

# Franklin

The MBG jupyter exercise tool



# Table of contents

<b>I</b>	<b>Terminal</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>The terminal</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Jupyterlab</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Starting jupyter lab</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Side panes</b>	<b>13</b>
5.1	Keyboard shortcuts . . . . .	14
<b>6</b>	<b>Lauching a new notebook or terminal</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Multiple notebooks or terminal views</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Split windows</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Controls</b>	<b>23</b>
9.1	Menu, Toolbar, Context menu . . . . .	23
9.2	Command palette: Command/Ctrl Shift C . . . . .	23
9.3	Keyboard short-cuts: Command/Ctrl Shift H . . . . .	23
<b>10</b>	<b>Three kinds of cells</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Running code in cells</b>	<b>27</b>
11.1	Code blocks . . . . .	27
11.2	Last value is displayed . . . . .	27
11.3	Everything is one Python process . . . . .	27
11.4	Restarting the kernel . . . . .	27
<b>12</b>	<b>Two kinds of “Undo”</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Moving and copy/paste cells</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Split and merge cells</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Markdown text</b>	<b>35</b>
15.1	Lists . . . . .	35

15.2	Numbered lists . . . . .	35
15.3	Quotes . . . . .	35
15.4	Formulas . . . . .	35
15.5	Header 2 . . . . .	36
15.6	Formulas . . . . .	36
15.7	Tables . . . . .	36
<b>16</b>	<b>HTML magic</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>Images</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Table of content and cell folding</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>Shell commands</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>Data analysis in Python and R</b>	<b>45</b>
20.1	R . . . . .	45
20.2	Python . . . . .	45
20.3	R . . . . .	45
20.4	Python . . . . .	46
<b>21</b>	<b>Numpy and Pandas</b>	<b>47</b>
21.1	Arrays . . . . .	47
21.2	Broadcasting . . . . .	47
21.3	Multidimensional arrays . . . . .	48
<b>22</b>	<b>Pandas</b>	<b>51</b>
22.1	DataFrame . . . . .	51
22.2	Example penguin data set . . . . .	53
22.3	Series . . . . .	55
22.4	Broadcasting . . . . .	55
22.5	Indexing . . . . .	56
22.6	Sorting rows . . . . .	60
22.7	Summary stats . . . . .	62
22.8	Grouping . . . . .	63
<b>23</b>	<b>Plots with matplotlib</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>Better plotting with seaborn (on top of matplotlib)</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>25</b>	<b>Wide or long data</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>26</b>	<b>Plots with multiple facets</b>	<b>73</b>
26.1	FacetGrid.map vs. FacetGrid.map_dataframe . . . . .	73

# 1

The student runs a jupyter notebook on their own computer in a way that lets them focus on content and learning without the frustration by library incompatibilities and platform specific dependencies.

On both Mac and Windows, running the following command, prompts the student to select course and exercise and then downloads a folder with a jupyter notebook.

---

**Listing 1.1** Terminal

---

```
franklin download
```

---

The student runs the following command, which again prompts for course and exercise and launches JupyterLab from an environment on the student's computer with all required dependencies preinstalled.

---

**Listing 1.2** Terminal

---

```
franklin jupyter
```

---

The environment and notebook is exactly the same, wether on Mac or Windows, allowing them to work together, compare results, and receive uniform and unambiguous feedback from instructors.




# **Part I**

## **Terminal**





## 2 The terminal

 This pages are under construction

this primer before you go on.

A terminal is a text-based interface that allows users to interact with the operating system by typing commands. It provides direct access to the system shell—a program that interprets user input and executes corresponding instructions.

Historically, “terminals” referred to physical devices (e.g., teletypewriters or CRT monitors) connected to mainframe computers. In modern computing, a terminal is typically a software application (e.g., Terminal on macOS, GNOME Terminal on Linux, Command Prompt or PowerShell on Windows) that emulates this interface.

Key characteristics of a terminal include:

**Command-Line Interface (CLI):** Unlike graphical user interfaces (GUIs), a terminal requires textual input and returns textual output. **Shell Access:** The terminal runs a shell such as bash, zsh, or fish, which interprets and executes user commands (e.g., file manipulation, process control, networking). **Script Execution:** Users can run scripts, automate tasks, and chain commands using control operators (e.g., `&&`, `|`, `>`, etc.). **Remote Access:** Terminals can be used to log into remote systems via protocols such as SSH, providing a low-overhead method for remote system administration and programming. The terminal is a powerful tool, particularly in software development, system administration, and high-performance computing. It enables reproducibility, fine-grained control, and automation, though it requires users to become familiar with a command language and often lacks the immediate feedback and discoverability of graphical interfaces.

Ctrl-C for abort

You also need a tool to open files and start jupyter notebook. It is also here that you will run franklin in order to download exercises. The terminal will already be installed and is called Terminal on OSX and Anaconda powershell on mac. When you open the terminal it should look like fig 1.1 on mac and fig 1.2 on windows’

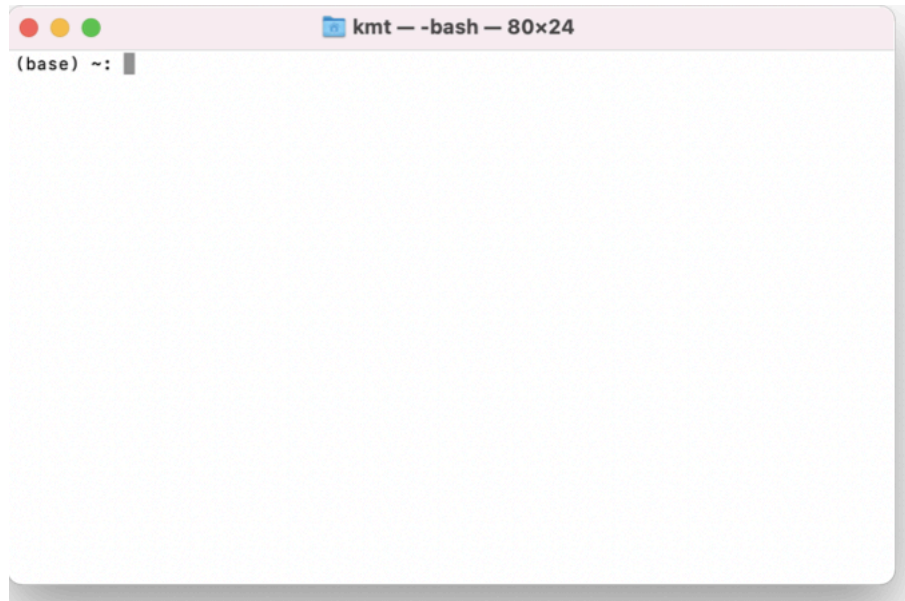


Figure 2.1: Figure 1.1

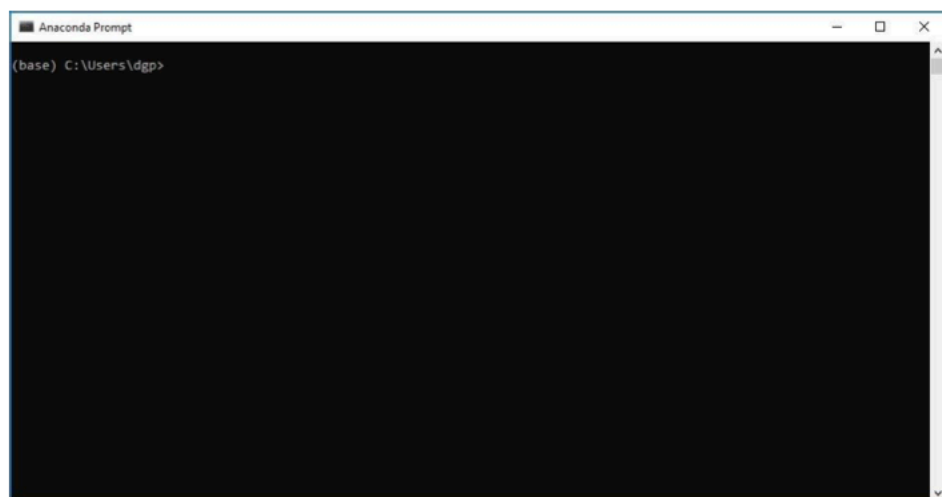


Figure 2.2: Figure 1.2

What is Anaconda powershell and this Terminal thing, you ask. Both programs are what we call terminal emulators. They are programs used to run other programs, like the ones you are going to write yourself. In this guide both Terminal and Anaconda Powershell will be referred to as “the terminal”

## 2.0.1 Navigating folders via the terminal

The terminal is a very useful tool. To use it, however, you need to know a few basics. First of all, a terminal lets you execute commands on your computer. You simply type the command you want and then hit enter. The place where you type is called a prompt.

When you open the terminal you'll be located in a folder you are in by typing `pwd` and then press Enter on the keyboard. When you press Enter you tell the terminal to execute the command you just wrote. In this case, the command you typed simply tells you the path to the folder we are in. It would look something like this:

```
pwd /Users/kasper/programming
```

If the path above was your output you would be in the folder `programming`. `/Users/kasper/programming` is the path or "full address" of the folder with dashes (or backslashes on windows) separating nested folders. So `programming` is a subfolder of `kasper` which is a subfolder of `Users`. That way you not only know which folder you are in but also where that folder is. Let us see what is in this folder. On OSX you type the `ls` command (l as in Lima and s as in Sierra)

```
ls notes projects
```

It seems that there are two other folders, one called `notes` and another called `projects`. If you are curious about what is inside the `notes` folder, you can "walk" into the folder with the `cd` command. To use this command you must specify which folder you want to walk into (in this case `notes`). We do this by typing `cd`, then a space and the then name of the folder. When you press enter you then get:

```
cd notes
```

It seems that nothing really happened, but if I run the `pwd` command now to see which folder I am in, I get:

```
pwd /Users/kasper/programming/notes
```



## 3 Jupyterlab

Sandbox

Introduction to JupyterLab

JupyterLab is the next-generation web-based user interface for Project Jupyter, designed to offer a flexible and extensible environment for interactive computing. It builds upon the classic Jupyter Notebook interface by integrating a wide range of tools—code consoles, terminals, text editors, data file viewers, and notebooks—into a unified workspace.

The JupyterLab interface is organized into a multi-tab layout, resembling an integrated development environment (IDE). Users can open multiple documents side by side (e.g., a Python script next to a Markdown file and a terminal), drag-and-drop tabs, and link interactive views of the same dataset. It supports live code execution, output rendering (including plots and LaTeX equations), and seamless integration with kernels for many languages, though Python is most common.

Key features of JupyterLab include:

Notebook authoring: Full support for .ipynb notebooks with executable code cells, Markdown, and rich outputs. Code consoles: Interactive REPLs connected to notebooks or scripts for testing code snippets. Text and code editing: Built-in editor with syntax highlighting, version control integration, and support for many file types. Terminal access: Direct command-line interface within the browser for shell-level operations. Extensibility: Modular architecture that supports plugins for additional language kernels, visualizations, or custom workflows. JupyterLab preserves all the functionality of the classic notebook interface while offering a more powerful and customizable platform suitable for complex data science workflows, scientific research, and reproducible computing. It is widely used in academia, industry, and education due to its interactive nature and support for literate programming principles.

JupyterLab is a highly extensible, feature-rich notebook authoring application and editing environment, and is a part of Project Jupyter, a large umbrella project centered around the goal of providing tools (and standards) for interactive computing with computational notebooks.

A computational notebook is a shareable document that combines computer code, plain language descriptions, data, rich visualizations like 3D models, charts, graphs and figures, and interactive controls. A notebook, along with an editor like JupyterLab, pro-

vides a fast interactive environment for prototyping and explaining code, exploring and visualizing data, and sharing ideas with others.

JupyterLab is a sibling to other notebook authoring applications under the Project Jupyter umbrella, like Jupyter Notebook and Jupyter Desktop. JupyterLab offers a more advanced, feature rich, customizable experience compared to Jupyter Notebook.MM

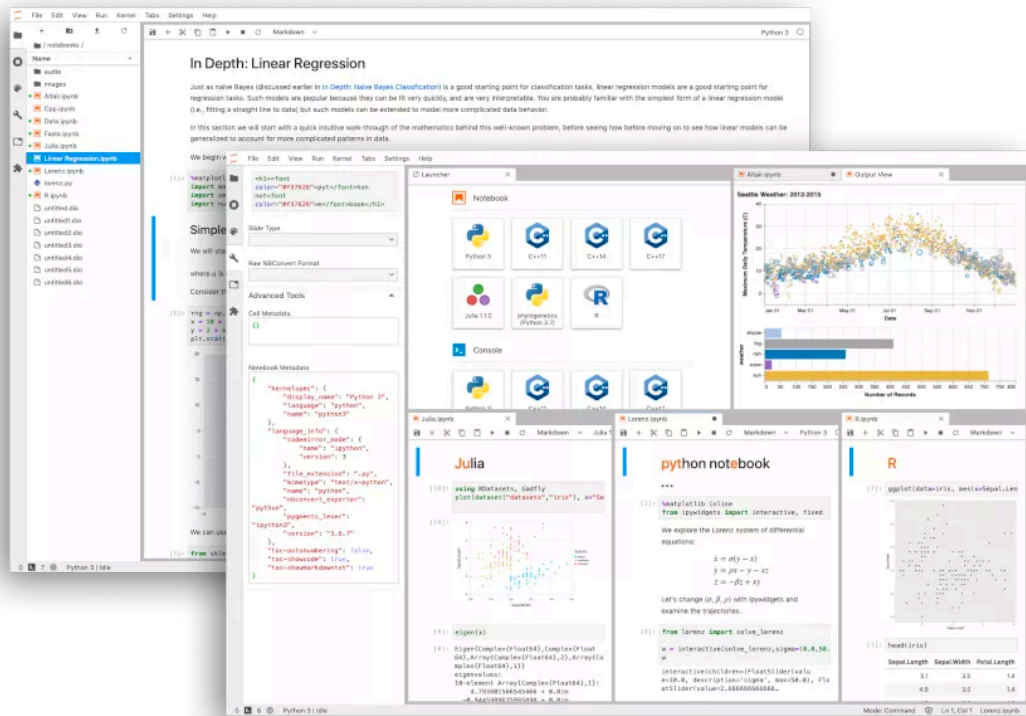


Figure 3.1: image.png

## 4 Starting jupyter lab

Terminal commands:

```
conda activate ctib  
jupyter lab
```

It then appears in your default browser. |





## 5 Side panes



- alks flaksjf laskjdf laskdjf

asdf laksdjf

Jupyter Notebooks are an interactive computing environment that allow users to create and share documents containing live code, equations, visualizations, and narrative text. Originally developed as part of the IPython project, Jupyter (short for Julia, Python, R) now supports over 100 programming languages and has become a standard tool in data science, scientific computing, and education.

At the core of a Jupyter Notebook is a web-based interface that organizes content into “cells.” These cells can contain code (typically in Python, but also in other languages via kernels), formatted text using Markdown, LaTeX for equations, and embedded multimedia elements. Users execute code in-place, and outputs such as plots or tables appear directly below the corresponding cells. This structure enables exploratory data analysis and facilitates reproducibility by interleaving code and its results with documentation.

Notebooks are stored in .ipynb files (JSON format), which preserve the code, outputs, and formatting. They can be run locally using the Jupyter server or hosted in cloud

environments such as Google Colab or Binder. For scientific workflows, notebooks can integrate with tools for version control, containerization, and workflow management, making them a flexible instrument for open and reproducible research.

Despite their strengths, Jupyter Notebooks are not without limitations. Version control can be challenging due to the JSON-based format, and improper use (e.g., out-of-order execution) can compromise reproducibility. Nevertheless, their advantages in accessibility, interactivity, and communication have made them central to modern computational work.

## 5.1 Keyboard shortcuts

### 5.1.1 Command Mode in Jupyter Notebooks

In Jupyter Notebooks, **Command Mode** is one of the two main interaction modes—the other being **Edit Mode**. Command Mode is active when the cell border is **blue**, indicating that keyboard commands will be interpreted as notebook-level operations rather than editing the cell's content.

Command Mode allows users to manage cells and perform structural modifications without using the mouse. This enhances efficiency, especially when working with large notebooks. Pressing Esc while in a cell activates Command Mode.

#### Common Keyboard Shortcuts in Command Mode 5-1

Shortcut	Description
Enter	Switch to Edit Mode in the selected cell
A	Insert a new cell <b>above</b> the current cell
B	Insert a new cell <b>below</b> the current cell
D, D	Delete the selected cell (press D twice quickly)
Z	Undo the last cell deletion
Y	Change cell type to <b>code</b>
M	Change cell type to <b>Markdown</b>
C	Copy the selected cell
X	Cut the selected cell
V	Paste cell <b>below</b>
Shift + V	Paste cell <b>above</b>
Shift + Up/Down	Extend selection to multiple cells
Ctrl + S (or Cmd + S on macOS)	Save the notebook
H	Show all keyboard shortcuts
0, 0	Restart the kernel (press 0 twice quickly)

Shortcut	Description
Shift + M (in Command Mode)	<b>Merge</b> selected cells

These shortcuts make navigation and cell management significantly faster, enabling an efficient coding and documentation workflow within Jupyter Notebooks.

### 5.1.2 Edit Mode in Jupyter Notebooks

**Edit Mode** is activated when a cell's border turns **green**, allowing the user to directly modify the contents of the cell. You can enter Edit Mode by pressing Enter while a cell is selected in Command Mode. This mode is primarily used for writing and editing code or Markdown content within cells.

#### Common Keyboard Shortcuts in Edit Mode 5-2

Shortcut	Description
Ctrl + Enter	Run the current cell and remain in Edit Mode
Shift + Enter	Run the current cell and move to the next cell
Alt + Enter	Run the current cell and insert a new cell below
Esc	Switch to Command Mode
Ctrl + /	Toggle comment on selected lines (code cells only)
Tab	Code completion or indent
Shift + Tab	Show tooltip/help for the object under cursor
Ctrl + ]	Indent the current line or selection
Ctrl + [	Dedent the current line or selection
Ctrl + A	Select all content in the cell
Ctrl + Z	Undo the last change
Ctrl + Y	Redo the last undone change
Ctrl + Shift + -	Split the current cell at cursor position into two cells
Ctrl + S (or Cmd + S)	Save the notebook
Ctrl + Shift + -	Split the cell at the current cursor position

These shortcuts are optimized for efficient coding and content editing, significantly reducing reliance on the mouse and improving productivity within Jupyter Notebooks.



## 6 Launching a new notebook or terminal

Pick the folder icon in the side pane menu on the left, click the big blue button and launch a notebook



## **7 Multiple notebooks or terminal views**





## 8 Split windows



## **9 Controls**

**9.1 Menu, Toolbar, Context menu**

**9.2 Command palette: Command/Ctrl Shift C**

**9.3 Keyboard short-cuts: Command/Ctrl Shift H**



## 10 Three kinds of cells

```
print('hello world')
```

hello world

This is *formatted* markdown

This is raw text



## 11 Running code in cells

### 11.1 Code blocks

```
x = 0
```

### 11.2 Last value is displayed

```
x = 1  
x
```

1

### 11.3 Everything is one Python process

```
x += 1  
x
```

2

### 11.4 Restarting the kernel





## 12 Two kinds of “Undo”

- Edit/Undo to undo stuff in the current cell
- Edit/Undo Cell Operation to undo deleting, moving, merging cells



## 13 Moving and copy/paste cells

```
print("Move this cell somewhere")
```

Move this cell somewhere

Some other cell



## 14 Split and merge cells



## 15 Markdown text

<https://quarto.org/docs/authoring/markdown-basics.html>

This is some more markdown with **bold** text and *italics* and showing that something is a code, like `x = 2 + 2`.

### 15.1 Lists

- foo
- bar
- baz

### 15.2 Numbered lists

1. foo
2. bar
3. baz

### 15.3 Quotes

“ This is a quote

”

### 15.4 Formulas

$\sum_{i=0}^n i$

HTML

## 15.5Header 2

### 15.5.1 Header 3

Header 4 15-1

## 15.6Formulas

$$\sum_{i=0}^n i$$

## 15.7Tables

Name	Value
foo	2
bar	3



## 16 HTML magic

```
%%html  
<style>  
table {float:left}  
</style>
```

```
<IPython.core.display.HTML object>
```



## 17 Images

Make markdown cell and then drag an image into it:

Some other cell



## **18 Table of content and cell folding**



## 19 Shell commands

```
! ls
```

```
BP TAs.md
ERDA rollout 260923.pptx
FemaleDEGall.pdf
Harmonic mean.xlsx
Marias plots
My Drive 08.10.50
Pictures
Screenshot 2023-09-28 at 14.03.06.png
Screenshot 2023-10-23 at 15.59.13.png
Training project.pdf
Untitled.ipynb
hc38_ECH_90%_regions.txt
jupyter_walk_through.ipynb
nb_20-updated_sweep_enrichments (3).html
nn.png
prob_of_nr_runs.ipynb
rejsUd
runs_of_ones_paper.pdf
timing_code.ipynb
```





## 20 Data analysis in Python and R

### 20.1R

```
fizz_buzz <- function(fbnums = 1:50) {  
  output <- dplyr::case_when(  
    fbnums %% 15 == 0 ~ "FizzBuzz",  
    fbnums %% 3 == 0 ~ "Fizz",  
    fbnums %% 5 == 0 ~ "Buzz",  
    TRUE ~ as.character(fbnums)  
  )  
  print(output)  
}
```

### 20.2Python

```
def fizz_buzz(num):  
    if num % 15 == 0:  
        print("FizzBuzz")  
    elif num % 5 == 0:  
        print("Buzz")  
    elif num % 3 == 0:  
        print("Fizz")  
    else:  
        print(num)
```

### 20.3R

```
fizz_buzz <- function(fbnums = 1:50) {  
  output <- dplyr::case_when(  
    fbnums %% 15 == 0 ~ "FizzBuzz",  
    fbnums %% 3 == 0 ~ "Fizz",
```

```
        fbnums %% 5 == 0 ~ "Buzz",  
        TRUE ~ as.character(fbnums)  
    )  
    print(output)  
}
```

## 20.4Python

```
def fizz_buzz(num):  
    if num % 15 == 0:  
        print("FizzBuzz")  
    elif num % 5 == 0:  
        print("Buzz")  
    elif num % 3 == 0:  
        print("Fizz")  
    else:  
        print(num)
```

## 21 Numpy and Pandas

Fast computation using vectors and matrices

```
list1 = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
list2 = [9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0]
```

```
summed = []
for i in range(len(list1)):
    summed.append(list1[i] + list2[i])
summed
```

```
[9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9]
```

### 21.1 Arrays

```
import numpy as np
```

```
a = np.array(list1)
b = np.array(list2)
a, b
```

```
(array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]), array([9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0]))
```

### 21.2 Broadcasting

```
a + b
```

```
array([9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9])
```

```
a * b
```

```
array([ 0,  8, 14, 18, 20, 20, 18, 14,  8,  0])
```

```
a - 10
```

```
array([-10,  -9,  -8,  -7,  -6,  -5,  -4,  -3,  -2,  -1])
```

```
a.sum()
```

```
45
```

```
a.mean()
```

```
4.5
```

## 21.3 Multidimensional arrays

```
list_of_lists = [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]  
list_of_lists
```

```
[[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]
```

```
list_of_lists[1][1]
```

```
5
```

```
matrix = np.array(list_of_lists)  
matrix
```

```
array([[1, 2, 3],  
       [4, 5, 6],  
       [7, 8, 9]])
```

```
48
```

```
matrix[1][1] # not efficient
```

5

```
matrix[1, 1] # efficient
```

5

```
matrix - 10
```

```
array([[ -9,  -8,  -7],  
       [ -6,  -5,  -4],  
       [ -3,  -2,  -1]])
```

```
matrix.sum()
```

45

```
list_of_lists_of_lists = [[[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]], [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]]  
list_of_lists_of_lists
```

```
[[[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]], [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]]
```

```
tensor = np.array(list_of_lists_of_lists)  
tensor
```

```
array([[[1, 2, 3],  
        [4, 5, 6],  
        [7, 8, 9]],  
       [[1, 2, 3],  
        [4, 5, 6],  
        [7, 8, 9]]])
```

```
tensor[1, 1, 1]
```

5



## 22 Pandas

Fast computations on data tables (on top of Numpy).

```
import pandas as pd
```

### 22.1 DataFrame

```
df = pd.DataFrame({'name': ['Mike', 'Mia', 'Jake'], 'weight': [82, 62, 75]})
df
```

	name	weight
0	Mike	82
1	Mia	62
2	Jake	75

```
type(df)
```

```
pandas.core.frame.DataFrame
```

```
df = pd.DataFrame(dict(name=['Mike', 'Mia', 'Jake'], weight=[82, 62, 75]))
df
```

	name	weight
0	Mike	82
1	Mia	62
2	Jake	75

```
records = [('Mike', 82), ('Mia', 62), ('Jake', 75)]
```

```
df = pd.DataFrame().from_records(records, columns=['age', 'weight'])
df
```

	age	weight
0	Mike	82
1	Mia	62
2	Jake	75

```
df.index
```

```
RangeIndex(start=0, stop=3, step=1)
```

```
df.index.values
```

```
array([0, 1, 2])
```

```
df.columns
```

```
Index(['age', 'weight'], dtype='object')
```

```
df.dtypes
```

```
age      object
weight   int64
dtype: object
```

Add a column to an existing dataframe:

```
df['height'] = [182.5, 173.0, 192.5]
df
```

	age	weight	height
0	Mike	82	182.5
1	Mia	62	173.0
2	Jake	75	192.5

Add another, categorical, column:



```
df['sex'] = pd.Categorical(['male', 'female', 'male'], categories=['female', 'male'], ordered=True)
df
```

		age	weight	height	sex
0	Mike	82		182.5	male
1	Mia	62		173.0	female
2	Jake	75		192.5	male

```
df.dtypes
```

```
age          object
weight       int64
height       float64
sex          category
dtype: object
```

A Series just wraps an array:

```
df.height.to_numpy()
```

```
array([182.5, 173. , 192.5])
```

## 22.2 Example penguin data set

```
import seaborn as sns
```

```
penguins = sns.load_dataset('penguins')
```

```
penguins
```

	species	island	bill_length_mm	bill_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm	body_mass_g	sex
0	Adelie	Torgersen	39.1	18.7	181.0	3750.0	Male
1	Adelie	Torgersen	39.5	17.4	186.0	3800.0	Female
2	Adelie	Torgersen	40.3	18.0	195.0	3250.0	Female
3	Adelie	Torgersen	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

	species	island	bill_length_mm	bill_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm	body_mass_g
4	Adelie	Torgersen	36.7	19.3	193.0	3450.0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
339	Gentoo	Biscoe	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
340	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.8	14.3	215.0	4850.0
341	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.4	15.7	222.0	5750.0
342	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.2	14.8	212.0	5200.0
343	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.9	16.1	213.0	5400.0

penguins.dtypes

```

species          object
island           object
bill_length_mm   float64
bill_depth_mm    float64
flipper_length_mm float64
body_mass_g      float64
sex              object
dtype: object

```

penguins.head()

	species	island	bill_length_mm	bill_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm	body_mass_g
0	Adelie	Torgersen	39.1	18.7	181.0	3750.0
1	Adelie	Torgersen	39.5	17.4	186.0	3800.0
2	Adelie	Torgersen	40.3	18.0	195.0	3250.0
3	Adelie	Torgersen	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	Adelie	Torgersen	36.7	19.3	193.0	3450.0

penguins.tail()

	species	island	bill_length_mm	bill_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm	body_mass_g
339	Gentoo	Biscoe	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
340	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.8	14.3	215.0	4850.0
341	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.4	15.7	222.0	5750.0
342	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.2	14.8	212.0	5200.0
343	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.9	16.1	213.0	5400.0

## 22.3Series

```
penguins['flipper_length_mm']
```

```
0      181.0
1      186.0
2      195.0
3         NaN
4      193.0
...
339     NaN
340     215.0
341     222.0
342     212.0
343     213.0
Name: flipper_length_mm, Length: 344, dtype: float64
```

```
penguins.flipper_length_mm
```

```
0      181.0
1      186.0
2      195.0
3         NaN
4      193.0
...
339     NaN
340     215.0
341     222.0
342     212.0
343     213.0
Name: flipper_length_mm, Length: 344, dtype: float64
```

```
type(penguins.flipper_length_mm)
```

```
pandas.core.series.Series
```

## 22.4Broadcasting

```
penguins.bill_depth_mm - 1000
```

```
0      -981.3
1      -982.6
2      -982.0
3         NaN
4      -980.7
...
339      NaN
340     -985.7
341     -984.3
342     -985.2
343     -983.9
Name: bill_depth_mm, Length: 344, dtype: float64
```

```
penguins.bill_depth_mm * penguins.flipper_length_mm
```

```
0      3384.7
1      3236.4
2      3510.0
3         NaN
4      3724.9
...
339      NaN
340     3074.5
341     3485.4
342     3137.6
343     3429.3
Length: 344, dtype: float64
```

## 22.5 Indexing

### 22.5.1 Get a cell

```
penguins.loc[4, 'island']
```

```
'Torgersen'
```

## 22.5.2 Get a row

```
penguins.loc[4]
```

```
species      Adelie
island       Torgersen
bill_length_mm  36.7
bill_depth_mm  19.3
flipper_length_mm 193.0
body_mass_g   3450.0
sex          Female
Name: 4, dtype: object
```

## 22.5.3 Get a column

```
penguins['bill_depth_mm']
```

```
0      18.7
1      17.4
2      18.0
3       NaN
4      19.3
...
339    NaN
340     14.3
341     15.7
342     14.8
343     16.1
Name: bill_depth_mm, Length: 344, dtype: float64
```

```
penguins.bill_depth_mm
```

```
0      18.7
1      17.4
2      18.0
3       NaN
4      19.3
...
339    NaN
```

```
340    14.3
341    15.7
342    14.8
343    16.1
Name: bill_depth_mm, Length: 344, dtype: float64
```

## 22.5.4 Get a range of rows and multiple columns

```
penguins.loc[40:45, ['island', 'body_mass_g']]
```

	island	body_mass_g
40	Dream	3150.0
41	Dream	3900.0
42	Dream	3100.0
43	Dream	4400.0
44	Dream	3000.0
45	Dream	4600.0

## 22.5.5 Use boolean series as index to subset data

```
idx = penguins.bill_length_mm > 55
idx

0      False
1      False
2      False
3      False
4      False
...
339    False
340    False
341    False
342    False
343    False
Name: bill_length_mm, Length: 344, dtype: bool
```

```
penguins.loc[idx]
```

	species	island	bill_length_mm	bill_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm	body_mass_g	sex
169	Chinstrap	Dream	58.0	17.8	181.0	3700.0	Female
215	Chinstrap	Dream	55.8	19.8	207.0	4000.0	Male
253	Gentoo	Biscoe	59.6	17.0	230.0	6050.0	Male
321	Gentoo	Biscoe	55.9	17.0	228.0	5600.0	Male
335	Gentoo	Biscoe	55.1	16.0	230.0	5850.0	Male

```
penguins.loc[(penguins.bill_length_mm > 55) & (penguins.sex == 'Female')]
```

	species	island	bill_length_mm	bill_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm	body_mass_g	sex
169	Chinstrap	Dream	58.0	17.8	181.0	3700.0	Female

## 22.5.6 Setting and resetting the index

```
penguins
```

	species	island	bill_length_mm	bill_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm	body_mass_g	sex
0	Adelie	Torgersen	39.1	18.7	181.0	3750.0	Male
1	Adelie	Torgersen	39.5	17.4	186.0	3800.0	Female
2	Adelie	Torgersen	40.3	18.0	195.0	3250.0	Female
3	Adelie	Torgersen	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	Adelie	Torgersen	36.7	19.3	193.0	3450.0	Female
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
339	Gentoo	Biscoe	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
340	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.8	14.3	215.0	4850.0	Female
341	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.4	15.7	222.0	5750.0	Male
342	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.2	14.8	212.0	5200.0	Female
343	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.9	16.1	213.0	5400.0	Male

```
df = penguins.set_index(['species', 'sex', 'island'])  
df.head(10)
```

species	sex
Adelie	Male
	Female
	NaN
	Female
	Male
	Female
	Male
NaN	

df.reset\_index()

	species	sex	island	bill_length_mm	bill_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm	body_mass_g
0	Adelie	Male	Torgersen	39.1	18.7	181.0	3750
1	Adelie	Female	Torgersen	39.5	17.4	186.0	3800
2	Adelie	Female	Torgersen	40.3	18.0	195.0	3250
3	Adelie	NaN	Torgersen	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	Adelie	Female	Torgersen	36.7	19.3	193.0	3450
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
339	Gentoo	NaN	Biscoe	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
340	Gentoo	Female	Biscoe	46.8	14.3	215.0	4850
341	Gentoo	Male	Biscoe	50.4	15.7	222.0	5750
342	Gentoo	Female	Biscoe	45.2	14.8	212.0	5200
343	Gentoo	Male	Biscoe	49.9	16.1	213.0	5400

## 22.6Sorting rows

```
sorted_df = penguins.sort_values(by="bill_length_mm")
sorted_df.head()
```

	species	island	bill_length_mm	bill_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm	body_mass_g
142	Adelie	Dream	32.1	15.5	188.0	3050.0
98	Adelie	Dream	33.1	16.1	178.0	2900.0
70	Adelie	Torgersen	33.5	19.0	190.0	3600.0



	species	island	bill_length_mm	bill_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm	body_mass_g	sex
92	Adelie	Dream	34.0	17.1	185.0	3400.0	Female
8	Adelie	Torgersen	34.1	18.1	193.0	3475.0	NaN

sorted\_df.index.values

```
array([142, 98, 70, 92, 8, 18, 54, 80, 14, 100, 52, 83, 124,
       25, 66, 74, 136, 60, 90, 118, 68, 22, 42, 48, 150, 148,
       78, 94, 120, 86, 34, 64, 58, 40, 15, 147, 4, 82, 132,
       87, 44, 138, 77, 31, 144, 117, 84, 47, 133, 62, 38, 59,
       21, 121, 102, 103, 10, 20, 11, 149, 104, 28, 96, 108, 134,
       110, 107, 23, 88, 130, 13, 106, 116, 16, 24, 126, 36, 89,
       6, 128, 145, 56, 0, 35, 146, 7, 5, 30, 1, 32, 114,
       45, 50, 72, 93, 112, 105, 139, 71, 39, 51, 137, 140, 122,
       97, 2, 27, 29, 125, 141, 26, 57, 143, 95, 41, 230, 182,
       33, 76, 101, 135, 119, 46, 63, 91, 67, 12, 61, 85, 123,
       55, 127, 151, 65, 326, 69, 236, 53, 9, 79, 113, 37, 49,
       172, 184, 206, 17, 256, 115, 260, 75, 251, 81, 244, 131, 278,
       109, 174, 99, 228, 328, 306, 216, 332, 288, 265, 276, 258, 129,
       43, 257, 246, 336, 314, 268, 304, 275, 241, 252, 272, 208, 298,
       299, 269, 342, 157, 280, 262, 226, 155, 232, 277, 195, 312, 266,
       111, 211, 214, 204, 282, 73, 284, 234, 166, 160, 19, 158, 245,
       220, 286, 238, 334, 281, 193, 243, 170, 180, 291, 294, 293, 225,
       274, 152, 242, 162, 270, 227, 176, 325, 229, 340, 213, 317, 190,
       164, 338, 322, 324, 250, 302, 310, 296, 187, 308, 188, 224, 290,
       247, 329, 202, 248, 292, 318, 233, 255, 271, 173, 320, 295, 259,
       239, 222, 337, 192, 199, 231, 300, 323, 254, 171, 237, 235, 209,
       316, 313, 179, 287, 263, 261, 217, 186, 331, 201, 285, 343, 303,
       153, 221, 223, 249, 198, 273, 210, 219, 240, 168, 279, 341, 267,
       330, 167, 178, 264, 175, 289, 205, 305, 218, 197, 315, 196, 194,
       185, 297, 319, 154, 159, 161, 307, 203, 333, 200, 163, 212, 165,
       177, 189, 309, 207, 311, 301, 156, 181, 327, 191, 183, 283, 335,
       215, 321, 169, 253, 3, 339])
```

Click to the left of an output cell to enable/disable scrolling of the output (usefull for large amounts of output).

sorted\_df.loc[0]

```
species      Adelie
island      Torgersen
```

```

bill_length_mm      39.1
bill_depth_mm       18.7
flipper_length_mm   181.0
body_mass_g         3750.0
sex                 Male
Name: 0, dtype: object

```

```
sorted_df.flipper_length_mm[0]
```

```
181.0
```

```
sorted_df.iloc[0] # iloc !!!
```

```

species      Adelie
island       Dream
bill_length_mm  32.1
bill_depth_mm  15.5
flipper_length_mm 188.0
body_mass_g  3050.0
sex          Female
Name: 142, dtype: object

```

```
sorted_df.flipper_length_mm.iloc[0]
```

```
188.0
```

## 22.7 Summary stats

```
penguins.describe()
```

	bill_length_mm	bill_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm	body_mass_g
count	342.000000	342.000000	342.000000	342.000000
mean	43.921930	17.151170	200.915205	4201.754386
std	5.459584	1.974793	14.061714	801.954536
min	32.100000	13.100000	172.000000	2700.000000
25%	39.225000	15.600000	190.000000	3550.000000
50%	44.450000	17.300000	197.000000	4050.000000

	bill_length_mm	bill_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm	body_mass_g
75%	48.500000	18.700000	213.000000	4750.000000
max	59.600000	21.500000	231.000000	6300.000000

```
penguins.bill_length_mm.mean()
```

```
43.9219298245614
```

```
penguins.bill_length_mm.count()
```

```
342
```

## 22.8 Grouping

```
penguins.groupby('island')
```

```
<pandas.core.groupby.generic.DataFrameGroupBy object at 0x15cc9e5e0>
```

### 22.8.1 Aggregate

*Aggregating* produces a **single** value for each variable in each group:

Means for all numeric variables for each island:

```
penguins.groupby('island').aggregate("mean", numeric_only=True)
```

	bill_length_mm	bill_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm	body_mass_g
island				
Biscoe	45.257485	15.874850	209.706587	4716.017964
Dream	44.167742	18.344355	193.072581	3712.903226
Torgersen	38.950980	18.429412	191.196078	3706.372549

```
penguins.groupby('island').mean(numeric_only=True)
```

	bill_length_mm	bill_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm	body_mass_g
island				
Biscoe	45.257485	15.874850	209.706587	4716.017964
Dream	44.167742	18.344355	193.072581	3712.903226
Torgersen	38.950980	18.429412	191.196078	3706.372549

Means for bill\_length\_mm and flipper\_length\_mm:

```
penguins.groupby('island')[['bill_length_mm', 'flipper_length_mm']].mean()
```

	bill_length_mm	flipper_length_mm
island		
Biscoe	45.257485	209.706587
Dream	44.167742	193.072581
Torgersen	38.950980	191.196078

Just for flipper\_length\_mm:

```
penguins.groupby('island').flipper_length_mm.mean()
```

```
island
Biscoe      209.706587
Dream       193.072581
Torgersen   191.196078
Name: flipper_length_mm, dtype: float64
```

## 22.8.2 Transform

*Transforming* produces new columns with the *same length* as the input:

```
penguins.groupby('island')[['bill_length_mm', 'flipper_length_mm']].transform("mean")
```

	bill_length_mm	flipper_length_mm
0	38.950980	191.196078
1	38.950980	191.196078
2	38.950980	191.196078
3	38.950980	191.196078

	bill_length_mm	flipper_length_mm
4	38.950980	191.196078
...	...	...
339	45.257485	209.706587
340	45.257485	209.706587
341	45.257485	209.706587
342	45.257485	209.706587
343	45.257485	209.706587

```
def z_value(sr):
    return (sr - sr.mean()) / sr.std()
```

```
penguins.groupby('island')[['bill_length_mm', 'flipper_length_mm']].transform(z_value)
```

	bill_length_mm	flipper_length_mm
0	0.049258	-1.636022
1	0.181475	-0.833742
2	0.445910	0.610362
3	NaN	NaN
4	-0.744048	0.289450
...	...	...
339	NaN	NaN
340	0.323193	0.374297
341	1.077478	0.869267
342	-0.012044	0.162167
343	0.972717	0.232877

### 22.8.3 Apply

Flexible method allowing any operation on grouped data.

Return a single value:

```
def fun(df):
    return df.bill_length_mm + df.flipper_length_mm.mean() / df.body_mass_g
```

```
penguins.groupby('island').apply(fun)#.to_frame('my_stat')
```

```
island
Biscoe    20    37.861678
```

```

21      37.758252
22      35.955186
23      38.253090
24      38.855186
...
Torgersen 127    41.544464
          128    39.062687
          129    44.147799
          130    38.557503
          131    43.154627
Length: 344, dtype: float64

```

Return a dataframe:

```

def fun(df):
    return pd.DataFrame({'sqrt_bill': np.sqrt(df.bill_length_mm),
                        'bill_squared': df.bill_length_mm**2})

penguins.groupby('island').apply(fun)

```

island		sqrt_bill
Biscoe	20	6.14
	21	6.14
	22	5.99
	23	6.18
	24	6.22
...	...	...
	127	6.44
	128	6.24
Torgersen	129	6.64
	130	6.20
	131	6.56

## 23 Plots with matplotlib

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import pandas as pd
sns.set_style("darkgrid")

# make graphics sharper on a good screen
from matplotlib_inline.backend_inline import set_matplotlib_formats
set_matplotlib_formats('retina', 'png')

penguins = sns.load_dataset("penguins")
penguins.head()
```

	species	island	bill_length_mm	bill_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm	body_mass_g	sex
0	Adelie	Torgersen	39.1	18.7	181.0	3750.0	Male
1	Adelie	Torgersen	39.5	17.4	186.0	3800.0	Female
2	Adelie	Torgersen	40.3	18.0	195.0	3250.0	Female
3	Adelie	Torgersen	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	Adelie	Torgersen	36.7	19.3	193.0	3450.0	Female

```
plt.scatter(penguins.bill_length_mm, penguins.flipper_length_mm) ; # semi colon makes last value
```

```
sns.set_style("ticks")
# sns.set_style("darkgrid")
# sns.set_style("whitegrid")
# sns.set_style("white")
# sns.set_style("dark")
```

```
plt.scatter(penguins.bill_length_mm, penguins.flipper_length_mm)
sns.despine()
```

```
plt.hist(penguins.bill_length_mm) ;
```



## 24 Better plotting with seaborn (on top of matplotlib)

```
sns.scatterplot(data=penguins, x="bill_length_mm", y="flipper_length_mm") ;

sns.scatterplot(data=penguins, x="bill_length_mm", y="flipper_length_mm", hue="species") ;

sns.scatterplot(data=penguins, x="bill_length_mm", y="flipper_length_mm", hue="species", style="species") ;

sns.scatterplot(data=penguins, x="bill_length_mm", y="flipper_length_mm", hue="species",
                style="sex", size="body_mass_g") ;

def legend_outside():
    plt.legend(bbox_to_anchor=(1.05, 1), loc='upper left', borderaxespad=0)

sns.scatterplot(data=penguins, x="bill_length_mm", y="flipper_length_mm", hue="species", style="species") ;

legend_outside()

plt.title("Penguin measurements")
plt.ylabel("flipper length (mm)")
plt.xlabel("bill length in (mm)") ;
```



## 25 Wide or long data

Wide format data:

```
penguins[['bill_length_mm', 'bill_depth_mm']]
```

	bill_length_mm	bill_depth_mm
0	39.1	18.7
1	39.5	17.4
2	40.3	18.0
3	NaN	NaN
4	36.7	19.3
...	...	...
339	NaN	NaN
340	46.8	14.3
341	50.4	15.7
342	45.2	14.8
343	49.9	16.1

Long format data:

```
long_df = penguins.melt(value_vars=['bill_length_mm', 'bill_depth_mm'])  
long_df
```

	variable	value
0	bill_length_mm	39.1
1	bill_length_mm	39.5
2	bill_length_mm	40.3
3	bill_length_mm	NaN
4	bill_length_mm	36.7
...	...	...
683	bill_depth_mm	NaN
684	bill_depth_mm	14.3
685	bill_depth_mm	15.7

	variable	value
686	bill_depth_mm	14.8
687	bill_depth_mm	16.1

long format is required when you want a number of columns to appear as a “variable” in the plot. As in the example below where the color “variable” reflects whether the point is bill\_depth\_mm or bill\_length\_mm.

Retain other information for each observation:

```
long_df = penguins.melt(id_vars=['species', 'body_mass_g', 'island'], value_vars=['bill_length_mm', 'bill_depth_mm'],
                        var_name='variable', value_name='value')
long_df
```

	species	body_mass_g	island	variable	value
0	Adelie	3750.0	Torgersen	bill_length_mm	39.1
1	Adelie	3800.0	Torgersen	bill_length_mm	39.5
2	Adelie	3250.0	Torgersen	bill_length_mm	40.3
3	Adelie	NaN	Torgersen	bill_length_mm	NaN
4	Adelie	3450.0	Torgersen	bill_length_mm	36.7
...	...	...	...	...	...
683	Gentoo	NaN	Biscoe	bill_depth_mm	NaN
684	Gentoo	4850.0	Biscoe	bill_depth_mm	14.3
685	Gentoo	5750.0	Biscoe	bill_depth_mm	15.7
686	Gentoo	5200.0	Biscoe	bill_depth_mm	14.8
687	Gentoo	5400.0	Biscoe	bill_depth_mm	16.1

```
sns.scatterplot(data=long_df, x='body_mass_g', y='value', hue='variable', style='species',
                legend_outside())
```

```
sns.boxplot(data=long_df, x='species', y='value', hue='variable') ;
```

```
sns.boxplot(data=long_df, x='variable', y='value', hue='species') ;
```

```
sns.boxplot(data=long_df, x='species', y='value', hue='variable') ;
```

## 26 Plots with multiple facets

```
g = sns.FacetGrid(penguins, col="island")
g ;
```

Map plotting to each facet:

```
g = sns.FacetGrid(penguins, col="island", hue="species", height=3)
g.map(sns.scatterplot, "bill_length_mm", "flipper_length_mm") ;
```

Grid of facets representing combinations of two variables:

```
g = sns.FacetGrid(penguins, row="sex", col="island", hue="species", height=3) ;
g.map(sns.scatterplot, "bill_length_mm", "flipper_length_mm") ;
```

```
g = sns.FacetGrid(penguins, row="sex", col="island", hue="species", height=3) ;
g.map(sns.regplot, "bill_length_mm", "flipper_length_mm") ;
```

```
sns.lmplot(data=penguins, x="bill_length_mm", y="flipper_length_mm", row="sex", col="island", hue=
```

### 26.1 FacetGrid.map vs. FacetGrid.map\_dataframe

When you use `FacetGrid.map(func, "col1", "col2", ...)`, the function `func` is passed the values of the columns `"col1"` and `"col2"` (and more if needed) as parameters 1 and 2 (`args[0]`, `args[1]`, ...). In addition, the function always receives a keyword argument named `color=`.

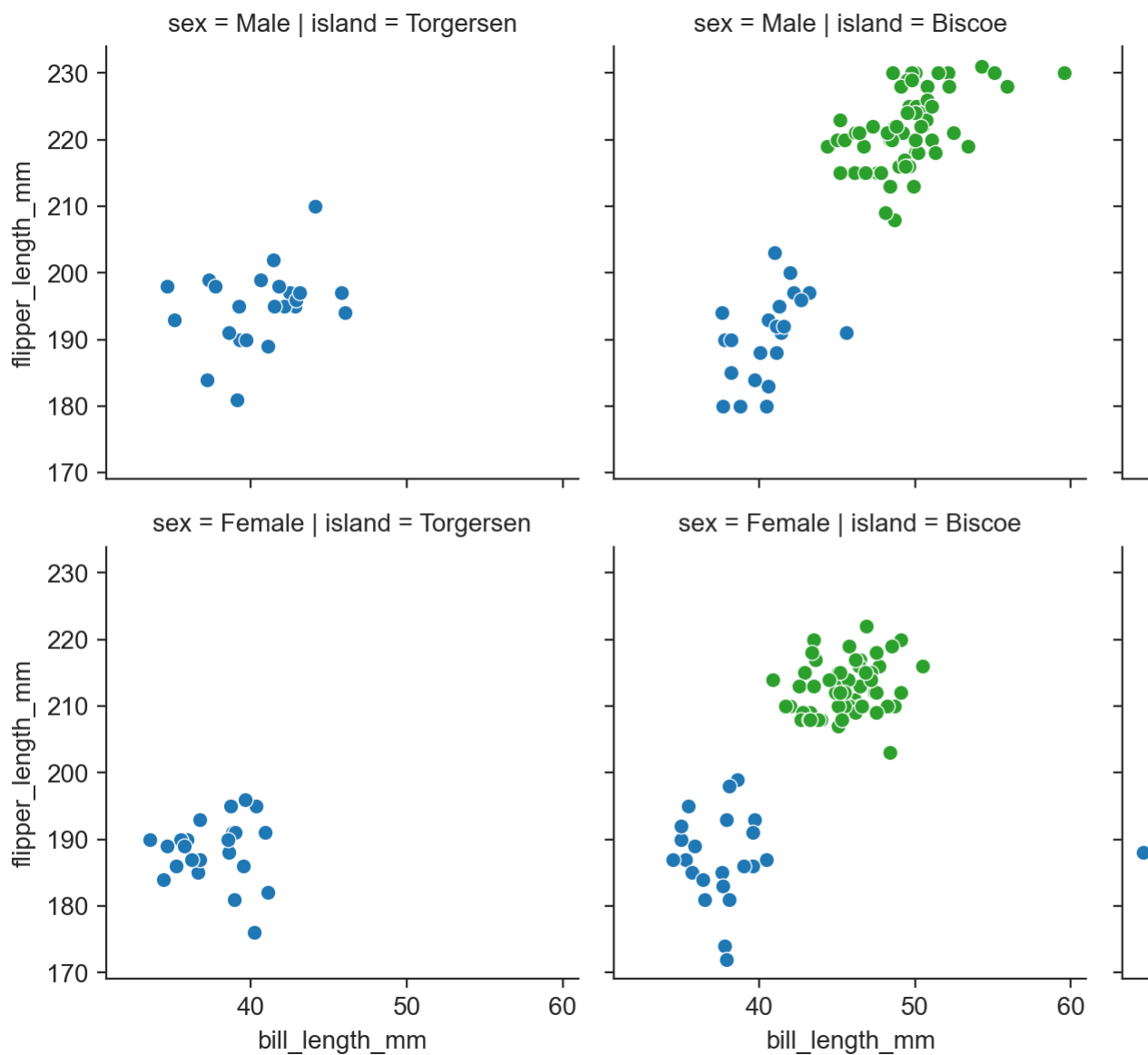
```
def scatter(*args, **kwargs):
    return plt.scatter(args[0], args[1], **kwargs)
```

```
g = sns.FacetGrid(penguins, row="sex", col="island", hue="species") ;
g.map(scatter, "bill_length_mm", "flipper_length_mm") ;
```

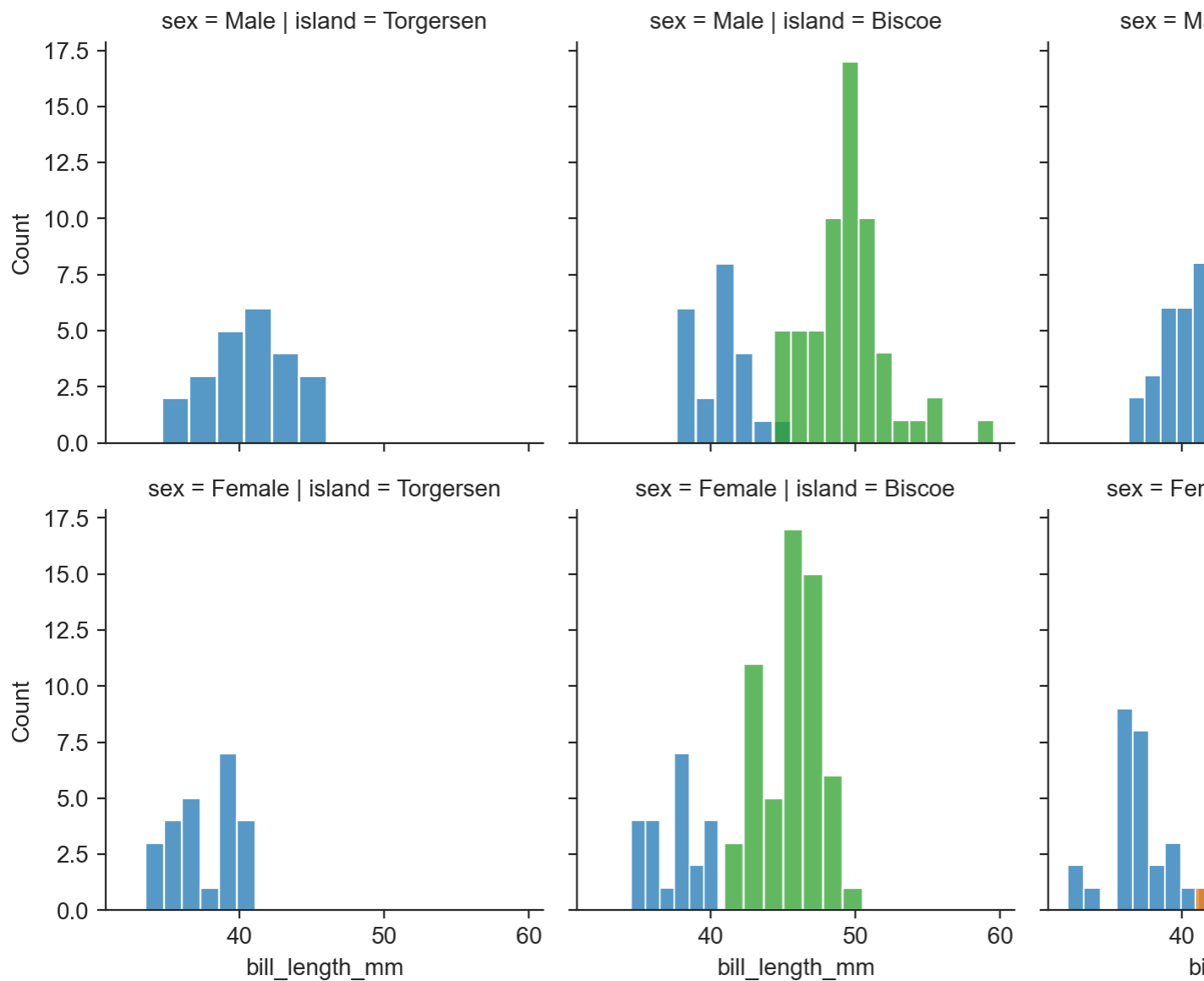
When you use `FacetGrid.map_dataframe(func, "col1", "col2", ...)`, the function `func` is passed the names `"col1"` and `"col2"` (and more if needed) as parameters 1 and 2 (`args[0]`, `args[1]`, ...), and the filtered dataframe as keyword argument `data=`. In addition, the function always receives a keyword argument named `color=`.

```
def scatterplot(*args, **kwargs):
    return sns.scatterplot(x=args[0], y=args[1], **kwargs)

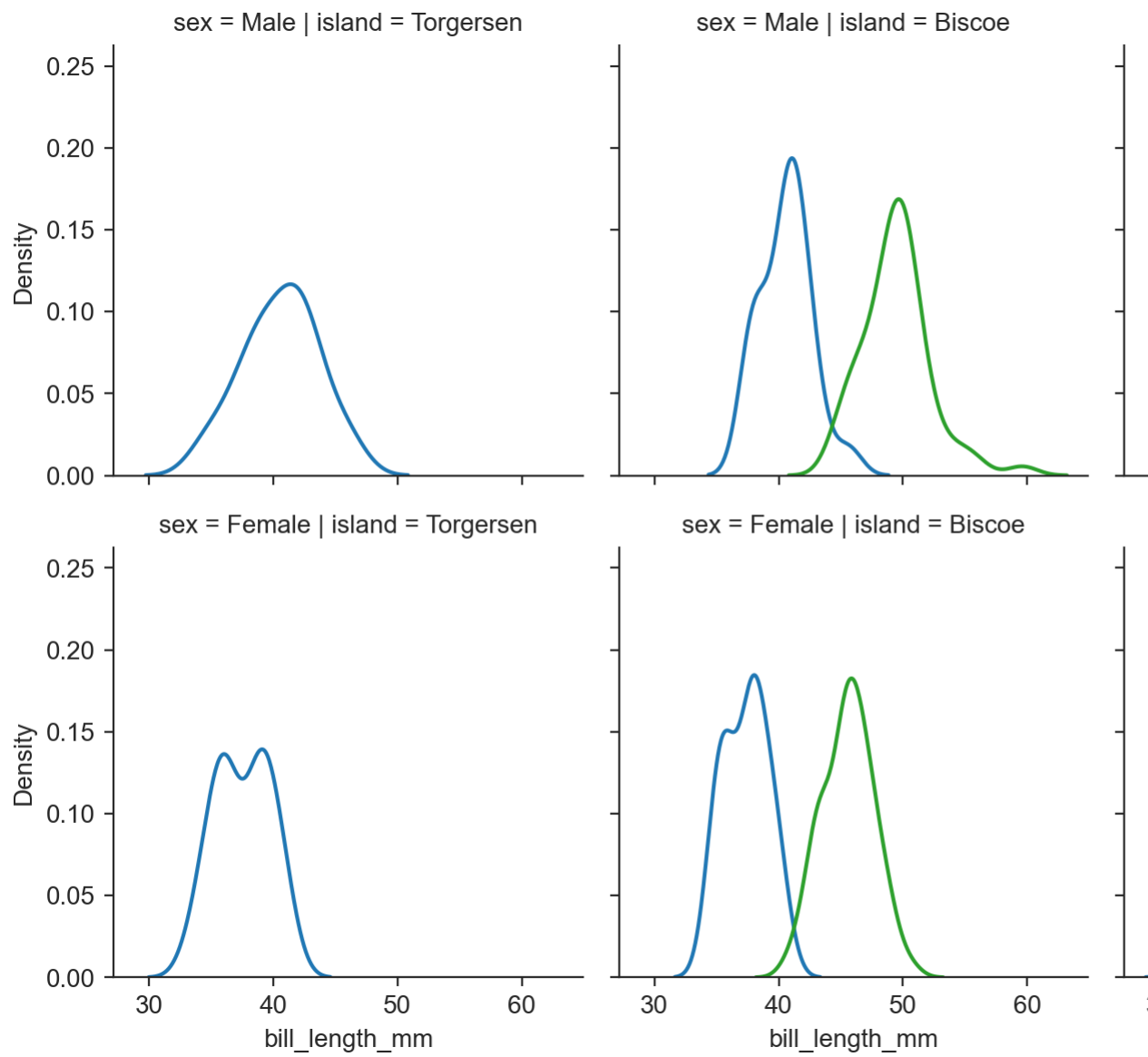
g = sns.FacetGrid(penguins, row="sex", col="island", hue="species") ;
g.map_dataframe(scatterplot, "bill_length_mm", "flipper_length_mm") ;
```



```
g = sns.FacetGrid(penguins, row="sex", col="island", hue="species") ;
g.map(sns.histplot, "bill_length_mm") ;
```

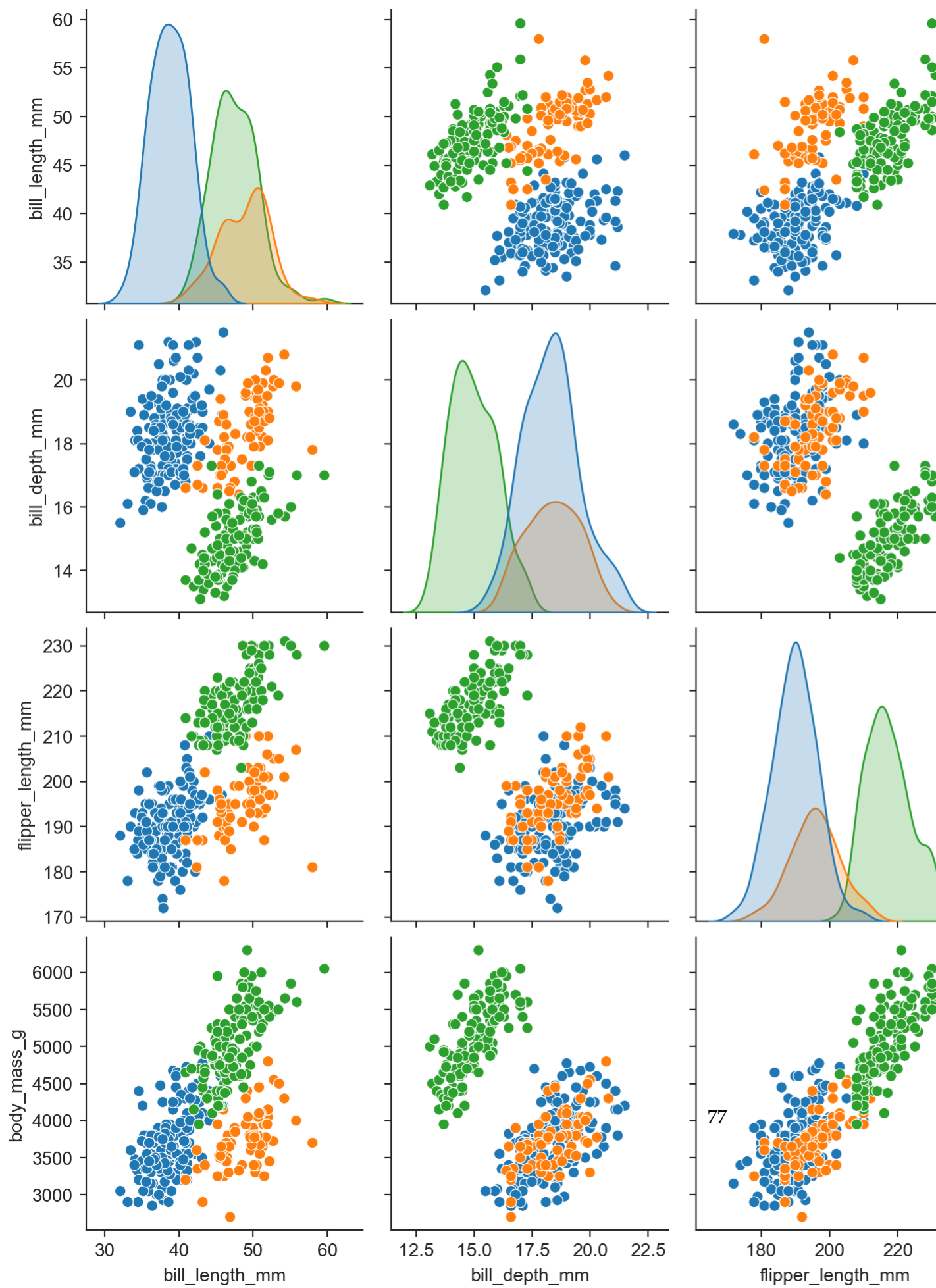


```
g = sns.FacetGrid(penguins, row="sex", col="island", hue="species") ;
g.map(sns.kdeplot, "bill_length_mm") ;
```



```
sns.pairplot(penguins, hue="species") ;
```





```
sns.pairplot(penguins, hue="sex") ;
```

