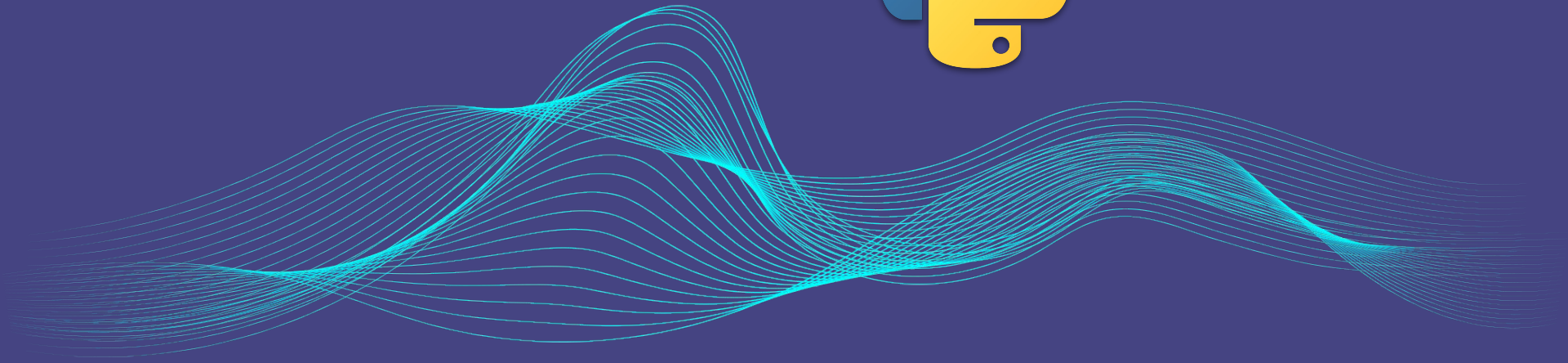


Python for Machine Learning

Dovan Rai



Outline

Python Universe

Python Basics

Data Structures

Numpy

Pandas



Python is not scary !



Monty Python



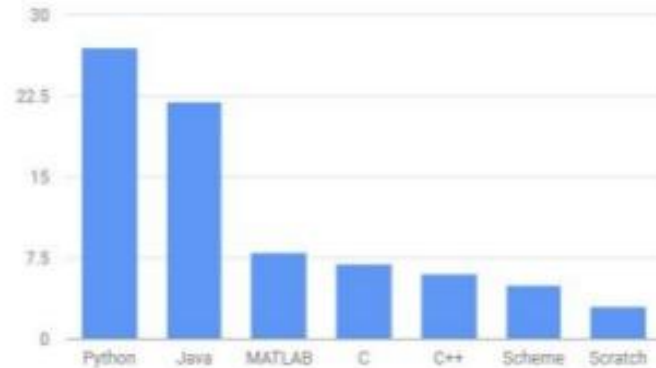
Funny ?



Python is accessible

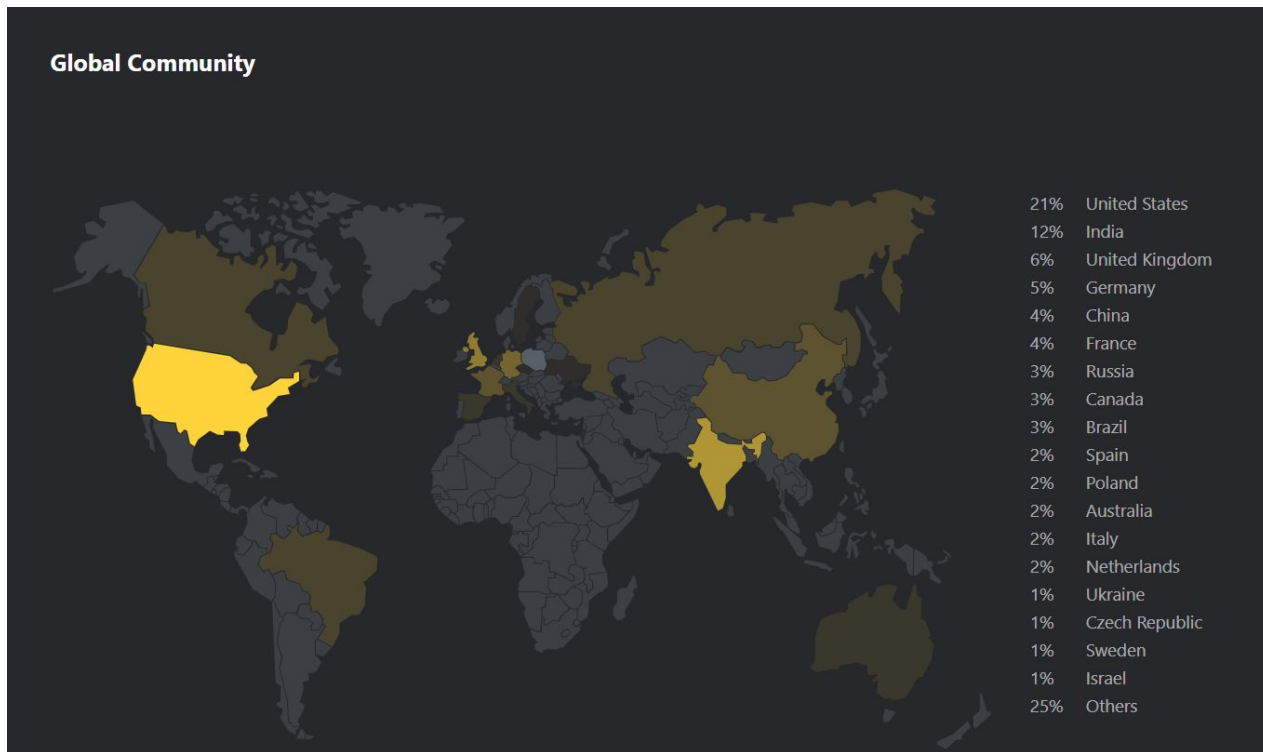
Because it is designed to be.

TOP U.S. UNIVERSITIES CHOOSING PYTHON AS INTRO LANGUAGE



Resource - <http://caam.acm.org/blogs/blog-caam/176450-python-is-now-the-most-popular-introductory-teaching-language-at-top-u-s-universities/fulltext>

It has a huge support community.



Python for Machine Learning

Python and Machine Learning not 'one-to-one' relationship.

It is rather a many-to-one and one-to-many relationship

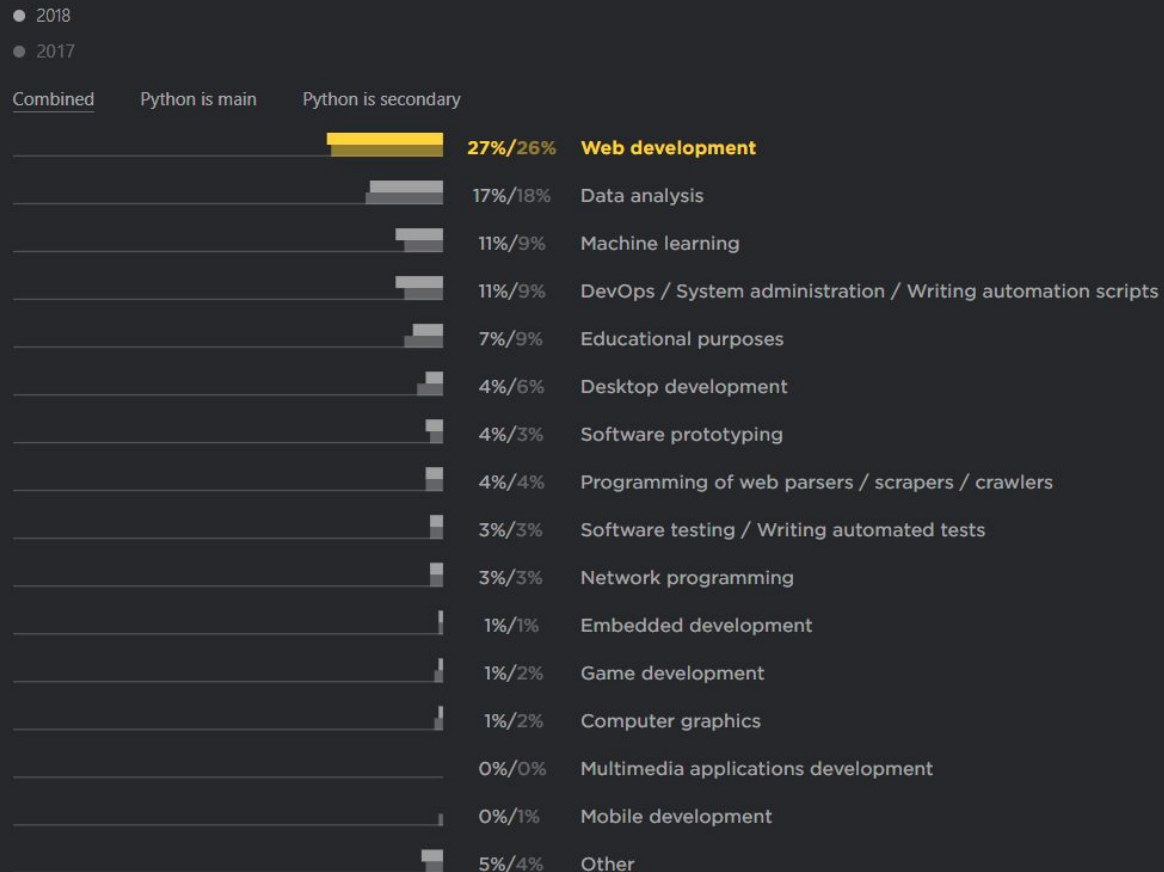
There are various languages for Machine Learning

MATLAB, C++, R, Java, Julia

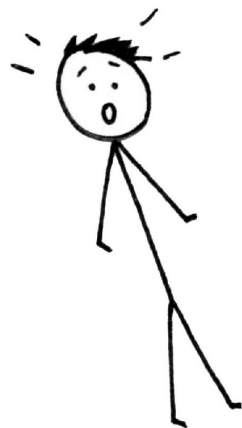
There are various things Python does besides Machine Learning

Scripting and automation, network programming, web development, game programming, desktop programming

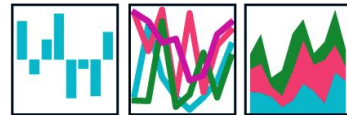
What do you use Python for the most? (single answer)



Python for Machine Learning

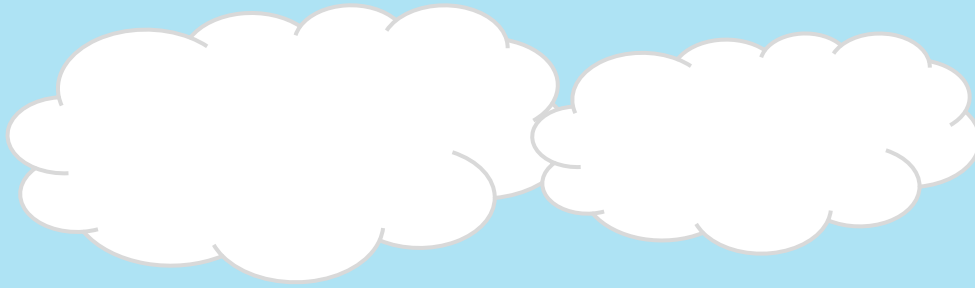


pandas
 $y_{it} = \beta' x_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it}$



Let's sort it out !

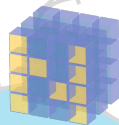
**Libraries/
Packages**



Platform/ Environment

Libraries/ Packages

pandas
 $y_{it} = \beta' x_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it}$



NumPy



scikit
learn



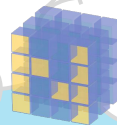
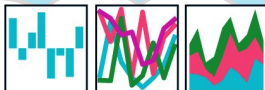
ANACONDA



Platform/ Environment

Libraries/ Packages

pandas
 $y_{it} = \beta' x_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it}$



NumPy



scikit
learn

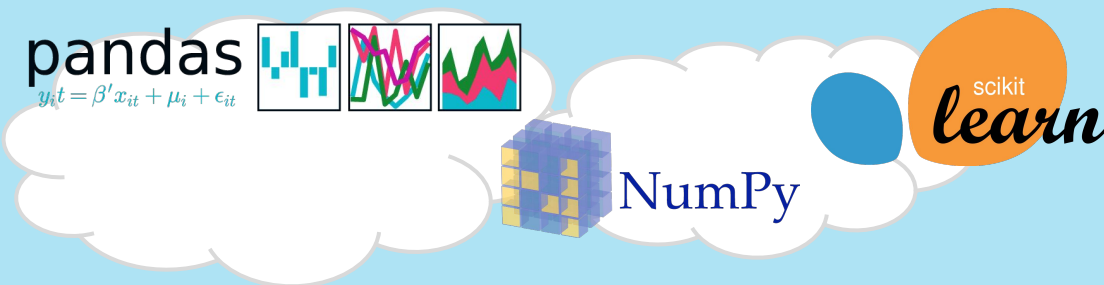
Platform/ Environment



ANACONDA®



Libraries/ Packages



my_notebook.ipnyb

Jupyter Notebook

[Python Code]

Files (.txt; .csv; .xlsx; ...)

import/ export

Platform/ Environment



.py vs **.ipynb**

.py is the standard python file extension that the python interpreter can read directly.

.ipynb stands for “IPython notebook” which was that Jupyter was originally called before supporting other language backends like R, Julia.

It cannot be directly be read by the python interpreter but rather requires the jupyter environment to run

**Python and Jupyter Notebook is also
many-to-many relationship.**

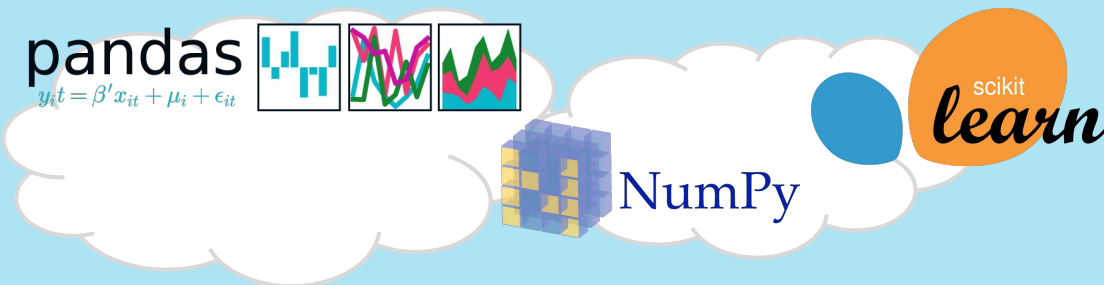
There are various environments that support Python

Google Colab, Apache Spark , Apache Zeppelin

Jupyter Notebook does multiple things besides Python

Jupyter notebook can support many languages
(Julia, Python, R)

Libraries/ Packages



my_notebook.ipnyb

Jupyter Notebook

[Python Code]

Files (.txt; .csv; .xlsx; ...)

import/ export

Platform/ Environment



SETUP

**Platform/
Environment**



ANACONDA

**Platform/
Environment**



ANACONDA®



my_notebook.ipnyb

Jupyter Notebook

[Python Code]

**Platform/
Environment**



ANACONDA



my_notebook.ipnyb

Desktop>

Jupyter Notebook

[Python Code]

**Platform/
Environment**



ANACONDA



Python Basics



Links

Course Materials

AI & Society Group Assignment

AI & Society Group Work Questionnaire

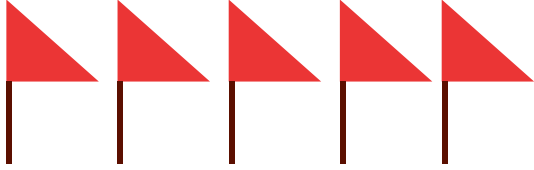
<https://nepalschool.naamii.com.np/resources>

Shared with me > ... > CourseMaterialsForParticipants > Day1_Python ▾ 

Name ↑	Owner	Last opened by me	File size
 Modeling	Joshi Sunnie	—	—
 PythonforML_II	Ajad Chhatkuli	—	—
 PythonNumpyPandas	me	1:31 PM	—



Python Basics



'Hello Pokhara'

**Data Types and
Operators**

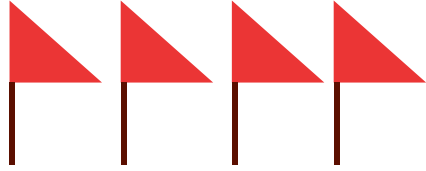
**Functions &
Iterations**

Lists

**File
Handling**

‘Hello Pokhara’

Python Basics



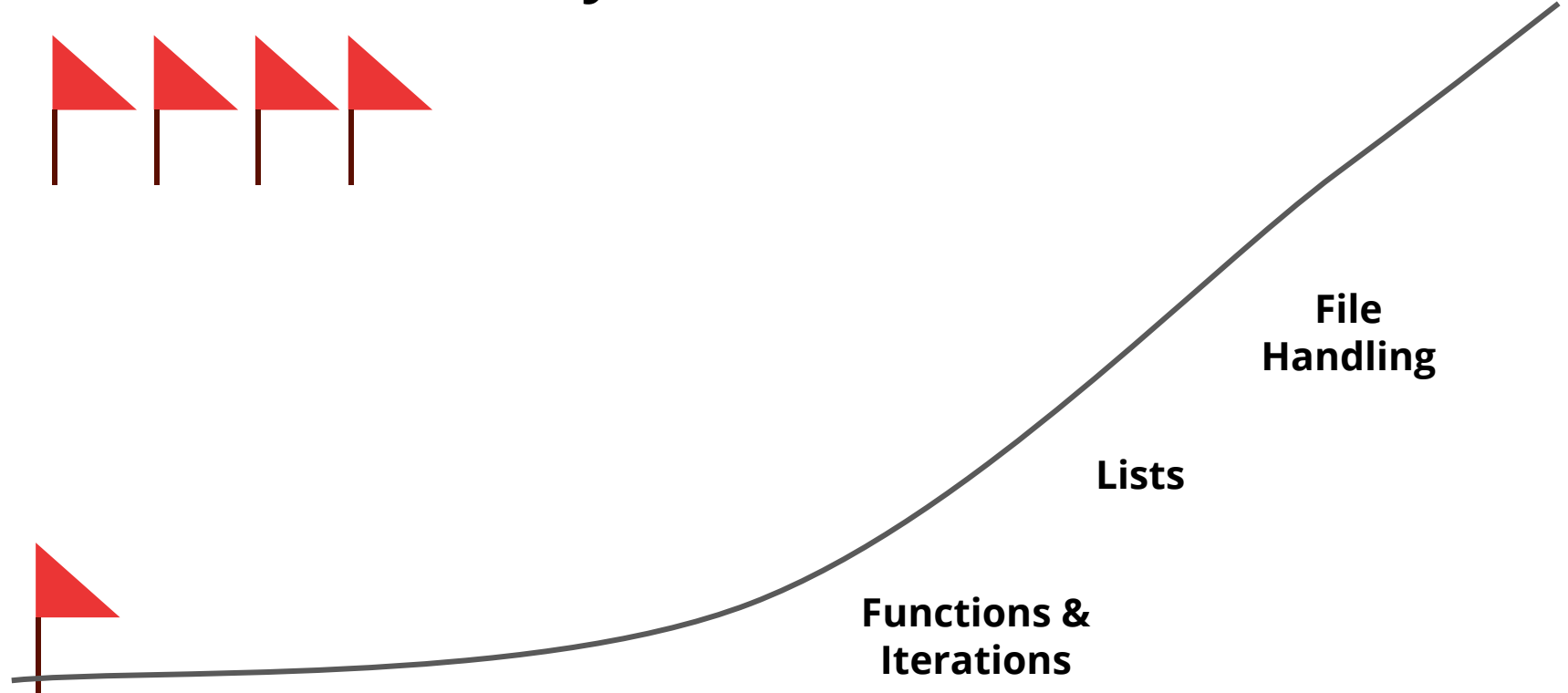
'Hello Pokhara'

**Data Types and
Operators**

**Functions &
Iterations**

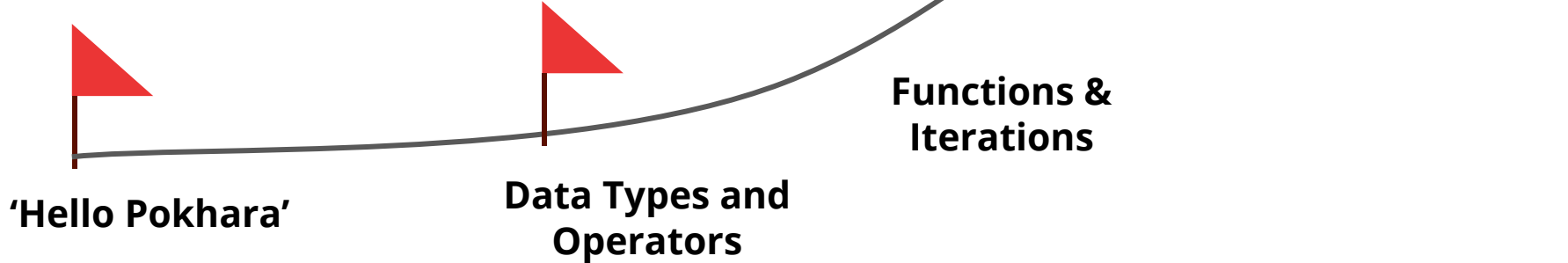
Lists

**File
Handling**



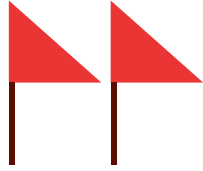
Python Data Types

Python Basics



Functions & Iterations

Python Basics



'Hello Pokhara'



**Data Types and
Operators**



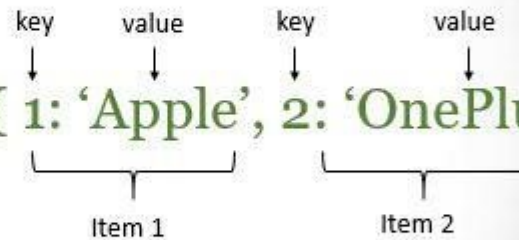
**Functions &
Iterations**

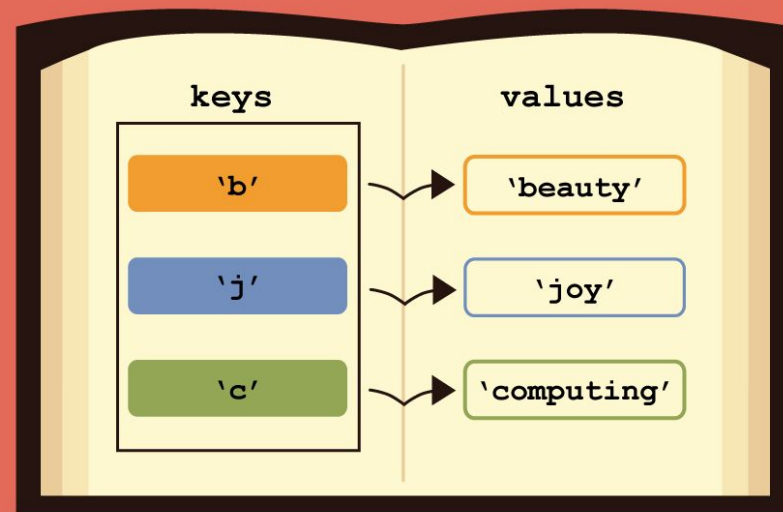
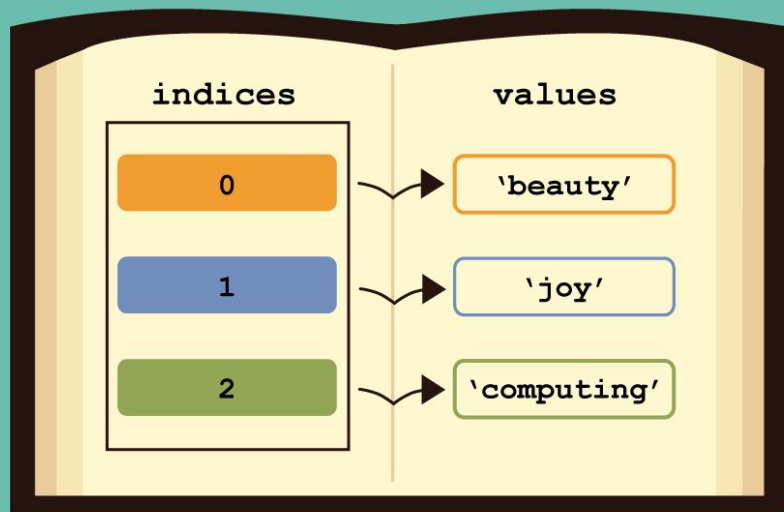
Lists

**File
Handling**

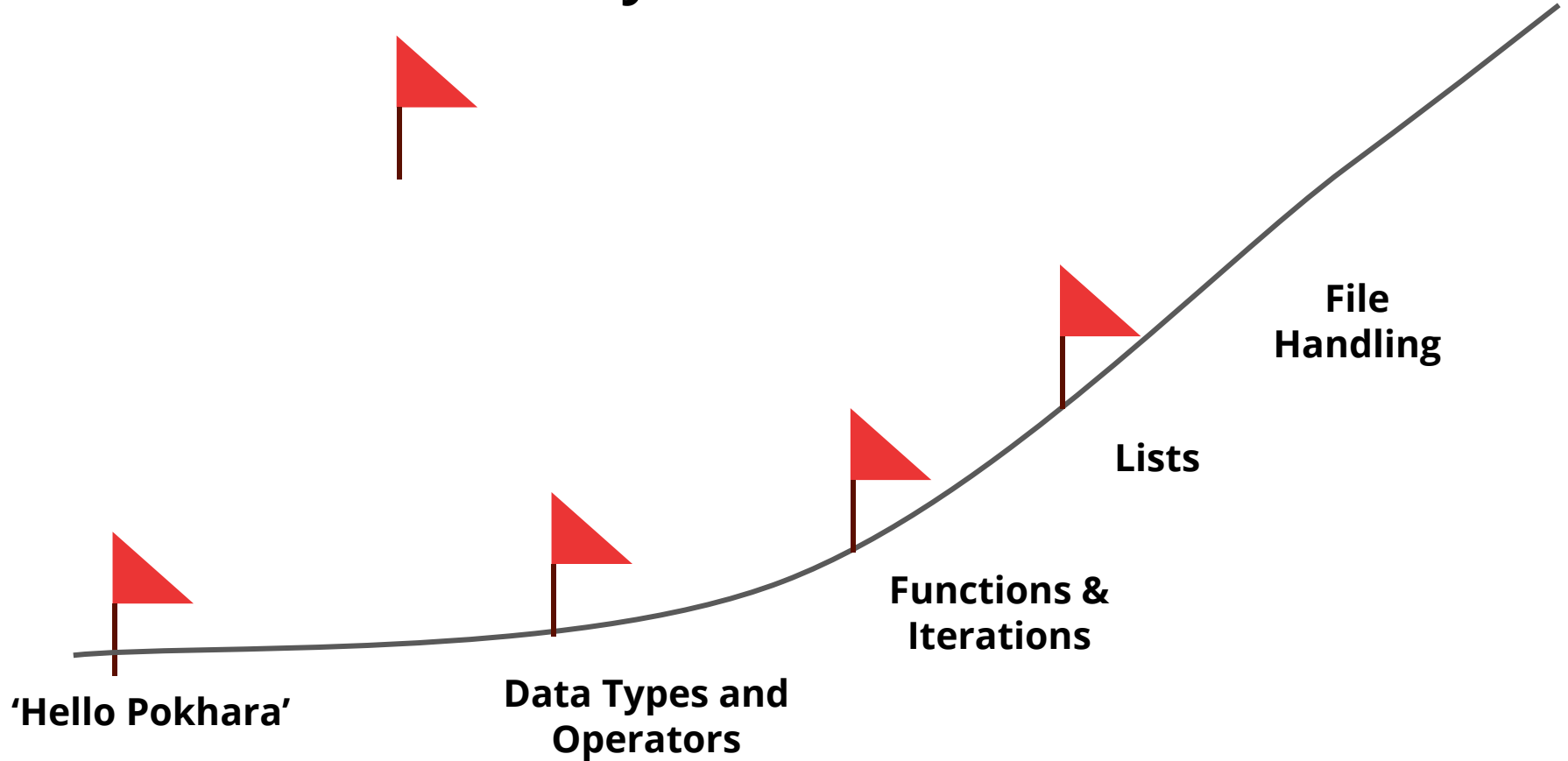
Lists & Dictionaries

Python Dictionary

- `py_dict = { 1: 'Apple', 2: 'OnePlus' }`




Python Basics



Python File-handling



File handling in Python

Opening
files

01

Reading
from files

02

Writing
to files

03

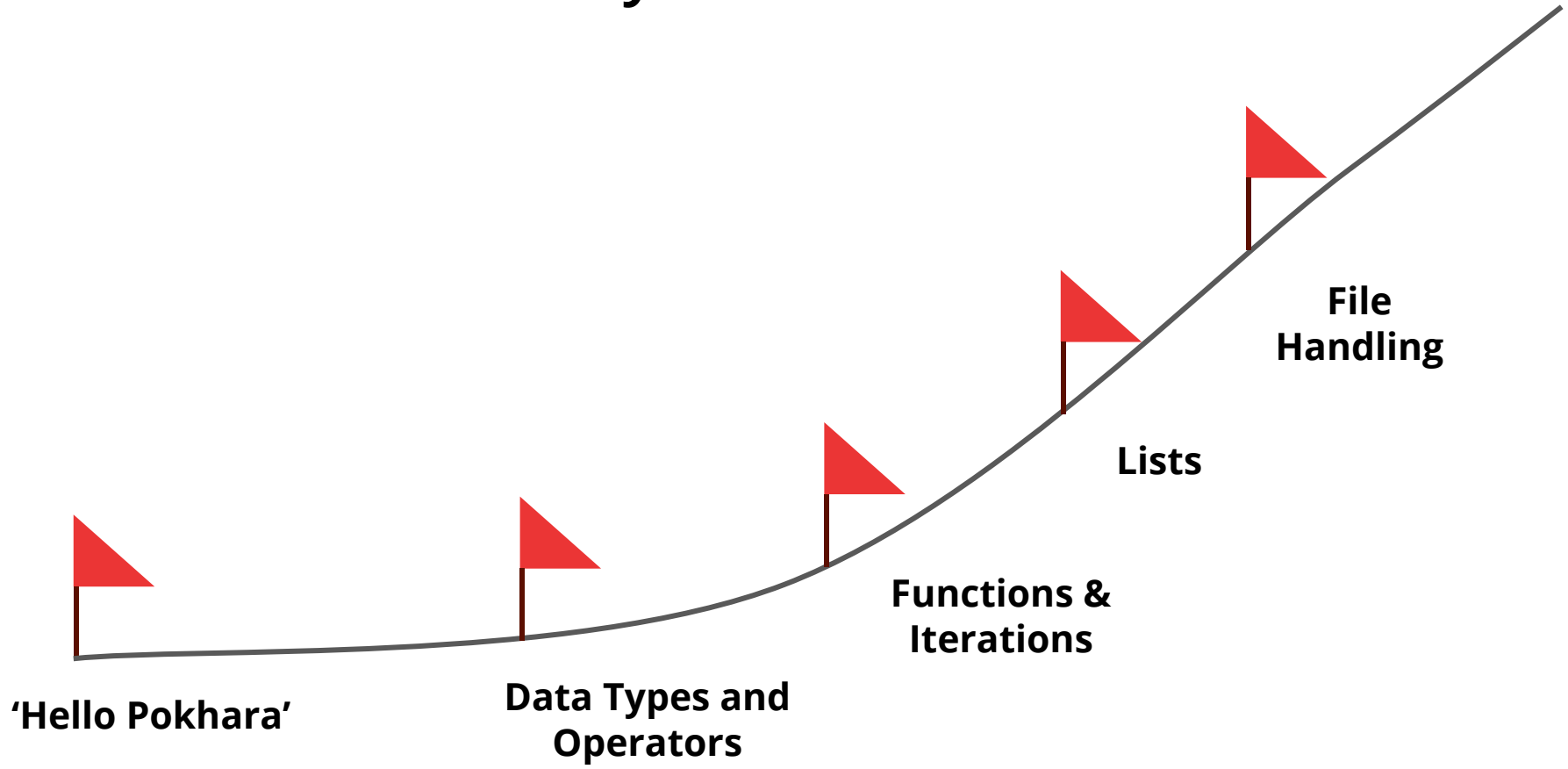
Adding
to files

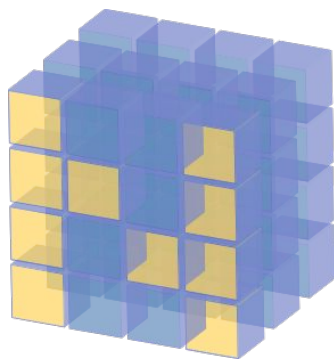
04

Closing
the files

05

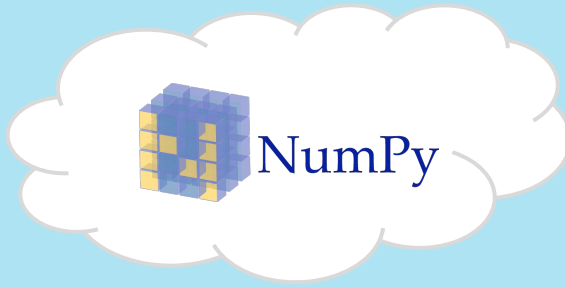
Python Basics





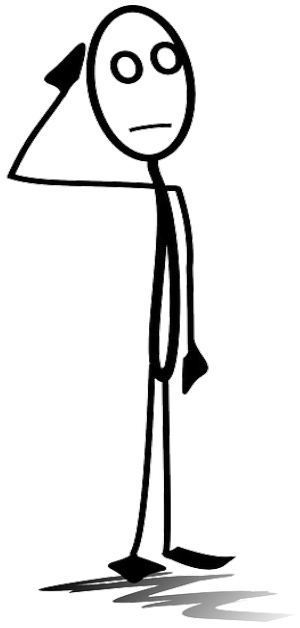
NumPy

Libraries/ Packages



Numpy is a Python Library that provides a
multidimensional array object.

It offers various built-in operations and functionalities
around arrays.



But what about Python Lists?

Don't they work good enough?

Numpy Array vs. Python Lists

Numpy Array it is a lot faster than a regular Python list.

A Python list can contain different kinds of data types such as integers, strings, Boolean, True, False and even lists.

On the other hand, NumPy arrays can hold only one type of data, and therefore doesn't have to check the type of data type for every single element of the array when it is doing the computations.

This adds speed.

Array

List

Vector

Matrix

Recap: Data Structure



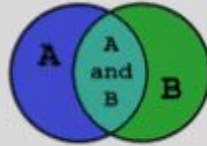
List



Tuple




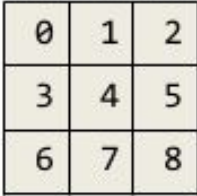
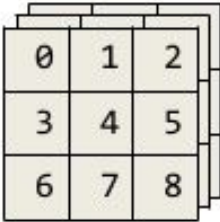
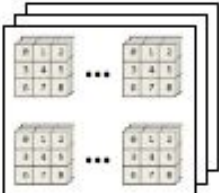
Dictionary



Sets

1. A list in Python is a heterogeneous container for items.
2. Tuple is immutable List. You cannot change items in tuple.
3. Python dictionary holds key-value pairs.
4. Set is a container that does not contain duplicate values and is unordered.

What is an array?

Dimensions	Example	Terminology
1		Vector
2		Matrix
3		3D Array (3 rd order Tensor)
N		ND Array

Scalar

Vector

Matrix

Tensor

1

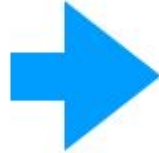
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

Array Operations

Creating Arrays

Command

```
np.array([1,2,3])
```



NumPy Array

1
2
3

You can initialize arrays in different ways

`np.ones(3)`



1
1
1

`np.zeros(3)`



0
0
0

`np.random.random(3)`



0.5967
0.0606
0.2223

Array Arithmetic

`data = np.array([1,2])`

data

1
2

`ones = np.ones(2)`

ones

1
1

`data + ones`

=

data

1
2

+

ones

1
1

=

2

3

More Mathematical Operations

The diagram illustrates three mathematical operations on 2x1 arrays, separated by vertical dashed lines. Each array is represented as a vertical box with two cells. The first operation shows a 'data' array (light blue) with values 1 and 2, minus a 'ones' array (orange) with values 1 and 1, resulting in a white array with values 0 and 1. The second operation shows a 'data' array (light blue) with values 1 and 2, multiplied by another 'data' array (light blue) with values 1 and 2, resulting in a white array with values 1 and 4. The third operation shows a 'data' array (light blue) with values 1 and 2, divided by another 'data' array (light blue) with values 1 and 2, resulting in a white array with values 1 and 1.

data	-	ones	=	
1		1		0
2		1		1

data	*	data	=	
1		1		1
2		2		4

data	/	data	=	
1		1		1
2		2		1

Scalar and Vector

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} * 1.6 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 1.6 \\ 1.6 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.6 \\ 3.2 \end{bmatrix}$$

The diagram illustrates scalar multiplication of a vector. It shows three stages of the operation:

- Initial Vector:** A light blue box containing the values 1 and 2.
- Scalar:** The value 1.6, displayed in purple.
- Intermediate Step:** The scalar 1.6 is repeated in a purple box, representing its application to each element of the vector.
- Result:** A white box containing the resulting values 1.6 and 3.2.

Indexing and Slicing

	data	data[0]	data[1]	data[0:2]	data[1:]
0	1	1		1	
1	2		2	2	2
2	3				3

Aggregation

data

1
2
3

.max() =

3

data

1
2
3

.min() =

1

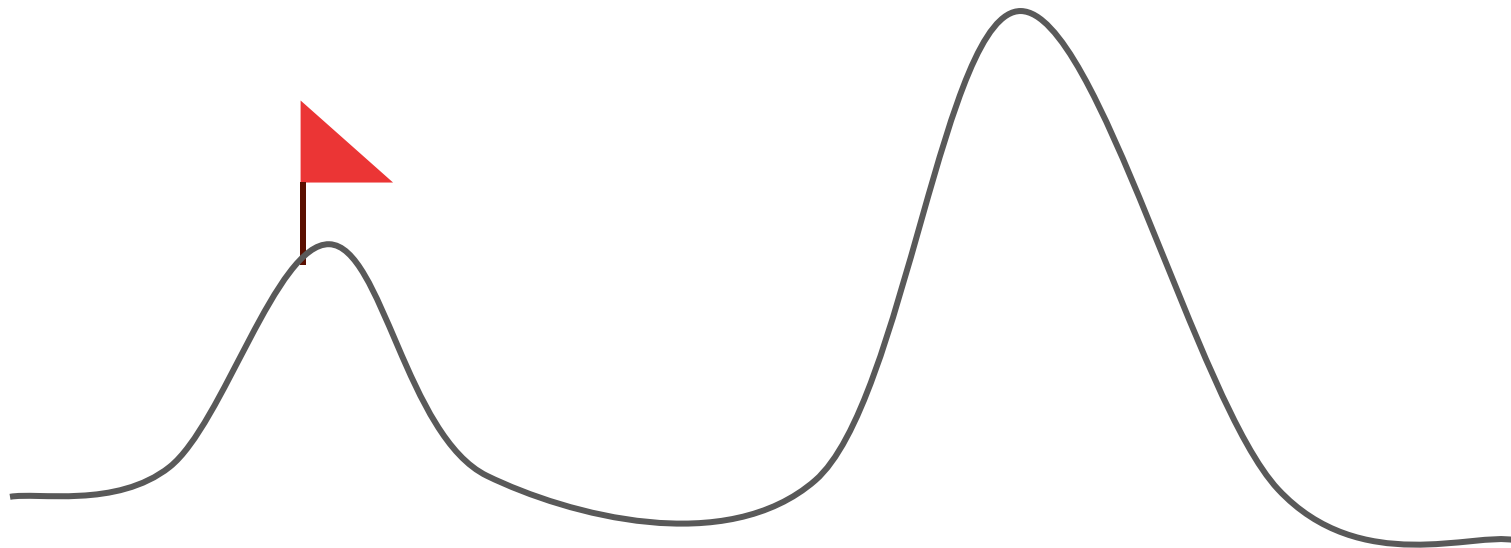
data

1
2
3

.sum() =

6

Numpy



Creating Matrix

```
np.array([[1,2],[3,4]])
```



1	2
3	4

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



3

2	
1	1
1	1
1	1

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



0	0
0	0
0	0

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



0.37	0.88
0.75	0.79
0.63	0.16

Matrix Operations

data + **ones** =

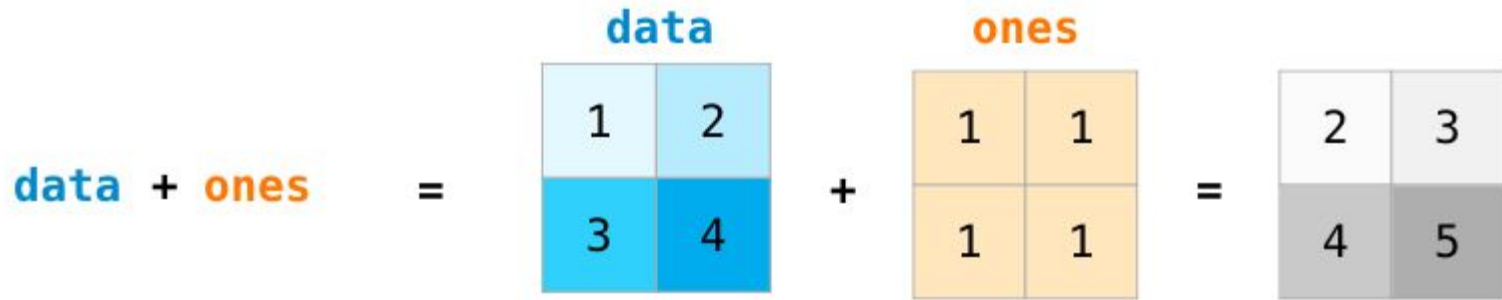
1	2
3	4

+

1	1
1	1

=

2	3
4	5



Matrix Indexing & Slicing

data

	0	1
0	1	2
1	3	4
2	5	6

data[0,1]

	0	1
0	1	2
1	3	4
2	5	6

data[1:3]

	0	1
0	1	2
1	3	4
2	5	6

data[0:2,0]

	0	1
0	1	2
1	3	4
2	5	6

Data[0, 3:5]

0	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	32	33	34	35

Data[4:, 4:]

0	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	32	33	34	35

Data[:, 2]

0	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	32	33	34	35

Transposing

data

1	2
3	4
5	6

data.T

1	3	5
2	4	6

Reshaping

data

1
2
3
4
5
6

data.reshape(2,3)

1	2	3
4	5	6

data.reshape(3,2)

1	2
3	4
5	6

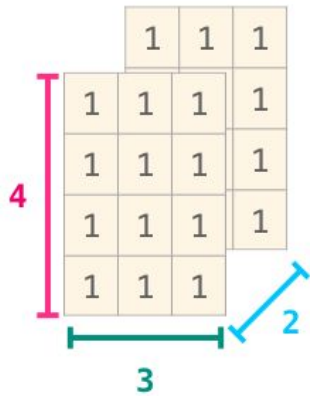
More Dimensions

```
np.array([ [[1,2],[3,4]],  
          [[5,6],[7,8]] ])
```

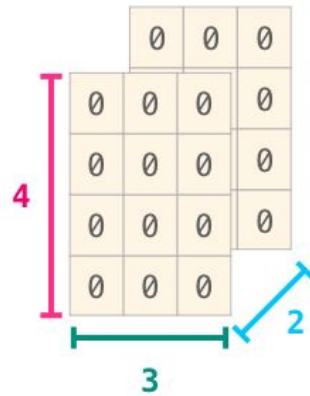


		5	6
1	2		8
3	4		

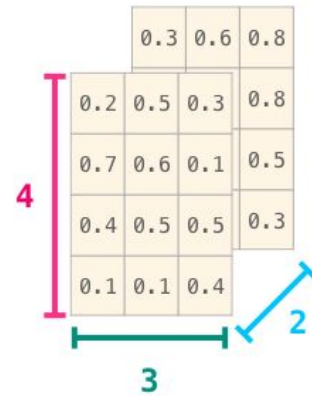
`np.ones((4,3,2))`



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



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



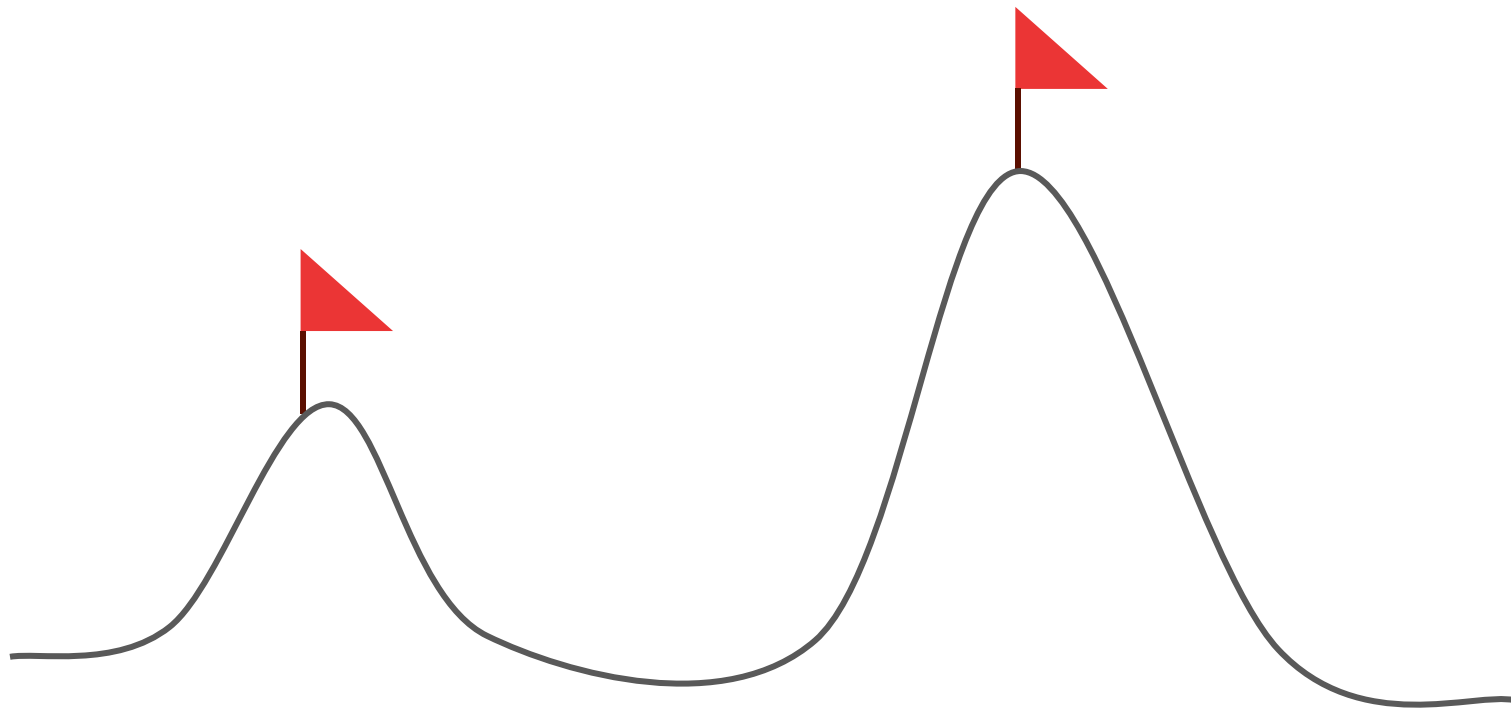
Exercise

0	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	32	33	34	35

0	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	32	33	34	35

0	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	32	33	34	35

Numpy



pandas


$$y_{it} = \beta' x_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it}$$



Pandas is a Python library for data manipulation and analysis.


Pandas provides two classes:

- a **Series** object, which handles a single column of data;
- a **DataFrame** object, which handles multiple columns (like an Excel spreadsheet).

	NAME	AGE	DESIGNATION	
1	a	20	VP	 <i>Series</i>
2	b	27	CEO	
3	c	35	CFO	
4	d	55	VP	
5	e	18	VP	
6	f	21	CEO	
7	g	35	MD	

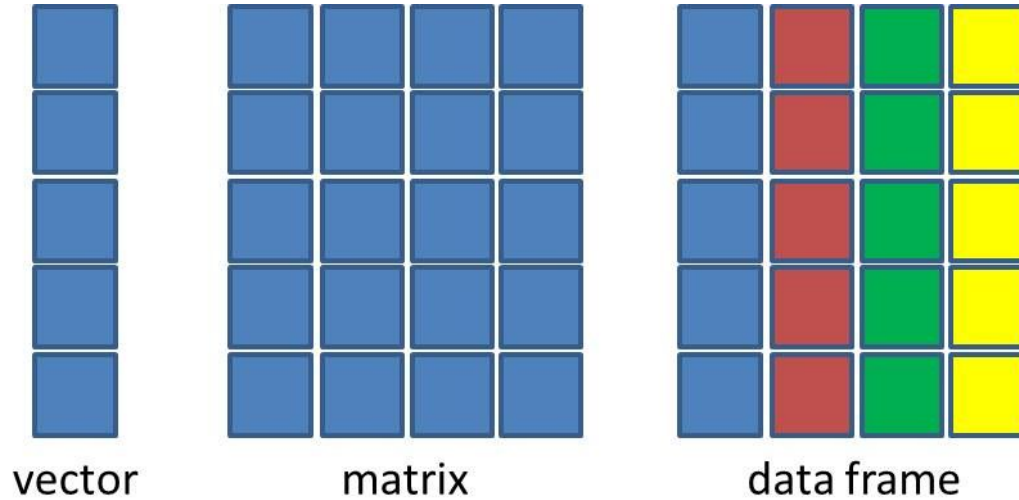
Panda Series

Pandas Series is a one-dimensional labeled array capable of holding any data type.
Pandas Series is equivalent to a column in an excel sheet.

	NAME	AGE	DESIGNATION	
1	a	20	VP	 <i>Series</i>
2	b	27	CEO	
3	c	35	CFO	
4	d	55	VP	
5	e	18	VP	
6	f	21	CEO	
7	g	35	MD	

Panda DataFrame

Equivalent to Excel Sheet



Data frames are collection of vectors of equal length stuck together.

They are different to matrices as they can contain vectors of different types.

Pandas

