29:08.000Z	Manica	Manica	E
2	17 November 2016	1	2017-04-02T09:48:16.000Z	2017-04-02T17:26:19.000Z	Manica	Manica	E
3	17 November 2016	3	2017-04-02T14:35:26.000Z	2017-04-02T17:26:53.000Z	Manica	Manica	E
4	17 November 2016	4	2017-04-02T14:55:18.000Z	2017-04-02T17:27:16.000Z	Manica	Manica	E
5	17 November 2016	5	2017-04-02T15:10:35.000Z	2017-04-02T17:27:35.000Z	Manica	Manica	E

5 rows × 64 columns

We can make scatter plots as we saw Friday.

```
safi_df.plot.scatter('gps_Latitude','gps_Longitude')
```

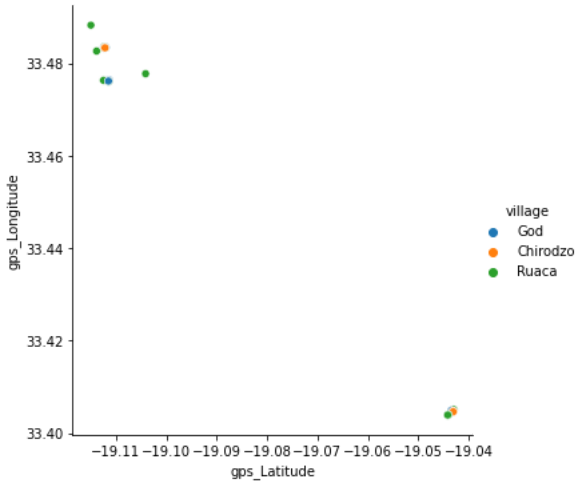
```
<AxesSubplot:xlabel='gps_Latitude', ylabel='gps_Longitude'>
```



With seaborn, however, we can control it more, changing the color of the points based on a column of the data.

```
sns.relplot(x= 'gps_Latitude',y='gps_Longitude',
            data=safi_df, hue='village')
```

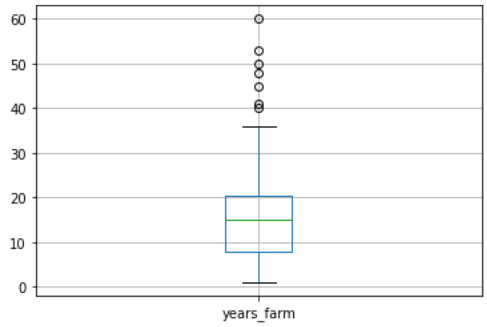
```
<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7fcf046ce710>
```



We can also plot a single variable to see the quantiles (the box is 25%-50%) and see if there are outliers (the points outside the box).

```
safi_df.boxplot('years_farm')
```

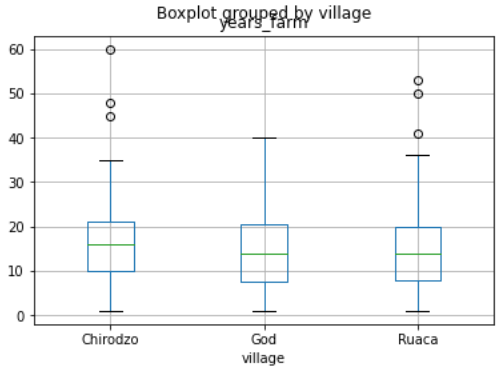
```
<AxesSubplot:>
```



We can do some more conditiioning, even with only pandas. Using the `by` parameter will do a `groupby` operation first and then make the plot.

```
safi_df.boxplot('years_farm', by='village')
```

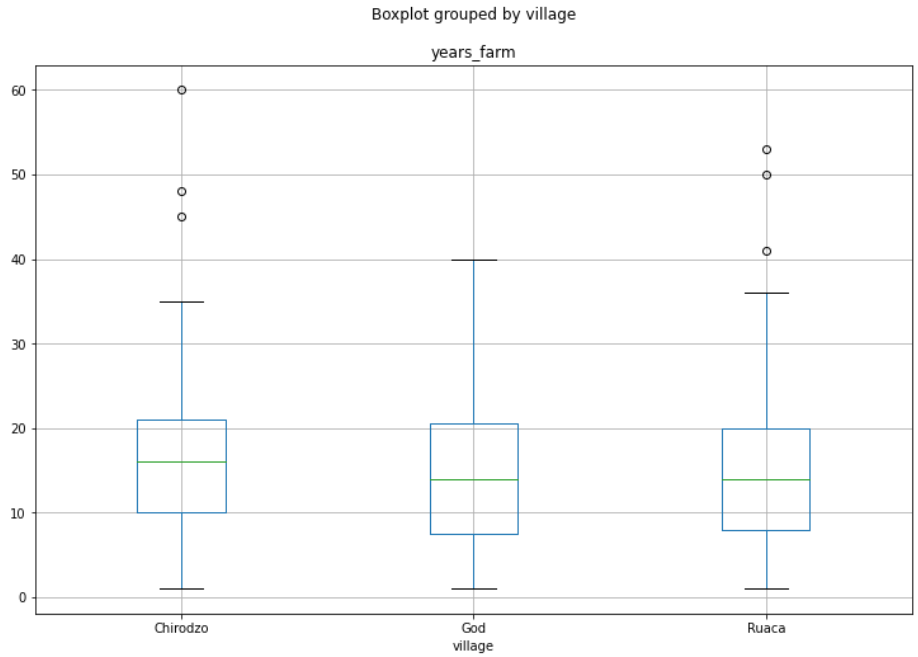
```
<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'years_farm'}, xlabel='village'>
```



We can also make the figure larger

```
safi_df.boxplot('years_farm', by='village',figsize=(12,8))
```

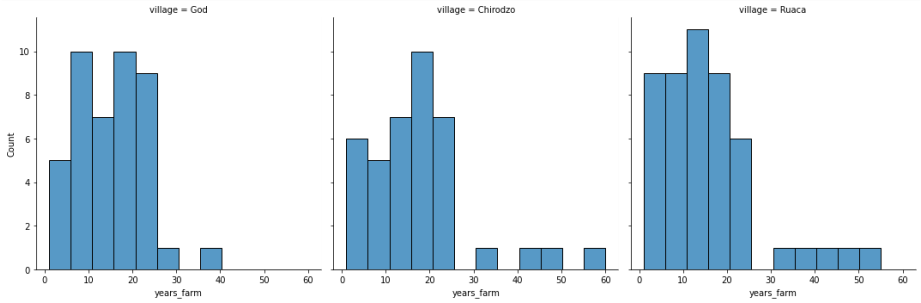
```
<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'years_farm'}, xlabel='village'>
```



We can see how a single variable is distributed in more detail with the seaborn displot.

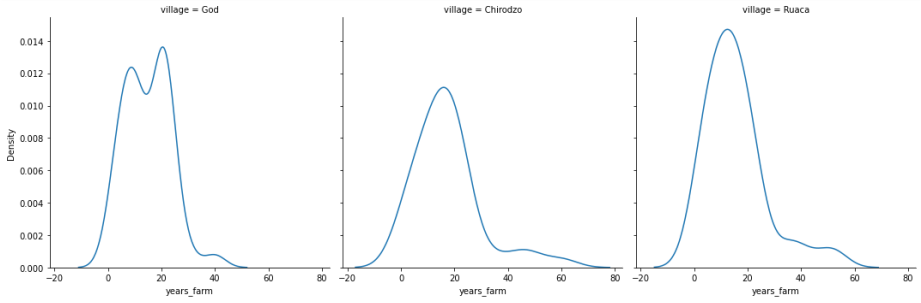
```
sns.displot(data=safi_df, x='years_farm',col='village')
```

```
<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7fcf01501990>
```




```
sns.displot(data=safi_df, x='years_farm',col='village',kind='kde')
```

```
<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7fcf0134ead0>
```



Updating Seaborn

the `displot` is new in seaborn 0.11, on your terminal (mac, linux) or anaconda prompt(Windows):

```
pip install update seaborn
```

Then restart your notebook's kernel and re-run all cells

or, in a notebook, you can update with

This is set to not run on the served site

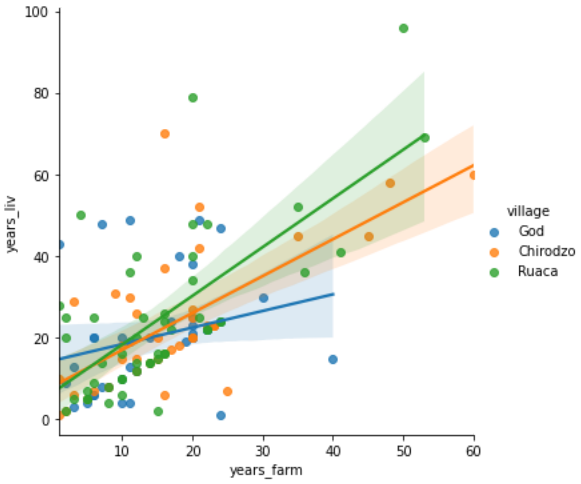
```
!pip install seaborn==0.11.0
```

Regression plots

We can also plot with some calculations done for us already.

```
sns.lmplot(x='years_farm',y='years_liv', data=safi_df,
           hue='village')
```

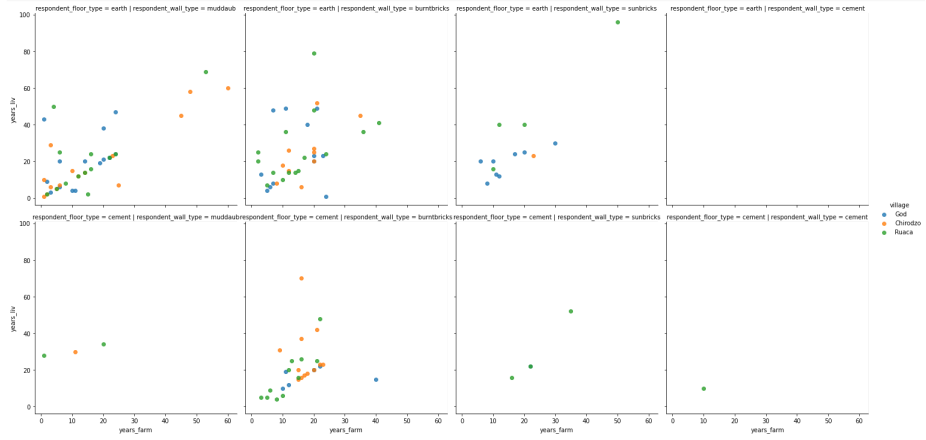
```
<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7fcefeec3250>
```



And we can make grids of plots with the `row` and `col` parameters. We can turn off the regression lines with the `fit_reg` parameter.

```
sns.lmplot(x='years_farm',y='years_liv', data=safi_df,
           hue='village',  col='respondent_wall_type',row='respondent_floor_type',
           fit_reg=False)
```

```
<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7fcefee60690>
```



```
safi_df.groupby('poultry')['members_count'].mean()
```

```
poultry
no     5.894737
yes    7.720430
Name: members_count, dtype: float64
```

Questions after class

More practice

Test out the parameters of the plotting functions to see what they do.

Further Reading

- Pandas Plotting
- Seaborn Gallery
- Seaborn Tutorial

If you've made it this far, let me know how you found these notes.

Class 8: Visualization and Starting to Clean Data

Announcements

1. closing notebooks
    - recall that they don't stop when you close the tabs
    - you need to stop it at the terminal it launched from
    - with: ctr + c as it says when you first launch a notebook
2. restart and rerun notebooks
    - notebooks are a continuous REPL as long as you have it open
    - if you change code, you could have, for example a variable that is no longer defined in the notebook as written, but that still exists in memory, so code that depends on it will still run, for now, but not after you restart next (eg if we run it while grading)
    - to check, restart and rerun your notebook
3. say hello on zoom for attendance

Setup

First we `import` packages and load data as normal.

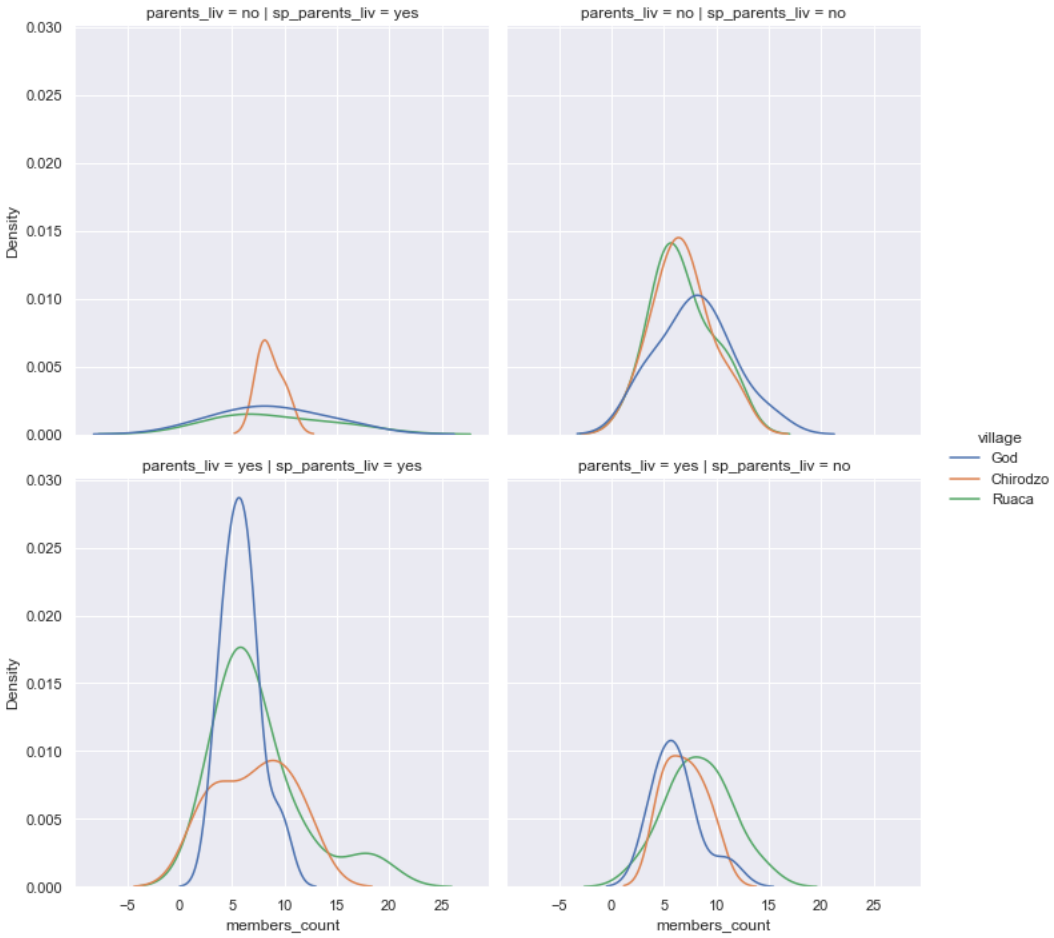
```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns

data_url = 'https://raw.githubusercontent.com/brownsarahm/python-socialsci-
files/master/data/SAFI_full_shortname.csv'
sns.set(font_scale=1.25)
```

I've added one new command here, Seaborn's []`set` function](https://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.set.html). It sets a bunch of theme aspects for plotting, here I used it to increase the font size.

Warmup Activity

How recreate this plot?



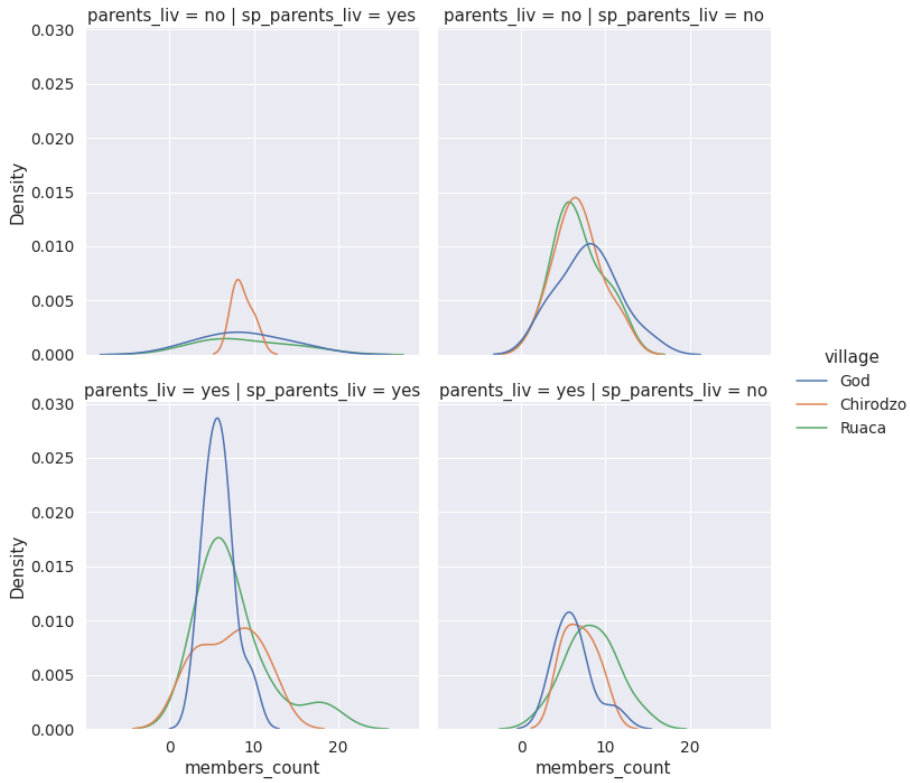
First, load the data

```
safi_df = pd.read_csv(data_url)
```

This is a displot.

```
sns.displot(data=safi_df, x='members_count',row='parents_liv',
            col = 'sp_parents_liv',hue='village',kind='kde')
```

```
<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7f6f06e994d0>
```



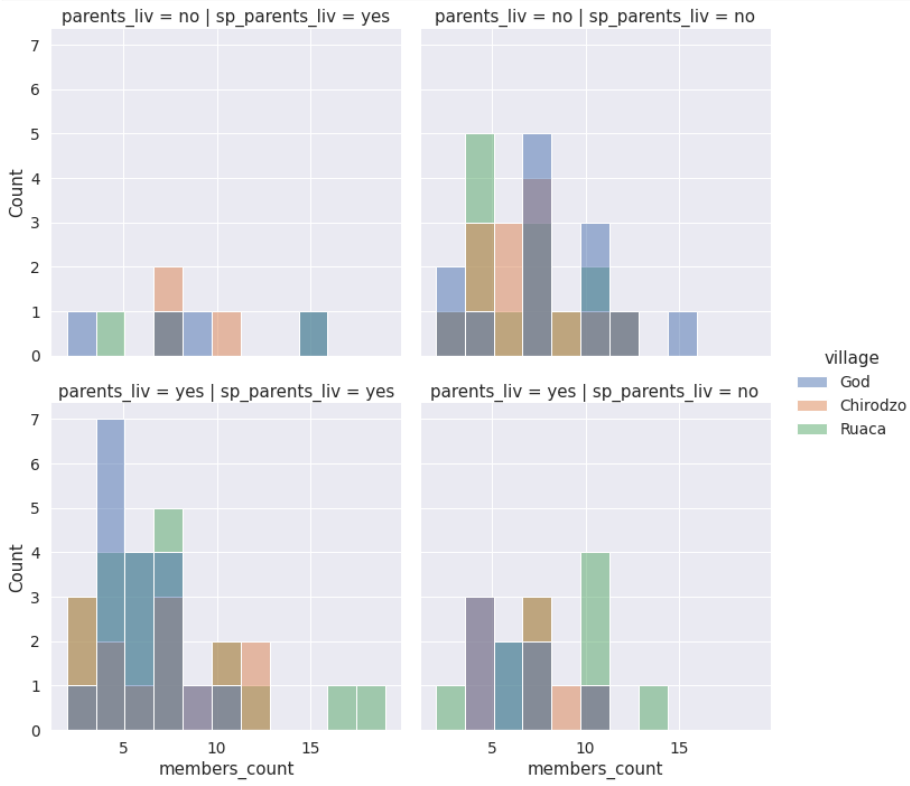
This allows comparisons of how the village, respondent's parents living (`parents_liv`), and the spouse's (`sp_parents_liv`) influence the number of members of the household (`members_count`). The `kind='kde'` parameter uses the underlying `kdeplot` to apply kernel density estimation

We can understand better what this does, by comparing what happens when we take it out.

> **Tip**
>
> This is a general strategy. Testing out parameters with different values is a valuable way to learn what they do, and to build intuition about what they do. The documentation also has demos of a lot of values.

```
sns.displot(data=safi_df, x='members_count',row='parents_liv',
            col = 'sp_parents_liv',hue='village')
```

```
<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x7f6f06e990d0>
```



What about the rest of the columns?

We've used this SAFI dataset a lot, but we've only used a few of the many columns. Let's look at all of them.

```
safi_df.columns
```

```
Index(['key_id', 'interview_date', 'quest_no', 'start', 'end', 'province',
       'district', 'ward', 'village', 'years_farm', 'agr_assoc', 'note2',
       'no_membrs', 'members_count', 'remittance_money', 'years_liv',
       'parents_liv', 'sp_parents_liv', 'grand_liv', 'sp_grand_liv',
       'respondent_roof_type', 'respondent_wall_type',
       'respondent_wall_type_other', 'respondent_floor_type', 'window_type',
       'buildings_in_compound', 'rooms', 'other_buildings', 'no_plots',
       'plots_count', 'water_use', 'no_group_count', 'yes_group_count',
       'no_enough_water', 'months_no_water', 'period_use', 'exper_other',
       'other_meth', 'res_change', 'memb_assoc', 'resp_assoc', 'fees_water',
       'affect_conflicts', 'note', 'need_money', 'money_source',
       'money_source_other', 'crops_contr', 'emply_lab', 'du_labour',
       'liv_owned', 'liv_owned_other', 'liv_count', 'poultry',
       'du_look_aftr_cows', 'items_owned', 'items_owned_other', 'no_meals',
       'months_lack_food', 'no_food_mitigation', 'gps_Latitude',
       'gps_Longitude', 'gps_Altitude', 'gps_Accuracy', 'instanceID'],
      dtype='object')
```

We can look at the first few row to recall what sort of data are available in each column.

```
safi_df.head()
```

	key_id	interview_date	quest_no	start	end	province	district
0	1	17 November 2016	1	2017-03-23T09:49:57.000Z	2017-04-02T17:29:08.000Z	Manica	Manica
1	2	17 November 2016	1	2017-04-02T09:48:16.000Z	2017-04-02T17:26:19.000Z	Manica	Manica
2	3	17 November 2016	3	2017-04-02T14:35:26.000Z	2017-04-02T17:26:53.000Z	Manica	Manica
3	4	17 November 2016	4	2017-04-02T14:55:18.000Z	2017-04-02T17:27:16.000Z	Manica	Manica
4	5	17 November 2016	5	2017-04-02T15:10:35.000Z	2017-04-02T17:27:35.000Z	Manica	Manica

5 rows × 65 columns

It might be interesting to use the `items_owned` column to compare find out if there are differences between farms based on what items they have.

Maybe we'd want to see how many farms own each item, maybe we want to know how many farms own bicycle. Let's try `value_counts` out like we used before.

```
safi_df['items_owned'].value_counts()
```

```
['radio']
4
['mobile_phone']
4
['bicycle' ;  'radio' ;  'cow_plough' ;  'solar_panel' ;  'solar_torch' ;
'mobile_phone']
3
['bicycle' ;  'radio' ;  'cow_plough' ;  'solar_panel' ;  'table' ;  'mobile_phone']
3
['bicycle' ;  'radio' ;  'mobile_phone']
3

..
['car' ;  'lorry' ;  'television' ;  'radio' ;  'sterio' ;  'cow_plough' ;
'solar_torch' ;  'electricity' ;  'table' ;  'sofa_set' ;  'mobile_phone' ;
'fridge']    1
['cow_cart' ;  'motorcyle' ;  'bicycle' ;  'radio' ;  'cow_plough' ;  'solar_panel' ;
'solar_torch' ;  'table' ;  'mobile_phone']                                    1
['bicycle' ;  'mobile_phone']
1
['bicycle' ;  'cow_plough' ;  'solar_panel' ;  'mobile_phone']
1
['cow_plough' ;  'table' ;  'sofa_set' ;  'mobile_phone']
1
Name: items_owned, Length: 95, dtype: int64
```

The problem is this gives the count of each *list* of items instead of each item. What we'd want instead is one column for each item, where the values in the column are 1 when the farm owns that item and 0 when they don't. This representation is sometimes called 1 hot encoding and other times (including in pandas) it's called dummy variables.

Using Dummy Variables

Let's try this function out, first on the `village` column.

```
pd.get_dummies(data= safi_df,columns=['village'])
```

	key_id	interview_date	quest_no	start	end	province	distr
0	1	17 November 2016	1	2017-03-23T09:49:57.000Z	2017-04-02T17:29:08.000Z	Manica	Mar
1	2	17 November 2016	1	2017-04-02T09:48:16.000Z	2017-04-02T17:26:19.000Z	Manica	Mar
2	3	17 November 2016	3	2017-04-02T14:35:26.000Z	2017-04-02T17:26:53.000Z	Manica	Mar
3	4	17 November 2016	4	2017-04-02T14:55:18.000Z	2017-04-02T17:27:16.000Z	Manica	Mar
4	5	17 November 2016	5	2017-04-02T15:10:35.000Z	2017-04-02T17:27:35.000Z	Manica	Mar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
126	127	18 May 2017	126	2017-05-18T04:13:37.000Z	2017-05-18T04:35:47.000Z	Manica	Mar
127	128	04 June 2017	193	2017-06-04T09:36:20.000Z	2017-06-04T10:13:32.000Z	Manica	Mar
128	129	04 June 2017	194	2017-06-04T10:13:36.000Z	2017-06-04T10:32:06.000Z	Manica	Mar
129	130	04 June 2017	199	2017-06-04T10:33:55.000Z	2017-06-04T10:52:22.000Z	Manica	Mar
130	131	04 June 2017	200	2017-06-04T10:52:46.000Z	2017-06-04T11:08:13.000Z	Manica	Mar

131 rows × 67 columns

Instead of scrolling, we can isolate the new columns we just created.

```
safi_df_villages = pd.get_dummies(data= safi_df,columns=['village'])
keep_cols = [col for col in safi_df_villages.columns if 'village_' in col]
safi_df_villages[keep_cols]
```

	village_Chirodzo	village_God	village_Ruaca
0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0
2	0	1	0
3	0	1	0
4	0	1	0
...	...	...	...
126	0	0	1
127	0	0	1
128	0	0	1
129	1	0	0
130	1	0	0

131 rows × 3 columns

Note that now we have 3 columns, one for each village. This column was already usable, but it was well formatted an useful to illustrate what `get_dummies` does.

> **Note**
>
> try this out and compare the two, test out `get_dummies` on another column to be sure you know what it does.

Now, we can try it on `items_owned`. _this time we'll filter the columns for display and inspection right away

```
safi_df_items = pd.get_dummies(data= safi_df,columns=['items_owned'])
keep_cols = [col for col in safi_df_items.columns if 'village_' in col]
safi_df_items[keep_cols]
```

0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
…	
126	
127	
128	
129	
130	

131 rows × 0 columns

This still isn't quite what we want, because each value in the `items_owned` column *looks* like a list but it's actually a string, we can check that with the `type` function.

```
type(safi_df['items_owned'][0])
```

```
str
```

Cleaning One Cell of Data

So, let's clean the value from one cell of that column and see what else is going on. First, we save it to a variable.

```
farm1_items = safi_df['items_owned'][0]
```

Let's look at it first.

```
farm1_items
```

```
"['bicycle' ;  'television' ;  'solar_panel' ;  'table']"
```

We could try first casting it to a list.

```
list(farm1_items)
```

```
['[',
 "'",
 'b',
 'i',
 'c',
 'y',
 'c',
 'l',
 'e',
 "'",
 ' ',
 ';',
 ' ',
 ' ',
 "'",
 't',
 'e',
 'l',
 'e',
 'v',
 'i',
 's',
 'i',
 'o',
 'n',
 "'",
 ' ',
 ';',
 ' ',
 ' ',
 "'",
 's',
 'o',
 'l',
 'a',
 'r',
 '_',
 'p',
 'a',
 'n',
 'e',
 'l',
 "'",
 ' ',
 ';',
 ' ',
 ' ',
 "'",
 't',
 'a',
 'b',
 'l',
 'e',
 "'",
 ']']
```

That doesn't quite do it though, let's try separating it with the split method at the ';'.

```
farm1_items.split(';')
```

```
["['bicycle' ", "  'television' ", "  'solar_panel' ", "  'table']"]
```

This still has some extra characters, in it though. We should remove those, probably before we do the split so that we don't end up with empty items in the list.

```
farm1_items.replace('[','').replace(']','').replace("'","")
```

```
'bicycle ;  television ;  solar_panel ;  table'
```

That is now ready to split.

```
farm1_items.replace('[','').replace(']','').replace("'","").split(';')
```

```
['bicycle ', '  television ', '  solar_panel ', '  table']
```

There are some empty spaces lest. Python has a string function `strip` that removes leading and trailing (on the ends) whitespace (spaces, tabs, new lines), we have to apply it to each individual item of that list above. We can use a list comprehension for this.

```
[i.strip() for i in
farm1_items.replace('[','').replace(']','').replace("'","").split(';')]
```

```
['bicycle', 'television', 'solar_panel', 'table']
```

Applying this to the rest of the data

We can put that in a function so that we can reuse it.

```
def separate_items(row):
    '''
    clean the items owned column of one row of the safi_df
    '''

    return [i.strip() for i in
row['items_owned'].replace('[','').replace(']','').replace("'","").split(';')]
```

Pandas provides us special function to apply a function to a dataframe along a given axis.

```
safi_df.apply(separate_items,axis=1)
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
AttributeError                            Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-20-26c2d810f773> in <module>
----> 1 safi_df.apply(separate_items,axis=1)

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/pandas/core/frame.py in apply(self, func, axis, raw, result_type, args,
**kwds)
   7546             kwds=kwds,
   7547         )
-> 7548         return op.get_result()
   7549
   7550     def applymap(self, func) -> "DataFrame":

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/pandas/core/apply.py in get_result(self)
    178             return self.apply_raw()
    179
--> 180         return self.apply_standard()
    181
    182     def apply_empty_result(self):

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/pandas/core/apply.py in apply_standard(self)
    269
    270     def apply_standard(self):
--> 271         results, res_index = self.apply_series_generator()
    272
    273         # wrap results

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/pandas/core/apply.py in apply_series_generator(self)
    298                 for i, v in enumerate(series_gen):
    299                     # ignore SettingWithCopy here in case the user mutates
--> 300                     results[i] = self.f(v)
    301                     if isinstance(results[i], ABCSeries):
    302                         # If we have a view on v, we need to make a copy
because

<ipython-input-19-f7c175567037> in separate_items(row)
      4     '''
      5
----> 6     return [i.strip() for i in
row['items_owned'].replace('[','').replace(']','').replace("'","").split(';')]
      7

AttributeError: 'float' object has no attribute 'replace'
```

This error means that there are some elements of that column that is a float instead of a string. We should check what that might be. We can check with a list comprehension and look at the ones that are `float`

```
[item_list for item_list in safi_df['items_owned'] if type(item_list)==float]
```

```
[nan, nan, nan, nan, nan, nan, nan, nan, nan, nan]
```

Since the floats are nan, we know that our function more or less is the right thing to do, but we need to modify our function to accommodate those values. We can replace them with an empty list.

```
def separate_items(row):
    '''
    '''
    if type(row['items_owned'])==str:
        return [i.strip() for i in
row['items_owned'].replace('[','').replace(']','').replace("'","").split(';')]
    else:
        return []
```

> **Tip**
>
> If this were a regular analysis and not a tutorial, we would probably just edit the cell above, but for the purpose of making this tutorial more readable, we'll copy the function from above, into another cell, edit that cell, and overwrite in python memory by leaving it the same function name.
>
> If instead we wanted to be able to compare the two functions, we'd give the second one a different name.

We can try this again:

```
safi_df['items_owned_clean'] = safi_df.apply(separate_items,axis=1)
```

it runs successfully and we can look at the output.

```
safi_df[['items_owned_clean']].head()
```

	items_owned_clean
0	[bicycle, television, solar_panel, table]
1	[cow_cart, bicycle, radio, cow_plough, solar_p...
2	[solar_torch]
3	[bicycle, radio, cow_plough, solar_panel, mobi...
4	[motorcyle, radio, cow_plough, mobile_phone]

This looks all good and we'll pick up from here on Monday.

Class 9: Preparing Data For Analysis

- Say hello in the zoom chat
- join Prismia

Checking types is an important part of cleaning data, we need to figure out what is wrong with data before we can fix it.

Remember that data cleaning is a lot of exploration and iteration in the data. Let's review a few data types we've seen.

Warmup: type review

Lists are enclosed by square brackets(`[]`), they're ordered and iterable.

```
type([char for char in 'abcde'])
```

```
list
```

Dictionaries are comprised of `key:value` pairs and enclosed in curly brackets (`{}`) they're iterable and indexable by the keys.

```
type({char:i for i, char in enumerate('abcde')})
```

```
dict
```

This is a tuple, this data type is used to tie together items, but not usually to iterate over. It's used for pairs of things often or groups to iterate over multiple things at once. For example with the zip function.

```
type(('a','b','c','d','e'))
```

```
tuple
```

Splitting a string makes a list.

```
type('a b c d e'.split(' '))
```

```
list
```

Loading Data

Loading the data and packages as normal.

```
# %load http://drsmb.co/310
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
```

```
safi_url = 'https://raw.githubusercontent.com/brownsarahm/python-socialsci-
files/master/data/SAFI_full_shortname.csv'
safi_df = pd.read_csv(safi_url)
```

Exploring Types

On Friday we figured out that the following function would clean one cell of the `safi_df['items_owned']` column.

```
def separate_items(row):
    '''
    '''

    return [i.strip() for i in
row['items_owned'].replace('[','').replace(']','').replace("'","").split(';')]
```

But when we applied it, we got an error.

```
safi_df.apply(separate_items,axis=1)
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
AttributeError                            Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-8-26c2d810f773> in <module>
----> 1 safi_df.apply(separate_items,axis=1)

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/pandas/core/frame.py in apply(self, func, axis, raw, result_type, args,
**kwds)
   7546             kwds=kwds,
   7547         )
-> 7548         return op.get_result()
   7549
   7550     def applymap(self, func) -> "DataFrame":

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/pandas/core/apply.py in get_result(self)
    178             return self.apply_raw()
    179
--> 180         return self.apply_standard()
    181
    182     def apply_empty_result(self):

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/pandas/core/apply.py in apply_standard(self)
    269
    270     def apply_standard(self):
--> 271         results, res_index = self.apply_series_generator()
    272
    273         # wrap results

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/pandas/core/apply.py in apply_series_generator(self)
    298                 for i, v in enumerate(series_gen):
    299                     # ignore SettingWithCopy here in case the user mutates
--> 300                     results[i] = self.f(v)
    301                     if isinstance(results[i], ABCSeries):
    302                         # If we have a view on v, we need to make a copy
because

<ipython-input-7-1663c693d570> in separate_items(row)
      3     '''
      4
----> 5     return [i.strip() for i in
row['items_owned'].replace('[','').replace(']','').replace("'","").split(';')]

AttributeError: 'float' object has no attribute 'replace'
```

Let's figure out why. First we'll look at the data again to remember what we expected.

```
safi_df['items_owned']
```

```
0      ['bicycle' ;  'television' ;  'solar_panel' ; ...
1      ['cow_cart' ;  'bicycle' ;  'radio' ;  'cow_pl...
2                                      ['solar_torch']
3      ['bicycle' ;  'radio' ;  'cow_plough' ;  'sola...
4      ['motorcyle' ;  'radio' ;  'cow_plough' ;  'mo...
                            ...
126            ['motorcyle' ;  'radio' ;  'solar_panel']
127    ['car' ;  'lorry' ;  'television' ;  'radio' ;...
128    ['radio' ;  'solar_panel' ;  'solar_torch' ;  ...
129    ['cow_cart' ;  'lorry' ;  'motorcyle' ;  'comp...
130    ['radio' ;  'cow_plough' ;  'solar_panel' ;  '...
Name: items_owned, Length: 131, dtype: object
```

The error says that some item is a float, let's look at the value of only the ones that are `float`

```
[item_list for item_list in  safi_df['items_owned'] if type(item_list)==float]
```

```
[nan, nan, nan, nan, nan, nan, nan, nan, nan, nan]
```

Now we can modify the cleaning function

```
def separate_items(row):
    '''
    '''
    if type(row['items_owned'])==str:
        return [i.strip() for i in
row['items_owned'].replace('[','').replace(']','').replace("'","").split(';')]
    else:
        return []
```

and apply it again, to see if it works now.

```
safi_df.apply(separate_items,axis=1)
```

```
0              [bicycle, television, solar_panel, table]
1      [cow_cart, bicycle, radio, cow_plough, solar_p...
2                                          [solar_torch]
3      [bicycle, radio, cow_plough, solar_panel, mobi...
4           [motorcyle, radio, cow_plough, mobile_phone]
                             ...
126                      [motorcyle, radio, solar_panel]
127    [car, lorry, television, radio, sterio, cow_pl...
128      [radio, solar_panel, solar_torch, mobile_phone]
129    [cow_cart, lorry, motorcyle, computer, televis...
130    [radio, cow_plough, solar_panel, solar_torch, ...
Length: 131, dtype: object
```

Dummies From Lists

```
safi_df['items_owned'] = safi_df.apply(separate_items,axis=1)
```

```
pd.get_dummies(safi_df['items_owned'].apply(pd.Series).stack())
```

		bicycle	car	computer	cow_cart	cow_plough	electricity	fridge	lorry	mobile_pho
0	**0**	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	**0**	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
…	**…**	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	
130	**1**	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

621 rows × 17 columns

```
safi_df['items_owned'].shape
```

```
(131,)
```

```
pd.get_dummies(safi_df['items_owned'].apply(pd.Series).stack()).index
```

```
MultiIndex([(  0,  0),
            (  0,  1),
            (  0,  2),
            (  0,  3),
            (  1,  0),
            (  1,  1),
            (  1,  2),
            (  1,  3),
            (  1,  4),
            (  1,  5),
            ...
            (129,  8),
            (129,  9),
            (129, 10),
            (129, 11),
            (130,  0),
            (130,  1),
            (130,  2),
            (130,  3),
            (130,  4),
            (130,  5)],
           length=621)
```

```
pd.get_dummies(safi_df['items_owned'].apply(pd.Series).stack()).sum(level=0)
```

	bicycle	car	computer	cow_cart	cow_plough	electricity	fridge	lorry	mobile_phone
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
127	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
129	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
130	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

121 rows × 17 columns

```
safi_df['items_owned'].head()
```

```
0            [bicycle, television, solar_panel, table]
1    [cow_cart, bicycle, radio, cow_plough, solar_p...
2                                       [solar_torch]
3    [bicycle, radio, cow_plough, solar_panel, mobi...
4         [motorcyle, radio, cow_plough, mobile_phone]
Name: items_owned, dtype: object
```

```
safi_item_df =
pd.get_dummies(safi_df['items_owned'].apply(pd.Series).stack()).sum(level=0)
```

Pandas concat

```
safi_df = pd.concat([safi_df, safi_item_df],axis=1)
```

```
safi_df.shape
```

```
(131, 82)
```

```
safi_df.head()
```

	key_id	interview_date	quest_no	start	end	province	district
0	1	17 November 2016	1	2017-03-23T09:49:57.000Z	2017-04-02T17:29:08.000Z	Manica	Manica
1	2	17 November 2016	1	2017-04-02T09:48:16.000Z	2017-04-02T17:26:19.000Z	Manica	Manica
2	3	17 November 2016	3	2017-04-02T14:35:26.000Z	2017-04-02T17:26:53.000Z	Manica	Manica
3	4	17 November 2016	4	2017-04-02T14:55:18.000Z	2017-04-02T17:27:16.000Z	Manica	Manica
4	5	17 November 2016	5	2017-04-02T15:10:35.000Z	2017-04-02T17:27:35.000Z	Manica	Manica

5 rows × 82 columns

Working with Dummy Variables

```
safi_df['bicycle']
```

```
0      1.0
1      1.0
2      0.0
3      1.0
4      0.0
      ...
126    0.0
127    0.0
128    0.0
129    0.0
130    0.0
Name: bicycle, Length: 131, dtype: float64
```

```
sum(safi_df['bicycle'])
```

```
nan
```

```
safi_df['bicycle'].sum()
```

```
60.0
```

```
safi_df['bicycle'].count()
```

```
121
```

```
safi_df['bicycle'].shape
```

```
(131,)
```

```
pd.concat([safi_df, safi_item_df],axis=0).shape
```

```
(252, 82)
```

Questions after class

What does the `get_dummies` function do?

To illustrate, let's first make a small dataframe to look at it

```
ex_data = [['a',2,'x'],['b',5,'o'],['a',4,'o'],['c',2,'x'],['b',3,'x']]
ex_df = pd.DataFrame(data =ex_data, columns=['char','num','symbol'])
ex_df
```

	char	num	symbol
0	a	2	x
1	b	5	o
2	a	4	o
3	c	2	x
4	b	3	x

When we apply `get_dummies` to one column (a `pd.Series`) it makes a column for each value of that column. First we look at that column to focus on what it looks like. Note that there are 3 different values.

```
ex_df['char']
```

```
0    a
1    b
2    a
3    c
4    b
Name: char, dtype: object
```

Now conver it to dummy variables, now we have 3 columns. For each row there is a 1 in the column corresponding to the value and zeros elsewhere.

```
pd.get_dummies(ex_df['char'])
```

	a	b	c
0	1	0	0
1	0	1	0
2	1	0	0
3	0	0	1
4	0	1	0

We can confirm by summing across the rows, it's all ones.

```
pd.get_dummies(ex_df['char']).sum(axis=1)
```

```
0    1
1    1
2    1
3    1
4    1
dtype: int64
```

If we sum down the columns, we get the count of each value

```
pd.get_dummies(ex_df['char']).sum(axis=0)
```

```
a    2
b    2
c    1
dtype: int64
```

it's the same thing as `value_counts()`

```
ex_df['char'].value_counts()
```

```
b    2
a    2
c    1
Name: char, dtype: int64
```

We can also apply it one column, but append it to the whole dataset this way.

```
pd.get_dummies(ex_df,columns=['char'])
```

	num	symbol	char_a	char_b	char_c
0	2	x	1	0	0
1	5	o	0	1	0
2	4	o	1	0	0
3	2	x	0	0	1
4	3	x	0	1	0

This way, it prepends the column values with the original column name. This way concatenates on it's own and we don't have to do it separately.

When we apply `get_dummies` on a whole DataFrame, without indicating a column it converts all of the columns of pandas type `object`

```
ex_df.dtypes
```

```
char      object
num        int64
symbol    object
dtype: object
```

```
pd.get_dummies(ex_df,)
```

	num	char_a	char_b	char_c	symbol_o	symbol_x
0	2	1	0	0	0	1
1	5	0	1	0	1	0
2	4	1	0	0	1	0
3	2	0	0	1	0	1
4	3	0	1	0	0	1

Class 10: Cleaning review and Ray Summit Keynotes

- Say hello on zoom chat
- join prismia
- sign up so you can watch Ray Summit talks by Pandas and Scikit learn

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
# %load http://drsmb.co/310
data_url = 'https://github.com/rhodyprog4ds/inclass-data/raw/main/ca_dds_summary.xlsx'
```

```
pd.read_excel(data_url)
```

	Ethnicity	Asian	Unnamed: 2	Unnamed: 3	Unnamed: 4	Black	Unnamed: 6	Unnamed: 7	Unn
0	Gender	Female	NaN	Male	NaN	Female	NaN	Male	
1	NaN	count	mean	count	mean	count	mean	count	
2	Age Cohort	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
3	0 - 5	6	1544.33	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
4	51 +	9	56577.7	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
5	13-17	10	3385.7	10	3632.5	NaN	NaN	8	43
6	18-21	18	10083.3	23	9218.52	NaN	NaN	7	91
7	22-50	12	39470.9	17	39657.9	8	41284.1	9	
8	6-12	6	2165.33	12	2164.17	7	2566.57	NaN	

```
pd.read_excel(data_url,header=list(range(4)))
```

	Ethnicity	Asian				Black	
	Gender	Female		Male		Female	
	Unnamed: 0_level_2	count	mean	count	mean	count	mean
	Age Cohort	Unnamed: 1_level_3	Unnamed: 2_level_3	Unnamed: 3_level_3	Unnamed: 4_level_3	Unnamed: 5_level_3	Unnam 6_leve
0	0 - 5	6	1544.333333	NaN	NaN	NaN	N
1	51 +	9	56577.666667	NaN	NaN	NaN	N
2	13-17	10	3385.700000	10.0	3632.500000	NaN	N
3	18-21	18	10083.277778	23.0	9218.521739	NaN	N
4	22-50	12	39470.916667	17.0	39657.882353	8.0	41284.125(
5	6-12	6	2165.333333	12.0	2164.166667	7.0	2566.5714

```
ca_dds_df = pd.read_excel(data_url,header=list(range(4)))
```

```
ca_dds_df.head()
```

	Ethnicity	Asian				Black	
	Gender	Female		Male		Female	
	Unnamed: 0_level_2	count	mean	count	mean	count	mean
	Age Cohort	Unnamed: 1_level_3	Unnamed: 2_level_3	Unnamed: 3_level_3	Unnamed: 4_level_3	Unnamed: 5_level_3	Unnamed: 6_level_3
0	0 - 5	6	1544.333333	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	51 +	9	56577.666667	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	13-17	10	3385.700000	10.0	3632.500000	NaN	NaN
3	18-21	18	10083.277778	23.0	9218.521739	NaN	NaN
4	22-50	12	39470.916667	17.0	39657.882353	8.0	41284.125

```
ca_dds_df.columns
```

```
MultiIndex([(         'Ethnicity', 'Gender', 'Unnamed: 0_level_2', ...),
            (             'Asian', 'Female',              'count', ...),
            (             'Asian', 'Female',               'mean', ...),
            (             'Asian',   'Male',              'count', ...),
            (             'Asian',   'Male',               'mean', ...),
            (             'Black', 'Female',              'count', ...),
            (             'Black', 'Female',               'mean', ...),
            (             'Black',   'Male',              'count', ...),
            (             'Black',   'Male',               'mean', ...),
            (          'Hispanic', 'Female',              'count', ...),
            (          'Hispanic', 'Female',               'mean', ...),
            (          'Hispanic',   'Male',              'count', ...),
            (          'Hispanic',   'Male',               'mean', ...),
            ('White not Hispanic', 'Female',              'count', ...),
            ('White not Hispanic', 'Female',               'mean', ...),
            ('White not Hispanic',   'Male',              'count', ...),
            ('White not Hispanic',   'Male',               'mean', ...)],
           )
```

Ray Summit Notes

contribute things you learned here

Pandas, by Wes

- Pandas was designed to do data science on your laptop
- It's designed to be coupled tightly to numpy, which is why it's not very fast, especially with strings
-

Scikit Learn

- Data science for the many not the mighty
- Machine learning for all

Class 11: Cleaning Data

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
# %load http://drsmb.co/310
data_url = 'https://github.com/rhodyprog4ds/inclass-data/raw/main/ca_dds_summary.xlsx'
```

```
ca_dds_df = pd.read_excel(data_url, header=list(range(3)))
ca_dds_df
```

	Ethnicity	Asian				Black		
	Gender	Female		Male		Female		Male
	Unnamed: 0_level_2	count	mean	count	mean	count	mean	count
0	Age Cohort	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	0 - 5	6.0	1544.333333	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	51 +	9.0	56577.666667	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	13-17	10.0	3385.700000	10.0	3632.500000	NaN	NaN	8.0
4	18-21	18.0	10083.277778	23.0	9218.521739	NaN	NaN	7.0
5	22-50	12.0	39470.916667	17.0	39657.882353	8.0	41284.125000	9.0
6	6-12	6.0	2165.333333	12.0	2164.166667	7.0	2566.571429	NaN

```
print(ca_dds_df)
```

```
           Ethnicity  Asian                                  Black  \
              Gender Female               Male               Female
  Unnamed: 0_level_2  count          mean count          mean  count
0         Age Cohort    NaN           NaN   NaN           NaN    NaN
1              0 - 5    6.0   1544.333333   NaN           NaN    NaN
2               51 +    9.0  56577.666667   NaN           NaN    NaN
3              13-17   10.0   3385.700000  10.0   3632.500000    NaN
4              18-21   18.0  10083.277778  23.0   9218.521739    NaN
5              22-50   12.0  39470.916667  17.0  39657.882353    8.0
6               6-12    6.0   2165.333333  12.0   2164.166667    7.0

                                  Hispanic                     \
                Male                Female               Male
           mean count          mean    count          mean count
0           NaN   NaN           NaN      NaN           NaN   NaN
1           NaN   NaN           NaN     18.0   1431.333333  26.0
2           NaN   NaN           NaN      NaN           NaN  12.0
3           NaN   8.0   4367.250000     50.0   4043.720000  53.0
4           NaN   7.0   9119.428571     41.0  10199.390244  37.0
5  41284.125000   9.0  39941.000000     24.0  41005.541667  19.0
6   2566.571429   NaN           NaN     54.0   2443.777778  37.0

               White not Hispanic
                           Female               Male
           mean              count          mean count          mean
0           NaN                NaN           NaN   NaN           NaN
1   1366.807692               11.0   1316.818182   9.0   1428.111111
2  53019.000000               37.0  53449.486486  29.0  51676.448276
3   3871.849057               37.0   3818.810811  30.0   4009.866667
4   9694.405405               36.0  10452.944444  33.0   9784.090909
5  40821.263158               60.0  42113.816667  73.0  38604.452055
6   2120.135135               24.0   2112.750000  22.0   1986.272727
```

we can do df.index to look at what the index is in our dataframe

```
ca_dds_df.index
```

```
RangeIndex(start=0, stop=7, step=1)
```

Next, we can look at the columns, first we can index to the first column as below.

```
ca_dds_df.columns[0]
We can use this to set the first column as the index of original DataFrame, without
having to copy that whole long name manually. The default of `set_index` method is to
modify a copy of the DataFrame and return that because `inplace = False`. We want to
change our existing DataFrame so we use `inplace=True`
```{code-cell} ipython3
ca_dds_df.set_index(ca_dds_df.columns[0],inplace=True)
```

```
  File "<ipython-input-6-e3216f084910>", line 2
    We can use this to set the first column as the index of original DataFrame,
without having to copy that whole long name manually. The default of `set_index`
method is to modify a copy of the DataFrame and return that because `inplace =
False`. We want to change our existing DataFrame so we use `inplace=True`
         ^
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

The updated dataframe looks like below. The name of index is still not informative and there are empty rows.

```
ca_dds_df
```
```

	Ethnicity	Asian				Black		
	Gender	Female		Male		Female		Male
	Unnamed: 0_level_2	count	mean	count	mean	count	mean	count
0	Age Cohort	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	0 - 5	6.0	1544.333333	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	51 +	9.0	56577.666667	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	13-17	10.0	3385.700000	10.0	3632.500000	NaN	NaN	8.0
4	18-21	18.0	10083.277778	23.0	9218.521739	NaN	NaN	7.0
5	22-50	12.0	39470.916667	17.0	39657.882353	8.0	41284.125000	9.0
6	6-12	6.0	2165.333333	12.0	2164.166667	7.0	2566.571429	NaN

we can drop rows with rows or columns with `NaN` values in two ways: "all" or "any". The default is `any` which will drop a row if it has *any* values that are `NaN`. We will use "all" instead, because we only want to drop the rows with no data in them.

```
ca_dds_df.dropna(how='all',inplace=True)
```

We can view the index by the following code. Remember that this is not a regular column anymore since we assigned it to be the index of our DataFrame.

```
ca_dds_df.index
```

```
Int64Index([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6], dtype='int64')
```

Now lets rename the index to a more meaningful name as below.

```
ca_dds_df.index.rename('Age Cohort',inplace=True)
```

But we still have multi-row headers which should get corrected. We also want to have columns for "Age", "Race", "Gender", "Mean" and "Count".

Let's flip the dataframe

```
ca_dds_df.T
```

		Age Cohort	0	1	2	3	4	5	
Ethnicity	Gender	Unnamed: 0_level_2	Age Cohort	0 - 5	51 +	13-17	18-21	22-50	6
Asian	Female	count	NaN	6	9	10	18	12	
		mean	NaN	1544.33	56577.7	3385.7	10083.3	39470.9	2165
	Male	count	NaN	NaN	NaN	10	23	17	
		mean	NaN	NaN	NaN	3632.5	9218.52	39657.9	2164
Black	Female	count	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	8	
		mean	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	41284.1	2566
	Male	count	NaN	NaN	NaN	8	7	9	N
		mean	NaN	NaN	NaN	4367.25	9119.43	39941	N
Hispanic	Female	count	NaN	18	NaN	50	41	24	
		mean	NaN	1431.33	NaN	4043.72	10199.4	41005.5	2443
	Male	count	NaN	26	12	53	37	19	
		mean	NaN	1366.81	53019	3871.85	9694.41	40821.3	2120
White not Hispanic	Female	count	NaN	11	37	37	36	60	
		mean	NaN	1316.82	53449.5	3818.81	10452.9	42113.8	2112
	Male	count	NaN	9	29	30	33	73	
		mean	NaN	1428.11	51676.4	4009.87	9784.09	38604.5	1986

unstack the index. For this purpose, we should unstack it in two levels of “Race” and “Gender”.

```
ca_dds_df.T.unstack(level= [0,1])
```

Age Cohort	0								1
Ethnicity	Asian		Black		Hispanic		White not Hispanic		Ethnicity
Gender	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Gender
Unnamed: 0_level_2	Age Cohort	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	0 - 5
count	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
mean	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

3 rows × 63 columns

After unstacking we want to flip it again and finally reset the index.

```
ca_dds_df.T.unstack(level= [0,1]).T.reset_index()
```

	Age Cohort	level_1	level_2	Unnamed: 0_level_2	count	mean
0	0	Ethnicity	Gender	Age Cohort	NaN	NaN
1	0	Asian	Female	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	0	Asian	Male	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	0	Black	Female	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	0	Black	Male	NaN	NaN	NaN
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	6	Black	Male	NaN	NaN	NaN
59	6	Hispanic	Female	NaN	54	2443.78
60	6	Hispanic	Male	NaN	37	2120.14
61	6	White not Hispanic	Female	NaN	24	2112.75
62	6	White not Hispanic	Male	NaN	22	1986.27

63 rows × 6 columns

All these changes will be saved into a new dataframe named "ca_dds_clean".

> **Tip**
>
> we worked without saving our changes to view what happened at each step. Now, we'll ave them to a new DataFrame since this is a big change and doing all of those operations again in place would be more lines than just assigning to a new variable

```
ca_dds_clean = ca_dds_df.T.unstack(level= [0,1]).T.reset_index()
ca_dds_clean.head()
```

	Age Cohort	level_1	level_2	Unnamed: 0_level_2	count	mean
0	0	Ethnicity	Gender	Age Cohort	NaN	NaN
1	0	Asian	Female	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	0	Asian	Male	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	0	Black	Female	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	0	Black	Male	NaN	NaN	NaN

As we can see here, we can not change elements of an index. Instead we should reassign the whole column names. The reason is that index variable's type is type `pandas Index` not a regular python based datatype. Index has special properties and python does not allow mutable operations, such as assigning it a new value.

```
type(ca_dds_clean.columns)
```

```
pandas.core.indexes.base.Index
```

The way we can rename index by using ".rename()" method with a dictionary that maps new names (as the values) to the current names (the keys of the dictionary). We can either tell `rename` what `axis` of the DataFrame to work on or pass our mapper to the `columns` keyword.

```
ca_dds_clean.rename(columns= {'level_1':'Race', 'level_2':'Gender'},inplace=True)
ca_dds_clean.head()
```

	Age Cohort	Race	Gender	Unnamed: 0_level_2	count	mean
0	0	Ethnicity	Gender	Age Cohort	NaN	NaN
1	0	Asian	Female	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	0	Asian	Male	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	0	Black	Female	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	0	Black	Male	NaN	NaN	NaN

```
ca_dds_clean['count'][0]
```

```
nan
```

```
ca_dds_clean.Gender[0]
```

```
'Gender'
```

```
ca_dds_clean.Gender[0].lower()
```

```
'gender'
```

```
clean_cols = {c:c.lower().replace(' ','_') for c in ca_dds_clean.columns}
ca_dds_clean.rename(columns=clean_cols,inplace=True)
ca_dds_clean.head()
```

	age_cohort	race	gender	unnamed:_0_level_2	count	mean
0	0	Ethnicity	Gender	Age Cohort	NaN	NaN
1	0	Asian	Female	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	0	Asian	Male	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	0	Black	Female	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	0	Black	Male	NaN	NaN	NaN

```
ca_dds_clean.fillna('*')
```

	age_cohort	race	gender	unnamed:_0_level_2	count	mean
0	0	Ethnicity	Gender	Age Cohort	*	*
1	0	Asian	Female	*	*	*
2	0	Asian	Male	*	*	*
3	0	Black	Female	*	*	*
4	0	Black	Male	*	*	*
…	…	…	…	…	…	…
58	6	Black	Male	*	*	*
59	6	Hispanic	Female	*	54	2443.78
60	6	Hispanic	Male	*	37	2120.14
61	6	White not Hispanic	Female	*	24	2112.75
62	6	White not Hispanic	Male	*	22	1986.27

63 rows × 6 columns

Class 12: Constructing Datasets from Multiple Sources

```
import pandas as pd
```

To use relative paths as in class (`data/2018-games.csv`) instead of a full url `https://raw.githubusercontent.com/rhodyprog4ds/inclass-data/main/2018-games.csv`, download data from this GitHub repo by clicking on the green code button and choosing .zip. Then unzip the data and save it in a data folder in the same folder as the notebook. For the class notes, the urls make it so that the notebook can run without having to store the data in another place.

```
games_df18 = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/rhodyprog4ds/inclass-data/main/2018-games.csv')
games_df19 = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/rhodyprog4ds/inclass-data/main/2019-games.csv')
```

Stacking DataFrames

```
games_df18.head(2)
```

	Unnamed: 0	GAME_DATE_EST	GAME_ID	GAME_STATUS_TEXT	HOME_TEAM_ID	VISITOR
0	16196	2019-06-13	41800406	Final	1610612744	16
1	16197	2019-06-10	41800405	Final	1610612761	16

2 rows × 22 columns

```
games_df19.head(2)
```

	Unnamed: 0	GAME_DATE_EST	GAME_ID	GAME_STATUS_TEXT	HOME_TEAM_ID	VISITOR
0	0	2020-03-01	21900895	Final	1610612766	16
1	1	2020-03-01	21900896	Final	1610612750	16

2 rows × 22 columns

```
games_df18.shape
```

```
(1378, 22)
```

```
games_df19.shape
```

```
(965, 22)
```

```
games_df = pd.concat([games_df18,games_df19])
games_df.shape
```

```
(2343, 22)
```

```
games_df.columns
```

```
Index(['Unnamed: 0', 'GAME_DATE_EST', 'GAME_ID', 'GAME_STATUS_TEXT',
       'HOME_TEAM_ID', 'VISITOR_TEAM_ID', 'SEASON', 'TEAM_ID_home', 'PTS_home',
       'FG_PCT_home', 'FT_PCT_home', 'FG3_PCT_home', 'AST_home', 'REB_home',
       'TEAM_ID_away', 'PTS_away', 'FG_PCT_away', 'FT_PCT_away',
       'FG3_PCT_away', 'AST_away', 'REB_away', 'HOME_TEAM_WINS'],
      dtype='object')
```

```
games_df.drop(columns= 'Unnamed: 0',inplace=True,)
games_df.head(2)
```

	GAME_DATE_EST	GAME_ID	GAME_STATUS_TEXT	HOME_TEAM_ID	VISITOR_TEAM_ID
0	2019-06-13	41800406	Final	1610612744	1610612761
1	2019-06-10	41800405	Final	1610612761	1610612744

2 rows × 21 columns

Merging Data Frames

```
teams_df = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/rhodyprog4ds/inclass-data/main/teams.csv')
teams_df.head(2)
```

	LEAGUE_ID	TEAM_ID	MIN_YEAR	MAX_YEAR	ABBREVIATION	NICKNAME	YEARF
0	0	1610612737	1949	2019	ATL	Hawks	
1	0	1610612738	1946	2019	BOS	Celtics	

```
merge1_df = pd.merge(teams_df,games_df,left_on='TEAM_ID', right_on = 'HOME_TEAM_ID')
merge1_df.head(2)
```

	LEAGUE_ID	TEAM_ID	MIN_YEAR	MAX_YEAR	ABBREVIATION	NICKNAME	YEARF
0	0	1610612737	1949	2019	ATL	Hawks	
1	0	1610612737	1949	2019	ATL	Hawks	

2 rows × 35 columns

```
merge1_df.shape
```

```
(2343, 35)
```

```
merge2_df = pd.merge(teams_df, games_df,left_on='TEAM_ID', right_on = 'HOME_TEAM_ID',
how='outer')
```

```
merge2_df.head(2)
```

	LEAGUE_ID	TEAM_ID	MIN_YEAR	MAX_YEAR	ABBREVIATION	NICKNAME	YEARF
0	0	1610612737	1949	2019	ATL	Hawks	
1	0	1610612737	1949	2019	ATL	Hawks	

2 rows × 35 columns

```
merge2_df.shape
```

```
(2343, 35)
```

```
merge1_df.groupby('ARENA').mean()
```

ARENA	LEAGUE_ID	TEAM_ID	MIN_YEAR	MAX_YEAR	YEARFOUNDED	A
AT&T Center	0.0	1.610613e+09	1976.000000	2019.0	1976.000000	
American Airlines Center	0.0	1.610613e+09	1980.000000	2019.0	1980.000000	
AmericanAirlines Arena	0.0	1.610613e+09	1988.000000	2019.0	1988.000000	
Amway Center	0.0	1.610613e+09	1989.000000	2019.0	1989.000000	
Bankers Life Fieldhouse	0.0	1.610613e+09	1976.000000	2019.0	1976.000000	
Barclays Center	0.0	1.610613e+09	1976.000000	2019.0	1976.000000	
Capital One Arena	0.0	1.610613e+09	1961.000000	2019.0	1961.000000	
Chase Center	0.0	1.610613e+09	1946.000000	2019.0	1946.000000	
Chesapeake Energy Arena	0.0	1.610613e+09	1967.000000	2019.0	1967.000000	
FedExForum	0.0	1.610613e+09	1995.000000	2019.0	1995.000000	
Fiserv Forum	0.0	1.610613e+09	1968.000000	2019.0	1968.000000	
Golden 1 Center	0.0	1.610613e+09	1948.000000	2019.0	1948.000000	
Little Caesars Arena	0.0	1.610613e+09	1948.000000	2019.0	1948.000000	
Madison Square Garden	0.0	1.610613e+09	1946.000000	2019.0	1946.000000	
Moda Center	0.0	1.610613e+09	1970.000000	2019.0	1970.000000	
Pepsi Center	0.0	1.610613e+09	1976.000000	2019.0	1976.000000	
Quicken Loans Arena	0.0	1.610613e+09	1970.000000	2019.0	1970.000000	
Scotiabank Arena	0.0	1.610613e+09	1995.000000	2019.0	1995.000000	
Smoothie King Center	0.0	1.610613e+09	2002.000000	2019.0	2002.000000	
Spectrum Center	0.0	1.610613e+09	1988.000000	2019.0	1988.000000	
Staples Center	0.0	1.610613e+09	1959.210191	2019.0	1959.210191	
State Farm Arena	0.0	1.610613e+09	1949.000000	2019.0	1949.000000	
TD Garden	0.0	1.610613e+09	1946.000000	2019.0	1946.000000	
Talking Stick Resort Arena	0.0	1.610613e+09	1968.000000	2019.0	1968.000000	
Target Center	0.0	1.610613e+09	1989.000000	2019.0	1989.000000	
Toyota Center	0.0	1.610613e+09	1967.000000	2019.0	1967.000000	
United Center	0.0	1.610613e+09	1966.000000	2019.0	1966.000000	
Vivint Smart Home Arena	0.0	1.610613e+09	1974.000000	2019.0	1974.000000	
Wells Fargo Center	0.0	1.610613e+09	1949.000000	2019.0	1949.000000	

29 rows × 25 columns

How to combine the same data for different outcomes

```
players18 = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/rhodyprog4ds/inclass-data/main/2018-players.csv')
players19 = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/rhodyprog4ds/inclass-data/main/2019-players.csv')
players18.head()
```

	Unnamed: 0	PLAYER_NAME	TEAM_ID	PLAYER_ID	SEASON
0	626	Kawhi Leonard	1610612761	202695	2018
1	627	Pascal Siakam	1610612761	1627783	2018
2	628	Marc Gasol	1610612761	201188	2018
3	629	Danny Green	1610612761	201980	2018
4	630	Kyle Lowry	1610612761	200768	2018

```
players18.shape, players19.shape
```

```
((748, 5), (626, 5))
```

```
pd.concat([players18,players19]).shape
```

```
(1374, 5)
```

```
pd.merge(players18,players19,)
```

Unnamed: 0	PLAYER_NAME	TEAM_ID	PLAYER_ID	SEASON

Using `how='inner'` gives us only the `'PLAYER_ID'` that are in both DataFrames

```
pd.merge(players18,players19,on='PLAYER_ID', how='inner')
```

	Unnamed: 0_x	PLAYER_NAME_x	TEAM_ID_x	PLAYER_ID	SEASON_x	Unnamed: 0_y	PLAYE
0	626	Kawhi Leonard	1610612761	202695	2018	299	Kav
1	627	Pascal Siakam	1610612761	1627783	2018	275	Pas
2	628	Marc Gasol	1610612761	201188	2018	276	
3	1157	Marc Gasol	1610612763	201188	2018	276	
4	629	Danny Green	1610612761	201980	2018	202	D
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
533	1339	Abdul Gaddy	1610612760	203583	2018	561	A
534	1342	Andre Roberson	1610612760	203460	2018	566	Andr
535	1348	Norvel Pelle	1610612755	203658	2018	24	N
536	1350	Denzel Valentine	1610612741	1627756	2018	58	Denze
537	1353	C.J. Wilcox	1610612754	203912	2018	573	

538 rows × 9 columns

Using `outer` gives us the `'PLAYER_ID'` that are in one or both of the DataFrame

```
pd.merge(players18,players19,on='PLAYER_ID', how='outer')
```

	Unnamed: 0_x	PLAYER_NAME_x	TEAM_ID_x	PLAYER_ID	SEASON_x	Unnamed: 0_y	PLAY
0	626.0	Kawhi Leonard	1.610613e+09	202695	2018.0	299.0	Ka
1	627.0	Pascal Siakam	1.610613e+09	1627783	2018.0	275.0	P
2	628.0	Marc Gasol	1.610613e+09	201188	2018.0	276.0	
3	1157.0	Marc Gasol	1.610613e+09	201188	2018.0	276.0	
4	629.0	Danny Green	1.610613e+09	201980	2018.0	202.0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
922	NaN	NaN	NaN	1629097	NaN	619.0	
923	NaN	NaN	NaN	203461	NaN	621.0	Anth
924	NaN	NaN	NaN	203906	NaN	623.0	D
925	NaN	NaN	NaN	1629755	NaN	624.0	Has
926	NaN	NaN	NaN	1629721	NaN	625.0	Ja

927 rows × 9 columns

Using `left` gives us the `'PLAYER_ID'` that are in the left(`players18`) DataFrame, including those that are in both DataFrame `right` would give players in the `players19` DataFrame or both DataFrames

```
pd.merge(players18,players19,on='PLAYER_ID', how='left')
```

	Unnamed: 0_x	PLAYER_NAME_x	TEAM_ID_x	PLAYER_ID	SEASON_x	Unnamed: 0_y	PLAYE
0	626	Kawhi Leonard	1610612761	202695	2018	299.0	Kav
1	627	Pascal Siakam	1610612761	1627783	2018	275.0	Pas
2	628	Marc Gasol	1610612761	201188	2018	276.0	
3	629	Danny Green	1610612761	201980	2018	202.0	D
4	630	Kyle Lowry	1610612761	200768	2018	451.0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
749	1369	Tyrius Walker	1610612752	1629246	2018	NaN	
750	1370	Marcus Lee	1610612748	1629159	2018	NaN	
751	1371	Trey Lewis	1610612762	1629163	2018	NaN	
752	1372	Emanuel Terry	1610612743	1629150	2018	NaN	
753	1373	Justin Bibbs	1610612738	1629167	2018	NaN	

754 rows × 9 columns

Try it yourself

Try different merges and inspect them:

- how many rows & columns?
- Where are NaN values inserted?
- What rows from the original datasets are not included?
- describe each type of merge in your own words

Split a DataFrame into separate data frames by subsetting the columns and indexing the rows with `loc`, then use concat to put it back together. Programmatically check that it's back together correctly.

Class 13: Data from mulitple sources and Databases

Welcome:

1. Say hello on zoom
2. Download data from Mondays' notes if you dont have it already
3. log onto prismiaa

```
import pandas as pd
```

Merging review

```
df18_players = pd.read_csv('data/2018-players.csv')
df19_players = pd.read_csv('data/2019-players.csv')
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
FileNotFoundError                         Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-2-e28c0e41012a> in <module>
----> 1 df18_players = pd.read_csv('data/2018-players.csv')
      2 df19_players = pd.read_csv('data/2019-players.csv')

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/pandas/io/parsers.py in read_csv(filepath_or_buffer, sep, delimiter, header,
names, index_col, usecols, squeeze, prefix, mangle_dupe_cols, dtype, engine,
converters, true_values, false_values, skipinitialspace, skiprows, skipfooter, nrows,
na_values, keep_default_na, na_filter, verbose, skip_blank_lines, parse_dates,
infer_datetime_format, keep_date_col, date_parser, dayfirst, cache_dates, iterator,
chunksize, compression, thousands, decimal, lineterminator, quotechar, quoting,
doublequote, escapechar, comment, encoding, dialect, error_bad_lines, warn_bad_lines,
delim_whitespace, low_memory, memory_map, float_precision)
    684     )
    685
--> 686     return _read(filepath_or_buffer, kwds)
    687
    688

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/pandas/io/parsers.py in _read(filepath_or_buffer, kwds)
    450
    451     # Create the parser.
--> 452     parser = TextFileReader(fp_or_buf, **kwds)
    453
    454     if chunksize or iterator:

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/pandas/io/parsers.py in __init__(self, f, engine, **kwds)
    944             self.options["has_index_names"] = kwds["has_index_names"]
    945
--> 946         self._make_engine(self.engine)
    947
    948     def close(self):

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/pandas/io/parsers.py in _make_engine(self, engine)
   1176     def _make_engine(self, engine="c"):
   1177         if engine == "c":
-> 1178             self._engine = CParserWrapper(self.f, **self.options)
   1179         else:
   1180             if engine == "python":

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/pandas/io/parsers.py in __init__(self, src, **kwds)
   2006         kwds["usecols"] = self.usecols
   2007
-> 2008         self._reader = parsers.TextReader(src, **kwds)
   2009         self.unnamed_cols = self._reader.unnamed_cols
   2010

pandas/_libs/parsers.pyx in pandas._libs.parsers.TextReader.__cinit__()

pandas/_libs/parsers.pyx in pandas._libs.parsers.TextReader._setup_parser_source()

FileNotFoundError: [Errno 2] No such file or directory: 'data/2018-players.csv'
```

```
df18_players.shape, df19_players.shape
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
NameError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-3-e14e0125446c> in <module>
----> 1 df18_players.shape, df19_players.shape

NameError: name 'df18_players' is not defined
```

```
pd.merge(df18_players,df19_players,how='inner',on='PLAYER_ID')
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
NameError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-4-f10edcc4c468> in <module>
----> 1 pd.merge(df18_players,df19_players,how='inner',on='PLAYER_ID')

NameError: name 'df18_players' is not defined
```

```
pd.merge(df18_players,df19_players,how='outer',on='PLAYER_ID')
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
NameError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-5-5e596036c586> in <module>
----> 1 pd.merge(df18_players,df19_players,how='outer',on='PLAYER_ID')

NameError: name 'df18_players' is not defined
```

```
pd.merge(df18_players,df19_players,how='left',on='PLAYER_ID')
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
NameError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-6-07bd548ea943> in <module>
----> 1 pd.merge(df18_players,df19_players,how='left',on='PLAYER_ID')

NameError: name 'df18_players' is not defined
```

```
df18_games = pd.read_csv('data/2018-games.csv')
df19_games = pd.read_csv('data/2019-games.csv')
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
FileNotFoundError                         Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-7-5fc4302bda75> in <module>
----> 1 df18_games = pd.read_csv('data/2018-games.csv')
      2 df19_games = pd.read_csv('data/2019-games.csv')

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/pandas/io/parsers.py in read_csv(filepath_or_buffer, sep, delimiter, header,
names, index_col, usecols, squeeze, prefix, mangle_dupe_cols, dtype, engine,
converters, true_values, false_values, skipinitialspace, skiprows, skipfooter, nrows,
na_values, keep_default_na, na_filter, verbose, skip_blank_lines, parse_dates,
infer_datetime_format, keep_date_col, date_parser, dayfirst, cache_dates, iterator,
chunksize, compression, thousands, decimal, lineterminator, quotechar, quoting,
doublequote, escapechar, comment, encoding, dialect, error_bad_lines, warn_bad_lines,
delim_whitespace, low_memory, memory_map, float_precision)
    684     )
    685
--> 686     return _read(filepath_or_buffer, kwds)
    687
    688

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/pandas/io/parsers.py in _read(filepath_or_buffer, kwds)
    450
    451     # Create the parser.
--> 452     parser = TextFileReader(fp_or_buf, **kwds)
    453
    454     if chunksize or iterator:

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/pandas/io/parsers.py in __init__(self, f, engine, **kwds)
    944             self.options["has_index_names"] = kwds["has_index_names"]
    945
--> 946         self._make_engine(self.engine)
    947
    948     def close(self):

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/pandas/io/parsers.py in _make_engine(self, engine)
   1176     def _make_engine(self, engine="c"):
   1177         if engine == "c":
-> 1178             self._engine = CParserWrapper(self.f, **self.options)
   1179         else:
   1180             if engine == "python":

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-
packages/pandas/io/parsers.py in __init__(self, src, **kwds)
   2006         kwds["usecols"] = self.usecols
   2007
-> 2008         self._reader = parsers.TextReader(src, **kwds)
   2009         self.unnamed_cols = self._reader.unnamed_cols
   2010

pandas/_libs/parsers.pyx in pandas._libs.parsers.TextReader.__cinit__()

pandas/_libs/parsers.pyx in pandas._libs.parsers.TextReader._setup_parser_source()

FileNotFoundError: [Errno 2] No such file or directory: 'data/2018-games.csv'
```

```
games_df = pd.concat([df18_games,df19_games])
games_df.head()
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
NameError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-8-d6ac2a3c67d8> in <module>
----> 1 games_df = pd.concat([df18_games,df19_games])
      2 games_df.head()

NameError: name 'df18_games' is not defined
```

Data

```
import sqlite3
```

```
con = sqlite3.connect('data/SQL_SAFI.sqlite')
```

```
cur = con.cursor()
cur.execute("SELECT * FROM Farms")
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
OperationalError                          Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-11-9e9dd793f26c> in <module>
      1 cur = con.cursor()
----> 2 cur.execute("SELECT * FROM Farms")

OperationalError: no such table: Farms
```

```
rows = cur.fetchall()
rows
```

```
[]
```

```
type(rows)
```

```
list
```

```
type(rows[0])
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
IndexError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-14-f2835a2e0aff> in <module>
----> 1 type(rows[0])

IndexError: list index out of range
```

```
df = pd.read_sql_query("SELECT * FROM Farms",con)
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
OperationalError                          Traceback (most recent call last)
/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pandas/io/sql.py in
execute(self, *args, **kwargs)
   1680         try:
-> 1681             cur.execute(*args, **kwargs)
   1682             return cur

OperationalError: no such table: Farms

The above exception was the direct cause of the following exception:

DatabaseError                             Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-15-70a84586ef73> in <module>
----> 1 df = pd.read_sql_query("SELECT * FROM Farms",con)

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pandas/io/sql.py in
read_sql_query(sql, con, index_col, coerce_float, params, parse_dates, chunksize)
    381         coerce_float=coerce_float,
    382         parse_dates=parse_dates,
--> 383         chunksize=chunksize,
    384     )
    385

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pandas/io/sql.py in
read_query(self, sql, index_col, coerce_float, params, parse_dates, chunksize)
   1725
   1726         args = _convert_params(sql, params)
-> 1727         cursor = self.execute(*args)
   1728         columns = [col_desc[0] for col_desc in cursor.description]
   1729

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pandas/io/sql.py in
execute(self, *args, **kwargs)
   1691
   1692             ex = DatabaseError(f"Execution failed on sql '{args[0]}': {exc}")
-> 1693             raise ex from exc
   1694
   1695     @staticmethod

DatabaseError: Execution failed on sql 'SELECT * FROM Farms': no such table: Farms
```

```
df.head()
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
NameError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-16-c42a15b2c7cf> in <module>
----> 1 df.head()

NameError: name 'df' is not defined
```

```
location_df = pd.read_sql_query("SELECT Country, A06_Province, A07_district, A08_ward,
A09_village FROM Farms",con)
location_df.head()
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
OperationalError                          Traceback (most recent call last)
/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pandas/io/sql.py in
execute(self, *args, **kwargs)
   1680         try:
-> 1681             cur.execute(*args, **kwargs)
   1682             return cur

OperationalError: no such table: Farms

The above exception was the direct cause of the following exception:

DatabaseError                             Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-17-ce026a564156> in <module>
----> 1 location_df = pd.read_sql_query("SELECT Country, A06_Province, A07_district,
A08_ward, A09_village FROM Farms",con)
      2 location_df.head()

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pandas/io/sql.py in
read_sql_query(sql, con, index_col, coerce_float, params, parse_dates, chunksize)
    381         coerce_float=coerce_float,
    382         parse_dates=parse_dates,
--> 383         chunksize=chunksize,
    384     )
    385

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pandas/io/sql.py in
read_query(self, sql, index_col, coerce_float, params, parse_dates, chunksize)
   1725
   1726         args = _convert_params(sql, params)
-> 1727         cursor = self.execute(*args)
   1728         columns = [col_desc[0] for col_desc in cursor.description]
   1729

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pandas/io/sql.py in
execute(self, *args, **kwargs)
   1691
   1692             ex = DatabaseError(f"Execution failed on sql '{args[0]}': {exc}")
-> 1693             raise ex from exc
   1694
   1695     @staticmethod

DatabaseError: Execution failed on sql 'SELECT Country, A06_Province, A07_district,
A08_ward, A09_village FROM Farms': no such table: Farms
```

```
pd.read_sql_query("SELECT * FROM Farms LIMIT 10",con)
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
OperationalError                          Traceback (most recent call last)
/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pandas/io/sql.py in
execute(self, *args, **kwargs)
   1680         try:
-> 1681             cur.execute(*args, **kwargs)
   1682             return cur

OperationalError: no such table: Farms

The above exception was the direct cause of the following exception:

DatabaseError                             Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-18-f0266d39537f> in <module>
----> 1 pd.read_sql_query("SELECT * FROM Farms LIMIT 10",con)

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pandas/io/sql.py in
read_sql_query(sql, con, index_col, coerce_float, params, parse_dates, chunksize)
    381         coerce_float=coerce_float,
    382         parse_dates=parse_dates,
--> 383         chunksize=chunksize,
    384     )
    385

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pandas/io/sql.py in
read_query(self, sql, index_col, coerce_float, params, parse_dates, chunksize)
   1725
   1726         args = _convert_params(sql, params)
-> 1727         cursor = self.execute(*args)
   1728         columns = [col_desc[0] for col_desc in cursor.description]
   1729

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pandas/io/sql.py in
execute(self, *args, **kwargs)
   1691
   1692             ex = DatabaseError(f"Execution failed on sql '{args[0]}': {exc}")
-> 1693             raise ex from exc
   1694
   1695     @staticmethod

DatabaseError: Execution failed on sql 'SELECT * FROM Farms LIMIT 10': no such table:
Farms
```

```
food_df = pd.read_sql_query("SELECT G01_no_meals, G02_months_lack_food,
G03_no_food_mitigation FROM Farms LIMIT 5",con)
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
OperationalError                          Traceback (most recent call last)
/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pandas/io/sql.py in
execute(self, *args, **kwargs)
   1680         try:
-> 1681             cur.execute(*args, **kwargs)
   1682             return cur

OperationalError: no such table: Farms

The above exception was the direct cause of the following exception:

DatabaseError                             Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-19-d3042728be92> in <module>
----> 1 food_df = pd.read_sql_query("SELECT G01_no_meals, G02_months_lack_food,
G03_no_food_mitigation FROM Farms LIMIT 5",con)
      2
      3

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pandas/io/sql.py in
read_sql_query(sql, con, index_col, coerce_float, params, parse_dates, chunksize)
    381         coerce_float=coerce_float,
    382         parse_dates=parse_dates,
--> 383         chunksize=chunksize,
    384     )
    385

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pandas/io/sql.py in
read_query(self, sql, index_col, coerce_float, params, parse_dates, chunksize)
   1725
   1726         args = _convert_params(sql, params)
-> 1727         cursor = self.execute(*args)
   1728         columns = [col_desc[0] for col_desc in cursor.description]
   1729

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pandas/io/sql.py in
execute(self, *args, **kwargs)
   1691
   1692             ex = DatabaseError(f"Execution failed on sql '{args[0]}': {exc}")
-> 1693             raise ex from exc
   1694
   1695     @staticmethod

DatabaseError: Execution failed on sql 'SELECT G01_no_meals, G02_months_lack_food,
G03_no_food_mitigation FROM Farms LIMIT 5': no such table: Farms
```

```
food_df
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
NameError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-20-864faa46c3c2> in <module>
----> 1 food_df

NameError: name 'food_df' is not defined
```

```
parents_df = pd.read_sql_query("SELECT Id, B17_parents_liv FROM Farms WHERE
B17_parents_liv = 'yes'",con)
parents_df.head()
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
OperationalError                          Traceback (most recent call last)
/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pandas/io/sql.py in
execute(self, *args, **kwargs)
   1680         try:
-> 1681             cur.execute(*args, **kwargs)
   1682             return cur

OperationalError: no such table: Farms

The above exception was the direct cause of the following exception:

DatabaseError                             Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-21-4b3495032050> in <module>
----> 1 parents_df = pd.read_sql_query("SELECT Id, B17_parents_liv FROM Farms WHERE
B17_parents_liv = 'yes'",con)
      2 parents_df.head()

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pandas/io/sql.py in
read_sql_query(sql, con, index_col, coerce_float, params, parse_dates, chunksize)
    381         coerce_float=coerce_float,
    382         parse_dates=parse_dates,
--> 383         chunksize=chunksize,
    384     )
    385

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pandas/io/sql.py in
read_query(self, sql, index_col, coerce_float, params, parse_dates, chunksize)
   1725
   1726         args = _convert_params(sql, params)
-> 1727         cursor = self.execute(*args)
   1728         columns = [col_desc[0] for col_desc in cursor.description]
   1729

/opt/hostedtoolcache/Python/3.7.9/x64/lib/python3.7/site-packages/pandas/io/sql.py in
execute(self, *args, **kwargs)
   1691
   1692             ex = DatabaseError(f"Execution failed on sql '{args[0]}': {exc}")
-> 1693             raise ex from exc
   1694
   1695     @staticmethod

DatabaseError: Execution failed on sql 'SELECT Id, B17_parents_liv FROM Farms WHERE
B17_parents_liv = 'yes'': no such table: Farms
```

Try it yourself

1. Write a queries to read from the database, the Id column and two subsets of columns to 2 separate dataframes. Then use pandas to merge the dataframes into one.
2.

Assignments

All assignments are due on Sunday at 11:59pm, via github unless otherwise noted.

Assignment TOC:

Assignment 1: Portfolio Setup, Data Science, and Python

Due: 2020-09-13

Objective & Evaluation

This assignment is an opportunity to earn level 2 achievements for the `process` and `python` and confirm that you have all of your tools setup, including your portfolio.

To Do

Your task is to:

1. Install required software
2. Setup your portfolio, by accepting the assignment and following the instructions in the README file on your repository.
3. Add your own definition of data science to the introduction of your portfolio, in `about/index.md`
4. Add a Jupyter notebook called `grading.ipynb` to the `about` folder and write a function that computes a grade for this course, with the following docstring. Include:

- a Markdown cell with a heading
- your function called `compute_grade`
- three calls to your function that verify it returns the correct value for different number of badges that produce at three different letter grades.

1. Uncommment the line `#  - file: about/grading` in your `_toc.yml` file.

```
    '''
    Computes a grade for CSC/DSP310 from numbers of achievements at each level

    Parameters:
    ------------
    num_level1 : int
      number of level 1 achievements earned
    num_level2 : int
      number of level 2 achievements earned
    num_level3 : int
      number of level 3 achievements earned

    Returns:
    --------
    letter_grade : string
      letter grade with possible modifier (+/-)
    '''
```

Here are some sample tests you could run to confirm that your function works correctly:

```
assert compute_grade(15,15,15) == 'A'

assert compute_grade(15,15,13) == 'A-'

assert compute_grade(15,14,14) == 'B-'

assert compute_grade(14,14,14) == 'C-'

assert compute_grade(4,3,1) == 'D'

assert compute_grade(15,15,6) =='B+'
```

Note

If you get stuck on any of this after accepting the assignment and creating a repository, you can create an issue on your repository, describing what you're stuck on and tag us with `@rhodyprog4ds/fall20instructors`.

To do this click Issues at the top, the green "New Issue" button and then type away.

Warning

your function can have a different name than `compute_grade`, but make sure it's your function name, with those parameter values in your tests.

Note

when the value of the expression after `assert` is `True`, it will look like nothing happened. `assert` is used for testing

Submission Instructions

Create a Jupyter Notebook with your function and Add the notebook to your portfolio by uploading it to your repository, or adding to the folder off line and committing and pushing the changes.

View the `gh-pages` branch to see your compiled submission, as `portfolio.pdf` or by viewing your website.

There will be a pull request on your repository that is made by GitHub classroom, request a review from the team `rhodyprog4ds/Fall20instructors`.

Solutions

One solution is added to the Detailed Mechanics part of the Grading section of the syllabus.

Assignment 2: Practicing Python and Accessing Data

Due: 2020-09-20

Objective & Evaluation

This assignment is an opportunity to earn level 1 or 2 achievements in `python`, `process` and `access` and begin working toward level 1 in `summarize`.

Accept the assignment on GitHub Classroom. It contains a notebook with some template structure (and will set you up for grading). The template will also convert notebooks that are added to markdown, which makes reading on GitHub for easier grading. If you want to incorporate feedback you receive back into a notebook file, Jupytext can do that.

To work with this notebook you can either:

- download the repository as .zip from the green code button, unzip, and re-upload, OR
- clone the repository with git and the push your changes. See Git/GitHub help on cloning, committing, and pushing, for example this tutorial on git to learn more about git.

Accessing Data with Python and pandas

(for python and access)

Find 3 datasets of interest to you that are provided in different file formats. Choose datasets that are not too big, so that they do not take more than a few second to load. At least one dataset, must have non numerical (eg string or boolean) data in at least 1 column. Complete a dictionary for each with the url, a name, and what function should be used to load the data into a `pandas.DataFrame`.

Use a list of those dictionaries to iterate over the datasets and build a table that describes them, with the following columns `['name','source','num_rows', 'num_columns','source_file_name']`. The source column should be the url where you loaded the data from or the source if you downloaded it from a website first The `source_file_name` should be the part of the url after the last `/`, you should extract this programmatically. Display that summary table as a dataframe and save it as a csv, named `dataset_summary.csv`.

> **Tip**
>
> Urls are strings. The `string` class in python has a lot of helpful methods for manipulating strings, like `split`.

> **Note**
>
> If you download the datasets (or find them as .zip and need to) you can use the local path instead of the url, but include a markdown cell with links to where you got your data from.

> **Tip**

For one dataset (must include nonnumerical data):

- display the heading with the last seven rows
- make and display a new data frame with only the non numerical columns
- was the format that the data was provided in a good format? why or why not?

> **Tip**
>
> You can create a `pandas DataFrame` using the constructor and you can build lists (or lists of lists) using the `append` method

> **Tip**

For a second dataset:

- display the heading and the first three rows
- display the datatype for each column
- Are there any variables where pandas may have read in the data as a datatype that's not what you expect (eg a numerical column mistaken for strings)?

For the third dataset:

- display the first 5 even rows of the data for three columns of your choice

For any dataset:

- try reading it in with the wrong `read_` function. If you had done this by accident, how could you tell?

Data Science Process

(for the `process` skill)

Make a list of a data science pipeline and denote which types of programming might be helpful at each staged. Include this in a markdown cell in the same notebook with your analysis.

> **Tip**
>
> Remember that this will be graded based on the rubric and that it should reflect your understanding, not be simply copied from a source. Also, always cite your sources, informal linking is ok.
>
> To make a link in markdown
>
> ```
> [text to display](http://url.com/of/the/site/your/are/linking/)
> ```

Assignment 3: Exploratory Data Analysis

Due: 2020-09-27

Objective & Evaluation

This assignment is an opportunity to earn level 1 or 2 achievements in `summarize`, `visualize`, or `access`. You can earn level 2 in `python`.

Accept the assignment on GitHub Classroom. The template will convert notebooks that are added to markdown, which makes reading on GitHub for easier grading. It will sync between .ipynb and .md style notebooks stored in your repository.

This week I encourage you to try working with git, but if you're not comfortable with that you can work via upload again.

Exploratory Data Analysis

This week your goal is to do a small exploratory data analysis for two datasets of your choice. One dataset must include at least two continuous valued variables and at least one categorical variable(d1). One dataset must include at least two categorical variables and at least one continuous valued variable(d2).

Use a separate notebook for each dataset, name them `dataset_01.ipynb` and `dataset_02.ipynb`.

For each dataset:

1. Include a markdown header with a title for your analysis
2. Load the data to a notebook as a `DataFrame` from url.
3. Explore the dataset in a notebook enough to describe its structure
    - shape
    - columns
    - variable types
4. Write a short description of what the data contains and what it could be used for
5. Complete an exploratory analysis with statistics and plots. Your analysis should include markdown cells describing the results you see, not only what you did. Your analysis should be structured to follow the steps below, for the corresponding dataset.

For d1:

1. Display all of the summary statistics for a subset of 5 of your choice or all variables if there are fewer than 5 numerical values
2. Display all of summary statistics grouped by a categorical variable
3. For two continuous variables make a scatter plot and color the points by a categorical variable
4. Pose one question for this dataset that can be answered with summary statistics, compute a statistic and plot that help answer that exploratory question.

For d2:

1. Display two individual summary statistics for one variable
2. Group the data by two categorical variables and display a table of one summary statistic
3. Use a seaborn plotting function with the `col` parameter or a `FacetGrid` to make a plot that shows something informative about this data, using both categorical variables and at least one numerical value. Describe what this tells you about the data.
4. Produce one additional plot of a different plot type that shows something about this data.

In total, in each of your notebooks you will have:

> **Tip**
>
> A continuous valued variable is one that can take on infinitely many values. Examples include temperatue, length, age, etc. A categorical value is one that can only take on one of a subset of specific values. These require a bit more context to define often. For example color could be recorded in a basically continuous way as RGB values in HEX, but color of the stoplight will only be red, green, or yellow. Town of birth in a dataset of celebrities would not be a good categorical variable, there might not be many duplicates to do analysis with, but metro area of current residence for celebrities would be because we'd see mostly major cities and could do analyses.

> **Tip**
>
> if you use a local copy of the dataset you can load from a relative path instead of a url. Please include the data in a data folder that's in the folder where your notebook is so that the path is something like: `data/best-dataset-ever.csv` and upload the data to your assignment repository as well.

- a loaded dataset
- a basic description
- at least two summary statistic calculations
- at least two plots

Assignment 4: Preparing Data for Analysis

Due: 2020-10-04

Objective & Evaluation

You can earn prepare level 2 by cleaning two datasets as outlined in the `cs_degrees.ipynb` and `travel_time.ipynb` notebooks.

To earn access level 2 you must clean a third dataset, following the `airlines.ipynb` or `safi_full.ipynb` notebooks. Note that this is the SAFI dataset we've been working with in class, but a messier version of it. You know what some of the fixes are because they're in the notes and some of what it will look like when it's done.

To earn python level 2, you must complete `safi_full.ipynb`. Specifically, you must successfully use list or dictionary comprehensions and conditional statements, beyond those provided as hints.

To earn level 2 for summarize and visualize, include additional analyses after cleaning the datasets. You'll need at least two types of plots and two different ways of using summary statistics and to interpret the results.

Tip

Recall how we used a single function to see many statistics in class, use that for dataset 1. For dataset 2, you can make your own combination of summary statistics with `pandas.DataFrame.agg`

Instructions

For this assignment, your assignment is to clean datasets in notebooks and include narrative description of how you're making decisions about the data cleaning. At the end of each cleaning, save the cleaned dataset to the data folder with an informative file name.

When you accept the assignment, there will be template notebooks in the repository. These have significant hints to guide your efforts.

There is an issue type with a todo list, try that out to plan and track questions you have.

You can work with this assignment in 2 ways:

Tip

You can download any of the files and open them with another program if you need to by pasting the url in your browser. You'll need to display relevant parts in a notebook for grading, but if looking another way helps, you can try that.

Git Workflow

1. Click the green code button and copy the url.
2. clone the repository as below where th eurl is the one you copied from GitHub. In your terminal on Linux or Mac or on the GitBash on Windows (install instructions on tools section of syllabus)

```
cd path/where/you/want/a/new/folder/for/this/assignment
git clone http://github.com/rhodyprog4ds/04-prepare-username
```

1. then launch your notebook from the newly created folder.

on Linux or Mac, in the same terminal (remember you can use tab complete)

```
cd 04-prepare-username
jupyter notebook
```

or on windows, in your anaconda prompt

```
cd path/where/you/want/a/new/folder/for/this/assignment/04-prepare-username
jupyter notebook
```

1. work on your assignment, by opening the notebooks there and editing them.
2. commit your changes when you want to save a point in your progress. Either you have part workign and want to save that, or you want feedback, or you're done. On whichever terminal you used for the `git clone` command above

```
git add .
git commit -m 'description of current status of project'
```

1. push your changes when you want to share them on GitHub, (eg need help, want feedback or complete)

```
git push
```

1. if you will keep working after pushing, first pull down the .md conversion that was added by GitHub actions. If you don't you'll have to merge, it should be fine, but ask if you're not sure.

```
git pull
```

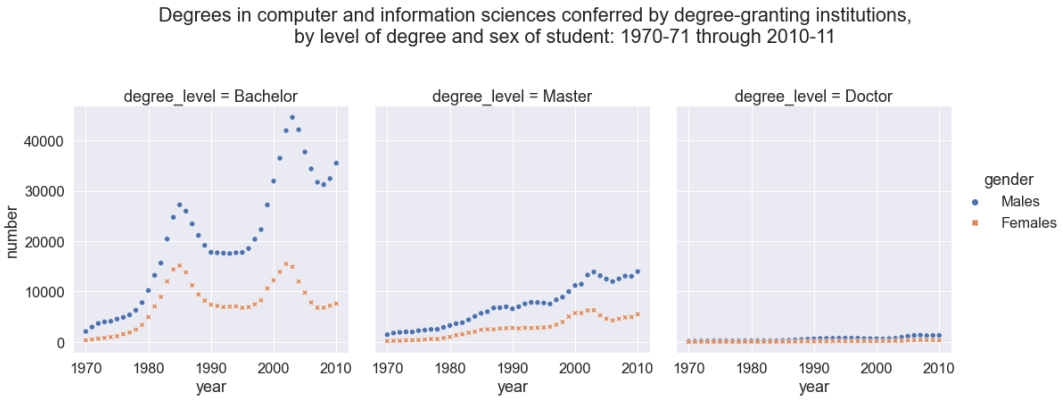
Download and upload workflow

1. Click the green code button
2. choose the download via zip option
3. unzip
4. launch a notebook in the folder where you unzipped
5. Upload only the files you changed into the repository to replace their previous versions with the add file via upload button on GitHub. Put the notebooks at the top level and the data files in the data folder.

Tips and hints

- Pandas can convert string to dates to be able to work with them more flexibly
- With python date objects you can get the day of the week from a date
- Pandas `read_excel` has:
  - a `header` parameter can take a list as its value
  - two parameters that allow you to skip rows when you read in the data
- `list(range(7))` check out what this line does
- Pandas drop can work a lot of different ways

The goal of the plot for the CS degrees dataset is:



Assignment 5: Constructing Datasets and Using Databases

Due: 2020-10-11

there will be no tolerance of late submissions on this assignment because it will be graded Monday, so that you can use that feedback to finish up your portfolio.

Accept the assignment

Instructions

this will earn level 2 for construct

Your goal is to build and prepare two ready to analyze datasets. You will submit a notebook that describes how you built and prepared each dataset.

- Each finished dataset must be produced from two or more tables.
- At least one must come from an sqlite database, either by merging results from multiple queries or multiple tables.
- You should use at least two different merges and one concatenate

Your completed datasets should have:

- column names that are well formatted (only lowercase letters, numbers and _)
- an added column that is derived from one or more other columns (string operation or calculation)

For each dataset, pose one question that could not be answered from the input data files as provided and demonstrate how to answer it with the dataset you built. This could be something that can be answered with using only `shape` of the merged data, but if you need summarize and visualize level 2 achievements, you should use more statistics and plots.

Your notebooks must be in the top level of the repository, not in a subfolder.

Additional Achievements:

if you already earned prior achievements you can ignore the following

To earn level 2 for prepare, one of your analyses must use datasets with missing values and one must be provided as excel files with merged columns (for example from NCES). You may use one dataset with both merged columns and missing data or one of each. You must also use datasets that have column names that need repair.
For the merged column data, either before or after merging, you must additionally:

- create separate separate tables for original and aggregate values (eg percentages or sums that can be recovered from the other columns)
- unstack all levels of the data to create a single level index over the columns

To earn level 2 for summarize and/or visualize, include additional analyses after building the datasets. You'll need at least two types of plots for visualize and/or two different ways of using summary statistics for summarize and to interpret the results for either.

Portfolio

This section of the site has a set of portfolio prompts and this page has instructions for portfolio submissions.

Starting in week 3 it is recommended that you spend some time each week working on items for your portfolio, that way when it's time to submit you only have a little bit to add before submission.

The portfolio is your only chance to earn Level 3 achievements, however, if you have not earned a level 2 for any of the skills in a given check, you could earn level 2 then instead. The prompts provide a starting point, but remember that to earn achievements, you'll be evaluated by the rubric. You can see the full rubric for all portfolios in the syllabus. Your portfolio is also an opportunity to be creative, explore things, and answer your own questions that we haven't answered in class to dig deeper on the topics we're covering. Use the feedback you get on assignments to inspire your portfolio.

Each submission should include an introduction and a number of 'chapters'. The grade will be based on both that you demonstrate skills through your chapters that are inspired by the prompts and that your summary demonstrates that you *know* you learned the skills. See the formatting tips for advice on how to structure files.

The first submission will be graded on the following criteria and due on October 14:

	Level 3
keyword	
python	reliable, efficient, pythonic code that consistently adheres to pep8
access	access data from both common and uncommon formats and identify best practices for formats in different contexts
construct	merge data that is not automatically aligned
summarize	Compute and interpret various summary statistics of subsets of data
visualize	generate complex plots with pandas and plotting libraries and customize with matplotlib
prepare	apply data reshaping, cleaning, and filtering manipulations reliably and correctly by assessing data as received

On each chapter of your portfolio, you should identify which skills by their keyword, you are applying.

Formatting Tips

Your portfolio is a jupyter book. This means a few things:

- it uses myst markdown
- it will run and compile Jupyter notebooks

This page will cover a few basic tips.

Organization

The summary of for the `part` or whole submission, should match the skills to the chapters. Which prompt you're addressing is not important, the prompts are a *starting point* not the end goal of your portfolio.

Structure of plain markdown

Use a heading like this:

```
# Heading of page
```

in the file and it will appear in the sidebar.

File Naming

It is best practice to name files without spaces. Each `chapter` or file should have a descriptive file name (`with_no_spaces`) and descriptive title for it.

Syncing markdown and ipynb files

To sync feedback received to your runnable notebook files, change the related GitHub Actions file: `.github/workflows/` In the step named convert that looks like:

```
- name: convert
  run: |
      jupytext */*.ipynb --to myst
```

change it to:

```
- name: convert
  run: |
      jupytext --set-formats ipynb,md */*.ipynb  # Turn .ipynb into a paired ipynb/py notebook
      jupytext --sync */*.ipynb                  # Update whichever of .ipynb/notebook.md is
outdated
```

This means if you accept suggestion commits from the the `.md` file, the action will upate your `.ipynb` file. If you update your `.ipynb file` the action will update the .md file.

Adding annotations with formatting or margin notes

You can either install jupytext and convert locally or upload /push a notebook to your repository and let GitHub convert. Then edit the .md file with a text editor of your choice. You can run by uploading if you don't have jupytext installed, or locally if you have installed jupytext or jupyterbook.

In your .md file use backticks to mark special content blocks

````
```{note}
Here is a note!
```
````

```
```{warning}
Here is a warning!
```
```

```
```{tip}
Here is a tip!
```
```

```
```{margin}
Here is a margin note!
```
```

For a complete list of options, see the `sphinx-book-theme` documentation.

Configurations

Things like the menus and links at the top are controlled as settings, in `_config.yml`

Show errors and continue

To show errors and continue running the rest, add the following:

```
# Execution settings
execute:
  allow_errors             : true
```

Links

Markdown syntax for links

```
[text to show](path/or/url)
```

Reflective Prompts

These prompts are more reflective to help demonstrate your understanding of skills. These are more writing than new coding.

Correcting a Prior Assignment

Choose an assignment that you did not achieve the target level for. Write a blog style notebook analysis that corrects what you could have done better, what you learned, and addresses the misconception if applicable.

Data Science Pipeline

Like the day 1 activity, find two different sources that describe the data science pipeline or lifecycle. Write a blog style post that discusses their differences and hypothesizes about why they may be different? Are they for different audiences? Is one domain specific.

Podcast

Watch an episode of a high quality[1] podcast and write a blog style summary and review of the episode. Highlight what you learned and how it relates to things

Approved Podcasts:

- Pod of Asclepius, Fall Series: The Philosophy of Data Science

Annotate Class Notes

Annotate a whole session of class notes by submitting a PR to this repository. This applies after Dr. Brown's notes are uploaded, but not annotated. Use previously annotated notes as an example of what content should be added. In your portfolio, include a 1 paragraph reflection on what you learned by contributing the annotation and a link to your pull request.

---

[1] approved by Dr. Brown by creating a pull request to add it to the list on this page that is successfully merged. To create a PR, use the suggest an edit button at the top of this page.

> **Note**
>
> It's okay if more than one person contributes annotations on the same day. If there's a pull request there already, try to add different, additional insights but if it's not there when you start working and appears before you submit, that's ok.

Analysis Prompts

Loading Data

Look at all of the different ways pandas can load data. Consider some of the questions below and add a notebook that's styled like a report that answers a few of them with text and code.

- Which seem like good idea? are any dangerous?
- Which seem more or less common?
- Can you compare them on speed? Is it ever worth transforming a dataset before loading?
- How much can you repair a dataset using the parameters of the load functions?

CheatSheet

Make a cheatsheet with examples of the several different parameter settings for common operations for one topic.

This cheatsheet is an example, it's too broad, but it's the same idea. Yours should

Deeper Analysis

For one of the assignments, if there was something you were curious about. Try it out and investigate how to answer it. Vary parameters and document your investigation.

FAQ

This section will grow as questions are asked and new content is introduced to the site. You can submit questions:

- via e-mail to Dr. Brown (brownsarahm) or Beibhinn (beibhinn)
- via Prismia.chat during class
- by creating an issue

Syllabus FAQ

How much does assignment x, class participation, or a portfolio check weigh in my grade?

Can I submit this assignment late if ...?

GitHub FAQ

My portfolio won't compile

Help! I accidentally merged the Feedback Pull Request before my assignment was graded

Common Debugging Issues

Key Error

Resources

This section will compile resources for the course over time into various sections:

- Data sources of data to use for assignments
- Programming info on the tools and libraries we're using in class, background info, etc
- Reference example tips
- Tips general, semi-related information

General Tips and Resources

This section is for materials that are not specific to this course, but are likely useful. They are not generally required readings or installs, but are options or advice I provide frequently.

on email

- how to e-mail professors

References on Python

- Course Text

Data Sources

- Kaggle
- Google Dataset Search
- UCI Data Repository
- Json Datasets
- Databases

If you have others please share by creating a pull request or issue on this repo (from the GitHub logo at the top right).

By Professor Sarah M Brown