

## PYTHON FUNDAMENTALS FOR DATA SCIENCE

Capítulo 2: Lenguaje PYTHON



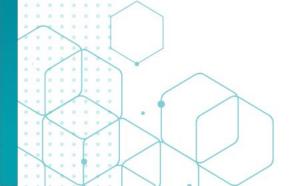
#### **OBJETIVOS**

Entender la sintaxis del lenguaje de programación y su aplicación en la Ciencia de Datos.









#### **AGENDA**

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- 1. Python en Data Science.
- 2. OOP.
- 3. Manejo de errores.
- 4. List Comprehensions.
- 5. Funciones Lambda.
- 6. Map/Reduce.
- 7. Generadores.
- 8. Decoradores.



•Exploración de datos

Visualización

Machine learning

NLP

Computer Vision

Deep learning



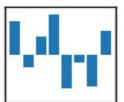
Big data

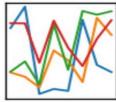
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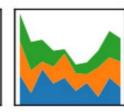
- Exploración de datos -

### pandas

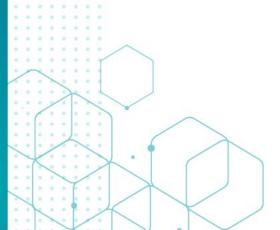
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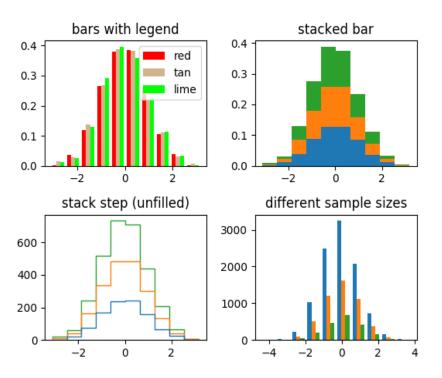


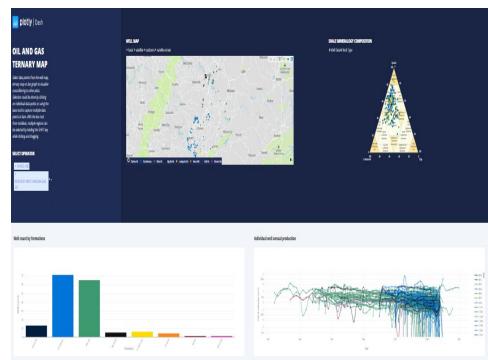


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- Visualización -





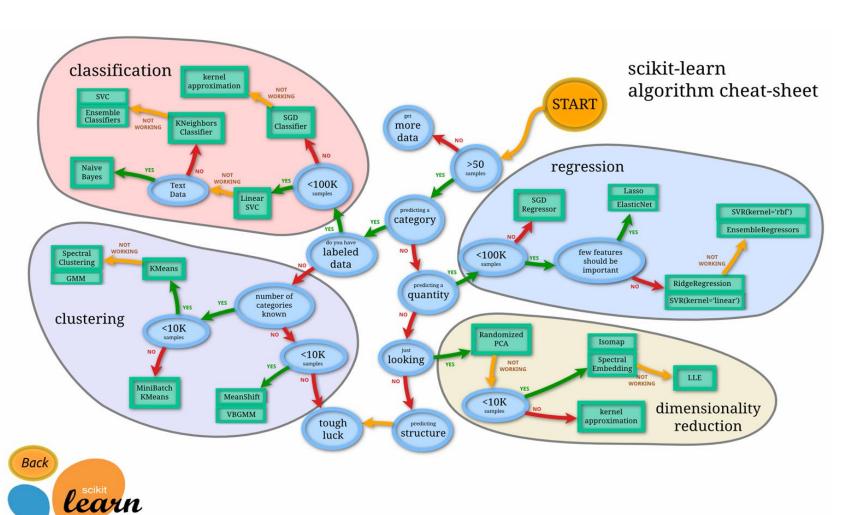








- Machine Learning -











- NLP -









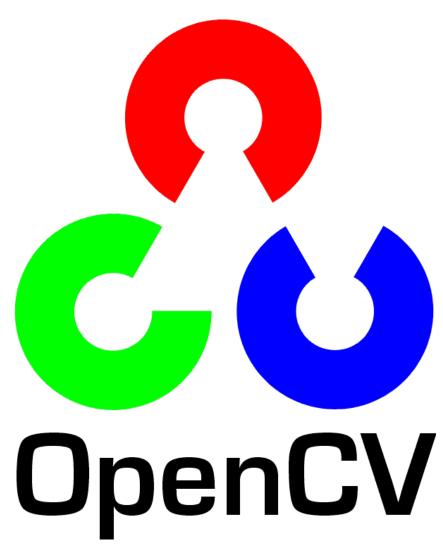








- Computer Vision -











- Deep Learning -









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- Big Data -

The Python Big Data Architecture

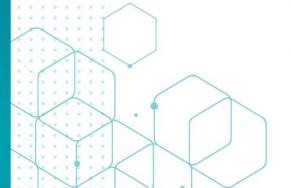












#### 2. OOP

- Programación orientada a objetos.
- Paradigma:
  - Modelar objetos
  - Propiedades
  - Comportamiento

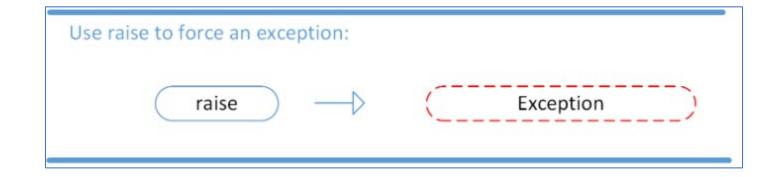
https://realpython.com/python3-object-orientedprogramming/

```
class Dog:
    # Class Attribute
    species = 'mammal'
    # Initializer / Instance Attributes
    def __init__(self, name, age):
        self.name = name
        self.age = age
# Instantiate the Dog object
philo = Dog("Philo", 5)
mikey = Dog("Mikey", 6)
# Access the instance attributes
print("{} is {} and {} is {}.".format(
    philo.name, philo.age, mikey.name, mikey.age))
# Is Philo a mammal?
if philo.species == "mammal":
    print("{0} is a {1}!".format(philo.name, philo.species))
```





#### 3. MANEJO DE ERRORES



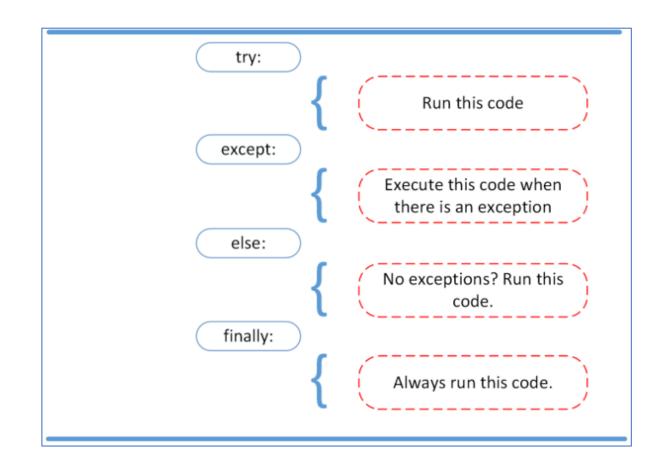
ssert that a condi	tion is met:	
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https://realpython.com/python-exceptions/



#### 3. MANEJO DE ERRORES





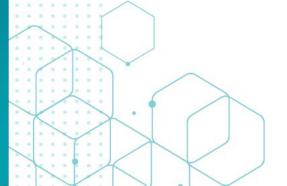
https://realpython.com/python-exceptions/



#### 4. LIST COMPREHENSIONS

- Herramienta poderosa.
- Reduce líneas de código.
- Componentes:
  - Lista
  - Bucle
  - Condición

new\_list = [expression for member in iterable (if conditional)]



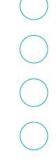
https://realpython.com/list-comprehension-python/



#### 5. FUNCIONES LAMBDA

- Origen: Lambda calculus (1930).
- Lenguaje funcional.
- No precisamente el paradigma de Python, pero se importó.
- También se conoce como función anónima.

```
lambda x, y: x + y
```



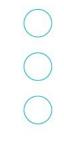




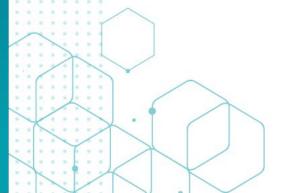
#### 6. MAP/REDUCE/FILTER

Map aplica una misma función en distintos elementos.

```
my_pets = ['alfred', 'tabitha', 'william', 'arla']
uppered_pets = list(map(str.upper, my_pets))
print(uppered_pets)
```









#### 6. MAP/REDUCE/FILTER

Filter aplica un filtro a aquellos elementos que se evalúan como False.

```
scores = [66, 90, 68, 59, 76, 60, 88, 74, 81, 65]

def is_A_student(score):
    return score > 75

over_75 = list(filter(is_A_student, scores))
print(over_75)
```



https://www.learnpython.org/en/Map, Filter, Reduce



#### 6. MAP/REDUCE/FILTER

- Reduce es una función que agrega y reduce el número de elementos en una colección
- Se debe importar.

```
from functools import reduce
numbers = [3, 4, 6, 9, 34, 12]
def custom_sum(first, second):
    return first + second
result = reduce(custom_sum, numbers)
print(result)
```





https://www.learnpython.org/en/Map, Filter, Reduce



#### 7. GENERADORES

- Generadores son iteradores.
- Ahorra espacio.
- Requerimiento para manejar grandes cantidades de datos.
- Elementos:
  - Componentes del list comprehension, pero usando ().
  - Yield.
  - Comando next.

```
file_name = "techcrunch.csv"
lines = (line for line in open(file_name))
list_line = (s.rstrip()split(",") for s in lines)
cols = next(list_line)
company_dicts = (dict(zip(cols, data)) for data in list_line)
funding = (
    int(company_dict["raisedAmt"])
    for company_dict in company_dicts
    if company_dict["round"] == "A"
)
total_series_a = sum(funding)
print(f"Total series A fundraising: ${total_series_a}")
```



https://realpython.com/introduction-to-python-generators/



#### 8. DECORADORES

- Es una función que extiende la funcionalidad de otra función son modificarla.
- Se distinguen por @.

```
def my_decorator(func):
    def wrapper():
        print("Something is happening before the function is called.")
        func()
        print("Something is happening after the function is called.")
    return wrapper

@my_decorator
def say_whee():
    print("Whee!")
```



https://realpython.com/primer-on-python-decorators/

### LABORATORIO Nº 2: PROFUNDIZAR EN PYTHON



Al finalizar el laboratorio, el alumno logrará:

- Ejecutar código de Python en un Notebook Jupyter.
- Profundizar en Python.











#### TAREA Nº 2: PROFUNDIZAR EN PYTHON

- Resolver los ejercicios en el Notebook Jupyter compartido.
- Enviar en **Notebook Jupyter** por correo al instructor.





#### RESUMEN

En este capítulo, usted aprendió:

• Python ofrece numerosas herramientas para potenciar la programación.





#### BIBLIOGRAFÍA

- Python. Python for beginners.
   <a href="https://www.python.org/doc/">https://www.python.org/doc/</a>
- Scikit-learn. Biblioteca de aprendizaje automático.
   <a href="https://scikit-learn.org/stable/">https://scikit-learn.org/stable/</a>
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- Kaggle. Comunidad de científicos de datos del aprendizaje automático. https://www.kaggle.com/

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