

# Data Science: It's Easy as Py!

Michael Becker

# What My Coworkers Think I Do

$$h_{w,b}(x) = g(w^T x + b)$$

$$\hat{\gamma}^{(i)} = y^{(i)}(w^T x + b)$$

$$\hat{\gamma} = \min_{i=1,\dots,m} \hat{\gamma}^{(i)}$$

$$w^T \left( x^{(i)} - \gamma^{(i)} \frac{w}{\|w\|} \right) + b = 0$$

# What I Actually Do

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
import seaborn as sns
```

```
from sklearn.svm import SVC
```

# What I'll Cover

- What is Data Science?

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- The OSEMN process

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- Scrubbing the data

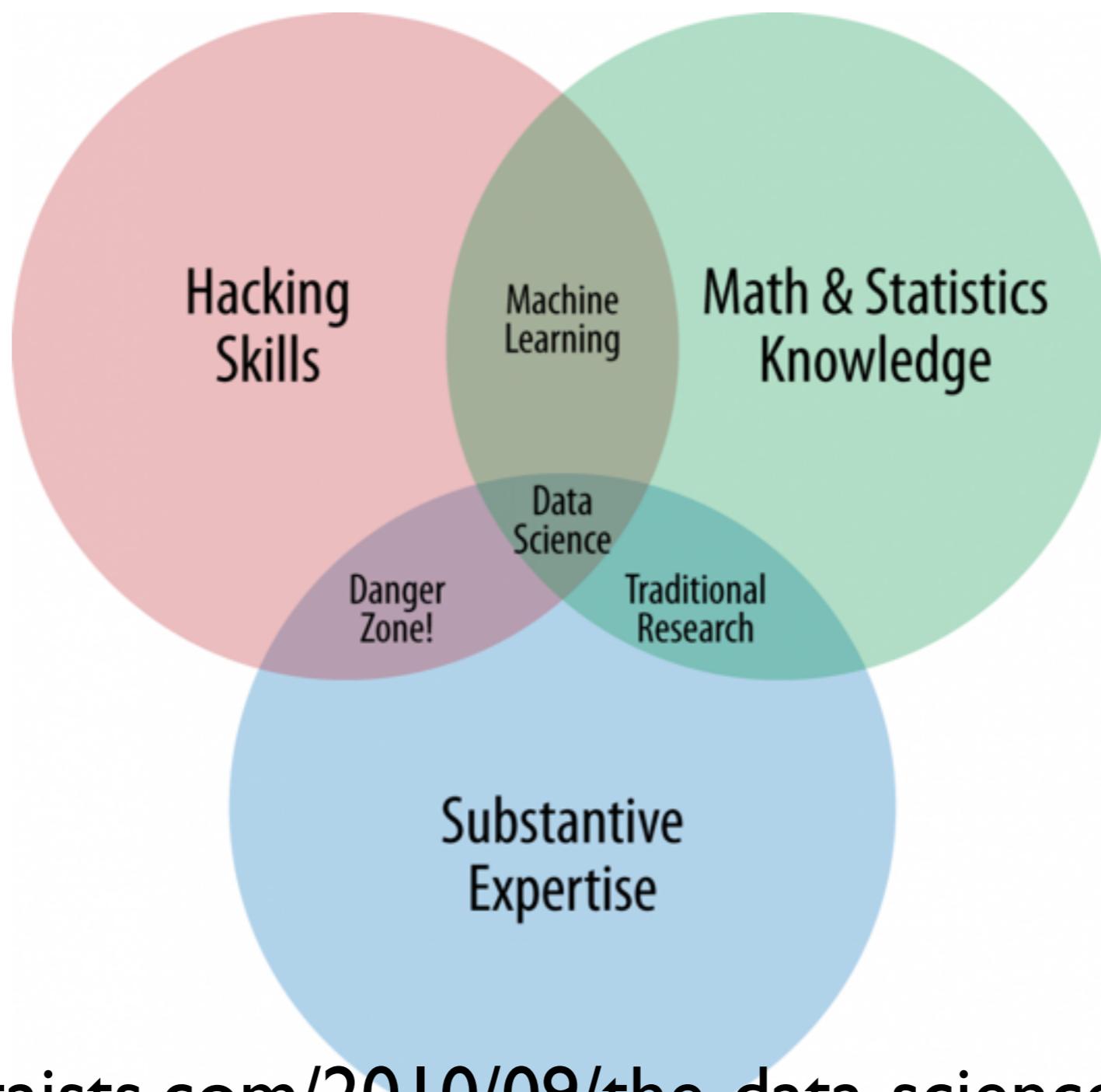
# What I'll Cover

- What is Data Science?
- The OSEMN process
- Writing a custom web scraper
- Scrubbing the data
- Data Exploration

# What I'll Cover

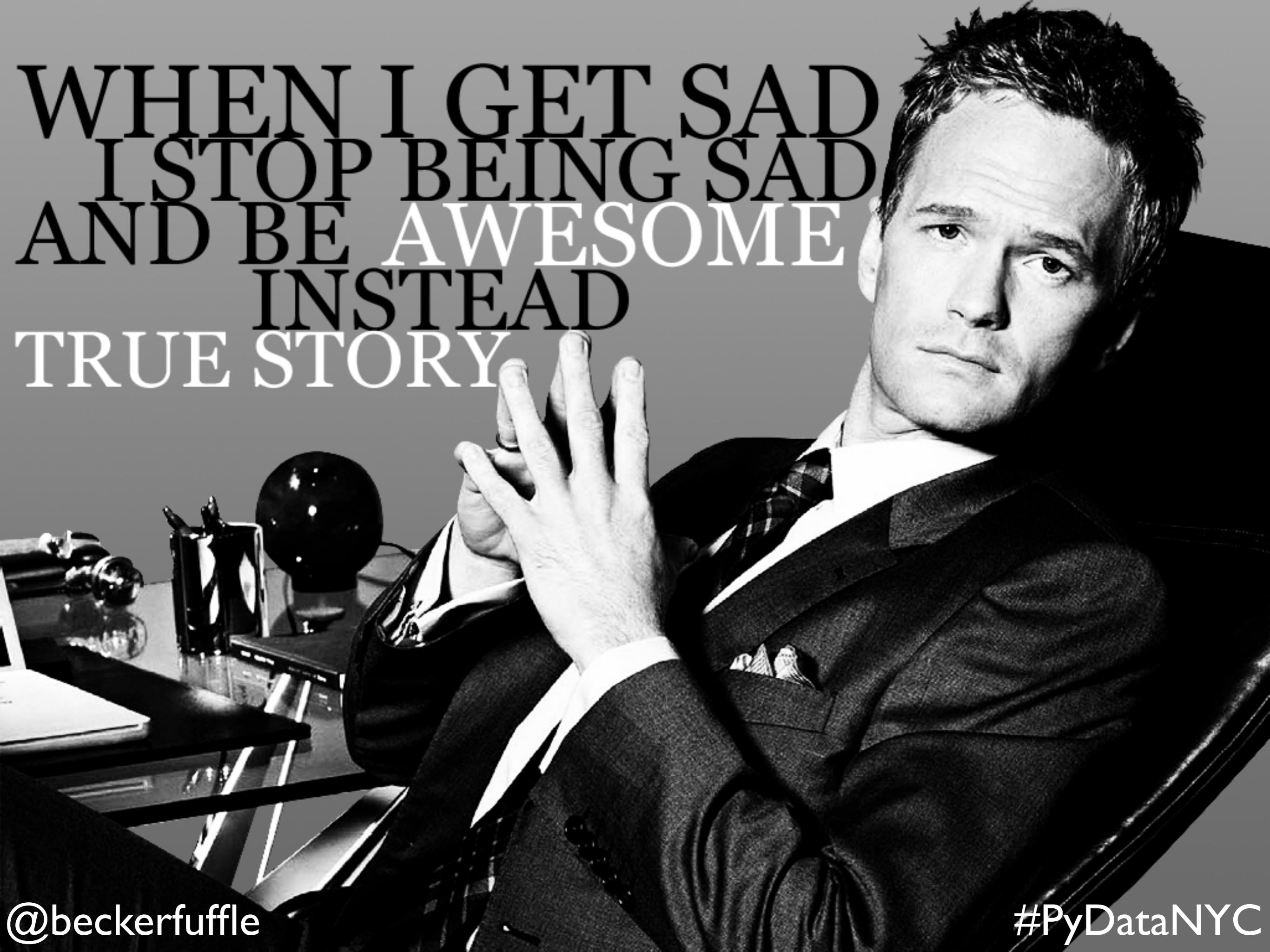
- What is Data Science?
- The OSEMN process
- Writing a custom web scraper
- Scrubbing the data
- Data Exploration
- Predictive Modeling

# What is Data Science?



<http://www.dataists.com/2010/09/the-data-science-venn-diagram/>

WHEN I GET SAD  
I STOP BEING SAD  
AND BE AWESOME  
INSTEAD  
TRUE STORY



# OSEMN!

- Obtain

# OSEMN!

- Obtain
- Scrub

# OSEMN!

- Obtain
- Scrub
- Explore

# OSEMN!

- Obtain
- Scrub
- Explore
- Model

# OSEMN!

- Obtain
- Scrub
- Explore
- Model
- iNterpret

# Language Classification



Sign in

Translate



Japanese English Chinese Detect language ▾



English Chinese (Simplified) Latin ▾

Translate

yada yada yada



亚达内容十分重要

Translate from: [Turkish](#)

Yà dá nèiróng shí fèn zhòngyào

Examples of yada yada yada

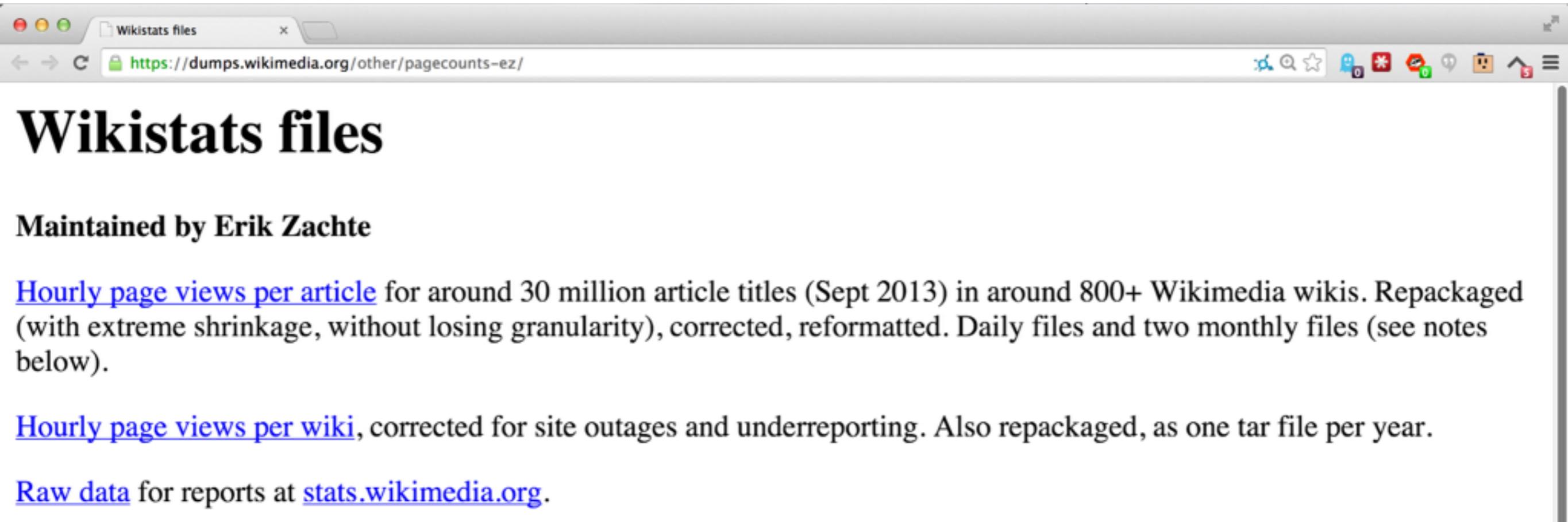
In the best scenario, a framework/teacher says, 'We do it this way because **yada yada yada**, so we want you to try it this way until you're comfortable with it.'

在最好的情况下，框架/老师说，“我们做的这种方式，因为亚达内容十分重要，所以我们希望你尝试一下这种方法，直到你舒服。”

automatically translated by Google

API?!  
Where  
we're  
going we  
don't  
need APIs!

# Scrape All The Things!



A screenshot of a web browser window titled "Wikistats files". The URL in the address bar is <https://dumps.wikimedia.org/other/pagecounts-ez/>. The page content includes the title "Wikistats files", a maintainer note by Erik Zachte, and descriptions of hourly page view data for articles and wikis.

**Wikistats files**

Maintained by Erik Zachte

[Hourly page views per article](#) for around 30 million article titles (Sept 2013) in around 800+ Wikimedia wikis. Repackaged (with extreme shrinkage, without losing granularity), corrected, reformatted. Daily files and two monthly files (see notes below).

[Hourly page views per wiki](#), corrected for site outages and underreporting. Also repackaged, as one tar file per year.

[Raw data](#) for reports at [stats.wikimedia.org](https://stats.wikimedia.org).

# Scrape All The Things!

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title bar "W Export pages – Wikipedia, X". The address bar contains the URL "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:Export". The page itself is titled "Special page" and features a large heading "Export pages". Below the heading, there is explanatory text about exporting pages in XML and how it can be imported into other MediaWiki installations. It also describes how to export article pages by entering titles and selecting options like "Include only the current revision, not the full history". The sidebar on the left includes links for Main page, Contents, Featured content, Current events, Random article, Donate to Wikipedia, and Wikimedia Shop. The bottom navigation bar includes links for Help, About Wikipedia, Community portal, Recent changes, Contact page, Tools, Upload file, Special pages, and Printable version. Language selection is available at the bottom left.

Wikipedia  
The Free Encyclopedia

Main page  
Contents  
Featured content  
Current events  
Random article  
Donate to Wikipedia  
Wikimedia Shop

Interaction

Help  
About Wikipedia  
Community portal  
Recent changes  
Contact page

Tools

Upload file  
Special pages  
Printable version

Languages

Special page

## Export pages

You can export the text and editing history of a particular page or set of pages wrapped in XML. This may then be imported into another wiki running MediaWiki using [Special:Import](#), if it is enabled. It may also be scanned by [AutoWikiBrowser's](#) database scanner.

To export article pages, enter the titles in the text box below, one title per line, and select whether you want the current version as well as all old versions, with the page history lines, or just the current version with the info about the last edit. Other parameters of this interface, not available via this web form, are explained in [Parameters to Special:Export](#).

To export the current revision of an article, a link such as [Special:Export/Train](#) can be used for the article [Train](#).

Full history exports are limited to 1000 revisions.

Add pages from category:  Add

Include only the current revision, not the full history

Include templates

# Scrape All The Things!

The screenshot shows a web browser interface with the following elements:

- Left Sidebar (Interaction):** Includes links for Help, About Wikipedia, Community portal, Recent changes, and Contact page.
- Top Bar:** Shows "Full history exports are limited to 1000 revisions." and a search bar with "Michael Becker".
- Tools Tab:** Contains links for Upload file and Special pages.
- Developer Tools Header:** Elements, Network, Sources, Timeline, Profiles, Resources, Audits, Console, HTTPS Everywhere.
- Network Tab Headers:** Preserve log (unchecked), Disable cache (checked).
- Table Headers (Network Tab):** Name, Path, Method, Status, Type, Initiator, Size, Time, Timeline.
- Table Data (Network Tab):** One row for "index.php?title=Special:Export&action=su... /w", showing Method: GET, Status: 200, Type: application/..., Initiator: Other, Size Content: 0 B, Time Latency: 383 ms, and Timeline bar spanning from 100 ms to 200 ms.
- Context Menu (Open Link in New Tab):** Options include Open Link in New Tab, Copy Link Address, Copy Request Headers, Copy Response Headers, Copy Response, Copy as cURL (selected), Copy All as HAR, Save as HAR with Content, Clear Browser Cache, and Clear Browser Cookies.
- Bottom Status Bar:** 1 requests | 0 B transferred.
- Bottom Footer:** Wikipedia-20141118....xml.

# Scrape All The Things!

```
from uncurl import parse

print parse("curl 'https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Special:Export&action=submit'",

requests.post("https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Special:Export&action=submit",
    data='catname=&pages=Michael+Becker&curonly=1&wpDownload=1',
    headers={
        "Accept": "text/html,application/xhtml+xml",
        "Accept-Encoding": "gzip,deflate",
        "Accept-Language": "en-US,en;q=0.8",
        "Cache-Control": "no-cache",
        "Connection": "keep-alive",
        "Content-Type": "application/x-www-form-urlencoded",
        "DNT": "1",
        "Origin": "https://en.wikipedia.org",
        "Pragma": "no-cache",
        "Referer": "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:Export",
```



@beckerfuffle

#PyDataNYC

# Scrub

← → C GitHub, Inc. [US] <https://github.com/bwbaugh/wikipedia-extractor>

## Wikipedia Extractor

### Introduction

The project uses the *Italian Wikipedia* as source of documents for several purposes: as training data and as source of data to be annotated.

The Wikipedia maintainers provide, each month, an XML *dump* of all documents in the database: it consists of a single XML file containing the whole encyclopedia, that can be used for various kinds of analysis, such as statistics, service lists, etc.

Wikipedia dumps are available from [Wikipedia database download](#).

The Wikipedia extractor tool generates plain text from a Wikipedia database dump, discarding any other information or annotation present in Wikipedia pages, such as images, tables, references and lists.

# Scrub

GitHub, Inc. [US] <https://github.com/bwbaugh/wikipedia-extractor>

For this document the Wikipedia extractor produces the following plain text:

```
<doc id="2" url="http://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armonium">
Armonium.
L'armonium (in francese, "harmonium") è uno strumento musicale azionato con
una tastiera, detta manuale. Sono stati costruiti anche alcuni armonium con
due manuali.

Armonium occidentale.
Come l'organo, l'armonium è utilizzato tipicamente in chiesa, per l'esecuzione
di musica sacra, ed è fornito di pochi registri, quando addirittura in certi
casi non ne possiede nemmeno uno: il suo timbro è molto meno ricco di quello
organistico e così pure la sua estensione.

...
</doc>
```

The extraction tool is written in Python and requires no additional library. it aims to achieve high accuracy in extraction task.

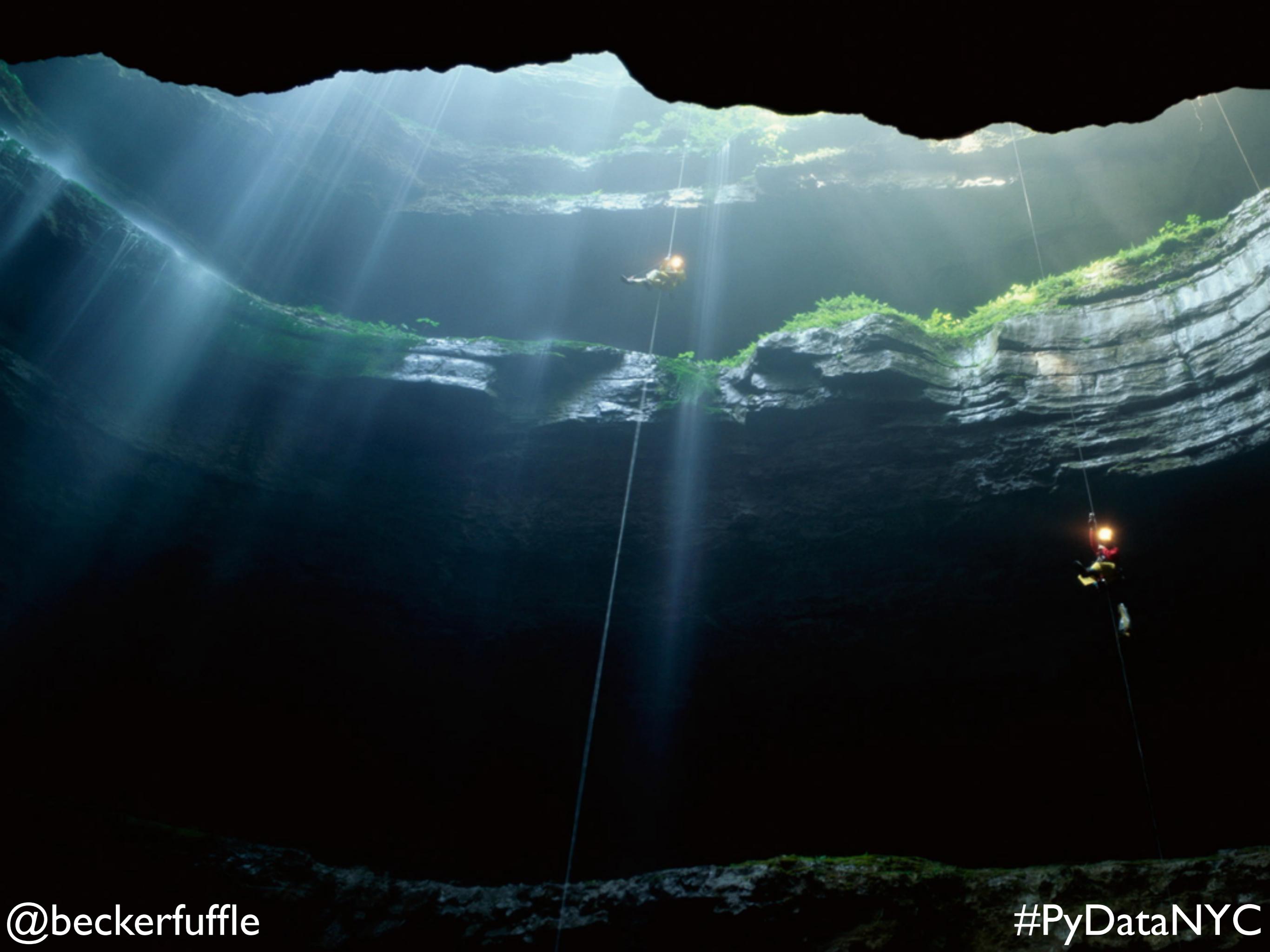
Wikipedia articles are converted to the Mediawiki Markup language, which provides a simple notation

# Scrub

```
import bz2
import re

article = re.compile(r'<doc id="( ?P<id>\d+)" url="( ?P<url>[^"])+" t'

def parse(filename):
    data = ""
    with bz2.BZ2File(filename, 'r') as f:
        for line in f:
            line = line.decode('utf-8')
            data += line
            if line.count('</doc>'):
                m = article.search(data)
                if m:
                    yield m.groupdict()
                data = ""
```



@beckerfuffle

#PyDataNYC

# Explore

```
files = [f for f in os.listdir('.') if os.path.isfile(f)]
top_letters = []
for lang in files:
    print(lang)
    c = Counter()
    for article in parse(lang):
        c['num_articles'] += 1
        for letter in article['content']:
            c[letter] += 1
        c['num_letters'] += 1
    d = dict(c.most_common(2000))
    top_letters.append(d)
```

# Pandas

```
from pandas import DataFrame  
df = DataFrame(top_letters)  
df.fillna(0, inplace=True)  
df = df.set_index('lang')  
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
Index: 127 entries, ace to zh  
Columns: 10657 entries, to □  
dtypes: float64(10578), int64(79)
```

# Pandas

```
df2 = df.join(df.div(df['num_letters'], axis='index'), rsuffix='_perc')
percs = [col for col in df2.columns if col.endswith('_perc')]
df3 = df2[percs]
df3
```

	_perc	_perc	_perc	!_perc	"_perc	#_perc	\$_perc	%_perc	&_perc
<b>lang</b>									
<b>ace</b>	0	0.009957	0.143409	0.000000	0.002081	0.000000	0.000018	0.000208	0.000000
<b>af</b>	0	0.004649	0.154431	0.000012	0.003242	0.000001	0.000017	0.000099	0.000013
<b>als</b>	0	0.006280	0.150704	0.000031	0.004069	0.000002	0.000001	0.000756	0.000014
<b>am</b>	0	0.011811	0.185362	0.000098	0.001537	0.000003	0.000010	0.000159	0.000050
<b>ar</b>	0	0.003733	0.163212	0.000031	0.001961	0.000002	0.000022	0.000354	0.000000

# Pandas

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<b>ar</b>	0	0.003733	0.163212	0.000031	0.001961	0.000002	0.000022	0.000354	0.000000

# Visualize

```
from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
import seaborn as sns

num_clusters = 4

palette = sns.color_palette("colorblind", num_clusters)
est = KMeans(num_clusters, max_iter=30000) # 4 clusters
est.fit(df3.values)
y_kmeans = est.predict(df3.values)

pca = PCA(n_components=2)
pca.fit(df3.values)
X_trans = pca.transform(df3.values)
plt.scatter(X_trans[:, 0], X_trans[:, 1], c=[palette[y] for y in y_kmeans], s=50)
```

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# Visualize

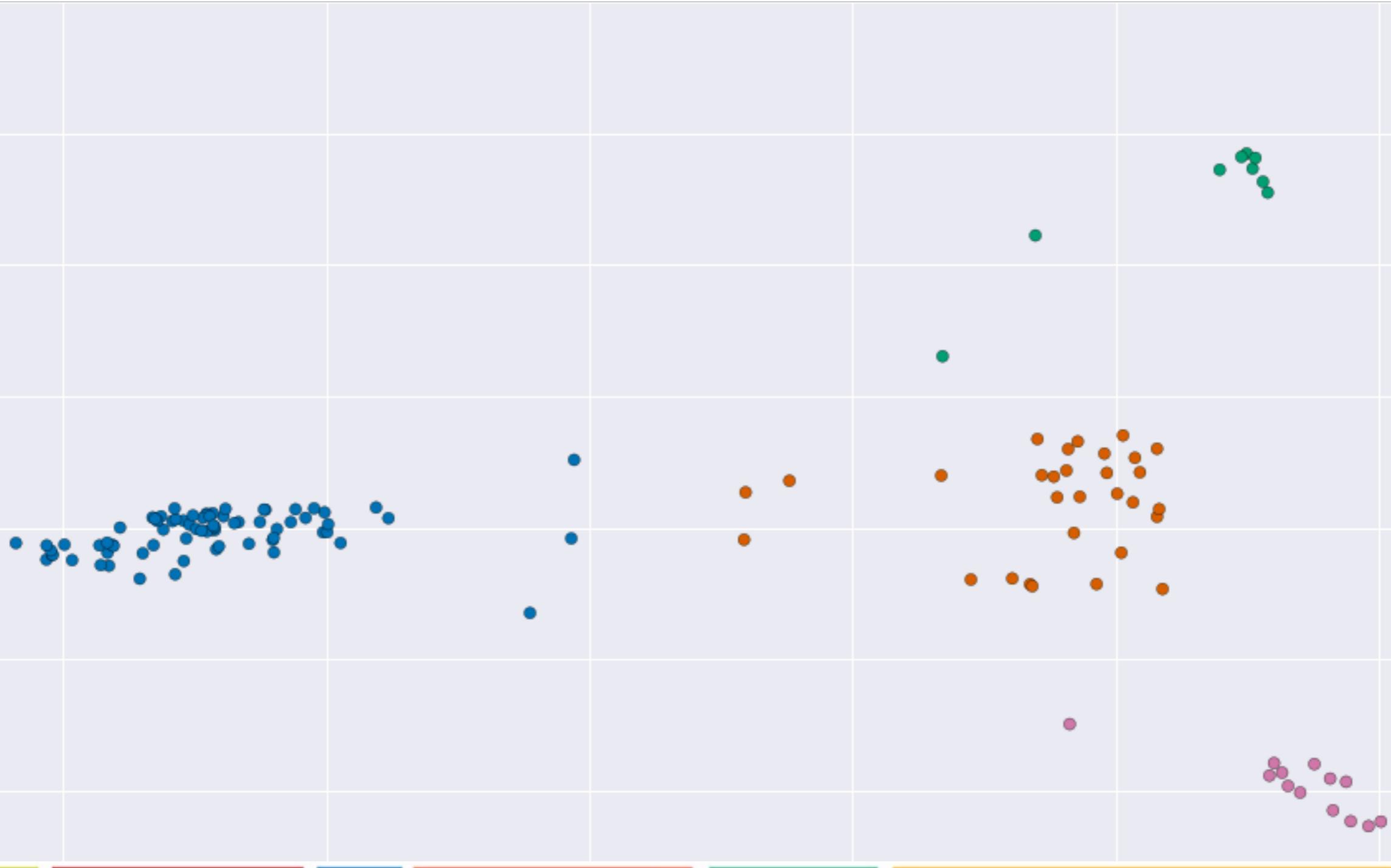
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```

# Visualize



# Explore More

```
from sklearn.metrics.pairwise import pairwise_distances

cluster_dfs = {}
cluster_langs = {}
cluster_distances = {}
for cluster_num in range(4):
    indexes = [i for i in range(y_kmeans.shape[0]) if y_kmeans[i] == cluster_num]
    cluster_langs[cluster_num] = [langs[i] for i in indexes]
    cluster_dfs[cluster_num] = df3.loc[cluster_langs[cluster_num],:]

# Calculate pairwise distances and display
print('Cluster #{0}'.format(cluster_num))
cluster_distances[cluster_num] = pairwise_distances(cluster_dfs[cluster_num].values)
n, m = cluster_distances[cluster_num].shape
distances = set([])
for i in range(n):
    for j in range(m):
        if i == j:
            continue
        distances.add((cluster_distances[cluster_num][i,j], tuple(sorted([i, j]))))
for a in sorted(distances)[:20]:
    print_sim(a[0], a[1][0], a[1][1], cluster_langs[cluster_num])
print()
```

# Explore More

## Cluster #0

0.00382418517864 ('Croatian (Hrvatski)', 'Serbo-Croatian (Srpskohrvatski / Српскохрватски)')  
0.00520780738783 ('Bosnian (Bosanski)', 'Croatian (Hrvatski)')  
0.00589451786297 ('Bosnian (Bosanski)', 'Serbo-Croatian (Srpskohrvatski / Српскохрватски)')  
0.00834338647842 ('Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia)', 'Malay (Bahasa Melayu)')  
0.0192725635062 ('Danish (Dansk)', 'Norwegian (Bokmål) (Norsk (Bokmål))')  
0.0232608076499 ('English (English)', 'Scots (Scots)')

## Cluster #1

0.0392927583851 ('Arabic (العربية)', 'Egyptian Arabic (مصرى (Maṣri))')  
0.0437481324993 ('Persian (فارسی)', 'Mazandarani (مَزَرْوَنِي)')  
0.0508231659684 ('Western Panjabi (Shāhmukhī Pañjābī)', 'Urdu (اردو)')

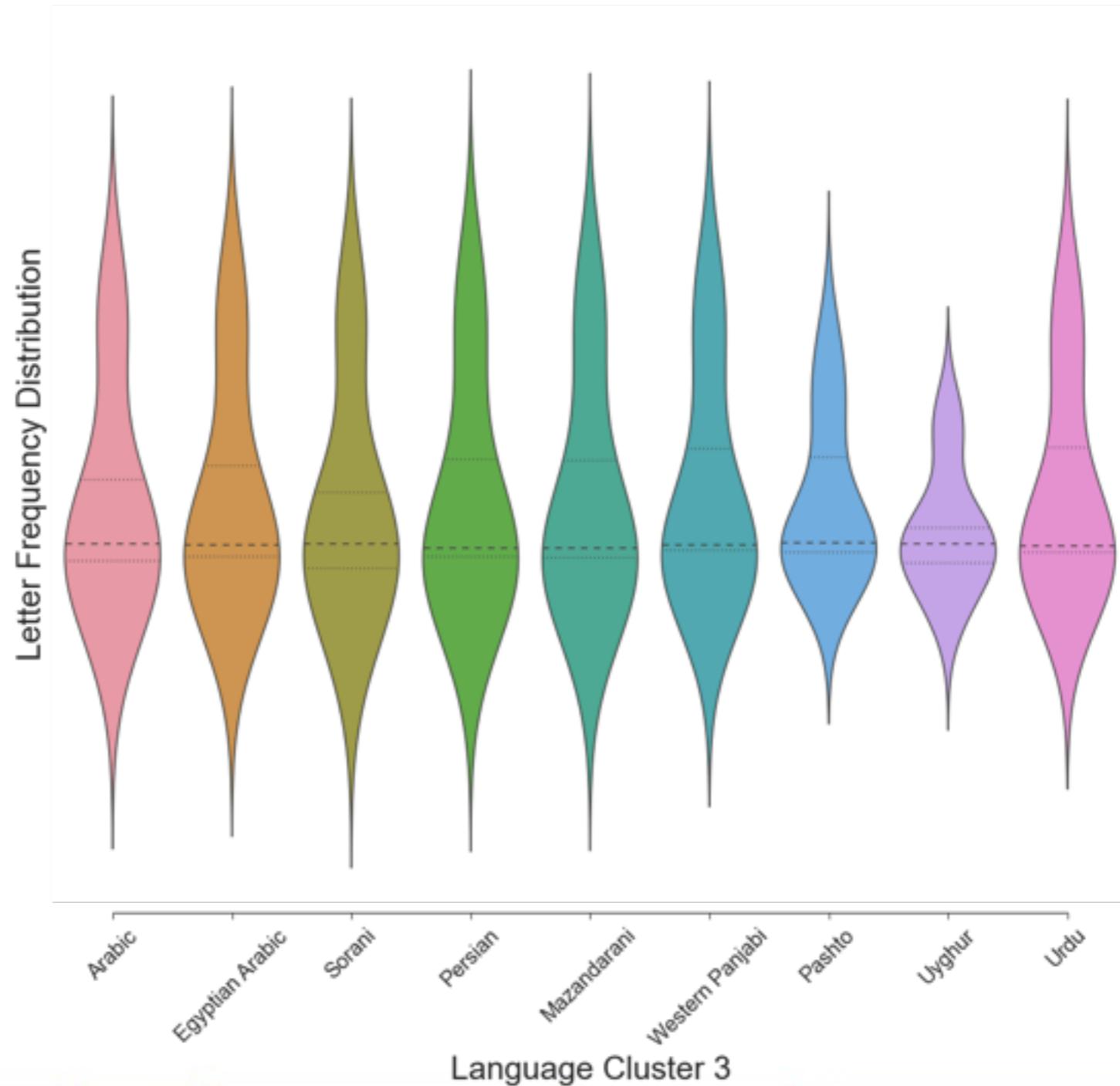
## Cluster #2

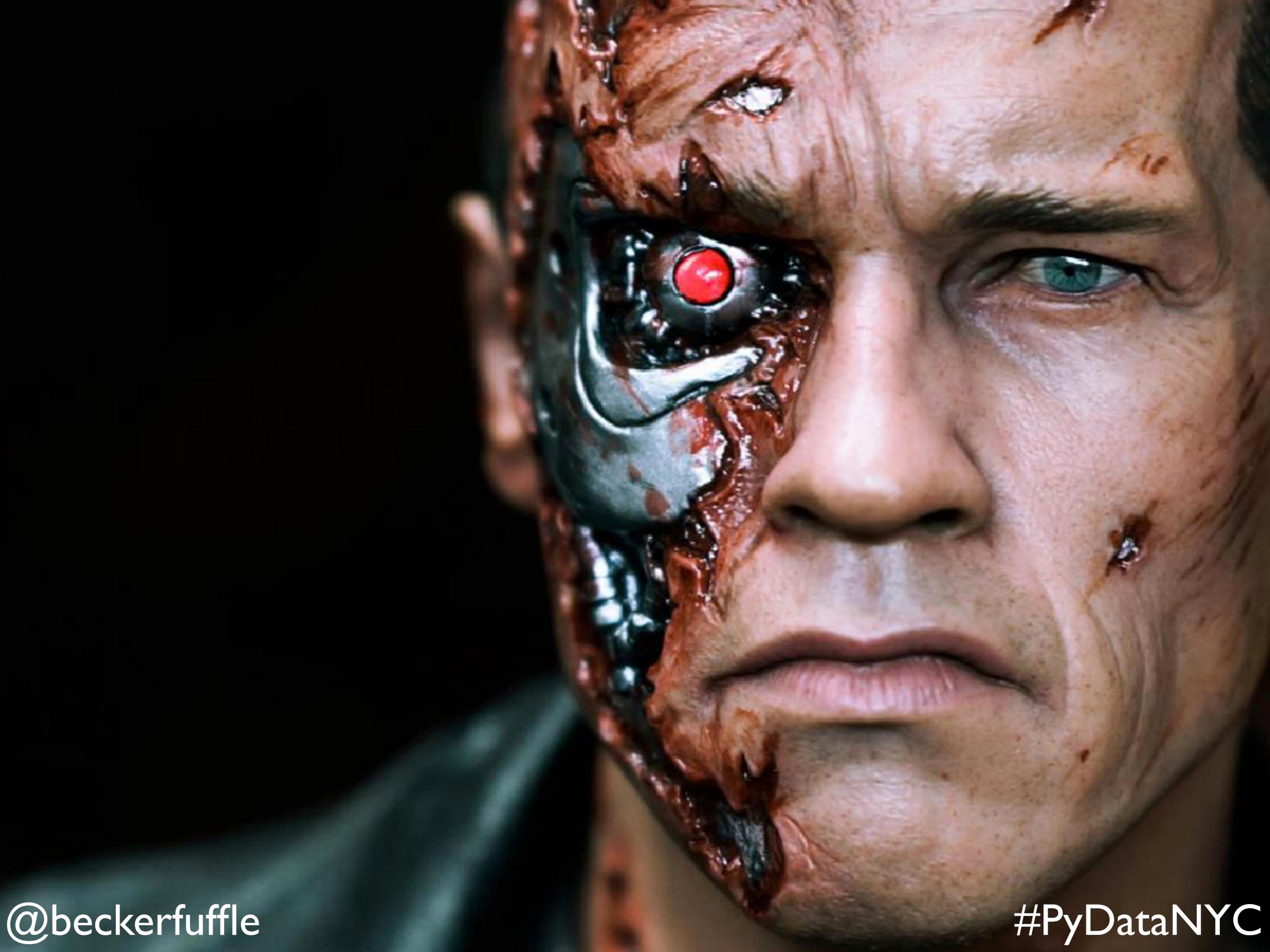
0.0414121771519 ('Wu (吴语)', 'Chinese (中文)')  
0.0425573179877 ('Wu (吴语)', 'Cantonese (粵語)')  
0.0454926761733 ('Cantonese (粵語)', 'Chinese (中文)')  
0.0468059566543 ('Gan (贛語)', 'Cantonese (粵語)')  
0.0532862863375 ('Gan (贛語)', 'Wu (吴语)')

## Cluster #3

0.025823417882 ('Chechen (Нохчийн)', 'Russian (Русский)')  
0.0352906788461 ('Bulgarian (Български)', 'Macedonian (Македонски)')  
0.0460701274904 ('Bulgarian (Български)', 'Chechen (Нохчийн)')  
0.0495084304888 ('Bulgarian (Български)', 'Russian (Русский)')

# Explore Even More

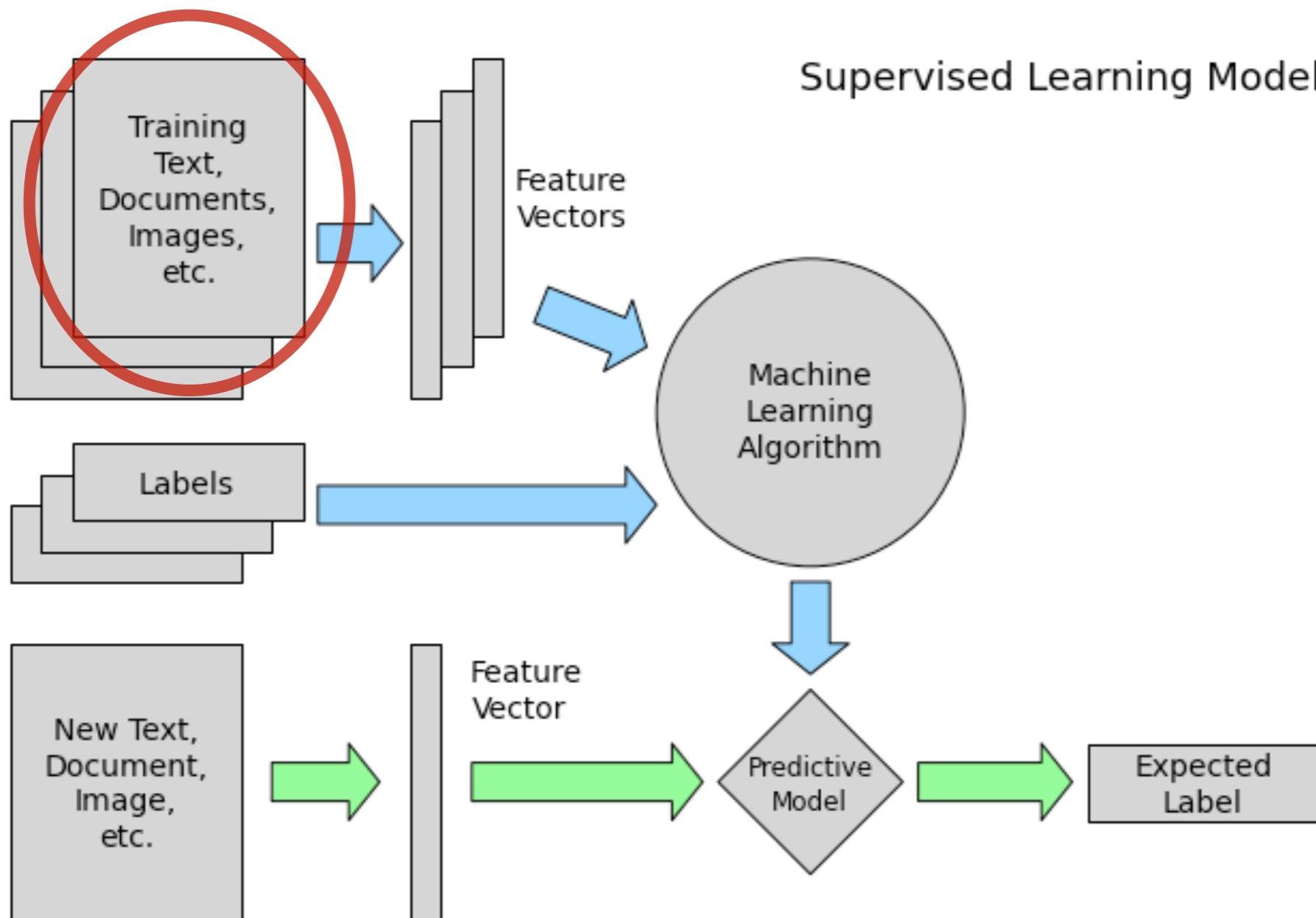




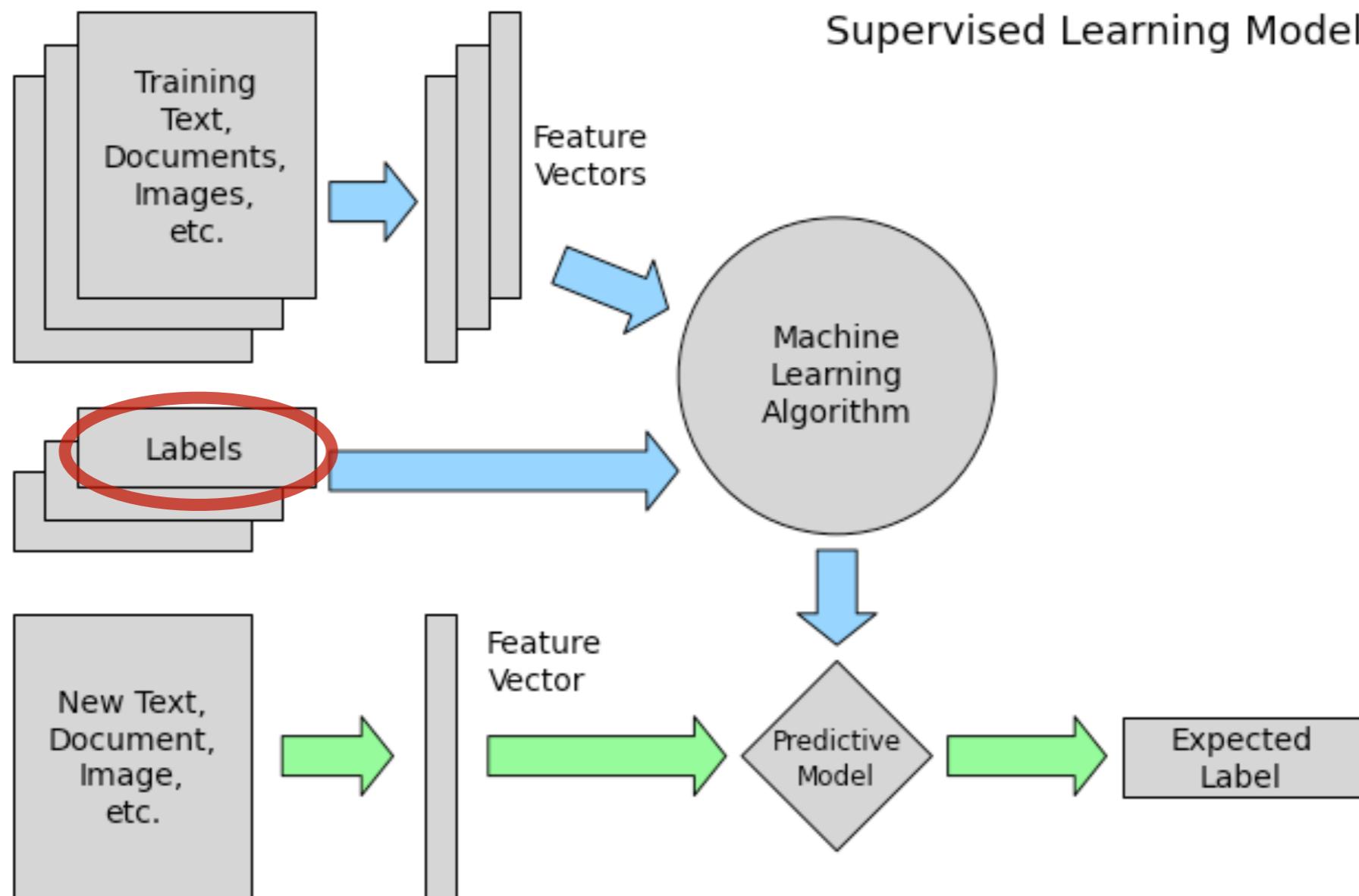
@beckerfuffle

#PyDataNYC

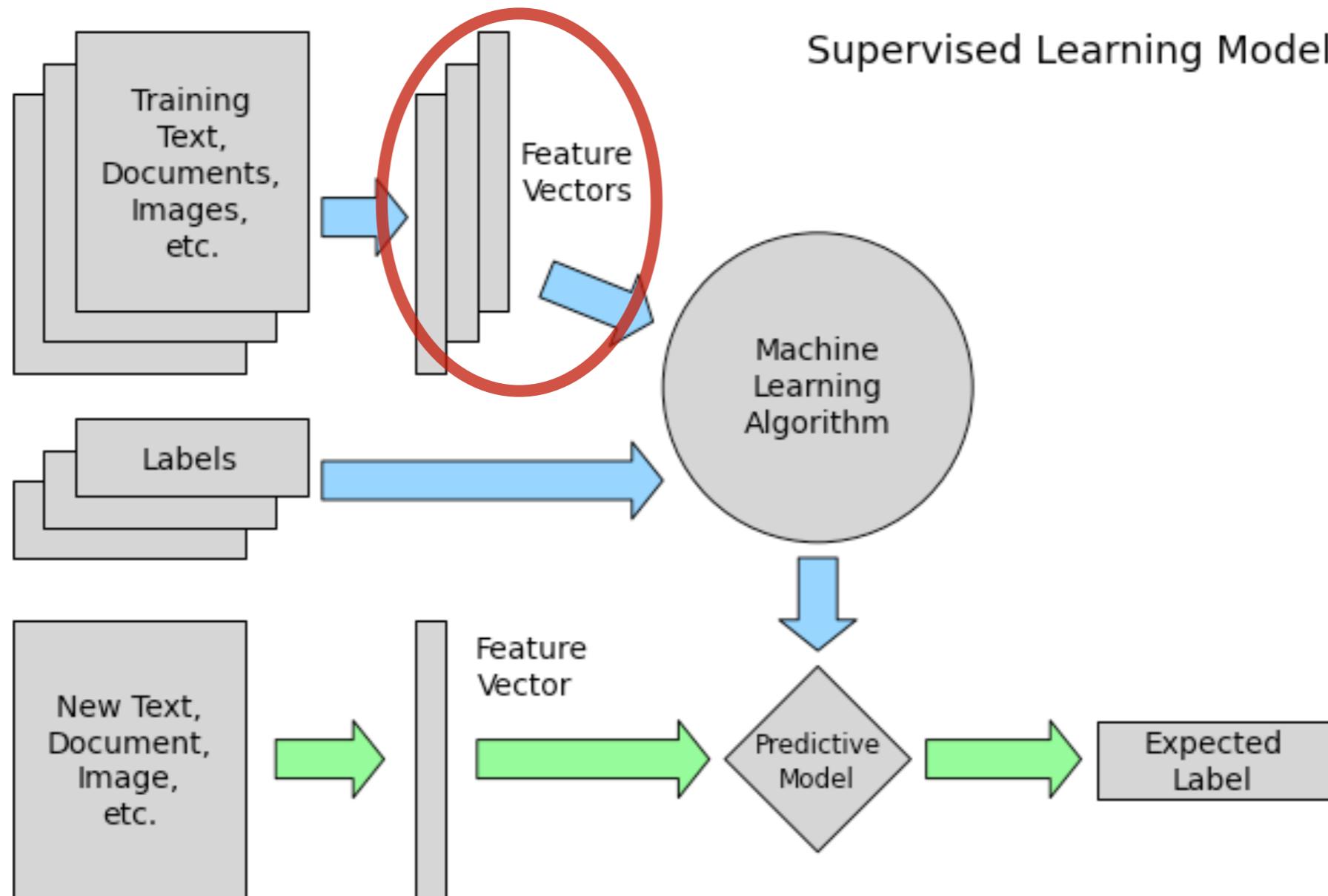
# Supervised Learning



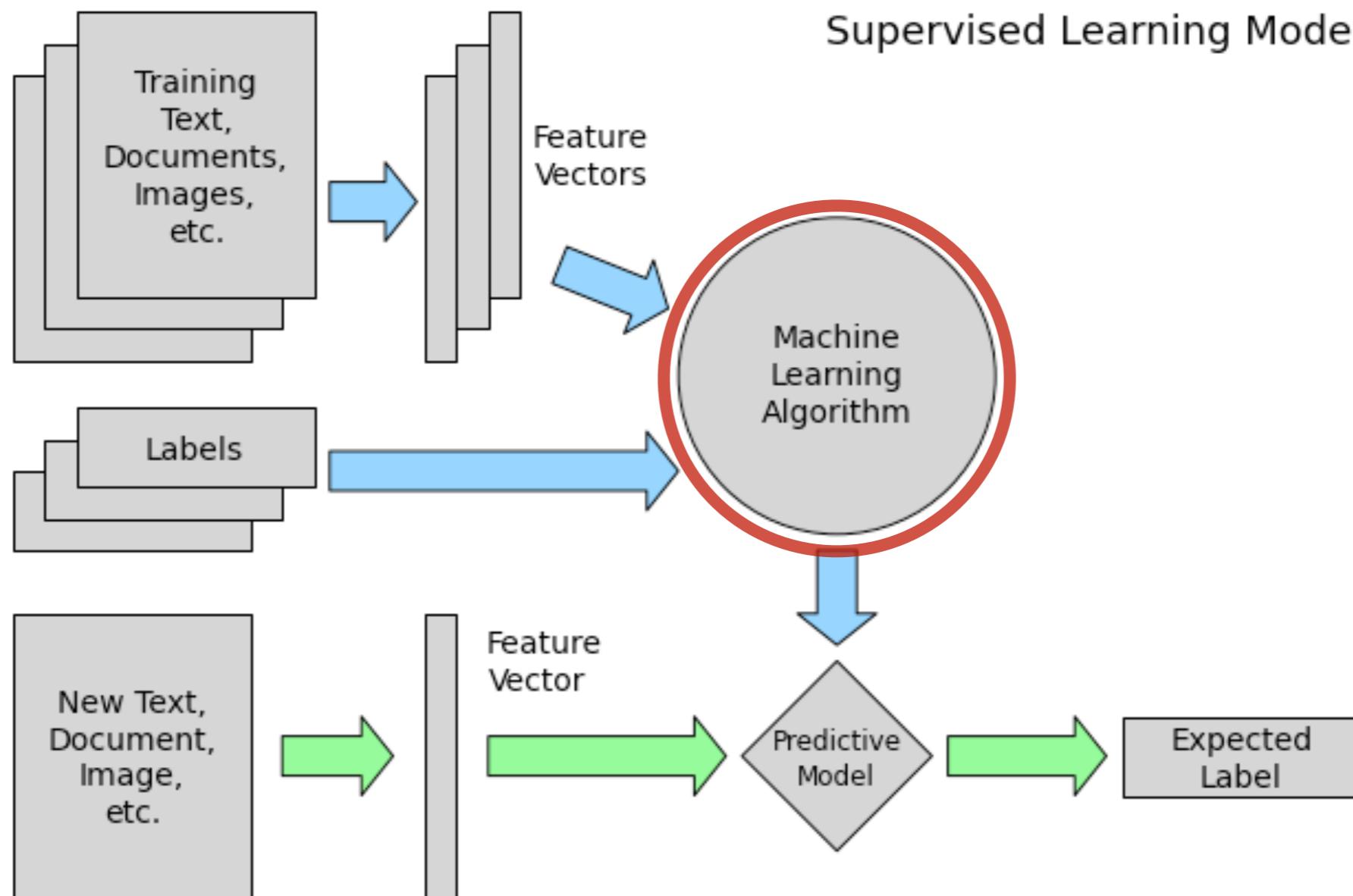
# Supervised Learning



# Supervised Learning



# Supervised Learning



# The Model

```
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import TfidfVectorizer
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.svm import SVC

vect = TfidfVectorizer(analyzer='char', ngram_range=(2, 3))
clf = SVC()
text_clf = Pipeline([
    ('vect', vect),
    ('clf', clf),
])
text_clf = text_clf.fit_transform(X_train, y_train)
```

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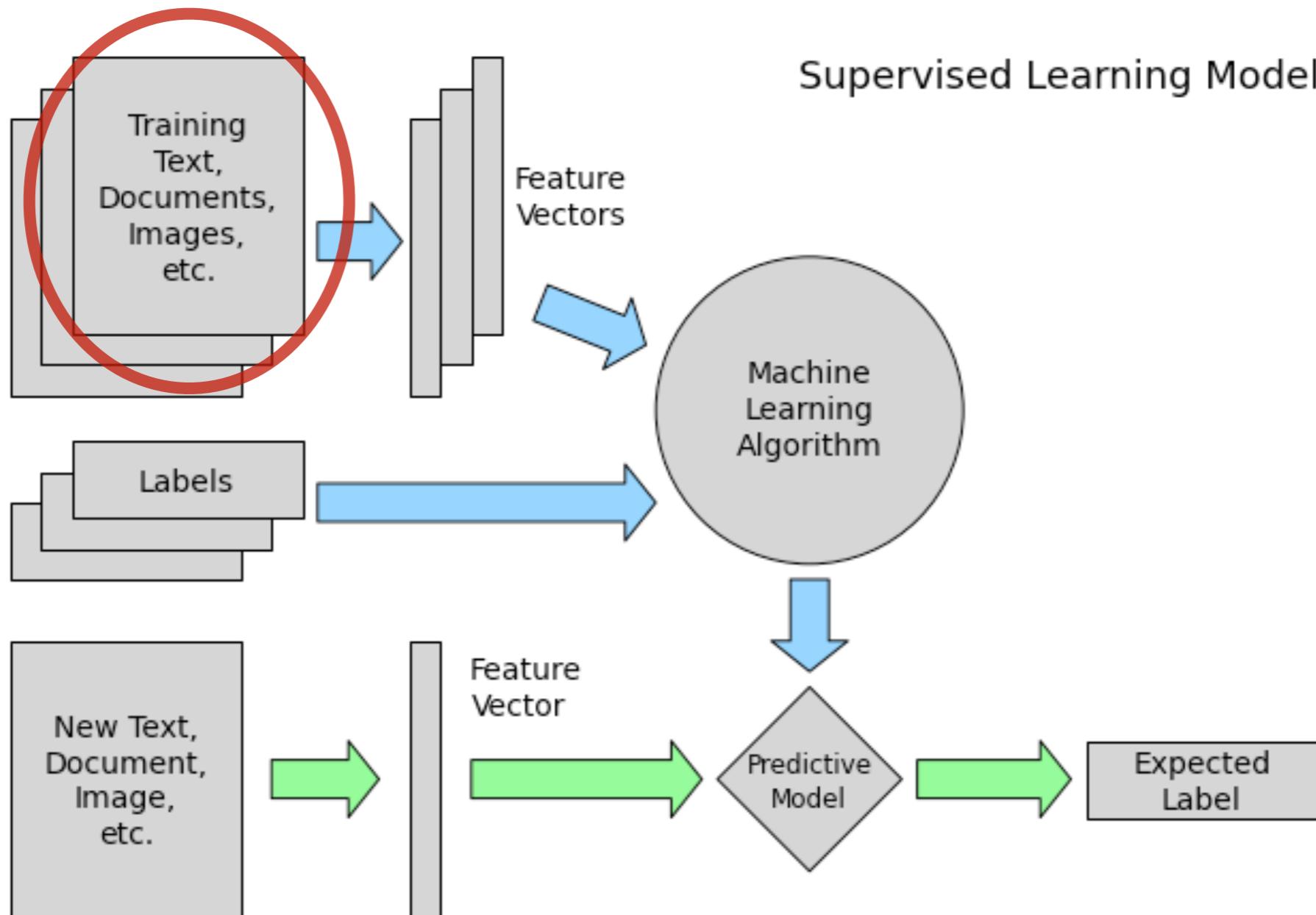
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# Supervised Learning

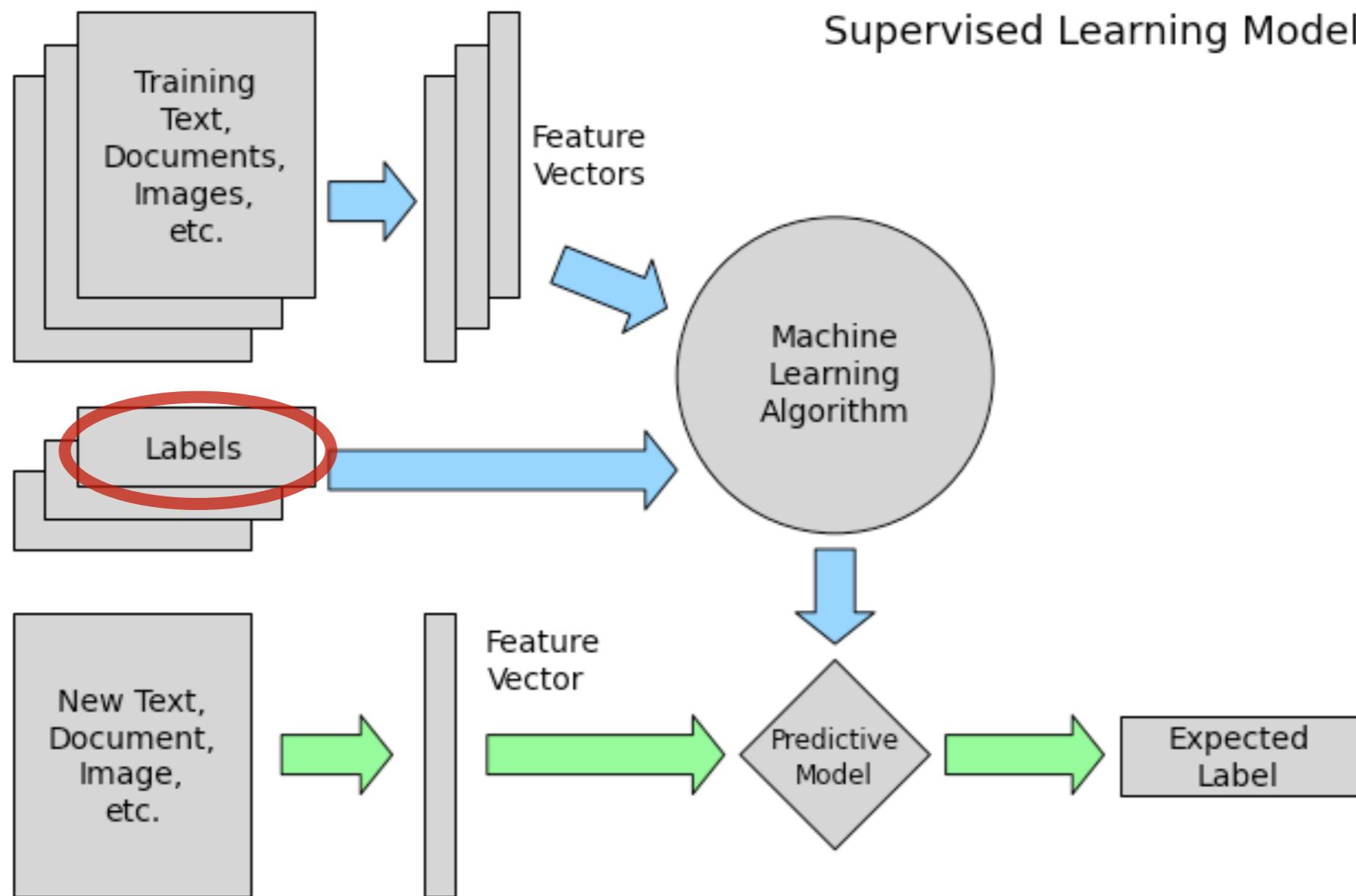


# X\_train

```
for x in X_train[:10]:  
    print ''.join(unicode(x, 'utf8')[:70].split())
```

Szöul Szöul (서울 특별시 Sǒul T'ǔkpyǒlsi, szoros átírásban: Szoul thukpjol Sean Connery Cecil B. DeMille Award (1996) | baftaawards Beste hov Nemecká demokratická republika Nemecká demokratická republika (NDR, h Plastic A plastic material is any of a wide range of synthetic or sem Phaistose ketas Phaistose ketas on põletatud savist ketas, mille leid Soustava SI Soustava SI (zkratka z francouzského Le Système Internati Баку Баку () је главни град Азербејџана. Налази се у јужном делу полу Gottlob Frege nume Friedrich Ludwig Gottlob Frege Belgrado Belgrado (Београд / Beograd em servo-croata ouça ) é a capi Cálculo infinitesimal El cálculo infinitesimal o cálculo de infinites

# Supervised Learning



# y\_train

y

```
['uk', 'cs', 'ko', 'es', 'war', 'de', 'de', 'pl', 'ar', 'cs']
```

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
le = LabelEncoder()
y_train = le.fit_transform(y)
y_train
```

```
array([35,  3, 21, ...,  8, 18, 30])
```

# Tuning

## **sklearn.svm.SVC**

```
class sklearn.svm.SVC(C=1.0, kernel='rbf', degree=3, gamma=0.0, coef0=0.0, shrinking=True, probability=False, tol=0.001, cache_size=200, class_weight=None, verbose=False, max_iter=-1, random_state=None) ↴
```

C-Support Vector Classification.

The implementation is based on libsvm. The fit time complexity is more than quadratic with the number of samples which makes it hard to scale to datasets with more than a couple of 10000 samples.

The multiclass support is handled according to a one-vs-one scheme.

For details on the precise mathematical formulation of the provided kernel functions and how gamma, coef0 and degree affect each, see the corresponding section in the narrative documentation: [Kernel functions](#).

# RandomizedSearchCV

```
from sklearn.grid_search import RandomizedSearchCV
from scipy.stats import uniform as sp_uniform

clf = SVC()
param_dist = {
    'C': sp_uniform(1, 4),
    'kernel': ['linear', 'rbf'],
}

random_search = RandomizedSearchCV(
    clf, param_distributions=param_dist, n_jobs=9)
random_search.fit(X_trans, y_train)
```

# RandomizedSearchCV

```
random_search.best_score_
```

```
0.96647677939899623
```

```
random_search.best_params_
```

```
{'C': 3.3357996909950347, 'kernel': 'rbf'}
```

# sklearn.metrics

- accuracy\_score
- classification\_report
- confusion\_matrix

```
y_pred = clf.predict(X_test)
```

# accuracy\_score

```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score  
ac = accuracy_score(y_true, y_pred)  
ac
```

0.95636036036036032

# classification\_report

```
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report  
cr = classification_report(y_true, y_pred, target_names=target_names)  
cr
```

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
af	0.99	1.00	1.00	1500
als	0.98	0.97	0.98	1500
az	1.00	1.00	1.00	1500
bar	0.97	0.98	0.98	1500
bcl	0.95	0.96	0.95	1500
bn	1.00	1.00	1.00	1500
bs	0.42	0.62	0.50	1500
vls	1.00	0.99	1.00	1500
war	0.98	0.96	0.97	1500
zh	1.00	1.00	1.00	1500
avg / total	0.96	0.96	0.95	111000

# classification\_report

```
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report  
cr = classification_report(y_true, y_pred, target_names=target_names)  
cr
```

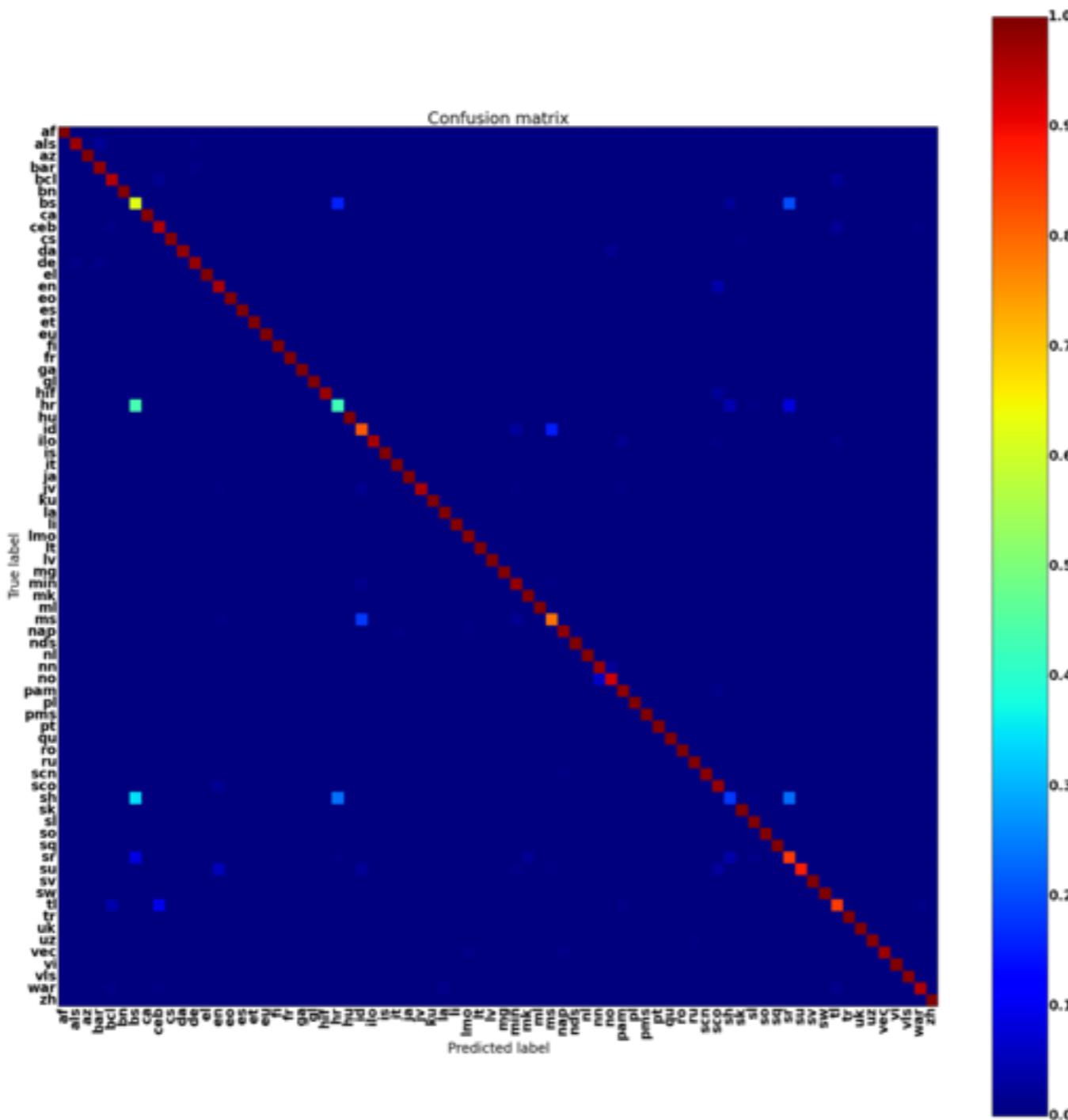
	precision	recall	f1-score	support
af	0.99	1.00	1.00	1500
als	0.98	0.97	0.98	1500
az	1.00	1.00	1.00	1500
bar	0.97	0.98	0.98	1500
bcl	0.95	0.96	0.95	1500
bn	1.00	1.00	1.00	1500
bs	0.42	0.62	0.50	1500
vls	1.00	0.99	1.00	1500
war	0.98	0.96	0.97	1500
zh	1.00	1.00	1.00	1500
avg / total	0.96	0.96	0.95	111000

# I'm Confused

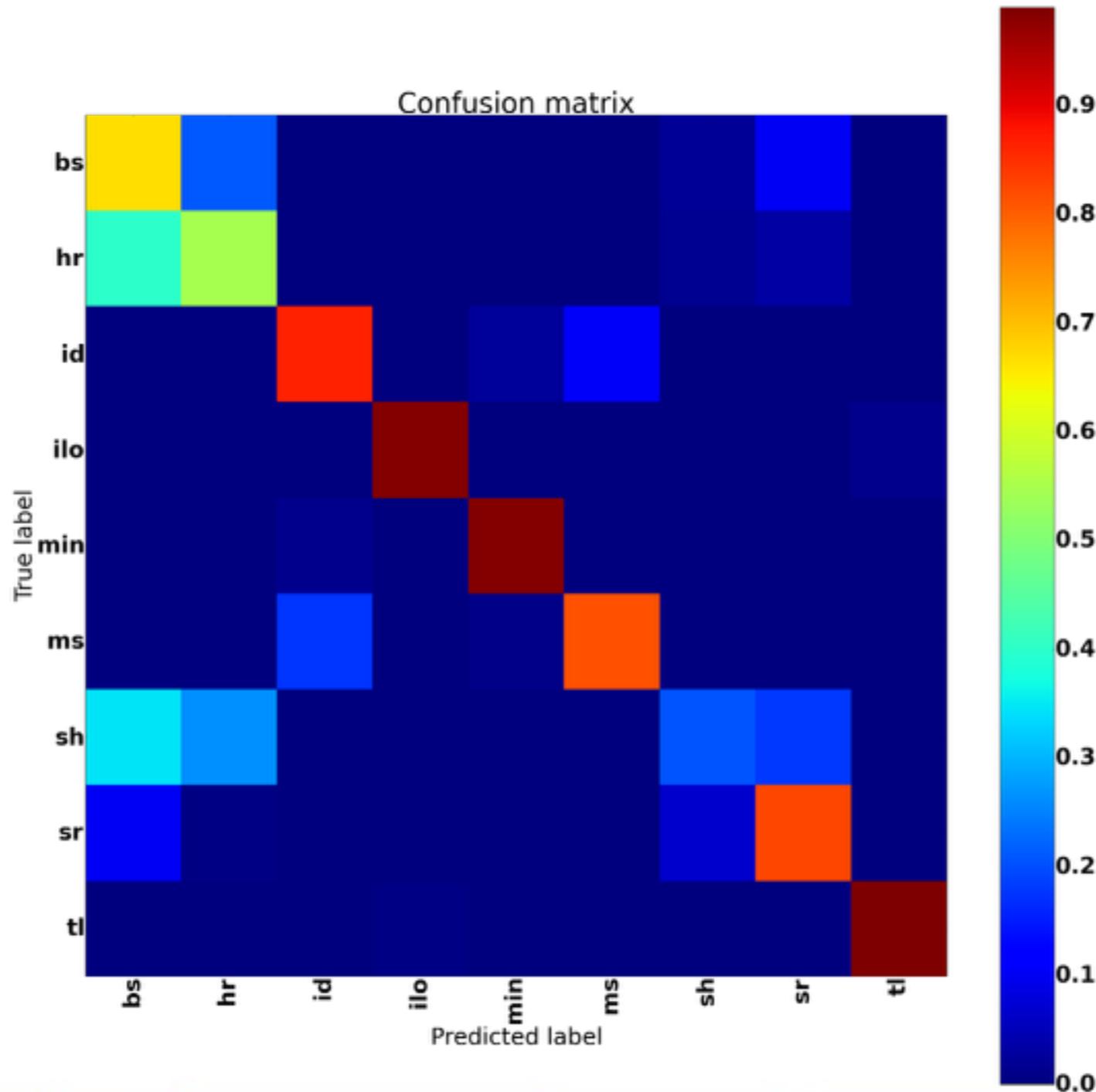
```
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
cm = confusion_matrix(y_true, y_pred)
cm

array([[1497,      0,      0, ...,      0,      0,      0],
       [      0, 1461,      0, ...,      0,      0,      0],
       [      0,      0, 1499, ...,      0,      0,      0],
       ...,
       [      1,      0,      0, ..., 1487,      0,      0],
       [      0,      0,      0, ...,      0, 1439,      0],
       [      0,      0,      0, ...,      0,      0, 1499]])
```

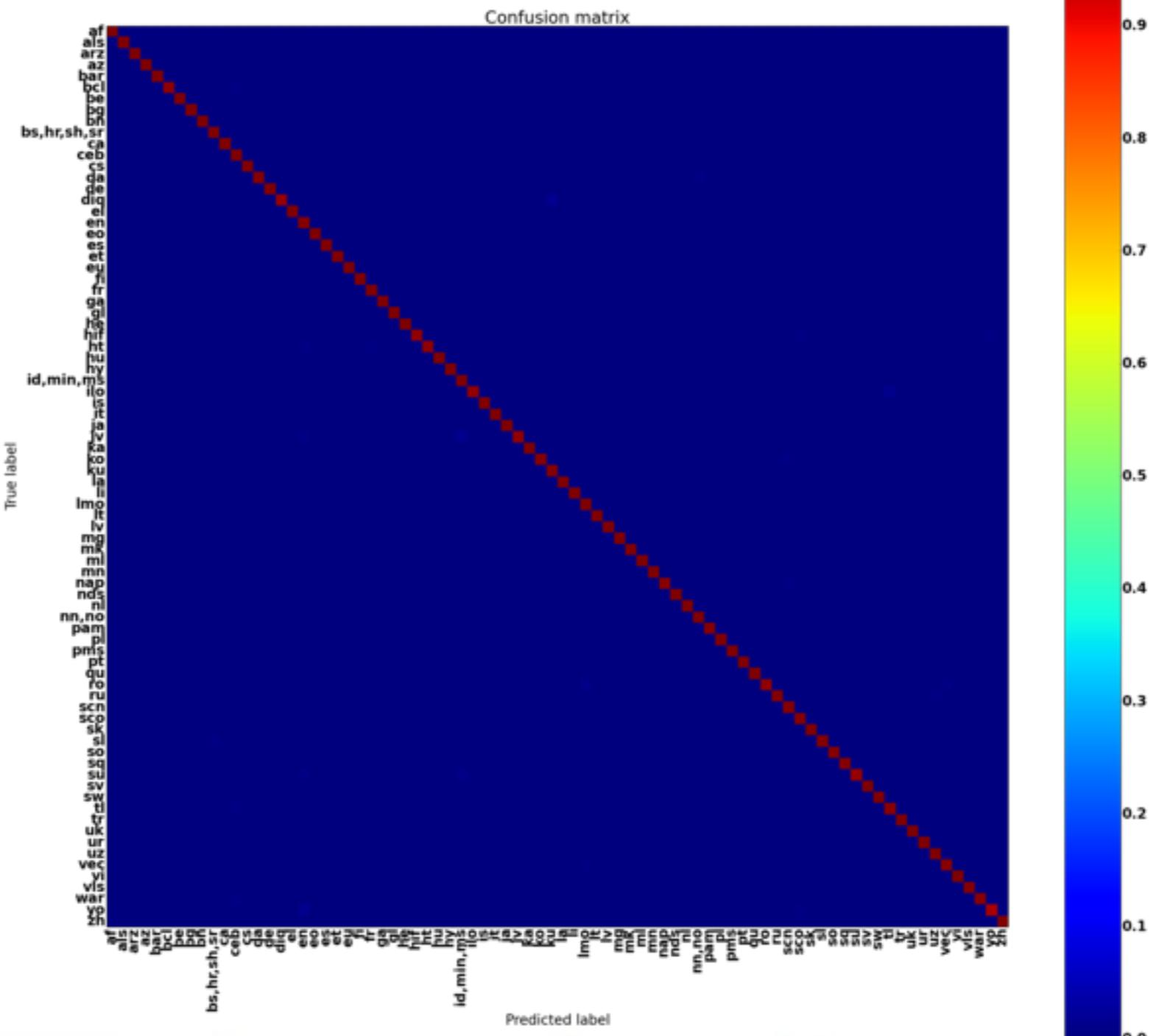
# I'm Confused



# I'm Confused



# INterpret



# My Info

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