

# Intermediate Python & a Glimpse into AI applications

Class 2

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# Index Class 2

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Topic 1: Recap

Topic 2: Pandas

Topic 3: The Data Project Cycle

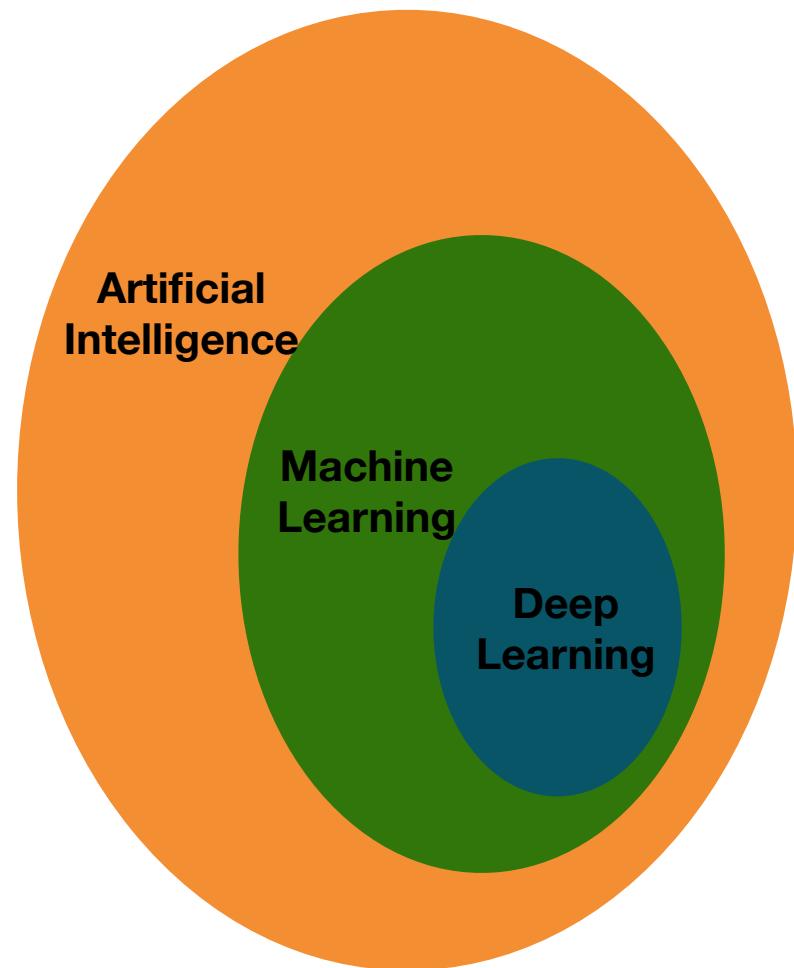
Topic 4: Data Preparation - Data Cleaning

Topic 5: Data Preparation - Data Exploration

# Topic 1: Recap

# Recap Class 1

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- AI: Effort to automate intellectual tasks normally performed by humans
- AI is changing the world.
- Will we adapt?
- Writing code is at the heart of this revolution, i.e. programming computers
- Python is the preferred programming language nowadays



# Recap Class 1

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- Jupyter Notebooks
- Variables
- Lists
- Dictionaries
- If-else
- For loops
- While Loops
- Functions

## Notebook lessons

- 1.- Load a csv/tsv/excel file and explore it
- 2.- Basic Data Exploration
- 3.- Column & row operations

# Comments Assignments

---

Comment your code

## Substract 2 from list numbers

```
# Create a list of numbers
numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

# Create a new list to store the results
results = []

# Iterate over the numbers in the list
for number in numbers:
    # Subtract 2 from each number and append the result to the results list
    results.append(number - 2)
```

Break up the JN into sections  
Use bold levels

# Hello  
## I  
### am  
#### Pepe

Hello  
I  
am  
Pepe

## Class 1.2. Intermediate Python & AI

### Pandas

#### Table of contents

1. Load dataset
2. DataFrame exploration
3. Operations with Rows & Columns
4. Groupby
5. Apply
6. Lambda

# Topic 2: Pandas

# Groupby

---

- The groupby operation can be used to group large amounts of data and compute operations on these groups separately.

```
gk = df.groupby('Day_Of_Week')
gk.get_group('Saturday')
```

	Rank	Name	Age	End_Of_Watch	Day_Of_Week
1	Sheriff	Cornelius Hogeboom	53.0	1791-10-22	Saturday
3	Marshal	Robert Forsyth	40.0	1794-01-11	Saturday
9	Deputy Sheriff	John A. Gooch	NaN	1807-03-07	Saturday

```
for group, df_group in df.groupby(['Day_Of_Week']):
    print(group, round(df_group['Age'].mean(), 2))
```

```
Friday 40.33
Monday 40.32
Saturday 39.89
Sunday 39.79
Thursday 40.36
Tuesday 40.53
Wednesday 40.89
```

# Exercise

---

- What is the day of the week when more crimes happen? Can you put the number in percentage?

# Apply

---

- Apply allows you to implement a function along an axis (rows or columns) of the DataFrame.
- Functions can be custom or already defined (mean, max, min, etc...)

## Defined Functions

```
import numpy as np  
  
df[ 'Age' ].apply(np.sqrt)  
  
0          NaN  
1    7.280110  
2          NaN  
3    6.324555  
4          NaN
```

## Custom Functions

```
def age_ranges(x):
```

Fill this in!

```
df[ 'Age Range' ] = df[ 'Age' ].apply(age_ranges)
```

# Exercise

---

- Build the *age ranges* function and apply it to the age column creating a new column.

# Lambda

---

- An anonymous function that we can pass in instantly without defining a name or anything like a traditional function.
- We easily create columns with `df.assign`
- Lambda allows us to make quick operations with columns

Getting the corrected age column in one go

```
df = df.assign(Corrected_age_2 = lambda x: x['Age'] - 2)
```

# Exercise

---

- Build a new column called `life_percentage` that puts the `age` column into a life percentage in this way: `df['Age'] / 80 * 100`

# Groupby + apply + Lambda Function

---

- Combining all of them gives us an easy way to go through the data

```
df.groupby('Day_Of_Week').apply(lambda x: x['Age Range'].value_counts())
```

- "split-apply-combine" operation:

- Splitting the data into groups based on some criteria
- Applying a function to each group independently
- Combining the results into a data structure

Day_Of_Week	Age Range	Older than 24 but younger than 45	Older than 44	Younger than 25
	Friday	2009	1550	181
Monday	1840	1482	193	
Saturday	2188	1610	204	
Sunday	2042	1507	216	
Thursday	1959	1483	178	
Tuesday	1882	1460	175	
Wednesday	1856	1424	184	

# Exercise

---

- How many different ranks are there if we group by day of the week and age range?

# Concat

---

- The concat() function is used to concatenate two or more DataFrames along a particular axis.

```
import pandas as pd

# Creating two sample DataFrames
df1 = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3], 'B': [4, 5, 6]})
df2 = pd.DataFrame({'A': [4, 5, 6], 'B': [7, 8, 9]})

# Concatenating the DataFrames vertically
result = pd.concat([df1, df2])

# Printing the concatenated DataFrame
print(result)
```

	A	B
0	1	4
1	2	5
2	3	6
0	4	7
1	5	8
2	6	9

```
import pandas as pd

# Creating two sample DataFrames
df1 = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3], 'B': [4, 5, 6]})
df2 = pd.DataFrame({'C': [7, 8, 9], 'D': [10, 11, 12]})

# Concatenating the DataFrames horizontally
result = pd.concat([df1, df2], axis=1)

# Printing the concatenated DataFrame
print(result)
```

	A	B	C	D
0	1	4	7	10
1	2	5	8	11
2	3	6	9	12

# Merge

---

- The `merge()` function is used to merge two or more DataFrames based on a common column (or index) between them.

```
df1 = pd.DataFrame({'key': ['foo', 'bar', 'baz'], 'value': [1, 2, 3]})  
df1  
✓ 0.5s  


|   | key | value |
|---|-----|-------|
| 0 | foo | 1     |
| 1 | bar | 2     |
| 2 | baz | 3     |

  
df2 = pd.DataFrame({'key': ['foo', 'bar', 'qux'], 'value': [4, 5, 6]})  
df2  
✓ 0.5s  


|   | key | value |
|---|-----|-------|
| 0 | foo | 4     |
| 1 | bar | 5     |
| 2 | qux | 6     |


```

```
# Merging the DataFrames based on the 'key' column  
result = pd.merge(df1, df2, on='key')  
  
# Printing the merged DataFrame  
print(result)  
✓ 0.3s  


|   | key | value_x | value_y |
|---|-----|---------|---------|
| 0 | foo | 1       | 4       |
| 1 | bar | 2       | 5       |


```

# Exercise

---

- Start two dataframes and play around with them using concat and merge operations.

# Save your DataFrame

---

- At some point when you finish writing part of the code you may want to save your changes to the dataframe as a new file.
- Having a gigantic JN file that does all the work is not a good practice
- Is better to start a new JN to keep doing other stuff to the latest version of your data

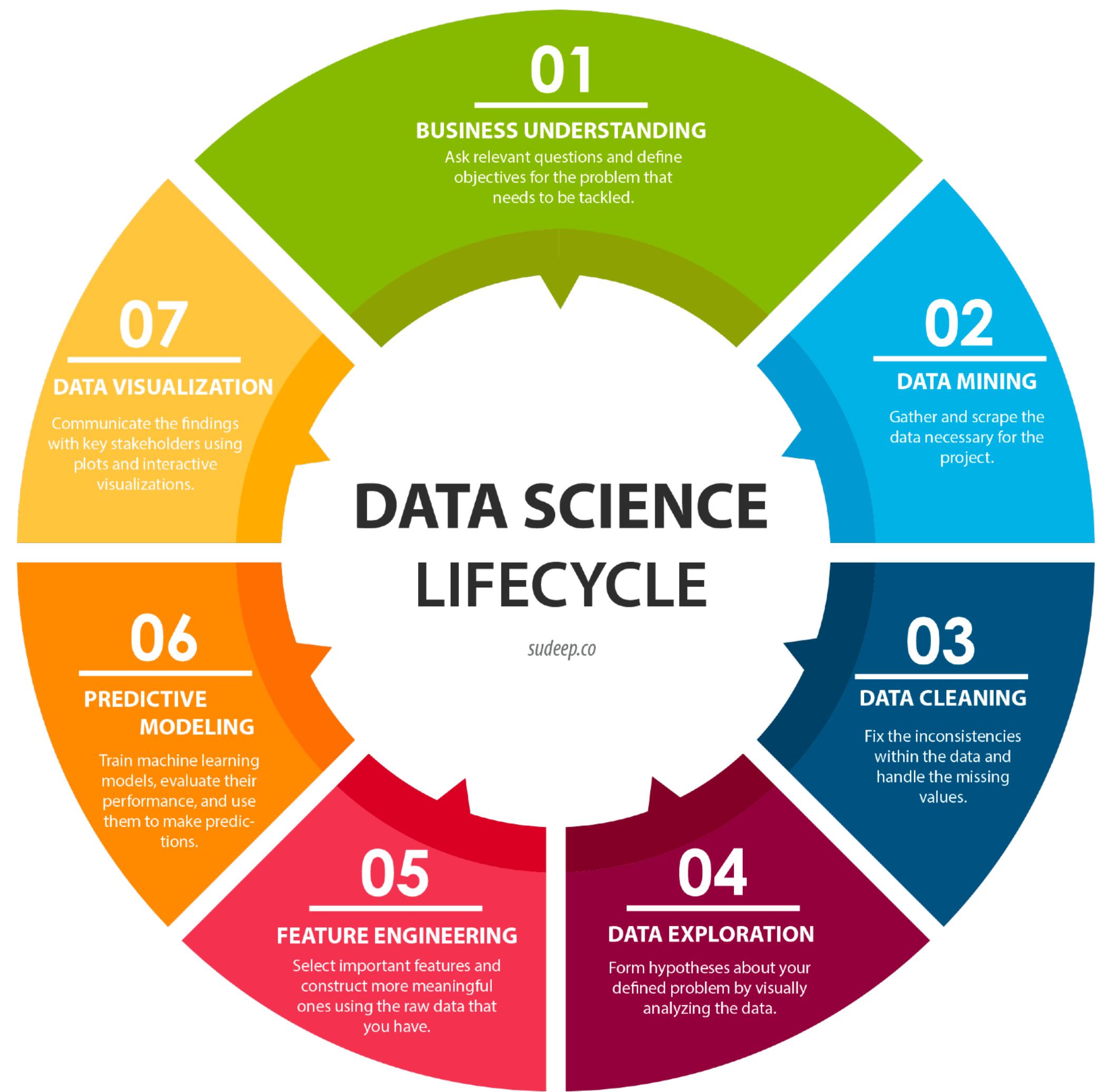
```
# Creating a sample DataFrame
data = {'name': ['Alice', 'Bob', 'Charlie', 'David'],
        'age': [25, 30, 35, 40],
        'city': ['New York', 'London', 'Paris', 'Tokyo']}
df = pd.DataFrame(data)

# Saving the DataFrame to a CSV file
df.to_csv('output.csv', index=None, sep=',')
```

# Topic 3: The Data Project Cycle

# The Data Science Lifecycle

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# Business Understanding

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- Everything starts with the Business / Data understanding:
  - Understand what you want to do
  - Why do you want to do it
  - The outputs. Do they make sense?

# Data Mining

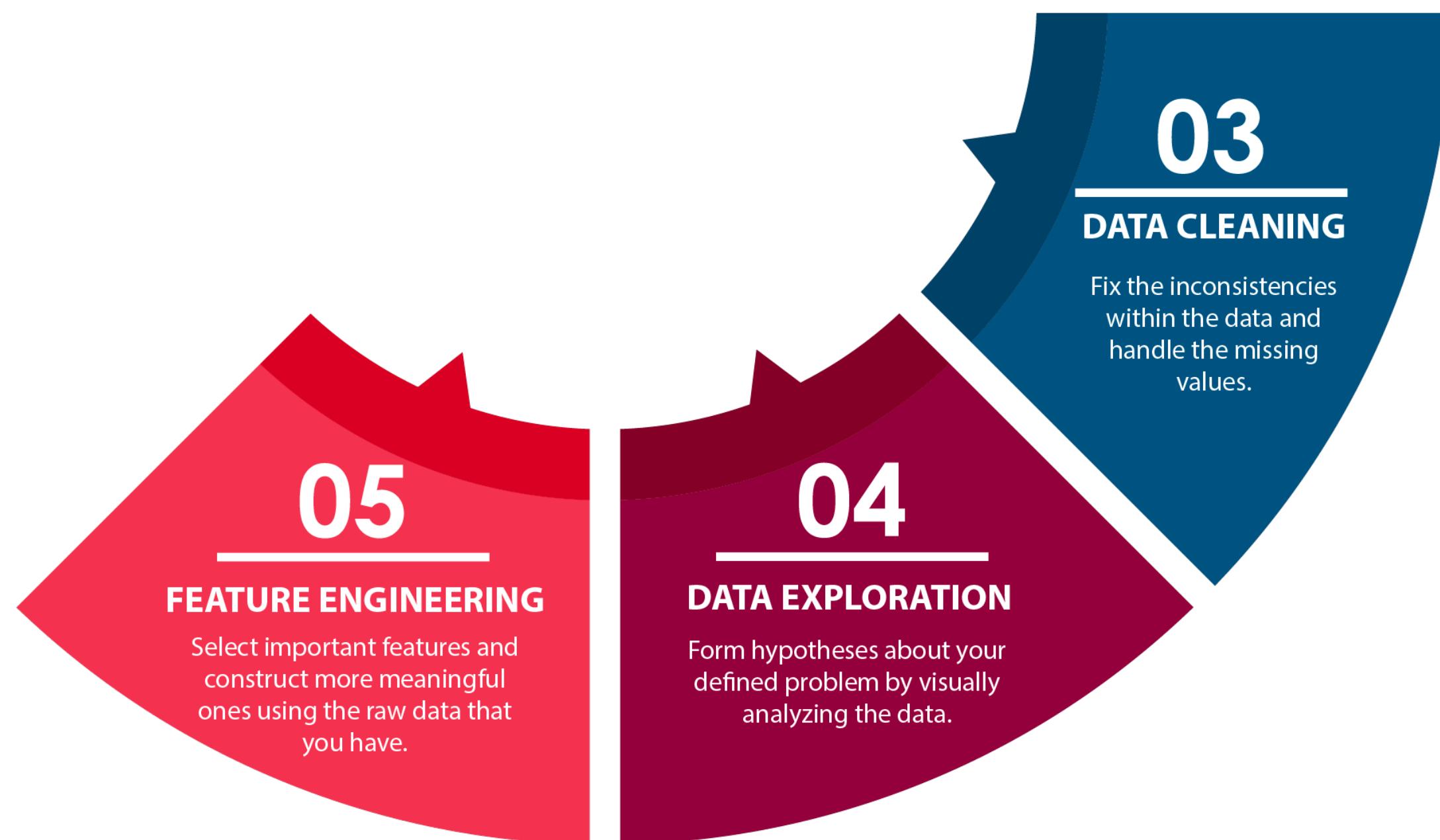
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- How do you acquire your data?
- What is the data origin:
  - Files
  - Data Bases
  - API Services
  - Others

# Data Preparation: Lectures 2, 3, 4, 5

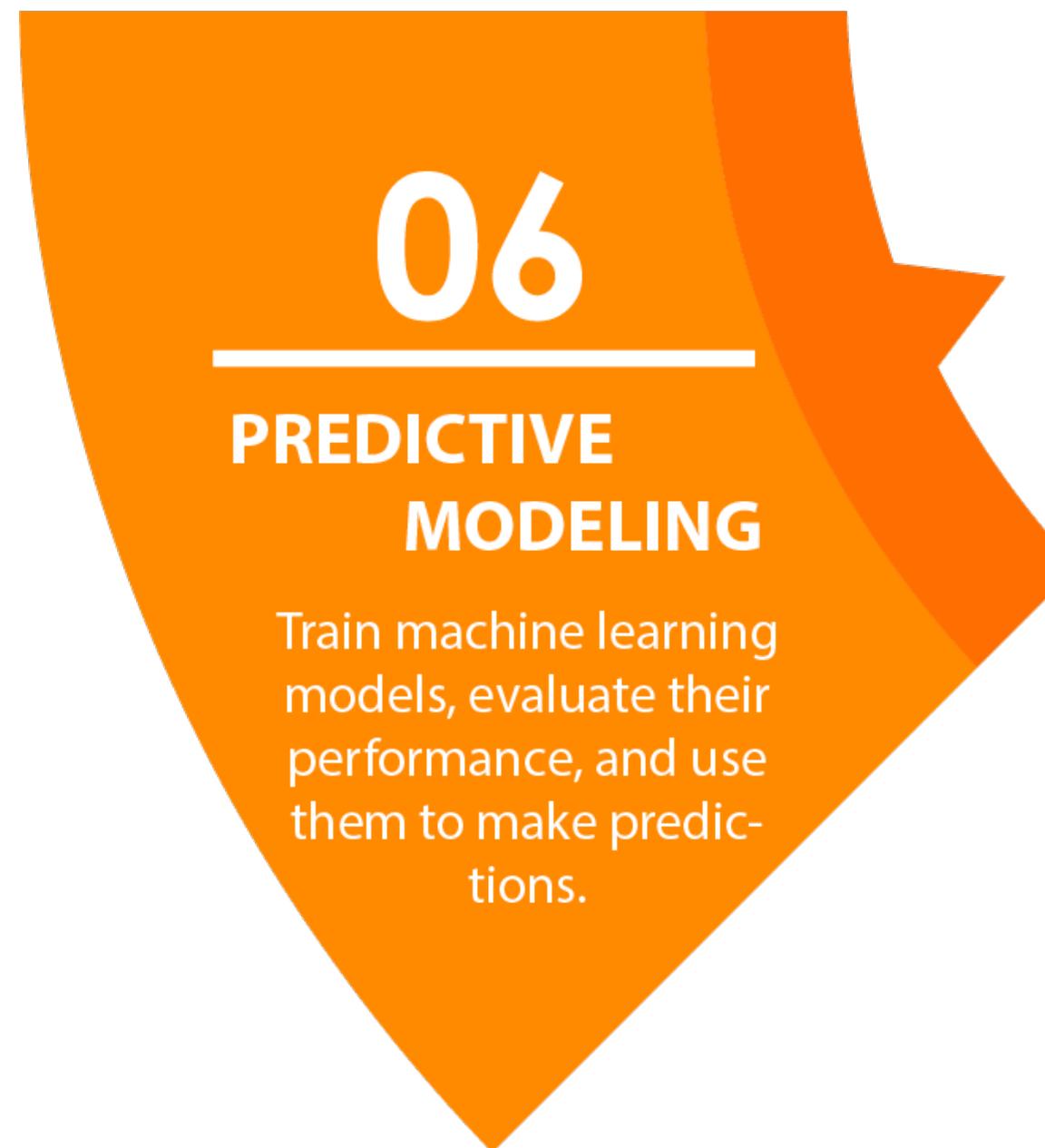
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- It implies up to 80 % of the whole process
- Key to extracting value from your data
- Correct errors, remove duplicates and handle missing values (Data Cleaning)
- Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA). Data Understanding (Data Exploration)
- Transform data (Feature Engineering)

# Predictive Modeling: Lecture 4, 5

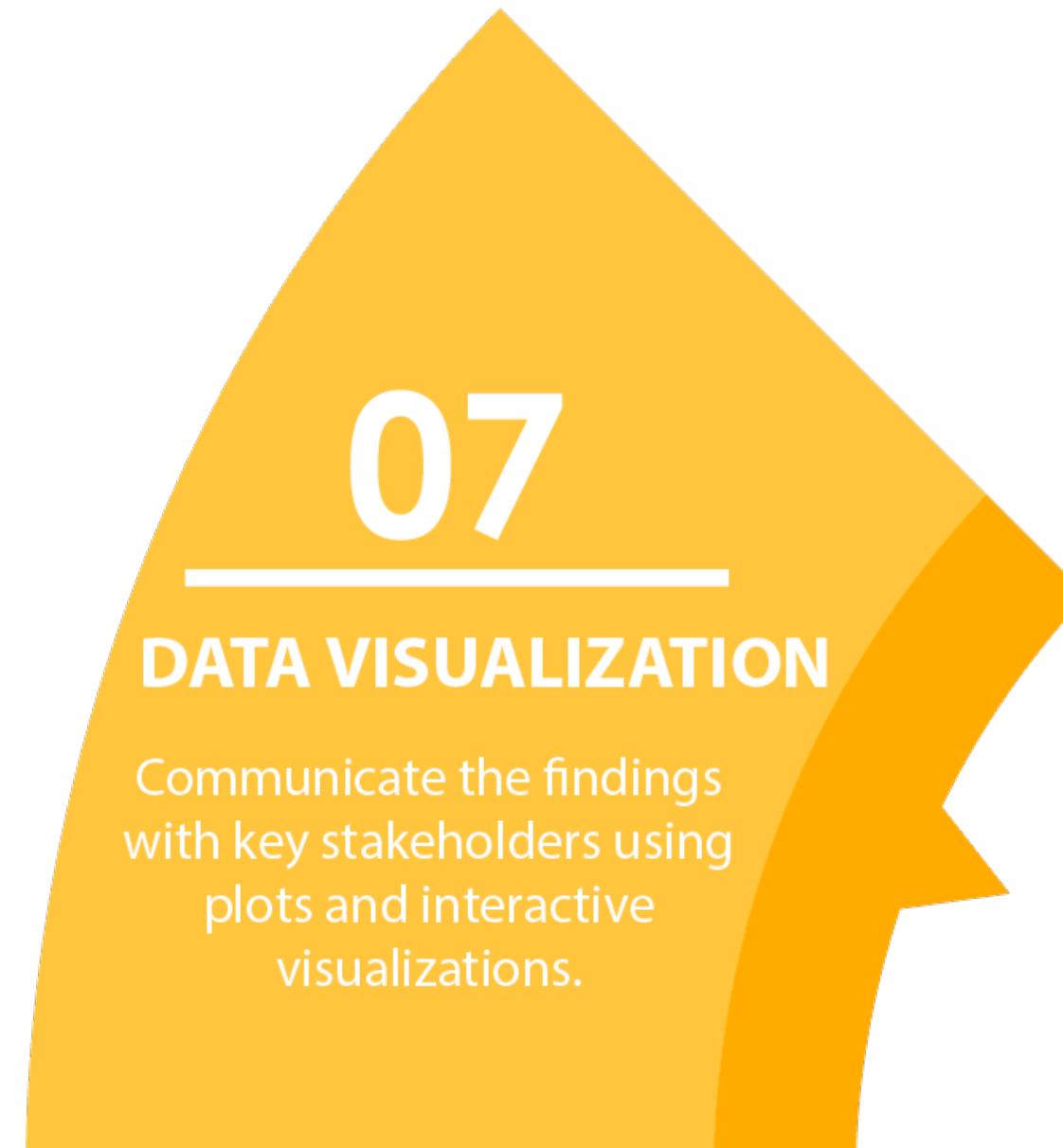
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- Selection, training, evaluation, and testing of AI or machine learning models
- Build models that are trained on data from the past to make predictions about the future
- We will go slightly over it and we will try to get an overall understanding with Python

# Data Visualization: Lecture 2, 3, 4

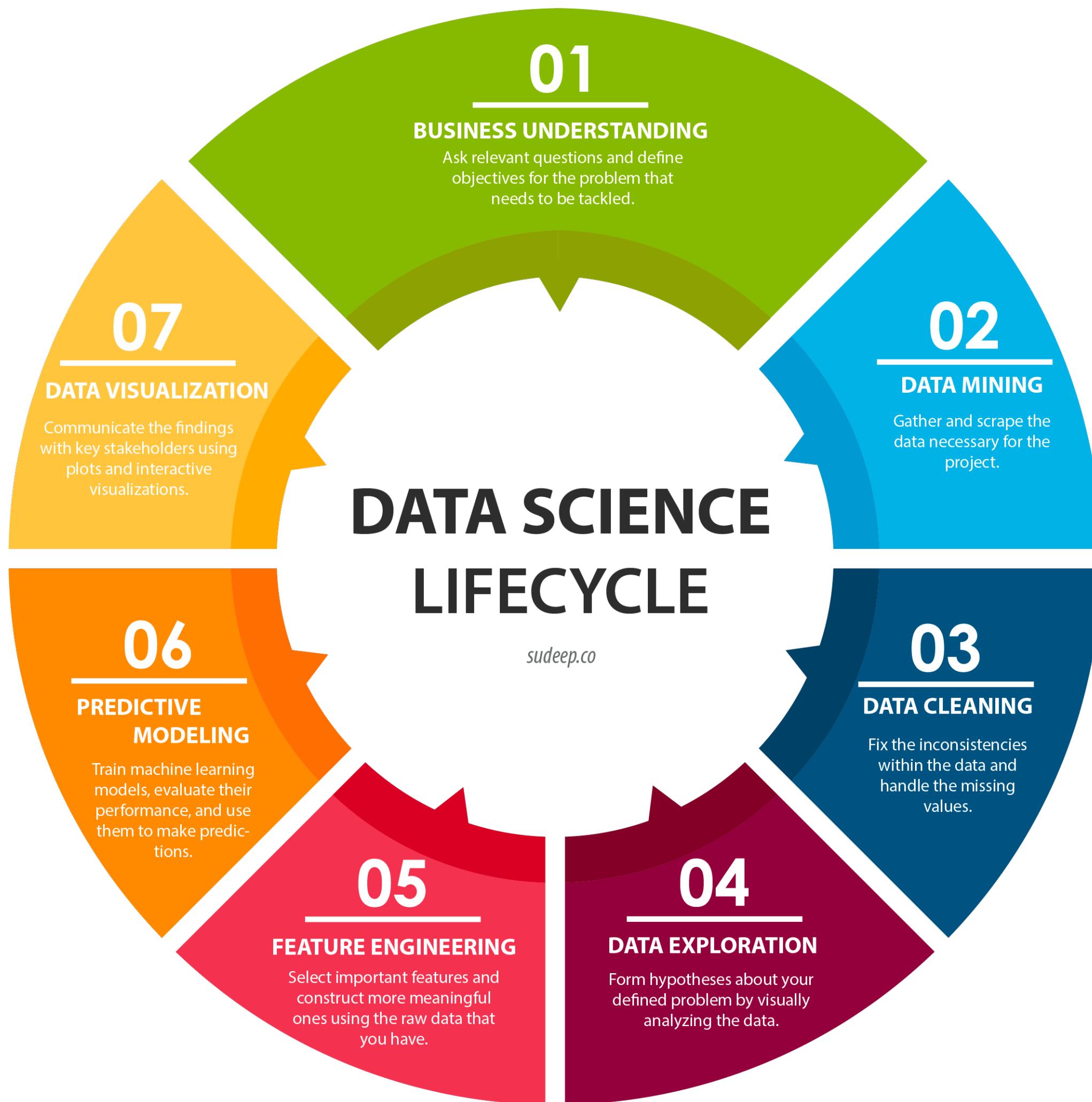
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- Numbers on their own are difficult to understand
- Correctly visualizing the results of any data cycle is crucial
- Plots need to tell a story of your understanding on the data

# The Data Science Lifecycle

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- Iterative and experimental process which can be repeated many times until meaningful results are obtained

# Topic 4: Data Preparation - Data Cleaning

# Data Cleaning

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- Step 1: Remove irrelevant data
- Step 2: Deduplicate your data
- Step 3: Fix structural errors
- Step 4: Deal with missing data
- Step 5: Filter out data outliers
- Step 6: Validate your data

# Exercise

---

- Load exams dataset in Jupyter Notebook

# Remove Irrelevant Data

---

- What questions do you want to answer or problems do you want to solve?
- What is relevant and what you may not need?
- Filter out data or observations that aren't relevant to your downstream needs.

Look at the columns Year:

```
df['Year'].value_counts()
```

```
2022    953  
1970     47  
Name: Year, dtype: int64
```

The entries on year 1970 were introduced by mistake  
and we need to take them out of the dataset

```
new_df = df[df['Year'] != 1970]
```

```
new_df.shape
```

```
(953, 12)
```

# Exercise

---

- What if race/ethnicity group A would be irrelevant to the study? Could you build a new dataframe?

# Deduplicate your data

---

- Duplicate records slow down analysis and require more storage
- If you train a machine learning model on a dataset with duplicate results, the model will likely give more weight to the duplicates

```
df.shape
```

```
(963, 12)
```

```
df.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
```

```
df.shape
```

```
(953, 12)
```

# Exercise

---

- Deduplicate your data as shown in the previous slide

# Fix Structural Errors

---

- We are searching for misspellings, incongruent naming conventions, improper capitalization, incorrect word use...
- Computers can not detect these errors as easy as humans

```
df['gender'].value_counts()
```

```
male      360  
female    317  
FEMALE     99  
MALE       91  
Male       52  
Female     44  
Name: gender, dtype: int64
```

```
df['gender'] = df['gender'].str.lower()  
df['gender'].value_counts()
```

```
male      503  
female    460  
Name: gender, dtype: int64
```

# Exercise

---

- The parental education level seems to have repeated degrees for high school. Can you make only one name for some high school and high school?

# Deal with Missing values

---

- You need to determine whether everything connected to this missing data – an entire column or row, etc. – should be:
  - Discarded
  - Individual cells entered manually (Imputation)
  - Left as it is.
- As a personal rule: If a column has more than 60 % of missing values, it has the potential to be deleted

```
df.isna().sum()
```

```
gender          0
race/ethnicity  0
parental level of education 0
lunch           0
test preparation course 0
math score      0
reading score   0
writing score   0
id_student      0
address         963
Year            0
Age             102
dtype: int64
```

```
df.drop(['address'], axis=1, inplace=True)
```

# Missing value imputation

---

- Filling in the missing values is not a trivial task. You can fill them in with:
  - The mean
  - The median
  - Drawing from a probability distribution
- At this point, it is the understanding of the data and the following analysis that matters

```
df.drop(['address'], axis=1, inplace=True)
```

```
df['Age'].mean()
```

17.0

```
df['Age'].fillna(df['Age'].mean(), inplace=True)
```

```
df.isna().sum()
```

gender	0
race/ethnicity	0
parental level of education	0
lunch	0
test preparation course	0
math score	0
reading score	0
writing score	0
id_student	0
Year	0
Age	0
<b>dtype:</b>	<b>int64</b>

# Exercise

---

- Delete the address column and fill in the missing values of the column age with the mean of the column.

# Deal with data outliers

---

- Outliers are data points that fall far outside of the norm and may skew your analysis too far in a certain direction
- However, the fact that outliers exist, doesn't mean that they shouldn't be considered

```
df.describe()
```

	math score	reading score	writing score	id_student	Year	Age
count	963.000000	963.000000	963.000000	963.000000	963.0	963.0
mean	66.481828	68.962617	67.681205	1505.058152	2022.0	17.0
std	15.485236	14.772377	15.573150	292.310206	0.0	0.0
min	13.000000	27.000000	23.000000	1000.000000	2022.0	17.0
25%	55.500000	59.000000	58.000000	1254.500000	2022.0	17.0
50%	67.000000	70.000000	68.000000	1505.000000	2022.0	17.0
75%	77.000000	79.000000	79.000000	1758.500000	2022.0	17.0
max	120.000000	100.000000	100.000000	2009.000000	2022.0	17.0

```
df[df['math score'] > 100]
```

gender	race/ethnicity	parental level of education	lunch	test preparation course	math score
11	female	group D	high school	standard	completed

# Deal with data outliers. Outlier Negative Effect Example

The diagram illustrates the negative effect of an outlier on the mean price calculation. It shows two tables of house data and a blue arrow pointing from the first table to the second.

**Table 1 (Initial Data):**

SQUARE METERS	PRICE
60	280.000 €
150	450.000 €
55	1.000.000 €
80	300.000 €
90	290.000 €
110	430.000 €
120	420.000 €

**Table 2 (Outlier Included):**

SQUARE METERS	PRICE
60	280.000 €
55	1.000.000 €
80	300.000 €
90	290.000 €
71,25	467.500 €
150	450.000 €
110	430.000 €
120	420.000 €
126,67	433.334 €

# Deal with data outliers. Outlier Negative Effect Example

SQUARE METERS	PRICE
60	280.000 €
150	450.000 €
55	1.000.000 €
80	300.000 €
90	290.000 €
110	430.000 €
120	420.000 €



Mean

SQUARE METERS	PRICE
60	280.000 €
55	1.000.000 €
80	300.000 €
90	290.000 €
71,25	467.500 €
126,67	433.334 €



Mean

SQUARE METERS	PRICE
60	280.000 €
80	300.000 €
90	290.000 €
77	290.000 €
127	433.334 €

# Exercise

---

- Filter out the row that contains a mistaken grade for the math score

# Validate your data

---

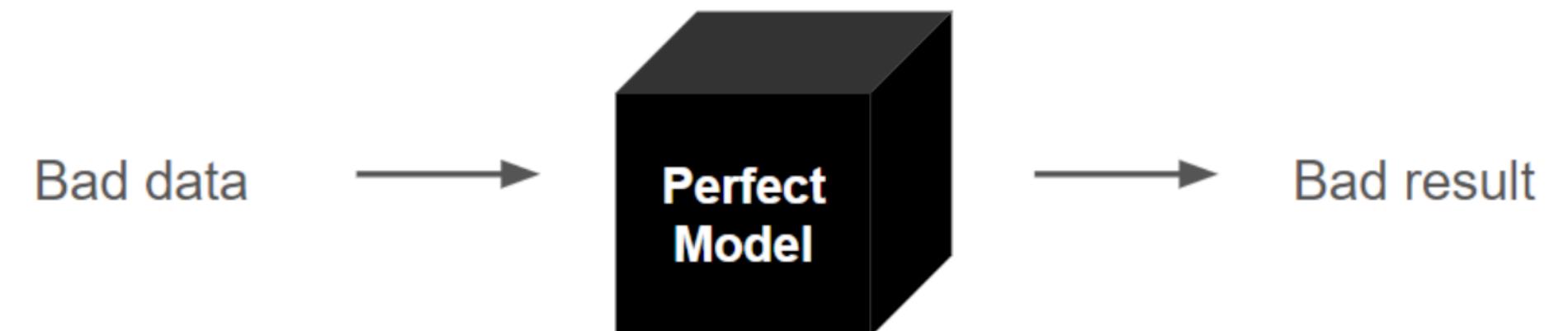
- Do you have enough data for your needs?
- Is it uniformly formatted in a design or language that your analysis tools can work with?
- This is an iterative process you may need to go back and fix errors that you find later on.  
Experience plays a role here.



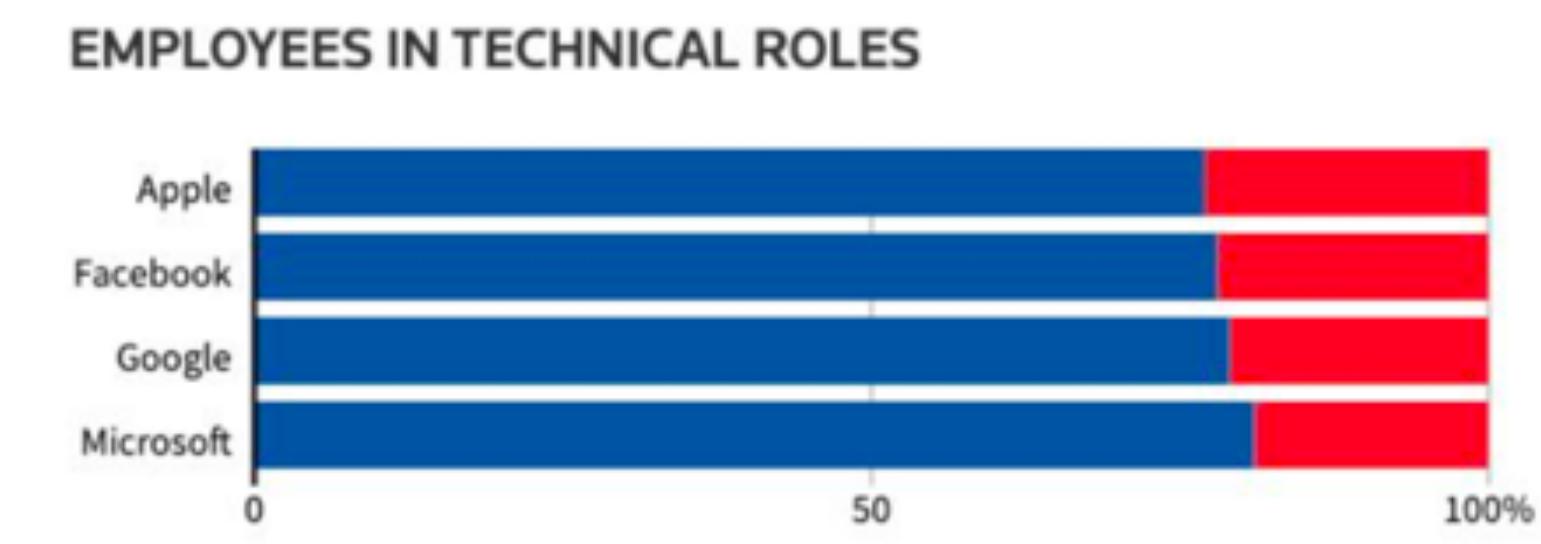
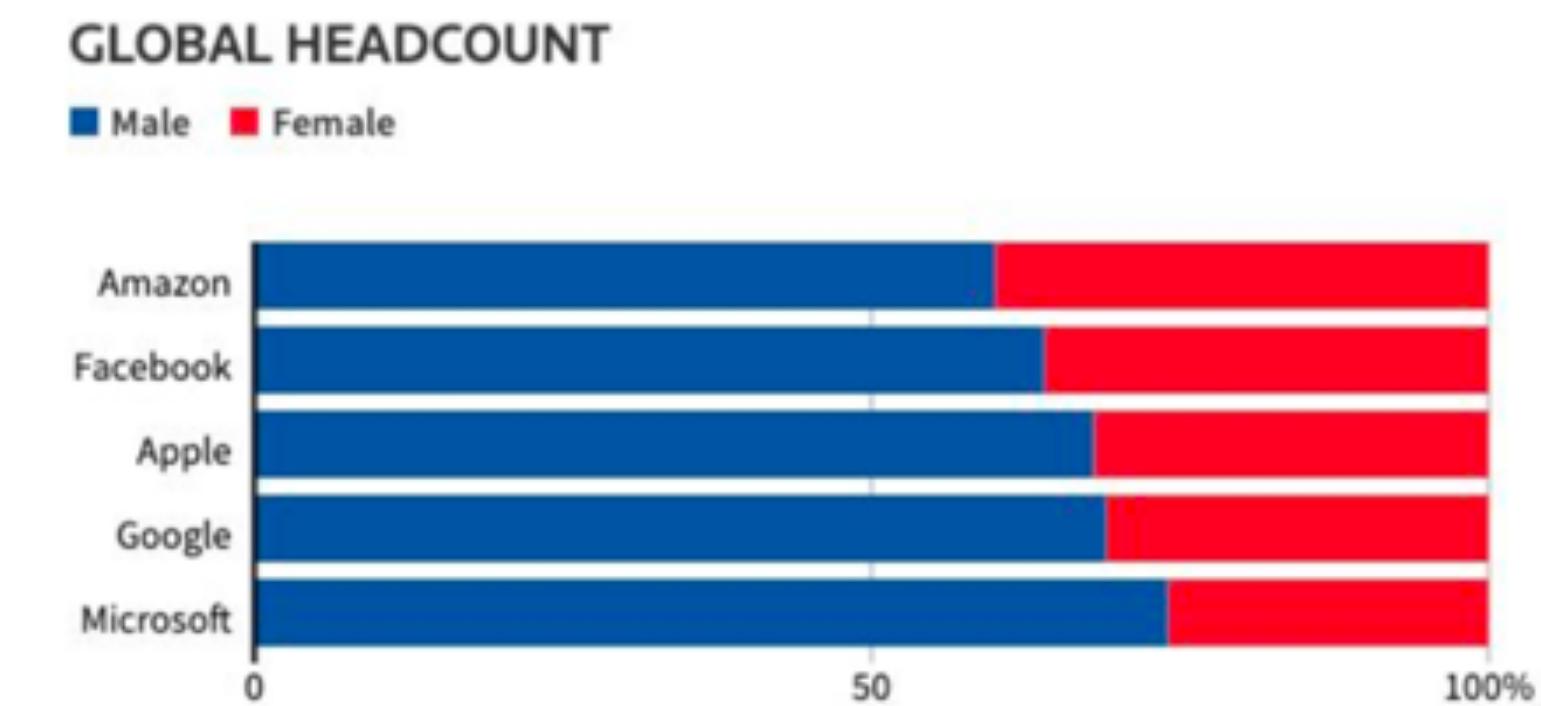
# Topic 5: Data Preparation - Data Exploration

# Data Exploration - Exploratory data analysis (EDA)

---



- A process where users look at and understand their data with statistical and visualization methods.
- Identify patterns and problems in the dataset
- Decide which model or algorithm to use in subsequent steps.



# Preliminary data processing

---

Types of data

Numerical Data

Categorical Data

Year: 2022, 2021...  
Grade: 90, 75, 45...  
Age: 17, 25, 98...

Gender: Female, Male...  
Race: A, B, C, D...  
Parental Education:  
HS, College, None...

# Preliminary data processing

---

- Changes to the types of data of a column, i.e.:
  - Numerical to a string: int —> str
  - String to a date time: str —> datetime

```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 962 entries, 0 to 1009
Data columns (total 11 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count   Dtype  
--- 
 0   gender          962 non-null     object  
 1   race/ethnicity  962 non-null     object  
 2   parental level of education 962 non-null     object  
 3   lunch           962 non-null     object  
 4   test preparation course 962 non-null     object  
 5   math score      962 non-null     int64  
 6   reading score   962 non-null     int64  
 7   writing score   962 non-null     int64  
 8   id_student      962 non-null     int64  
 9   Year            962 non-null     int64  
 10  Age             962 non-null     float64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(5), object(5)
memory usage: 90.2+ KB
```

# Exercise

---

- Change the data type of the id\_student column from int to str

# EDA steps

---

- Categorical EDA
- Numerical EDA
  - Univariate analysis
  - Bivariate analysis  
(Categorical + Numerical)
  - Multivariate analysis



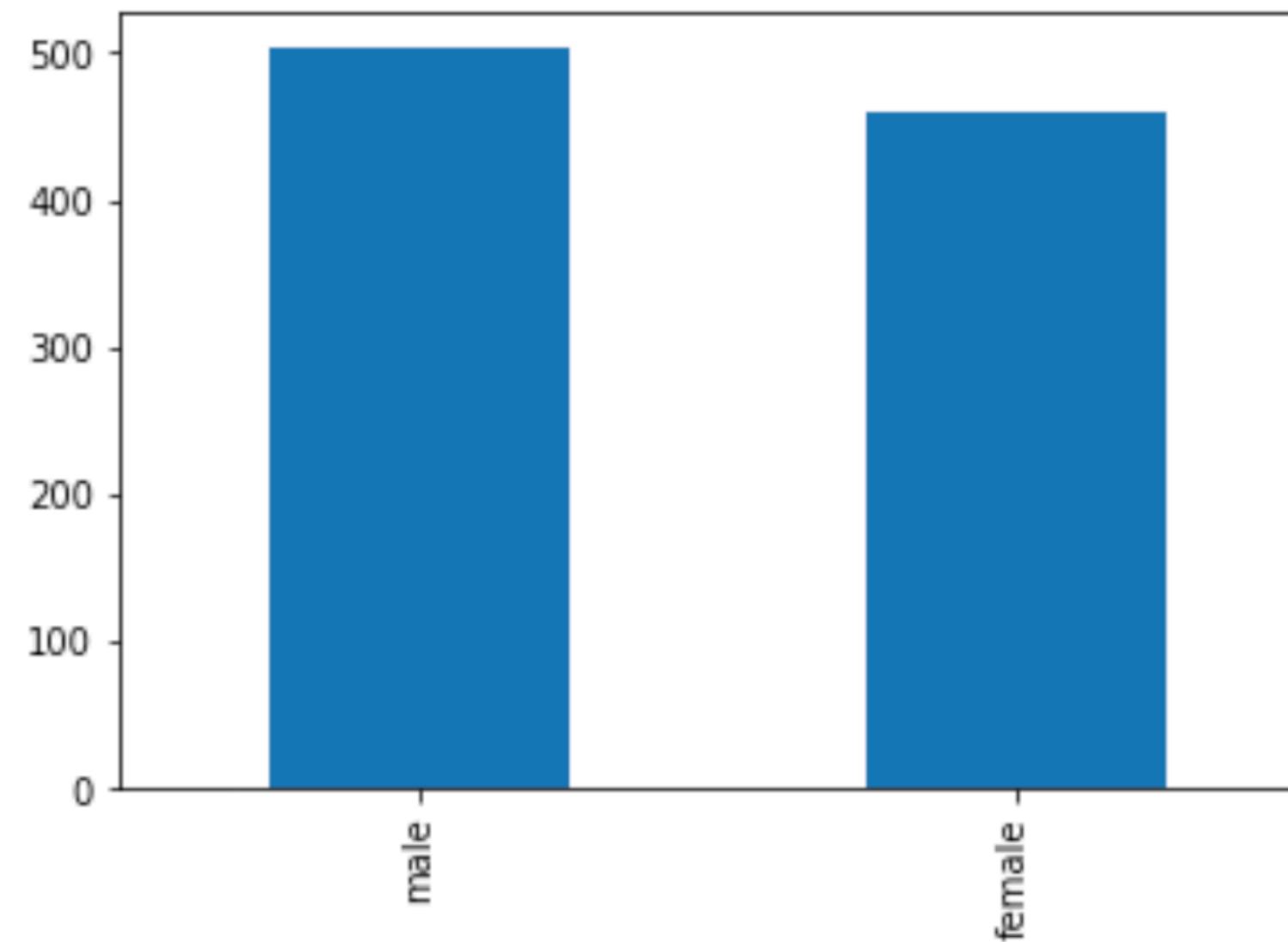
# Categorical EDA

---

- Initial step: Explore group counts of categorical columns

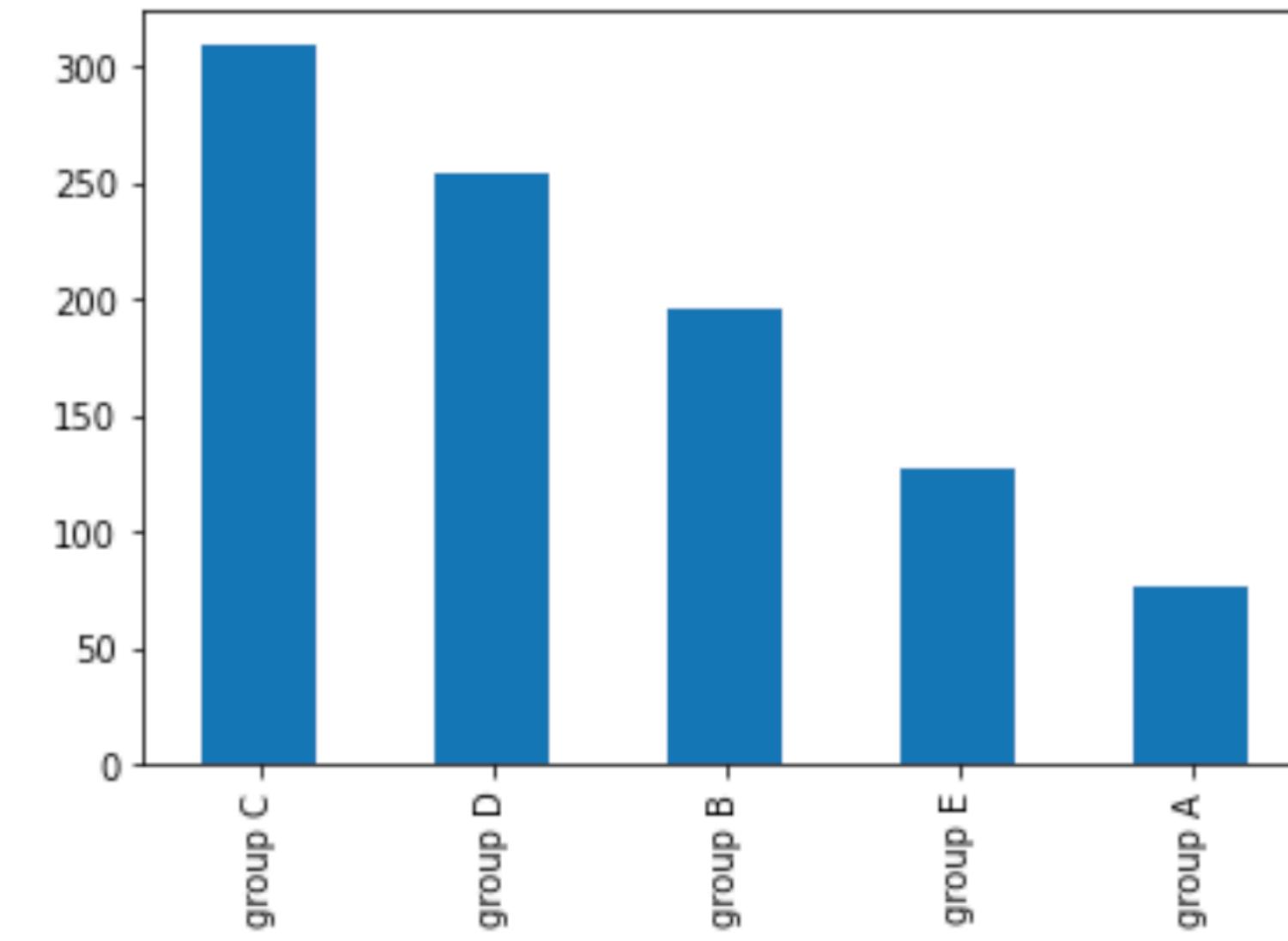
```
df['gender'].value_counts().plot(kind='bar')
```

<AxesSubplot:>



```
df['race/ethnicity'].value_counts().plot(kind='bar')
```

<AxesSubplot:>



# Numerical EDA

---

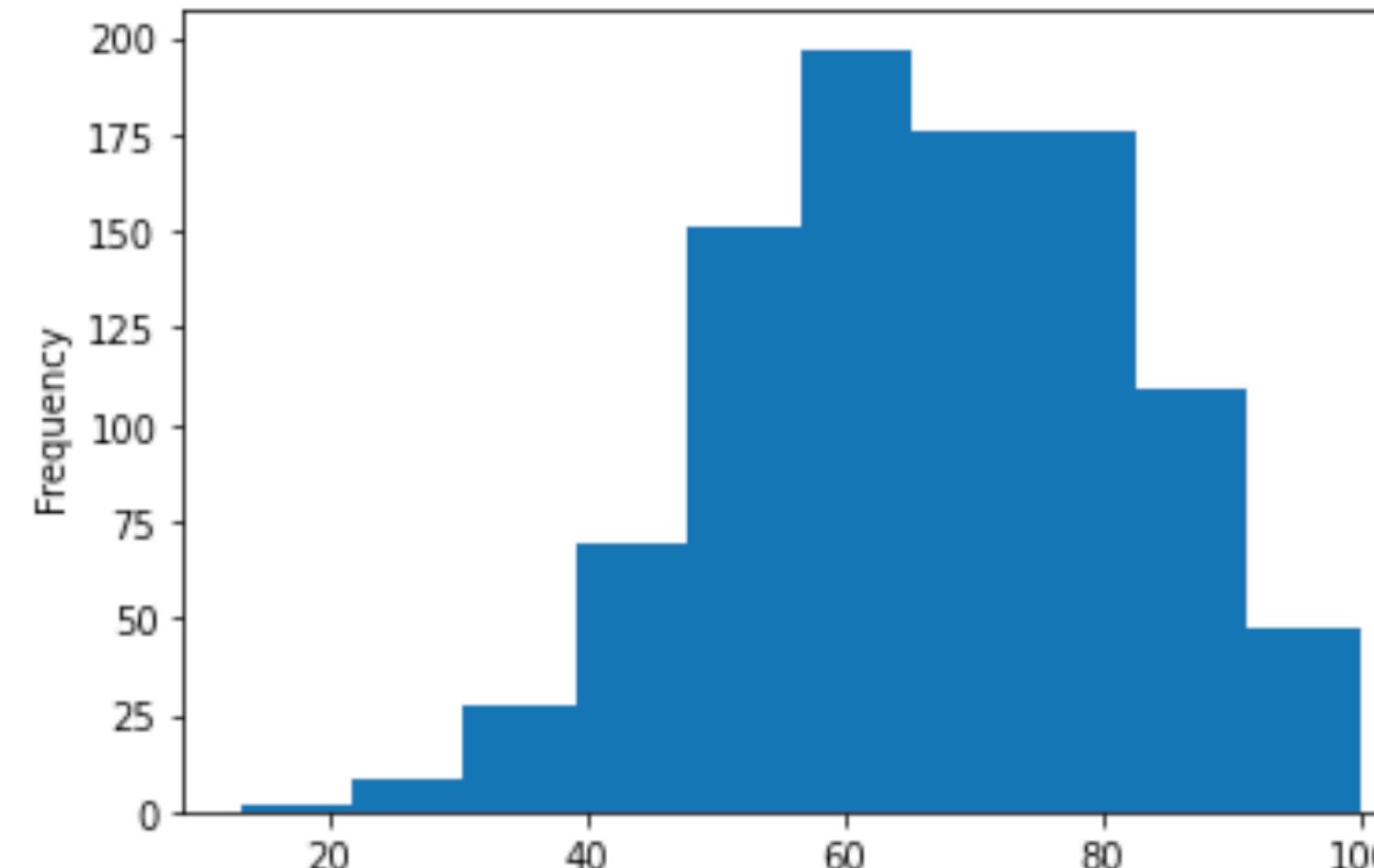
- How is the numerical data distributed?
- Can we find anything interesting?

```
df.describe()
```

	math score	reading score
count	962.000000	962.000000
mean	66.426195	68.943867
std	15.396706	14.768592
min	13.000000	27.000000
25%	55.250000	59.000000
50%	67.000000	70.000000
75%	77.000000	79.000000
max	100.000000	100.000000

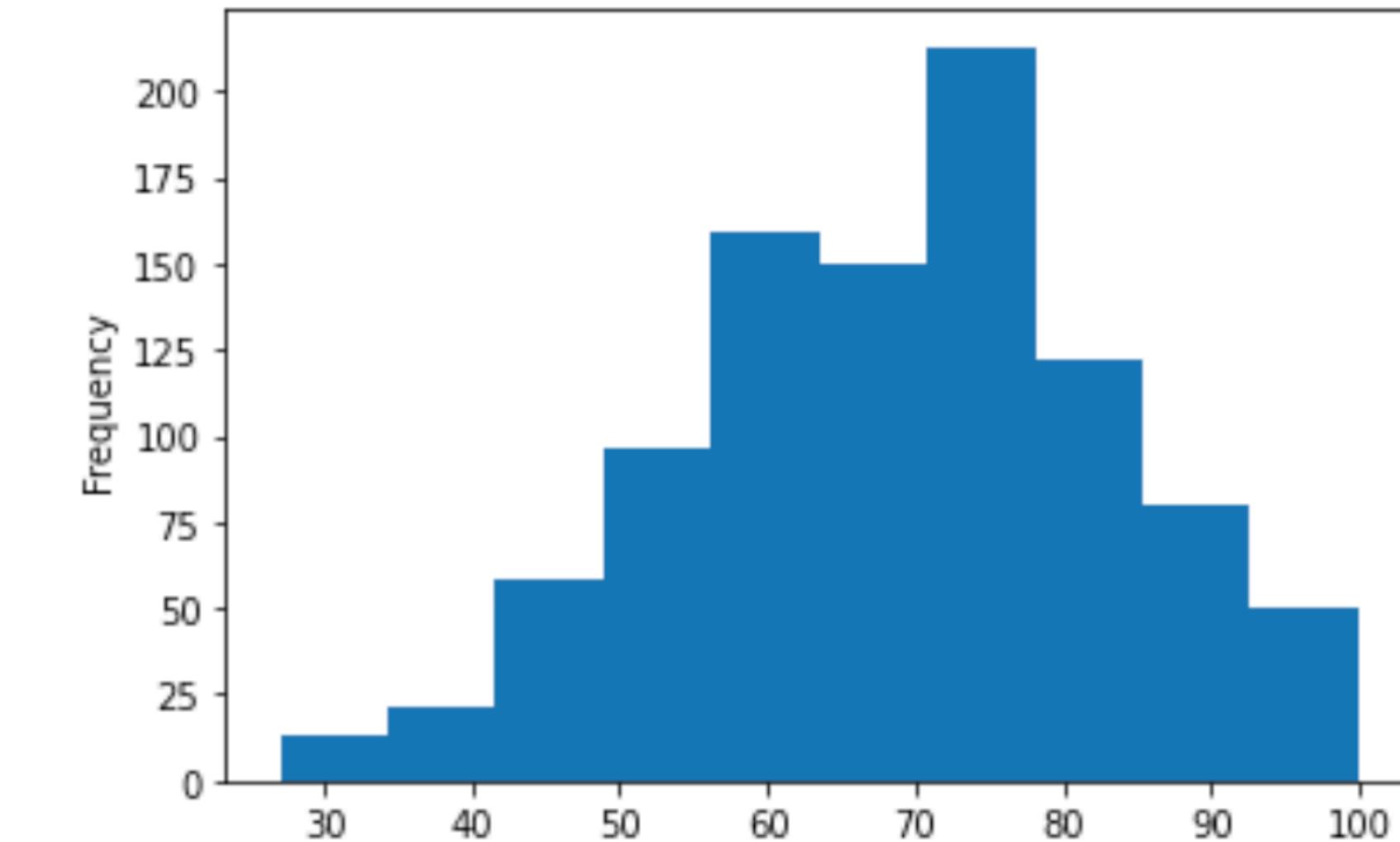
```
df['math score'].plot(kind='hist')
```

```
<AxesSubplot:ylabel='Frequency'>
```



```
df['reading score'].plot(kind='hist')
```

```
<AxesSubplot:ylabel='Frequency'>
```



# Exercise

---

- Get a bar plot that shows the number of students that completed the test preparation course and those who did not do it.
- Plot the histogram of the writing scores. Do you see anything interesting?

# Documentation

# Datacamp Courses

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## Python Fundamentals

Are you ready to gain the foundational skills you need to become a Python programmer? In this track, you'll learn the Python basics you need to start on your programming journey, including how to clean real-world data ready for analysis, use data visualization libraries, and even how to write your own Python functions.

Your instructor Hugo will introduce you to how companies worldwide use Python to gain a competitive edge. Through hands-on coding exercises you'll then learn how to store, manipulate, and explore data using NumPy. Then it's time to level-up as you learn how to visualize your data using Matplotlib, manipulate DataFrames and dictionaries using pandas, and write your own functions and list comprehension. Start this track to add these essential Python skills to your data science toolbox.

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