



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 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](#).

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, XuGao: 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

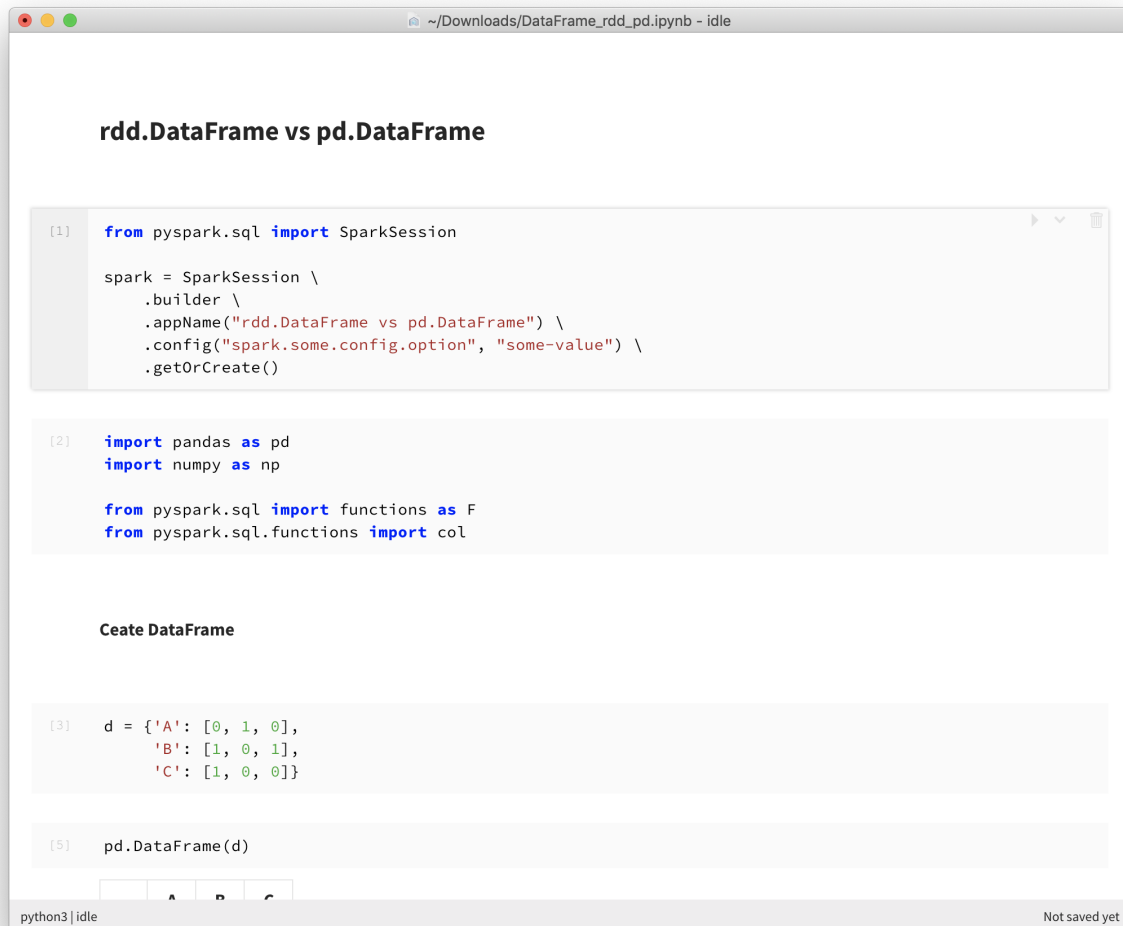
If you are a MAC user, you can also install the Jupyter Notebook Viewer `nbviewer-app` which is much faster than Nteract.

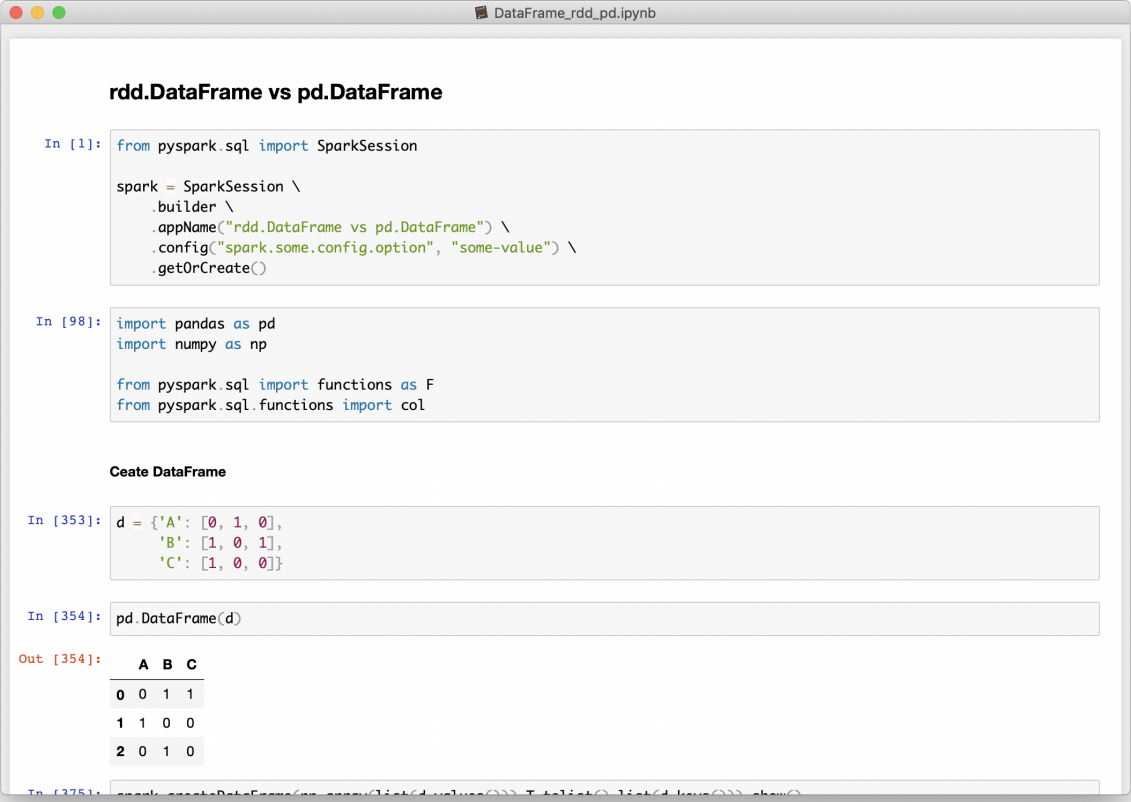
Download from: <https://github.com/tuxu/nbviewer-app>

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/>





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

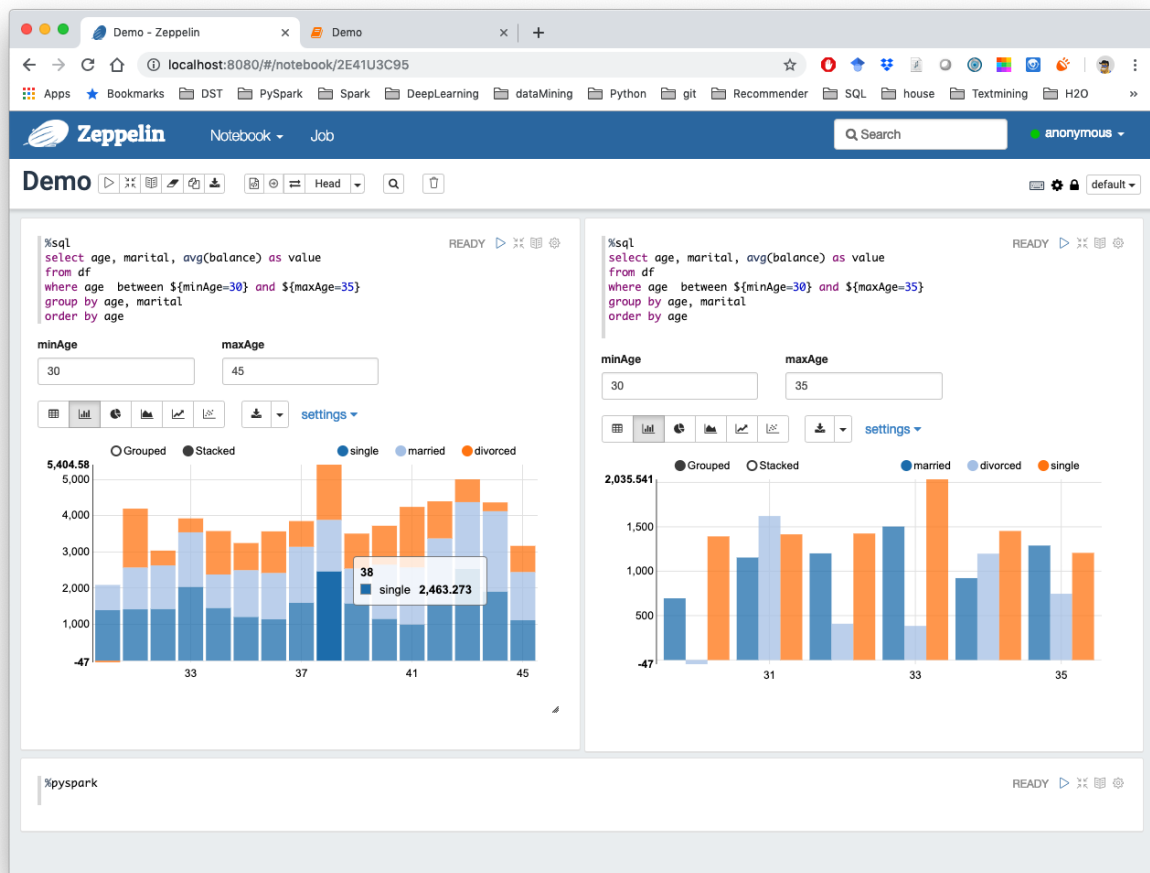
```
In [353]: d = {'A': [0, 1, 0],
              'B': [1, 0, 1],
              'C': [1, 0, 0]}
```

```
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.

```

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:

- a. random: <https://docs.python.org/3/library/random.html#random.randint>
- b. 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:

:: Ouput:

:: Python Code:

:: Ouput:

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
```

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```
# 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

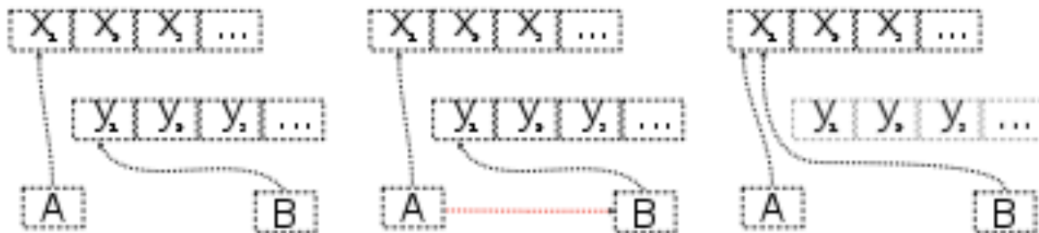
A tuple is an assortment of data, separated by commas, which makes it similar to the Python list, but a tuple is fundamentally different in that a tuple is “immutable.” This means that it cannot be changed, modified, or manipulated.

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

Shallow copy:

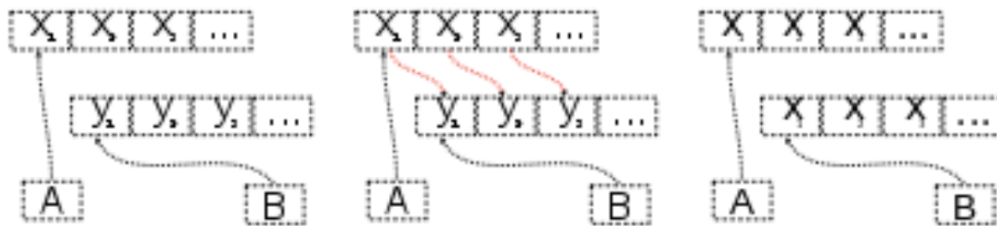
6.3 Dictionary

[VanderPlas2016] [McKinney2013] [Georg2018]



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.

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)

# 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'
table_name = 'table_name'
```

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```
# 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.

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|
+-----+---+-----+
|  male|  1| null|
|female|  2|   3|
|  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|
+-----+---+-----+
|  male|  1| -99|
|female|  2|   3|
|  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|
+---+---+---+
|  1|  1|null|
|  0|  2|  3|
|  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|
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|230.1|37.8|69.2|22.1|
| 44.5|39.3|45.1|10.4|
| 17.2|45.9|69.3| 9.3|
|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

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

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			

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|

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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```

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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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										
										+---	+---	+---	+---	+---
	↪+													

10.13.2 Right Join

:: Python Code:

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

:: Comparison:

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10.13.3 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
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	a 1284101485 2010-09-10 06:51:25
1	b 2284101485	2042-05-19 08:38:05+00:00	b 2284101485 2042-05-19 08:38:05
2	c 3284101485	2074-01-25 10:24:45+00:00	c 3284101485 2074-01-25 10:24:45

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.

11.1 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:

11.2 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
    )
```

11.3 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
TWELVE

MAIN REFERENCE

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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