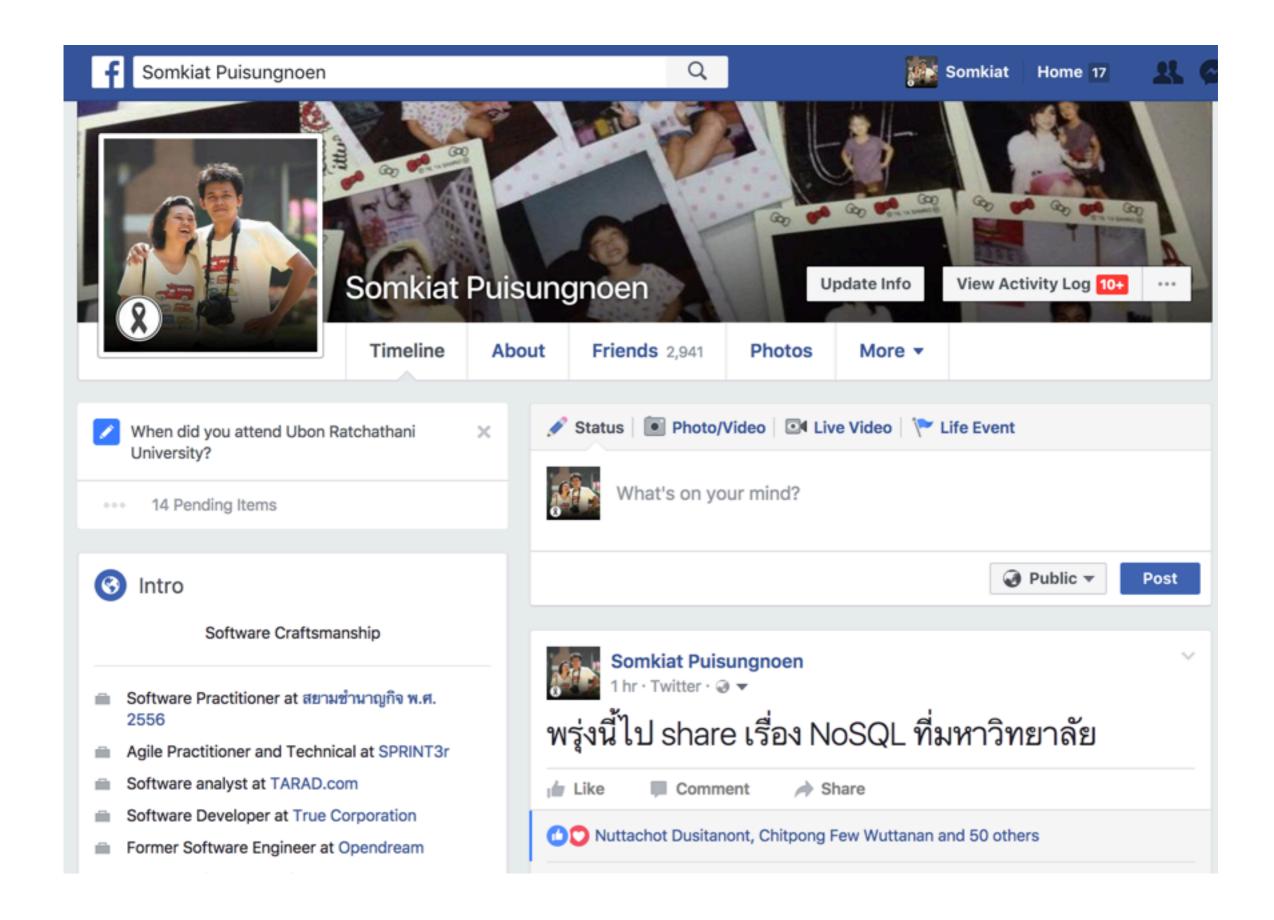
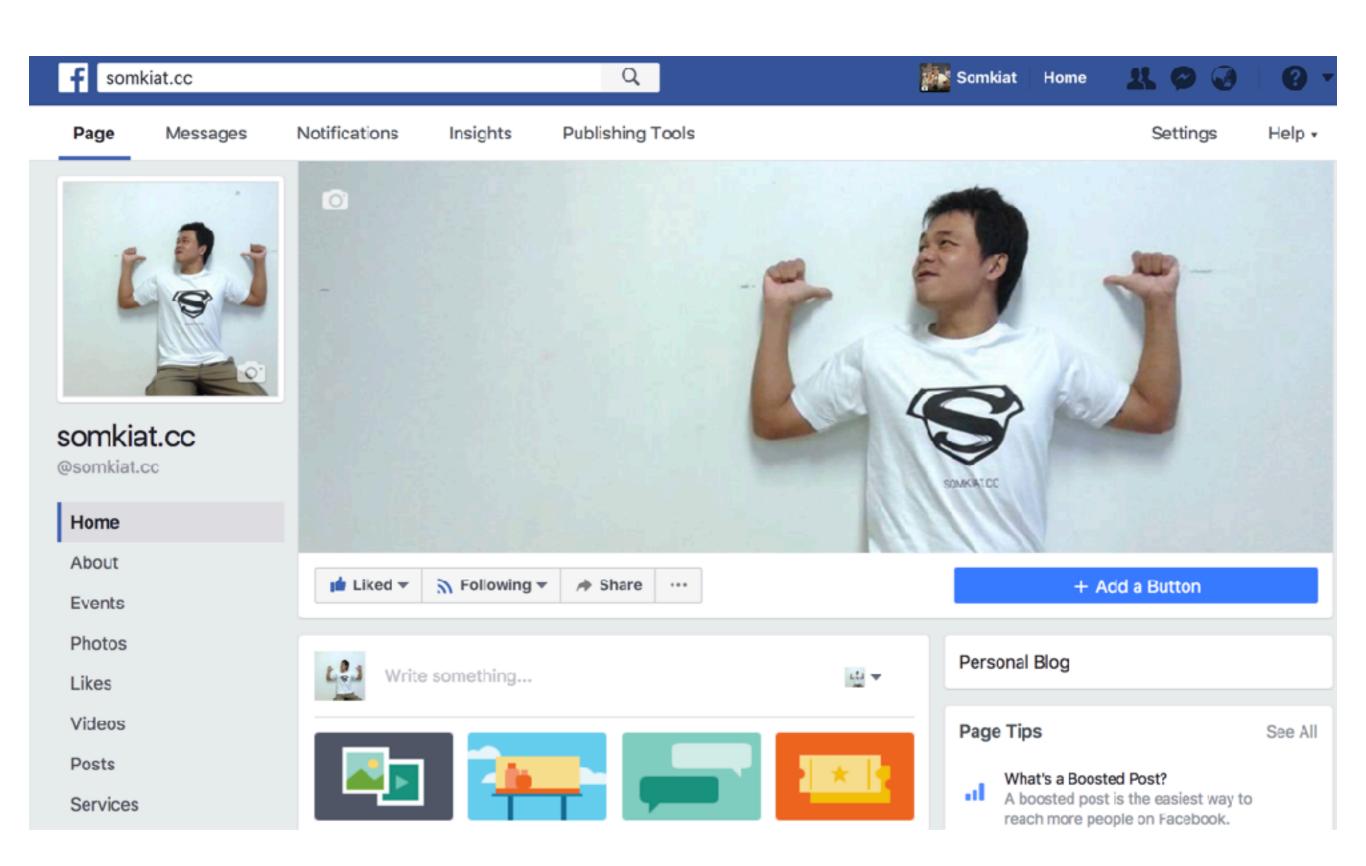


Data Analysis

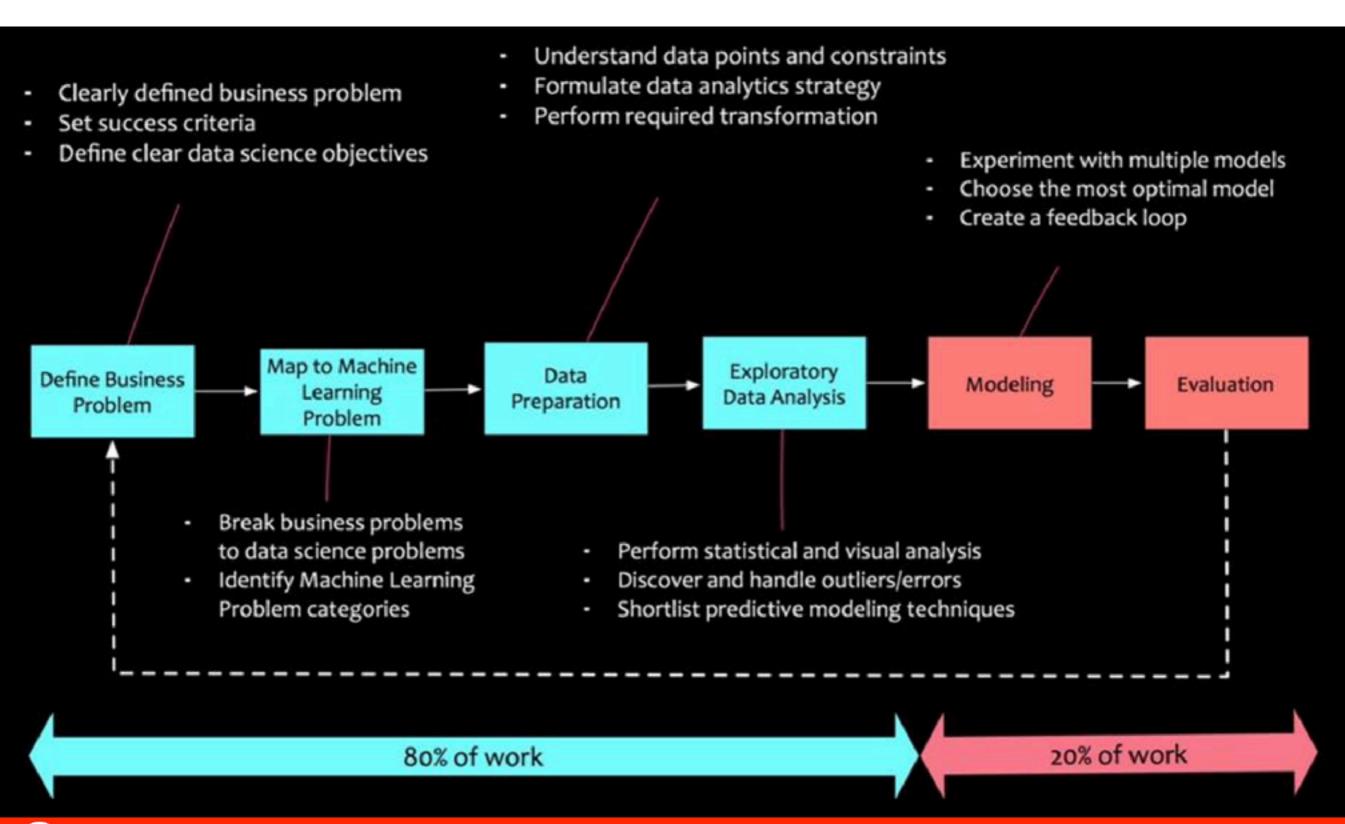






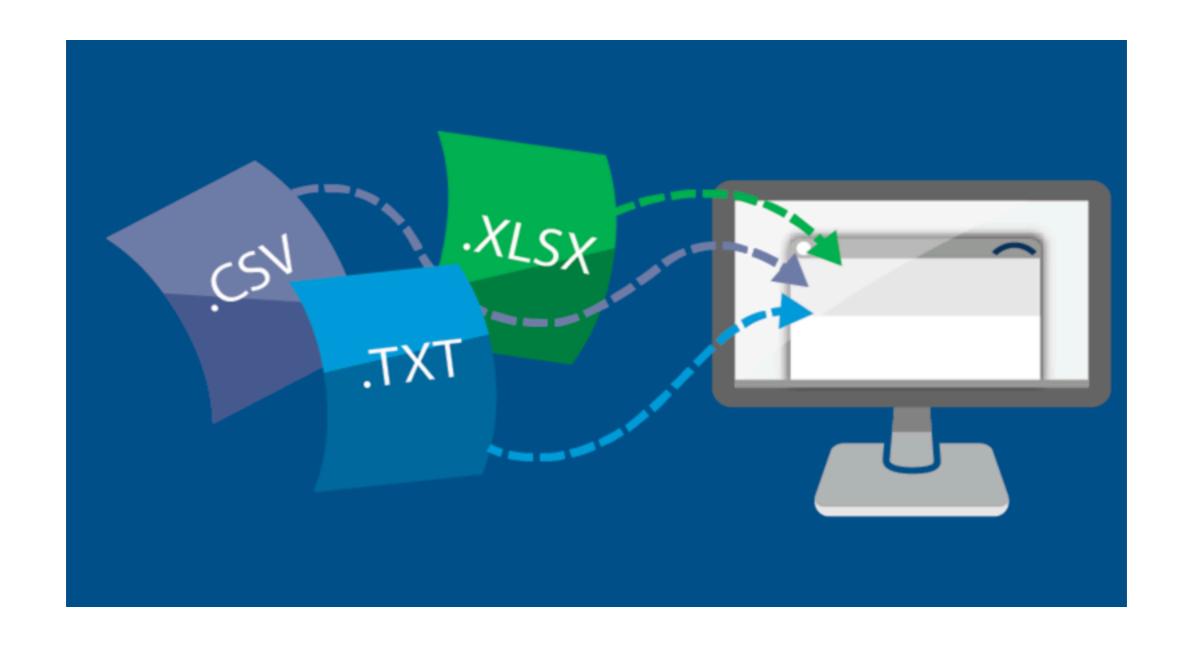


Data Science Process





Access data from multiple source



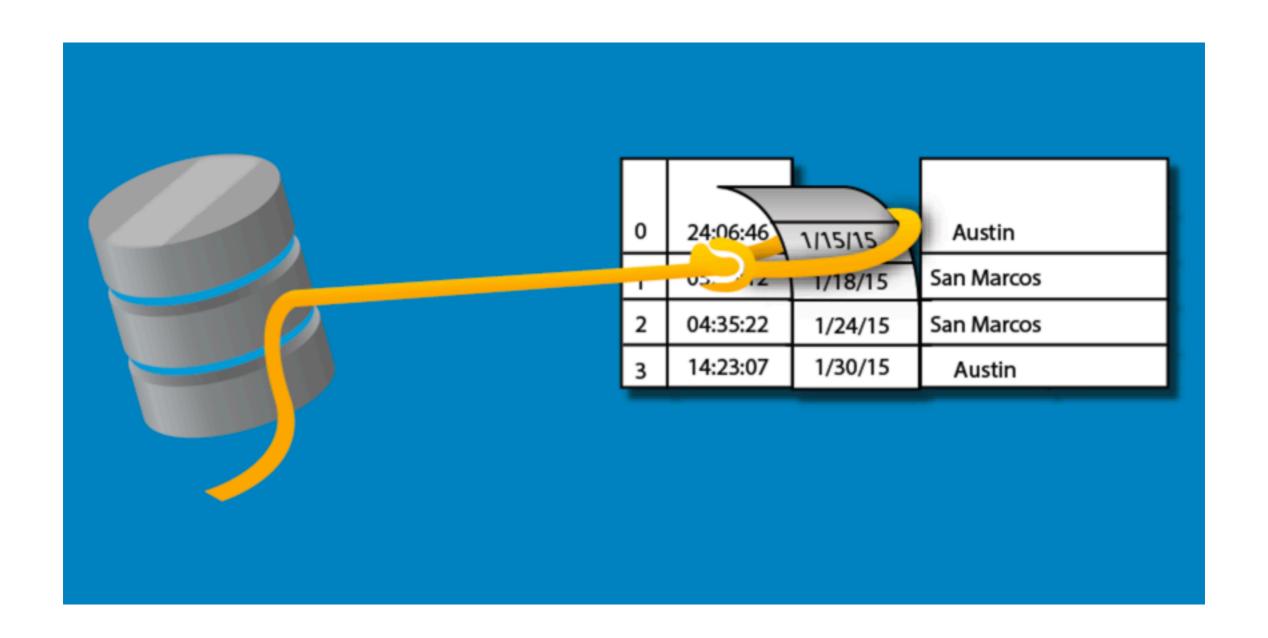


Cleaning and preparing data



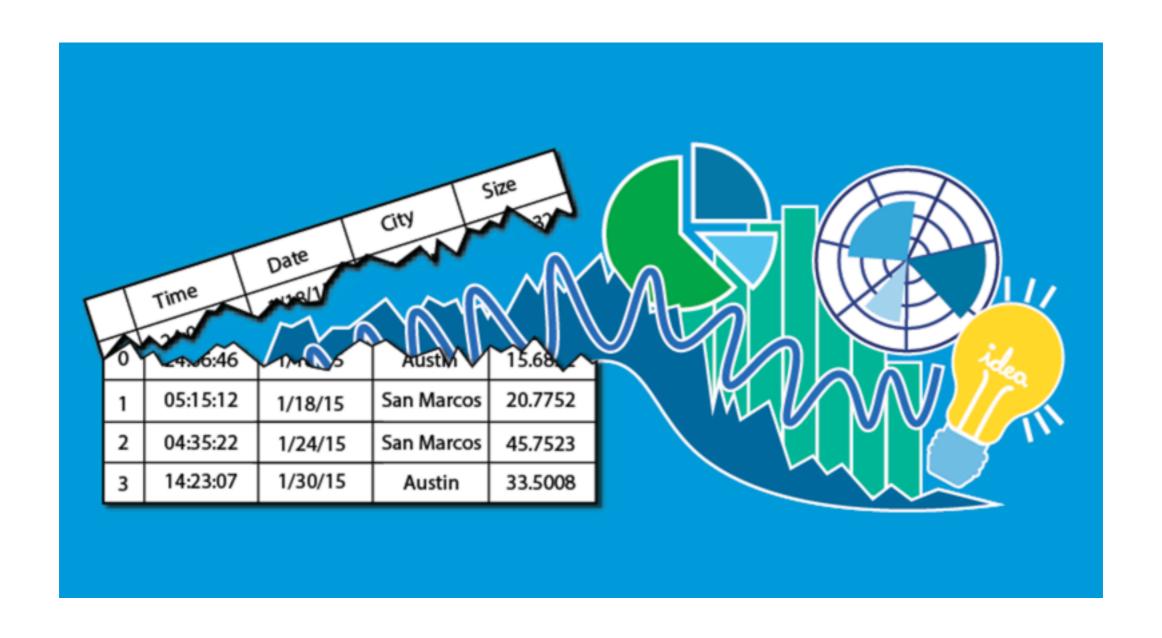


Data Wrangling



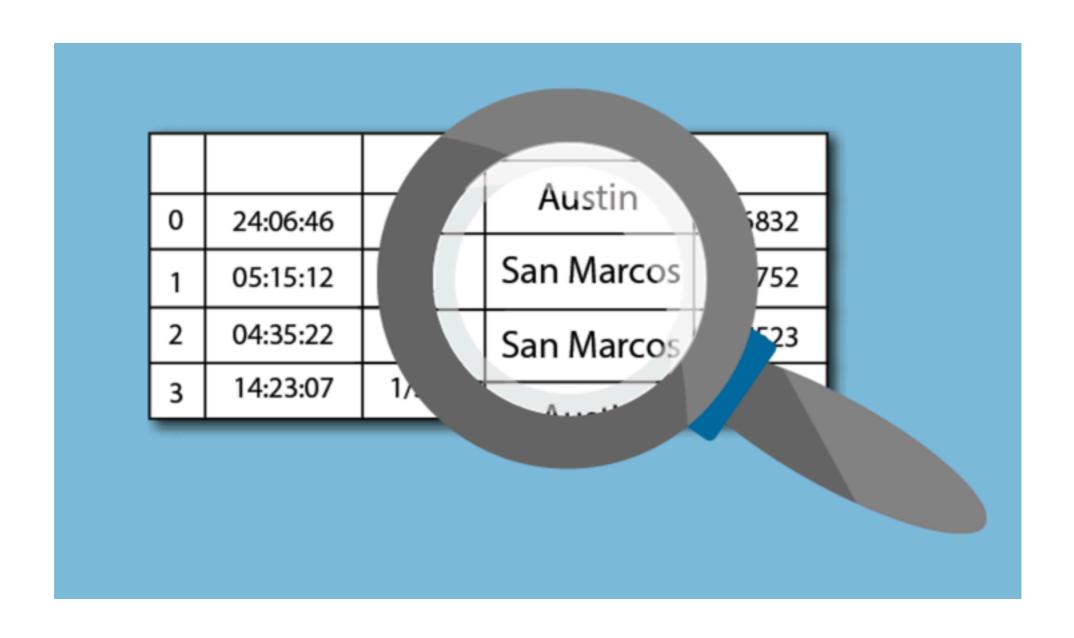


Data Visualization



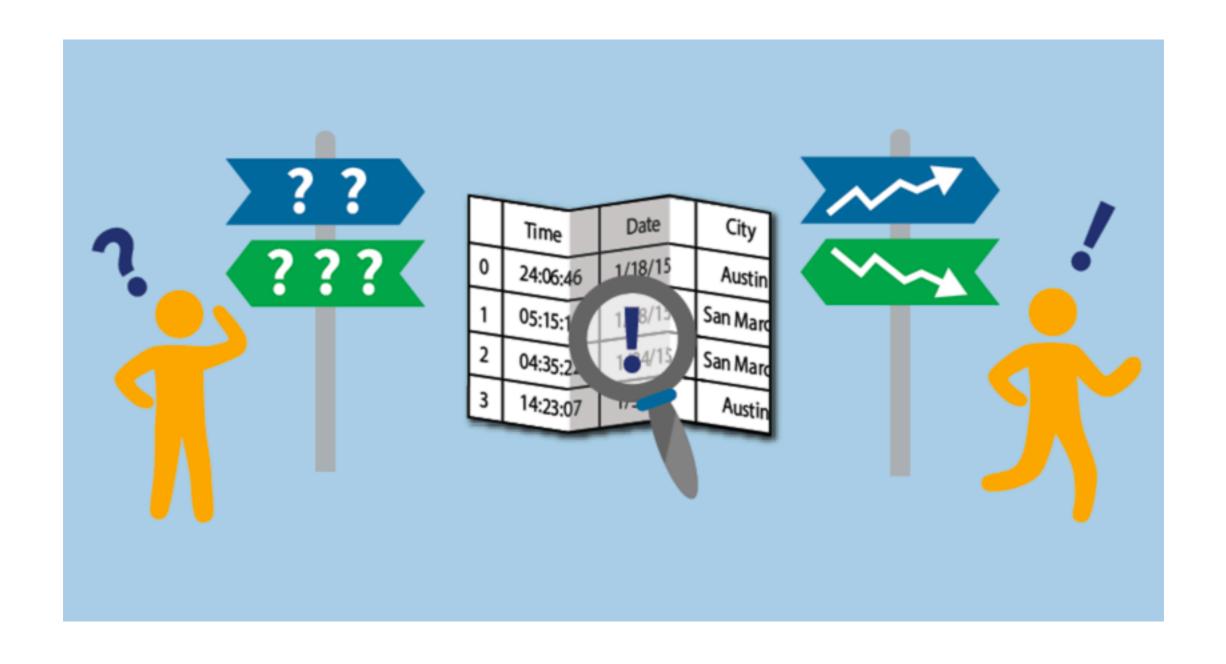


Data Analysis





Modeling and Problem Solving



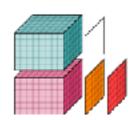


Learning path

























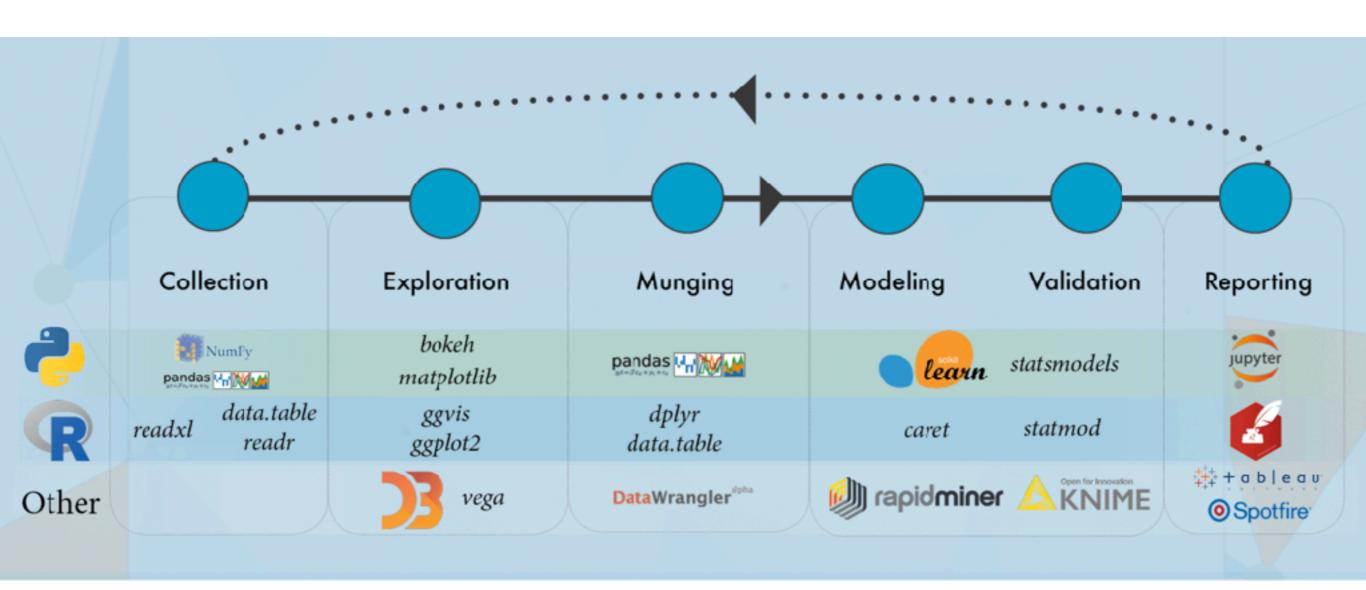








Data Science Workflow





Import libraries

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import sklearn as sk
import statsmodels as sm
```



NumPy

(Numerical Python)



NumPy

Efficiency Multi-dimensional array
Fast operations on array without loop
Read and write data
Linear algebra
Random number generator



Operation for data analysis

Data munging/wrangling
Data cleaning
Data filtering
Data transformation
Data aggregation/summarize
Data sorting



Create array with 1M

```
from timeit import default_timer as timer

start = timer()

my_list = list(range(1000000))
for _ in range(10): my_list2 = [x * 2 for x in my_list]

end = timer()
print(end - start)
```



Create array with 1M

```
import numpy as np
from timeit import default_timer as timer
start = timer()
my_arr = np.arange(1000000)
for _ in range(10): my_arr2 = my_arr * 2
end = timer()
print(end - start)
```



Numpy Performance

10-100 times faster than pure Python



Multi-dimensional array object

N-dimensional array object (ndarray) Fast and flexible for large data set



Create array with random data

```
import numpy as np
data = np.random.randn(2, 3)
print(data)
# Operation on array
print(data * 2)
print(data + data)
# Properties of araay
print(data.dtype)
print(data.shape)
```



Create ndarray

```
import numpy as np

data1 = [1, 2, 3.5, 4, 5]
arr1 = np.array(data1)
print(arr1)

data2 = [[1, 2, 3,], [4, 5, 6]]
arr2 = np.array(data2)
print(arr2)
```



Create ndarray

np.zeros(5) np.ones(5) np.empty(5) np.arange(5)



Operation on array and scalar

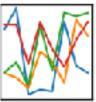
```
import numpy as np
arr = np.array([[1,2,3], [4,5,6]])
print(arr)
print(arr + arr)
print(arr - arr)
print(arr * arr)
print(1 / arr)
print(arr ** 2)
```

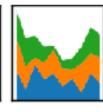


Pandas (Panel Data Structure)











Pandas

Python data analysis library Build on top of Numpy



Key features

DataFrame object for data manipulation
Read and write data
Data alignment and missing data
Reshaping and pivoting of data
Merging, Joining and grouping data
Time series functionality



Data Structure



Data Structure

Series (1D)

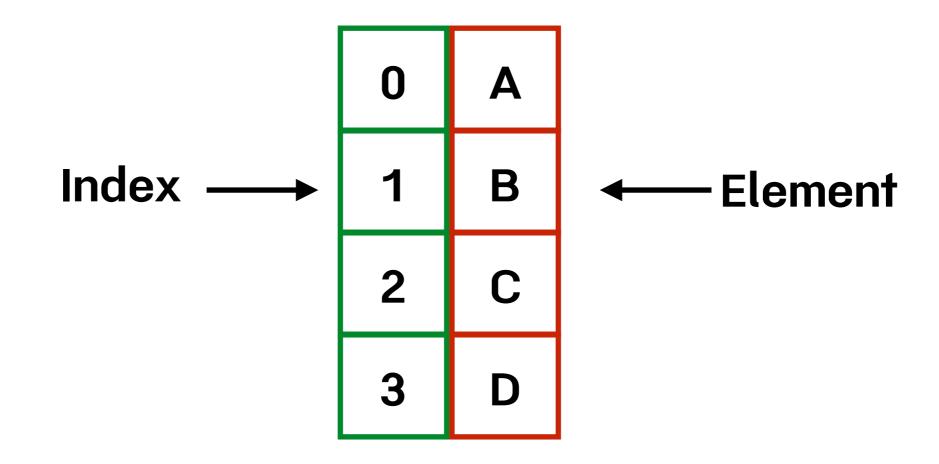
DataFrame (2D)

Panel (3D)



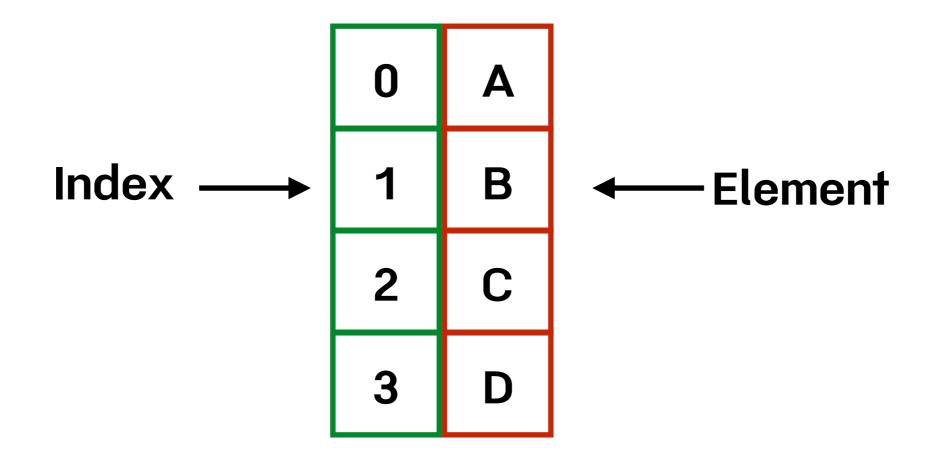
Series

A one-dimensional labeled array capable of holding any data type





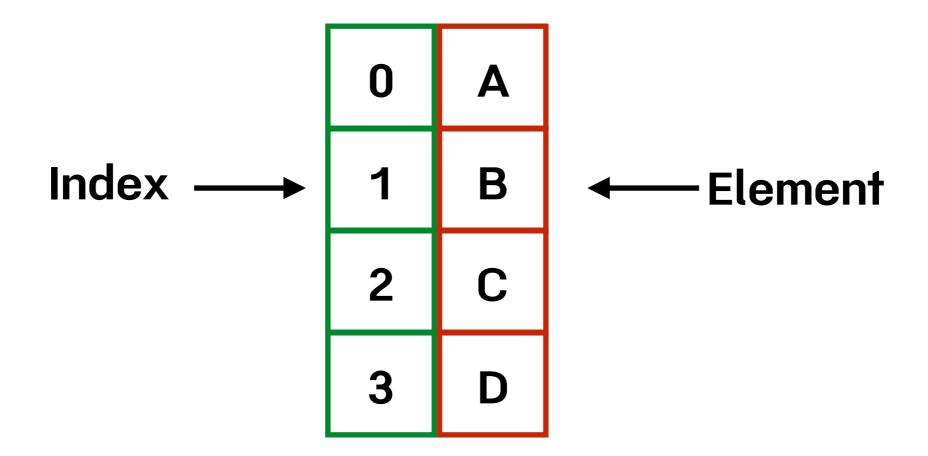
Series



pd.Series(['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])



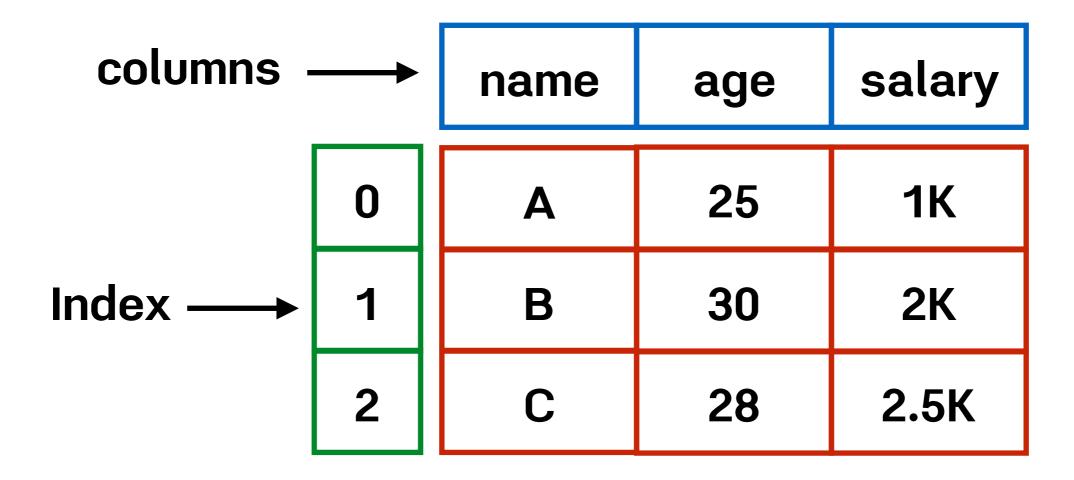
Series



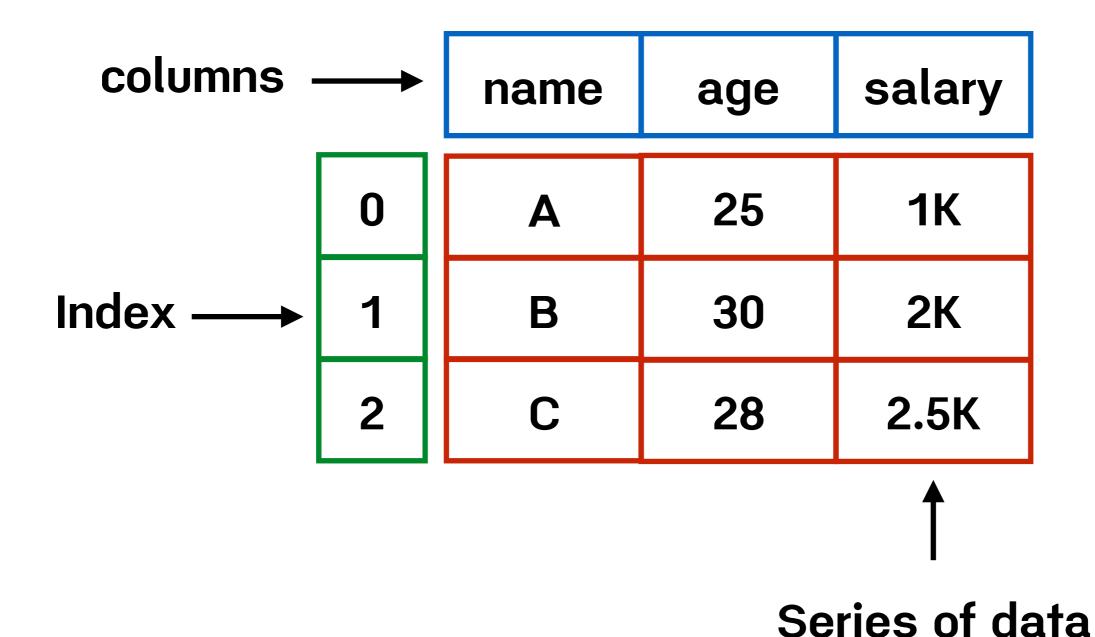
pd.Series(['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'], index=[0, 1, 2, 3])



A two-dimensional labeled data structure with columns of potentially different types









Create dataframe from Python's dictionary



Improve sequence of columns



Data loading

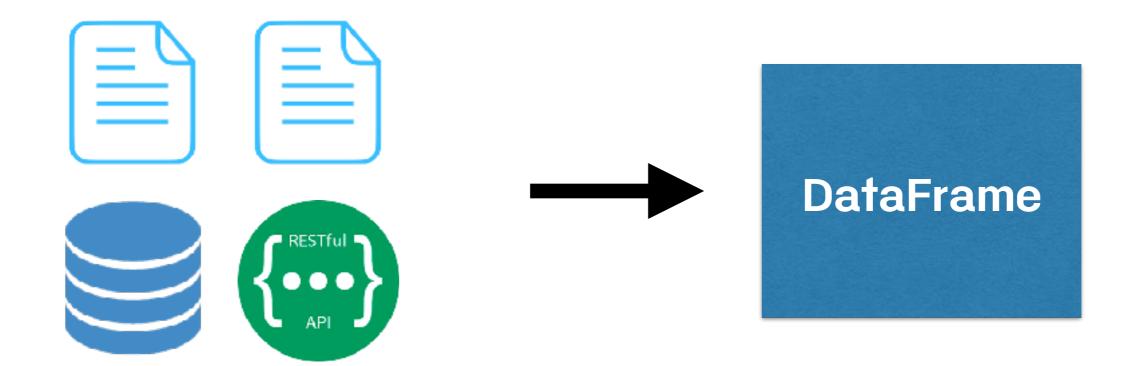


Read data from text format

Function	Description
read_csv	อ่านข้อมูลในรูปแบบ CSV โดยแยกด้วย comma
read_table	อ่านข้อมูลในรูปแบบ table โดยแยกด้วย TAB
read_fwf	อ่านข้อมูลในรูปแบบ fixed-length ของ column
read_excel	อ่านข้อมูลในรูปแบบของ MS Excel
read_html	อ่านข้อมูลในรูปแบบ HTML
read_json	อ่านข้อมูลในรูปแบบ JSON (JavaScript Object Notation)
read_sql	อ่านข้อมูลจาก SQL Query ใช้งานผ่าน SQLAlchemy



Read data from datasource





Data Sources

Text file
Binary
Web API
Database



Data cleaning and preparation



Data wrangling



Data aggregation



Plotting and Visualization



Time Series



workshop



axis = 0

```
[[1 2 3] [[1 2 3] [5 7 9] [7 8 9]] [12 15 18]]
```



axis = 1

