# FUNDAMENTOS E TÉCNICAS EM CIÊNCIAS DE DADOS

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ANÁLISE E DESENVOLVIMENTO DE SISTEMAS - UFRN

Classificar um conjunto de dados e aplicar funções a cada grupo, seja agregação ou uma transformação

Após carregar e mesclar conjuntos de dados, podem-se calcular estatísticas de grupo

Operação GROUPBY Tabelas Pivô Vamos olhar este dataset: <a href="https://www.kaggle.com/unsdsn/world-happiness">https://www.kaggle.com/unsdsn/world-happiness</a>

https://worldhappiness.report/

	Caso queira renomear colunas								
1	df.head()				<mark>df.</mark> rena		'Country or region		<pre>}, inplace=True</pre>
	Overall rank	Country or region	Score	GDP per capita	Social support	Healthy life expectancy	Freedom to make life choices	Generosity	Perceptions of corruption
0	1	Finland	7.769	1.340	1.587	0.986	0.596	0.153	0.393
1	2	Denmark	7.600	1.383	1.573	0.996	0.592	0.252	0.410
2	3	Norway	7.554	1.488	1.582	1.028	0.603	0.271	0.341
3	4	Iceland	7.494	1.380	1.624	1.026	0.591	0.354	0.118
4	5	Netherlands	7.488	1.396	1.522	0.999	0.557	0.322	0.298

Lista de países: <a href="df">df">df"</a>['Country or region'].unique()

Como o de 2019 não tem a identificação de região, seria necessário um mapeamento para tal fim

Vamos olhar o relatório de 2016:

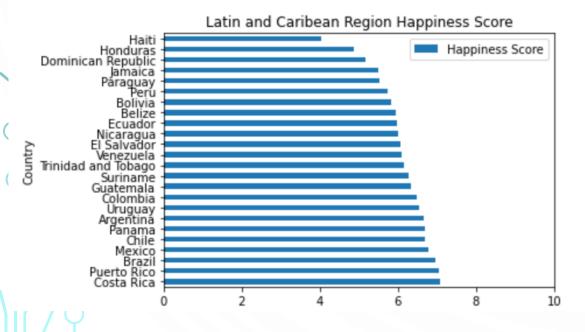
	Country	Region	Happiness Rank	Happiness Score	Lower Confidence Interval	Upper Confidence Interval	Economy (GDP per Capita)	Family	Health (Life Expectancy)	Freedom	Trust (Government Corruption)	Generosity	Dystopia Residual
0	Denmark	Western Europe	1	7.526	7.460	7.592	1.44178	1.16374	0.79504	0.57941	0.44453	0.36171	2.73939
1	Switzerland	Western Europe	2	7.509	7.428	7.590	1.52733	1.14524	0.86303	0.58557	0.41203	0.28083	2.69463
2	Iceland	Western Europe	3	7.501	7.333	7.669	1.42666	1.18326	0.86733	0.56624	0.14975	0.47678	2.83137
3	Norway	Western Europe	4	7.498	7.421	7.575	1.57744	1.12690	0.79579	0.59609	0.35776	0.37895	2.66465
4	Finland	Western Europe	5	7.413	7.351	7.475	1.40598	1.13464	0.81091	0.57104	0.41004	0.25492	2.82596

#### Objetivo:

- 1) plotar gráfico comparativo nos países da região Latin America and Caribean
- 2) plotar um gráfico do happiness score médio por região

```
hs_latin = df2[df2['Region'].str.match(r'Latin.*')]
```

<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'Latin and Caribean Region Happiness Score'}, ylabel='Country'>



#### Entendendo a operação GroupBY

	Region	Happiness Score		Split		Apply	Combi	in
ıda	North America	7.427	North America	Canada	7.427	Mean		
aland	Australia and New Zealand	7.286	North America	United States	7.119		North America	
States	North America	7.119	Australia and New Zealand	New Zealand	7.286		Australia and New Zealand	
ì	Australia and New Zealand	7.284	Australia and New Zealand	Australia	7.284	Mean		

Fonte: slides Prof. lvanovitch@IMD – lesson#7

1) Criar objeto GroupBy

- <pandas.core.groupby.generic.DataFrameGroupBy object at</pre>
- 2) Ter acesso ao número de grupos ngroups 0x00000169C674FEB0>
- 3) Obter itens num grupo E iterar sobre cada grupo
- 4) Aplicar funções de agregação
- 1 group\_region = df2.groupby('Region')
- 1 group\_region

<pandas.core.groupby.generic.DataFrameGroupBy object at 0x00000169C674FEB0>

- 1 w\_europe = group\_region.get\_group('Western Europe')
- 2 w europe.head()

	Country	Region	Happiness Rank	Happiness Score	Lower Confidence Interval	Upper Confidence Interval	Economy (GDP per Capita)	Family	Health (Life Expectancy)	Freedom			Generosity	Dystopia Residual	Funções de agregação transformação
(	<b>D</b> enmark	Western Europe	1	7.526	7.460	7.592	1.44178	1.16374	0.79504	0.57941	ı	Metho	ods		Description
	Switzerland	Western Europe	2	7.509	7.428	7.590	1.52733	1.14524	0.86303	0.58557	r	mean	() Cal	culates t	he mean of groups.
:	2 Iceland	Western	3	7.501	7.333	7.669	1.42666	1.18326	0.86733	0.56624	S	sum()	Cal	culates t	he sum of group values.
ī	/ ( ->	Europe		,							s	size()	Cal	culates t	he size of the groups.
	/ > 5)	size(	) retor	na o nur	mero de i	tens em	cada gru	ро			c	count	() Cal	culates t	he count of values in groups.
$\setminus$	<b>//</b>										r	min()	Cal	culates t	he minimum of group values.
	/										r	max()	Cal	culates t	he maximum of group values.

1) Aplicando sobre a coluna Happiness Score a média e o máximo

```
1 hs grouped = group region['Happiness Score']
2 hs_grouped.agg(['mean', 'max'])
                               mean
                                      max
                     Region
    Australia and New Zealand 7.323500 7.334
   Central and Eastern Europe 5.370690 6.596
                Eastern Asia 5.624167 6.379
  Latin America and Caribbean 6.101750 7.087
Middle East and Northern Africa 5.386053 7.267
               North America 7.254000 7.404
           Southeastern Asia 5.338889 6.739
               Southern Asia 4.563286 5.196
          Sub-Saharan Africa 4.136421 5.648
```

Western Europe 6.685667 7.526

1	group_regi	on_mean	= df2.gro	upby
1	group_regi	on_mean		
Regi	_			
Aust	tralia and N	New Zeal	.and	
Cent	ral and Eas	stern Eu	ırope	
East	ern Asia			
Lati	in America	and Cari	hhean	
	dle East and			
		i Nor the	I'II AII'ICa	
	th America			
Sout	theastern A	sia		1
Sout	thern Asia			
Sub-	-Saharan Afi	rica		
West	tern Europe			
		Scono	d+vno. f	1.
wame	e: Happines:	s score,	исуре: т.	

oup	bby(['Region'])['Happiness Score'].mean(	
		F ~ 1~
	7.323500 5.370690	Função padrão
	5.624167	/
	6.101750	/
а	5.386053 7.254000	<b>↓</b>
	1 df2.pivot_table(values='Happiness Score'	, index='Region', aggfunc=np.mean)
	Happiness Score	
flo	Region	
	Australia and New Zoaland 7 222500	

Australia and New Zealand 7.323500 Central and Eastern Europe 5.370690 Eastern Asia 5.624167 Latin America and Caribbean 6.101750 5.386053 Middle East and Northern Africa North America 7.254000 Southeastern Asia 5.338889 Southern Asia 4.563286 4.136421 Sub-Saharan Africa Western Europe 6.685667

Tabela pivô - usada para sintetizar dados. Agrega Tabelas de acordo com uma ou mais chaves. Organiza os dados num retângulo com chaves de grupo nas linhas e nas colunas