Lecture note 2: Python basic libraries

프로젝트 기반 딥러닝 이미지처리 한국인공지능아카데미 x Hub Academy

강사 : 김형욱 (hyounguk1112@gmail.com)

Various data source



Questionnaire



Twitter

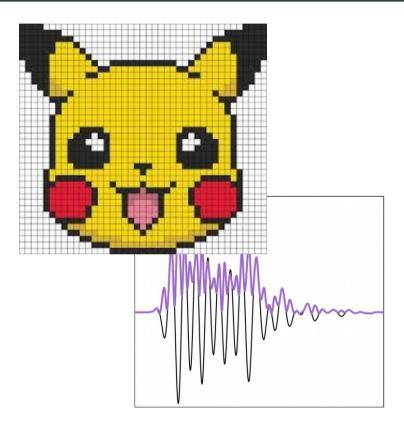


Mic & Speaker



Camera sensor

Data types

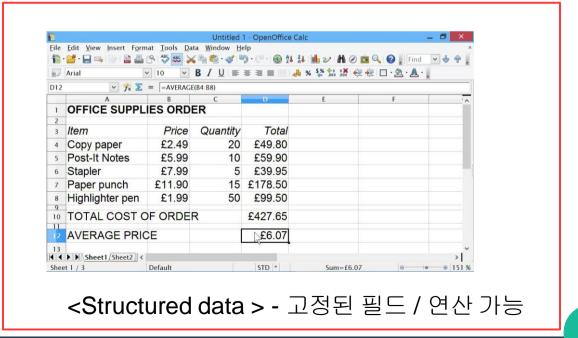


<Unstructured data >

```
<h4>Indentation is useful</h4>

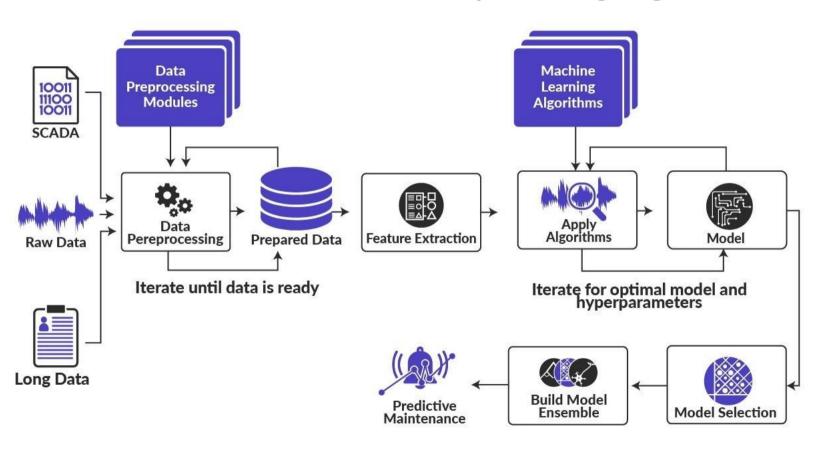
<thead>

Name
Semi-Structured data >
```



Data preprocessing In ML

Presenso's AutoML and Deep Learning Engine



Data preprocessing examples

Nationality	Age	Salary	Gender
Spain	28	40,000	Female
Poland	38	50,000	Female
Germany		70000	Male
Poland	32	100000	Male
Spain	19	13000	Female
Germany	26	38000	Male
Germany	33	64000	Female
Spain	35		Male
Poland	24	46000	Female
Germany	20	60000	Male
Spain	31	44000	Female
Poland	27	54000	Male

Normalization
$$X' = \frac{x - \min(x)}{\max(x) - \min(x)}$$

Missing value

Feature scaling

ID	Gender
1	Male
2	Female
3	Not Specified
4	Not Specified
5	Female



ID	Male	Female	Not Specified
1	1	0	0
2	0	1	0
3	0	0	1
4	0	0	1
5	0	1	0

Agenda

- · numpy: 수치형 자료프로세싱
- pandas : 데이터구조화
- · matplotlib : 데이터 시각화(plotting)

Numpy

- C 언어로 구현된 파이썬 라이브러리로써, 고성능의 수치계
 산을 위해만들어짐
- ・ 벡터 및 행렬 연산에 있어서 매우 편리한 기능 제공
- · 다차원 배열 객체 지원
- · 데이터에 대한 빠른 연산 가능
- pandas 와 matplotlib 의 기반으로 사용

- · ndarray: 다차원 배열객체
 - : 모든 원소는 같은 자료형이어야함

```
Import numpy as np
data = np.random.randn(2, 3)
print (data)
> > [[-0.0336809 -0.16725775 0.52641168]
      [-1.0133925 1.88160002 -2.59587815]]
```

- · ndarray 생성
 - : 배열을 생성하는 가장 쉬운 방법은 array 함수를 이용하여 리스트를 배열로 바꾸는 것

```
list2 = [[1, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7, 8]]

arr2 = np.array(list2)

print (arr2)

>> [[1 2 3 4]

[5 6 7 8]]
```

・ 다양한 함수를 사용하여 초기화 된 배열도 생성 가능

```
print (np.zeros(3))
>> [ 0. 0. 0.]
print (np.ones((2,5)))
>> [[ 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.]
      [ 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.]]
print (np.arange(10))
>> [0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9]
print (np.eye(3))
>> [[ 1. 0. 0.]
    [0. 1. 0.]
     [0.0.1.]
```

```
data = np.random.randn(2, 3)
print (data)
>> [[-0.0336809 -0.16725775 0.52641168]
   print(data.dtype) : 데이터 타입
> > foat64
print(data.shape) : 각 차원의크기
>>(2,3)
print (data.ndim): 차원 수 확인 (=rank)
> > 2
```

· Data type 이나 shape 도 변경 가능

```
arr = np.array([3.7, -1.2, -2.6, 0.5, 12.9, 10.1])
print (arr)
>> [ 3.7 -1.2 -2.6 0.5 12.9 10.1]
int_arr = arr.astype(np.int32)
print (int_arr)
>> [3-1-2 0 1210]
new_arr = arr.reshape(2,3)
print (new_arr)
>> [[ 3.7 -1.2 -2.6]
     [ 0.5 12.9 10.1]]
```

· Array 연산(덧셈)

```
list1 = [1, 2, 3, 4]
arr = np.array(list1)
print (arr + 1)
> > [2 3 4 5]
```

```
** print (list1 + 1) \rightarrow?
```

· Array 연산(덧셈)

```
list1 = [1, 2, 3]
list2 = [4, 5, 6]
arr1 = np.array(list1)
arr2 = np.array(list2)
print (arr1 + arr2)
>> [5 7 9]
```

```
** print (list1 + list2) \rightarrow?
```

· Array 연산(곱셈)

```
list1 = [1, 2, 3, 4]
arr = np.array(list1)
print (arr * 3)
> > [3 6 9 12]
```

```
** print (list1 * 3) \rightarrow?
```

· Array 연산(곱셈)

```
list1 = [1, 2, 3]

list2 = [4, 5, 6]

arr1 = np.array(list1)

arr2 = np.array(list2)

print (arr1 * arr2)

>> [4 10 18]
```

```
** print (list1 * list2) \rightarrow?
```

• Array 연산 (거듭제곱)

```
list1 = [1, 2, 3]
list2 = [4, 5, 6]
arr1 = np.array(list1)
arr2 = np.array(list2)
print (arr1 ** arr2)
>> [1 32 729]
```

** with list \rightarrow ?

· Array 연산(뺄셈)

```
list1 = [1, 2, 3]
list2 = [4, 5, 6]
arr1 = np.array(list1)
arr2 = np.array(list2)
print (arr1 - arr2)
>> [-3 -3 -3]
```

· Array 연산(나눗셈)

```
list1 = [1, 2, 3, 4]

arr = np.array(list1)

print (arr / 5)

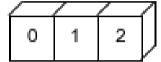
> > [0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8]
```

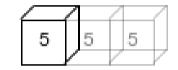
- · 브로드캐스팅(Broadcasting)
 - : 서로 다른크기의 array 연산가능

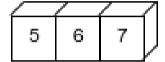
```
arr1 = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]])
arr2 = np.array([10, 11, 12])
print (arr1)
>> [[1 2 3]
    [4 5 6]]
print (arr2)
>> [10 11 12]
print (arr1 + arr2)
>> [[11 13 15]
    [14 16 18]]
```

Broadcasting

np. arange(3) + 5

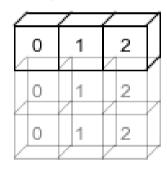






np.ones((3,3)) + np.arange(3)

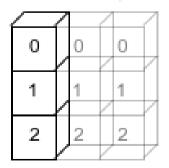
=			1
1	1	1	/
1	1	1	/
1	1	1	

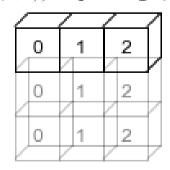


_			
/	/ .	/ .	p
1	2	3	/
1	2	3	/
1	2	3	/

np. arange(3). reshape((3,1)) + np. arange(3)

+





\angle			1
0	1	2	-
1	2	3	,
2	3	4	,

· List VS Numpy 성능비교

```
a = list(range(1000)) # List
start = time.time()
[i**2 for i in a] # 원소에 하나씩 접근
print (time.time() - start)
>> 0.0011563301086425781
b = np.arange(1000) # Numpy
start = time.time()
b**2 # 벡터의 산술 연산
print (time.time() - start)
>> 0.000637054443359375
```

Indexing & slicing

```
arr = np.array([[1, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7, 8], [9, 10, 11, 12]])
print (arr)
>> [[ 1 2 3 4]
    [5678]
    [ 9 10 11 12]]
print (arr[1])
>> [5 6 7 8]
print (arr[1, 1])
> > 6
print (arr[:2, 1:3]) # 2 차원 array 인덱싱 → 2 개 인자 필요
>> [[2 3]
    [67]
```

· array 의 slice 는 원본 array 의 view

```
list1 = [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]
arr1 = np.array(list1)
part_arr1 = arr1[5:8]

part_arr1[0] = 100
print ('part_arr1:', part_arr1)
>> part_arr1: [100 6 7]
print ('arr1:', arr1)
>> arr1: [0 1 2 3 4 100 6 7 8 9 10]
```

· List 에서는?

```
list1 = [0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]
part_list1 = list1[5:8]
part_list1[0] = 100
print ('part_list1:', part_list1)
> > part_list1: [100, 6, 7]
print ('list1:', list1)
> > list1: [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
```

· 해결책은?

```
original_arr = np.array(list1)
copied_arr = original_arr.copy()
part_arr2 = copied_arr[5:8] p
art_arr2[0] = 100
print ('part_arr2 :', part_arr2)
> > part_arr2 : [100 6 7]
print ('copied_arr :', copied_arr)
> copied_arr: [ 0 1 2 3 4 100 6 7 8 9 10]
print('original_arr :', original_arr)
>>original_arr:[0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10]
```

· Boolean index - 조건으로접근

```
names = np.array(['kim', 'lee', 'choi', 'park', 'shin'])
scores = np.array([[80, 85, 95, 100], [55, 70, 65, 90], [75, 45, 100, 50],
         [90, 80, 70, 60],[100, 100, 100, 100]]) # 국어/영어/수학/과학
print (names)
>> ['kim' 'lee' 'choi' 'park' 'shin']
print (scores)
>> [[80 85 95 100]
    [55 70 65 90]
    [75 45 100 50]
    [90 80 70 60]
    [100 100 100 100]]
```

```
>>[[ 80 85 95 100]
    [55 70 65 90]
    [75 45 100 50]
    [90 80 70 60]
    [100 100 100 100]]
print (names = = 'park')
>> [False False False True False]
scores[names = = 'park'] # 박의 점수
>> [[90 80 70 60]]
print (scores[(names = = 'park') | (names = = 'lee')]) # 박 또는 이의 점수
>> [[55 70 65 90]
     [90 80 70 60]]
```

```
print (names[scores[:,2] > = 90])

> > ['kim' 'choi' 'shin']
위의 결과가 의미하는 바는 ??

# 총점이 300 미만인 사람의 수학 점수는 ?

print (scores[np.sum(scores, axis=1) < 300, 2]) # column-wise

> > [65 100]
```

・ 난수 생성

```
print(np.random.rand(2,2)) # [0,1) random number
>> [[ 0.85014778 0.97008119]
    [ 0.09285392 0.55309854]]
print(np.random.randn(2,2)) # normal distribution(mean=0, variance=1)
>> [[-0.2580551 0.75132886]
    [-0.65383838 1.31369803]]
print(np.random.randint(0, 10, size=[2,2])) # [0, 10) random integer
>>[[2 2]
    [1 4]]
```

Pandas

Pandas

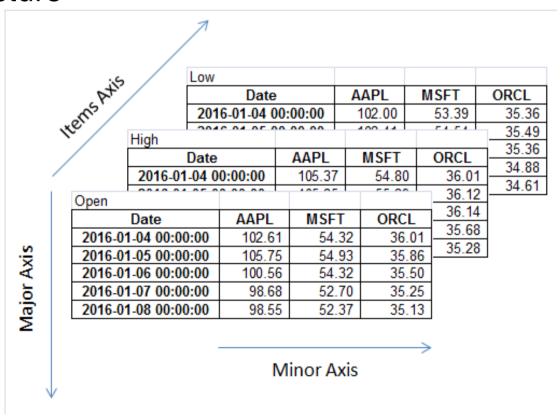
- · 높은 수준의 데이터 구조와 데이터 분석 도구를 제공
- · 표와 같은 스트레드시트 구조로 데이터를 다룰 수 있는 기능
- · 색인을 사용하여 손쉽게 값에 접근하고 정렬하는 가능
- · 누락된 데이터를 유연하게 처리할 수 있는 기능
- · 데이터를 합치고 관계 연산을 수행하는 기능

Pandas – data structures

- Series: 1-D data-structure

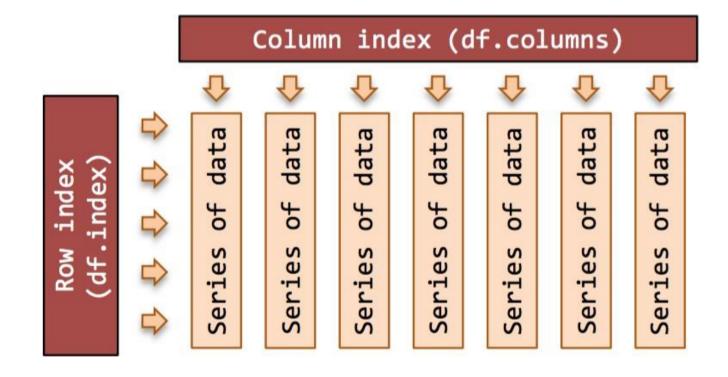
- Data Frame: 2-D data-structure

- Panel: 3-D data-structure



Pandas - Series

· I 차원 배열과 같은 구조 : 색인 - 값 매핑



· Series 생성

```
Import pandas as pd
series = pd.Series([3, 5, 7, 9], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
print (series)
> > a 3
    dtype: int64 pr
int (series.values)
>> [3 5 7 9]
print (series.index)
> > Index(['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'], dtype='object')
```

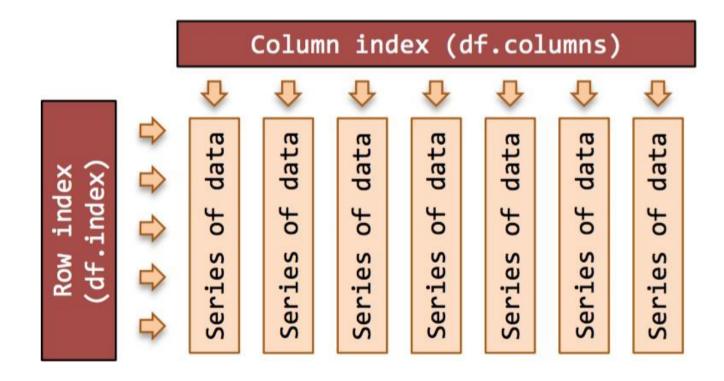
· Series from dictionary

```
data = {'a':0, 'b':1, 'c':2}
print (pd.Series(data))
> > a 0
    b 1
   dtype: int64
s = pd.Series(data,index=['b','c','d','a'])
print(s)
> > b 1.0
    c 2.0
    d NaN
    a 0.0
   dtype: int64
print (s[['a', 'd]])
>> a 0.0
   d NaN dtyp
   e:foat64
```

```
print(s)
> > a 0
   b. 1
  c. 2
   dtype: int64
print (s['c']) # 인덱스로 값에 접근 = print (s[2])
>> 2
print (s[s>0]) # 불리언 인덱싱
> > b 1
  c 2
  dtype: int64
print (s * 2) # 배열 연산
> > a 0
   b. 2
   c. 4
   dtype: int64
```

```
s1 = pd.Series([100, 200, 300], index=['Ohio', 'Texas', 'Oregon'])
s2 = pd.Series([100, 200, 400], index=['Ohio', 'Texas', 'NY'])
print (s1 + s2) # 인덱스에 고려하여 계산
>> NY NaN
Ohio 200.0
Oregon NaN
Texas 400.0
dtype: foat64
```

• 2 차원 데이터 구조 - Series 객체를 담고 있는 사전



· DataFrame 생성

```
data = {'state':['Ohio','Ohio','Nevada','Nevada'],
        'year':[2000, 2001, 2002, 2001, 2002].
        'pop':[1.5, 1.7, 3.6, 2.4, 2.9]}
frame = pd.DataFrame(data=data, columns=['year','state','pop'], index=['a','b','c','d','e'])
print (frame)
>> year state pop
  2000 Ohio 1.5
  2001 Ohio 1.7
  2002 Ohio 3.6
   2001 Nevada 2.4
  2002 Nevada 2.9
print (frame.index)
>> Index(['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'], dtype='object')
print (frame.columns)
>> Index(['year', 'state', 'pop'], dtype='object')
```

· 특정 column 에 접근

```
print (frame['year'])(=frame.year)
        2000
> > a
       2001
    b
      2002
      2001
        2002
    е
    Name: year, dtype: int64
type(frame['year'])
>> pandas.core.series.Series
```

· column 제거

```
del frame['debt']
print (frame)
> > year state pop
a 2000 Ohio 1.5
b 2001 Ohio 1.7
c 2002 Ohio 3.6
d 2001 Nevada 2.4
e 2002 Nevada 2.9
```

· 새로운 column 추가- Series with index

```
val = pd.Series([-1.2, 1.5, -1.7], index = ['b', 'c', 'e'])
frame['debt'] = val
print (frame)
>> year state pop debt
 2000 Ohio 1.5 NaN
 2001 Ohio 1.7 -1.2
h
c 2002 Ohio 3.6 1.5
   2001 Nevada 2.4 NaN
d
    2002 Nevada 2.9 -1.7
е
```

· column 제거

```
del frame['debt']
print (frame)
> > year state pop
a 2000 Ohio 1.5
b 2001 Ohio 1.7
c 2002 Ohio 3.6
d 2001 Nevada 2.4
e 2002 Nevada 2.9
```

· column 제거

```
print (frame.drop('debt', axis=1, inplace=True))

> > year state pop

a 2000 Ohio 1.5

b 2001 Ohio 1.7

c 2002 Ohio 3.6

d 2001 Nevada 2.4

e 2002 Nevada 2.9
```

· 특정 row 에 접근

```
print (frame.iloc[0]) # integer-location
>> year 2000
    state Ohio
    pop 1.5
    Name: a, dtype: object
```

```
frame.iloc[0:5] # frst fve rows of dataframe (end : exclusive)
frame.iloc[:,0] # frst column of dataframe
frame.iloc[:, 0:2] # frst two columns of dataframe with all rows
```

· 특정 row 에 접근

```
print (frame.loc['a']) # label-based
>> year 2000
    state Ohio
    pop 1.5
    Name: a, dtype: object
```

```
frame.loc['a':'c'] # rows of dataframe with index a-c (end : inclusive) frame.loc[:,'year'] # year column of dataframe
```

· 특정 row 에 접근

```
print (frame.loc[frame['state'] = = 'Ohio']) # boolean-indexing
> > year state pop
a  2000 Ohio 1.5
b  2001 Ohio 1.7
c  2002 Ohio 3.6
```

· 새로운 row 추가

```
new = pd.Series([2003, 'Nevada', '2.8'], index=['year', 'state', 'pop'])
frame = frame.append(new, ignore_index=True)
print (frame)
   year state pop
  2000
         Ohio 1.5
  2001 Ohio 1.7
 2002 Ohio 3.6
3
    2001 Nevada 2.4
    2002 Nevada 2.9
5
    2003 Nevada 2.8
```

· row 제거 by index

```
print (frame.drop([5]))

> year state pop

0 2000 Ohio 1.5

1 2001 Ohio 1.7

2 2002 Ohio 3.6

3 2001 Nevada 2.4

4 2002 Nevada 2.9
```

Sorting by column

```
print (frame.sort_values(by='year'))
>> year state pop
  2000
        Ohio 1.5
  2001 Ohio 1.7
  2001 Nevada 2.4
  2002 Ohio 3.6
4 2002 Nevada 2.9
print (frame.sort_values(by=['year','pop']))
>> year state pop
        Ohio 1.5
   2000
   2001
        Ohio 1.7
  2001 Nevada 2.4
  2002 Nevada 2.9
  2002 Ohio 3.6
```

· Missing value 처리

```
print (frame)
> > year state pop debt
a     2000     Ohio     1.5     NaN
b     2001     Ohio     1.7 -1.2
c     2002     Ohio     3.6     1.5
d     2001     Nevada     2.4     NaN
e     2002     Nevada     2.9 -1.7
```

```
print (frame.dropna())
    year state pop debt
> >
    2001
            Ohio 1.7 -1.2
h
    2002
            Ohio 3.6 1.5
    2002 Nevada 2.9 -1.7
print (frame.fllna(0))
    year state pop debt
> >
    2000
            Ohio 1.5 0.0
    2001 Ohio 1.7 -1.2
b
    2002 Ohio 3.6 1.5
C
    2001 Nevada 2.4 0.0
d
    2002 Nevada 2.9 -1.7
е
```

· Merging: 공통된 column 기준으로 병합

```
print (left)
>> Name id subject_id
a. Alex 1 sub1
b. Amy 2 sub2
c. Allen 3 sub4
d.Alice 4 sub6
 Ayoung 5 sub5
print (right)
>> Name id subject_id
  Billy
         1
              sub2
  Brian 2 sub4
 Bran 3 sub3
   Bryce
           sub6
   Betty
              sub5
```

· how= 'inner': 교집합

```
print (pd.merge(left, right, on='subject_id', how='inner'))
> > Name_x id_x
                 subject_id
                            Name_y id_y
  Amy
                 sub2
                            Billy
  Allen 3
                 sub4
                            Brian
  Alice 4 sub6
                            Bryce
  Ayoung 5
                                     5
                 sub5
                             Betty
```

· how= 'outer': 합집합

```
print (pd.merge(left, right, on='subject_id', how='outer'))
> > Name_x id_x
                 subject_id
                             Name_y id_y
                                      NaN
        1.0
                             NaN
  Alex
                 sub1
  A m y 2.0
                 sub2
                             Billy
                                      1.0
  Allen 3.0
                 sub4
                             Brian
                                      2.0
3
  Alice 4.0
                 sub6
                             Bryce
                                      4.0
  Ayoung 5.0
                             Betty
                                      5.0
                 sub5
  NaN
           NaN
5
                 sub3
                             Bran
                                      3.0
```

· how= 'left': 왼쪽기준

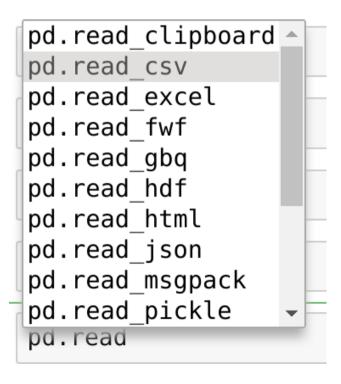
```
print (pd.merge(left, right, on='subject_id', how='left'))
> > Name_x id_x
                subject_id
                            Name_y id_y
                                     NaN
  Alex
       1.0
                            NaN
                 sub1
  A m y 2.0
                sub2
                            Billy
                                     1.0
  Allen 3.0
                                     2.0
                 sub4
                            Brian
  Alice 4.0 sub6
                            Bryce
                                     4.0
  Ayoung 5.0
                            Betty
                                     5.0
                 sub5
```

· how= 'right': 오른쪽기준

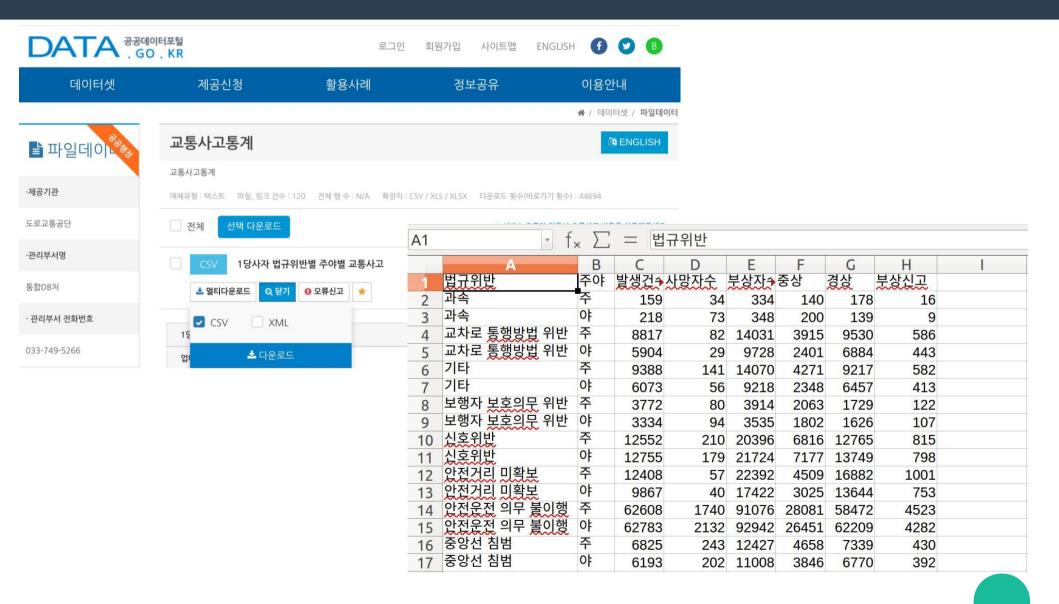
```
print (pd.merge(left, right, on='subject_id', how='right'))
> > Name_x id_x subject_id
                            Name_y id_y
                                     1.0
  A m y 2.0
                 sub2
                            Billy
  Allen 3.0 sub4
                            Brian
                                     2.0
  Alice 4.0 sub6
                                     4.0
                             Bryce
  Ayoung 5.0
                 sub5
                             Betty
                                     5.0
  NaN
           NaN
                                     3.0
                 sub3
                             Bran
```

Pandas - Getting data

데이터 파일읽기 - 여러가지 포맷지원
 (CSV, Excel, HTML, JSON, SQL 등)



Pandas - Getting data



· CSV 파일로부터 DataFrame 생성하기

df = pd.read_csv('/home/dongsu/Downloads/2012 년 _1 당사자 _ 법규위 반별 _ 주야별 _ 교통사고.csv', encoding='euc-kr')

df.head()

	법규위반	주야	발생건수	사망자수	부상자수	중상	경상	부상신고
0	과속	주	159	34	334	140	178	16
1	과속	٥ŧ	218	73	348	200	139	9
2	교차로 통행방법 위반	주	8817	82	14031	3915	9530	586
3	교차로 통행방법 위반	٥ŧ	5904	29	9728	2401	6884	443
4	기타	주	9388	141	14070	4271	9217	582

df.shape

>>> (16, 8)

```
df.info()
  <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
  RangeIndex: 16 entries, 0 to 15
  Data columns (total 8 columns):
  법규위반
         16 non-null object
  주야
          16 non-null object
  발생건수
         16 non-null int64
  사망자수
         16 non-null int64
  부상자수 16 non-null int64
  중상
         16 non-null int64
  경상 16 non-null int64
  부상신고 16 non-null int64
  dtypes: int64(6), object(2)
  memory usage: 1.1+ KB
```

df.describe()

	발생건수	사망자수	부상자수	중상	경상	부상신고
count	16.000000	16.000000	16.000000	16.00000	16.000000	16.000000
mean	13978.500000	337.000000	21535.312500	6356.43750	14224.375000	954.500000
std	19415.823506	631.878997	28382.728283	8398.71464	18699.348084	1378.408261
min	159.000000	29.000000	334.000000	140.00000	139.000000	9.000000
25%	5371.000000	56.750000	7892.000000	2276.75000	5275.000000	324.500000
50%	7821.000000	88.000000	13229.000000	3880.50000	8278.000000	512.500000
75%	12444.000000	204.000000	20728.000000	5197.50000	13670.250000	802.250000
max	62783.000000	2132.000000	92942.000000	28081.00000	62209.000000	4523.000000

Pandas - Common Functions

- pd.reset_index() : index 를 새로운 column 으로 추가합니다.
- pd.set_index(column) : 해당 column 을 index 로 설정합니다.
- df.rename(columns={old_name : new_name}) : column 이름을 변경합니다.
- df.groupby(column).agg() : 설정한 column 으로 grouping 하여 집계연산을 수행합니다.
- pd.pivot_table(df, index, aggfunc) : 해당 column 을 기준으로 새로운 df 를 만듭니다.
- pd.crosstab(df.index, df.columns): 빈도를 계산하기 위한 pivot_table 의 특수한 경우
- apply(function): function on row/column of dataframe
- applymap(function): function on element of dataframe
- map(function) : function to series

Matplotlib

Matplotlib

- · 파이썬에서 자료를 chart 나 plot 으로시각화 (visualization) 하는 패키지
- · 정형화된 차트나 플롯 이외에도 저수준 api 를 사용한 다양 한 시각화 기능을 제공
- Line / scatter / contour / surface / box plot
- Histogram
- · Bar chart

Matplotlib



home | examples | tutorials | API | docs » User's Guide »

previous I next I modules I index

Tutorials

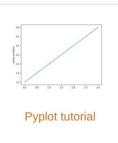
This page contains more in-depth guides for using Matplotlib. It is broken up into beginner, intermediate, and advanced sections, as well as sections covering specific topics.

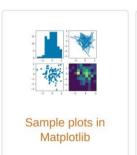
For shorter examples, see our examples page. You can also find external resources and a FAQ in our user guide.

Introductory

These tutorials cover the basics of creating visualizations with Matplotlib, as well as some best-practices in using the package effectively.











Tutorials

- Introductory
- Intermediate
- Advanced
- Colors
- Text
- Toolkits

Documentation overview

- User's Guide
 - Previous: Installing
 - Next: Usage Guide

Show Page Source

