

Data Science Capstone Week 3 Assignment - PART 1

Intent: Scrape a Wikipedia page and extract a pandas dataframe containing Toronto Postalcodes, Borough, and Neighborhood

Import Pandas Library

...to provide the Dataframe container as well as the scraper "read_html" command

In [221]:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

Import Urllib Library

...to read the HTML code into a string variable "jenhtml" ... this will facilitate the execution of pandas.read_html the scraping command

In [222]:

```
import urllib.request
import urllib.parse
import urllib.error

!conda install -c conda-forge lxml --yes
import lxml

print("packages imported")
```

Solving environment: done

```
==> WARNING: A newer version of conda exists. <==
  current version: 4.5.11
  latest version: 4.7.11
```

Please update conda by running

```
$ conda update -n base -c defaults conda
```

```
# All requested packages already installed.
```

```
packages imported
```

Open and Read Wikipedia Page into a String Variable

...to read the HTML code into a string variable "jenhtml" ... this will facilitate the execution of pandas.read_html the scraping command

In [223]:

```
jenurl = "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_postal_codes_of_Canada:_M"  
print(jenurl)
```

```
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_postal_codes_of_Canada:_M
```

In [224]:

```
jenhtmlStr = urllib.request.urlopen(jenurl).read()
```

In [225]:

```
jendf = pd.read_html(jenhtmlStr)[0]  
jendf.head()
```

Out[225]:

	Postcode	Borough	Neighbourhood
0	M1A	Not assigned	Not assigned
1	M2A	Not assigned	Not assigned
2	M3A	North York	Parkwoods
3	M4A	North York	Victoria Village
4	M5A	Downtown Toronto	Harbourfront

In [226]:

```
jendf.shape
```

Out[226]:

```
(288, 3)
```

Drop Rows with Missing Boroughs

In [227]:

```
jendf = jendf[jendf.Borough != "Not assigned"]
jendf.head()
```

Out[227]:

	Postcode	Borough	Neighbourhood
2	M3A	North York	Parkwoods
3	M4A	North York	Victoria Village
4	M5A	Downtown Toronto	Harbourfront
5	M5A	Downtown Toronto	Regent Park
6	M6A	North York	Lawrence Heights

Combine Rows of Postcode-sharing Neighborhoods

- determine which postcodes have more than one neighborhood
- for each multiply-used postal code:

Replace all multiply-used rows of the same postal code with just one row.

The new value for the "Neighbourhood" field will be a list of the former neighborhoods that appeared in the individual rows corresponding to the shared zipcode.

Find the multiply-used Postcodes by performing a `df.value_counts()`

In [228]:

```
mycounts = jendf["Postcode"].value_counts()
mycounts.head()
```

Out[228]:

```
M8Y      8
M9V      8
M5V      7
M9B      5
M8Z      5
Name: Postcode, dtype: int64
```

Form a LIST of Postcodes that have more than one neighborhood

In [229]:

```
postcodeList = mycounts.index.values.tolist()
pcodeList = []
for pcode in postcodeList:
    if mycounts.loc[pcode] > 1:
        pcodeList.append(str(pcode))

print(len(pcodeList))
neighList = []
boroList = []
```

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Update the Dataframe by deleting duplications and augmenting 'Neighborhood' if necessary

The algorithm employed is:

For each postal code "pc" in pcodeList (created above):

1. Select and extract all rows in main dataframe "jendf" with postalcode "pc" and place into another temporary dataframe called 'tempDF'
2. Form a new neighborhood String by extracting all individual neighborhoods in tempDF, putting them in a list, and invoking "join" with comma as delimiter
3. Save the new neighborhood string 'nStr' in a list; save its borough in a list called "boroList"

After the loop, save all collected information in a dictionary: "nndict"

In [230]:

```
#initialize lists
boroList = []
neighList = []
nList = list()

# Traverse pcodeList to create the new 'Neighbourhood' strings
for pc in pcodeList:
    nList = []
    # 1. select and extract all rows in main dataframe "jendf" with
    #     Postcode "pc" and place into another temporary dataframe 'tempDF'
    tempdfSeries = jendf.Postcode == pc
    tempDF = jendf[tempdfSeries]
    # -----
    # 2a. Form a new neighborhood String by extracting all individual neighborhood
S    #     in tempDF and putting them in a list
    nList = tempDF['Neighbourhood'].values.tolist()
    # -----
    # 2b. invoke python function 'join()' with comma as delimiter
    jenDelimiter = ','
    nStr = jenDelimiter.join(nList)
    # -----
    #3. Save the new neighborhood string 'nStr' in a list; save its borough in a
list    list
    neighList.append(nStr)
    jenBoro = str(tempDF.iloc[0,1])
    boroList.append(jenBoro)
## end FOR LOOP

# Store all the collected information in a "New Neighbourhood" dictionary
nnDict = dict()

nnDict['Postcode'] = pcodeList
nnDict['Borough'] = boroList
nnDict['Neighbourhood'] = neighList
```

Remove Redundancy in Dataframe by deleting multiple rows and finally replacing 'Neighborhood' if necessary

The algorithm employed is:

- A. Delete all postcode duplicates from our original DF called "jendf"
- B. Create a new pandas dataframe "newNeighDF" to concatenate with our original DF "jendf"
- C. Merge the new dataframe "newNeighDF" into original "jendf" by using the pandas "concat" command

A. Delete all postcode duplicates

In [231]:

```
# A. Delete all postcode duplicates
jendf.drop_duplicates('Postcode', keep=False, inplace=True)
```

B. Create a new pandas dataframe "newNeighDF" to concatenate with our original DF "jendf"

In [232]:

```
newNeighDF =pd.DataFrame(data=nnDict)
```

C. Merge the new dataframe "newNeighDF" into original "jendf" by using the pandas "concat" command

In [233]:

```
jenFrames = [jendf, newNeighDF]
postalDF = pd.concat(jenFrames)
postalDF.head(20)
postalDF.shape
```

Out [233]:

```
(103, 3)
```

Replace "Not assigned" Neighbourhood values

Employ the following algorithm:

- (1) Extract all rows in dataframe postalDF with Neighbourhood = 'Not assigned' into a new dataframe naNeighDF
- (2) In dataframe naNeighDF assign "Neighbourhood" column to be equal to "Borough" column
- (3) Delete all rows from original dataframe postalDF with Neighbourhood = 'Not assigned'
- (4) Concatenate the two dataframes postalDF and naNeighDF into regionsTorontoDF

In [234]:

```
# (1) Extract all rows in dataframe 'newNeighDF' with Neighbourhood = 'Not assigned' into a new dataframe naNeighDF
naNeighDF = postalDF[postalDF.Neighbourhood=='Not assigned']
naNeighDF
```

Out[234]:

	Postcode	Borough	Neighbourhood
8	M7A	Queen's Park	Not assigned

In [235]:

```
##(2) In dataframe "naNeighDF" assign "Neighbourhood" column to be equal to "Borough" column
naNeighDF['Neighbourhood']=naNeighDF['Borough']
naNeighDF
```

/home/jupyterlab/conda/envs/python/lib/python3.6/site-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:2: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy

Out[235]:

	Postcode	Borough	Neighbourhood
8	M7A	Queen's Park	Queen's Park

In [236]:

```
naNeighDF.head(10)
```

Out[236]:

	Postcode	Borough	Neighbourhood
8	M7A	Queen's Park	Queen's Park

In [237]:

```
# (3) Delete all rows from original dataframe "postalDF" with "Neighbourhood = 'Not assigned' "
postalDF = postalDF[postalDF.Neighbourhood!='Not assigned']
```

In [238]:

```
#(4) Concatenate the two dataframes <b>postalDF </b> and <b>naNeighDF</b> into regionsTorontoDF
myframes = [postalDF, naNeighDF]
regionsTorontoDF = pd.concat(myframes)
regionsTorontoDF.shape
```

Out[238]:

(103, 3)

In [239]:

```
regionsTorontoDF.reset_index(drop=True,inplace=True)
regionsTorontoDF.head(14)
```

Out[239]:

	Postcode	Borough	Neighbourhood
0	M3A	North York	Parkwoods
1	M4A	North York	Victoria Village
2	M9A	Etobicoke	Islington Avenue
3	M3B	North York	Don Mills North
4	M6B	North York	Glencairn
5	M4C	East York	Woodbine Heights
6	M5C	Downtown Toronto	St. James Town
7	M6C	York	Humewood-Cedarvale
8	M4E	East Toronto	The Beaches
9	M5E	Downtown Toronto	Berczy Park
10	M6E	York	Caledonia-Fairbanks
11	M1G	Scarborough	Woburn
12	M4G	East York	Leaside
13	M5G	Downtown Toronto	Central Bay Street

In [240]:

```
regionsTorontoDF.shape
```

Out[240]:

(103, 3)

In []: