

Statistical Computing with Python

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This is a quick tutorial and here I'll show you "how-to do" some statistical programming tasks using python. For that, is necessary to have some basic knowledge with python and be familiar with statistical programming in a language like R, Stata, SAS, SPSS or Matlab.

Part 2

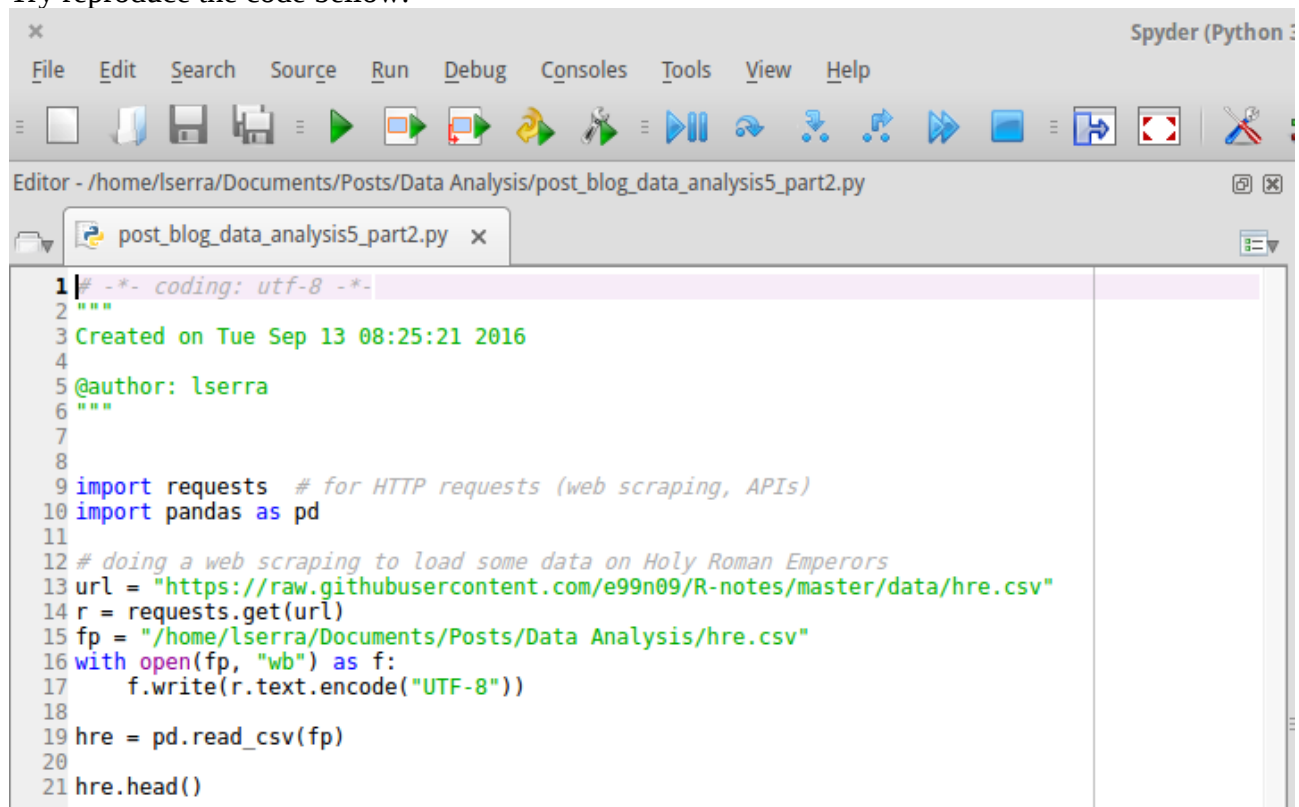
This part is about the data cleaning and exploratory analysis tasks. Here's a more complicated example that demonstrates a basic data cleaning workflow leading to the creation of some exploratory plots and the running of a linear regression. The dataset was transcribed from Wikipedia by hand. It contains all the Holy Roman Emperors and the important milestones in their lives (birth, death, coronation, etc.). The goal of the analysis will be to explore whether a relationship exists between emperor birth year and emperor lifespan.

Data Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holy_Roman_Emperor

1. Simple data cleaning and exploratory analysis

One reason people choose Python over R is that they intend to interact a lot with the web, either by scraping pages directly or requesting data through an API. You can do those things in R, but in the context of a project already using Python, there's a benefit to sticking with one language.

Try reproduce the code bellow:

The image shows a screenshot of the Spyder Python IDE. The window title is "Spyder (Python 3)". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Search, Source, Run, Debug, Consoles, Tools, View, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations and execution. The editor window shows a file named "post_blog_data_analysis5_part2.py" with the following code:

```
1 |# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2 |"""
3 |Created on Tue Sep 13 08:25:21 2016
4 |
5 |@author: lserra
6 |"""
7 |
8 |
9 |import requests # for HTTP requests (web scraping, APIs)
10 |import pandas as pd
11 |
12 |# doing a web scraping to load some data on Holy Roman Emperors
13 |url = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/e99n09/R-notes/master/data/hre.csv"
14 |r = requests.get(url)
15 |fp = "/home/lserra/Documents/Posts/Data Analysis/hre.csv"
16 |with open(fp, "wb") as f:
17 |    f.write(r.text.encode("UTF-8"))
18 |
19 |hre = pd.read_csv(fp)
20 |
21 |hre.head()
```

Now press the button F5 (Run File) and the results are:

IPython console

IP: Console 1/A x

Out[8]:

	Ix	Dynasty	Name	Birth	Death	Election 1	\
0	NaN	Carolingian	Charles I	2 April 742	28 January 814	NaN	
1	NaN	Carolingian	Louis I	778	20 June 840	NaN	
2	NaN	Carolingian	Lothair I	795	29 September 855	NaN	
3	NaN	Carolingian	Louis II	825	12 August 875	NaN	
4	NaN	Carolingian	Charles II	13 June 823	6 October 877	NaN	

	Election 2	Coronation 1	Coronation 2	Ceased to be Emperor	\
0	NaN	25 December 800	NaN	28 January 814	
1	NaN	11 September 813	5 October 816	20 June 840	
2	NaN	5 April 823	NaN	29 September 855	
3	NaN	Easter 850	18 May 872	12 August 875	
4	NaN	29 December 875	NaN	6 October 877	

	Descent from whom 1	Descent how 1	Descent from whom 2	Descent how 2
0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	Charles I	son	NaN	NaN
2	Louis I	son	NaN	NaN
3	Lothair I	son	NaN	NaN
4	Louis I	son	NaN	NaN

Console History log IPython console

If you can see this same result. Congratulations...You did a great job!

Now as we can see in the figure above we need to do some cleaning data tasks. Here let's need to use a new library. This new library is a module for regular expressions.

```
22
23
24 # clean the Birth and Death columns
25 import re # module for regular expressions
26
27 rx = re.compile(r'\d+$') # match trailing digits
```

This function applies the regular expression to an input column (Birth and Death), flattens the resulting list, converts it to a Series object, and finally converts the type of the Series object from string to integer. For more information into what different parts of the code do, see:

- <https://docs.python.org/2/howto/regex.html>
- <http://stackoverflow.com/questions/11860476/how-to-unlist-a-python-list>
- <http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/generated/pandas.Series.html>

For more details or information about the use of this library, you can access the documentation on http://matplotlib.org/api/pyplot_api.html