



## **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

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### Chinese proverb

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

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## 1.1 About

### 1.1.1 About this note

This document is a summary of our 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, we 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 we are by no means a python programming and Data Scientist expert, We decided that it would be useful for us to share what we learned about Python in the form of easy note with detailed example. We hope those notes will be a valuable tool for your studies.

The notes assume that the reader has a preliminary knowledge of python programing, LaTeX and Linux. And this document is generated automatically by using [sphinx](#). More details can be found at [[Georg2018](#)].

### 1.1.2 About the authors

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- **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 authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the IMA, UTK, UCI, DST and Google.

## 1.2 Motivation for this note

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 for 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](mailto:von198@gmail.com), XuGao: [duncangao@gmail.com](mailto:duncangao@gmail.com)) for improvements.



## PYTHON INSTALLATION

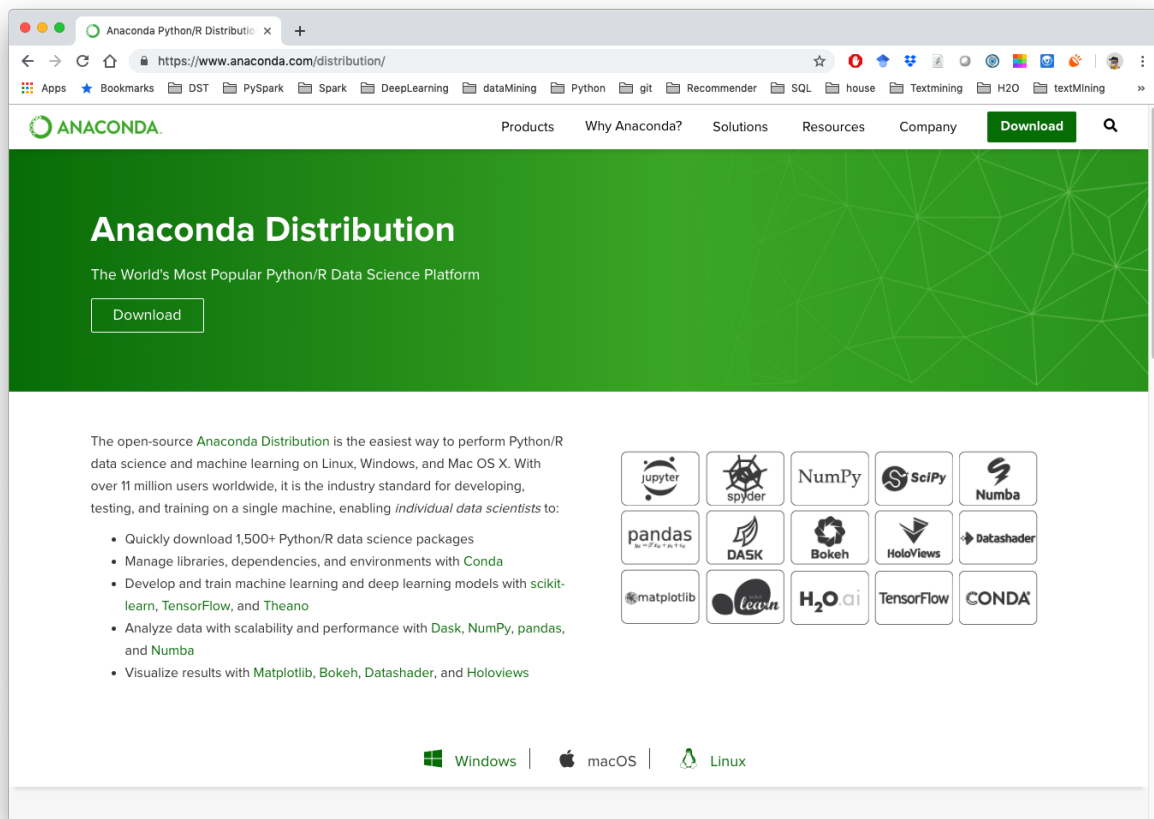
---

**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 nbviewer, 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 Jupyter Notebook Viewer

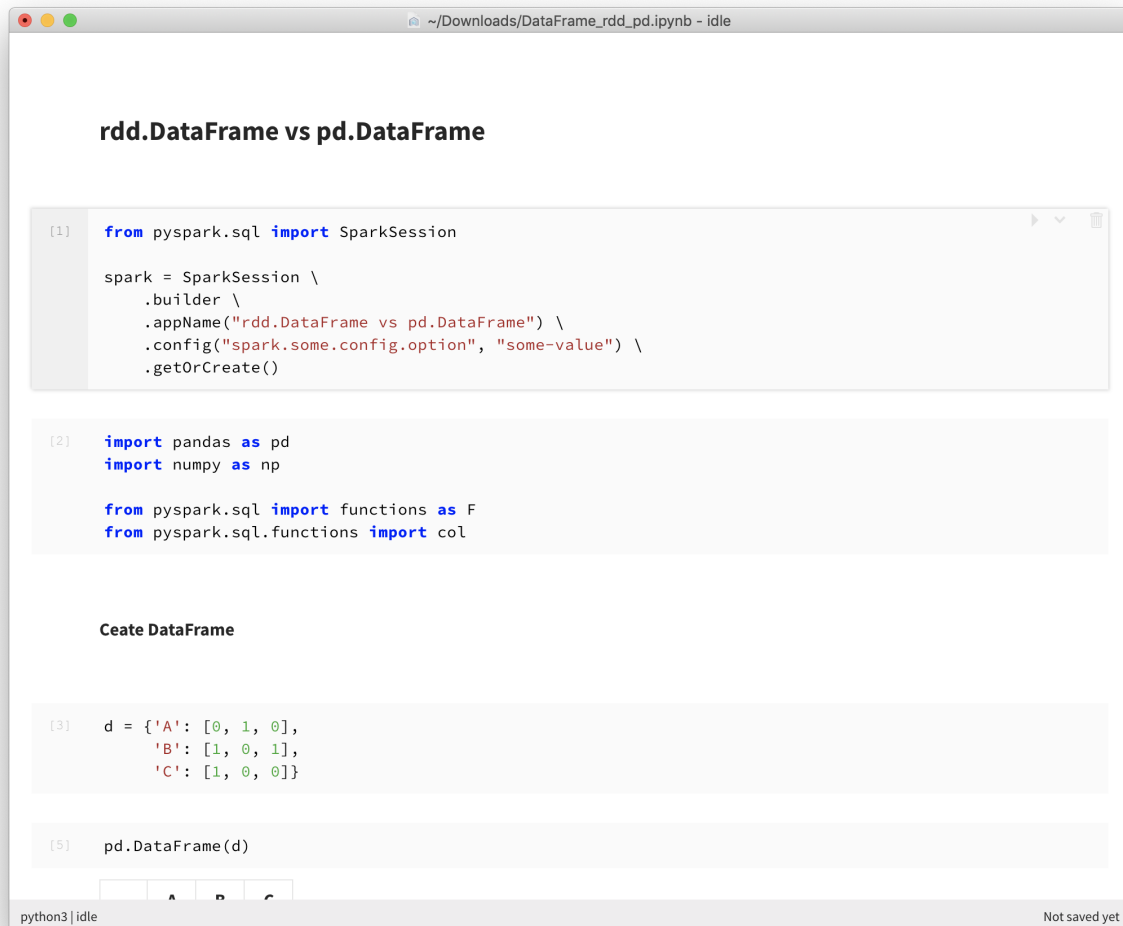
If you are a MAC user, you can also install the Jupyter Notebook Viewer `nbviewer-app` which is much faster than Nteract.

Download from: <https://github.com/tuxu/nbviewer-app>

### 3.3 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/>



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook window with the title bar indicating the file path is `~/Downloads/DataFrame_rdd_pd.ipynb` and it is in 'idle' state. The notebook content is as follows:

### rdd.DataFrame vs pd.DataFrame

```
[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
```

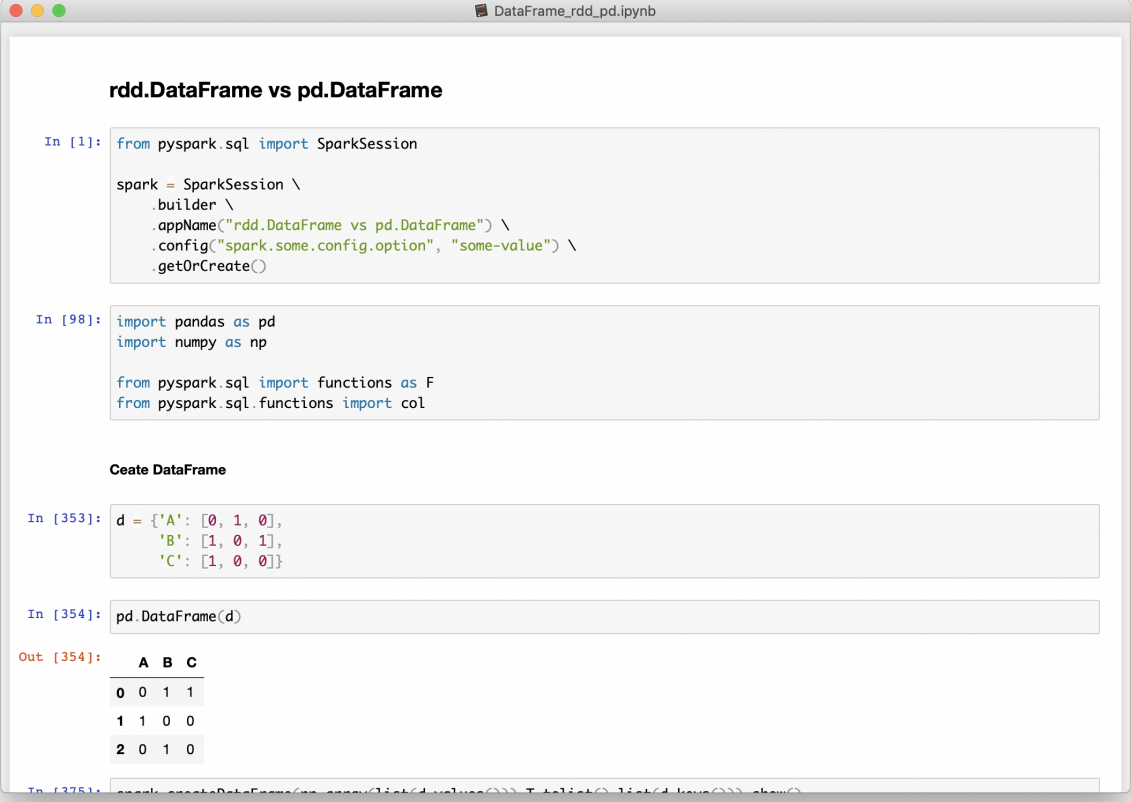
### Ceate DataFrame

```
[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 status bar at the very bottom shows 'python3 | idle' on the left and 'Not saved yet' on the right.





The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook window with the title bar 'DataFrame\_rdd\_pd.ipynb'. The notebook content is as follows:

### 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**

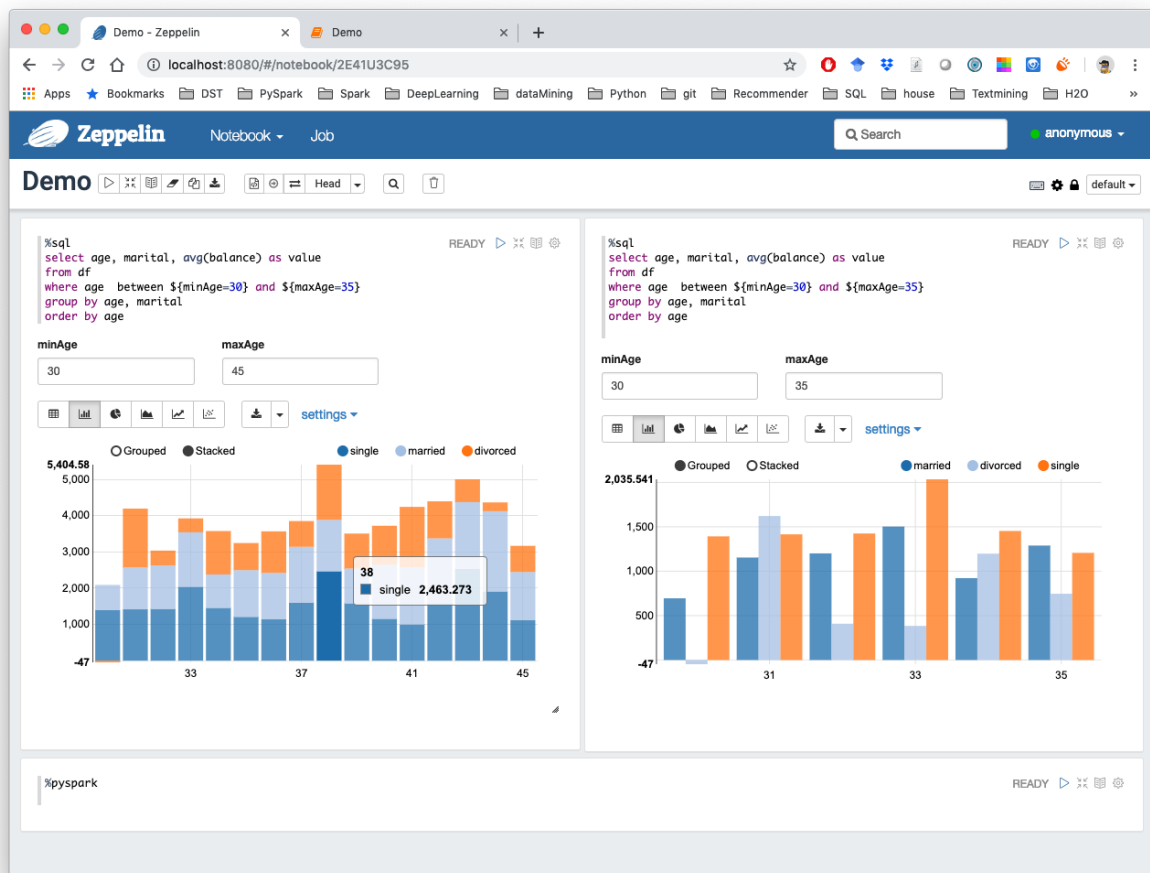
```
In [353]: d = {'A': [0, 1, 0],
              'B': [1, 0, 1],
              'C': [1, 0, 0]}
```

```
In [354]: pd.DataFrame(d)
```

```
Out [354]:
```

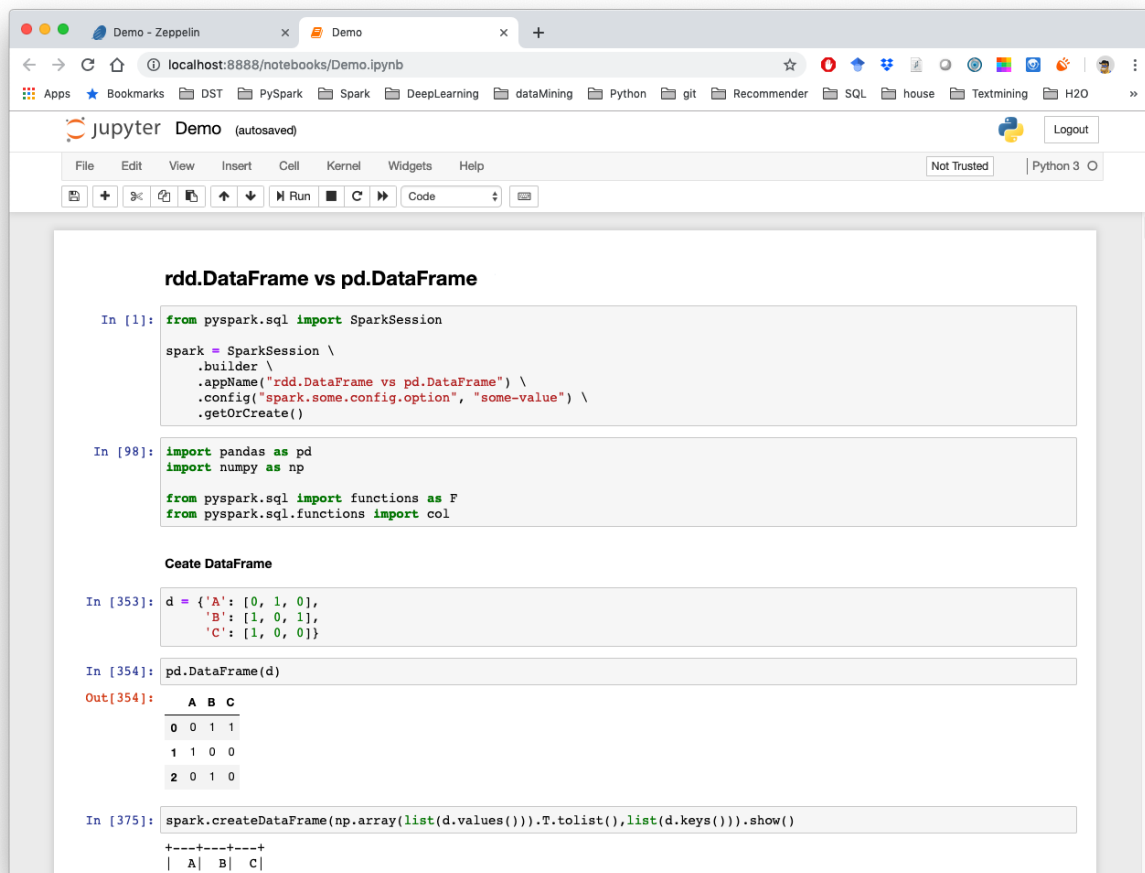
	A	B	C
0	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
2	0	1	0

```
In [375]: spark.createDataFrame(sc.parallel(list(d.values())), list(d.keys())).show()
```



## 3.4 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 interface in a web browser. The browser address bar shows `localhost:8888/notebooks/Demo.ipynb`. The notebook title is "jupyter Demo (autosaved)". The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar with icons for file operations, running code, and other functions. The notebook content is as follows:

### 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 |
+-----+
| 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 |
+-----+
```



## 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 in a safe folder:

```
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

:: Example:

```
num = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
print(*num)
```

:: Output:

```
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
```

### 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 <sup>1</sup> of list

---

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

## 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.

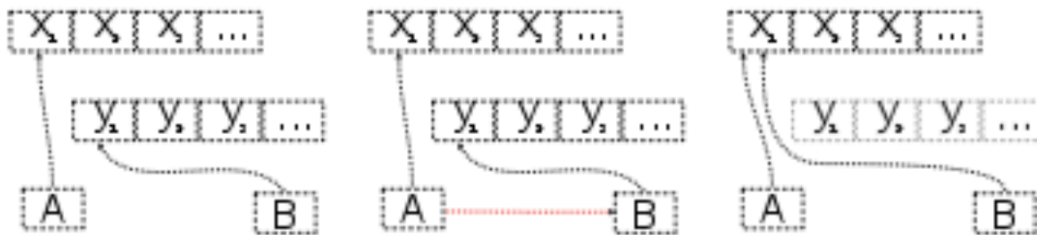
## 6.3 Dictionary

`dict` is one of another data structures which is heavily using in my daily work. I heavily applied the `dict` in my `PyAudit` package, more details can be found at [PyAudit](#).

### 6.3.1 Create `dict` from lists

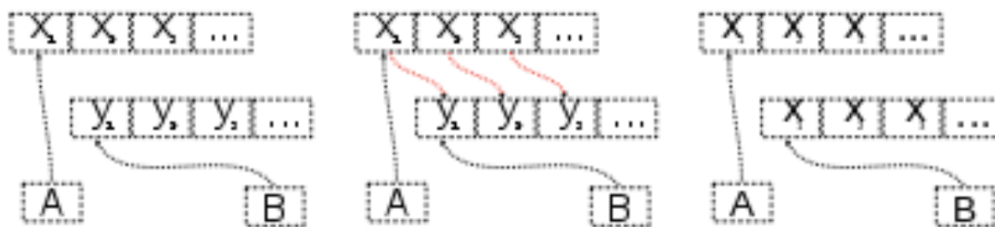
:: Example:

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.

```
col_names = ['name', 'Age', 'Sex', 'Car']
col_values = ['Michael', '30', 'Male', ['Honda', 'Tesla']]
#
d = {key: value for key, value in zip(col_names, col_values)}
print(d)
#
import pandas as pd

df = pd.DataFrame(d)
print(df)
```

:: Ouput:

```
{'name': 'Michael', 'Age': '30', 'Sex': 'Male', 'Car': ['Honda
→', 'Tesla']}
```

	name	Age	Sex	Car
0	Michael	30	Male	Honda
1	Michael	30	Male	Tesla

### 6.3.2 dict.get()

When `get()` is called, Python checks if the specified key exists in the dict. If it does, then `get()` returns the value of that key. If the key does not exist, then `get()` returns the value specified in the second argument to `get()`. A good application of `get()` can be found at [Update Keys in Dict](#).

:: Example:

```
data1 = d.get("name", "best")
data2 = d.get("names", "George")
print(data1)    # Michael
print(data2)    # George
```

:: Ouput:

```
Michael
George
```

### 6.3.3 Looping Techniques

:: Example:

```
print([(key, val) for key, val in d.items()])
```

:: Ouput:

```
[('name', 'Michael'), ('Age', '30'), ('Sex', 'Male'), ('Car', 'Honda'), ('Car', 'Tesla')]
```

### 6.3.4 Update Values in Dict

#### 1. Replace values in dict

:: Example:

```
replace = {'Car': ['Tesla S', 'Tesla X']}
print(d)
d.update(replace)
print(d)
```

:: Ouput:

```
{'name': 'Michael', 'Age': '30', 'Sex': 'Male', 'Car': ['Honda', 'Tesla']}
{'name': 'Michael', 'Age': '30', 'Sex': 'Male', 'Car': ['Tesla S', 'Tesla X']}
```

#### 2. Add key and values in dict

:: Example:

```
# add key and values in dict
added = {'Kid': ['Tom', 'Jim']}
print(d)
d.update(added)
print(d)
```

:: Ouput:

```
{'name': 'Michael', 'Age': '30', 'Sex': 'Male', 'Car': ['Tesla S', 'Tesla X']}
{'name': 'Michael', 'Age': '30', 'Sex': 'Male', 'Car': ['Tesla S', 'Tesla X'], 'Kid': ['Tom', 'Jim']}
```

### 6.3.5 Update Keys in Dict

:: Example:

```
# update keys in dict
mapping = {'Car': 'Cars', 'Kid': 'Kids'}
#
print({mapping.get(key, key): val for key, val in d.items()})
```

:: Ouput:

```
{'name': 'Michael', 'Age': '30', 'Sex': 'Male', 'Car': [
→ 'Tesla S', 'Tesla X'], 'Kid': ['Tom', 'Jim']}
{'name': 'Michael', 'Age': '30', 'Sex': 'Male', 'Cars': [
→ 'Tesla S', 'Tesla X'], 'Kids': ['Tom', 'Jim']}
```

## 6.4 One line if-else statement

### 6.4.1 With filter

::syntax:

```
[ RESULT for x in seq if COND ]
```

:: Python Code:

```
num = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]

[x for x in num if x%2 ==0]
```

:: Ouput:

```
[2, 4, 6, 8, 10]
```

### 6.4.2 Without filter

::syntax:

```
[ RESULT1 if COND1 else RESULT2 if COND2 else RESULT3 for x in_
→seq]
```

:: Python Code:

```
num = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]

['Low' if 1<= x <=3 else 'Median' if 3<x<8 else 'High' for x_
→in num]
```



:: Output:

```
[ 'Low',  
  'Low',  
  'Low',  
  'Median',  
  'Median',  
  'Median',  
  'Median',  
  'High',  
  'High',  
  'High']
```

[VanderPlas2016] [McKinney2013]



## DATA READ AND INGESTION WITH DATABASE

### 7.1 Data Ingestion from Local to DataBase

```
# 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'

# Setup connection
conn = psycopg2.connect(host=host, database=db_name, user=user,
    ↪password=pw)
cur = conn.cursor()

# Creat table in DataBase
conn.commit()
query = """
    DROP TABLE IF EXISTS {table_name};
    CREATE TABLE {table_name}
    (
        id character varying(20)
        , val1 double precision
        , val2 double precision
        , val3 double precision
        , val4 text
    )
    DISTRIBUTED BY (id);
```

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```
GRANT SELECT ON TABLE {table_name} TO xxxx;
"".format(table_name=table_name)
cur.execute(query)
conn.commit()

# load the data
df = pd.read_csv('xx.csv')

# Write dataframe to memory as csv
csv_io = io.StringIO()
df.to_csv(csv_io, sep='\t', header=True, index=False)
csv_io.seek(0)

# Copy the dataframe in memory to GP
conn.commit()
copy_sql = """
    COPY {table_name} FROM stdin WITH CSV HEADER
    DELIMITER as '\t'
    """.format(table_name=table_name)
cur.copy_expert(sql=copy_sql, file=csv_io)
conn.commit()
```

---

**Note:** You can also use `copy_to` to copy the dataframe from local memory to GP

```
cur.copy_to(df, table_name)
```

---

## 7.2 Data Read from DataBase to Local

```
# 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'
```

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```
table_name = 'table_name'

# Setup connection
conn = psycopg2.connect(host=host, database=db_name, user=user,
    ↪password=pw)
cur = conn.cursor()

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



## PD . DATAFRAME MANIPULATION

---

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

---

### 8.1 TODO..





## RDD . DATAFRAME MANIPULATION

---

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

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### 9.1 TODO..



## PD.DATAFRAME VS PD.DATAFRAME

### 10.1 Create DataFrame

#### 10.1.1 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

	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	

### 10.1.2 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

## 10.2 Load DataFrame

### 10.2.1 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.

## 10.2.2 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)
```

### 10.2.3 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:

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

only showing top 4 rows

## 10.3 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	230.1   37.8   69.2   22.1
1	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4	44.5   39.3   45.1   10.4
2	17.2	45.9	69.3	9.3	17.2   45.9   69.3   9.3
3	151.5	41.3	58.5	18.5	151.5   41.3   58.5   18.5

only showing top 4 rows

## 10.4 Column Names

:: Python Code:

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

:: Comparison:

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

## 10.5 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
```

## 10.6 Replace Data types

```
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(dp)

dp.dtypes
```

```
col1      object
col2      int64
col3      int64
dtype: object
```

:: Python Code:

```
d = {'col2': 'string', 'col3': 'string'}
dp = dp.astype({'col2': 'str', 'col3': 'str'})
ds = ds.select(*list(set(ds.columns) - set(d.keys()))
               *(col(c[0]).astype(c[1]).alias(c[0]) for c in d.
               ↪items()))
```

:: Comparison:

```
col1      object
col2      object      [('col1', 'string'), ('col2', 'string'), (
↪ 'col3', 'string')]
col3      object
dtype: object
```



## 10.7 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

## 10.8 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

## 10.9 Rename Columns

### 10.9.1 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

### 10.9.2 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

## 10.10 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
0	230.1	37.8
1	44.5	39.3
2	17.2	45.9
3	151.5	41.3

only showing top 4 rows

## 10.11 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
7	120.2	19.6	11.6	13.2
6	13.2			
8	8.6	2.1	1.0	4.8
0	4.8			
11	214.7	24.0	4.0	17.4
0	17.4			
13	97.5	7.6	7.2	9.7
2	9.7			

	TV	Radio	Newspaper	Sales
7	120.2	19.6	11.6	13.2
6	13.2			
8	8.6	2.1	1.0	4.8
0	4.8			
11	214.7	24.0	4.0	17.4
0	17.4			
13	97.5	7.6	7.2	9.7
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
→6| 13.2|
11 214.7   24.0         4.0   17.4
→0| 17.4|
19 147.3   23.9        19.1   14.6
→1| 14.6|
25 262.9    3.5        19.5   12.0
→5| 12.0|
→+-----+

+-----+-----+-----+
|      |      |      |
+-----+-----+-----+
|120.2| 19.6|    11.
|214.7| 24.0|     4.
|147.3| 23.9|    19.
|262.9|  3.5|    19.
+-----+-----+-----+

only showing top 4 rows
```

## 10.12 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
→2| 22.1|0.007824268493802813|
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```

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```

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|
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	
0	230.1	37.8	69.2	22.1	5.438514	230.1   37.8   69.
1	44.5	39.3	45.1	10.4	3.795489	44.5   39.3   45.
2	17.2	45.9	69.3	9.3	2.844909	17.2   45.9   69.
3	151.5	41.3	58.5	18.5	5.020586	151.5   41.3   58.

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:

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

only showing top 4 rows

## 10.13 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
0	A0	B0	C0	D0
1	A1	B1	C1	D1
2	A2	B2	C2	D2
3	A3	B3	C3	D3

	A	F	G	H
4	A0	B4	C4	D4
5	A1	B5	C5	D5
6	A6	B6	C6	D6
7	A7	B7	C7	D7

### 10.13.1 Left Join

:: Python Code:

```

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

```

:: Comparison:

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

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:: Comparison:

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

### 10.13.4 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
0	A0	B0	C0	D0	B4	C4	D4
1	A1	B1	C1	D1	B5	C5	D5
2	A2	B2	C2	D2	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	A3	B3	C3	D3	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	A6	NaN	NaN	NaN	B6	C6	D6
5	A7	NaN	NaN	NaN	B7	C7	D7

## 10.14 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

	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

## 10.15 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

col1	min(col2)	avg(col3)
c	8	9.0
b	5	6.0
a	2	3.0

## 10.16 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:

	2	5	8
col2			
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

## 10.17 Unixtime to Date

```
from datetime import datetime

my_list = [['a', int("1284101485")], ['b', int("2284101485")], ['c',
→int("3284101485")]]
col_name = ['A', 'ts']
```

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```
dp = pd.DataFrame(my_list, columns=col_name)
ds = spark.createDataFrame(dp)
```

:: Python Code:

```
dp['datetime'] = pd.to_datetime(dp['ts'], unit='s').dt.tz_localize('UTC
→')
dp

spark.conf.set("spark.sql.session.timeZone", "UTC")
from pyspark.sql.types import DateType
ds.withColumn('date', F.from_unixtime('ts')).show() #.cast(DateType())
```

:: Comparison:

	date	ts	datetime
0	a	1284101485	2010-09-10 06:51:25+00:00
1	b	2284101485	2042-05-19 08:38:05+00:00
2	c	3284101485	2074-01-25 10:24:45+00:00



## KAGGLE COMPETITIONS

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**Chinese proverb**

practice makes perfect.

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### 11.1 TODO..





## 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 ststspy library](#). The hierarchical structure and the directory structure of this package are as follows.

### 12.1 Hierarchical Structure

```
├── README.md
├── __init__.py
├── requirements.txt
├── setup.py
├── statspy
│   ├── __init__.py
│   ├── basics.py
│   └── tests.py
├── test
│   ├── nb
│   │   └── t.test.ipynb
│   └── test1.py
```

3 directories, 9 files

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:

### 12.2 Set Up

```
from setuptools import setup, find_packages

try:
```

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```
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='statspy',
      install_requires=requirements,
      version='1.0',
      description='Statistics python library',
      author='Wenqiang Feng',
      author_email='von198@gmail.com',
      license="MIT",
      url='git@github.com:runawayhorse001/statspy.git',
      packages=find_packages(),
      long_description=long_description,
      long_description_content_type="text/markdown",
      classifiers=[
          "License :: OSI Approved :: MIT License",
          "Programming Language :: Python",
          "Programming Language :: Python :: 2",
          "Programming Language :: Python :: 3",
      ],
      include_package_data=True
    )
```

## 12.3 Requirements

```
pandas
numpy
scipy
patsy
matplotlib
```

## 12.4 ReadMe

```
# StatsPy

This is my statistics python library repositories.
The ``API`` can be found at: https://runawayhorse001.github.io/statspy.
If you want to clone and install it, you can use

- clone

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

- install

```{bash}
cd statspy
pip install -r requirements.txt
python setup.py install
```

- uninstall

```{bash}
pip uninstall statspy
```

- test

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



## PUBLISH PACKAGE TO PYPI

In this chapter, you'll learn how to upload your own package to PyPI.

### 13.1 Register PyPI account

If you do not have a PyPI account, you need to register an account at <https://pypi.org/account/register>.

### 13.2 Install twine

```
pip install twine
```

### 13.3 Build Your Package

```
python setup.py sdist bdist_wheel
```

Then you will get a new folder dist:

```
.
├── PyAudit-1.0-py3-none-any.whl
├── PyAudit-1.0-py3.6.egg
└── PyAudit-1.0.tar.gz
```

## 13.4 Upload Your Package

```
twine upload dist/*
```

During the uploading processing, you need to provide your PyPI account username and password:

```
Enter your username: runawayhorse001
Enter your password:
```

## 13.5 Package at PyPI

Here is my PyAudit package at [PyPI](<https://pypi.org/project/PyAudit>). You can install PyAudit using:

```
pip install PyAudit
```

If you developed an amazing library or tool, you need to teach the users how to use it. Now a API book is necessary and a good API book will save a lot of time for the users. The Sphinx provides an awesome auto API book generator. The followings are my statistics python library: statspy API demo book:

## 14.1 Basics Module

### 14.1.1 `rnorm`

`statspy.basics.rnorm(n, mean=0, sd=1)`

Random generation for the normal distribution with mean equal to mean and standard deviation equation to sd same functions as `rnorm` in r: `rnorm(n, mean=0, sd=1)`

**Parameters**

- **n** – the number of the observations
- **mean** – vector of means
- **sd** – vector of standard deviations

**Returns** the vector of the random numbers

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### 14.1.2 `dnorm`

`statspy.basics.dnorm(x, mean=0, sd=1, log=False)`

Density of the normal distribution with mean equal to mean and standard deviation equation to sd same functions as `rnorm` in r: `dnorm(x, mean=0, sd=1, log=FALSE)`

**Parameters**

- **x** – the vector of quantiles
- **mean** – vector of means
- **sd** – vector of standard deviations

**Returns** the list of the density

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### 14.1.3 `runif`

`statspy.basics.runif(n, min=0, max=1)`

Random generation from the uniform distribution same functions as `rnorm` in R: `runif(n, min=0, max=1)`

**Parameters**

- **n** – the number of the observations
- **min** – the lower limit of the distribution
- **max** – the upper limit of the distribution

**Returns** the list of n uniform random numbers

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## 14.2 Tests Module

### 14.2.1 T-test

`statspy.tests.t_test(x, y=None, mu=0.0, conf_level=0.95)`

Performs one and two sample t-tests on vectors of data.

same functions as `t.test` in R: `t.test(x, ...)`

```
t.test(x, y = NULL,  
       alternative = c("two.sided", "less", "greater"),  
       mu = 0, paired = FALSE, var.equal = FALSE,  
       conf.level = 0.95, ...)
```

**Parameters**



- **x** – a (non-empty) numeric vector of data values.
- **y** – an optional (non-empty) numeric vector of data values.
- **mu** – vector of standard deviations.
- **conf\_level** – confidence level of the interval.

**Returns** the vector of the random numbers.

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**CHAPTER**  
**FIFTEEN**

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**MAIN REFERENCE**



## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- [McKinney2013] Wes McKinney. [Python for Data Analysis](#), 2013.
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## PYTHON MODULE INDEX

### S

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### T

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