



Python Tips for Data Scientist

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Welcome to my **Python Tips for Data Scientist** notes! In those notes, you will learn some useful tips for Data Scientist daily work. The PDF version can be downloaded from [HERE](#).

PREFACE

Chinese proverb

The palest ink is better than the best memory. – old Chinese proverb

1.1 About

1.1.1 About this tutorial

This document is a summary of my valueable experiences in using Python for Data Scientist daily work. The PDF version can be downloaded from [HERE](#). **You may download and distribute it. Please be aware, however, that the note contains typos as well as inaccurate or incorrect description.**

In this repository, I try to use the detailed Data Scientist related demo code and examples to share some useful python tips for Data Scientist work. If you find your work wasn't cited in this note, please feel free to let me know.

Although I am by no means a python programming and Data Scientist expert, I decided that it would be useful for me to share what I learned about Python in the form of easy tutorials with detailed example. I hope those tutorials will be a valuable tool for your studies.

The tutorials assume that the reader has a preliminary knowledge of python programing, LaTeX and Linux. And this document is generated automatically by using [sphinx](#).

1.1.2 About the authors

- **Wenqiang Feng**
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- **Biography**

Wenqiang Feng is Data Scientist within DST's Applied Analytics Group. Dr. Feng's responsibilities include providing DST clients with access to cutting-edge skills and technologies, including Big Data analytic solutions, advanced analytic and data enhancement techniques and modeling.

Dr. Feng has deep analytic expertise in data mining, analytic systems, machine learning algorithms, business intelligence, and applying Big Data tools to strategically solve industry problems in a cross-functional business. Before joining DST, Dr. Feng was an IMA Data Science Fellow at The Institute for Mathematics and its Applications (IMA) at the University of Minnesota. While there, he helped startup companies make marketing decisions based on deep predictive analytics.

Dr. Feng graduated from University of Tennessee, Knoxville, with Ph.D. in Computational Mathematics and Master's degree in Statistics. He also holds Master's degree in Computational Mathematics from Missouri University of Science and Technology (MST) and Master's degree in Applied Mathematics from the University of Science and Technology of China (USTC).

- **Declaration**

The work of Wenqiang Feng was supported by the IMA, while working at IMA. However, any opinion, finding, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the IMA, UTK and DST.

1.2 Motivation for this tutorial

No matter you like it or not, Python has been one of the most popular programming languages. I have been using Python for almost 4 years. Frankly speaking, I wasn't impressed and attracted by Python at the first using. After starting working in industry, I have to use Python. Gradually I recognize the elegance of Python and use it as one of my main programming language. But I found that:

- Most of the Python books or tutorials which emphasize on programming will overwhelm the green hand.
- While most of the Python books or tutorials Data Scientist or Data Analysis didn't cover some essential skills from the engineer side.

So I want to keep some of my valuable tips which are heavily applied in my daily work.

1.3 Feedback and suggestions

Your comments and suggestions are highly appreciated. I am more than happy to receive corrections, suggestions or feedbacks through email (Wenqiang Feng: von198@gmail.com) for improvements.

PYTHON INSTALLATION

Note: This Chapter *Python Installation* is for beginner. If you have some Python programming experience, you may skip this chapter.

No matter what operator system is, I will strongly recommend you to install Anaconda which contains Python, Jupyter, spyder, Numpy, Scipy, Numba, pandas, DASK, Bokeh, HoloViews, Datashader, matplotlib, scikit-learn, H2O.ai, TensorFlow, CONDA and more.

Download link: <https://www.anaconda.com/distribution/>



NOTEBOOKS

Note: This Chapter *Notebooks* is for beginner. If you have already know Nteract, Zeppelin and Python, you may skip this chapter.

If you are a Data Scientist, it's not enough to just know Jupyter Notebook. You should also take a look at Nteract and Zeppelin notebooks.

3.1 Nteract

Nteract is an amazing .ipynb reader. You can open and run the .ipynb by just double clicking the .ipynb file.

Download from: <https://nteract.io/>

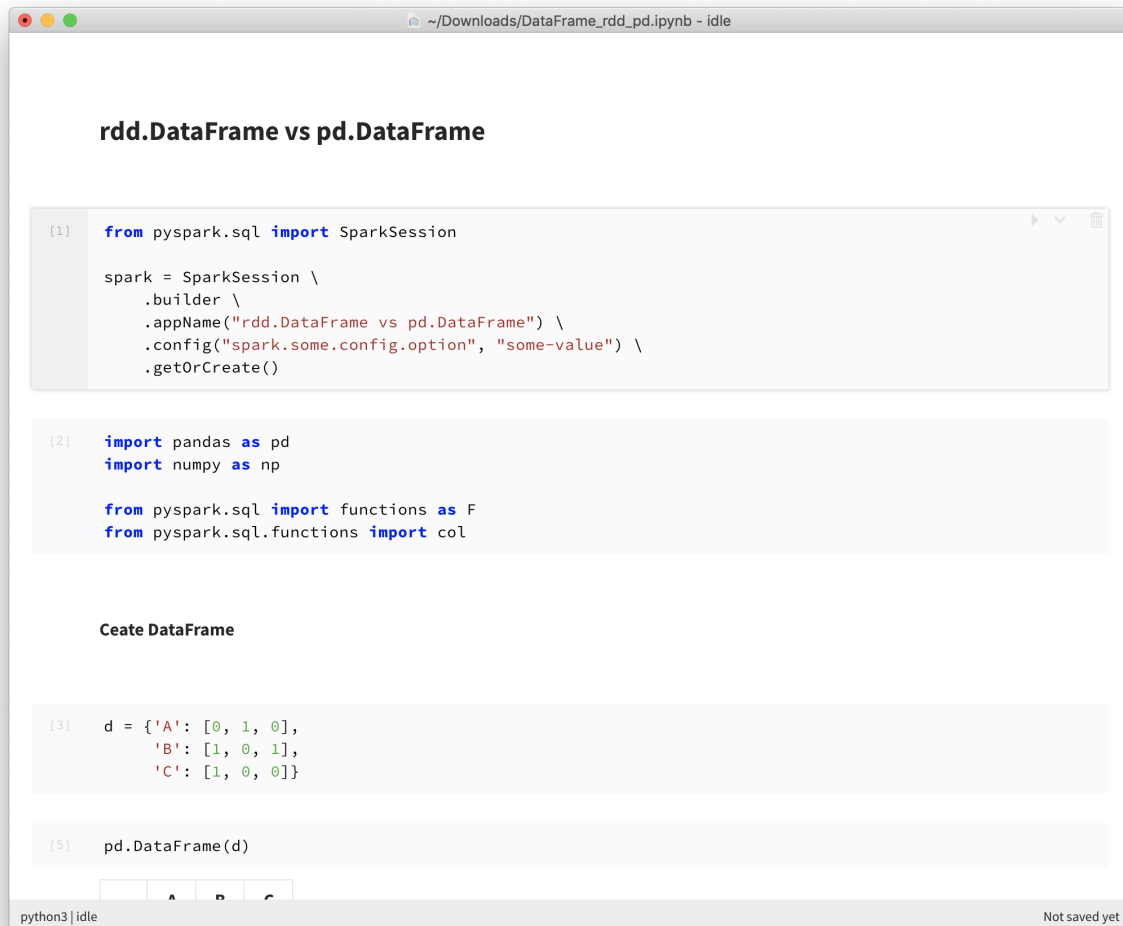
3.2 Apache Zeppelin

The Zeppelin (Apache Zeppelin) is an open-source Web-based notebook that enables data-driven, interactive data analytics and collaborative documents with Python, PySpark, SQL, Scala and more.

Download from: <https://zeppelin.apache.org/>

3.3 Jupyter Notebook

The Jupyter Notebook (Ipython Notebook) is an open-source web application that allows you to create and share documents that contain live code, equations, visualizations and narrative text. Uses include: data cleaning and transformation, numerical simulation, statistical modeling, data visualization, machine learning, and much more.



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook window titled "rdd.DataFrame vs pd.DataFrame". The notebook contains the following code:

```
[1] from pyspark.sql import SparkSession

spark = SparkSession \
    .builder \
    .appName("rdd.DataFrame vs pd.DataFrame") \
    .config("spark.some.config.option", "some-value") \
    .getOrCreate()

[2] import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

from pyspark.sql import functions as F
from pyspark.sql.functions import col

Create DataFrame

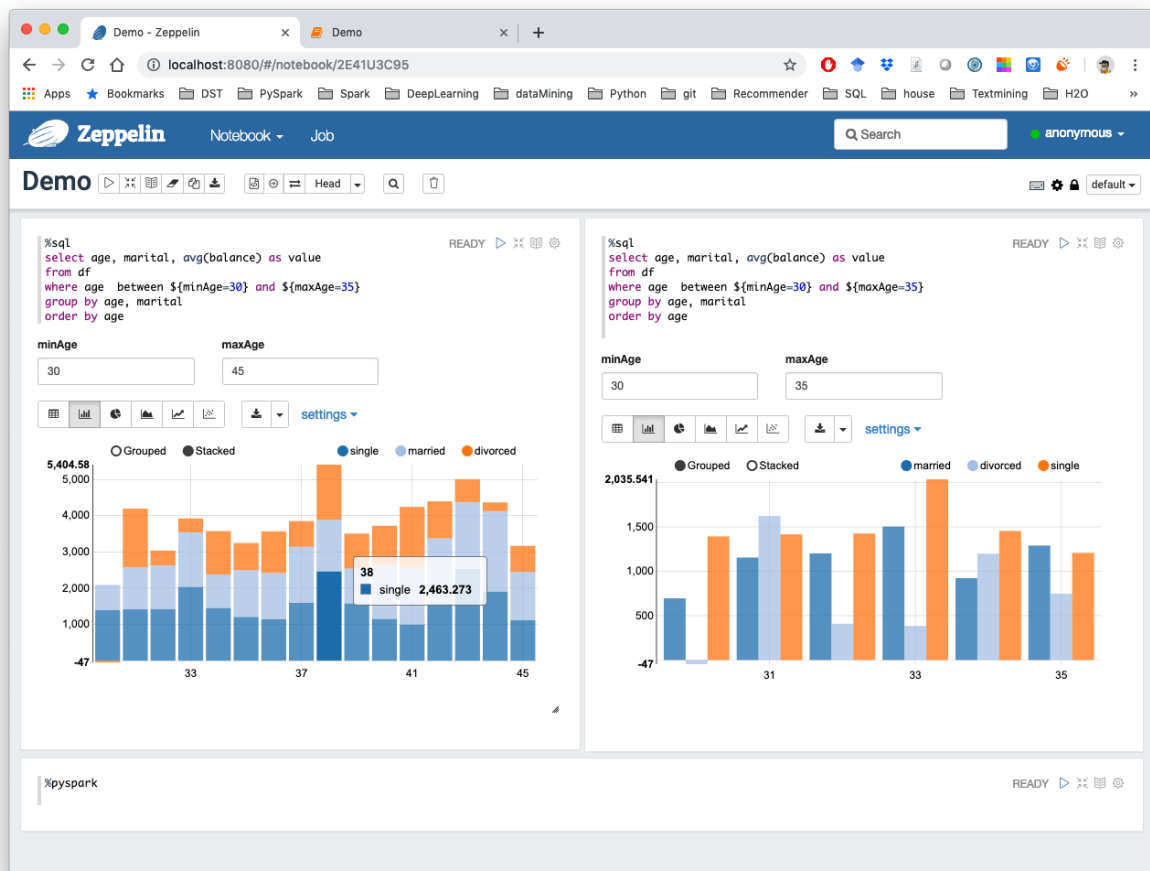
[3] d = {'A': [0, 1, 0],
      'B': [1, 0, 1],
      'C': [1, 0, 0]}

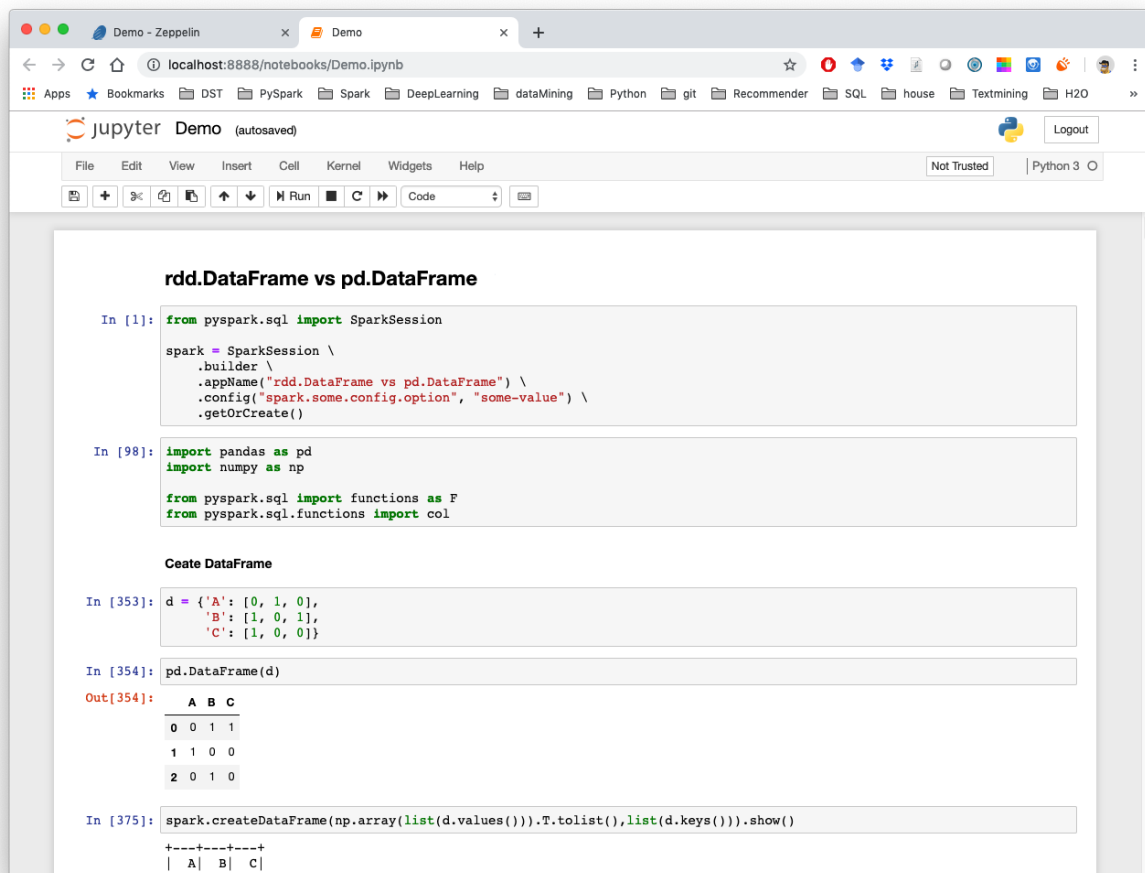
[5] pd.DataFrame(d)
```

At the bottom of the notebook, there is a table with three columns labeled A, B, and C. The table is currently empty.

	A	B	C
--	---	---	---

The status bar at the bottom indicates "python3 | idle" and "Not saved yet".





The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook titled "Demo" running on a local host. The notebook contains several code cells for creating and comparing DataFrames in Spark and Pandas.

```
rdd.DataFrame vs pd.DataFrame

In [1]: from pyspark.sql import SparkSession

        spark = SparkSession \
            .builder \
            .appName("rdd.DataFrame vs pd.DataFrame") \
            .config("spark.some.config.option", "some-value") \
            .getOrCreate()

In [98]: import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np

        from pyspark.sql import functions as F
        from pyspark.sql.functions import col

Create DataFrame

In [353]: d = {'A': [0, 1, 0],
               'B': [1, 0, 1],
               'C': [1, 0, 0]}

In [354]: pd.DataFrame(d)

Out[354]:
   A B C
0  0 1 1
1  1 0 0
2  0 1 0

In [375]: spark.createDataFrame(np.array(list(d.values())).T.tolist(), list(d.keys())).show()

+---+---+---+
| A | B | C |
+---+---+---+
```


CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

Chinese proverb

Be mindful of guarding against harm from others, and stay away from placing harming upon others.

If you are a real Data Scientist, you have to share your code with your colleagues or release your code for Code Review or Quality assurance(QA). You will definitely do not want to have your User Information in the code. So you can save them in login.txt:

```
runawayhorse001  
PythonTips
```

and use the following code to import your User Information:

```
#User Information  
try:  
    login = pd.read_csv(r'login.txt', header=None)  
    user = login[0][0]  
    pw = login[0][1]  
    print('User information is ready!')  
except:  
    print('Login information is not available!!!')
```

You may also want to get the User Information by using `os.environ` in Python:

```
try:  
    user = os.environ['LOGNAME']  
except OSError:  
    user = os.environ['USER']  
except OSError:  
    user = os.environ['USERNAME']  
    print(err)  
except OSError as err:  
    print('The user information is not available!!!')
```


PRIMER FUNCTIONS

Note: This Chapter *Primer Functions* is for beginner. If you have some Python programming experience, you may skip this chapter.

The following functions have been heavily used in my daily Data Scientist work.

5.1 *

Single asterisk as used in function declaration allows variable number of arguments passed from calling environment. Inside the function it behaves as a tuple.

:: Python Code:

```
my_list = [1,2,3]
print(my_list)
print(*my_list)
```

:: Output:

```
[1, 2, 3]
1 2 3
```

5.2 range

:: Python Code:

```
print(range(5))
print(*range(5))
print(*range(3,8))
```

:: Ouput:

```
range(0, 5)
0 1 2 3 4
3 4 5 6 7
```

5.3 random

More details can be found at:

- random: <https://docs.python.org/3/library/random.html#random.randint>
- np.random: <https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/routines.random.html>

5.3.1 random.random

:: Python Code:

```
import random
random.random()

# (b - a) * random() + a
random.uniform(3, 8)
```

:: Ouput:

```
0.33844051243073625
7.772024014335885
```

5.3.2 np.random

:: Python Code:

```
np.random.random_sample()
np.random.random_sample(4)
np.random.random_sample([2, 4])

# (b - a) * random_sample() + a
a = 3; b = 8
(b-a)*np.random.random_sample([2, 4])+a
```

:: Ouput:

```
0.11919402208670005
array([0.07384755, 0.9005251 , 0.30030561, 0.38221819])
array([[0.76851156, 0.56973309, 0.47074505, 0.7814957 ],
       [0.5778028 , 0.94653057, 0.51193493, 0.48693931]])

array([[4.65799262, 6.32702018, 6.55545234, 5.45877784],
       [7.69941994, 4.68709357, 5.49790728, 4.60913966]])
```

5.4 round

Sometimes, we really do not need the scientific decimals for output results. So you can use this function to round an array to the given number of decimals.

:: Python Code:

```
np.round(np.random.random_sample([2,4]),2)
```

:: Ouput:

```
array([[0.76, 0.06, 0.41, 0.4 ],
       [0.07, 0.51, 0.84, 0.76]])
```

5.5 TODO..

:: Python Code:

:: Ouput:

:: Python Code:

:: Ouput:

:: Python Code:

:: Output:

:: Python Code:

:: Output:

DATA STRUCTURES

Note: This Chapter *Data Structures* is for beginner. If you have some Python programming experience, you may skip this chapter.

6.1 List

List is one of data structures which is heavily using in my daily work.

6.1.1 Create list

1. Create empty list

The empty list is used to initialize a list.

:: Python Code:

```
my_list = []  
type(my_list)
```

:: Output:

```
list
```

I applied the empty list to initialize my `silhouette score` list when I try to find the optimal number of the clusters.

:: Example:

```
min_cluster = 3  
max_cluster = 8
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
# silhouette_score
scores = []

for i in range(min_cluster, max_cluster):
    score = np.round(np.random.random_sample(), 2)
    scores.append(score)

print(scores)
```

:: Output:

```
[0.16, 0.2, 0.3, 0.87, 0.59]
```

6.1.2 Unpack list

6.1.3 Methods of list objects

Methods of list objects:

Name	Description
<code>list.append(x)</code>	Add an item to the end of the list
<code>list.extend(iterable)</code>	Extend the list by appending all
<code>list.insert(i, x)</code>	Insert an item at a given position
<code>list.remove(x)</code>	Remove the first item
<code>list.pop([i])</code>	Remove the item at given position
<code>list.clear()</code>	Remove all items from the list
<code>list.index(x[, s[, e]])</code>	Return zero-based index in the list
<code>list.count(x)</code>	Return the number of times x
<code>list.sort(key, reverse)</code>	Sort the items of the list
<code>list.reverse()</code>	Reverse the elements of the list
<code>list.copy()</code>	Return a shallow copy ¹ of list

6.2 Tuple

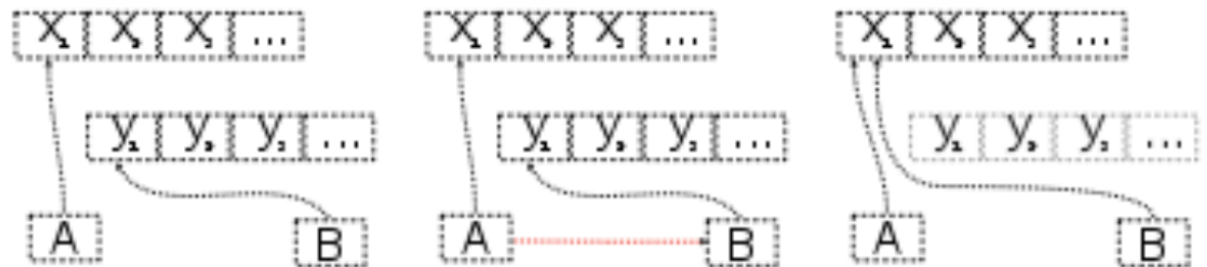
A tuple is an assortment of data, separated by commas, which makes it similar to the Python list, but a tuple is fundamentally different in that a tuple is “immutable.” This means that it cannot be changed, modified, or manipulated.

¹ Shallow Copy vs Deep Copy Reference: <https://stackoverflow.com/posts/184780/revisions>

6.3 Dictionary

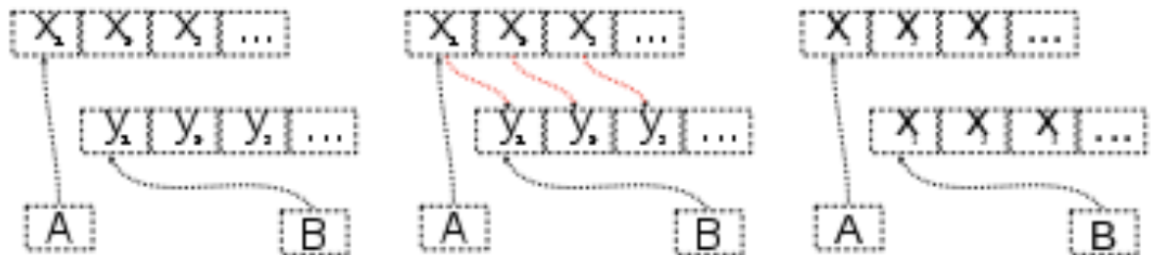
[VanderPlas2016] [McKinney2013] [Georg2018]

Shallow copy:



The variables A and B refer to different areas of memory, when B is assigned to A the two variables refer to the same area of memory. Later modifications to the contents of either are instantly reflected in the contents of other, as they share contents.

Deep Copy:



The variables A and B refer to different areas of memory, when B is assigned to A the values in the memory area which A points to are copied into the memory area to which B points. Later modifications to the contents of either remain unique to A or B; the contents are not shared.

PD . DATAFRAME MANIPULATION

Note: This Chapter *Notebooks* is for beginner. If you have some Python programming experience, you may skip this chapter.

7.1 TODO..

RDD . DATAFRAME MANIPULATION

Note: This Chapter *Notebooks* is for beginner. If you have some Python programming experience, you may skip this chapter.

8.1 TODO..

PD.DATAFRAME VS PD.DATAFRAME

9.1 Create DataFrame

9.1.1 From List

```
my_list = [['a', 1, 2], ['b', 2, 3], ['c', 3, 4]]
col_name = ['A', 'B', 'C']
```

:: Python Code:

```
# caution for the columns=
pd.DataFrame(my_list, columns= col_name)
#
spark.createDataFrame(my_list, col_name).show()
```

:: Comparison:

	A	B	C
0	a	1	2
1	b	2	3
2	c	3	4

Attention: Pay attention to the parameter `columns=` in `pd.DataFrame`. Since the default value will make the list as rows.

:: Python Code:

```
# caution for the columns=
pd.DataFrame(my_list, columns= col_name)
#
pd.DataFrame(my_list, col_name)
```

:: Comparison:

	A	B	C			0	1	2
0	a	1	2	A	a	1	2	
1	b	2	3	B	b	2	3	
2	c	3	4	C	c	3	4	

9.1.2 From Dict

```
d = {'A': [0, 1, 0],  
      'B': [1, 0, 1],  
      'C': [1, 0, 0]}
```

:: Python Code:

```
pd.DataFrame(d) for  
# Tedious for PySpark  
spark.createDataFrame(np.array(list(d.values())) .T.tolist(), list(d.  
→keys())).show()
```

:: Comparison:

	A	B	C
0	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
2	0	1	0

	A	B	C
0	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
2	0	1	0

9.2 Load DataFrame

9.2.1 From DataBase

Most of time, you need to share your code with your colleagues or release your code for Code Review or Quality assurance(QA). You will definitely do not want to have your User Information in the code. So you can save them in login.txt:

```
runawayhorse001  
PythonTips
```

and use the following code to import your User Information:


```

#User Information
try:
    login = pd.read_csv(r'login.txt', header=None)
    user = login[0][0]
    pw = login[0][1]
    print('User information is ready!')
except:
    print('Login information is not available!!!')

#Database information
host = '##.###.###.##'
db_name = 'db_name'
table_name = 'table_name'

```

:: Comparison:

```

conn = psycopg2.connect(host=host, database=db_name, user=user,
    ↳password=pw)
cur = conn.cursor()

sql = """
    select *
    from {table_name}
    """.format(table_name=table_name)
dp = pd.read_sql(sql, conn)

```

```

# connect to database
url = 'jdbc:postgresql://' + host + ':5432/' + db_name + '?user=' + user + '&
    ↳password=' + pw
properties = {'driver': 'org.postgresql.Driver', 'password': pw, 'user':
    ↳user}
ds = spark.read.jdbc(url=url, table=table_name, properties=properties)

```

Attention: Reading tables from Database with PySpark needs the proper drive for the corresponding Database. For example, the above demo needs org.postgresql.Driver and you need to download it and put it in jars folder of your spark installation path. I download postgresql-42.1.1.jar from the official website and put it in jars folder.

9.2.2 From .csv

:: Comparison:

```
# pd.DataFrame dp: DataFrame pandas
dp = pd.read_csv('Advertising.csv')
# rdd.DataFrame. dp: DataFrame spark
ds = spark.read.csv(path='Advertising.csv',
#                       sep=', ',
#                       encoding='UTF-8',
#                       comment=None,
#                       header=True,
#                       inferSchema=True)
```

9.2.3 From .json

Data from: <http://api.luftdaten.info/static/v1/data.json>

```
dp = pd.read_json("data/data.json")
ds = spark.read.json('data/data.json')
```

:: Python Code:

```
dp[['id', 'timestamp']].head(4)
#
ds[['id', 'timestamp']].show(4)
```

:: Comparison:

```

↪-----+
timestamp|
      id  timestamp
↪-----+
0   2994551481  2019-02-28 17:23:52
↪17:23:52|
1   2994551482  2019-02-28 17:23:52
↪17:23:52|
2   2994551483  2019-02-28 17:23:52
↪17:23:52|
3   2994551484  2019-02-28 17:23:52
↪17:23:52|
↪-----+

```

9.3 First n Rows

:: Python Code:

```
dp.head(4)
#
ds.show(4)
```

:: Comparison:

	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
0	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1
1	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4
2	17.2	45.9	69.3	9.3
3	151.5	41.3	58.5	18.5

only showing top 4 rows

9.4 Column Names

:: Python Code:

```
dp.columns
#
ds.columns
```

:: Comparison:

```
Index(['TV', 'Radio', 'Newspaper', 'Sales'], dtype='object')
['TV', 'Radio', 'Newspaper', 'Sales']
```

9.5 Data types

:: Python Code:

```
dp.dtypes
#
ds.dtypes
```

:: Comparison:

```
TV          float64      [('TV', 'double'),
Radio       float64      ('Radio', 'double'),
Newspaper   float64      ('Newspaper', 'double'),
Sales       float64      ('Sales', 'double')]
dtype: object
```

9.6 Fill Null

```
my_list = [['a', 1, None], ['b', 2, 3], ['c', 3, 4]]
dp = pd.DataFrame(my_list, columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
ds = spark.createDataFrame(my_list, ['A', 'B', 'C'])
#
dp.head()
ds.show()
```

:: Comparison:

	A	B	C
0	male	1	NaN
1	female	2	3.0
2	male	3	4.0

	A	B	C
0	male	1	null
1	female	2	3
2	male	3	4

:: Python Code:

```
dp.fillna(-99)
#
ds.fillna(-99).show()
```

:: Comparison:

	A	B	C
0	male	1	-99
1	female	2	3.0
2	male	3	4.0

	A	B	C
0	male	1	-99
1	female	2	3
2	male	3	4

9.7 Replace Values

:: Python Code:

```
# caution: you need to chose specific col
dp.A.replace(['male', 'female'],[1, 0], inplace=True)
dp
#caution: Mixed type replacements are not supported
ds.na.replace(['male','female'], ['1','0']).show()
```

:: Comparison:

	A	B	C
0	1	1	NaN
1	0	2	3.0
2	1	3	4.0

	A	B	C
0	1	1	null
1	0	2	3
2	1	3	4

9.8 Rename Columns

9.8.1 Rename all columns

:: Python Code:

```
dp.columns = ['a','b','c','d']
dp.head(4)
#
ds.toDF('a','b','c','d').show(4)
```

:: Comparison:

	a	b	c	d
0	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1
1	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4
2	17.2	45.9	69.3	9.3
3	151.5	41.3	58.5	18.5

	a	b	c	d
0	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1
1	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4
2	17.2	45.9	69.3	9.3
3	151.5	41.3	58.5	18.5

only showing top 4 rows

9.8.2 Rename one or more columns

```
mapping = {'Newspaper': 'C', 'Sales': 'D'}
```

:: Python Code:

```
dp.rename(columns=mapping).head(4)
#
new_names = [mapping.get(col,col) for col in ds.columns]
ds.toDF(*new_names).show(4)
```

:: Comparison:

	TV	Radio	C	D
0	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1
1	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4
2	17.2	45.9	69.3	9.3
3	151.5	41.3	58.5	18.5

	TV	Radio	C	D
0	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1
1	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4
2	17.2	45.9	69.3	9.3
3	151.5	41.3	58.5	18.5

only showing top 4 rows

Note: You can also use `withColumnRenamed` to rename one column in PySpark.

:: Python Code:

```
ds.withColumnRenamed('Newspaper', 'Paper').show(4)
```

:: Comparison:

	TV	Radio	Paper	Sales
0	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1
1	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4
2	17.2	45.9	69.3	9.3
3	151.5	41.3	58.5	18.5

only showing top 4 rows

9.9 Drop Columns

```
drop_name = ['Newspaper', 'Sales']
```

:: Python Code:

```
dp.drop(drop_name,axis=1).head(4)
#
ds.drop(*drop_name).show(4)
```

:: Comparison:

	TV	Radio
0	230.1	37.8
1	44.5	39.3
2	17.2	45.9
3	151.5	41.3

```

+-----+-----+
|      TV|Radio|
+-----+-----+
|230.1| 37.8|
| 44.5| 39.3|
| 17.2| 45.9|
|151.5| 41.3|
+-----+-----+
only showing top 4 rows

```

9.10 Filter

```
dp = pd.read_csv('Advertising.csv')
#
ds = spark.read.csv(path='Advertising.csv',
                    header=True,
                    inferSchema=True)
```

:: Python Code:

```
dp[dp.Newspaper<20].head(4)
#
ds[ds.Newspaper<20].show(4)
```

:: Comparison:

	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
→				
→	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
→				

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|      TV|Radio|Newspaper|Sales|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

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7	120.2	19.6	11.6	13.2	120.2 19.6 11.
→6	13.2				
8	8.6	2.1	1.0	4.8	8.6 2.1 1.
→0	4.8				
11	214.7	24.0	4.0	17.4	214.7 24.0 4.
→0	17.4				
13	97.5	7.6	7.2	9.7	97.5 7.6 7.
→2	9.7				
→+-----+					+-----+-----+-----
					only showing top 4 rows

:: Python Code:

```
dp[ (dp.Newspaper<20) & (dp.TV>100) ].head(4)
#
ds[ (ds.Newspaper<20) & (ds.TV>100) ].show(4)
```

:: Comparison:

→+-----+					+-----+-----+-----
→TV Radio Newspaper Sales					└
TV Radio Newspaper Sales					+-----+-----+-----
→+-----+					
7 120.2 19.6 11.6 13.2					120.2 19.6 11.
→6 13.2					
11 214.7 24.0 4.0 17.4					214.7 24.0 4.
→0 17.4					
19 147.3 23.9 19.1 14.6					147.3 23.9 19.
→1 14.6					
25 262.9 3.5 19.5 12.0					262.9 3.5 19.
→5 12.0					
→+-----+					+-----+-----+-----
					only showing top 4 rows

9.11 With New Column

:: Python Code:


```

dp['tv_norm'] = dp.TV/sum(dp.TV)
dp.head(4)
#
ds.withColumn('tv_norm', ds.TV/ds.groupBy().agg(F.sum("TV")).
  →collect()[0][0]).show(4)

```

:: Comparison:

```

→+-----+-----+-----+
→TV|Radio|Newspaper|Sales|          tv_norm|
   TV  Radio  Newspaper  Sales  tv_norm  +-----+-----+-----+
→+-----+-----+-----+
0  230.1   37.8         69.2   22.1  0.007824 |230.1| 37.8|      69.
→2| 22.1|0.007824268493802813|
1   44.5   39.3         45.1   10.4  0.001513 | 44.5| 39.3|      45.
→1| 10.4|0.001513167961643...|
2   17.2   45.9         69.3    9.3  0.000585 | 17.2| 45.9|      69.
→3|  9.3|5.848649200061207E-4|
3  151.5   41.3         58.5   18.5  0.005152 |151.5| 41.3|      58.
→5| 18.5|0.005151571824472517|
→+-----+-----+-----+

```

only showing top 4 rows

:: Python Code:

```

dp['cond'] = dp.apply(lambda c: 1 if ((c.TV>100)&(c.Radio<40)) else 2,
  →if c.Sales> 10 else 3,axis=1)
#
ds.withColumn('cond',F.when((ds.TV>100)&(ds.Radio<40),1)\
  .when(ds.Sales>10, 2)\
  .otherwise(3)).show(4)

```

:: Comparison:

```

→+-----+-----+-----+
→TV|Radio|Newspaper|Sales|cond|
   TV  Radio  Newspaper  Sales  cond  +-----+-----+-----+
→+-----+-----+
0  230.1   37.8         69.2   22.1    1 |230.1| 37.8|      69.
→2| 22.1|    1|
1   44.5   39.3         45.1   10.4    2 | 44.5| 39.3|      45.
→1| 10.4|    2|

```

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2	17.2	45.9	69.3	9.3	3	17.2 45.9 69.
→3	9.3	3				
3	151.5	41.3	58.5	18.5	2	151.5 41.3 58.
→5	18.5	2				
→	+-----+-----+					+-----+-----+-----
						only showing top 4 rows

:: Python Code:

```
dp['log_tv'] = np.log(dp.TV)
dp.head(4)
#
ds.withColumn('log_tv',F.log(ds.TV)).show(4)
```

:: Comparison:

→	+-----+-----+-----+					+-----+-----+-----
→TV Radio Newspaper Sales					log_tv	
	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales	log_tv	+-----+-----+-----
→	+-----+-----+-----+					
0	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1	5.438514	230.1 37.8 69.
→2	22.1	5.43851399704132				
1	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4	3.795489	44.5 39.3 45.
→1	10.4	3.7954891891721947				
2	17.2	45.9	69.3	9.3	2.844909	17.2 45.9 69.
→3	9.3	2.8449093838194073				
3	151.5	41.3	58.5	18.5	5.020586	151.5 41.3 58.
→5	18.5	5.020585624949423				
→	+-----+-----+-----+					+-----+-----+-----
						only showing top 4 rows

:: Python Code:

```
dp['tv+10'] = dp.TV.apply(lambda x: x+10)
dp.head(4)
#
ds.withColumn('tv+10', ds.TV+10).show(4)
```

:: Comparison:

→	+-----+-----+					+-----+-----+-----
---	---------------	--	--	--	--	--------------------

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→TV Radio Newspaper Sales tv+10	
TV Radio Newspaper Sales tv+10	+-----+-----+-----
→+-----+-----+	
0 230.1 37.8 69.2 22.1 240.1	230.1 37.8 69.
→2 22.1 240.1	
1 44.5 39.3 45.1 10.4 54.5	44.5 39.3 45.
→1 10.4 54.5	
2 17.2 45.9 69.3 9.3 27.2	17.2 45.9 69.
→3 9.3 27.2	
3 151.5 41.3 58.5 18.5 161.5	151.5 41.3 58.
→5 18.5 161.5	
	+-----+-----+-----
→+-----+-----+	

only showing top 4 rows

9.12 Join

```

leftp = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['A0', 'A1', 'A2', 'A3'],
                      'B': ['B0', 'B1', 'B2', 'B3'],
                      'C': ['C0', 'C1', 'C2', 'C3'],
                      'D': ['D0', 'D1', 'D2', 'D3']},
                      index=[0, 1, 2, 3])

rightp = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['A0', 'A1', 'A6', 'A7'],
                      'F': ['B4', 'B5', 'B6', 'B7'],
                      'G': ['C4', 'C5', 'C6', 'C7'],
                      'H': ['D4', 'D5', 'D6', 'D7']},
                      index=[4, 5, 6, 7])

lefts = spark.createDataFrame(leftp)
rights = spark.createDataFrame(rightp)

```

	A	B	C	D		A	F	G	H
0	A0	B0	C0	D0	4	A0	B4	C4	D4
1	A1	B1	C1	D1	5	A1	B5	C5	D5
2	A2	B2	C2	D2	6	A6	B6	C6	D6
3	A3	B3	C3	D3	7	A7	B7	C7	D7

9.12.1 Left Join

:: Python Code:

```
leftp.merge(rightp,on='A',how='left')
#
lefts.join(rights,on='A',how='left')
      .orderBy('A',ascending=True).show()
```

:: Comparison:

[illegible]

9.12.2 Right Join

:: Python Code:

```
leftfp.merge(rightfp,on='A',how='right')
#
leftfs.join(rights,on='A',how='right')
      .orderBy('A',ascending=True).show()
```

:: Comparison:

[illegible]

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```

2  A6  NaN  NaN  NaN  B6  C6  D6          | A6|null|null|null| B6| C6|
  ↪D6|
3  A7  NaN  NaN  NaN  B7  C7  D7          | A7|null|null|null| B7| C7|
  ↪D7|
                                     +---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
  ↪+

```

9.12.3 Inner Join

:: Python Code:

```

leftp.merge(rightp,on='A',how='inner')
#
lefts.join(rights,on='A',how='inner')
      .orderBy('A',ascending=True).show()

```

:: Comparison:

```

                                     +---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
                                     |  A|  B|  C|  D|  F|  G|  H|
      A    B    C    D    F    G    H  +---+---+---+---+---+---+
0  A0  B0  C0  D0  B4  C4  D4  | A0| B0| C0| D0| B4| C4| D4|
1  A1  B1  C1  D1  B5  C5  D5  | A1| B1| C1| D1| B5| C5| D5|
                                     +---+---+---+---+---+---+

```

9.12.4 Full Join

:: Python Code:

```

leftp.merge(rightp,on='A',how='full')
#
lefts.join(rights,on='A',how='full')
      .orderBy('A',ascending=True).show()

```

:: Comparison:

```

                                     +---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
  ↪---+
                                     |  A|  B|  C|  D|  F|  G|
  ↪  H|
      A    B    C    D    F    G    H  +---+---+---+---+---+---+
  ↪---+

```

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```

0  A0  B0  C0  D0  B4  C4  D4      | A0|  B0|  C0|  D0|  B4|  C4|  _
  ↳ D4|
1  A1  B1  C1  D1  B5  C5  D5      | A1|  B1|  C1|  D1|  B5|  C5|  _
  ↳ D5|
2  A2  B2  C2  D2  NaN  NaN  NaN    | A2|  B2|  C2|  _
  ↳D2|null|null|null|
3  A3  B3  C3  D3  NaN  NaN  NaN    | A3|  B3|  C3|  _
  ↳D3|null|null|null|
4  A6  NaN  NaN  NaN  B6  C6  D6      | A6|null|null|null|  B6|  C6|  _
  ↳ D6|
5  A7  NaN  NaN  NaN  B7  C7  D7      | A7|null|null|null|  B7|  C7|  _
  ↳ D7|

                                     +---+---+---+---+---+---+
  ↳---+

```

9.13 Concat Columns

```

my_list = [('a', 2, 3),
           ('b', 5, 6),
           ('c', 8, 9),
           ('a', 2, 3),
           ('b', 5, 6),
           ('c', 8, 9)]
col_name = ['col1', 'col2', 'col3']
#
dp = pd.DataFrame(my_list, columns=col_name)
ds = spark.createDataFrame(my_list, schema=col_name)

```

```

  col1  col2  col3
0     a     2     3
1     b     5     6
2     c     8     9
3     a     2     3
4     b     5     6
5     c     8     9

```

:: Python Code:

```

dp['concat'] = dp.apply(lambda x: '%s%s'%(x['col1'],x['col2']),axis=1)
dp
#
ds.withColumn('concat',F.concat('col1','col2')).show()

```

:: Comparison:

	col1	col2	col3	concat
0	a	2	3	a2
1	b	5	6	b5
2	c	8	9	c8
3	a	2	3	a2
4	b	5	6	b5
5	c	8	9	c8

9.14 GroupBy

:: Python Code:

```
dp.groupby(['col1']).agg({'col2': 'min', 'col3': 'mean'})
#
ds.groupBy(['col1']).agg({'col2': 'min', 'col3': 'avg'}).show()
```

:: Comparison:

	col2	col3
col1		
a	2	3
b	5	6
c	8	9

9.15 Pivot

:: Python Code:

```
pd.pivot_table(dp, values='col3', index='col1', columns='col2',
    aggfunc=np.sum)
#
ds.groupBy(['col1']).pivot('col2').sum('col3').show()
```

:: Comparison:

col2	2	5	8
col1			
a	6.0	NaN	NaN
b	NaN	12.0	NaN
c	NaN	NaN	18.0

col1	2	5	8
c	null	null	18
b	null	12	null
a	6	null	null

PACKAGE WRAPPER

It's super easy to wrap your own package in Python. I packed some functions which I frequently used in my daily work. You can download and install it from [My PySpark Package](#). The hierarchical structure and the directory structure of this package are as follows.

10.1 Hierarchical Structure

```
PySparkTools/  
├── __init__.py  
├── PySparkTools  
│   ├── __init__.py  
│   ├── Manipulation  
│   │   ├── DataManipulation.py  
│   │   └── __init__.py  
│   └── Visualization  
│       ├── __init__.py  
│       ├── PyPlots.py  
│       └── PyPlots.pyc  
├── README.md  
├── requirements.txt  
├── setup.py  
└── test  
    ├── spark-warehouse  
    ├── test1.py  
    └── test2.py
```

From the above hierarchical structure, you will find that you have to have `__init__.py` in each directory. I will explain the `__init__.py` file with the example below:

10.2 Set Up

```
from setuptools import setup, find_packages

try:
    with open("README.md") as f:
        long_description = f.read()
except IOError:
    long_description = ""

try:
    with open("requirements.txt") as f:
        requirements = [x.strip() for x in f.read().splitlines() if x.
→strip()]
except IOError:
    requirements = []

setup(name='PySparkTools',
      install_requires=requirements,
      version='1.0',
      description='Python Spark Tools',
      author='Wenqiang Feng',
      author_email='von198@gmail.com',
      url='https://github.com/runawayhorse001/PySparkTools',
      packages=find_packages(),
      long_description=long_description
    )
```

10.3 ReadMe

```
# PySparkTools

This is my PySpark Tools. If you want to colne and install it, you can_
→use

- clone

```{bash}
git clone git@github.com:runawayhorse001/PySparkTools.git
```

- install

```{bash}
```

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```
cd PySparkTools
pip install -r requirements.txt
python setup.py install
```

- test

```{bash}
cd PySparkTools/test
python test1.py
```
```

CHAPTER
ELEVEN

MAIN REFERENCE

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- [VanderPlas2016] Jake VanderPlas. [Python Data Science Handbook: Essential Tools for Working with Data](#), 2016.
- [McKinney2013] Wes McKinney. [Python for Data Analysis](#), 2013.
- [Georg2018] Georg Brandl. [Sphinx Documentation](#), Release 1.7.10+, 2018.