

Coding seminar

Lesson 4: UNIX commands and Statistics

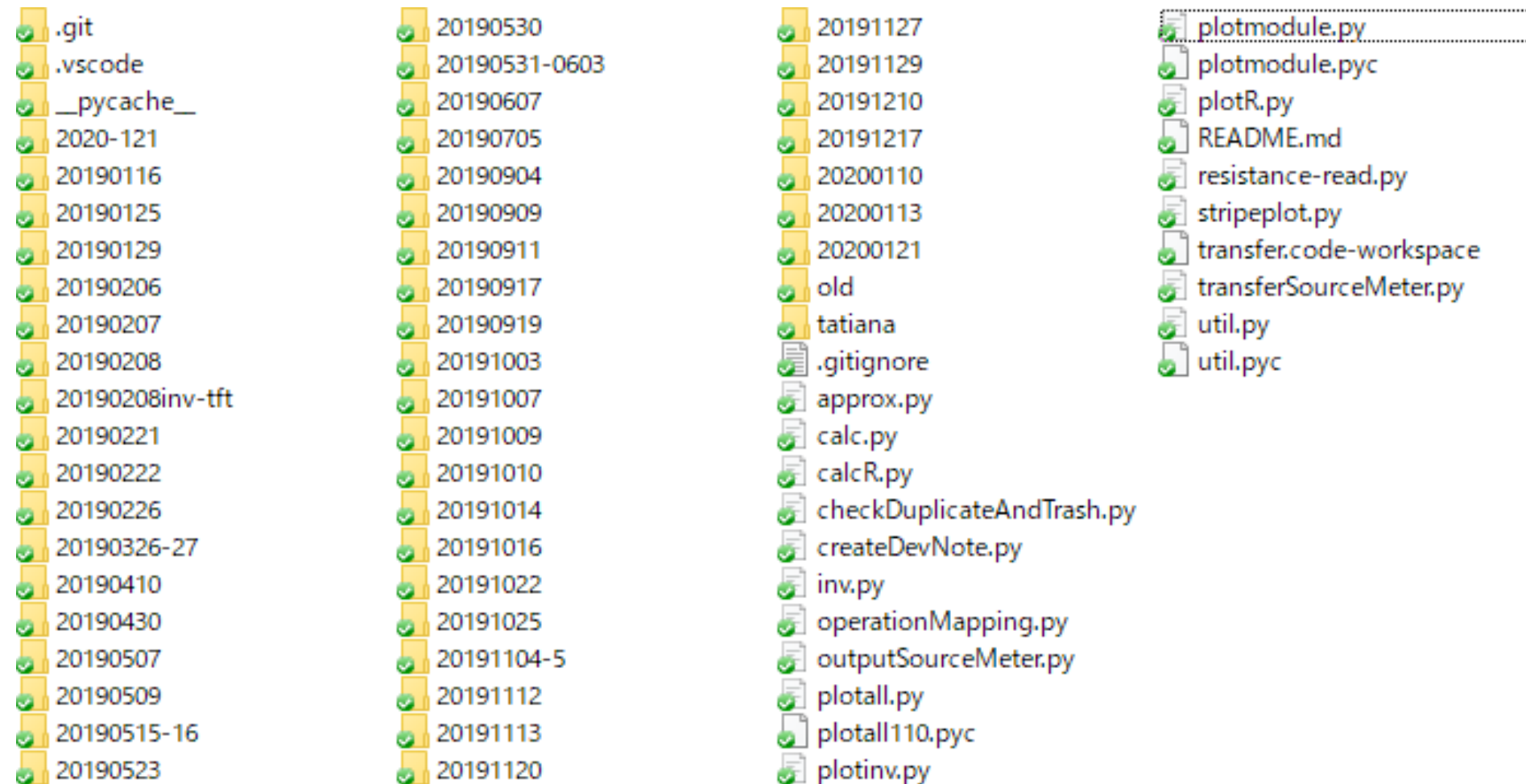
Ikue Hirata, PhD

Contents

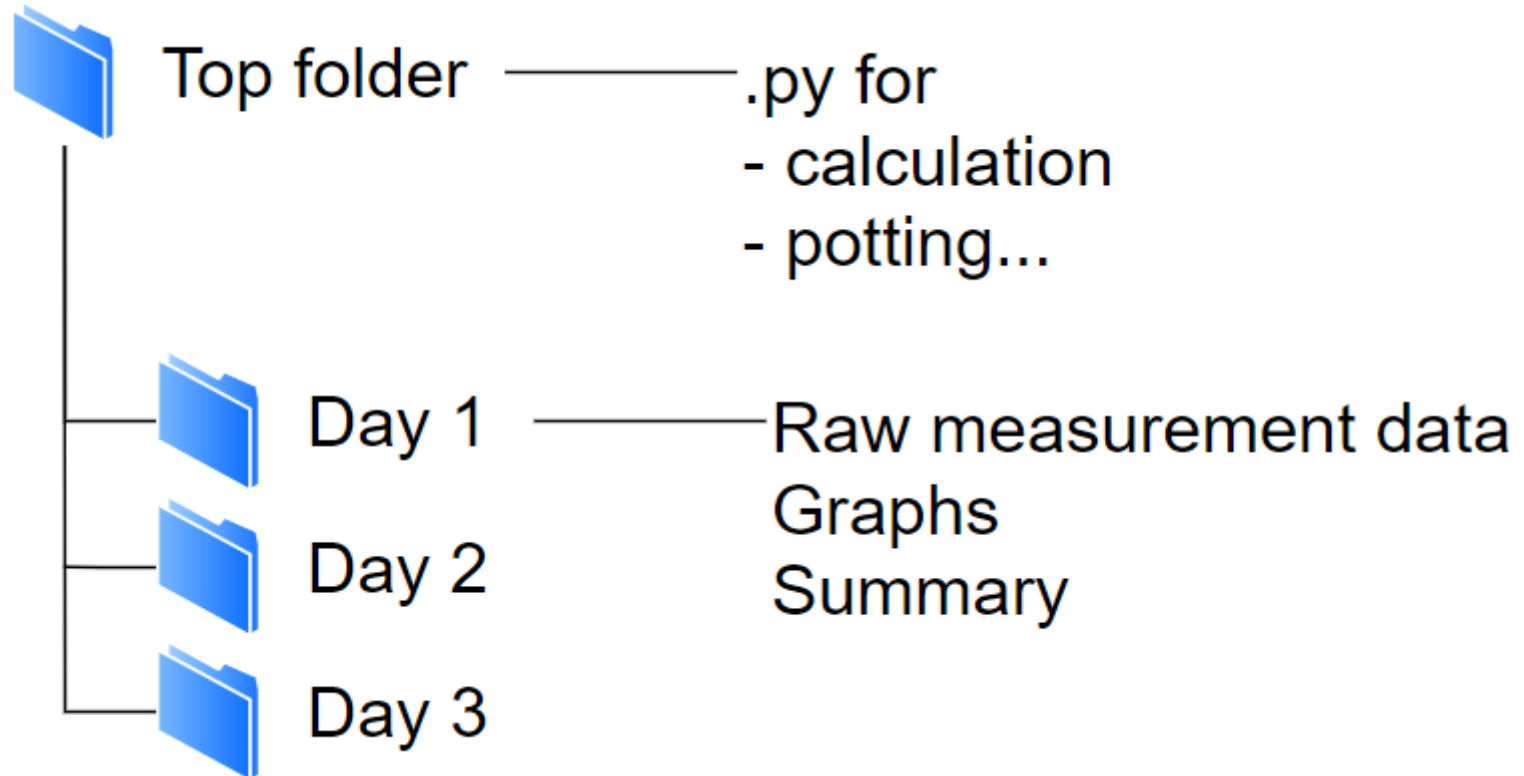
Folder structure and UNIX commands

Pandas, seaborn

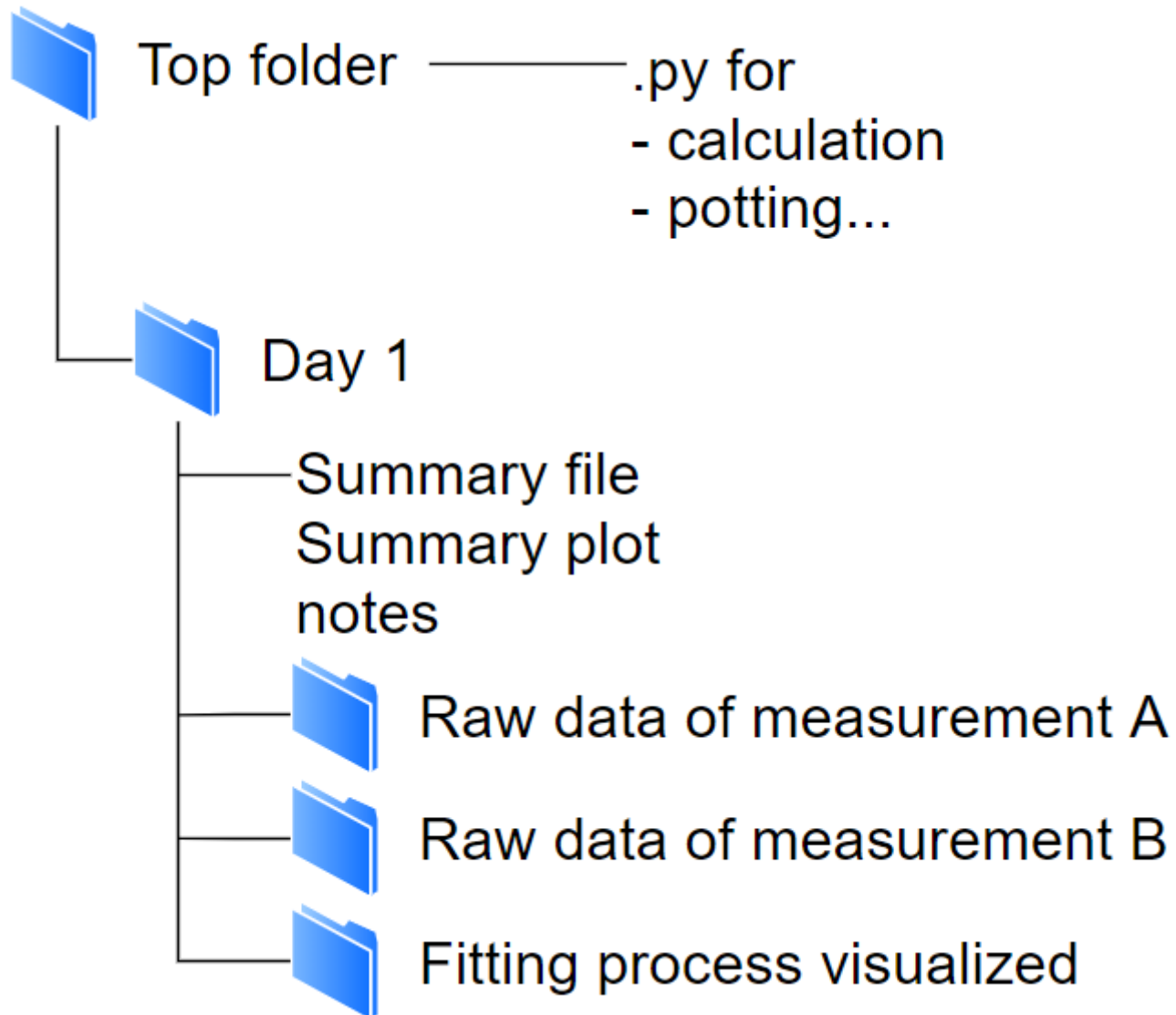
Getting more practical/systematic



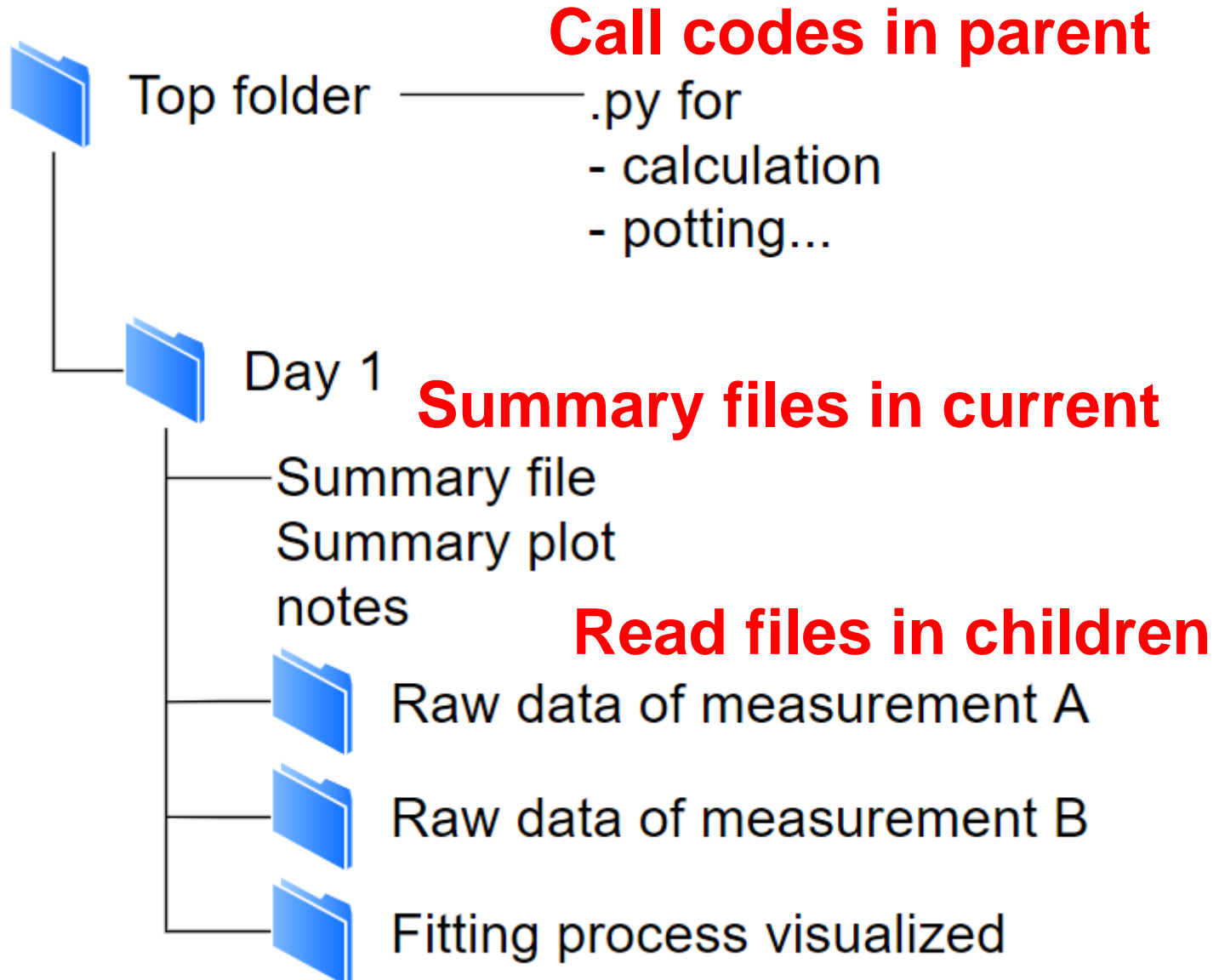
Directory structure



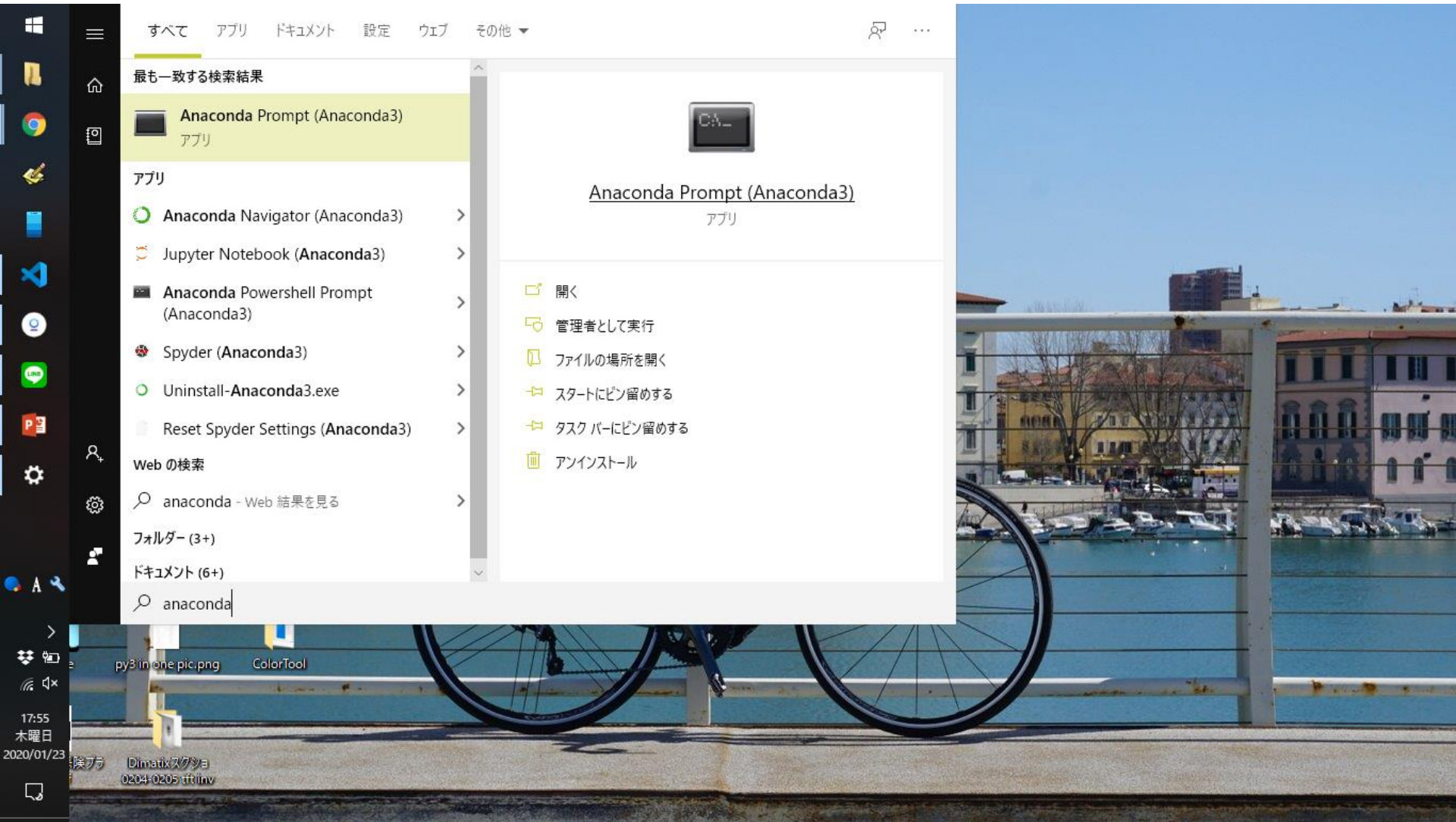
Directory structure



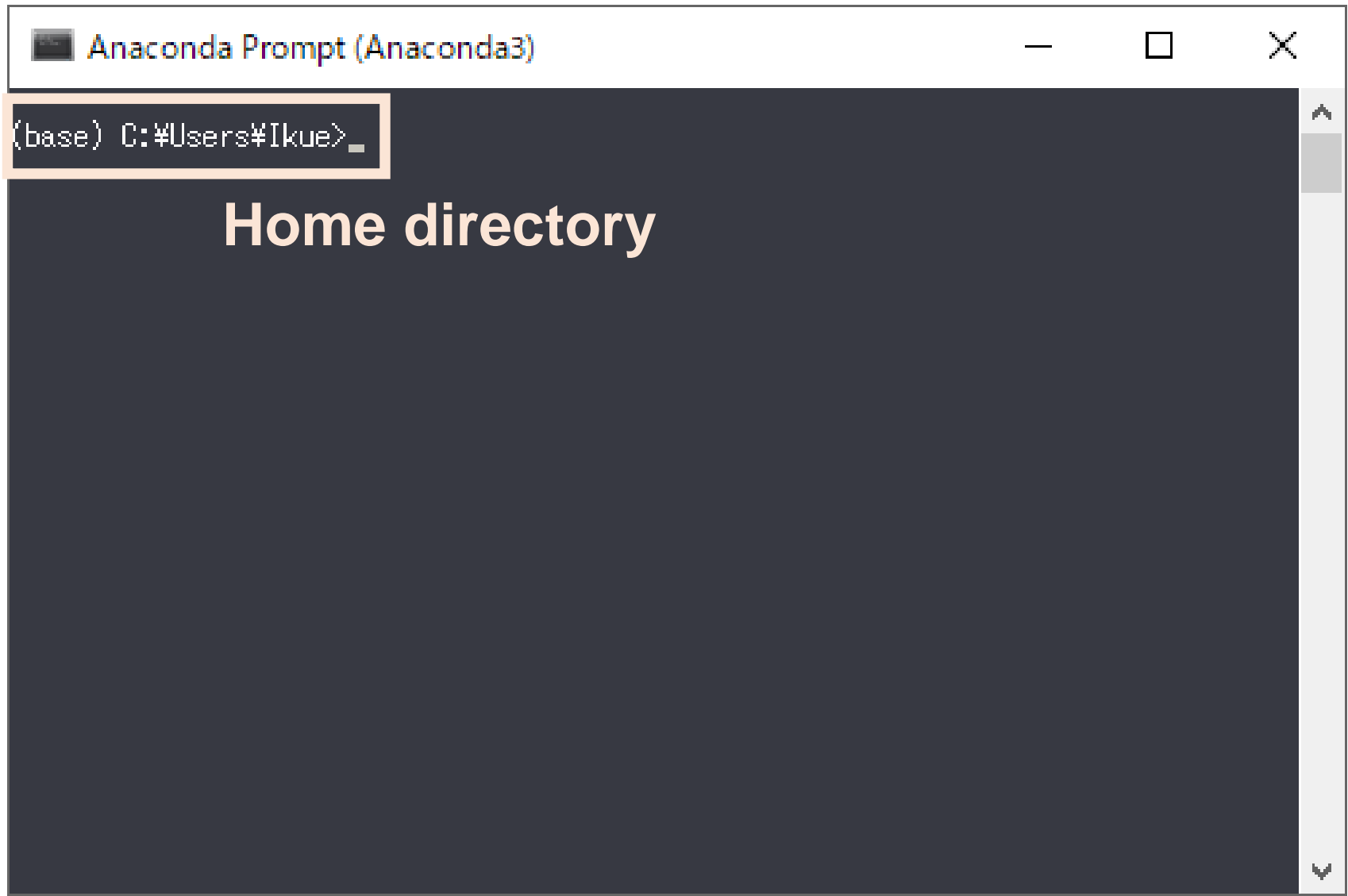
Directory structure



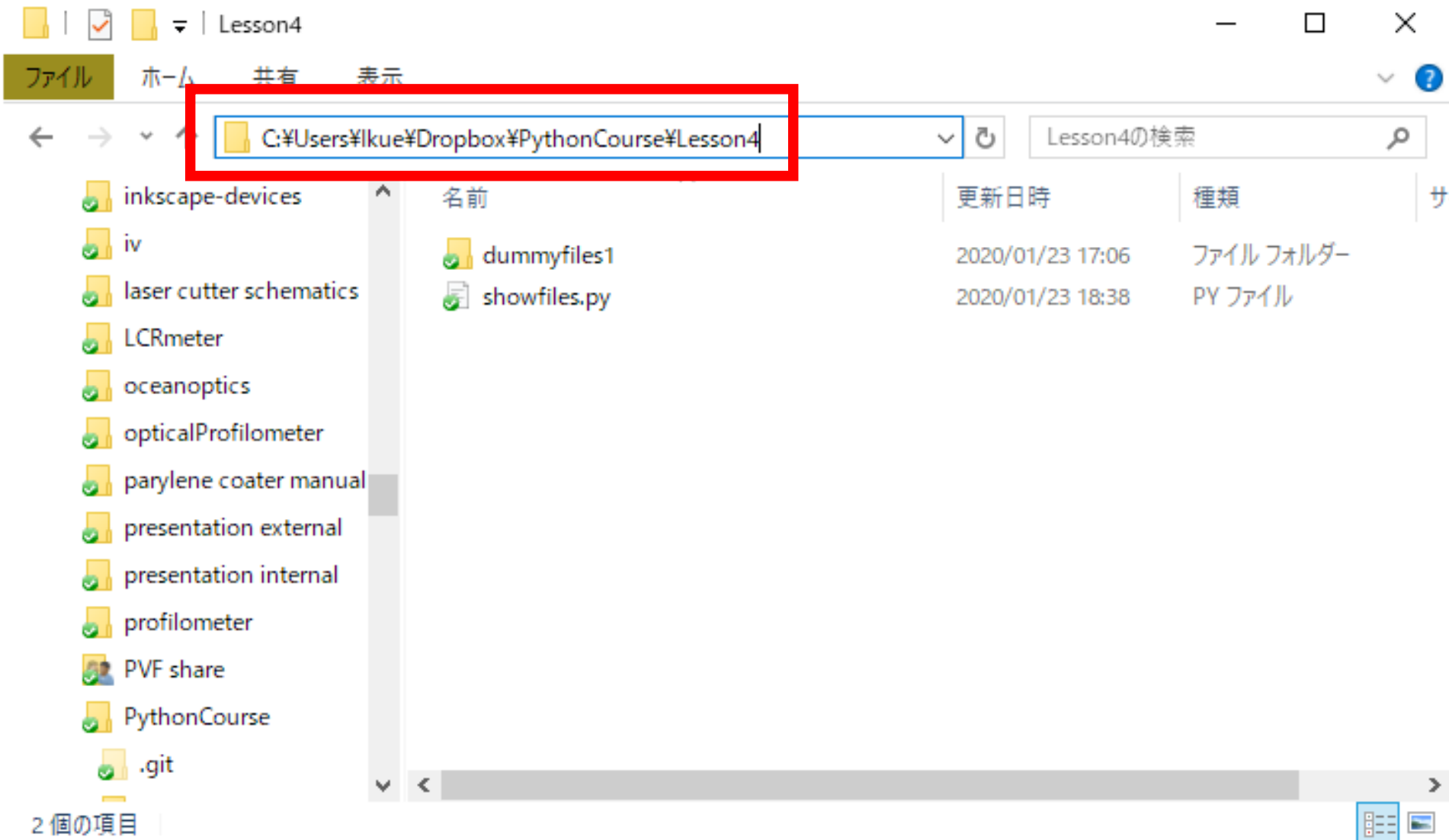
Launch Anaconda Prompt



Anaconda Prompt



Move to other directory



cd Move to other directory

 Anaconda Prompt (Anaconda3)

```
(base) C:\Users\Ikue>cd Dropbox\PythonCourse
```

```
(base) C:\Users\Ikue\Dropbox\PythonCourse>cd Lesson4
```

```
(base) C:\Users\Ikue\Dropbox\PythonCourse\Lesson4>_
```

dir Show info on the directory

```
Anaconda Prompt (Anaconda3)

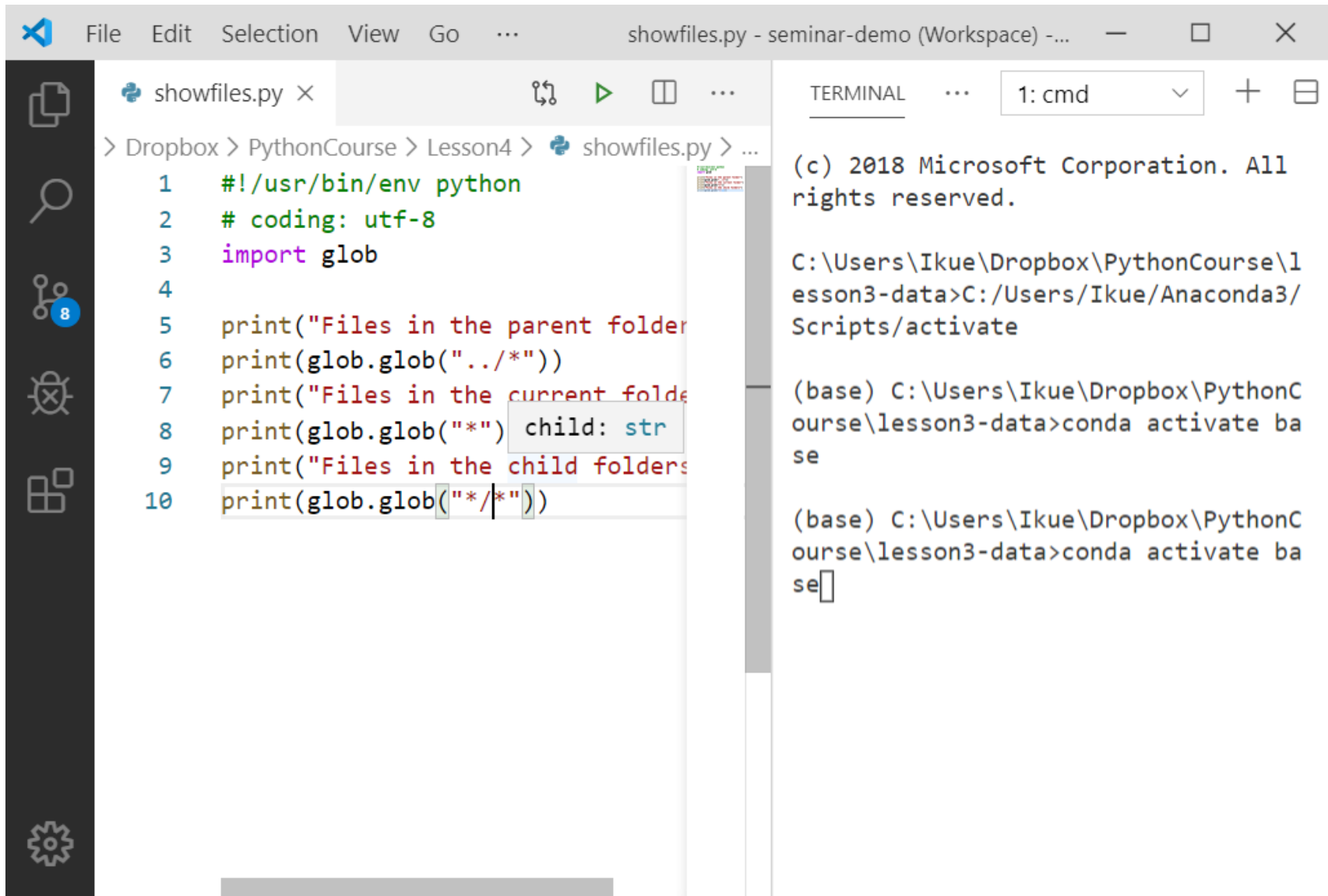
(base) C:\Users\Ikue\Dropbox\PythonCourse\Lesson4>dir
ドライブ C のボリューム ラベルは
ボリューム シリアル番号は

C:\Users\Ikue\Dropbox\PythonCourse\Lesson4 のディレクトリ

2020/01/23  17:05    <DIR>          .
2020/01/23  17:05    <DIR>          ..
2020/01/23  17:06    <DIR>          dummyfiles1
2020/01/23  18:42           239 showfiles.py
               1 個のファイル                239 バイト
               3 個のディレクトリ 105,405,521,920 バイトの空き領域

(base) C:\Users\Ikue\Dropbox\PythonCourse\Lesson4>_
```

Terminal in VS Code is similar



(optional) from Jupyter Notebook

Only in Jupyter

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Help

Not Trusted Python 3

In [17]:

`%pwd`

`'C:\\Users\\Ikue\\Dropbox\\PythonCourse\\Lesson4'`

In [14]:

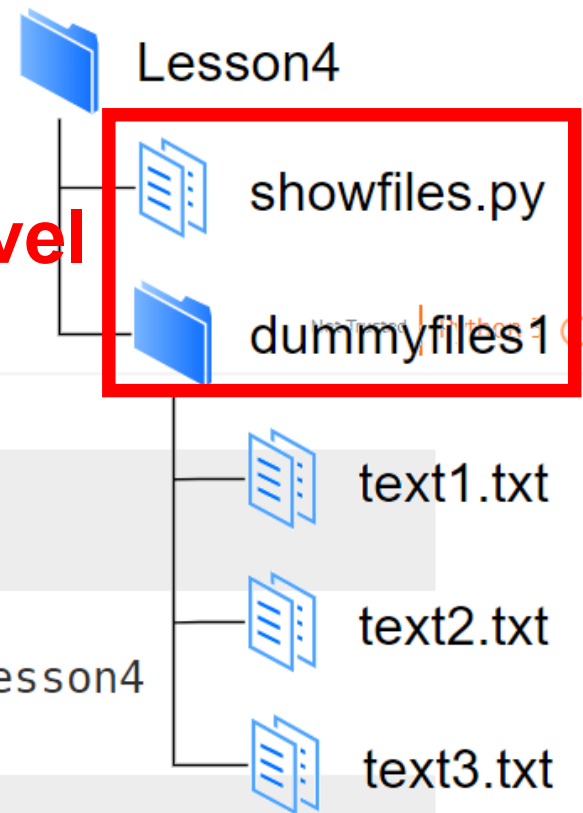
`%cd Lesson4/`

`C:\\Users\\Ikue\\Dropbox\\PythonCourse\\Lesson4`

Run .py file

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Navigate Widgets Help

At this level



In [14]:

```
%cd Lesson4/
```

```
C:\Users\Ikue\Dropbox\PythonCourse\Lesson4
```

In [20]:

```
!python showfiles.py
```

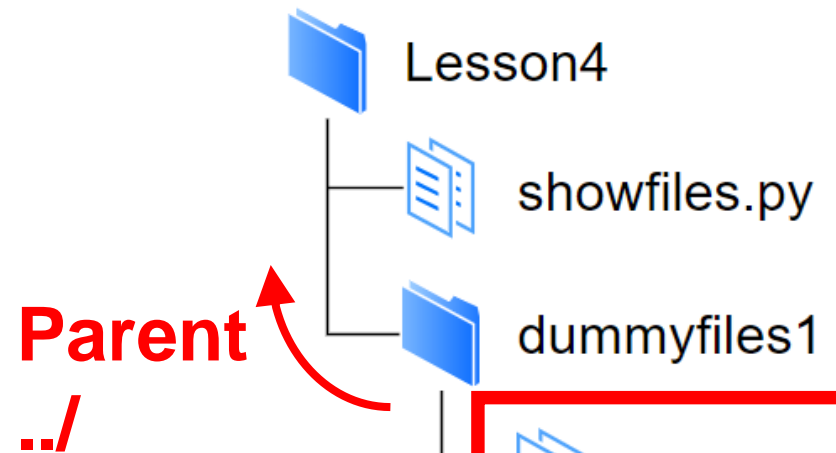
```
Files in the current folder
```

```
['dummyfiles1', 'showfiles.py']
```

```
Files in the child folders
```

```
['dummyfiles1\\text1.txt', 'dummyfiles1\\text2.txt', 'dummyfiles1\\text3.txt', 'dummyfiles1\\text4.txt']
```

Run .py file



In [21]:

```
%cd dummyfiles1/  
!python ../showfiles.py
```

```
C:\Users\Ikue\Dropbox\PythonCourse\Lesson4  
\dummyfiles1
```

```
Files in the current folder
```

```
['text1.txt', 'text2.txt', 'text3.txt', 'text4.txt']
```

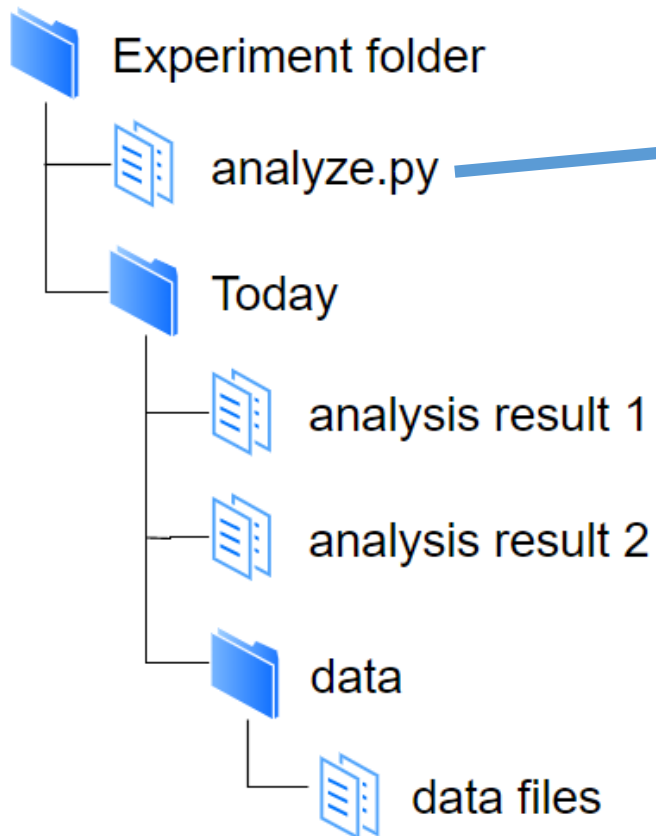
```
Files in the child folders
```

```
[]
```

At this level

In practical case

```
ExperimentFolder\Today> python ../analyze.py
```



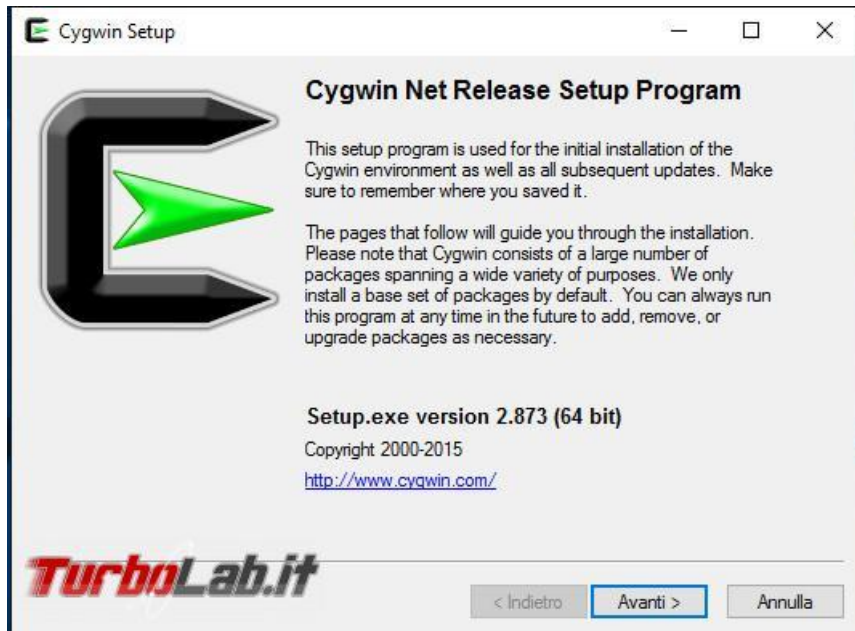
```
# analyze.py
l = glob.glob("data/*")
for files in l:
    some_calculations()
    np.savetxt("result1.csv")
```


UNIX commands

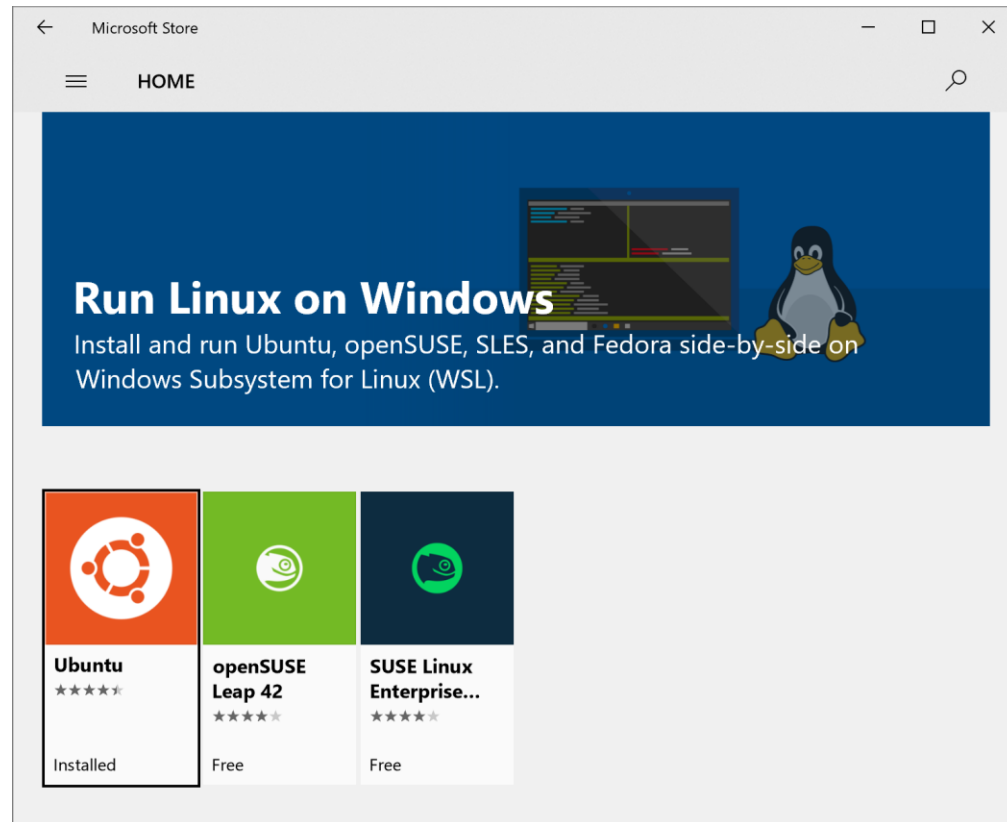
Function	UNIX	Python
show current path	pwd	<code>os.getcwd()</code>
change directory	cd	<code>os.chdir()</code>
copy file(s)	cp	<code>shutil.copyfile()</code>
mv file(s)	mv	<code>os.rename()</code> <code>shutil.move()</code>
make directory(ies)	mkdir	<code>os.mkdir()</code>
search words	grep	<code>glob.glob()</code> + <code>find()</code>
replace words	sed awk	<code>re.sub()</code> ...?

Run UNIX commands on Windows

Option 1: Cygwin (and other shells)



Option 2: WSL



More in Appendix

SciPy package family

 SciPy.org

 Install

 Getting started

 Documentation

 Report bugs

 Blogs

SciPy (pronounced "Sigh Pie") is a Python-based ecosystem of open-source software for mathematics, science, and engineering. In particular, these are some of the core packages:

 NumPy Base N-dimensional array package	 SciPy library Fundamental library for scientific computing
 Matplotlib Comprehensive 2-D plotting	 IPython Enhanced interactive console
 SymPy Symbolic mathematics	 pandas Data structures & analysis

NUMFOCUS

Large parts of the SciPy ecosystem (including all six projects above) are fiscally sponsored by NumFOCUS

About SciPy

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NumFOCUS

CORE PACKAGES:

NumPy

SciPy library

Matplotlib

IPython

SymPy

pandas

<https://www.scipy.org/>

pandas: database handling

pandas 0.25.3 documentation »

next | modules | index

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- What's New in 0.25.3
- Installation
- Getting started
- User Guide
- Pandas ecosystem
- API reference
- Development
- Release Notes

Search

Enter search terms or a module, class or function name.

pandas: powerful Python data analysis toolkit

Date: Nov 09, 2019 **Version:** 0.25.3

Download documentation: [PDF Version](#) | [Zipped HTML](#)

Useful links: [Binary Installers](#) | [Source Repository](#) | [Issues & Ideas](#) | [Q&A Support](#) | [Mailing List](#)

pandas is an open source, BSD-licensed library providing high-performance, easy-to-use data structures and data analysis tools for the Python programming language.

See the [Package overview](#) for more detail about what's in the library.

- [What's new in 0.25.3 \(October 31, 2019\)](#)
- [Installation](#)
- [Getting started](#)
 - [Package overview](#)
 - [10 minutes to pandas](#)
 - [Essential basic functionality](#)
 - [Intro to data structures](#)
 - [Comparison with other tools](#)
 - [Tutorials](#)
- [User Guide](#)
 - [IO tools \(text, CSV, HDF5, ...\)](#)
 - [Indexing and selecting data](#)
 - [MultiIndex / advanced indexing](#)
 - [Merge, join, and concatenate](#)
 - [Reshaping and pivot tables](#)
 - [Working with text data](#)
 - [Working with missing data](#)
 - [Categorical data](#)
 - [Nullable integer data type](#)

<https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/index.html>

Benefit of pandas

numpy: for numerical array, like x-y

loadtxt() - no missing data

genfromtext() - with missing data

column name -> tuple (cannot access by index)

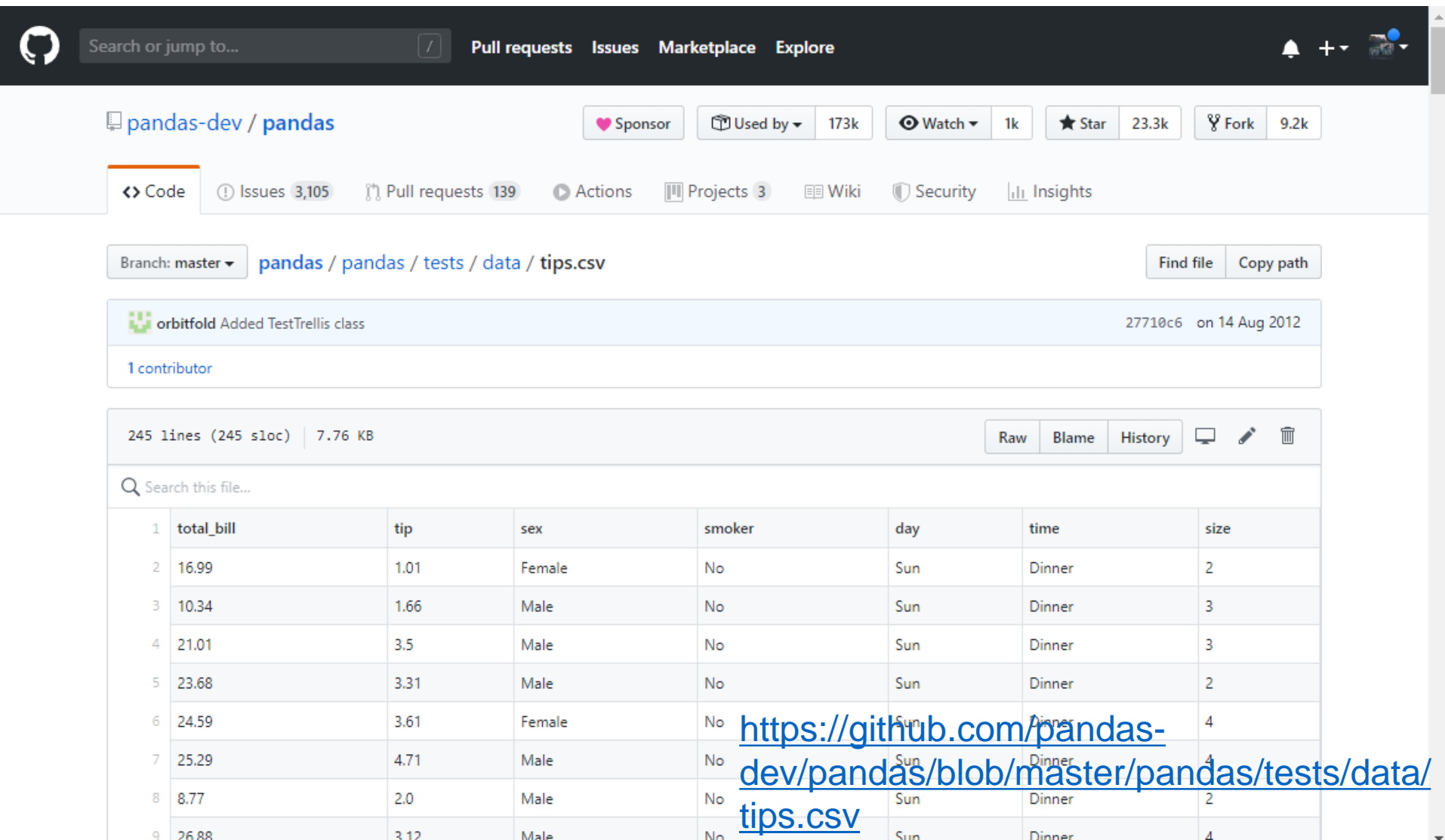
pandas: for data set, including str

load_csv() accessible by index and/or label

generic column name

stronger for statistics

Sample data



The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the `pandas-dev / pandas` repository. The file path `pandas / pandas / tests / data / tips.csv` is selected. The commit message is "orbitfold Added TestTrellis class" by 1 contributor, dated 14 Aug 2012. The file is 7.76 KB and contains 245 lines of code. A preview of the CSV data is shown below the file information.

	total_bill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size
1	16.99	1.01	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	2
2	10.34	1.66	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3
3	21.01	3.5	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3
4	23.68	3.31	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	2
5	24.59	3.61	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	4
6	25.29	4.71	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	4
7	8.77	2.0	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	2
8	26.88	3.12	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	4

<https://github.com/pandas-dev/pandas/blob/master/pandas/tests/data/tips.csv>

By Numpy

In [31]:

```
import numpy as np
dataar = np.genfromtxt("Lesson4/tips.csv",
delimiter=";", skip_header=1)
print(dataar)
```

```
[[16.99  1.01  nan ...  nan  nan  2.  ]
 [10.34  1.66  nan ...  nan  nan  3.  ]
 [21.01  3.5   nan ...  nan  nan  3.  ]
 ...
 [22.67  2.    nan ...  nan  nan  2.  ]
 [17.82  1.75  nan ...  nan  nan  2.  ]
 [18.78  3.    nan ...  nan  nan  2.  ]]
```

**Text data lost
(needs special treatment)**

By pandas

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Navigate Widgets Help

Notebook saved

Trusted

Python 3



In [35]:

```
import pandas as pd
datadf = pd.read_csv("Lesson4/tips.csv")
print(datadf)
```

	total_bill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size
0	16.99	1.01	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	2
1	10.34	1.66	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3
2	21.01	3.50	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3
3	23.68	3.31	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	2
4	24.59	3.61	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	4
..
239	29.03	5.92	Male	No	Sat	Dinner	3
240	27.18	2.00	Female	Yes	Sat	Dinner	2
241	22.67	2.00	Male	Yes	Sat	Dinner	2
242	17.82	1.75	Male	No	Sat	Dinner	2
243	18.78	3.00	Female	No	Thur	Dinner	2

[244 rows x 7 columns]

Partial data by conditions

In [40]:

```
print(datadf[datadf["sex"]=="Female"])
```

	total_bill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size
0	16.99	1.01	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	2
4	24.59	3.61	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	4
11	35.26	5.00	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	4
14	14.83	3.02	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	2
16	10.33	1.67	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	3
..
226	10.09	2.00	Female	Yes	Fri	Lunch	2
229	22.12	2.88	Female	Yes	Sat	Dinner	2
238	35.83	4.67	Female	No	Sat	Dinner	3
240	27.18	2.00	Female	Yes	Sat	Dinner	2
243	18.78	3.00	Female	No	Thur	Dinner	2

[87 rows x 7 columns]

Some statistics

In [34]:

```
datadf.describe()
```

	total_bill	tip	size
count	244.000000	244.000000	244.000000
mean	19.785943	2.998279	2.569672
std	8.902412	1.383638	0.951100
min	3.070000	1.000000	1.000000
25%	13.347500	2.000000	2.000000
50%	17.795000	2.900000	2.000000
75%	24.127500	3.562500	3.000000

Plotting by seaborn

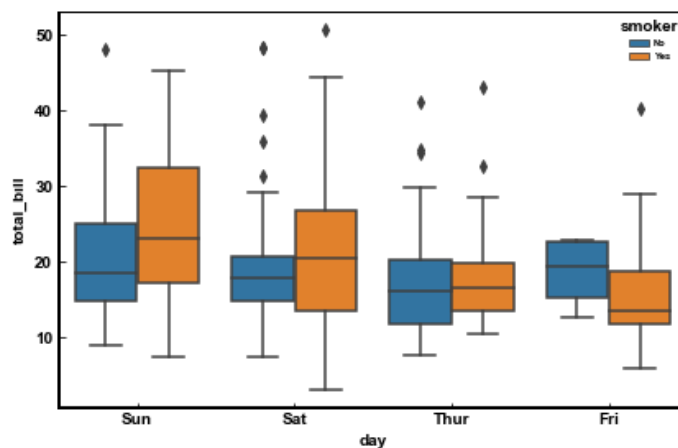
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Navigate Widgets Help

Trusted Python 3

In [39]:

```
%matplotlib inline
import seaborn as sns
sns.boxplot(x="day", y="total_bill",
            hue="smoker", data=datadf)
```

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x261c4ab3d08>



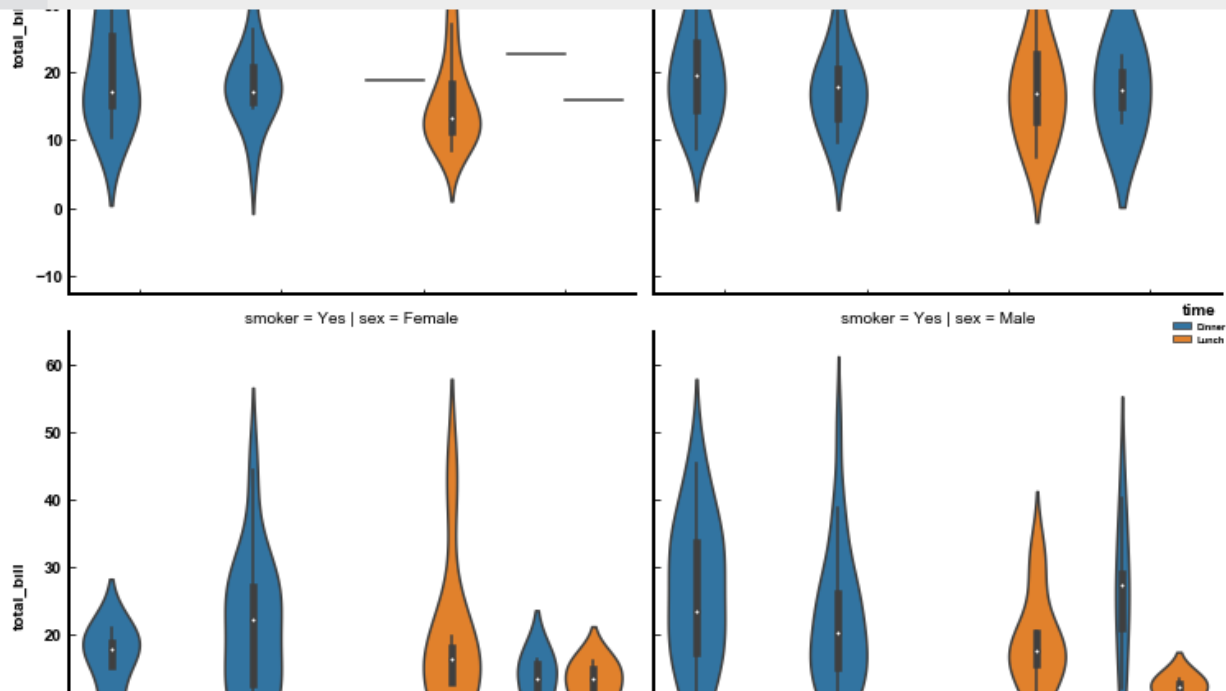
More complex plot

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Navigate Widgets Help

Trusted Python 3

In [53]:

```
sns.catplot(x="day", y="total_bill", col="sex",  
            row="smoker", hue="time", data=datadf,  
            kind="violin")
```



More about seaborn

seaborn

0.10.0

[Gallery](#)

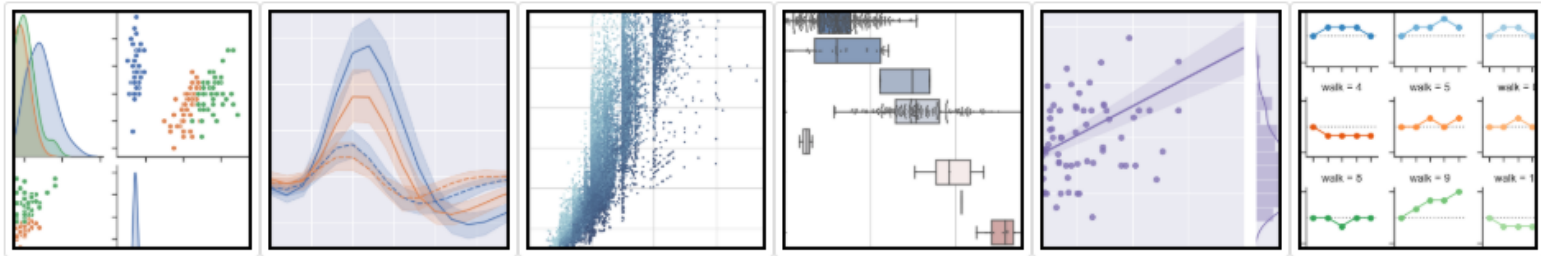
[Tutorial](#)

[API](#)

[Site](#) ▾

[Page](#) ▾

seaborn: statistical data visualization



Seaborn is a Python data visualization library based on [matplotlib](#). It provides a high-level interface for drawing attractive and informative statistical graphics.

For a brief introduction to the ideas behind the library, you can read the [introductory notes](#). Visit the [installation page](#) to see how you can download the package. You can browse the [example gallery](#) to see what you can do with seaborn, and then check out the [tutorial](#) and [API reference](#) to find out how.

To see the code or report a bug, please visit the [github repository](#). General support issues are most at home on [stackoverflow](#), where there is a seaborn tag.

Contents

- [Introduction](#)
- [Release notes](#)
- [Installing](#)
- [Example gallery](#)
- [Tutorial](#)
- [API reference](#)

Features

- Relational: [API](#) | [Tutorial](#)
- Categorical: [API](#) | [Tutorial](#)
- Distribution: [API](#) | [Tutorial](#)
- Regression: [API](#) | [Tutorial](#)
- Multiples: [API](#) | [Tutorial](#)
- Style: [API](#) | [Tutorial](#)
- Color: [API](#) | [Tutorial](#)

Exercise 1



ikuehirata Lesson 4 exercise upload

ff836e8 1 minute ago

1 contributor

60 lines (60 sloc) | 1.74 KB



Raw

Blame

History



Lesson 4 - Exercise 1

Here is a dataset of iris flowers [iris.csv](#) and some iris flowers which species names are unknown. Identify the species name of each flowers below.

Name	SepalLength	SepalWidth	PetalLength	PetalWidth
iris1	6.5	3	5	1.2
iris2	6.5	3	5	2.4
iris3	6	3	2	0.5

Hint:

1. Import `iris.csv` to a `pandas.DataFrame`.
2. Add the unknown flowers data to the `DataFrame`.
3. Plot each parameters by `seaborn.pairplot` to show the characteristics of the species.



Exercise 2 (difficult!)

Lesson 4 - Exercise 2

Simple substitution cipher is a method of encrypting. Each plaintext alphabet is replaced by other alphabet ([Wikipedia](#)). [Lesson4-files/cipher.txt](#) (shown below) is an English text encrypted by simple substitution cipher. Decrypt this and obtain the encryption table.

```
NRMZFYKRKRMRSSOUUCNISRACWDRRCRWDOMACWDRDOMYARHOFERGWARUIMKEWIRJR
SCAIYCWIERRCIFWIBRTWIHINRGMWIFHDTGWDCIFEJRSCIMRERRETOWCIFOXXRO
SWIARBRTSROUUCMITTDOWCIFSROMYWDIERBRTYOSRMWIXXIERWDRNERUJREW
IWDRIXGMGIMIBWDRNOMCTDIDJRWRDRNOZREWCBWDREWOWRWIYRBRMYWDRNOMYG
MWDROHWGIMEIBOUUNRMOMYREXRHGOUUCIBXSGMHRETGDHGWGEMIWXSFYRMWWIH
DOUURMKRIMRZFYKREACWDRSREFUWFISWDOWSROEIMURWOXSGMHRDOJRWRDRHSRYG
WIBHIMPFRSGMKOMYDIUYGMKDGEOWWRWDRNROMETGUUOUTOCEARHIMEGYRSRYDI
MREWOMYDRTGUUARXSOGERYACRJRS CAIYCARHOFERWDRJFUKOSOSROUTOCEWOLRM
ACTDOWWDGMMKERRNEWIAROMYACTDOWHINREIBGWOMYGMWDRTISUYWDRSROSRI MU
CWDRJFUKOSBISWDRBRTBGMYOXUOHRWDRSRIMUCTDRMWDRNOMCDOJRMKISIFMYWI
SREWIMOMRXSGMHRIBWDRXSRERMWWGNRTDINGWGEMIWTRUWIMONRMRJRSXSROHD
REOMCWGDKRUEAFWXROHROMYKIIYBOGWDOMYWIAIWDDRGENIEWDIEWGUROMYRG
WDRSGBDRDOYLXWGWTFUYDOJRYRXSGJRYDGNIBSRXFOWGIMOMYLGMYINNOMC
OWGNRWSGWWRMACNGHIUIMOHDGOJRUUGWSOMEUOWRYACWKMOSSGIWWTDRPSGMHRD
WXXETTTKFWRMARSKISK
```

1. Frequency analysis is a powerful method to help break a simple substitution cipher. In this method, each alphabet is replaced according to the frequency of the appearance in the text. It is known that in any given stretch of written language, certain letters and combinations of letters occur with varying frequencies ([Wikipedia](#)).
 - A. Count the number of the appearance of each alphabet in a plaintext file [Lesson4-files/kant.txt](#) and plot it in a histogram.
 - B. Count the number of the appearance of the combination of any given two alphabets and plot top 20 combinations in a histogram.
 - C. Count the number of the appearance of the combination of any given three alphabets and plot top 20 combinations in a histogram.
2. Using the results above, decipher the text and obtain the encryption table.

Study by yourself

Pandas official document

<https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/index.html>

Pandas unofficial tutorial

<https://www.learndatasci.com/tutorials/python-pandas-tutorial-complete-introduction-for-beginners/>

seaborn official document

<https://seaborn.pydata.org/>

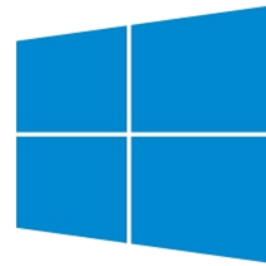


Appendix for Windows users

Terminals and shells

Why commands are different?

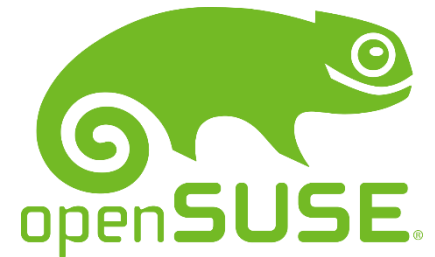
DOS commands	Linux command
<command> /?	man <command> or command --help
cd	cd
chdir	pwd
cls	clear
copy	cp
date	date
del	rm
dir	ls
echo	echo
edit	vim (or other editor)
exit	exit
fc	diff
find	grep
format	mke2fs or mformat
mem	free
mkdir	mkdir
more	more or even less
move	mv
ren	mv
time	date



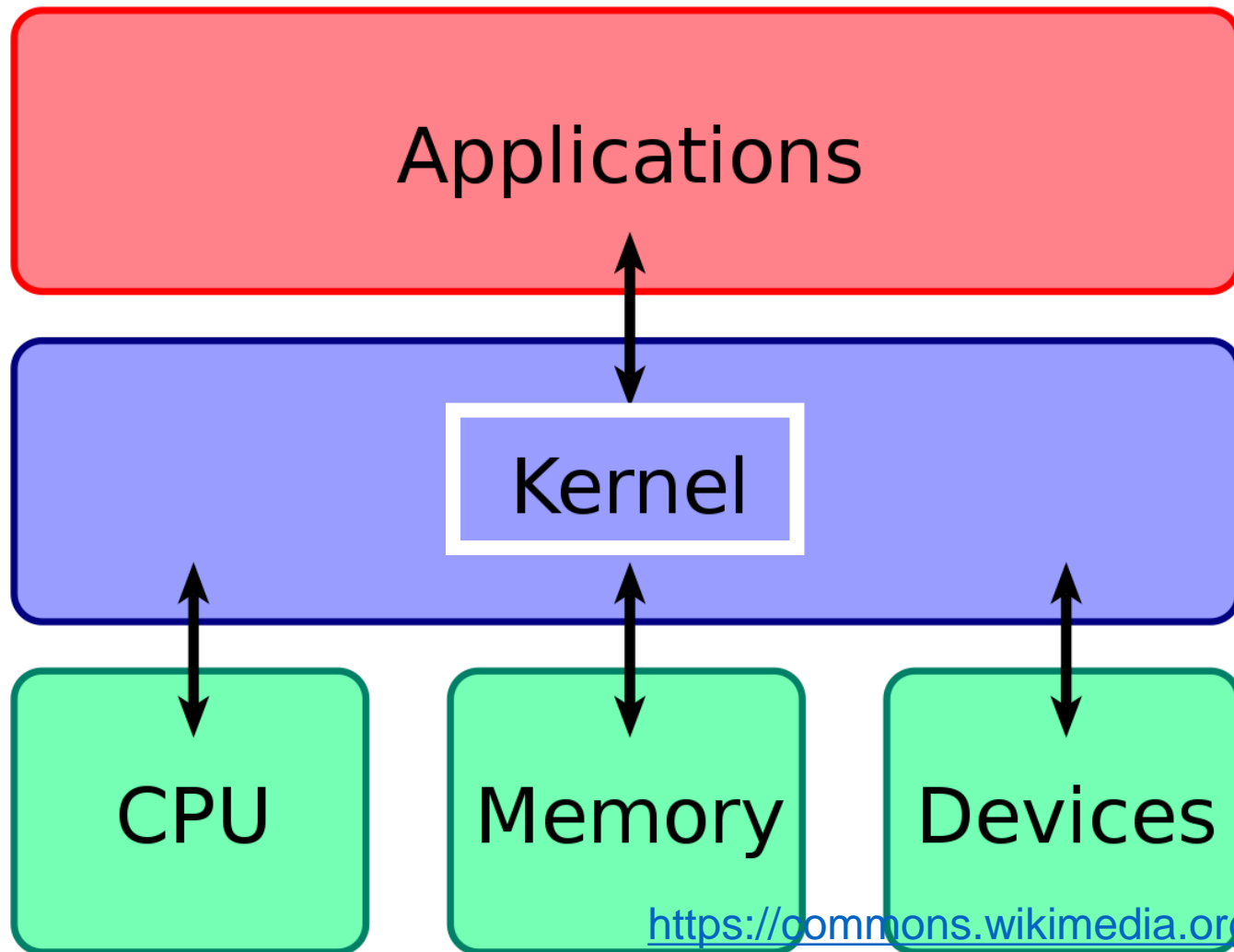
Windows 10



debian

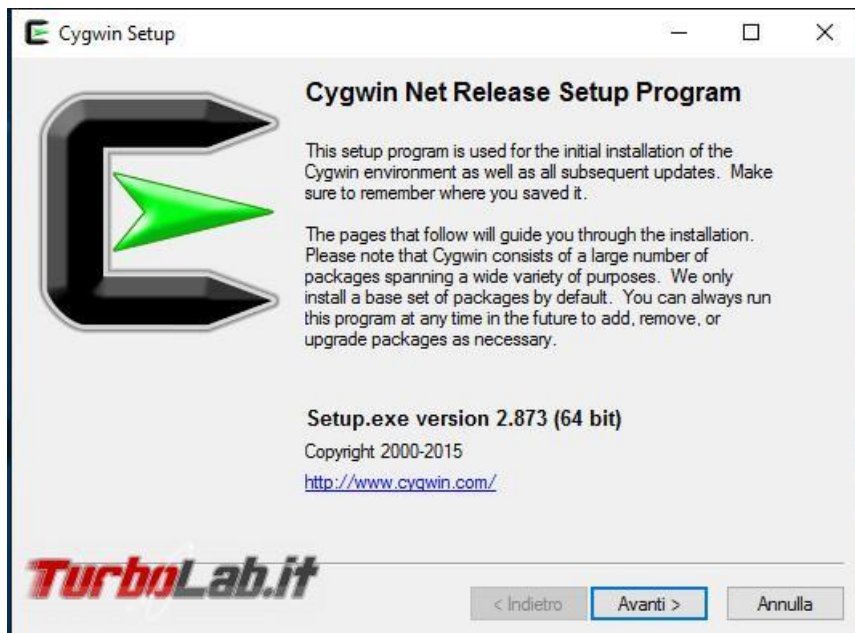


Because of kernel

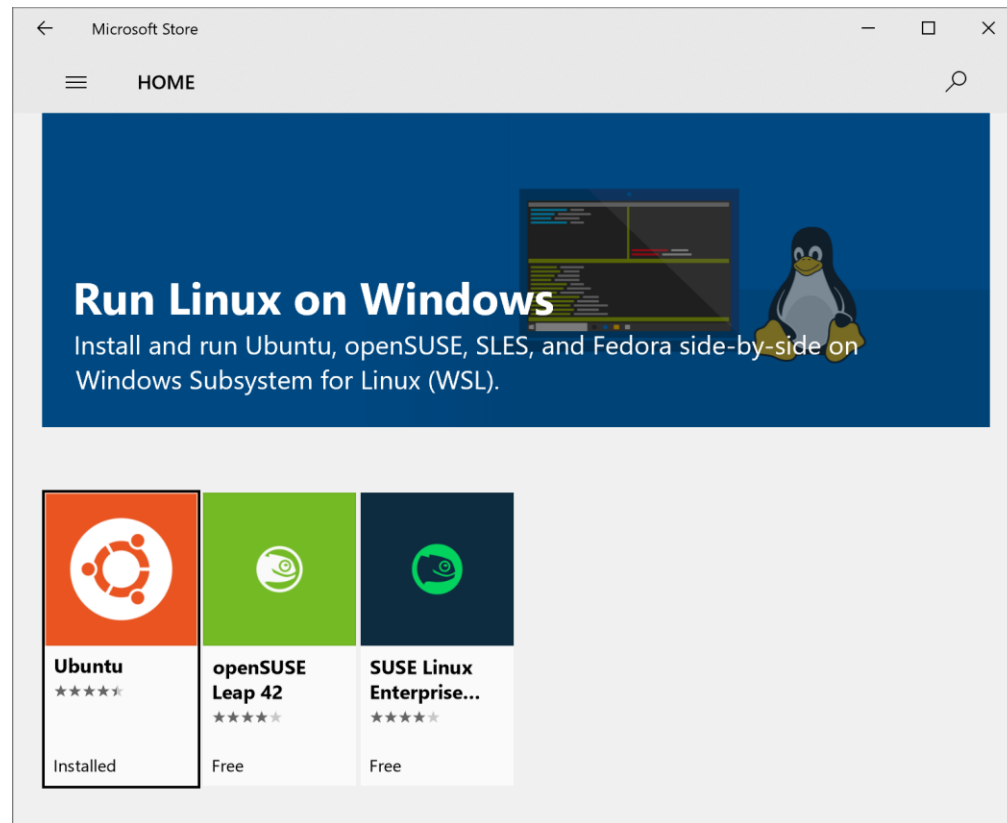


Install UNIX-like environment

Option 1: Cygwin (and other shells)



Option 2: WSL



Keywords to learn further

About CUI:

- stdin/stdout
- redirect
- pipe
- alias
- PATH

About OS:

- kernel
- terminal
- shell
- Linux/UNIX

Have fun! :)

