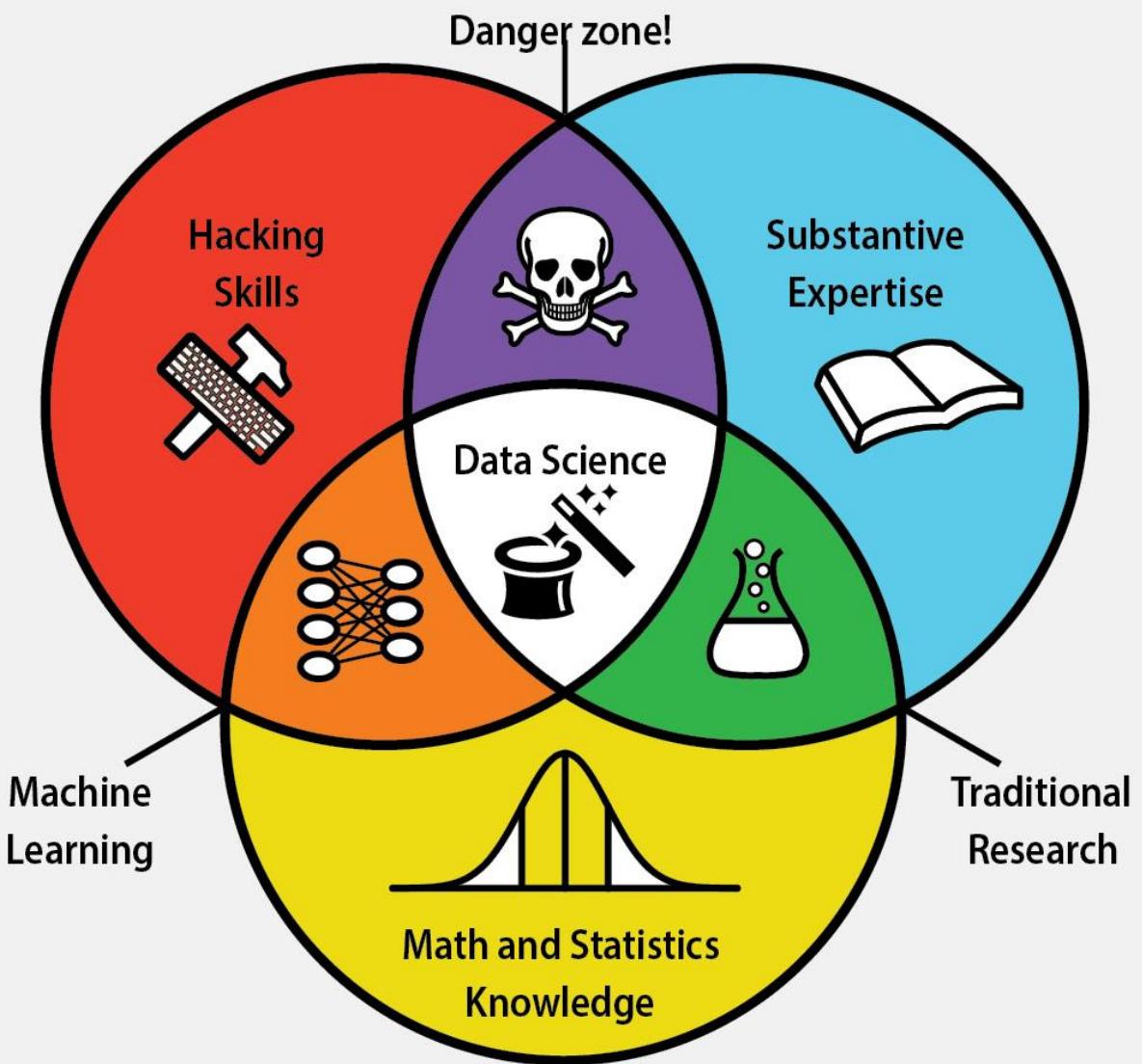


Python para Ciencia de Datos y Aprendizaje de Máquinas

DATA SCIENCE SKILLSET



Data science, due to its interdisciplinary nature, requires an intersection of abilities: **hacking skills, math and statistics knowledge**, and **substantive expertise** in a field of science.



Hacking skills are necessary for working with massive amounts of electronic data that must be acquired, cleaned, and manipulated.



Math and statistics knowledge allows a data scientist to choose appropriate methods and tools in order to extract insight from data.



Substantive expertise in a scientific field is crucial for generating motivating questions and hypotheses and interpreting results.



Traditional research lies at the intersection of knowledge of math and statistics with substantive expertise in a scientific field.

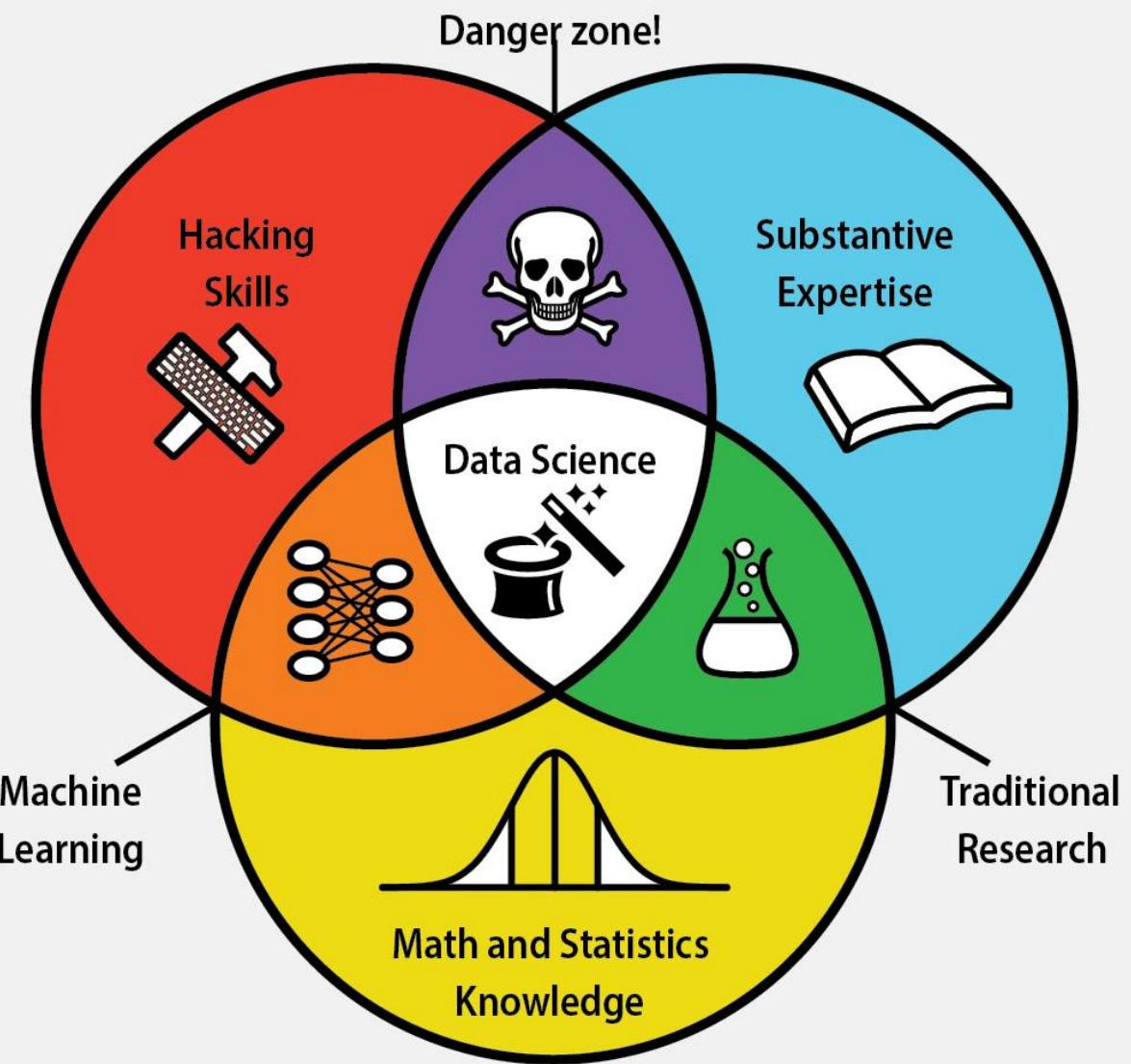


Machine learning stems from combining hacking skills with math and statistics knowledge, but does not require scientific motivation.



Danger zone! Hacking skills combined with substantive scientific expertise without rigorous methods can beget incorrect analyses.

CONJUNTO DE HABILIDADES EN DATA SCIENCE



La ciencia de datos, debido a su naturaleza interdisciplinaria, requiere una intersección de habilidades: **habilidades de hacking, conocimiento de matemáticas y estadística, y experiencia sustantiva** en un campo de la ciencia.



Hacking skills are necessary for working with massive amounts of electronic data that must be acquired, cleaned, and manipulated.



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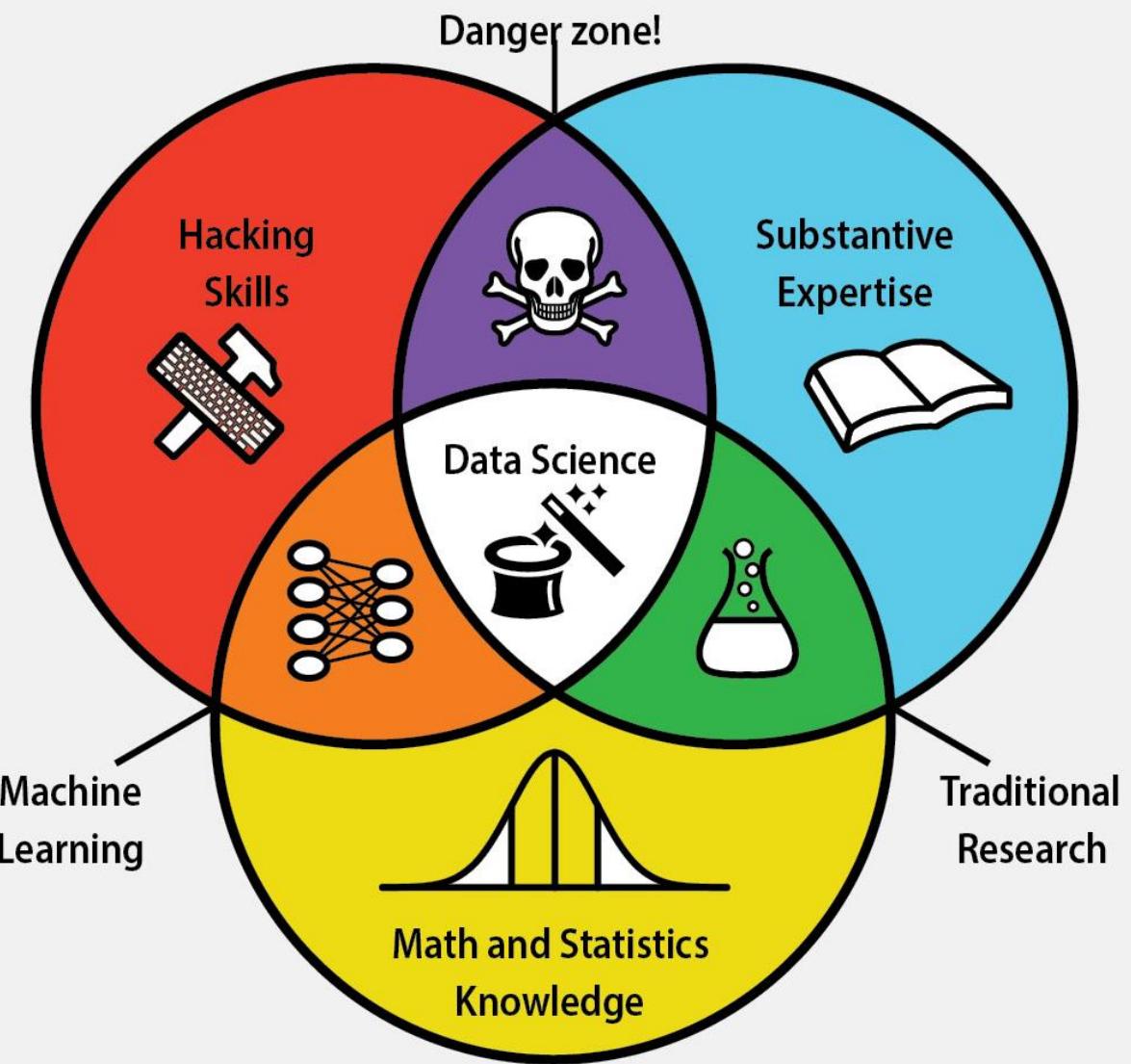


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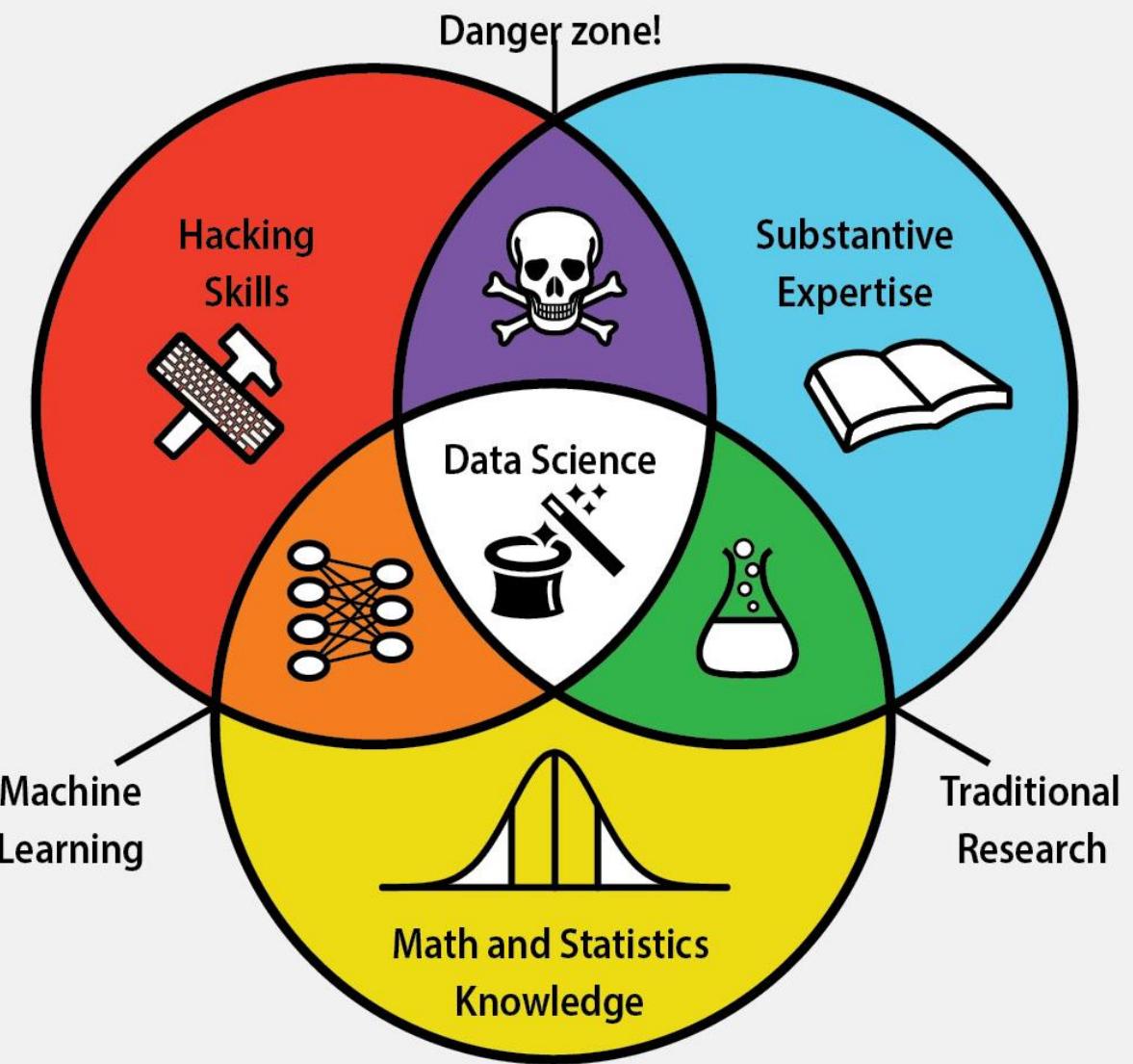
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CONJUNTO DE HABILIDADES EN DATA SCIENCE



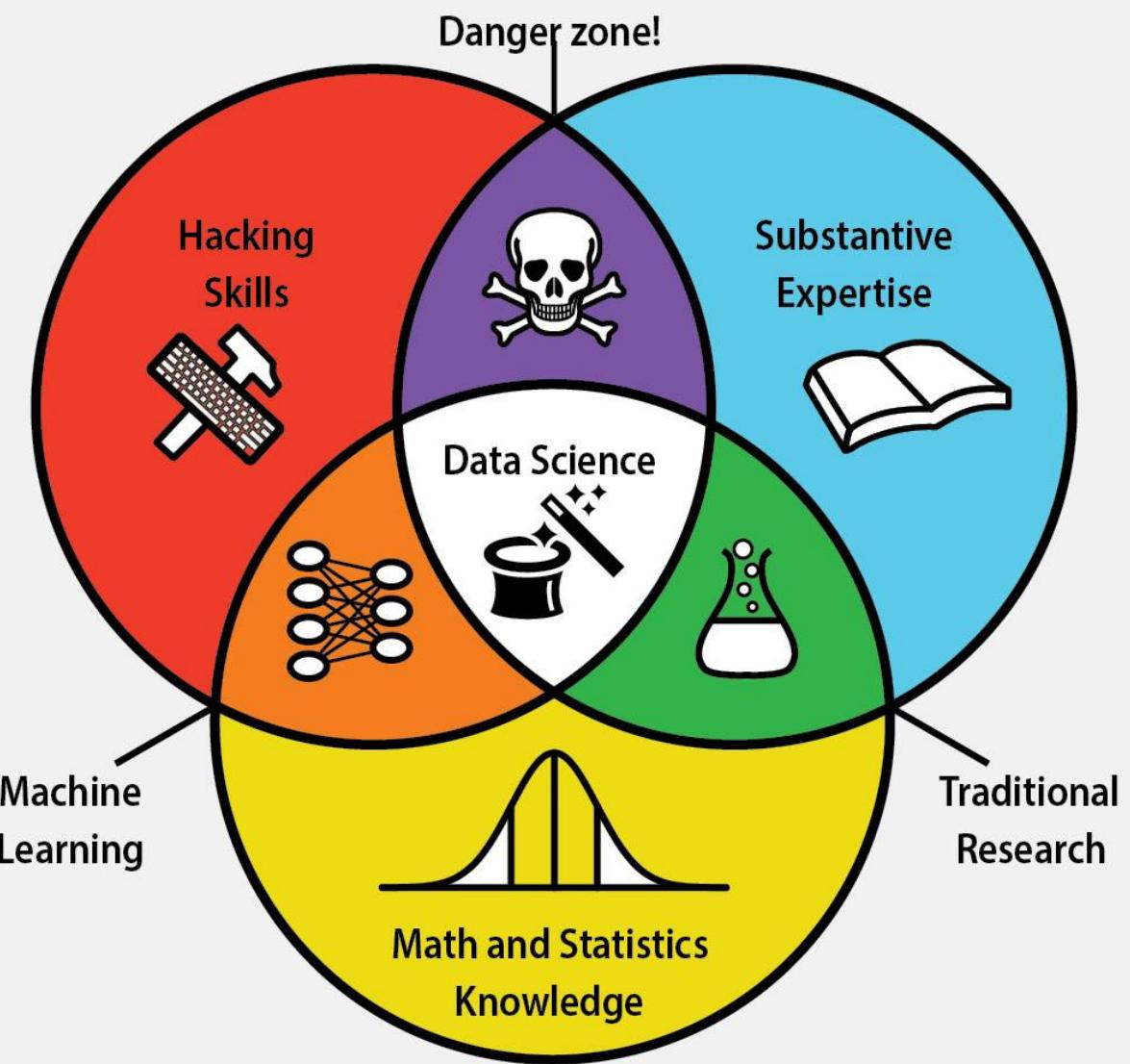
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	<p>Las habilidades de hacking son necesarias para trabajar con grandes cantidades de datos electrónicos que se deben adquirir, limpiar y manipular.</p>
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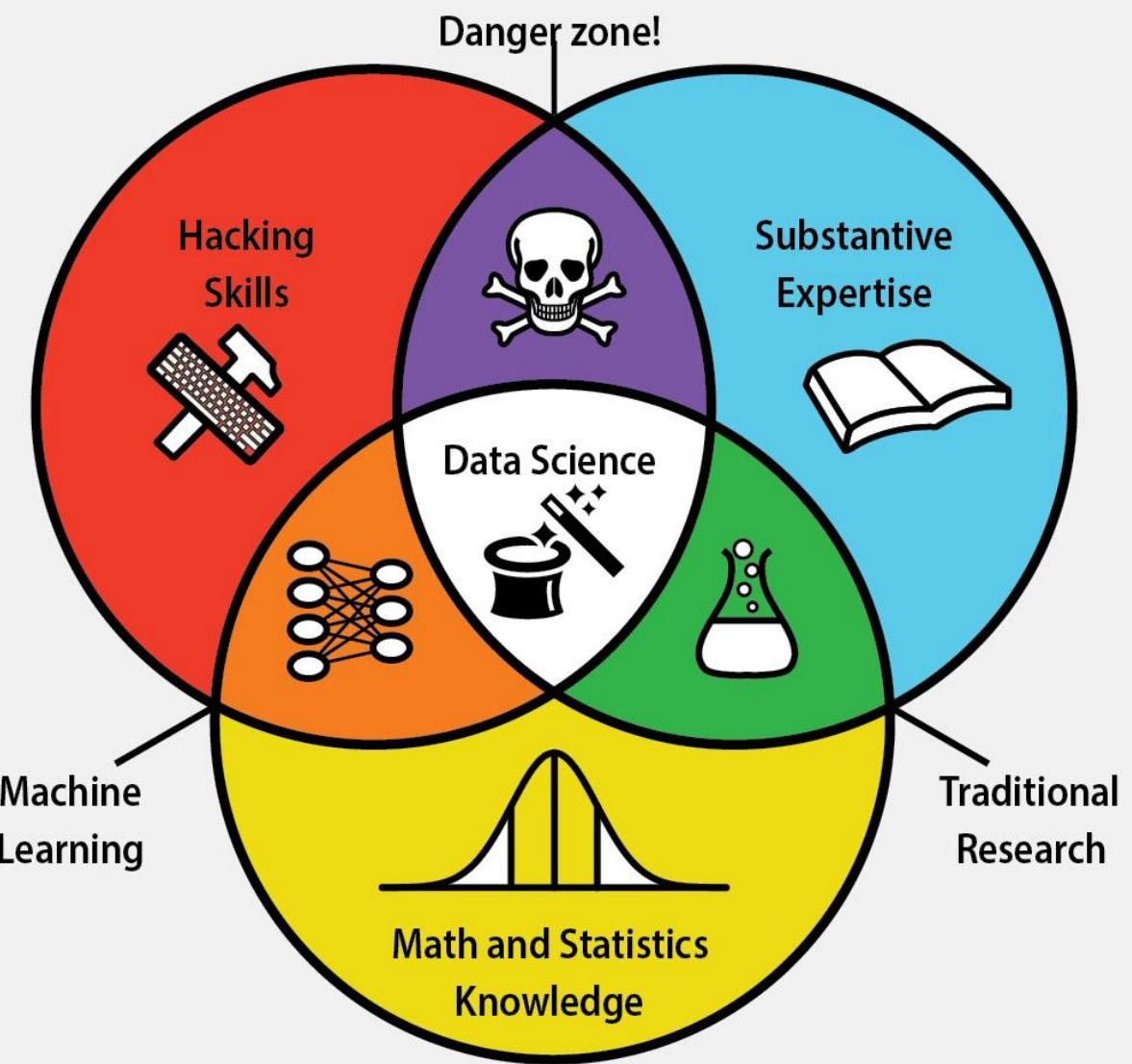
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CONJUNTO DE HABILIDADES EN DATA SCIENCE



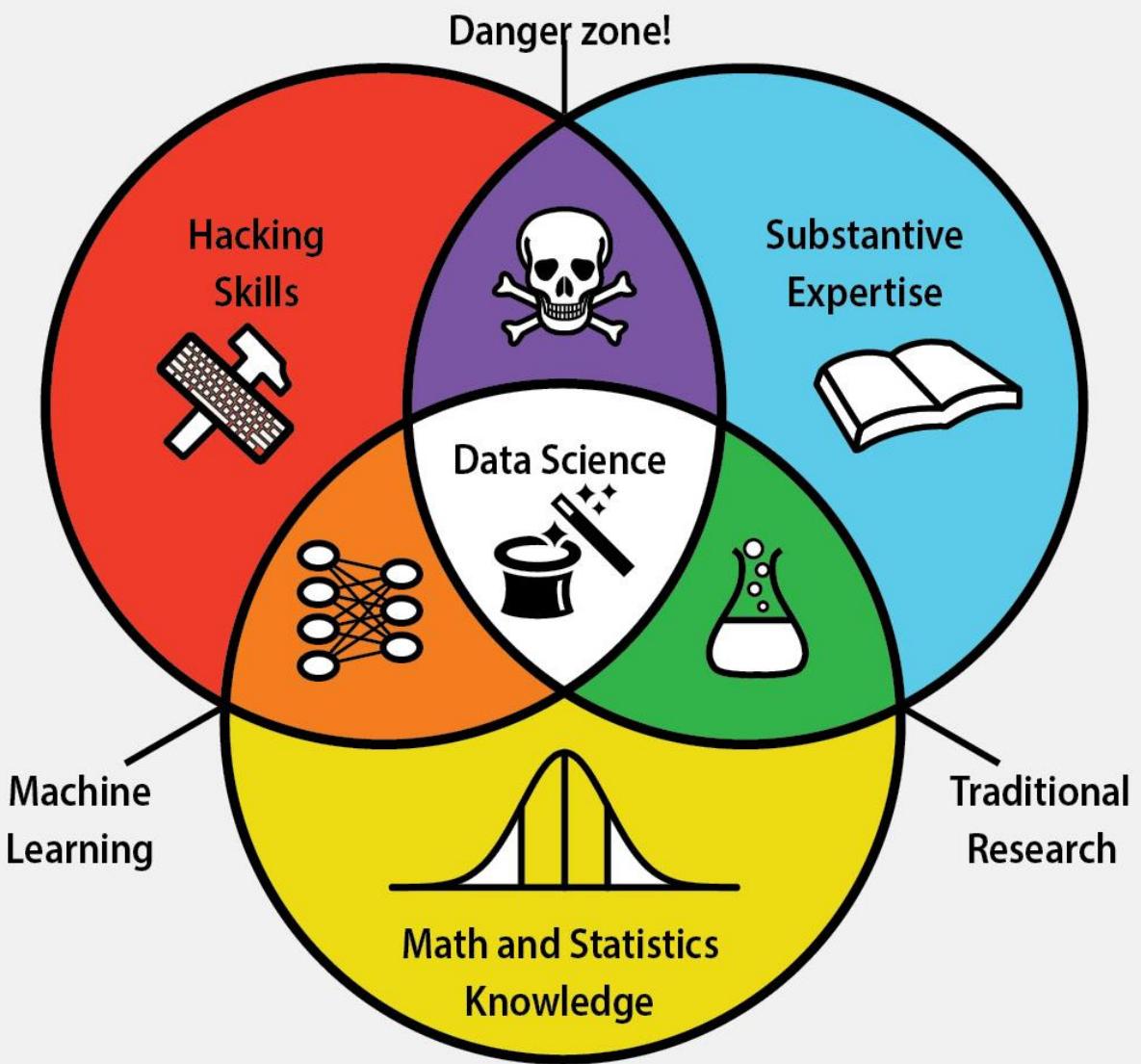
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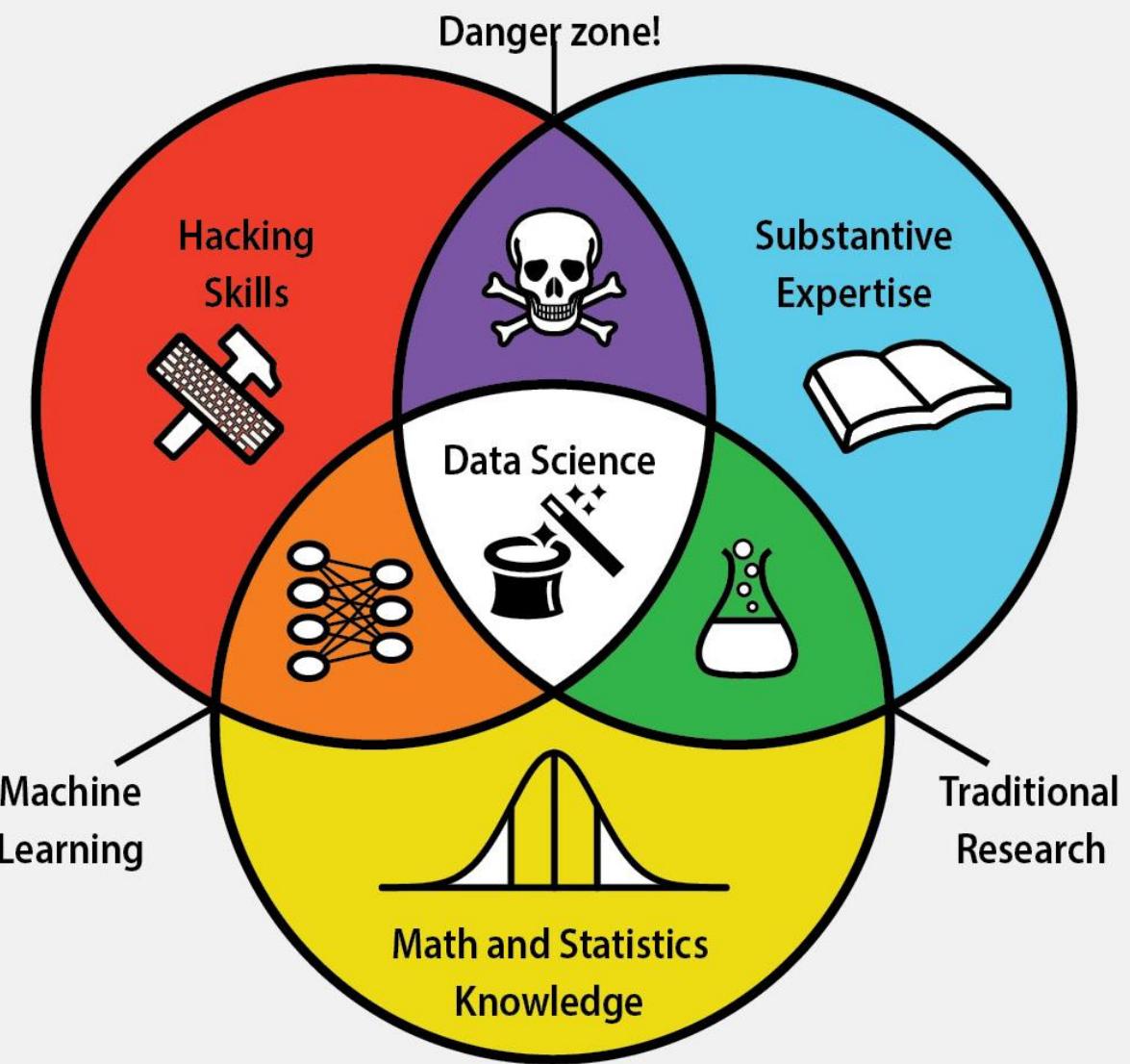
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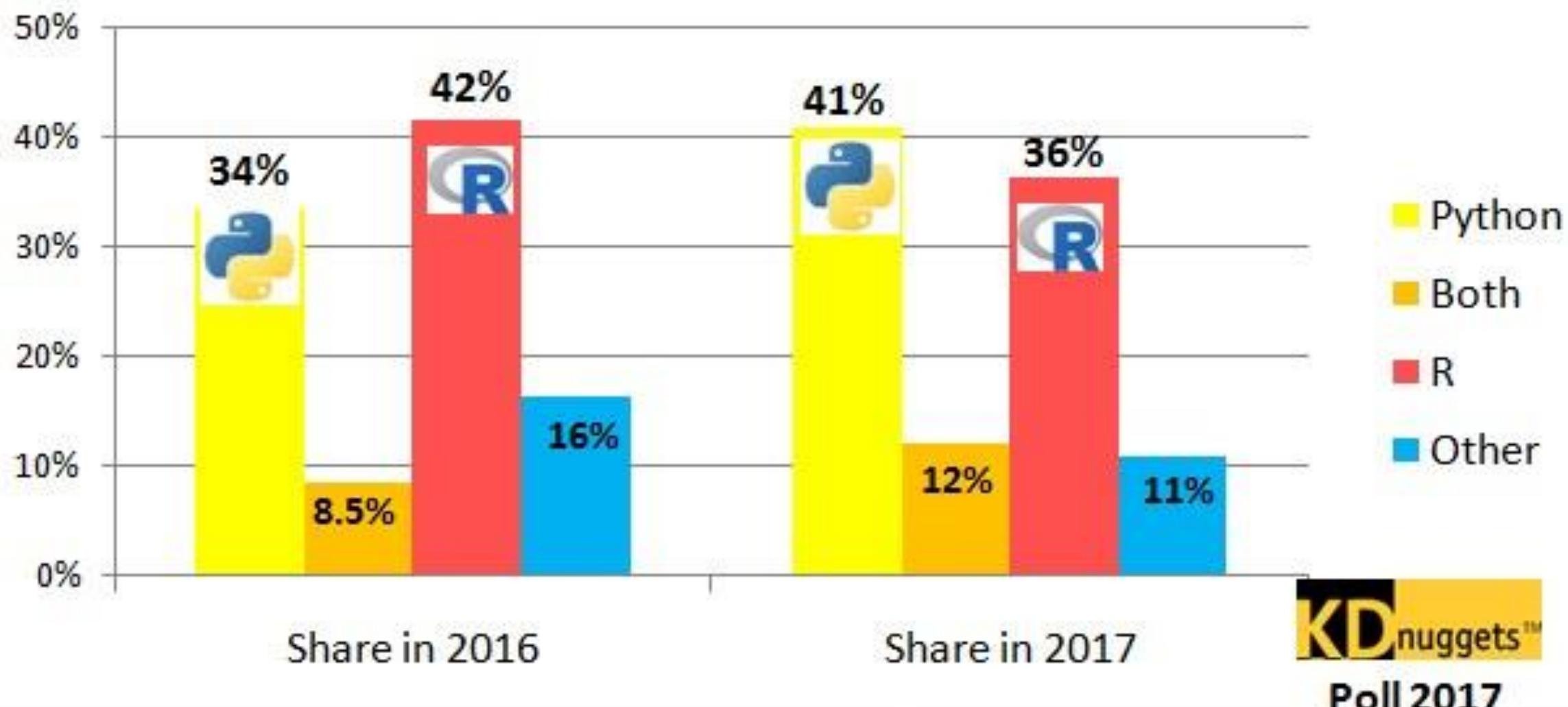
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	El aprendizaje automático se deriva de la combinación de las habilidades de hacking con las matemáticas y el conocimiento estadístico, pero no requiere motivación científica.
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	<p>¡Zona peligrosa! Las habilidades de hacking combinadas con la experiencia científica sustantiva sin métodos rigurosos pueden obtener un análisis incorrecto.</p>

Python, R, Both, or Other platforms for Analytics, Data Science, Machine Learning



What does a data scientist do?



Raw Data

Processing
↓

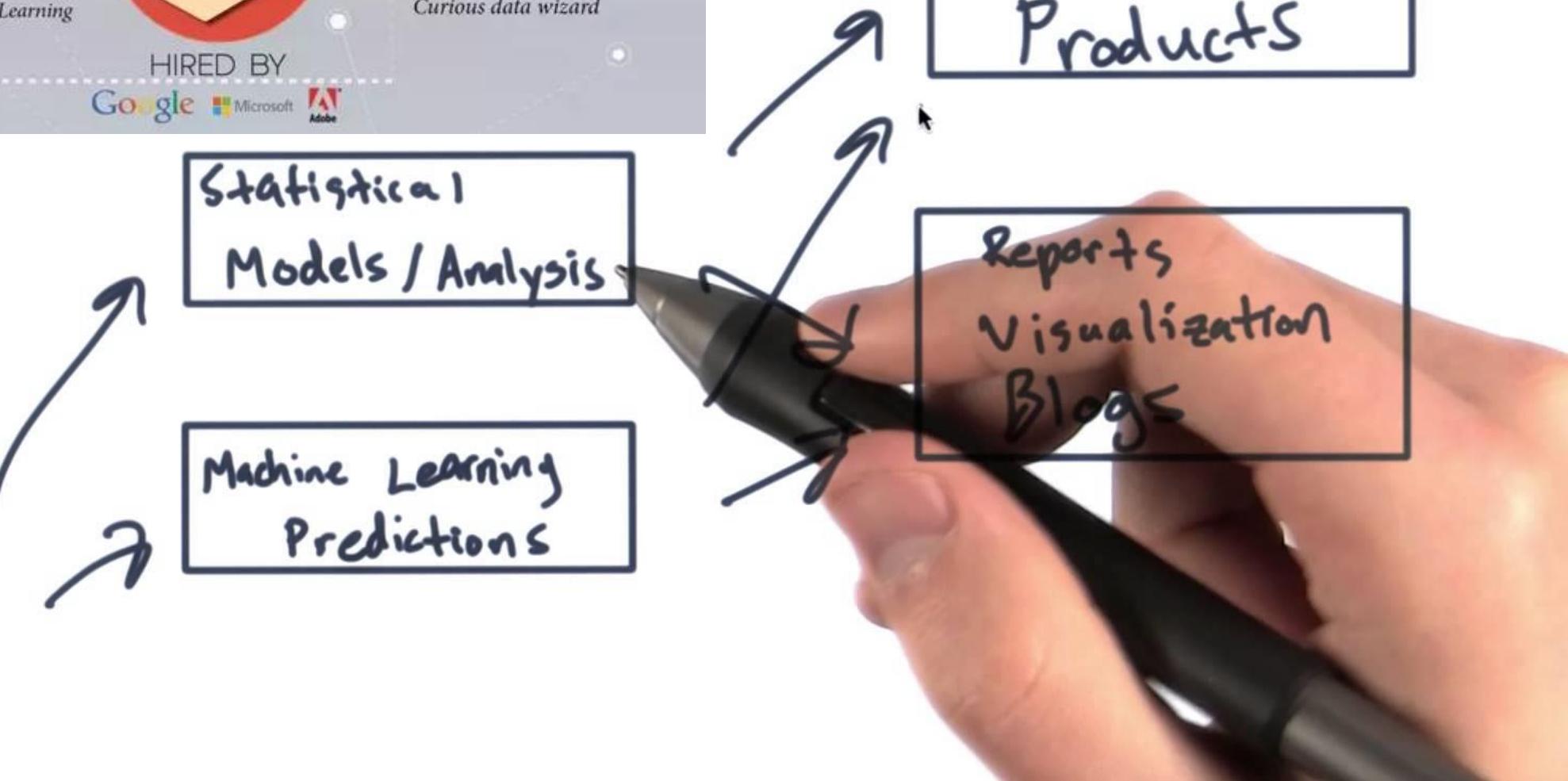
Dataset

Statistical Models / Analysis

Machine Learning Predictions

Data driven Products

Reports Visualization Blogs



Data Scientist

- Reconocido como uno de los mejores trabajos
- Grandes Salarios
- Solución de problemas interesantes

The screenshot shows the homepage of the Harvard Business Review website. At the top left is the HBR logo with the text "Harvard Business Review". To its right is a search bar with a red "SEARCH" button. Below the header is a navigation bar with links: "THE MAGAZINE", "BLOGS", "AUDIO & VIDEO", "BOOKS", "WEBINARS", and "COURSES". Under "THE MAGAZINE", it says "October 2012". A main article title "Data Scientist: The Sexiest Job of the 21st Century" is displayed in large black text.

The cover of the October 2012 issue of Harvard Business Review. The title "Harvard Business Review" is prominently displayed in large red letters at the top. Below the title, the main feature is "GETTING CONTROL OF BIG DATA", with "BIG DATA" in large, bold, black letters. A cartoon illustration of a man in a top hat and red pants pulling on a rope attached to a large sunflower growing out of the letter "I" in "BIG DATA". To the right of the title, there is a quote: "How vast new streams of information are changing the art of management" and "PAGE 59". The right side of the cover features several sidebar articles with their titles and authors:

- 46 The Big Idea: The True Measures Of Success by Michael J. Mauboussin
- 84 International Business: 10 Rules for Managing Global Innovation by Keeley Wilson and Yves L. Duz
- 93 Leadership: What Ever Happened To Accountability? by Thomas E. Ricks

Librerías mas populares para ciencias de datos en Python

- NumPy
- SciPy
- Pandas
- Seaborn
- scikit-learn
- Matplotlib
- Plotly
- PySpark



NumPy

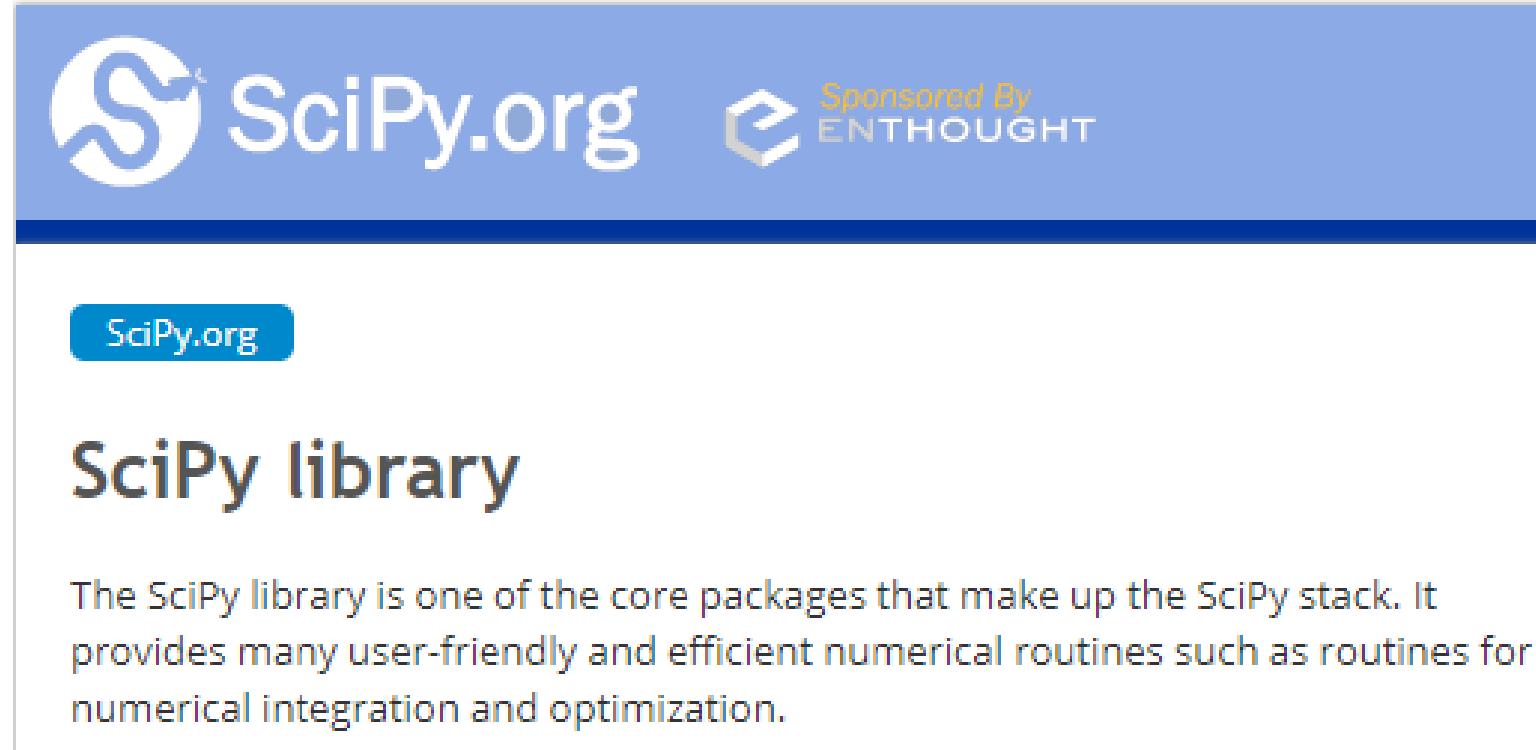
NumPy is the fundamental package for scientific computing with Python. It contains among other things:

- a powerful N-dimensional array object
- sophisticated (broadcasting) functions
- tools for integrating C/C++ and Fortran code
- useful linear algebra, Fourier transform, and random number capabilities

Besides its obvious scientific uses, NumPy can also be used as an efficient multi-dimensional container of generic data. Arbitrary data-types can be defined. This allows NumPy to seamlessly and speedily integrate with a wide variety of databases.

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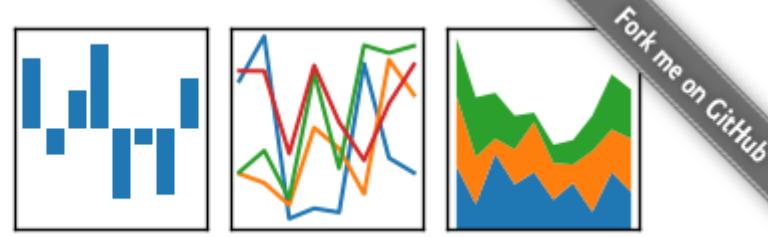
The image shows the SciPy.org homepage. At the top, there is a blue header bar with the SciPy logo (a stylized 'S') and the text "SciPy.org". To the right of the logo, it says "Sponsored By ENTHOUGHT" with a small logo of a white 'e'. Below the header is a dark blue navigation bar with a "SciPy.org" button. The main content area has a light blue background and features the text "SciPy library" in large, bold, brown letters. Below this, a paragraph describes the library: "The SciPy library is one of the core packages that make up the SciPy stack. It provides many user-friendly and efficient numerical routines such as routines for numerical integration and optimization."

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pandas

$$y_{it} = \beta' x_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it}$$



Fork me on GitHub

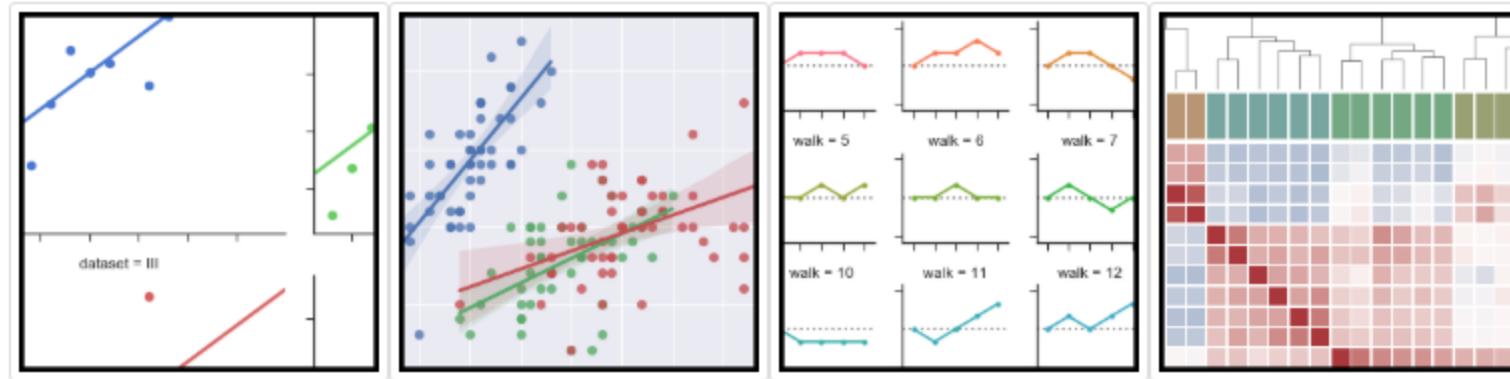
Python Data Analysis
Library

pandas is an open source, BSD-licensed library providing high-performance, easy-to-use data structures and data analysis tools for the [Python](#) programming language.

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seaborn: statistical data visualization



Seaborn is a Python visualization library based on matplotlib. It provides a high-level interface for drawing attractive statistical graphics.

Librerías mas populares para ciencias de datos en Python

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- scikit-learn
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- Plotly
- PySpark

The image consists of three parts. On the left is a map of South America with a red heatmap indicating the distribution of Bradypus Variegatus. On the right is a similar map with a red heatmap indicating the distribution of Microryzomys Minutus. Between them is a promotional graphic for the scikit-learn library. The graphic has a blue header with the text "scikit-learn" in large white letters and "Machine Learning in Python" in smaller white letters below it. To the right of the text is a yellow triangle containing the word "Hub". Below the text is a bulleted list of features: "Simple and efficient tools for data mining and data analysis", "Accessible to everybody, and reusable in various contexts", "Built on NumPy, SciPy, and matplotlib", and "Open source, commercially usable - BSD license". At the bottom of the graphic is a navigation bar with a left arrow, a series of blue dots with one highlighted in dark blue, and a right arrow.

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Classification

Identifying to which category an object belongs to.

Applications: Spam detection, Image recognition.

Algorithms: SVM, nearest neighbors, random forest, ...

[— Examples](#)

Regression

Predicting a continuous-valued attribute associated with an object.

Applications: Drug response, Stock prices.

Algorithms: SVR, ridge regression, Lasso, ...

[— Examples](#)

Clustering

Automatic grouping of similar objects into sets.

Applications: Customer segmentation, Grouping experiment outcomes

Algorithms: k-Means, spectral clustering, mean-shift, ...

[— Examples](#)

Dimensionality reduction

Reducing the number of random variables to consider.

Applications: Visualization, Increased efficiency

Algorithms: PCA, feature selection, non-negative matrix factorization.

[— Examples](#)

Model selection

Comparing, validating and choosing parameters and models.

Goal: Improved accuracy via parameter tuning

Modules: grid search, cross validation, metrics.

[— Examples](#)

Preprocessing

Feature extraction and normalization.

Application: Transforming input data such as text for use with machine learning algorithms.

Modules: preprocessing, feature extraction.

[— Examples](#)

Librerías mas populares para ciencias de datos en Python

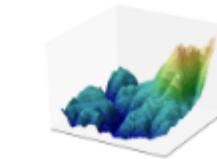
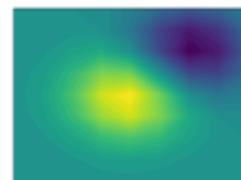
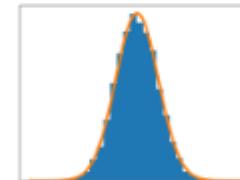
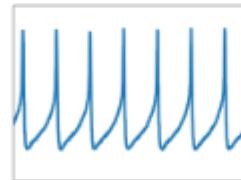
- NumPy
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- Pandas
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- Matplotlib
- Plotly
- PySpark



Version 2.2.2

[home](#) | [examples](#) | [tutorials](#) | [pyplot](#) | [docs](#) »

Matplotlib is a Python 2D plotting library which produces publication quality figures in a variety of hardcopy formats and interactive environments across platforms. Matplotlib can be used in Python scripts, the Python and IPython shells, the Jupyter notebook, web application servers, and four graphical user interface toolkits.



Matplotlib tries to make easy things easy and hard things possible. You can generate plots, histograms, power spectra, bar charts, errorcharts, scatterplots, etc., with just a few lines of code. For examples, see the [sample](#)

Librerías mas populares para ciencias de datos en Python

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The screenshot shows the homepage of the Plotly website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Plotly logo, consulting, pricing, products, master classes, and a login button. The main headline reads "Modern Visualization for the Data Era". Below the headline, there is a description of Plotly's tools for creating interactive data visualization via the Web. To the right of the text, there is an illustration of a laptop, a smartphone, and a tablet displaying various charts and graphs.

CONSULTING PRICING PRODUCTS MASTER CLASSES LOG IN

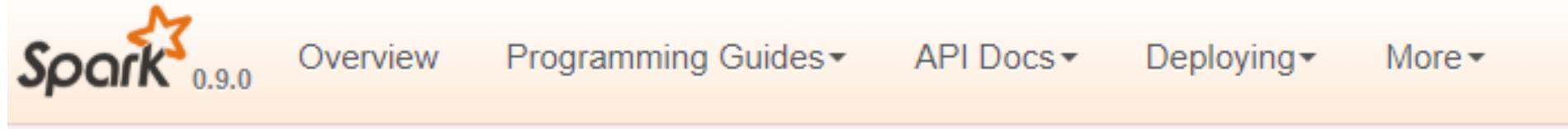
Modern Visualization for the Data Era

Plotly creates **leading open source tools** for composing, editing, and sharing interactive **data visualization** via the Web.

Our collaboration servers (available in cloud or on premises) allow **data scientists** to showcase their work, make graphs without coding, and collaborate with **business analysts, designers, executives, and clients**.

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- PySpark



Python Programming Guide

The Spark Python API (PySpark) exposes the Spark programming model to Python. To learn the basics of Spark, we recommend reading through the [Scala programming guide](#) first; it should be easy to follow even if you don't know Scala. This guide will show how to use the Spark features described there in Python.

Configuración de Entorno

- En este taller usaremos Notebooks de Jupyter.
- Sin embargo usted es libre de usar el entorno de desarrollo que prefiera.
- Todas las notas pueden ser descargadas como archivos .py que son compatibles con cualquier IDE de Python o editor de texto.
- Usaremos la última versión de Python 3 a través de la distribución de Anaconda



notebook



ANACONDA NAVIGATOR



spyder

5.4.0

Web-based, interactive computing
notebook environment. Edit and run
human-readable docs while describing the
data analysis.

3.2.8

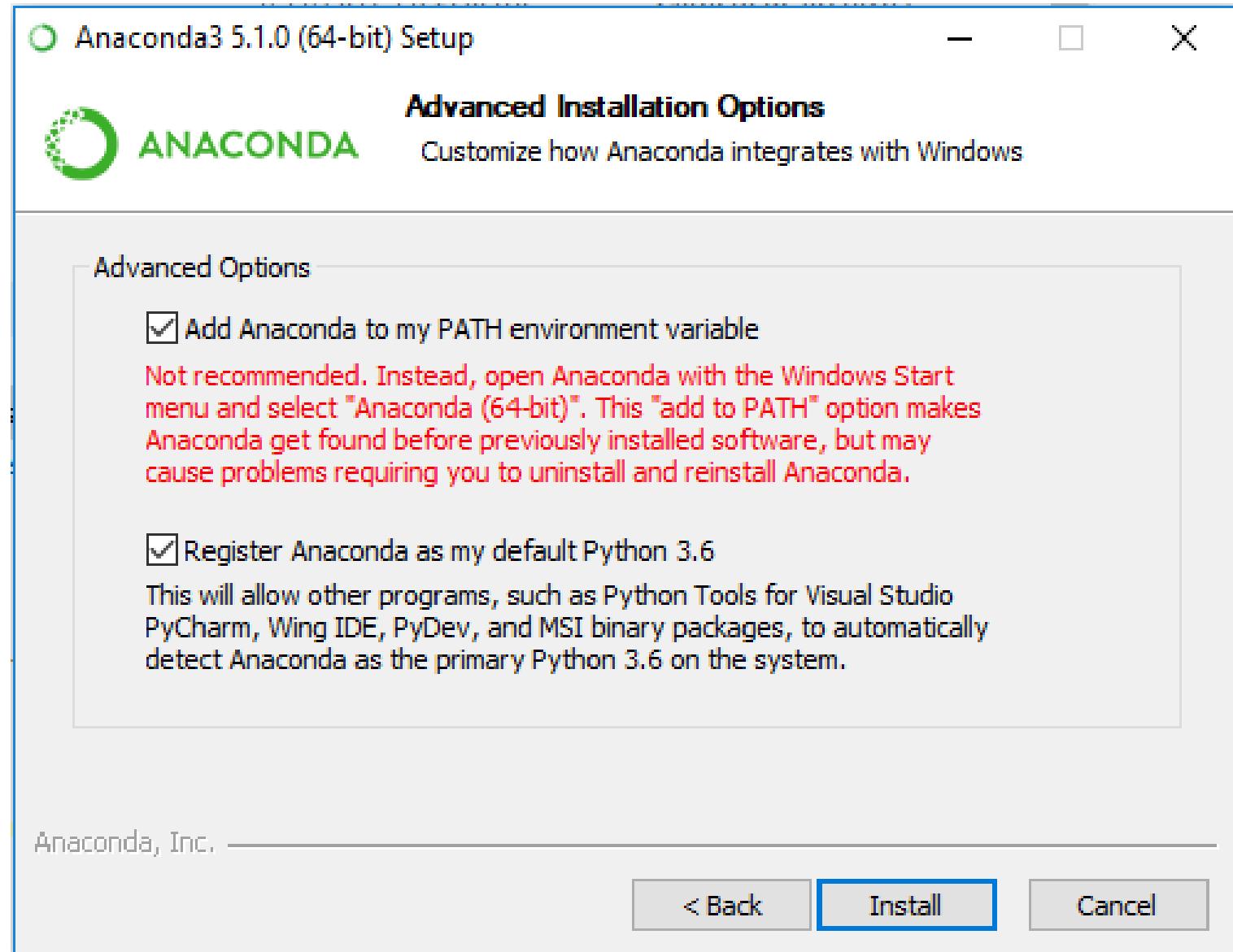
Scientific PYthon Development
EnviRonment. Powerful Python IDE with
advanced editing, interactive testing,
debugging and introspection features

Instalación de Anaconda Navigator

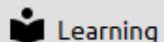
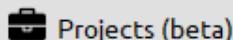
Desinstalar cualquier versión previa de Python, antes de instalar Anaconda.



Es muy importante considerar esta opción en la instalación para poder seguir los mismos pasos en los ejemplos



ANACONDA NAVIGATOR

[Sign in to Anaconda Cloud](#)[Home](#)[Documentation](#)[Developer Blog](#)[Feedback](#)

Applications on

base (root)

Channels

Refresh



jupyterlab
0.31.4

An extensible environment for interactive and reproducible computing, based on the Jupyter Notebook and Architecture.

[Launch](#)



notebook
5.4.0

Web-based, interactive computing notebook environment. Edit and run human-readable docs while describing the data analysis.

[Launch](#)



qtconsole
4.3.1

PyQt GUI that supports inline figures, proper multiline editing with syntax highlighting, graphical calltips, and more.

[Launch](#)



spyder
3.2.6

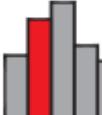
Scientific PYthon Development EnviRonment. Powerful Python IDE with advanced editing, interactive testing, debugging and introspection features

[Launch](#)



vscode
1.21.1

Streamlined code editor with support for development operations like debugging, task running and version control.



glueviz
0.12.0

Multidimensional data visualization across files. Explore relationships within and among related datasets.



orange3
3.4.1

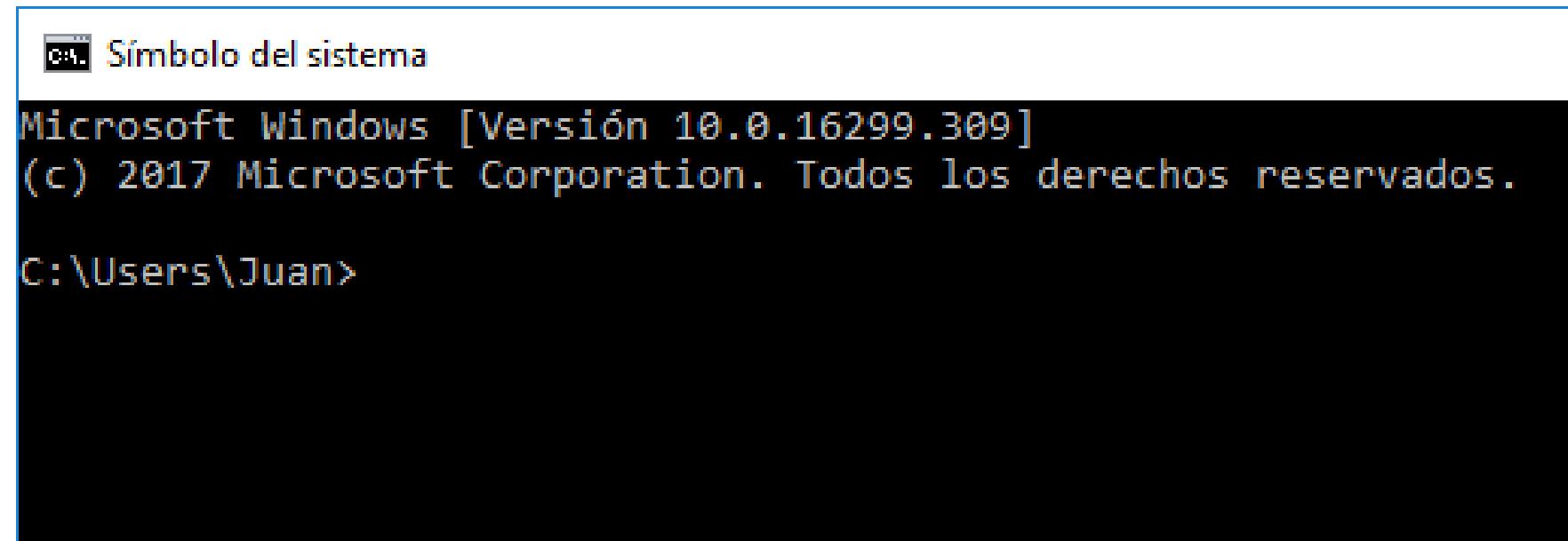
Component based data mining framework. Data visualization and data analysis for novice and expert. Interactive workflows



rstudio
1.1.383

A set of integrated tools designed to help you be more productive with R. Includes R essentials and notebooks.

Comprobar la instalación adecuada con la ventana de Símbolo del Sistema



```
Símbolo del sistema  
Microsoft Windows [Versión 10.0.16299.309]  
(c) 2017 Microsoft Corporation. Todos los derechos reservados.  
C:\Users\Juan>
```

Si tiene creado
en la unidad C
las siguientes
carpetas:

Cambiar a la
carpeta
correspondiente

Este equipo > OS (C:) > CursoML

```
Símbolo del sistema - jupyter notebook
Microsoft Windows [Versión 10.0.17134.165]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. Todos los derechos reservados.

C:\Users\Juan>cd..

C:\Users>cd..

C:\>cd
C:\

C:\>cd C:\CursoML

C:\CursoML>jupyter notebook
[I 23:13:18.960 NotebookApp] JupyterLab beta preview extension loaded
[I 23:13:18.961 NotebookApp] JupyterLab application directory is C:\CursoML
[W 23:13:19.074 NotebookApp] Error loading server extension jupyterlab
  Traceback (most recent call last):
```



python™



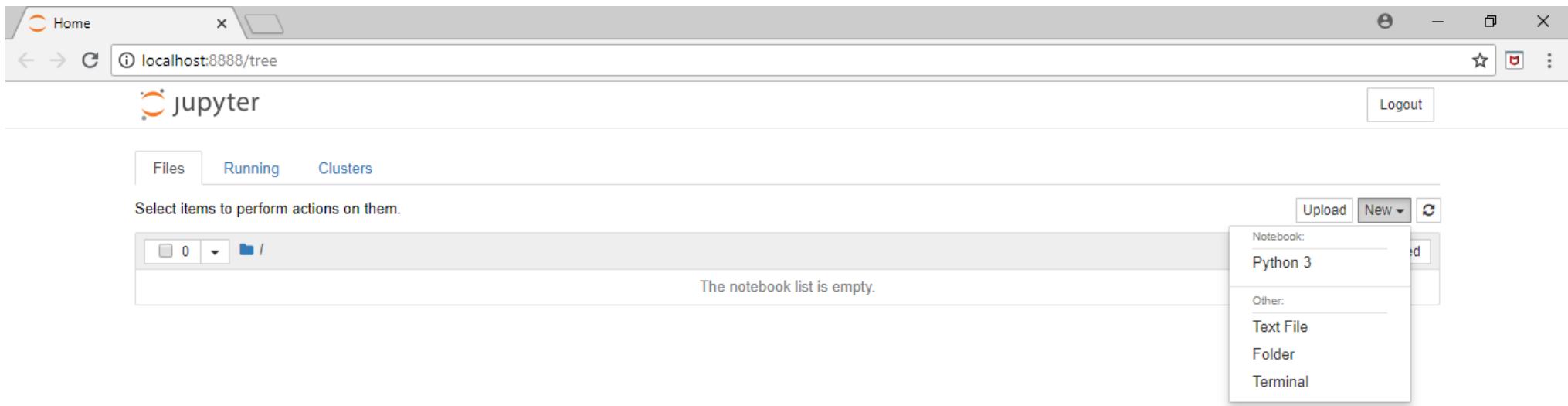
Obtenemos:

A screenshot of a web browser displaying the Jupyter Notebook interface at `localhost:8888/tree`. The browser title bar shows "jupyter". The main content area displays a file tree with the following elements:

- Header buttons: Home, Logout.
- Navigation buttons: Back, Forward, Stop, Refresh.
- Section tabs: Files (selected), Running, Clusters.
- Action buttons: Select items to perform actions on them, Upload, New, Refresh.
- File list controls: A dropdown showing "0" files and a folder icon labeled "/".
- File list sorting: Name (down arrow) and Last Modified buttons.
- Message: "The notebook list is empty."

Para crear un block de notas

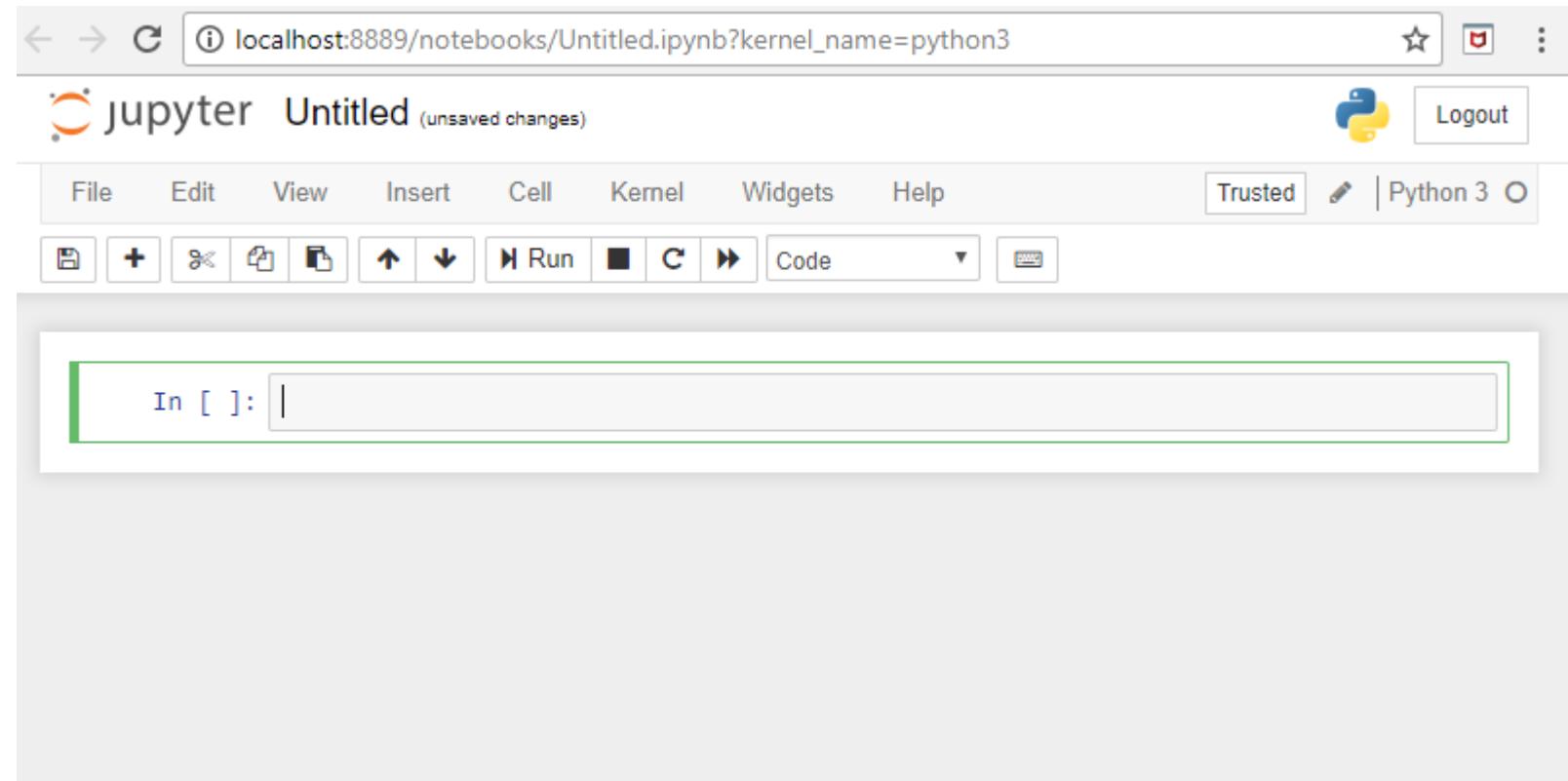
Se hace clic en New y se elige Python 3



El block de notas

En el block de notas tenemos distintos tipos de celdas como:

- Code
- Markdown
- Raw NBConvert
- Heading



Celda Markdown

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help

Markdown

```
# Este es un título
## Este es un subtítulo
### Otro de menor nivel
Este es un párrafo
Esto es un texto en cursiva*
**Esto es un texto en negrita **
```

In []:

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help

Code

```
Este es un título
Este es un subtítulo
Otro de menor nivel
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```

In []:

Mayús + Enter ->
Para observar los
resultados

Celda Code

En una celda
Code se puede
ejecutar y
probar código
Python

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following elements:

- Toolbar:** File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help.
- Icon Bar:** Includes icons for saving, running, and kernel selection.
- Code Cell:** Contains the Python code `In [1]: print("FISI UNMSM")`. A blue arrow points from the text "Para ejecutar: Ctrl + Entrar" to this cell.
- Output Cell:** Displays the result `FISI UNMSM`.
- Text Content:** Includes bolded and italicized text examples: **Este es un título**, **Este es un subtítulo**, **Otro de menor nivel**, **Este es un párrafo**, **Esto es un texto en cursiva**, and **Esto es un texto en negrita**.
- Annotations:** Two yellow boxes with green text provide keyboard shortcuts:
 - "Para ejecutar: Ctrl + Entrar" (for the code cell).
 - "Para ejecutar e insertar una nueva celda: Shift + Entrar" (for the output cell).