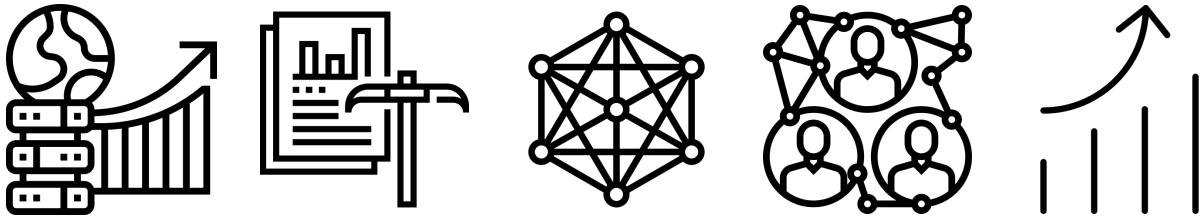
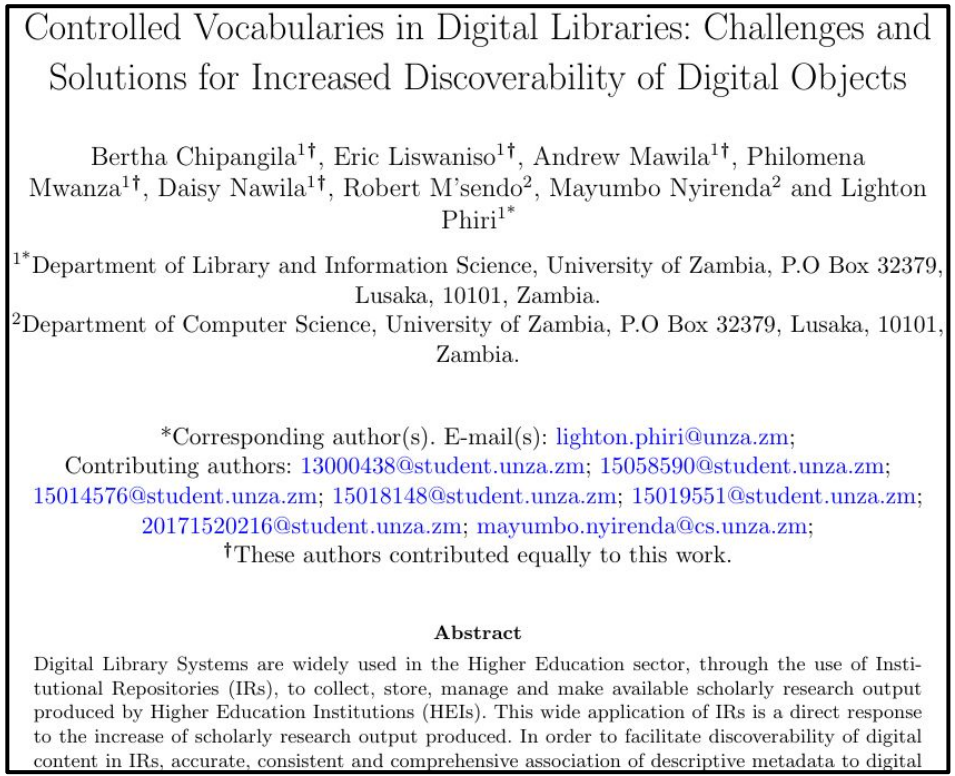


CSC 5741 (2021/22)
Data Mining and Warehousing
Lecture 2: Python for Data Mining and Machine Learning

Lighton Phiri
Department of Library & Information Science
University of Zambia
http://lis.unza.zm/~lightonphiri

Updates on Activities—March 28, 2022 (1/2)

- **Trial paper reading discussion moved to next week**
  - Review paper and aligned with grading rubric
- **Trial Talk moved to next week**
- **Invited Speakers to be confirmed**



Controlled Vocabularies in Digital Libraries: Challenges and Solutions for Increased Discoverability of Digital Objects

Bertha Chipangila[1†], Eric Liswaniso[1†], Andrew Mawila[1†], Philomena Mwanza[1†], Daisy Nawila[1†], Robert M'sendo[2], Mayumbo Nyirenda[2] and Lighton Phiri[1*]

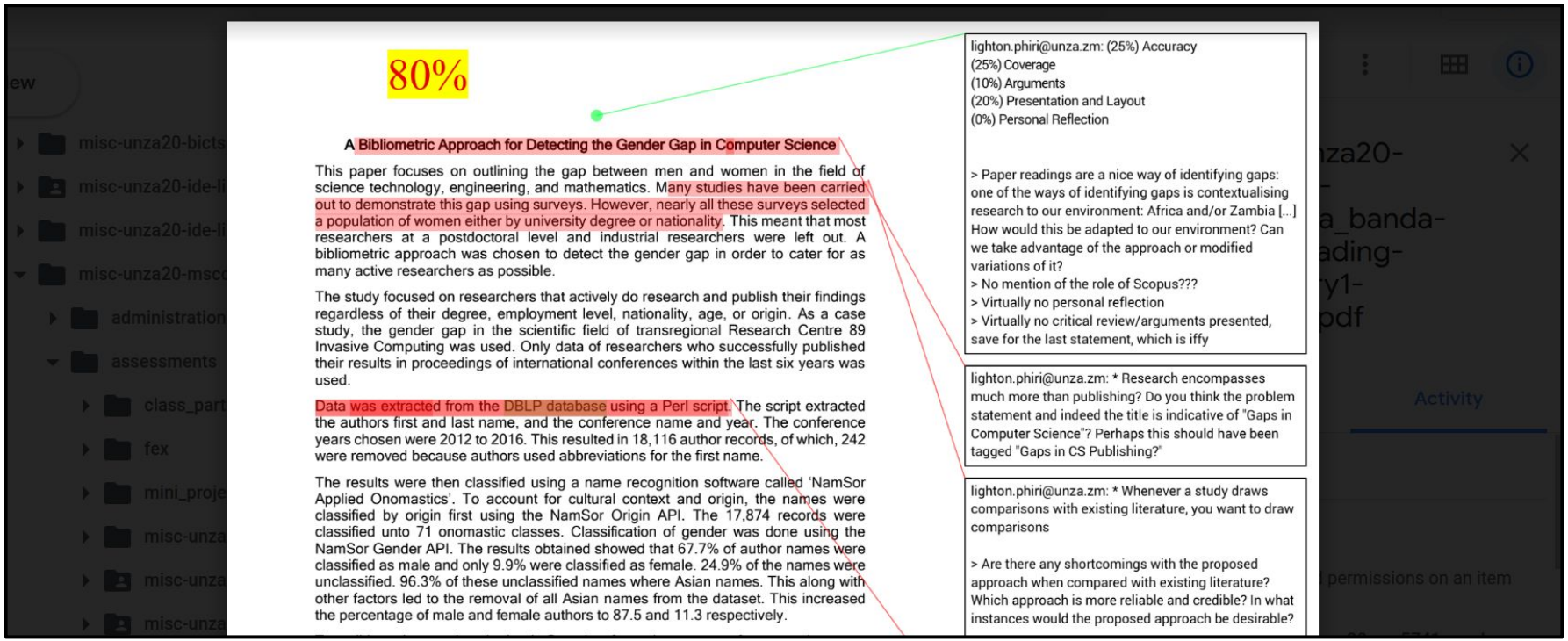
[1*]Department of Library and Information Science, University of Zambia, P.O Box 32379, Lusaka, 10101, Zambia.
[2]Department of Computer Science, University of Zambia, P.O Box 32379, Lusaka, 10101, Zambia.

*Corresponding author(s). E-mail(s): lighton.phiri@unza.zm;
Contributing authors: 13000438@student.unza.zm; 15058590@student.unza.zm; 15014576@student.unza.zm; 15018148@student.unza.zm; 15019551@student.unza.zm; 20171520216@student.unza.zm; mayumbo.nyirenda@cs.unza.zm;
[†]These authors contributed equally to this work.

Abstract

Digital Library Systems are widely used in the Higher Education sector, through the use of Institutional Repositories (IRs), to collect, store, manage and make available scholarly research output produced by Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). This wide application of IRs is a direct response to the increase of scholarly research output produced. In order to facilitate discoverability of digital content in IRs, accurate, consistent and comprehensive association of descriptive metadata to digital

Updates on Activities—March 28, 2022 (2/2)



Lecture Series Outline

- Part I: Jupyter Notebooks
- Part II: Google Colab
- Part III: Getting Started With Python
- Part IV: Core Python Libraries

Lecture Series Outline

- Part I: Jupyter Notebooks
- Part II: Google Colab
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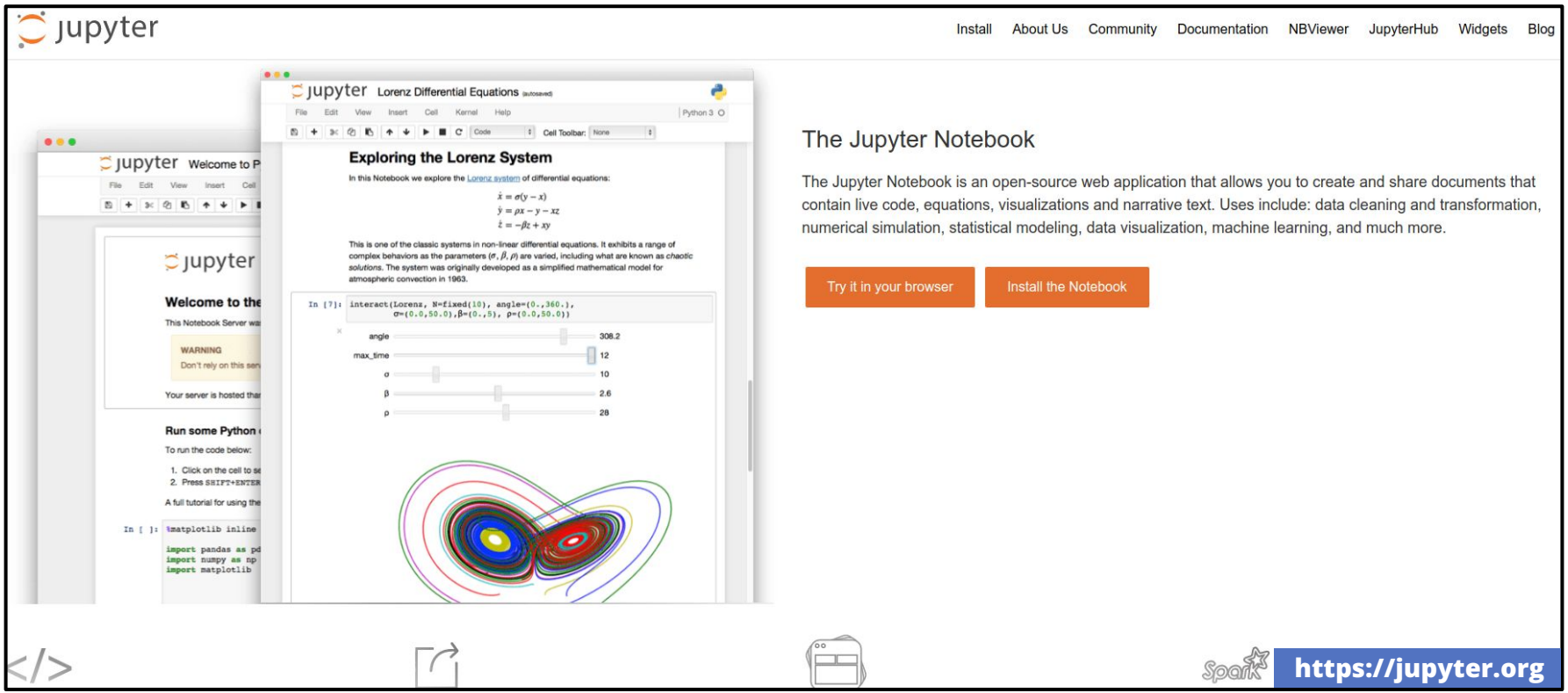
- Part IV: Core Python Libraries

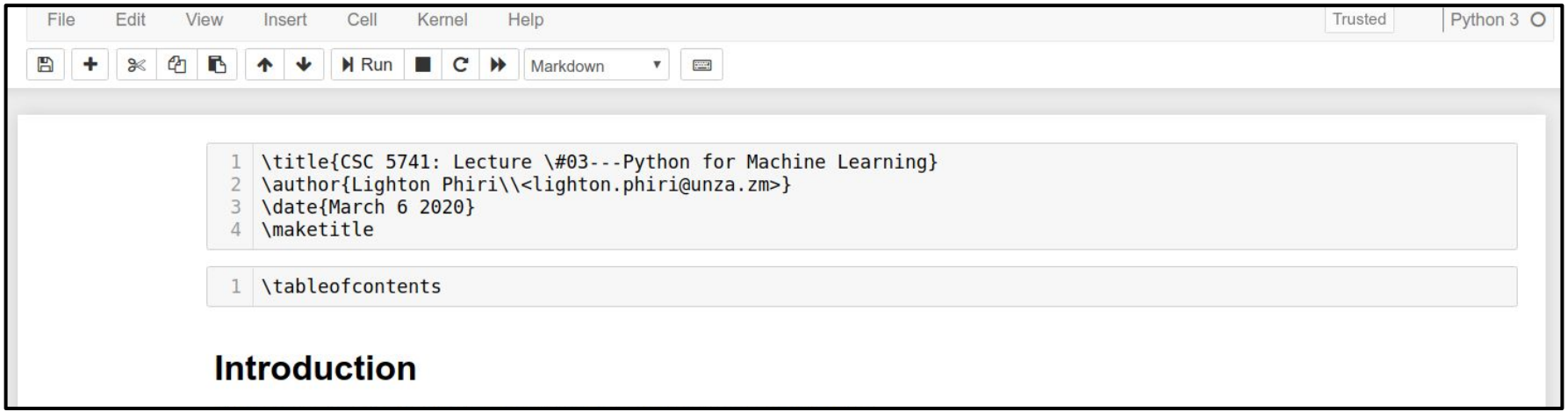
Lecture Series Outline

- **Part I: Jupyter Notebooks**
  - Jupyter Notebooks Interface
  - Textual Content
  - Live Code
  - Visualisations
- **Part II: Google Colab**
- **Part III: Getting Started With Python**
- **Part IV: Core Python Libraries**

About Jupyter Notebooks (1/2)



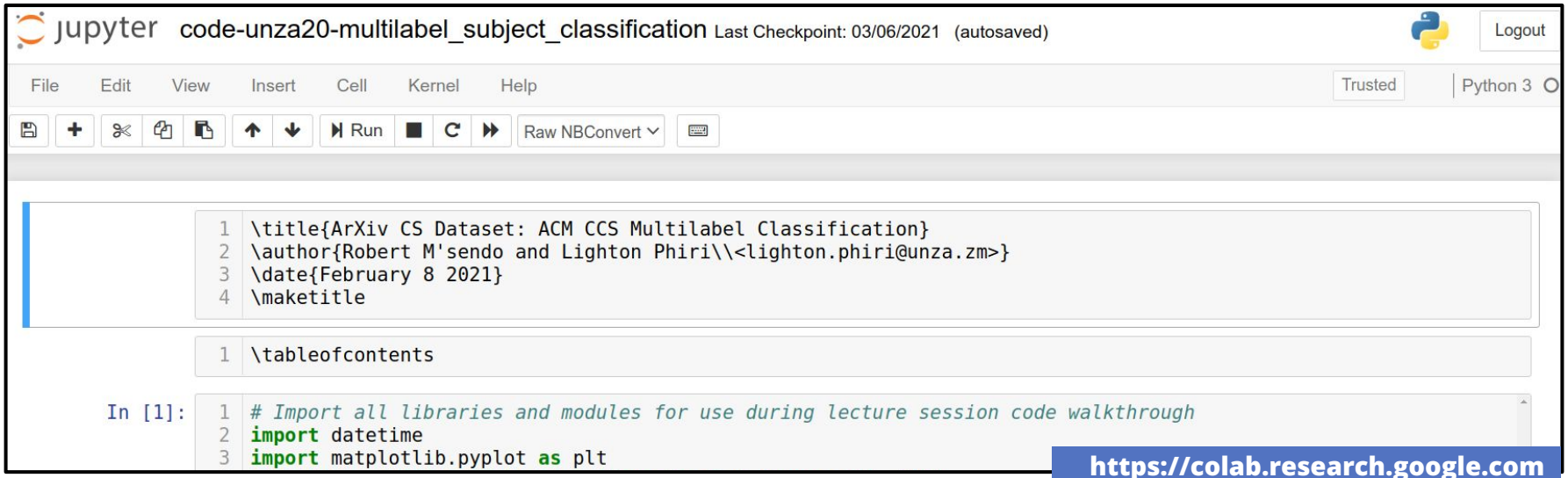
About Jupyter Notebooks (2/2)



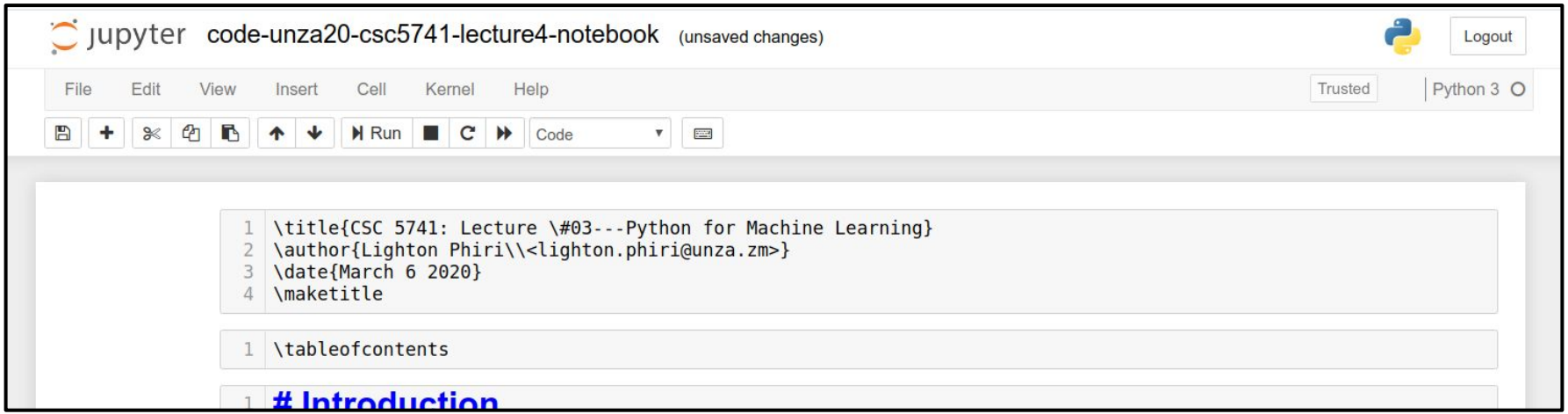
- **A notebook is a web application that contains descriptive textual content, live code, equations and visualizations.**
  - While we shall predominantly use the Python kernel, additional kernels for other languages like R can be installed.

About Jupyter Notebooks: Installation

- Installation instructions are available online (https://jupyter.org/install)



About Jupyter Notebooks: UI



- Text and live code is specified in cells and menubar and/or toolbar are used to execute cell contents
- Output appears immediately below the input cell

About Jupyter Notebooks: Text (1/4)

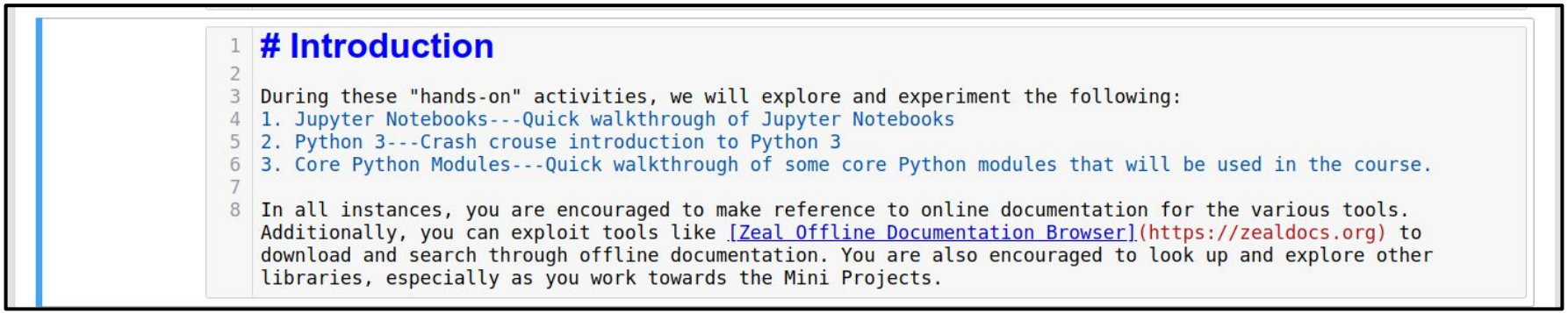
```
# Introduction

During these "hands-on" activities, we will explore and experiment the following:
1. Jupyter Notebooks---Quick walkthrough of Jupyter Notebooks
2. Python 3---Crash crouse introduction to Python 3
3. Core Python Modules---Quick walkthrough of some core Python modules that will be used in the course.

In all instances, you are encouraged to make reference to online documentation for the various tools.
Additionally, you can exploit tools like [Zeal Offline Documentation Browser](https://zealdocs.org) to
download and search through offline documentation. You are also encouraged to look up and explore other
libraries, especially as you work towards the Mini Projects.
```

- **Textual content is primarily specified using the markup language “Markdown”**
  - You essentially specify the structure of your text, similar to HTML

About Jupyter Notebooks: Text (2/4)



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```

- **Common markup: Headings**
  - # h1
  - ## h2
  - ### h3
  - #### h4

About Jupyter Notebooks: Text (3/4)

```
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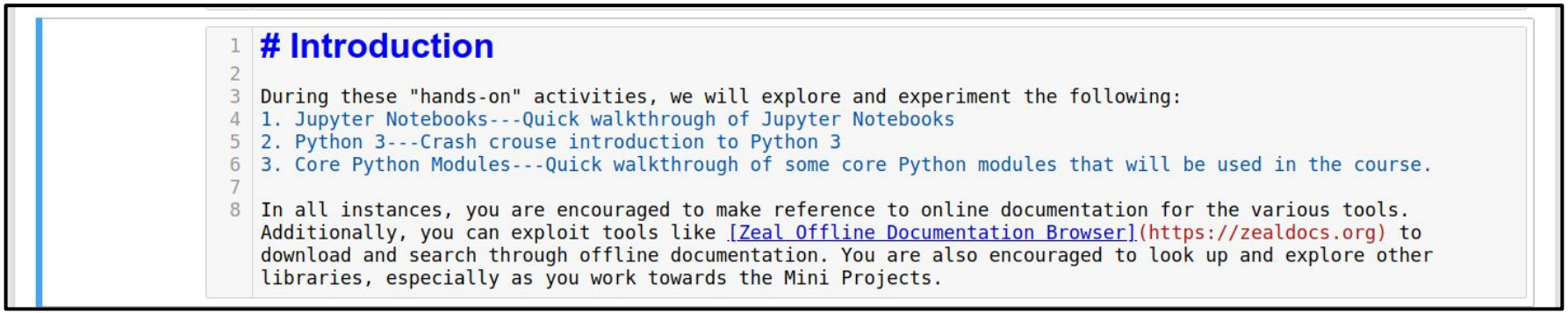
```

- **Common markup: Lists—Unordered**
  - * Jupyter Notebooks
  - * Python 3
  - * Core Python Libraries

About Jupyter Notebooks: Text (4/4)



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```

- **Common markup: Lists—Unordered**
  - 1. Jupyter Notebooks
  - 2. Python 3
  - 3. Core Python Libraries

About Jupyter Notebooks: Code (1/2)

In [3]:

```
# 1. Draw a line plot showing the trends of the Lusaka BNB between November 2016 and April 2018
# We will plot BNB as a function of months

# Format input data points
var_bnb_months = ['Nov 16','Dec 16','Jan 17','Feb 17','Mar 17','Apr 17','May 17','June 17','July 17','Aug 17','Sep 17','Oct 17','Nov 17','Dec 17','Jan 18','Feb 18','Mar 18','Apr 18']
var_bnb_values = [5005.14,4976.67,4935.46,4918.76,5017.09,4973.03,4952.69,4958.52,4859.35,4928.37,4883.57,4869.47,4924.54,4957.47,5229.14,5385.42,5574.81,5433.04]

plt.style.use("ggplot") # Use the visually appealing ggplot R theme
plt.plot(var_bnb_months, var_bnb_values, color="red") # plot BNB months vs BNB values
```

- **Python code, shell commands and magics are the most common type of code**
  - Python code is specified in its raw form in the cells

About Jupyter Notebooks: Code (2/2)

In [3]:

```
# 1. Draw a line plot showing the trends of the Lusaka BNB between November 2016 and April 2018
# We will plot BNB as a function of months

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plt.style.use("ggplot") # Use the visually appealing ggplot R theme
plt.plot(var_bnb_months, var_bnb_values, color="red") # plot BNB months vs BNB values
```
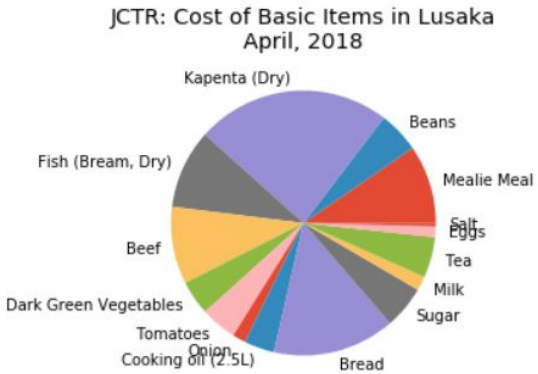

- **Python code, shell commands and magics are the most common type of code**
  - Shell commands are prefixed with “!”
  - Cell magics are prefixed with “%%”
    - Available magics specified with “%lsmagic”

About Jupyter Notebooks: Visualisations

```
Out[6]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'JCTR: Cost of Basic Items in Lusaka\nApril, 2018')
```



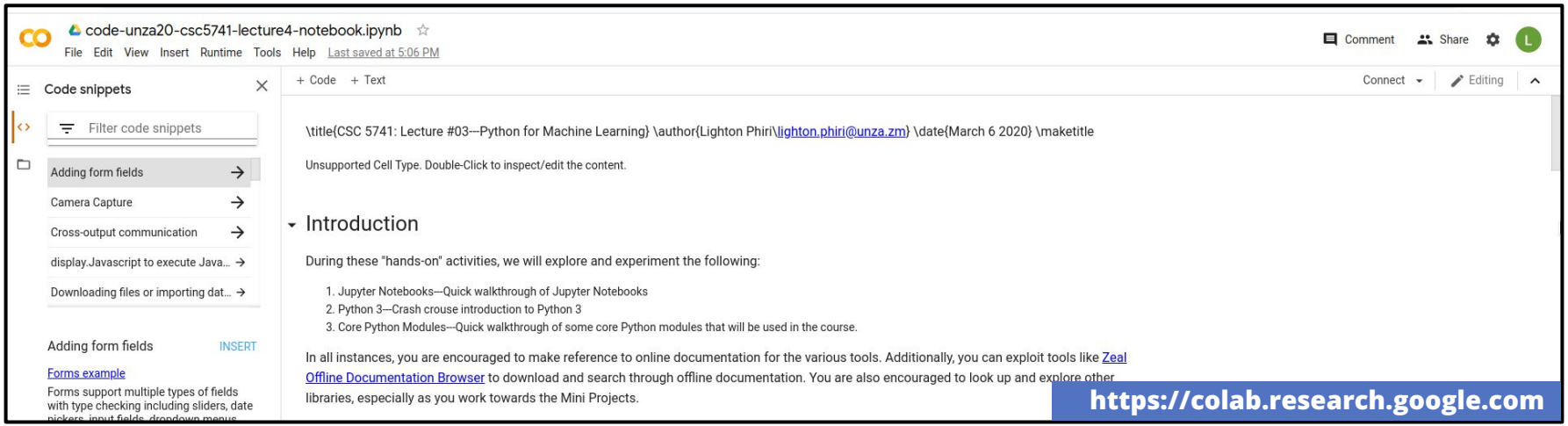
- **Visualisations can be generated using plotting libraries like matplotlib or using HTML via the “%%html” magic**

Lecture Series Outline

- **Part I: Jupyter Notebooks**
- **Part II: Google Colab**
  - Google Colab Interface
- **Part III: Getting Started With Python**
- **Part IV: Core Python Libraries**

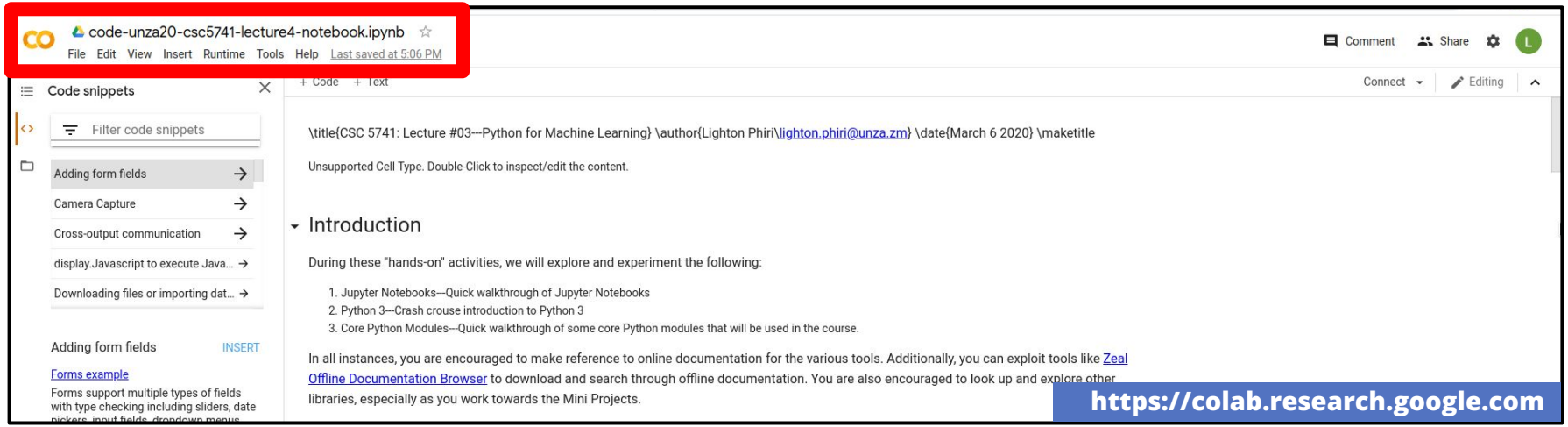
Google Colab Interface (1/5)

- Google Colaboratory is a cloud-based alternative to Jupyter Notebook



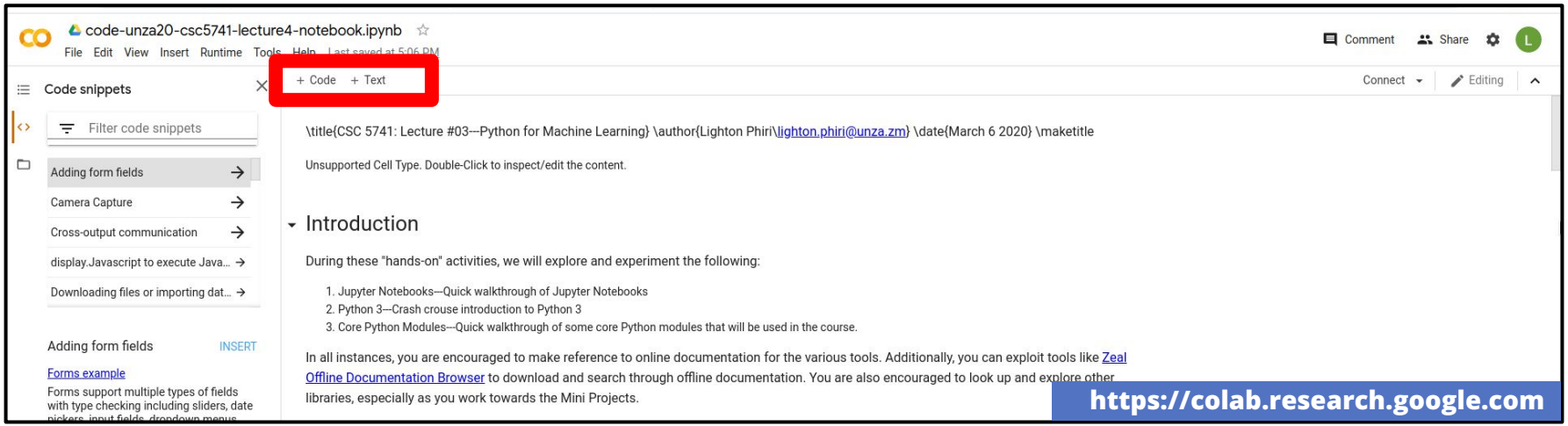
Google Colab Interface (2/5)

- Google Colaboratory is a cloud-based alternative to Jupyter Notebook



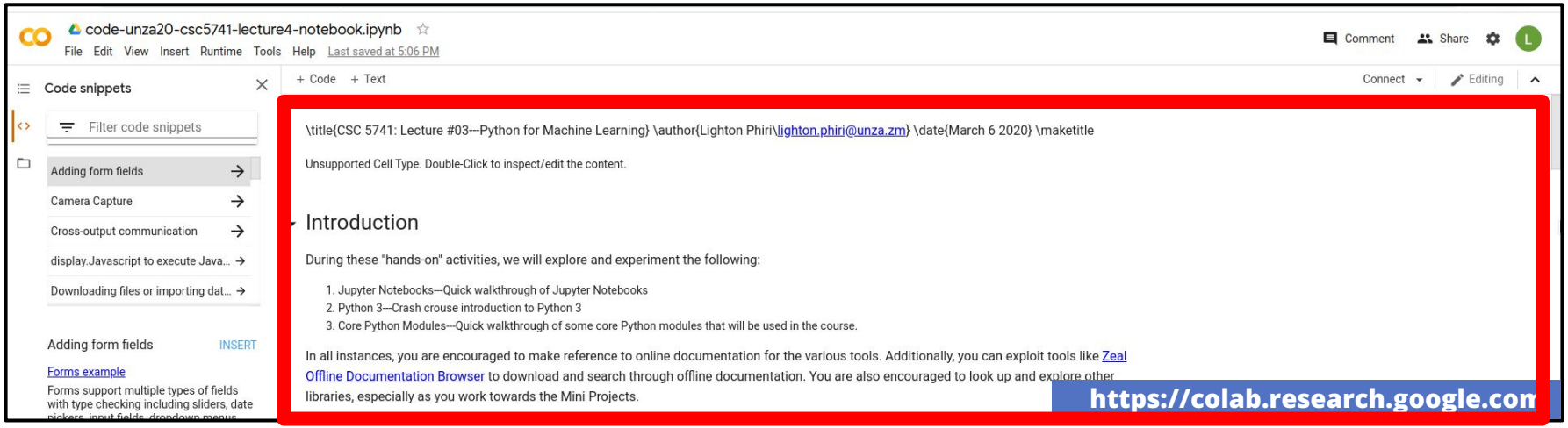
Google Colab Interface (3/5)

- Google Colaboratory is a cloud-based alternative to Jupyter Notebook



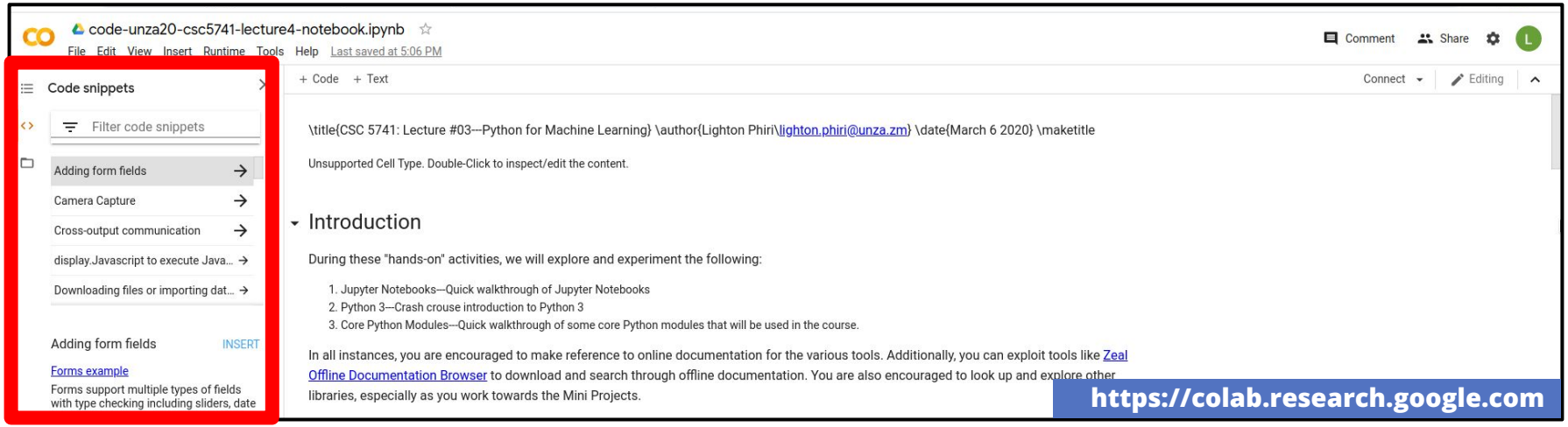
Google Colab Interface (4/5)

- Google Colaboratory is a cloud-based alternative to Jupyter Notebook



Google Colab Interface (5/5)

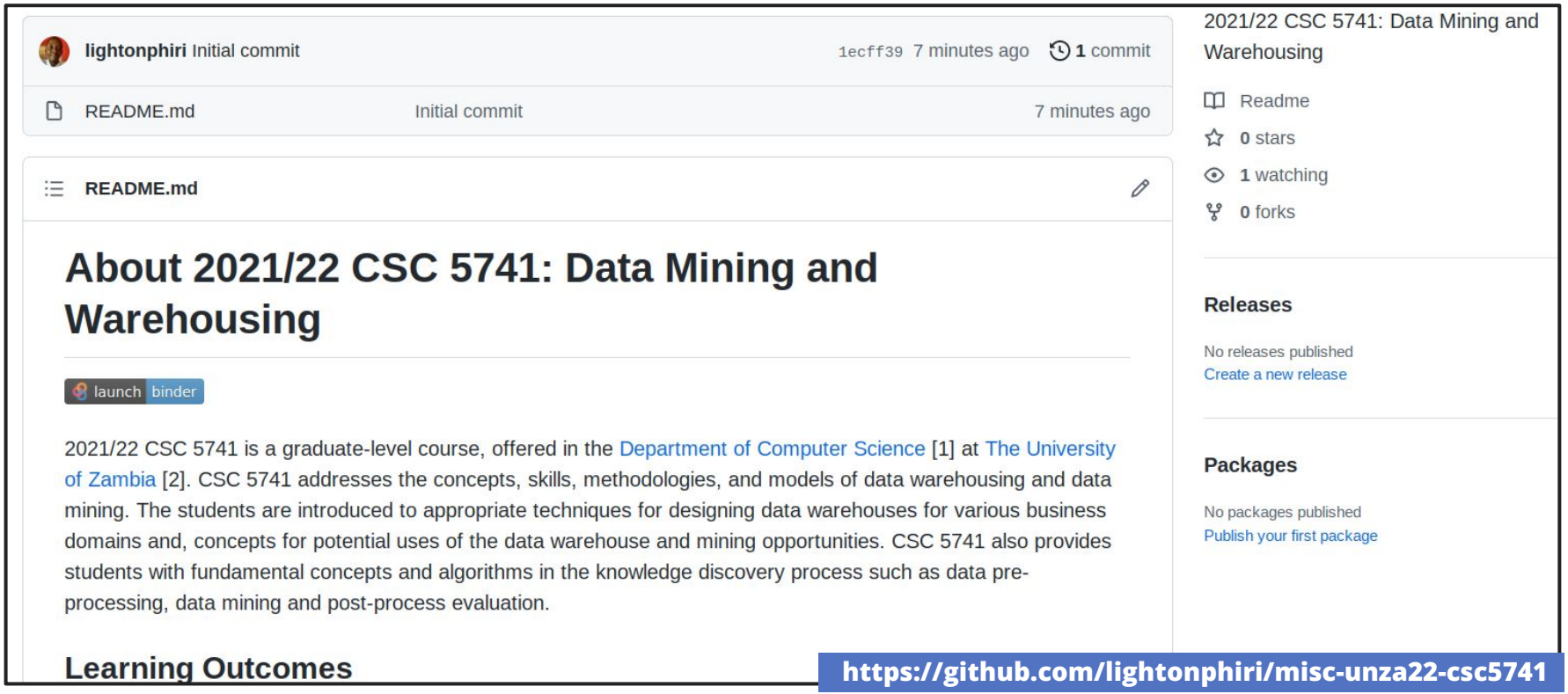
- Google Colaboratory is a cloud-based alternative to Jupyter Notebook



Lecture Series Outline

- **Part I: Jupyter Notebooks**
- **Part II: Google Colab**
- **Part III: Getting Started With Python**
  - Introduction
  - Installation and Setup
  - Basics
  - Data Structures
  - Flow Control
  - Functions and Modules
- **Part IV: Core Python Libraries**

CSC 5741 Code and Datasets



lightonphiri Initial commit — 1ecff39 — 7 minutes ago — 1 commit

README.md — Initial commit — 7 minutes ago

README.md

About 2021/22 CSC 5741: Data Mining and Warehousing

launch binder

2021/22 CSC 5741 is a graduate-level course, offered in the Department of Computer Science [1] at The University of Zambia [2]. CSC 5741 addresses the concepts, skills, methodologies, and models of data warehousing and data mining. The students are introduced to appropriate techniques for designing data warehouses for various business domains and, concepts for potential uses of the data warehouse and mining opportunities. CSC 5741 also provides students with fundamental concepts and algorithms in the knowledge discovery process such as data pre-processing, data mining and post-process evaluation.

Learning Outcomes

2021/22 CSC 5741: Data Mining and Warehousing

Readme

0 stars

1 watching

0 forks

Releases

No releases published

Create a new release

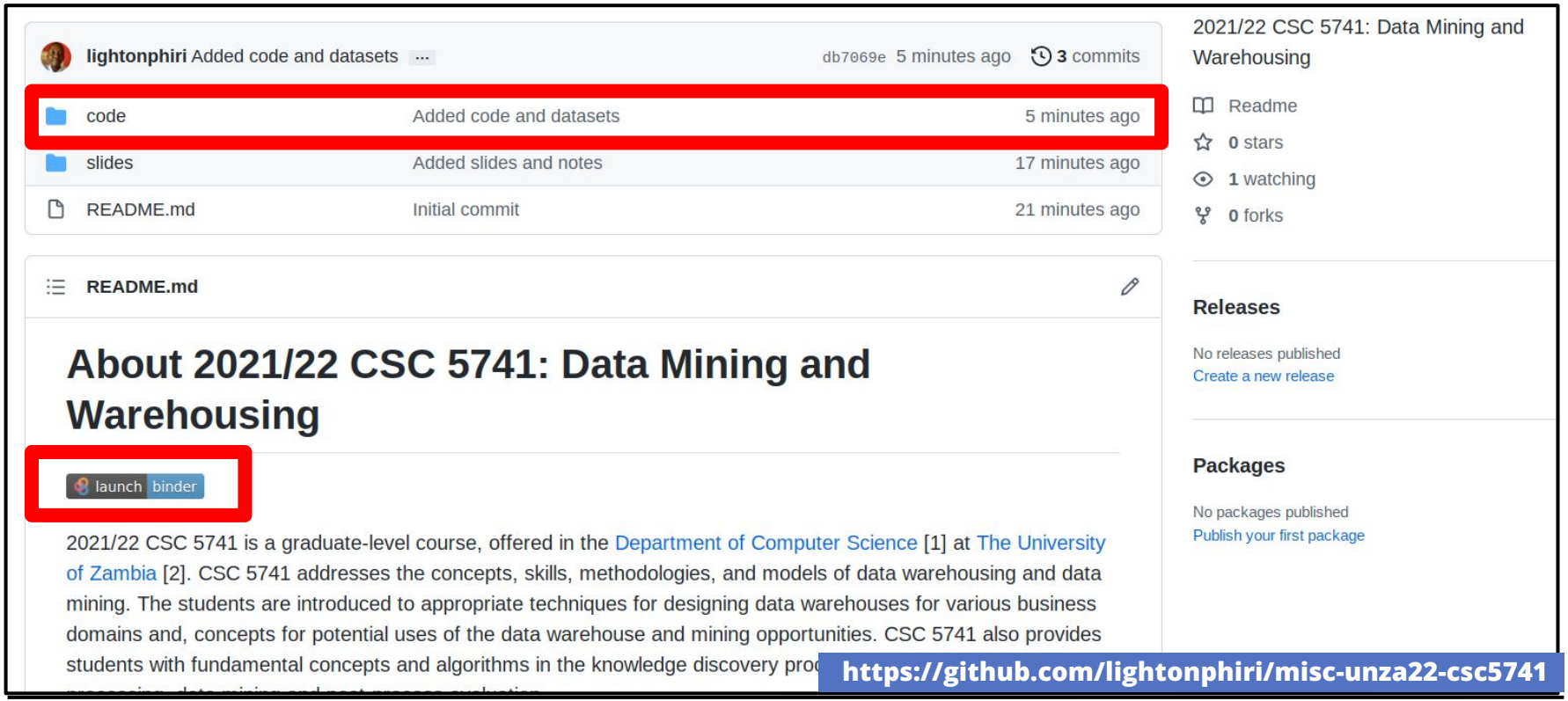
Packages

No packages published

Publish your first package

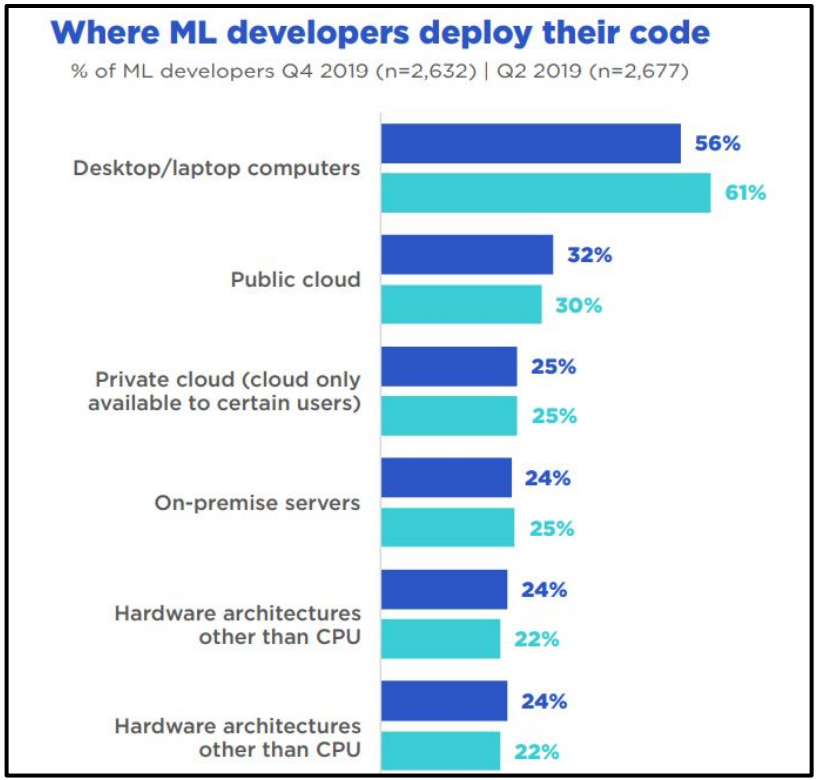
https://github.com/lightonphiri/misc-unza22-csc5741

CSC 5741 Code and Datasets



https://github.com/lightonphiri/misc-unza22-csc5741

Motivation


Where ML developers deploy their code
% of ML developers Q4 2019 (n=2,632) | Q2 2019 (n=2,677)
Desktop/laptop computers
56%
61%
Public cloud
32%
30%
Private cloud (cloud only available to certain users)
25%
25%
On-premise servers
24%
25%
Hardware architectures other than CPU
24%
22%
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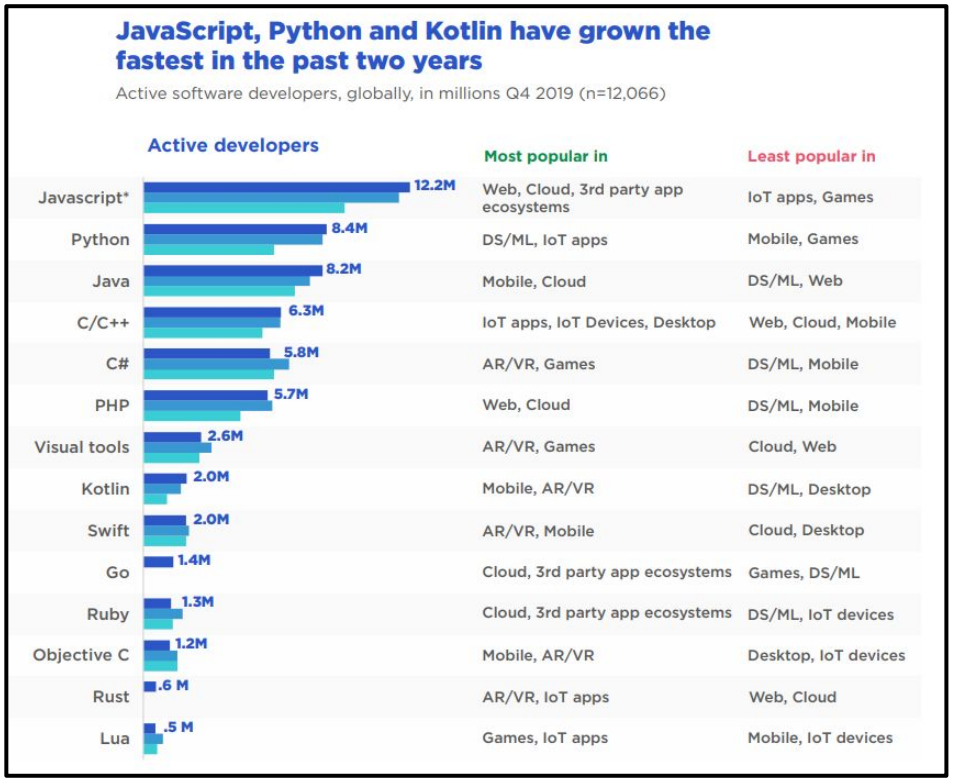
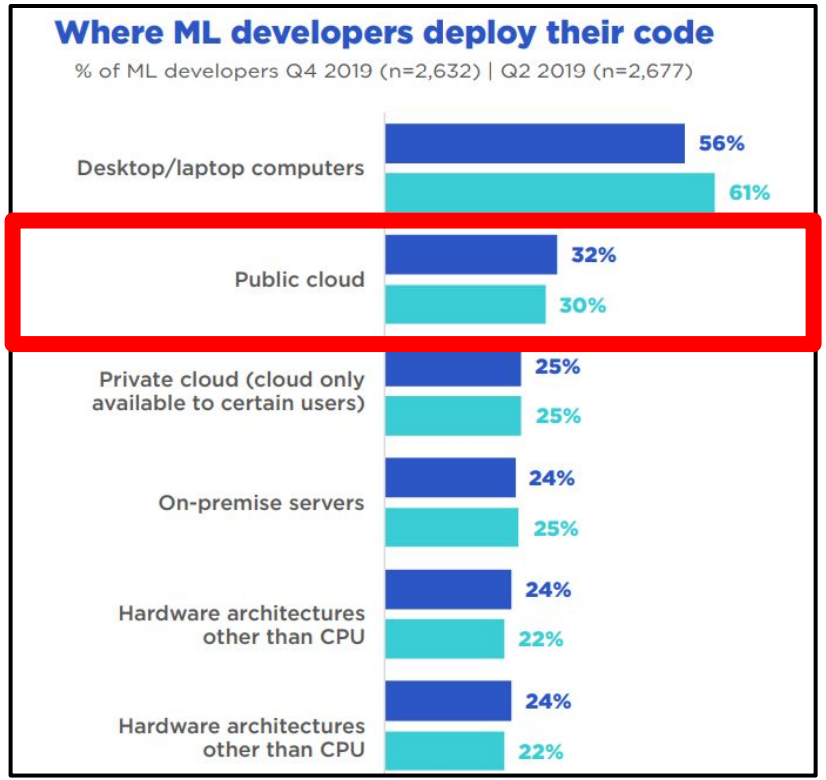
24%
22%


JavaScript, Python and Kotlin have grown the fastest in the past two years
Active software developers, globally, in millions Q4 2019 (n=12,066)
Active developers
Most popular in
Least popular in
Javascript* 12.2M Web, Cloud, 3rd party app ecosystems IoT apps, Games
Python 8.4M DS/ML, IoT apps Mobile, Games
Java 8.2M Mobile, Cloud DS/ML, Web
C/C++ 6.3M IoT apps, IoT Devices, Desktop Web, Cloud, Mobile
C# 5.8M AR/VR, Games DS/ML, Mobile
PHP 5.7M Web, Cloud DS/ML, Mobile
Visual tools 2.6M AR/VR, Games Cloud, Web
Kotlin 2.0M Mobile, AR/VR DS/ML, Desktop
Swift 2.0M AR/VR, Mobile Cloud, Desktop
Go 1.4M Cloud, 3rd party app ecosystems Games, DS/ML
Ruby 1.3M Cloud, 3rd party app ecosystems DS/ML, IoT devices
Objective C 1.2M Mobile, AR/VR Desktop, IoT devices
Rust .6 M AR/VR, IoT apps Web, Cloud
Lua .5 M Games, IoT apps Mobile, IoT devices

Motivation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24%
25%
Hardware architectures other than CPU
24%
22%
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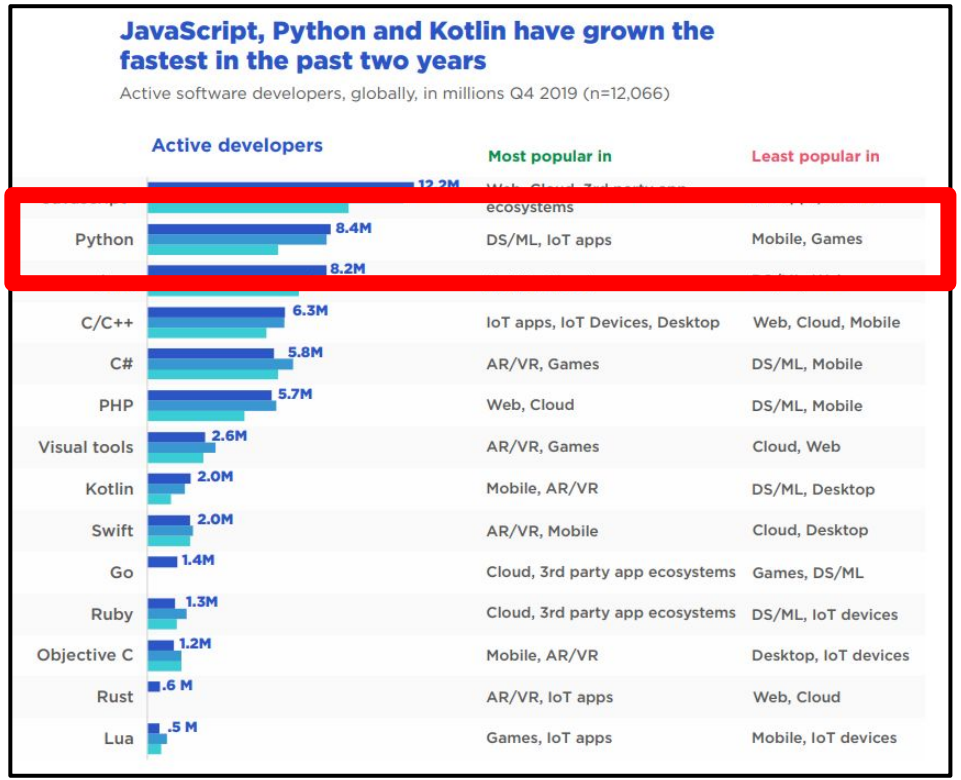
24%
22%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Mobile, Games
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C/C++
6.3M
IoT apps, IoT Devices, Desktop
Web, Cloud, Mobile
C#
5.8M
AR/VR, Games
DS/ML, Mobile
PHP
5.7M
Web, Cloud
DS/ML, Mobile
Visual tools
2.6M
AR/VR, Games
Cloud, Web
Kotlin
2.0M
Mobile, AR/VR
DS/ML, Desktop
Swift
2.0M
AR/VR, Mobile
Cloud, Desktop
Go
1.4M
Cloud, 3rd party app ecosystems
Games, DS/ML
Ruby
1.3M
Cloud, 3rd party app ecosystems
DS/ML, IoT devices
Objective C
1.2M
Mobile, AR/VR
Desktop, IoT devices
Rust
.6 M
AR/VR, IoT apps
Web, Cloud
Lua
.5 M
Games, IoT apps
Mobile, IoT devices

Getting Started With Python (1/3)

```
Python 3.6.7 (default, Oct 22 2018, 11:32:17)
[GCC 8.2.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import this
The Zen of Python, by Tim Peters

Beautiful is better than ugly.
Explicit is better than implicit.
Simple is better than complex.
Complex is better than complicated.
Flat is better than nested.
Sparse is better than dense.
Readability counts.
Special cases aren't special enough to break the rules.
Although practicality beats purity.
Errors should never pass silently.
```

Getting Started With Python (2/3)

- Python is an interpreted language
- Python is a scripting language
- Python is a general purpose language
- Python is an Object Oriented language
- [...]
- [...]
- We recommend using Python 3

Getting Started With Python (3/3)

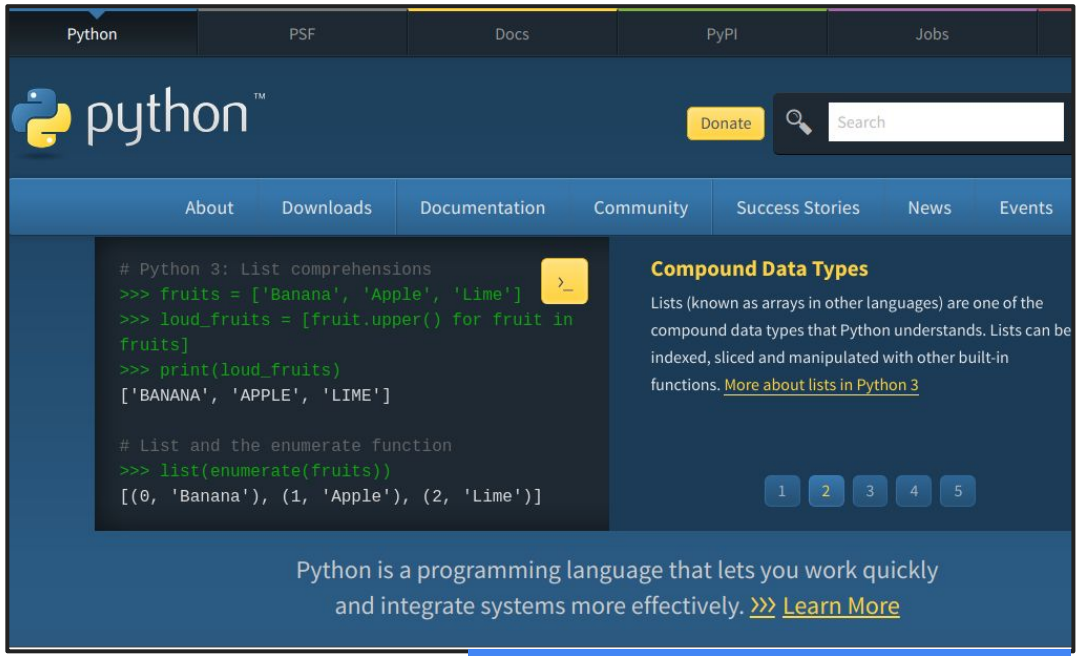
- Python statements can be executed directly from the interpreter
- Python scripts can be executed as shell commands

Installation and Setup

- [...]

Installation and Setup (1/3)

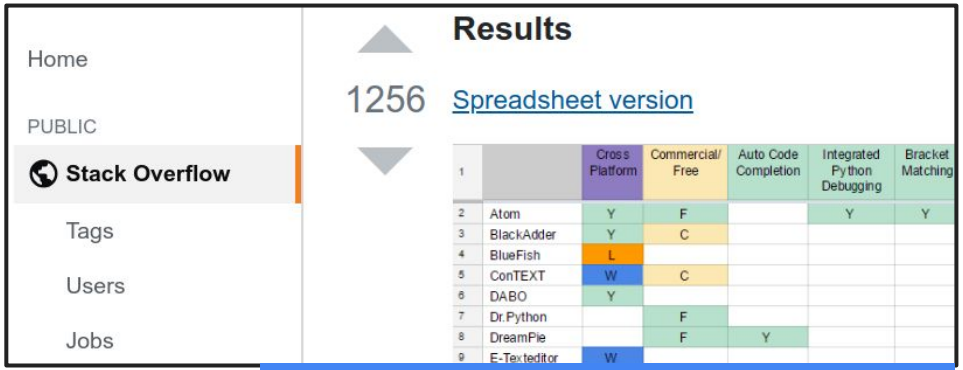
- **Download and install the latest version of Python 3**
  - Installers also available on course Web page, in the resources directory
- **Download and install the latest version of pip**



https://www.python.org/downloads

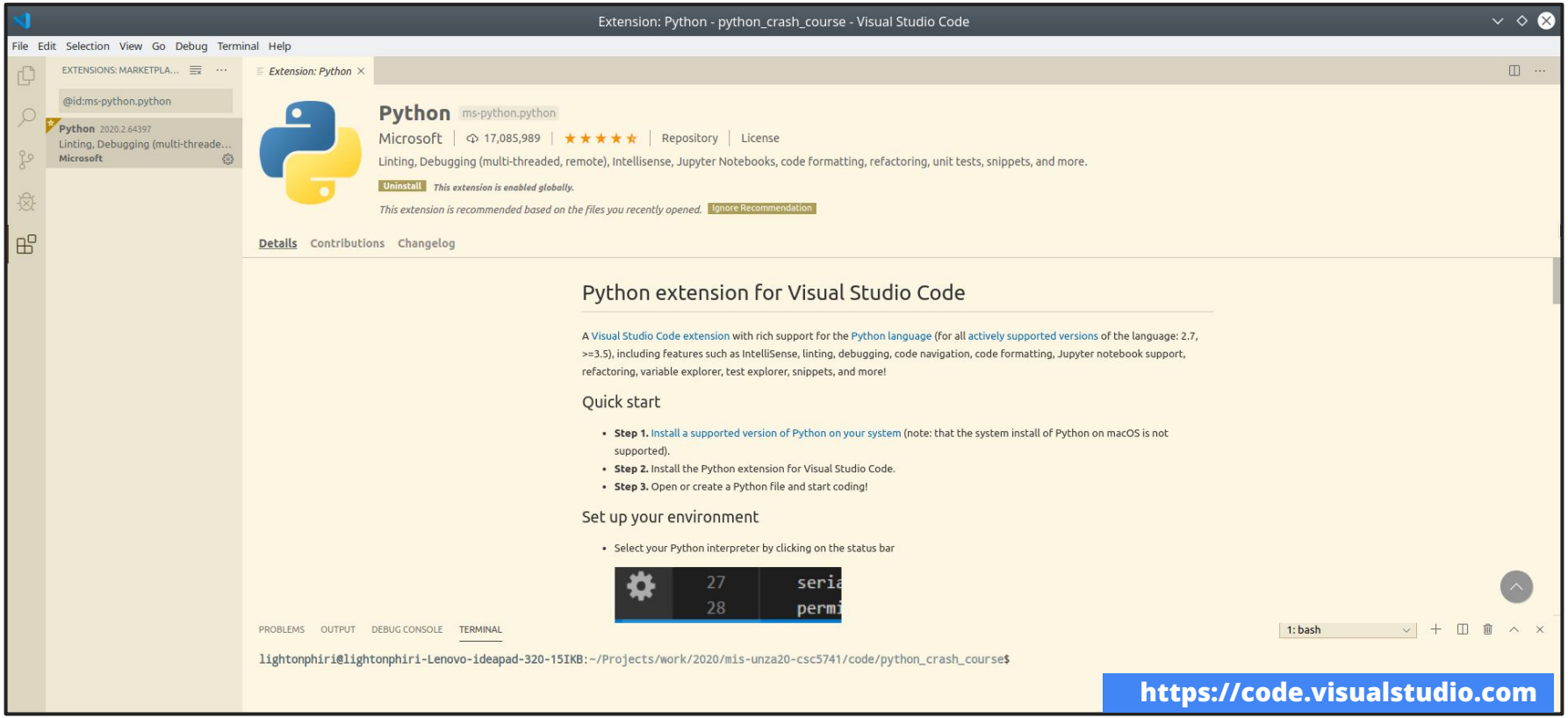
Installation and Setup (2/3)

- **Any text editor will be sufficient for scripting.**
  - Vim, Notepad [...]
- **On IDEs**
  - There are plenty of IDEs to choose from
  - In the recent past, I have worked with Wing 101 and Kate

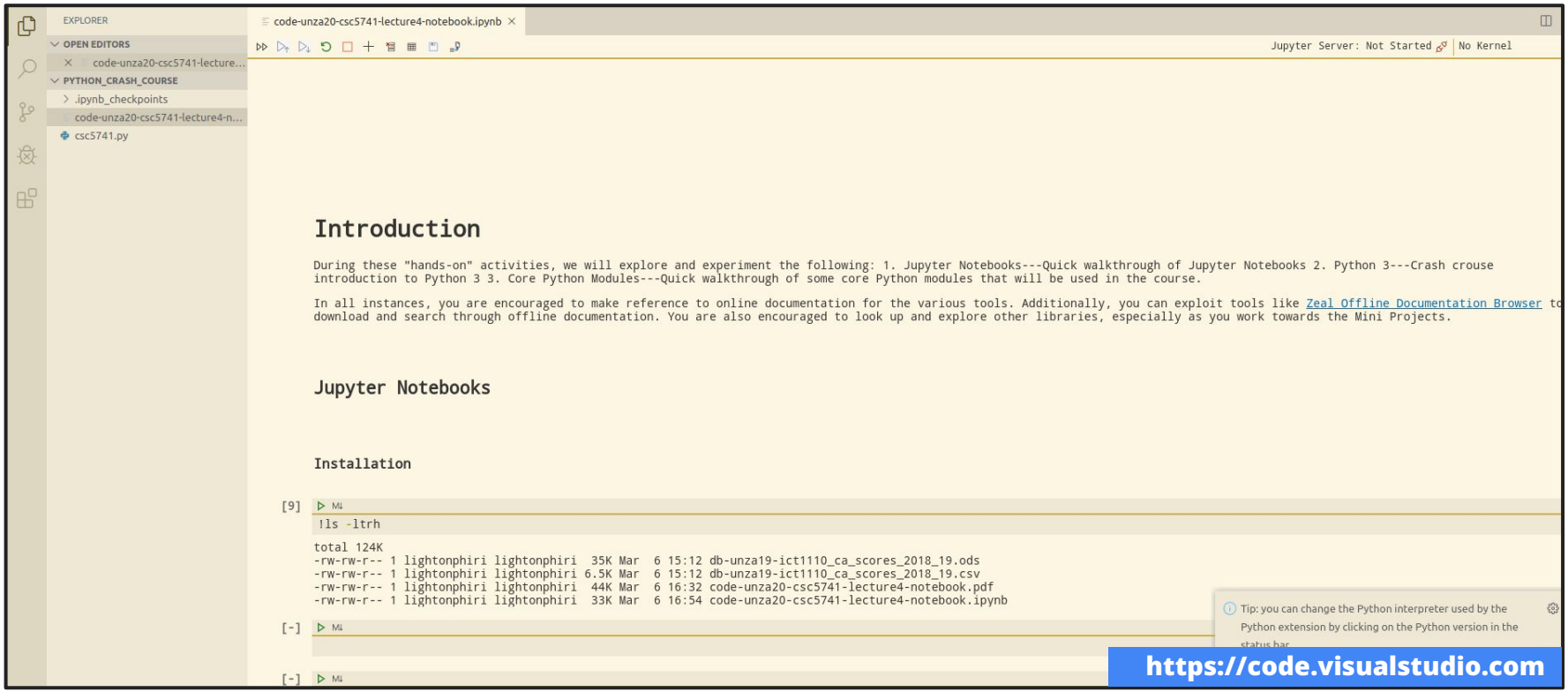


https://stackoverflow.com/q/81584/664424

Installation and Setup (3/3)



Installation and Setup (3/3)



Basics

- No need to specify data types on variable declaration
- Indentation is important

Identifiers (1/2)

- **Python is case-sensitive, meaning uppercase and lowercase are considered as different**
  - age is different from AGE
  - favourite_course is different from Favourite_Course
- **Variable names, like other identifiers, follow rules**
  - can use letters, numbers or underscores
  - can’t use other punctuation
  - can’t start with a number
  - can’t use Python keywords (reserved words)
- **The assignment operator in Python is the equals sign =**
  - **>>> age = 19**

Identifiers (2/2)

- Python keywords (reserved words) can’t be used when naming identifiers
- >>> import keyword
- >>> keyword.kwlist
- ['False', 'None', 'True', 'and', 'as', 'assert', 'break', 'class', 'continue', 'def', 'del', 'elif', 'else', 'except', 'finally', 'for', 'from', 'global', 'if', 'import', 'in', 'is', 'lambda', 'nonlocal', 'not', 'or', 'pass', 'raise', 'return', 'try', 'while', 'with', 'yield']

Comments (1/2)

- **Comments are useful in explaining your code, and are ignored by the Python interpreter**
- **Single line comments are simply indicated with a hash # character**
- **Everything to the right of the hash is ignored**
  - >>> course_code = “csc5741” # creates a variable course_code

Comments (2/2)

- Multiple line comments are specified between sets of three quotes, ’ ’ ’ or ” ” ”

```
’ ’ ’ Author: Mwangala Sikota
Course: CSC 5741
Lecture #04 ’ ’ ’

” ” ” Author: Mumbi Mumbi
Course: CSC 5741
Lecture #04 ” ” ”
```

Data Types (1/3)

- Variables don’t require explicit type declaration in Python, as in other programming languages
  - >>> x = 5
- There are a few basic data types in Python

Integers	int
Float	float
String	str
Boolean	bool

Data Types (2/3)

- **Integer, whole numbers**
  - **>>> i = 23**
- **Float, floating point numbers**
  - full stop indicates decimal point
  - **>>> d = 2.345**
- **String, piece of text**
  - enclosed in single (‘) or double quotes (“”)
  - **>>> x = ‘CSC 5741’**
  - **>>> y = “CSC 5741”**

Data Types (3/3)

- **Boolean, true or false**
  - values True and False, start with capital letter
  - 0, '', [], (), {}, None are considered False, everything else is True
  - **>>> weekday = True**

Functions (1/3)

- **Functions are used to perform simple operations, sometimes on values**
- **Functions are called with round brackets ()**
  - function_name()
- **Functions can be passed certain values, which are referred to as parameters (or arguments) separated by commas**
  - function_name(parameter)
  - function_name(parameter1, parameter2, ...)

Functions (2/3)

- **Python has many built-in functions, here are some:**
  - print() function prints information to the screen
  - input() function gets information from the user
  - type() function returns data type of variable or value
  - **>>> x = 3**
  - **>>> type(x)**
  - **<class ‘int’>**

Functions (3/3)

```
def csc5741(x, y='Y', z='Z'):
    print(x + ' ' + y)
return 0

csc5741('Xxxx', ‘Yyyyy’)
```

- All arguments are named
- Naming useful for optional arguments
- Return is optional

Data Structures

- **Tuple**
  - var = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
- **List**
  - var = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
- **Dictionary**
  - var = {“one”:1, “two”:2, “three”:3, “four”:4, “five”:5}
- **Set**
  - var = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

Loops

```
for i in [1,2,3]:
    print(i)


while i < 5:
    i += 1
    print(i)
```

- No curly braces or "end for"
- Structure is derived from level of indentation
- One statement per line
- No semicolons required

Modules (1/2)

- **Modules facilitate extensibility and reusability**
- **Modules are collections of functions adding functionality to Python**
- **Modules can be imported using import keyword**
  - Once modules are imported, their functions can be accessed by using the module name
  - The help() function displays what is contained in a module

```
from math import sqrt
import  math
```

Modules (2/2)

- Single functions can be imported using the from statement
  - **>>> from math import sqrt**
- When using the from statement functions can be accessed without the module name
  - **>>> sqrt(16)**
- Everything from the module can be imported using an asterisk with the from statement
  - **>>> from math import ***

Lecture Series Outline

- **Part I: Jupyter Notebooks**
- **Part II: Google Colab**
- **Part III: Getting Started With Python**
- **Part IV: Core Python Libraries**
  - Datasets
  - matplotlib
  - pandas
  - Scikit-learn

Datasets

- See “2021/22 CSC 5741” Astria and/or Google Drive folder (https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1JUcWNxB_pYsncEx3do9ZrpLODX-KHsgL)

Matplotlib (1/7)

- The matplotlib library is best installed using pip, as with all libraries or using apt-get, if on Mac or Linux
  - pip3 install matplotlib
  - sudo apt-get install python-matplotlib
- Test installation by importing a library module

```
lightonphiri@lightonphiri-Lenovo-ideapad-320-15IKB:~$ pip3 install matplotlib
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib in ./.local/lib/python3.6/site-package
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.1 in ./.local/lib/python3.6/si
Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in ./.local/lib/python3.6/site-packa
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing!=2.0.4,!=2.1.2,!=2.1.6,>=2.0.1 in ./.lo
plotlib) (2.3.1)
Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in ./.local/lib/python3.6/site-
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.10.0 in ./.local/lib/python3.6/site-pack
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in ./.local/lib/python3.6/site-packages
1.12.0)
Requirement already satisfied: setuptools in /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages (fro
lightonphiri@lightonphiri-Lenovo-ideapad-320-15IKB:~$
```

```
lightonphiri@lightonphiri-Lenovo-ideapad-320-15IKB:~$ python3
Python 3.6.7 (default, Oct 22 2018, 11:32:17)
[GCC 8.2.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import matplotlib
>>> dir(matplotlib)
['MatplotlibDeprecationWarning', 'MutableMapping', 'Parameter', 'Path', 'RcParams', 'URL_REGEX',
PENDIX', '__bibtex__', '__builtins__', '__cached__', '__doc__', '__file__', '__loader__', '__name
ath__', '__spec__', '__version__', '__version__numpy__', '__warningregistry__', '_add_data_doc',
or_data', '_create_tmp_config_dir', '_deprecated_ignore_map', '_deprecated_map', '_deprecated_rema
tails_fmt', '_get_config_or_cache_dir', '_get_data_path', '_get_xdg_cache_dir', '_get_xdg_config_
og', '_logged_cached', '_open_file_or_url', '_parse_commandline', '_preprocess_data', '_rc_params
'_set_logger_verbose_level', '_verbose_msg', '_version', 'atexit', 'cbook', 'checkdep_dvipng', 'cl
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ecation', 'numpy', 'os', 'pprint', 'pyparsing', 'rc', 'rcParams', 'rcParamsDefault', 'rcParamsOri
le', 'rc_file_defaults', 'rc_params', 'rc_params_from_file', 'rcdefaults', 'rcsetup', 're', 'sani
, 'stat', 'subprocess', 'sys', 'tempfile', 'test', 'tk_window_focus', 'urllib', 'use', 'validate_
rnings']
```
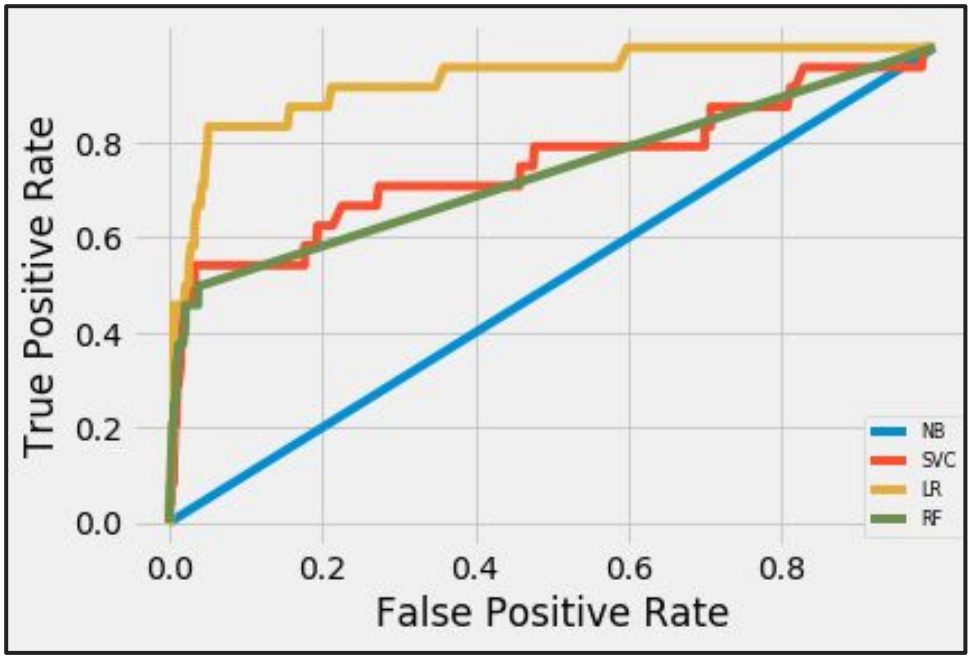
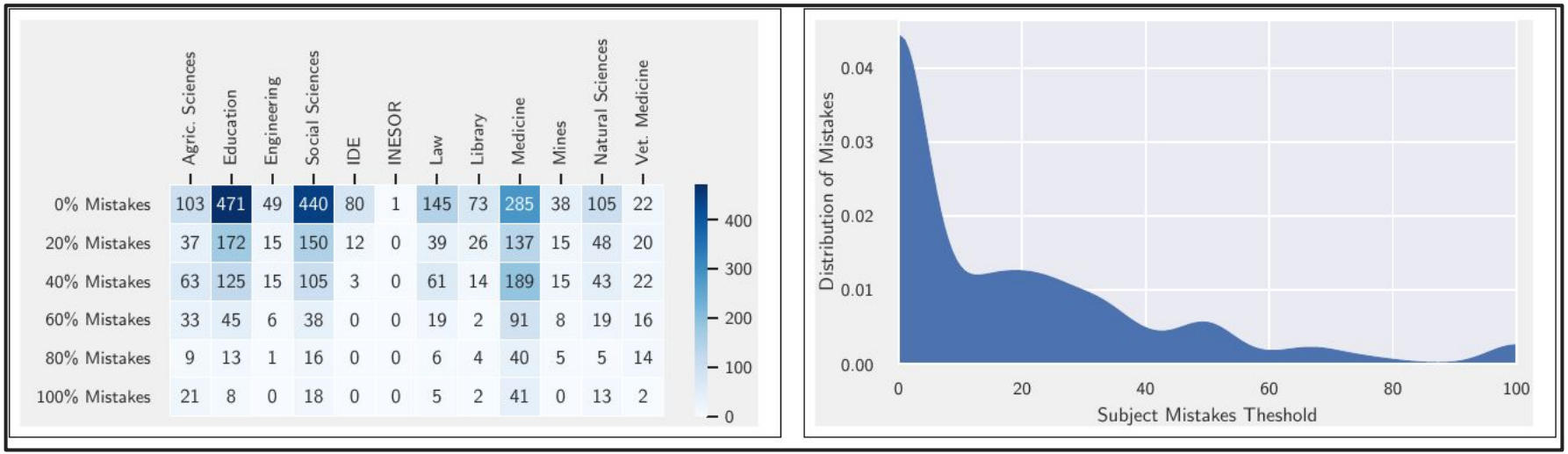

Matplotlib (2/7)

- **Basic elements of a plot**
  - Plot title
  - Axis labels
  - Legend



Matplotlib (2/7)



- **Basic elements of a plot**
  - Plot title, Axis labels and Legend

Matplotlib (3/7)

- **Creating plots is a four-step process**
  1) Import matplotlib
  2) Draw the plot
  3) Specify plot aesthetics
  4) Render plot

Matplotlib (4/7)

- **Creating plots is a four-step process**
  1) Import matplotlib
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  2) Draw the plot
  3) Specify plot aesthetics
  4) Render plot

Matplotlib (5/7)

- **Creating plots is a four-step process**
  1) Import matplotlib
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  2) Draw the plot
     plt.plot([...])
     plt.hist([...])
  3) Specify plot aesthetics
  4) Render plot

- **Illustration**
  - Simple plots
  - Plots using pandas dataframe

Matplotlib (6/7)

- **Creating plots is a four-step process**
  1) Import matplotlib
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  2) Draw the plot
     plt.plot([...])
     plt.hist([...])
  3) Specify plot aesthetics
     plt.xlabel("[...]")
     plt.ylabel("[...]")
  4) Render plot

- **Illustration**
  - Simple plots
  - Plots using pandas dataframe

Matplotlib (7/7)

- **Creating plots is a four-step process**
  1) Import matplotlib
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  2) Draw the plot
     plt.plot([...])
     plt.hist([...])
  3) Specify plot aesthetics
     plt.xlabel("[...]"); plt.ylabel("[...]")
     plt.legend()
  4) Render plot
     plt.show()

- **Illustration**
  - Simple plots
  - Plots using pandas dataframe

Matplotlib—Exercises

- See “2021/22 CSC 5741” Astria and/or Google Drive folder (https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1JUcWNxB_pYsncEx3do9ZrpLODX-KHsgL)

Lecture Series Outline

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  - Datasets
  - matplotlib
  - pandas
  - Scikit-learn

Pandas (1/9)

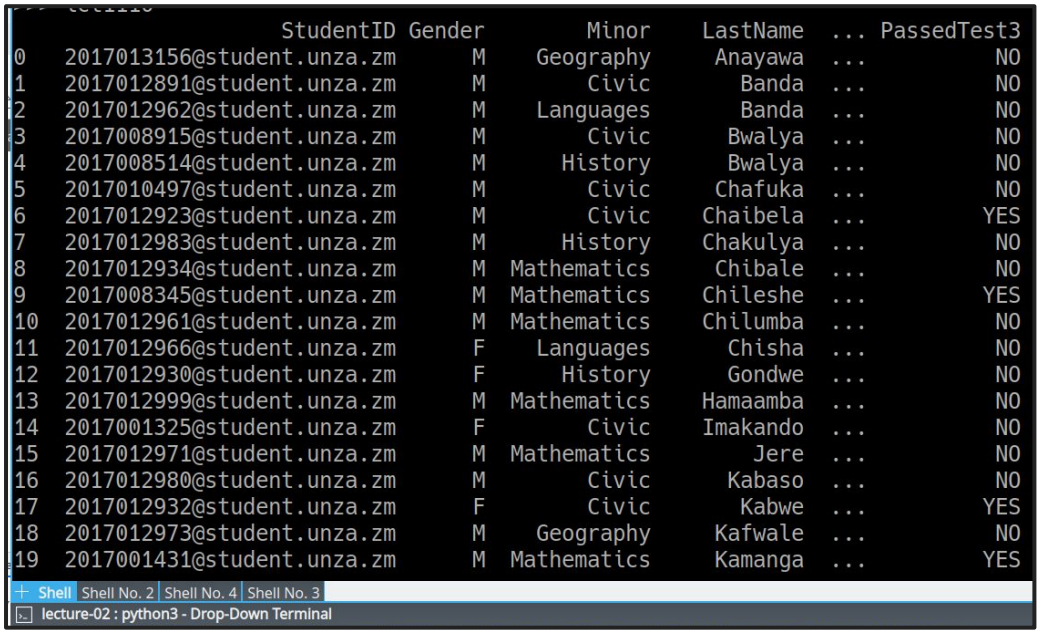
- **Why use pandas instead a spreadsheet for data analysis**
  - Efficiency as data scales
  - Very user-friendly
  - Dataframe similar to spreadsheet

Pandas (2/9)

- **Why use pandas instead a spreadsheet for data analysis**
  - Efficiency as data scales
  - Very user-friendly
  - Dataframe similar to spreadsheet

Pandas (3/9)

- **Pandas DataFrame**
  - Two dimensional labeled data structure
  - DataFrame can be viewed as a representation of a Spreadsheet worksheet



	StudentID	Gender	Minor	LastName	...	PassedTest3
0	2017013156@student.unza.zm	M	Geography	Anayawa	...	NO
1	2017012891@student.unza.zm	M	Civic	Banda	...	NO
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9	2017008345@student.unza.zm	M	Mathematics	Chileshe	...	YES
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11	2017012966@student.unza.zm	F	Languages	Chisha	...	NO
12	2017012930@student.unza.zm	F	History	Gondwe	...	NO
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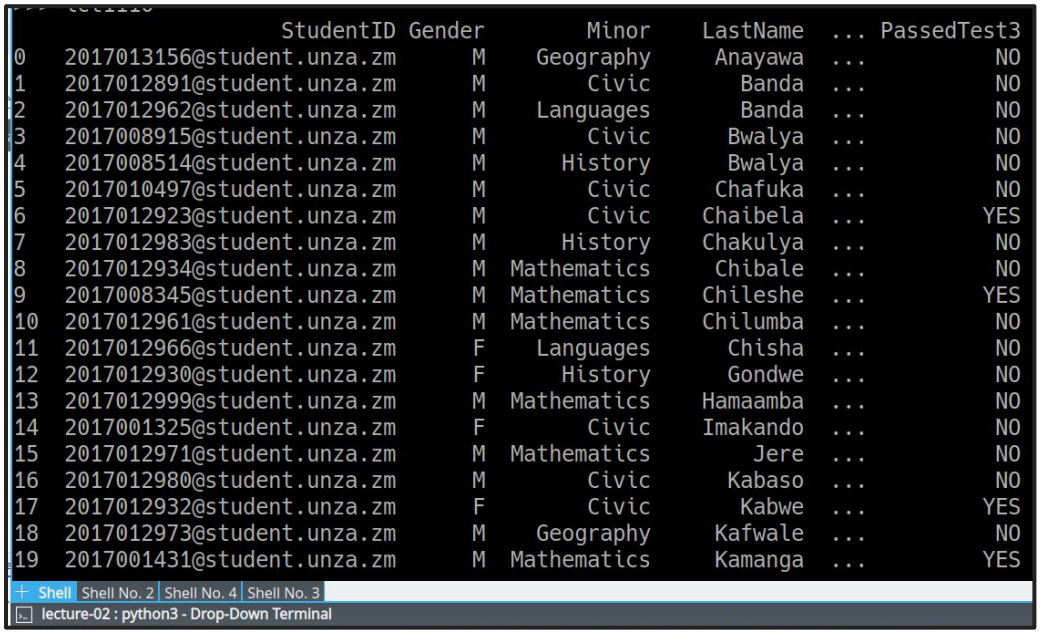
16	2017012980@student.unza.zm	M	Civic	Kabaso	...	NO
17	2017012932@student.unza.zm	F	Civic	Kabwe	...	YES
18	2017012973@student.unza.zm	M	Geography	Kafwale	...	NO
19	2017001431@student.unza.zm	M	Mathematics	Kamanga	...	YES

Shell | Shell No. 2 | Shell No. 4 | Shell No. 3

lecture-02 : python3 - Drop-Down Terminal

Pandas (4/9)

- **Pandas series**
  - One dimensional labeled array that can hold any data type.
  - Similar to column in Spreadsheet applications



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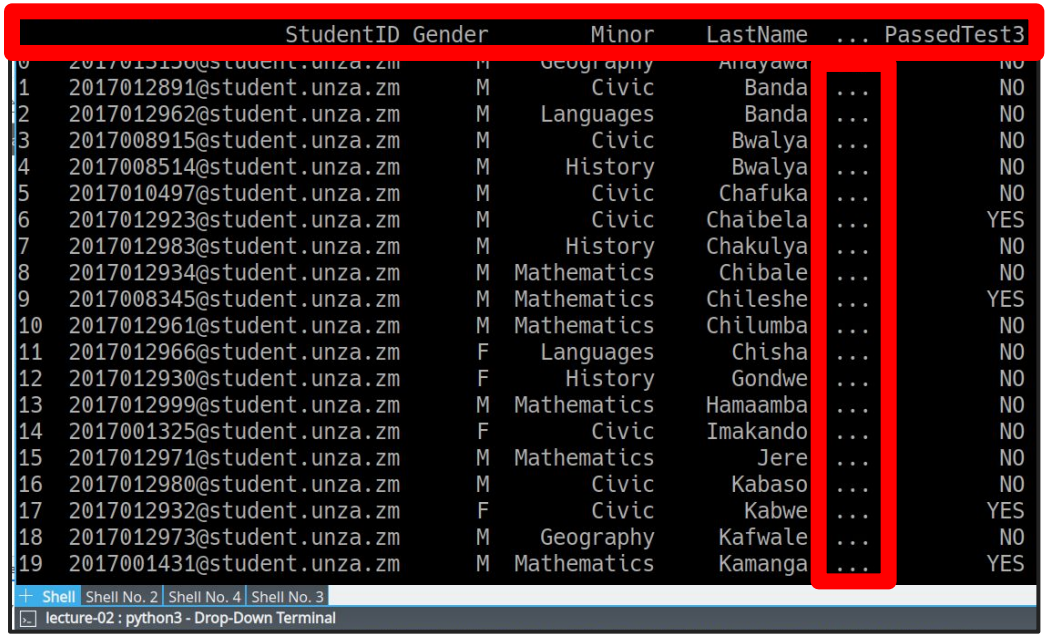
Pandas (5/9)

- Columns
  - Ellipse indicate more columns. Structure of data frame indicated on last line of output



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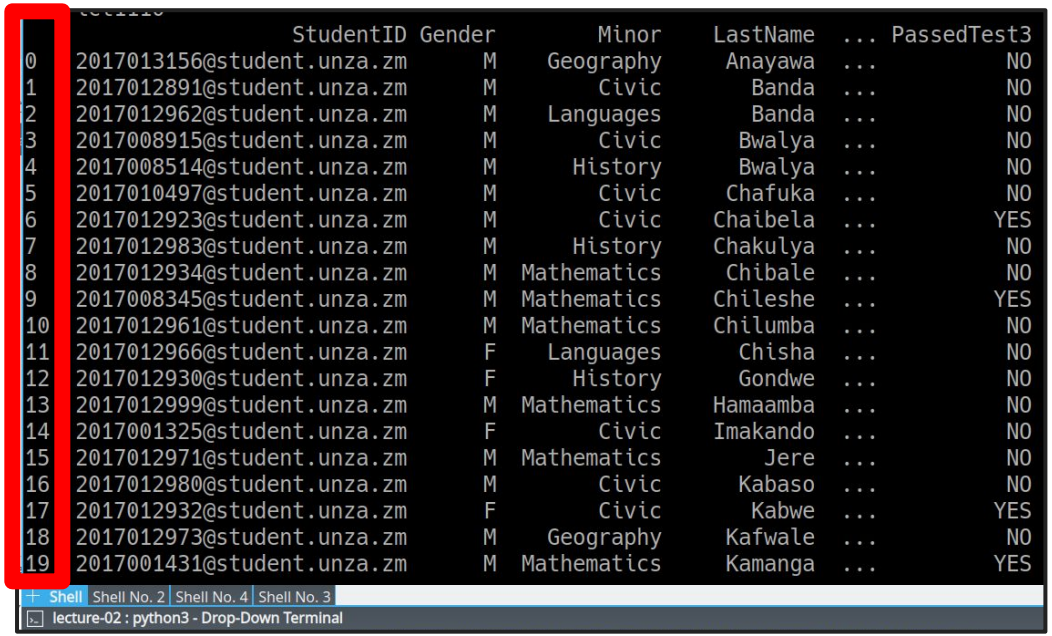
Shell | Shell No. 2 | Shell No. 4 | Shell No. 3

lecture-02 : python3 - Drop-Down Terminal

Pandas (6/9)

- **Index**
  - Automatically generated, but can be changed
  - Uniquely identifies rows in the DataFrame



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Shell | Shell No. 2 | Shell No. 4 | Shell No. 3

lecture-02 : python3 - Drop-Down Terminal

Pandas (7/9)

- Data

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0						
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19						

Shell | Shell No. 2 | Shell No. 4 | Shell No. 3

lecture-02 : python3 - Drop-Down Terminal

Pandas (8/9)

- **Some common operations**
  - Reading data files
    - df.read_csv([...])
    - df.read_html([...])
    - df.read_json([...])
    - df.read_*
  - Inspecting dataframes
    - df.head([...])
    - df.tail([...])
    - df.columns
    - df['[...]']

Pandas (9/9)

- **Some common operations**
  - Converting to different file formats
    - df.to_csv([...])
    - df.to_excel([...])
    - df.to_sql([...])
    - df.to_*
  - Renaming columns
    - df.rename(columns={[...]})
  - Aggregating data
    - df.groupby(['[...]']).mean()
    - df.groupby('[...]').max()

Pandas—Exercise

- See Jupyter Notebook “2021/22 CSC 5741: Lecture #04 Notebook—Python for Machine Learning” (http://bit.ly/2Q2T2Lw)

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  - pandas
  - Scikit-learn

Scikit-learn

- Scikit-learn
  - Ensure that the module is installed by using the import statement

```
lightonphiri@lightonphiri-Lenovo-ideapad-320-15IKB:~$ pip3 install sklearn
Collecting sklearn
  Downloading https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/1e/7a/dbb3be0ce9bd5c8b7e3d8
sklearn-0.0.tar.gz
Collecting scikit-learn (from sklearn)
  Downloading https://files.pythonhosted.org/packages/5e/82/c0de5839d613b82bddd08
scikit_learn-0.20.3-cp36-cp36m-manylinux1_x86_64.whl (5.4MB)
    0% ||                                | 20kB 55kB/s eta 0:01:38
```

```
lightonphiri@lightonphiri-Lenovo-ideapad-320-15IKB:~$ python3
Python 3.6.7 (default, Oct 22 2018, 11:32:17)
[GCC 8.2.0] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> import sklearn
>>> dir(sklearn)
['__SKLEARN_SETUP__', '__all__', '__builtins__', '__cached__', '__check_build', '__doc__',
ame__', '__package__', '__path__', '__spec__', '__version__', '_config', 'base', 'clone',
 'externals', 'get_config', 'logger', 'logging', 're', 'set_config', 'setup_module', 'show
rnings']
>>>
>>>
```

scikit-learn—Exercises

- See Jupyter Notebook “2021/22 CSC 5741: Lecture #04 Notebook—Python for Machine Learning” (http://bit.ly/2Q2T2Lw)

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http://bit.ly/39HTdTK

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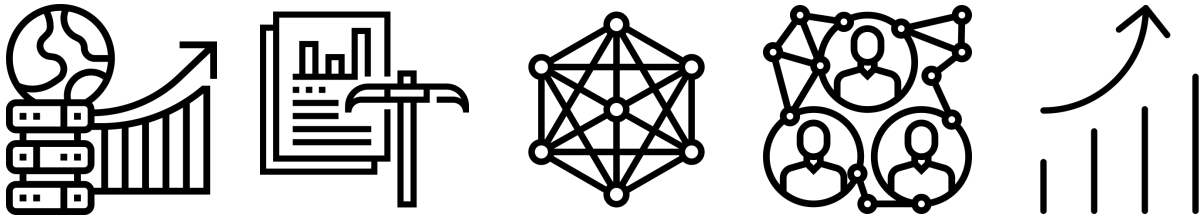

CSC 5741 (2021/22)
Data Mining and Warehousing
Lecture 2: Python for Data Mining and Machine Learning

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