

Data Science Level 1

-- Session 2--

Data manipulation with pandas

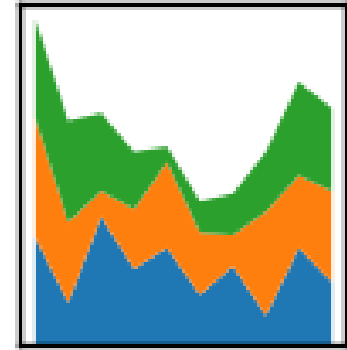
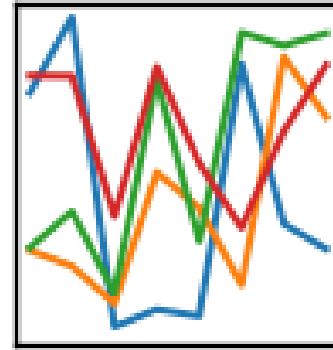
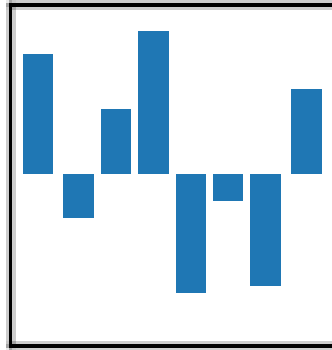
Hung Nguyen

TIC Data Team Lead



pandas

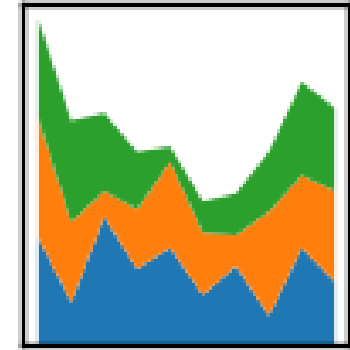
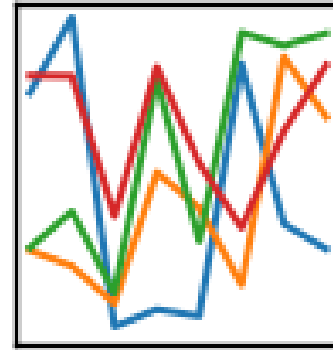
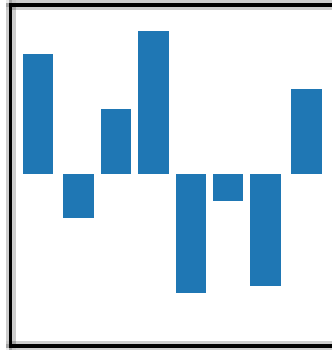
$$y_{it} = \beta' x_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it}$$



- high-performance
- easy-to-use
- data structures and analysis tools

pandas

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



- Easier to clean & wrangle Data.
- Features of Pandas make it a great choice for Data Science and Analysis.
- More useful with Matplotlib & Numpy

Basic components

Columns

Name *Team* *Number* *Position* *Age*

Rows

0	Avery Bradley	Boston Celtics	0.0	PG	25.0
1	John Holland	Boston Celtics	30.0	SG	27.0
2	Jonas Jerebko	Boston Celtics	8.0	PF	29.0
3	Jordan Mickey	Boston Celtics	NaN	PF	21.0
4	Terry Rozier	Boston Celtics	12.0	PG	22.0
5	Jared Sullinger	Boston Celtics	7.0	C	NaN
6	Evan Turner	Boston Celtics	11.0	SG	27.0

Data

Create data frame

pd.DataFrame()

- List of rows
- List of columns
- Matrix
- ...

pd.read_*

- **csv** – comma/tab separated value
- xls – Excel file
- sql – query
- ...

Reshape and select

Reshape

- **add:** `pd.concat()/df.append()`
- **delete:** `df.drop()`
- **join:** `df.merge()`

Select

- column:
`df['column name']/df.column_name`
- row:
`df.loc()/df.iloc`
`df.head()/df.tail()`
- cell/range of cell
- filter:
`df[logical expression]`

Summarize a data frame

Objective	Command
Get shape	<code>df.shape()</code>
Basic information	<code>df.info()</code>
Descriptive analysis	<code>df.describe()/mean()/sum()/max()/min()...</code>
Counting missing value	<code>df/df[column].isnull().sum()</code>
Correlation matrix	<code>df.corr()</code>
Duplicate rows	<code>df.duplicated()</code>
Unique values	<code>df[column].unique()/value_counts()</code>

Basic transformations for preprocessing

Objective	Function
Sorting	<code>df.sort_values()</code>
Drop duplicates	<code>df.drop_duplicates()</code>
Dealing with missing value <ul style="list-style-type: none">- drop- fill	<code>df.dropna()</code> <code>df.fillna()</code>
Changing a column <ul style="list-style-type: none">- map value to value- apply function- normalization- standardization	<code>df[column] =</code> <code>df[column].map()</code> <code>df[column].apply()</code>
Creating new column	<code>df[new column] =</code>
One-hot encoding	<code>pd.get_dummies()</code>

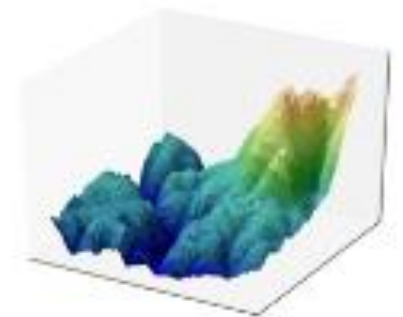
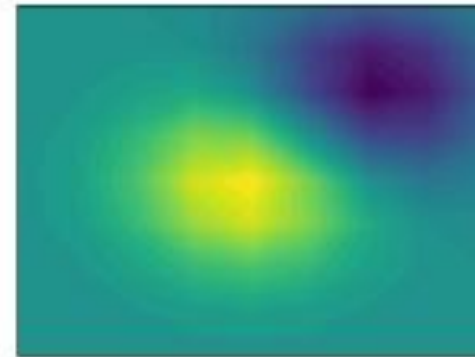
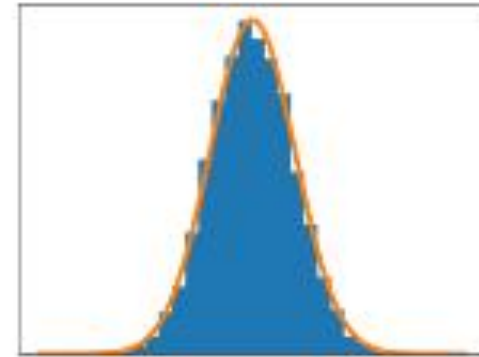
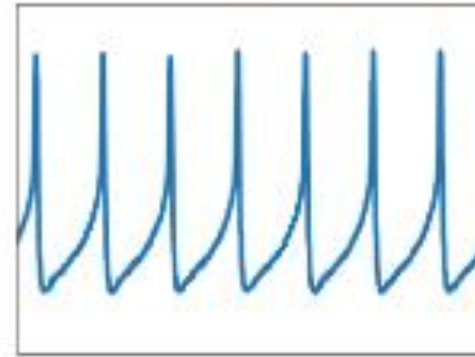
Data visualization with matplotlib

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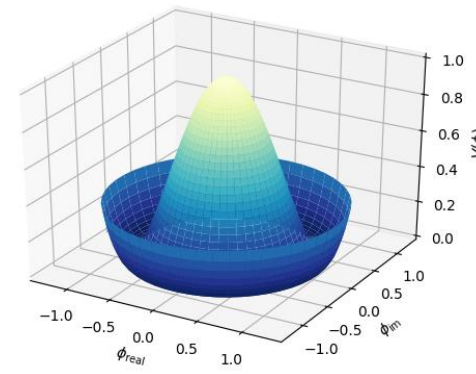
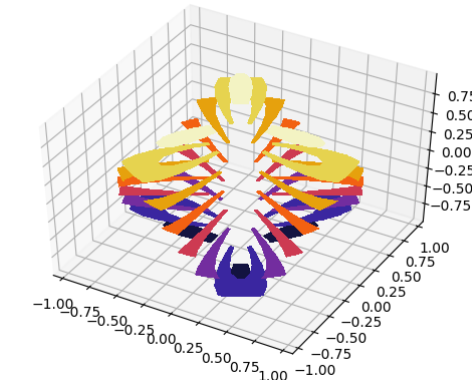
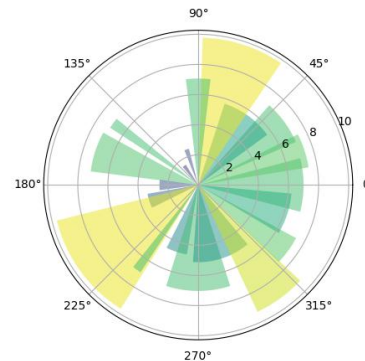
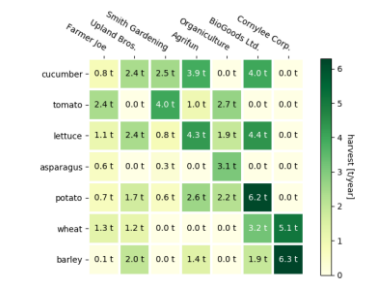
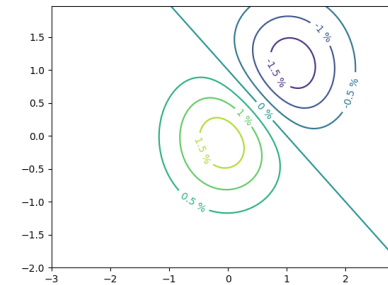
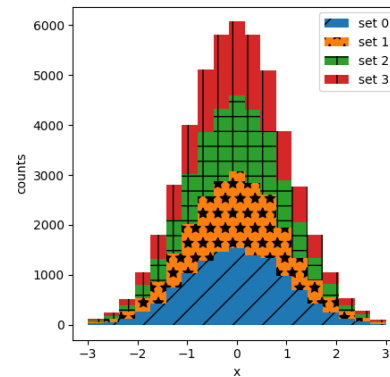
Data visualization

- Human brain processes graph faster than texts and tables
- Help to:
 - ✓ Convey concepts in a universal manner
 - ✓ Identify areas that need attention or improvement.
 - ✓ Clarify which factors influence customer behavior.
 - ✓ Help you understand which products to place where.
 - ✓ Predict sales volumes.

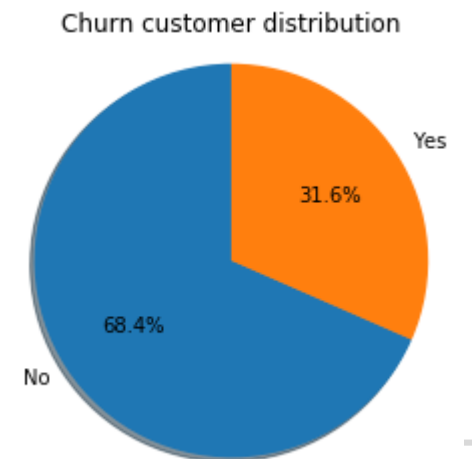
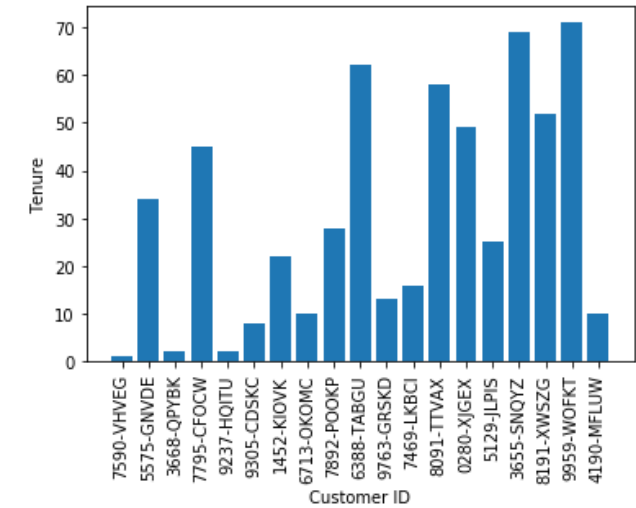
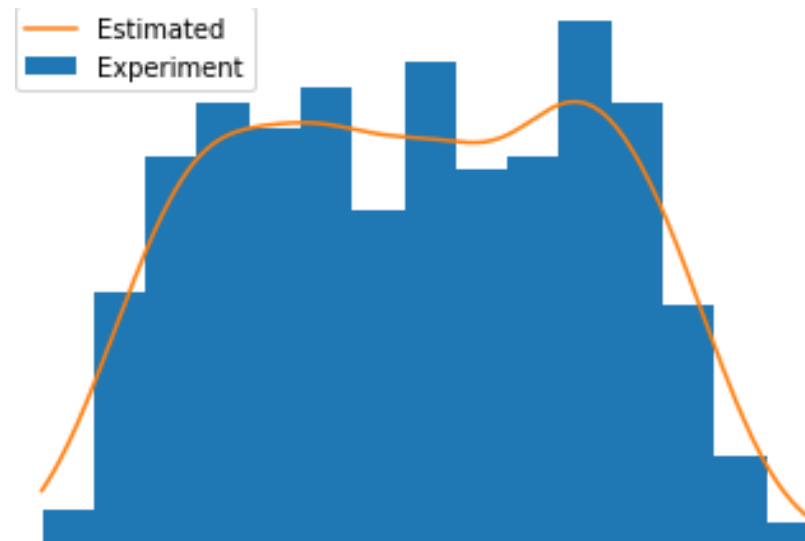
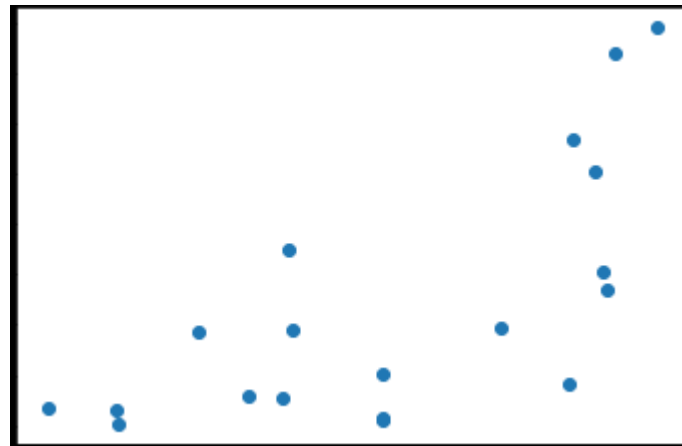
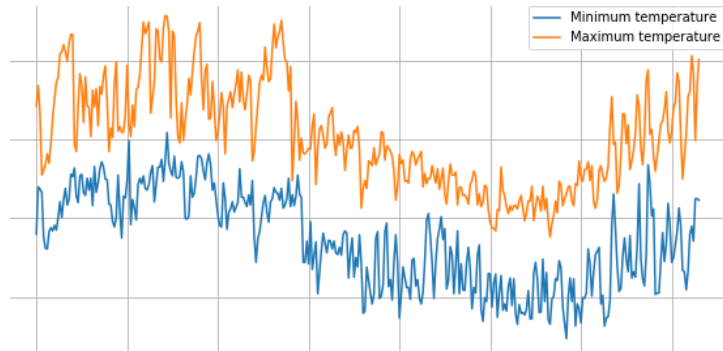


matplotlib

- used for plotting the [beautiful and attractive Graphs](#)
- Uses the numpy to handle large arrays of data sets
- Intergrates with pandas



Basic graph types



THANK YOU!

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