

## Data Analysis and Visualization

CentraleDigitalLab@Nice

Deborah Dore - PhD - <u>ddore@i3s.unice.fr</u>

MARIANNE, Université Côte d'Azur, CNRS, INRIA, I3S

#### Why Python?

- Simple and easy to use
- Flexible
- Popular and widely used
- Extensive libraries for data manipulation and visualization
- Large community and resources for support

#### **Python Basics**

- Variables and data types
- Conditional statements (if-else)
- Loops (while/for)
- Writing and running scripts

**Python Basics** 

Variables and data types

```
1 # Define variables
 2 \times = 10
                   # Integer
 3 pi = 3.14 # Float
 4 name = "Alice" # String
 5 is_student = True # Boolean
 7 # Print variables
 8 print("x:", x)
 9 print("pi:", pi)
10 print("name:", name)
11 print("is_student:", is_student)
12
13 # Check data types
14 print(type(x))
15 print(type(pi))
16 print(type(name))
17 print(type(is_student))
18
19 # List, Tuple, Dictionary, Set
20 \text{ my\_list} = [1, 2, 3, 4]
21 \text{ my\_tuple} = (5, 6, 7, 8)
22 my_dict = {"key1": "value1", "key2": "value2"}
23 \text{ my\_set} = \{9, 10, 11\}
24
25 print("List:", my_list)
26 print("Tuple:", my_tuple)
27 print("Dictionary:", my_dict)
28 print("Set:", my_set)
```

#### **Python Basics**

Conditional statements (if-else)

```
1 # Example of if-else
2 x = 15
3 if x > 10:
4    print("x is greater than 10")
5 elif x == 10:
6    print("x is equal to 10")
7 else:
8    print("x is less than 10")
```

**Python Basics** 

Loops (while/for)

```
1 ## Loops
2
3 # For loop example
4 for i in range(5):
5    print("For loop iteration:", i)
6
7 # While loop example
8 counter = 0
9 while counter < 5:
10    print("While loop iteration:", counter)
11    counter += 1</pre>
```

**Python Basics** 

**Functions** 

```
1 # Define a simple function
2 def greet(name):
3    return f"Hello, {name}!"
4
5 # Test the function
6 print(greet("Alice"))
```

#### **Python Basics**

#### Writing and running scripts

```
1 # Example of writing a script (this part would normally go in a .py file)
2 # Save this content as script.py
3 # Then run it in the terminal with: python script.py
4 if __name__ == "__main__":
5     print("This script is being run directly.")
```

#### **Hands-on activity**

- 1. Launch Google Colab
- 2. Define a numerical variable
- 3. Check if the variable is a prime number using if-else
- 4. Write a loop to print all prime numbers between 0 and 100
- 5. coptional> Create a function that when called prints the next prime number
  based on the one that has been passed

Fundamental python libraries

- Numpy
- Pandas
- Matplotlib

#### Numpy

**NumPy** is the fundamental package for scientific computing in Python. It is a Python library that provides a multidimensional array object, various derived objects, and an assortment of routines for fast operations on arrays and much more.



#### What is an array?

An Array is a linear data structure where all elements are arranged sequentially.

```
1 # Creating a 1D array
2 array_1d = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
3 print("1D Array:", array_1d)

1D Array: [1 2 3 4 5]

1 # Creating a 2D array
2 array_2d = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]])
3 print("\n2D Array:\n", array_2d)

2D Array:
[[1 2 3]
[4 5 6]]
```

#### **Pandas**

Pandas is a fast, powerful, flexible and easy to use open source data analysis and manipulation tool, built on top of the Python programming language.



#### **Pandas**

With pandas we can create dataframes that help us collect and analyze our data

```
1 # Creating a DataFrame from a dictionary
 2 data = {
      "Name": ["Alice", "Bob", "Charlie"],
    "Age": [25, 30, 35],
     "City": ["New York", "Los Angeles", "Chicago"]
 6 }
 7 df = pd.DataFrame(data)
 8 print("DataFrame:\n", df)
DataFrame:
       Name Age
                        City
     Alice 25
                   New York
                Los Angeles
       Bob
2 Charlie
             35
                     Chicago
```

#### Matplotlib

**Matplotlib** is a comprehensive library for creating static, animated, and interactive visualizations.



#### **Hands-on activity**

- 1. Create a NumPy array containing odd numbers from 1 to 10 (call it odd).
- 2. Create a NumPy array containing even numbers from 1 to 10 (call it even).
- 3. Print non-prime numbers from odd.
- 4. Create a DataFrame containing two columns: odd and even using the respective arrays
- 5. Add a new column called *total*, which contains the sum of the values at the same index from *odd* and *even*.
- 6. Add a new column called *is\_odd* containing **true** if the value of *total* is odd, **false** otherwise

#### Useful links

- https://numpy.org/devdocs/user/quickstart.html
- https://pandas.pydata.org/docs/getting\_started/intro\_tutorials/
- <a href="https://matplotlib.org/stable/users/explain/quick\_start.html#quick-start">https://matplotlib.org/stable/users/explain/quick\_start.html#quick-start</a>

# Demo with Notebook\_introduction\_to\_python.ipynb