



Python

라이브러리

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Numpy
Matplotlib
Pandas

- 과학 계산을 위한 라이브러리
- 다차원 배열 처리
- numpy 배열
 - rank : 차원
 - shape : 차원의 크기를 튜플로 표시

```
[1]  1 import numpy as np
      2 list = [1,2,3,4]
      3 a = np.array(list)
      4 print(a.shape)
```

```
(4,)
```

```
[37]  1 print(type(a))
```

```
<class 'numpy.ndarray'>
```

```
[2]  1 b = np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]])
      2 print(b.shape)
      3 print(b[0,0])
```

```
(2, 3)
```

```
1
```

```
[20] 1 a = np.zeros((2,2))  
      2 print(a)
```

```
[[0. 0.]  
 [0. 0.]]
```

```
[4] 1 a = np.ones((2,3))  
     2 print(a)
```

```
[[1. 1. 1.]  
 [1. 1. 1.]]
```

```
[5] 1 a = np.full((2,3), 5)  
     2 print(a)
```

```
[[5 5 5]  
 [5 5 5]]
```

```
[6] 1 a = np.eye(3)  
     2 print(a)
```

```
[[1. 0. 0.]  
 [0. 1. 0.]  
 [0. 0. 1.]]
```



```
[17] 1 a.reshape(3,-1)
```

```
array([[1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1.,  
       1., 1., 1., 1.],  
       [1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1.,  
       1., 1., 1., 1.],  
       [1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1., 1.,  
       1., 1., 1., 1.]])
```

```
[18] 1 a.reshape(4,3,-1)
```

```
array([[[1., 1., 1., 1., 1.],  
        [1., 1., 1., 1., 1.],  
        [1., 1., 1., 1., 1.]],  
       [[1., 1., 1., 1., 1.],  
        [1., 1., 1., 1., 1.],  
        [1., 1., 1., 1., 1.]],  
       [[1., 1., 1., 1., 1.],  
        [1., 1., 1., 1., 1.],  
        [1., 1., 1., 1., 1.]],  
       [[1., 1., 1., 1., 1.],  
        [1., 1., 1., 1., 1.],  
        [1., 1., 1., 1., 1.]])
```

reshape() 함수(3/3)

7

```
[19] 1 a.reshape(13,2,-1)
```

```
-----  
ValueError                                Traceback (most recent call last)  
<ipython-input-19-aa315102c221> in <module>()  
----> 1 a.reshape(13,2,-1)
```

ValueError: cannot reshape array of size 60 into shape (13,2,newaxis)

SEARCH STACK OVERFLOW

```
[7] 1 a = np.array(range(20)).reshape((4,5))  
    2 print(a)
```

```
[[ 0  1  2  3  4]  
 [ 5  6  7  8  9]  
 [10 11 12 13 14]  
 [15 16 17 18 19]]
```

slicing

```
[30] 1 list = [  
2     [1, 2, 3],  
3     [4, 5, 6],  
4     [7, 8, 9]  
5 ]  
6 n_arr = np.array(list)  
7  
8 # [start:end] or [start:end:step]  
9 a = n_arr[0:2, 0:2]  
10 print(a)
```

```
[[1 2]  
 [4 5]]
```

```
[33] 1 b = n_arr[1:, 1:] # [1:, 0:1]  
2 print(b)
```

```
[[5 6]  
 [8 9]]
```

```
[34] 1 arr = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7])  
2 print(arr[1:5:2])
```

```
[2 4]
```

```
[35] 1 arr = np.array([[1, 2, 3, 4, 5], [6, 7, 8, 9, 10]])  
2 print(arr[1, 1:4])
```

```
[7 8 9]
```



```
[40] 1 arr = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4])  
      2 print(arr[1])
```

2

```
[42] 1 arr = np.array([[1,2,3,4,5], [6,7,8,9,10]])  
      2  
      3 print('2nd element on 1st dim: ', arr[0, 1])  
      4 print('5th element on 2nd dim: ', arr[1, 4])
```

2nd element on 1st dim: 2
5th element on 2nd dim: 10

```
[44] 1 arr = np.array([[1,2,3,4,5], [6,7,8,9,10]])  
      2 print('Last element from 2nd dim: ', arr[1, -1])
```

Last element from 2nd dim: 10

```
[43] 1 arr = np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]], [[7, 8, 9], [10, 11, 12]])  
      2 print(arr[0, 1, 2])
```

6

```
[ [ [1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6] ], [ [7, 8, 9], [10, 11, 12] ] ]
```



```
[  
  [  
    [1, 2, 3],  
    [4, 5, 6]  
  ],  
  [  
    [7, 8, 9],  
    [10, 11, 12]  
  ]  
]
```

```
[51] 1 x = [1, 2, 3, 4]
      2 y = [4, 5, 6, 7]
      3
      4 a = np.add(x, y)
      5 b = np.subtract(x, y)
      6 c = np.multiply(x, y)
      7 d = np.divide(x, y)
      8
      9 print(a, b, c, d)
```

```
[ 5  7  9 11] [-3 -3 -3 -3] [ 4 10 18 28] [0.25      0.4      0.5      0.57142857]
```

dot() 함수 - vector or matrix 연산

12

```
[47] 1 list1 = [  
      2     [1,2,3],  
      3     [3,4,6]  
      4 ]  
      5  
      6 list2 = [  
      7     [5,6],  
      8     [7,8],  
      9     [9,10]  
     10 ]  
     11 a = np.array(list1)  
     12 b = np.array(list2)  
     13  
     14 c = np.dot(a, b)  
     15 print(c)
```

```
[[ 46  52]  
 [ 97 110]]
```

```
[57] 1 x = [1, 2, 3, 4]
      2 y = [4, 5, 6, 7]
      3
      4 print(np.add(x, y))
      5 print(np.subtract(x, y))
      6 print(np.multiply(x, y))
      7 print(np.divide(x, y))
```

```
[ 5  7  9 11]
[-3 -3 -3 -3]
[ 4 10 18 28]
[0.25      0.4      0.5      0.57142857]
```

```
[58] 1 x = np.array([[1,2],[3,4]])
      2
      3 print(np.sum(x))
      4 print(np.sum(x, axis=0))
      5 print(np.sum(x, axis=1))
      6 print(np.prod(x))
```

```
10
[4 6]
[3 7]
24
```

```
[76] 1 x = np.random.randint(100, size=(3, 5))  
     2 print(x)
```

```
[[49 70 28 39 24]  
 [90 88 63 97 62]  
 [65 17  6 17  0]]
```

```
[78] 1 x = np.random.rand(5)  
     2 print(x)
```

```
[0.15584415 0.30411971 0.46081787 0.87030141 0.26021401]
```

```
[79] 1 x = np.random.rand(3, 5)  
     2 print(x)
```

```
[[0.72743018 0.03926854 0.31199742 0.53518991 0.65116507]  
 [0.19850554 0.46463453 0.49819918 0.56540146 0.26763839]  
 [0.20754275 0.94399626 0.67460862 0.12842712 0.09176041]]
```

```
[80] 1 x = np.random.choice([3, 5, 7, 9])  
      2 print(x)
```

7

```
[81] 1 x = np.random.choice([3, 5, 7, 9], size=(3, 5))  
      2 print(x)
```

```
[[7 3 7 3 5]  
 [3 7 5 3 9]  
 [3 3 7 9 5]]
```

```
[86] 1 mu, sigma = 10, 0.1 # mean and standard deviation  
      2 x = np.random.normal(mu, sigma, size=(3, 5))  
      3 print(x)
```

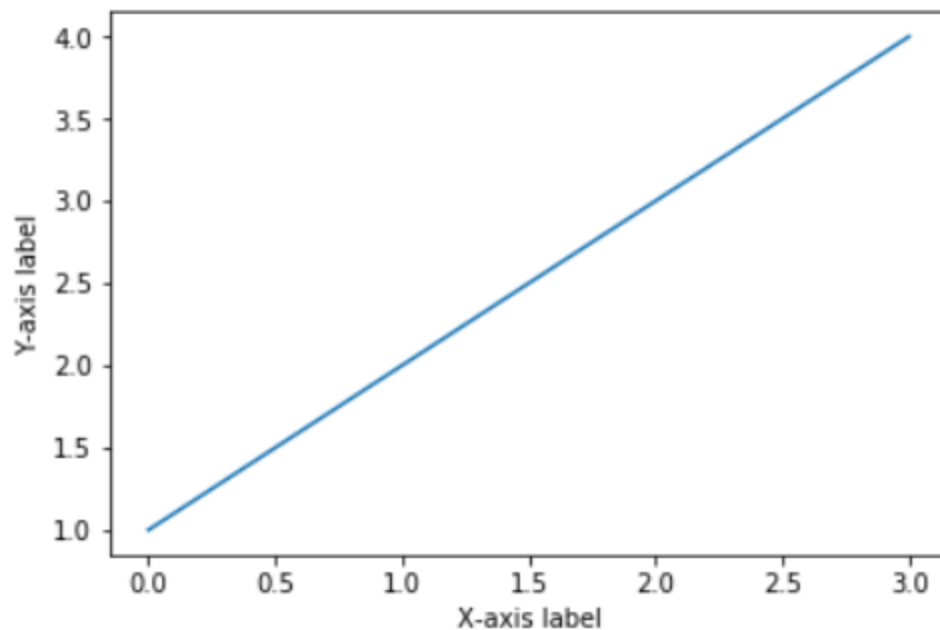
```
[[10.00148785 10.16209655 10.07034586 10.00561144 10.21317226]  
 [ 9.86556907  9.89766168 10.0744619  10.17792387  9.74979853]  
 [ 9.85765947 10.24484865  9.96300179  9.82233445  9.97044581]]
```



Numpy
Matplotlib
Pandas

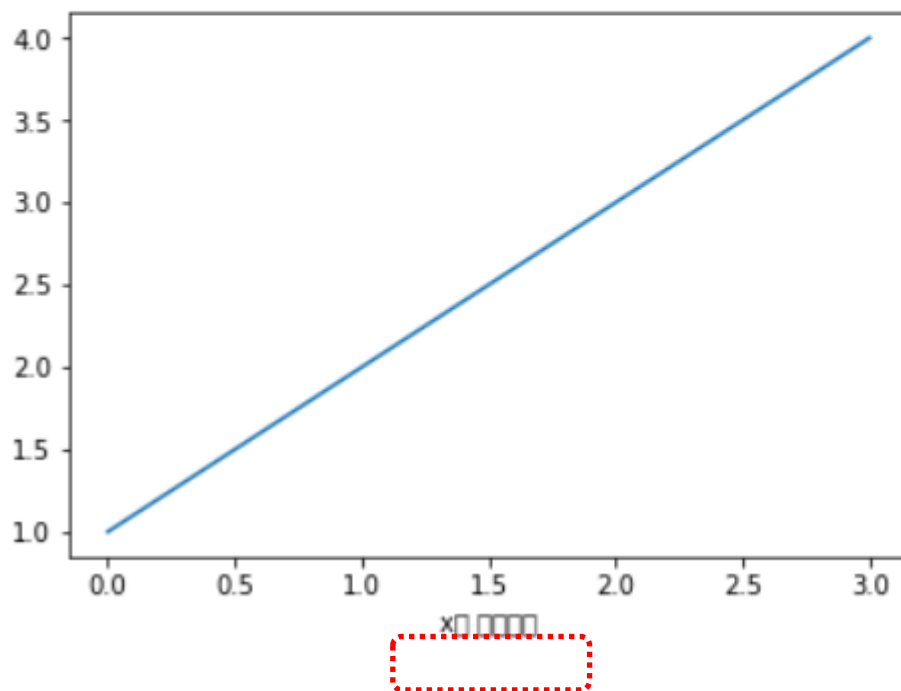
In [2]:

```
1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
2 plt.plot([1,2,3,4])
3 plt.xlabel("X-axis label")
4 plt.ylabel("Y-axis label")
5 plt.show()
```



```
In [8]: 1 plt.plot([1,2,3,4])  
2 plt.xlabel('x축 한글표시')  
3 plt.show
```

Out[8]: <function matplotlib.pyplot.show(*args, **kw)>



맑은 고딕

← → ↕

내 PC > Windows Disk (C:) > Windows > Fonts > 맑은 고딕

맑은 고딕 검색

제어판 홈

글꼴 설정

온라인에서 글꼴 정보 가져오기

ClearType 텍스트 조정

문자 찾기

모든 언어에 대한 글꼴 다운로드

글꼴 패밀리 세부 정보

이 글꼴 패밀리의 개별 글꼴을 미리 보기

구성 ▾ 미리 보기 삭제 숨기기

한글

한글

맑은 고딕 가늘게

맑은 고딕 굵게

malgunbd.ttf 속성

일반

보안

자세히

이전 버전

malgunbd.ttf

파일 형식: 트루타입 글꼴 파일(.ttf)

연결 프로그램: Windows 글꼴 뷰어

변경(C)...

위치: C:\Windows\Fonts

크기: 12.0MB (12,598,360 바이트)

디스크 할당 크기: 12.0MB (12,599,296 바이트)

만든 날짜: 2018년 4월 12일 목요일, 오전 8:34:15

수정한 날짜: 2018년 4월 12일 목요일, 오전 8:34:15

액세스한 날짜: 2018년 4월 12일 목요일, 오전 8:34:15

특성: ☐ 읽기 전용(R) ☐ 숨김(H)

고급(D)...

확인

취소

적용(A)

참고 항목

텍스트 서비스 및 입력 언어

한글

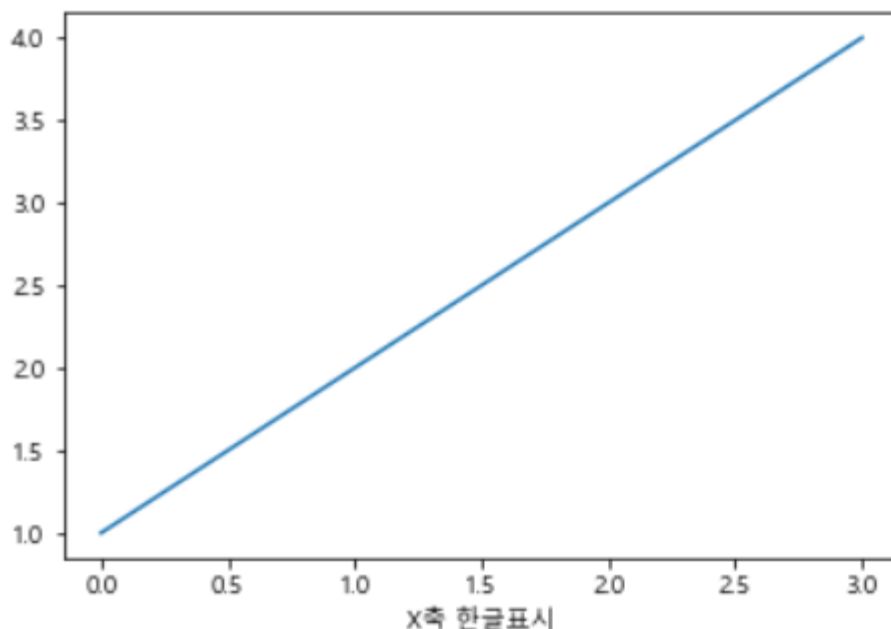
맑은 고딕 굵게 글꼴 스타일: 굵게 표시/숨기기: 표시

디자인 용도: 한국어 문자 범주: 텍스트

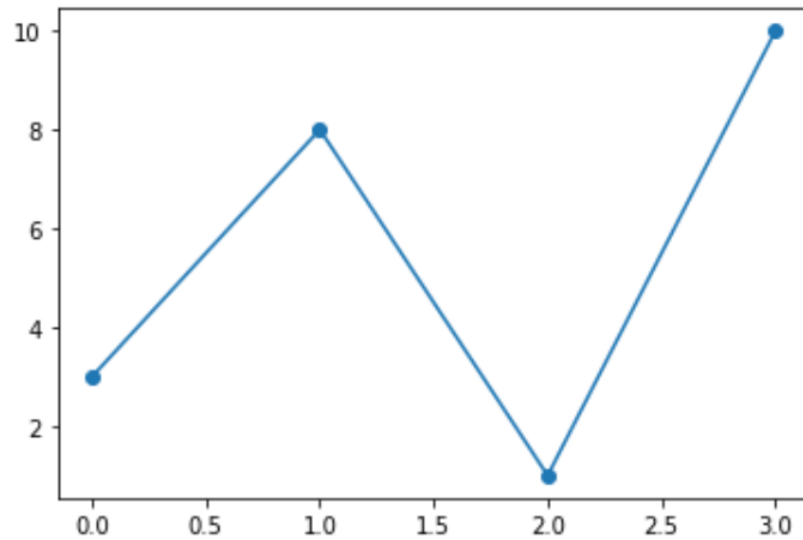
디자이너/제작 업체: Microsoft Corporation 글꼴 포함 가능성: 편집 가능

In [10]:

```
1 from matplotlib import font_manager, rc
2 import matplotlib
3 font_location="c:/Windows/fonts/malgunbd.ttf"
4 font_name = font_manager.FontProperties(fname=font_location).get_name()
5 matplotlib.rc('font', family=font_name)
6 plt.plot([1,2,3,4])
7 plt.xlabel("X축 한글표시")
8 plt.show()
```

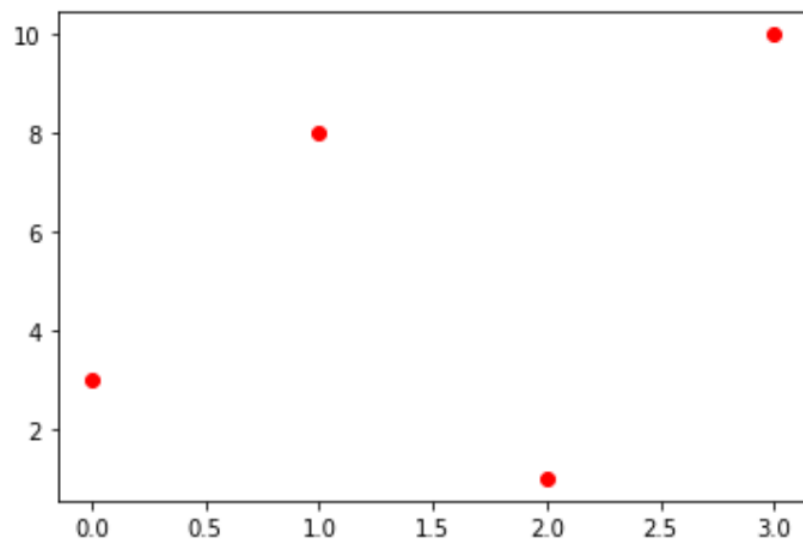


```
[39] 1 ypoints = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])  
      2  
      3 plt.plot(ypoints, marker = 'o')  
      4 #plt.plot(ypoints, marker = '*')  
      5 plt.show()
```



Marker	Description	Marker	Description
'o'	Circle	'H'	Hexagon
'*'	Star	'h'	Hexagon
':'	Point	'v'	Triangle Down
','	Pixel	'^'	Triangle Up
'x'	X	'<'	Triangle Left
'X'	X (filled)	'>'	Triangle Right
'+'	Plus	'1'	Tri Down
'P'	Plus (filled)	'2'	Tri Up
's'	Square	'3'	Tri Left
'D'	Diamond	'4'	Tri Right
'd'	Diamond (thin)	' '	Vline
'p'	Pentagon	'_'	Hline

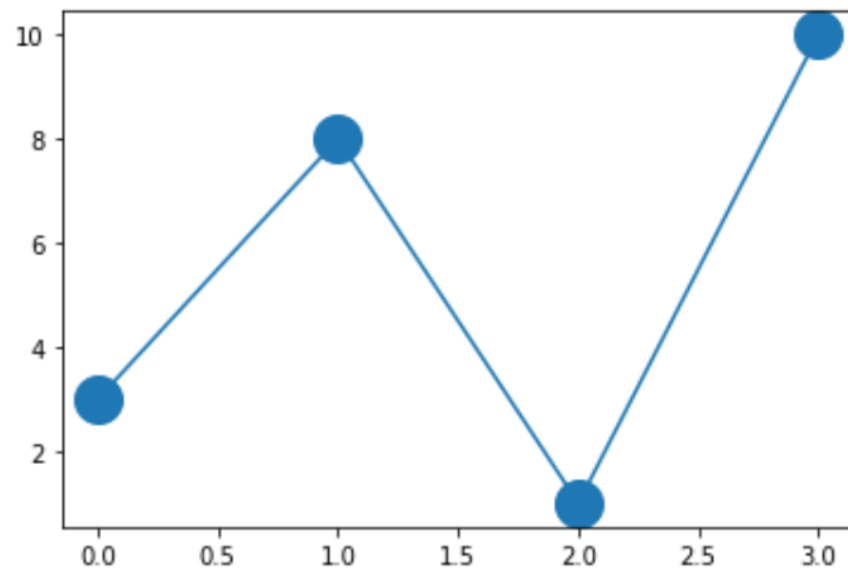
```
[45] 1 # 기본값 : 파란색(b) 라인(-)  
2 ypoints = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])  
3  
4 plt.plot(ypoints, 'or')  
5 #plt.plot(ypoints, 'o:r')  
6 plt.show()
```



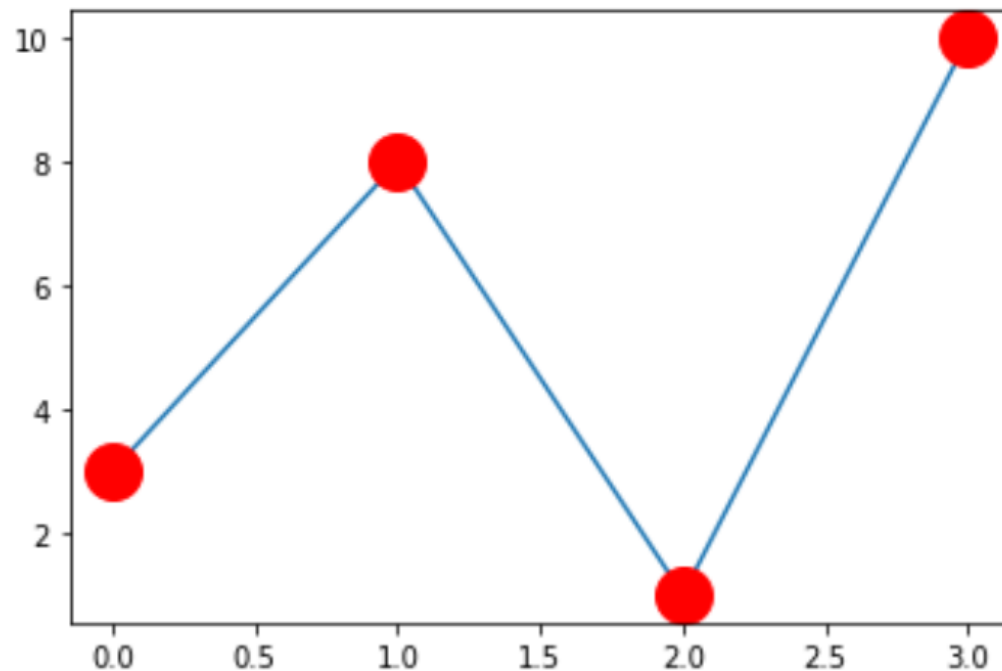
Line Syntax	Description
'_'	Solid line
'.'	Dotted line
'--'	Dashed line
'-.'	Dashed/dotted line

Color Syntax	Description
'r'	Red
'g'	Green
'b'	Blue
'c'	Cyan
'm'	Magenta
'y'	Yellow
'k'	Black
'w'	White

```
[46] 1 ypoints = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])  
2  
3 plt.plot(ypoints, marker = 'o', ms = 20) # marker size  
4 #plt.plot(ypoints, marker = 'o', ms = 20, mec = 'r') # marker edge color  
5 #plt.plot(ypoints, marker = 'o', ms = 20, mfc = 'r') # marker face color  
6 plt.show()
```



```
[52] 1 ypoints = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])  
      2  
      3 plt.plot(ypoints, marker = 'o', ms = 20, mec = 'r', mfc = 'r')  
      4 #plt.plot(ypoints, marker = 'o', ms = 20, mec = '#4CAF50', mfc = '#4CAF50')  
      5 #plt.plot(ypoints, marker = 'o', ms = 20, mec = 'hotpink', mfc = 'hotpink')  
      6 plt.show()
```

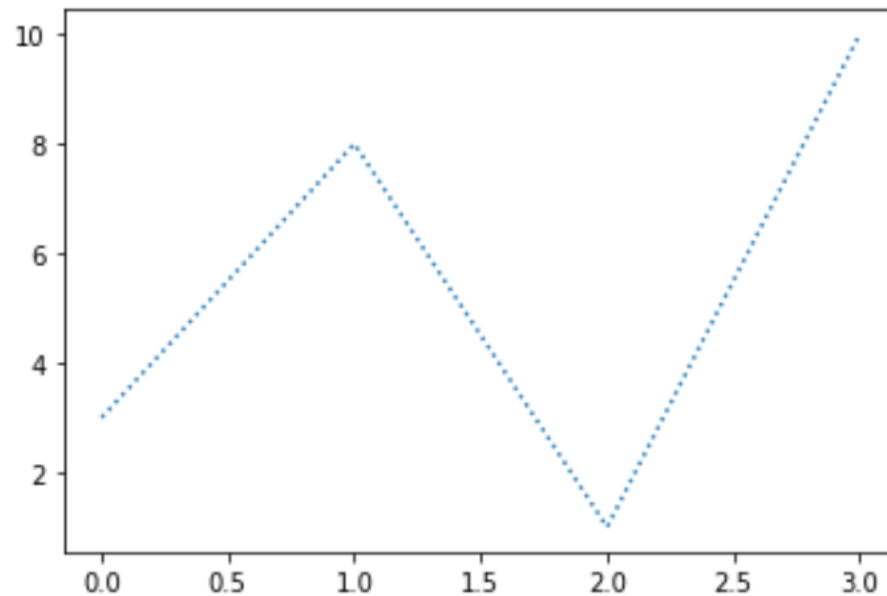


Line

28

```
[5] 1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    2 import numpy as np
    3
    4 ypoints = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])
    5
    6 plt.plot(ypoints, linestyle = 'dotted')
    7 #plt.plot(ypoints, linestyle = 'dashed')
    8 plt.show()
```

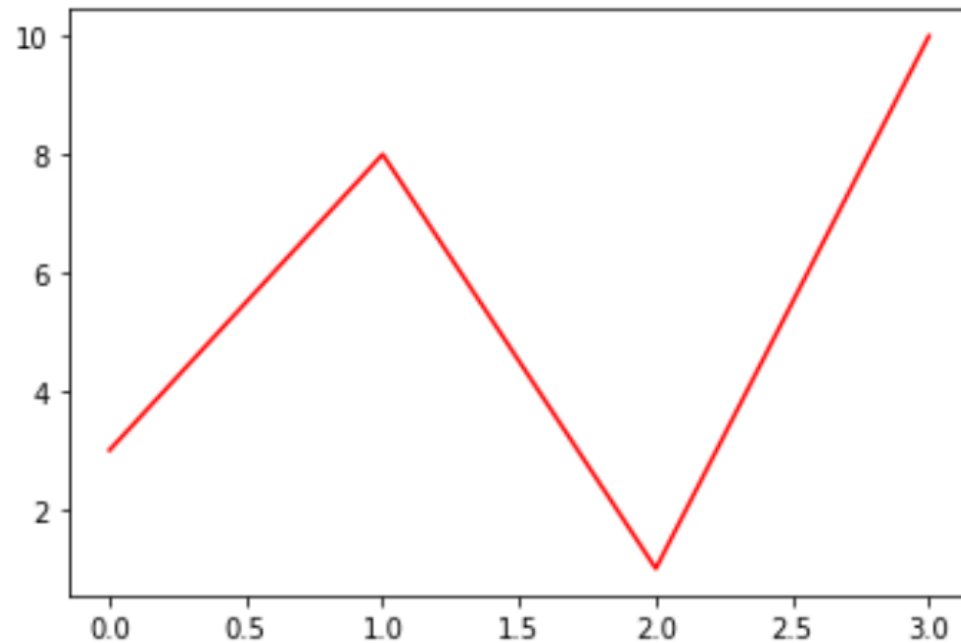
Style	Or
'solid' (default)	'-'
'dotted'	'.'
'dashed'	'--'
'dashdot'	'-.'
'None'	' ' or ''



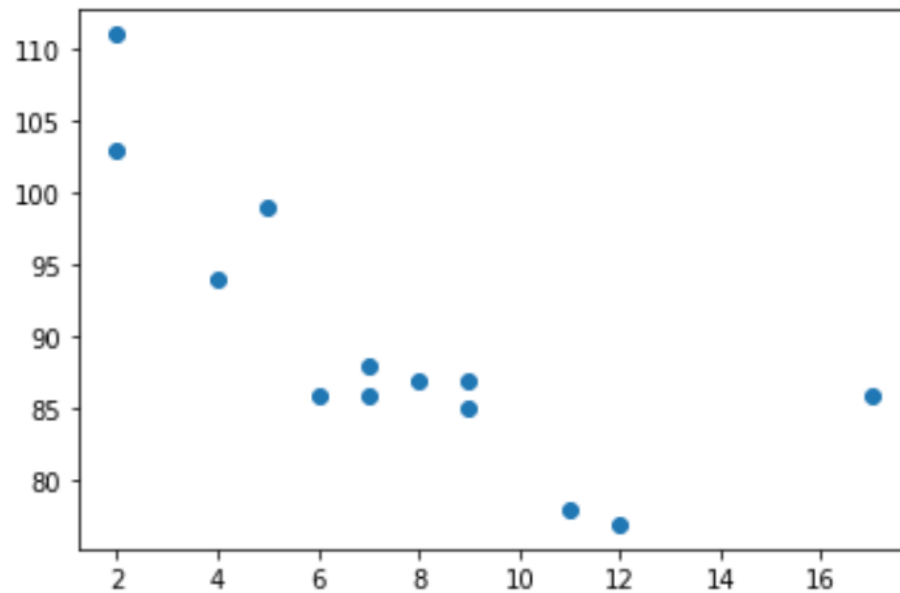
Line Color

29

```
[53] 1 ypoints = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])  
      2  
      3 plt.plot(ypoints, color = 'r') # line color  
      4 # plt.plot(ypoints, c = '#4CAF50') # line color  
      5 # plt.plot(ypoints, c = 'hotpink') # line color  
      6 # plt.plot(ypoints, linewidth = '20.5') # line width  
      7 plt.show()
```



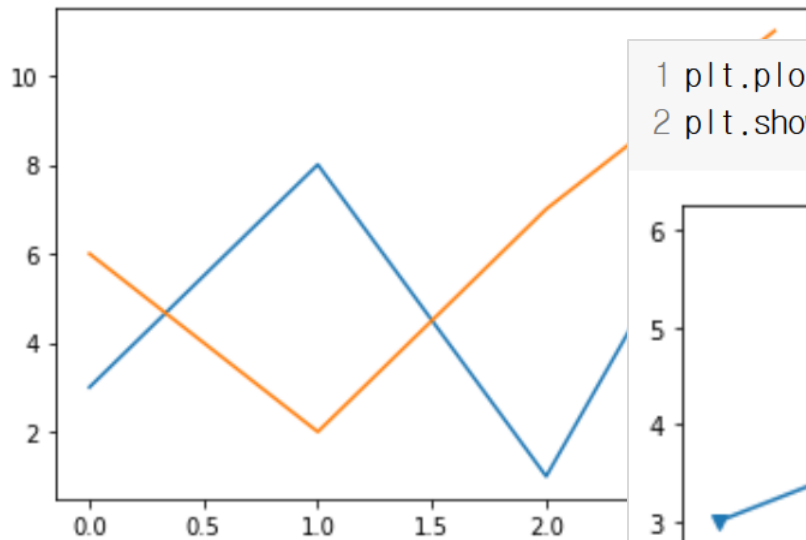
```
[6] 1 x = np.array([5,7,8,7,2,17,2,9,4,11,12,9,6])  
    2 y = np.array([99,86,87,88,111,86,103,87,94,78,77,85,86])  
    3  
    4 plt.scatter(x, y)  
    5 plt.show()
```



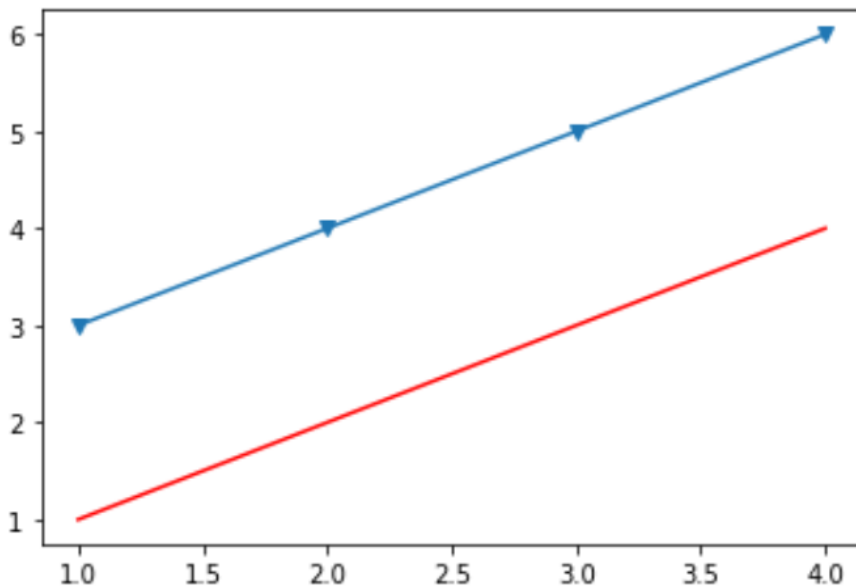
Multiple Lines

31

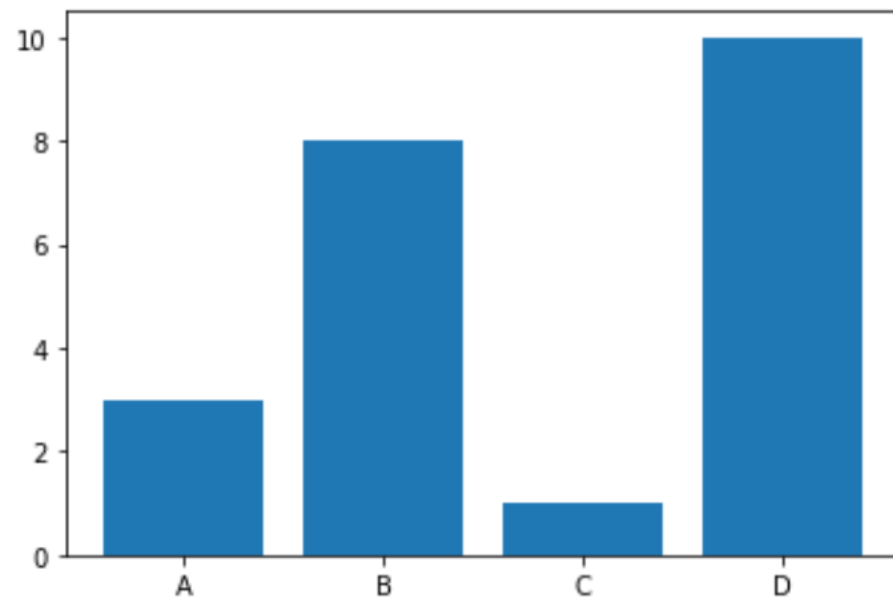
```
1 x1 = np.array([0, 1, 2, 3])
2 y1 = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])
3 x2 = np.array([0, 1, 2, 3])
4 y2 = np.array([6, 2, 7, 11])
5
6 plt.plot(x1, y1, x2, y2)
7 plt.show()
```



```
1 plt.plot([1,2,3,4],[1,2,3,4], 'r-', [1,2,3,4],[3,4,5,6], 'v-')
2 plt.show()
```

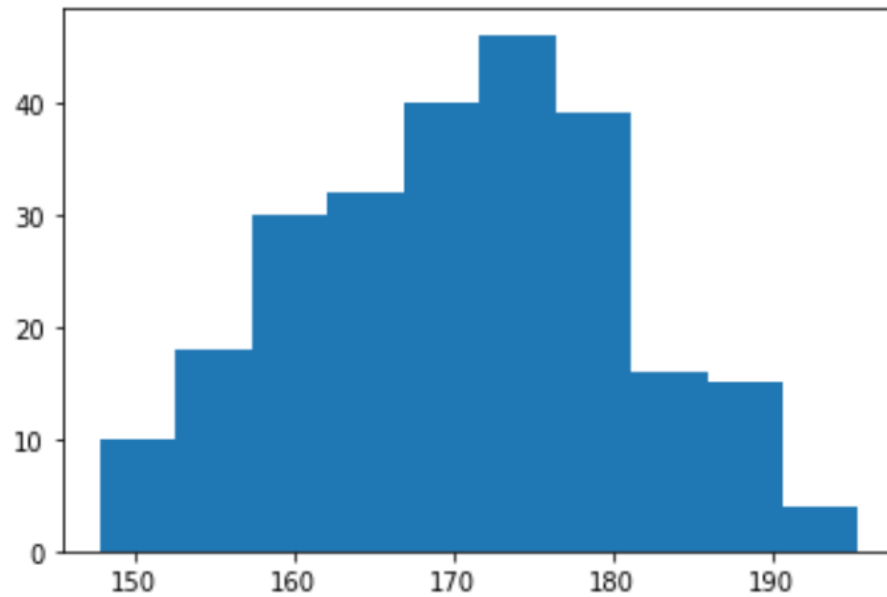


```
[7] 1 x = np.array(["A", "B", "C", "D"])
     2 y = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])
     3
     4 plt.bar(x,y)
     5 plt.show()
```

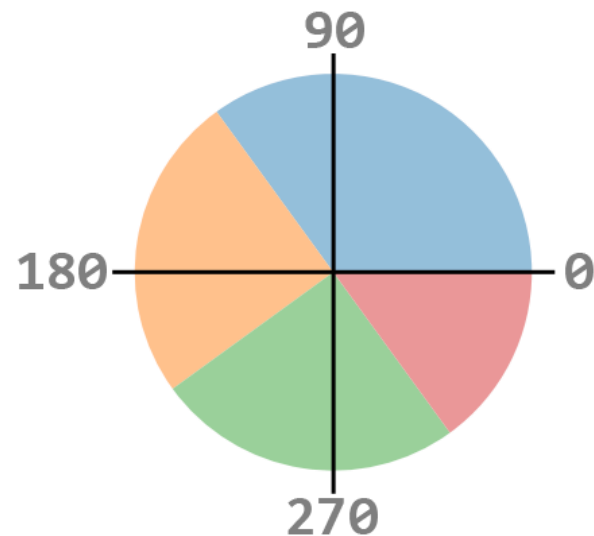
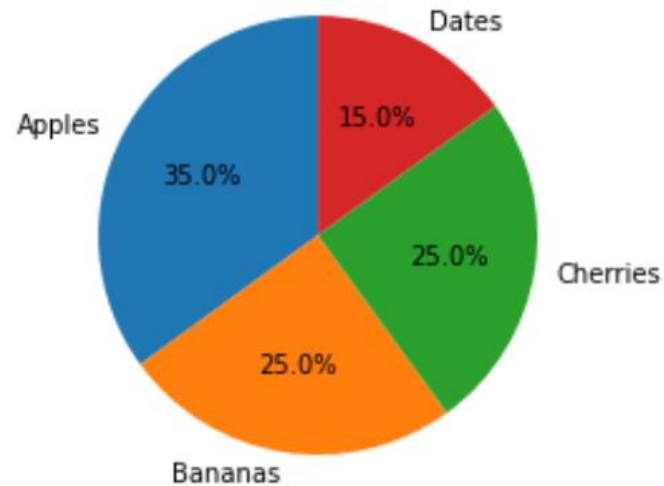


hisograms

```
[9] 1 x = np.random.normal(170, 10, 250)
    2
    3 #print(x)
    4 plt.hist(x)
    5 plt.show()
```



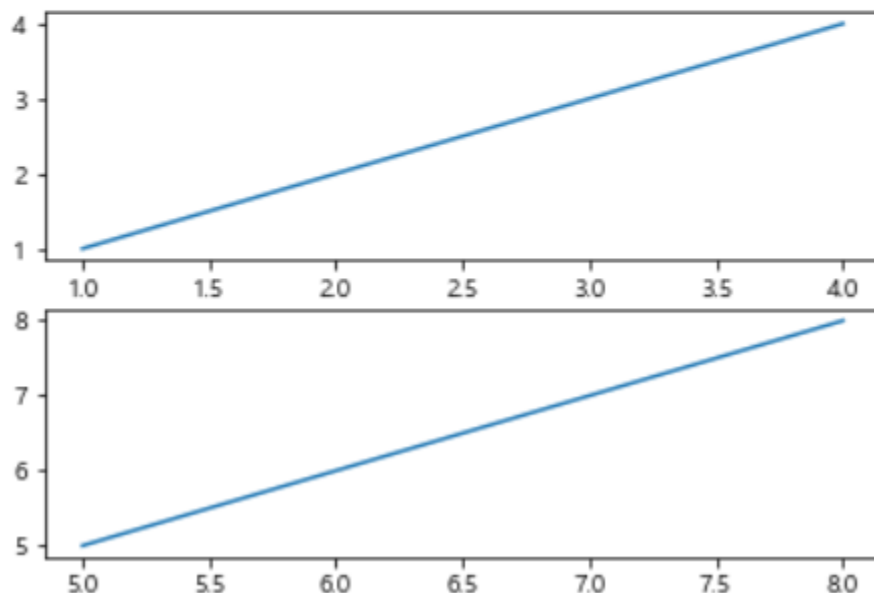
```
[36] 1 y = np.array([35, 25, 25, 15])  
      2 labels = ['Apples', 'Bananas', 'Cherries', 'Dates']  
      3  
      4 plt.pie(y, labels = mylabels, autopct='%.1f%%', startangle = 90)  
      5 plt.show()
```



subplot

In [15]:

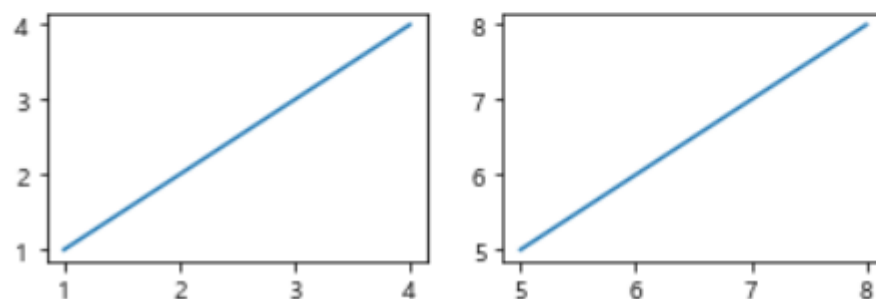
```
1 plt.figure() # 하나의 캔버스를 생성
2 # subplot(m,n,idx)
3 # 매트릭스 형태로 행2 열1개인 창을 의미. idx는 mn형태의 idx번째
4 plt.subplot(2,1,1)
5 plt.plot([1,2,3,4],[1,2,3,4])
6 plt.subplot(2,1,2)
7 plt.plot([5,6,7,8],[5,6,7,8])
8 plt.show()
```



subplot

In [18]:

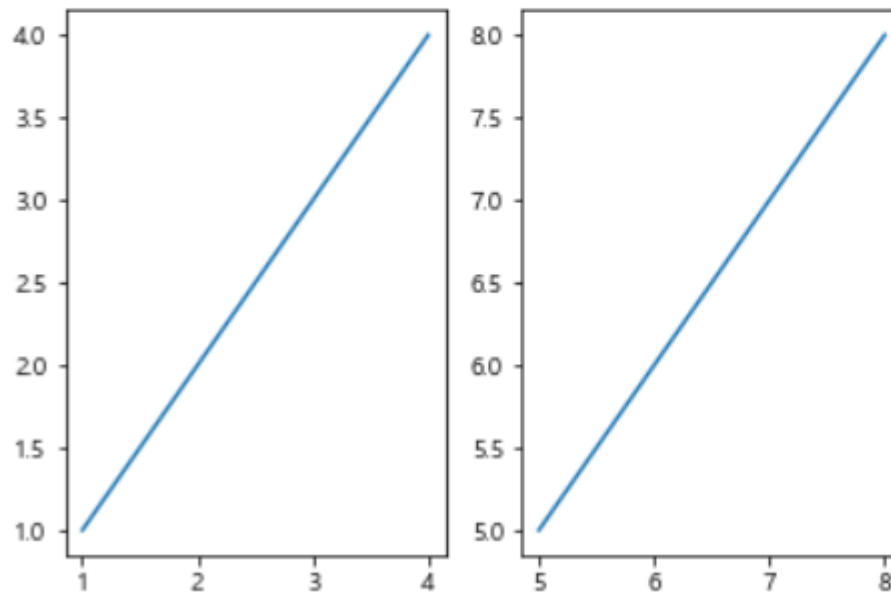
```
1 plt.figure()
2 plt.subplot(2,2,1)
3 plt.plot([1,2,3,4],[1,2,3,4])
4 plt.subplot(2,2,2)
5 plt.plot([5,6,7,8],[5,6,7,8])
6 plt.show()
```



subplot

In [19]:

```
1 plt.figure()
2 plt.subplot(1,2,1) # 1행의 첫 번째 컬럼
3 plt.plot([1,2,3,4],[1,2,3,4])
4 plt.subplot(1,2,2) # 1행의 두 번째 컬럼
5 plt.plot([5,6,7,8],[5,6,7,8])
6 plt.show()
```

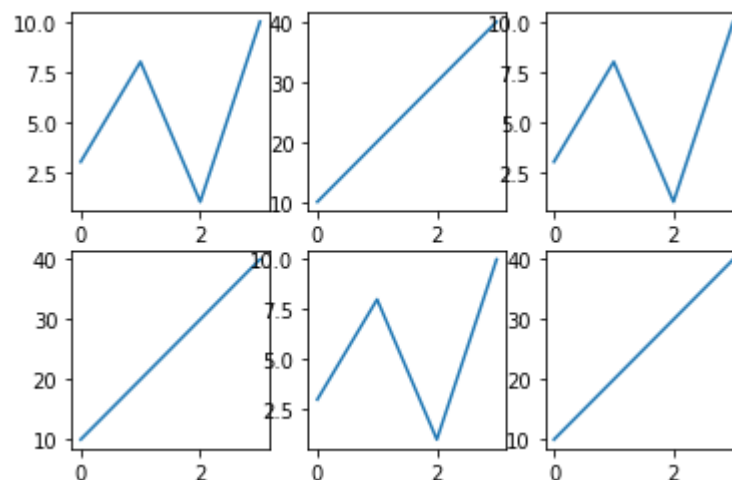


subplot

38

```
1 x = np.array([0, 1, 2, 3])
2 y = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])
3
4 plt.subplot(2, 3, 1)
5 plt.plot(x,y)
6
7 x = np.array([0, 1, 2, 3])
8 y = np.array([10, 20, 30, 40])
9
10 plt.subplot(2, 3, 2)
11 plt.plot(x,y)
12
13 x = np.array([0, 1, 2, 3])
14 y = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])
15
16 plt.subplot(2, 3, 3)
17 plt.plot(x,y)
18
19 x = np.array([0, 1, 2, 3])
20 y = np.array([10, 20, 30, 40])
21
22 plt.subplot(2, 3, 4)
23 plt.plot(x,y)
```

```
24 x = np.array([0, 1, 2, 3])
25 y = np.array([3, 8, 1, 10])
26
27 plt.subplot(2, 3, 5)
28 plt.plot(x,y)
29
30 x = np.array([0, 1, 2, 3])
31 y = np.array([10, 20, 30, 40])
32
33 plt.subplot(2, 3, 6)
34 plt.plot(x,y)
35
36 plt.show()
```





Numpy
Matplotlib
Pandas

- Powerful Python data analysis toolkit
- BSD-licensed library providing high-performance, easy-to-use data structures and data analysis tools for the Python programming language.
- The two primary data structures of pandas, Series (1-dimensional) and DataFrame (2-dimensional), handle the vast majority of typical use cases in finance, statistics, social science, and many areas of engineering.
- Ref : <https://pandas.pydata.org>

Series(1-dimensional)

- 인덱스(레이블)를 가지는 동일한 데이터형의 1차원 데이터
- 레이블 또는 데이터의 위치를 지정한 추출가능.
- 인덱스에 대한 슬라이스가 가능
- 산술 연산이 가능. 통계량을 산출하는 장점을 가지고 있음

Index	Data
1	'A'
2	'B'
3	'C'
4	'D'
5	'E'

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
```

```
s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(5))
s
```

```
0   -0.086872
1    0.260547
2    0.012375
3   -1.185436
4   -0.985884
dtype: float64
```

```
s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(5), index=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E'])
s
```

```
A    1.172776
B    0.295672
C   -1.450593
D    0.394875
E    1.411907
dtype: float64
```

```
# dictionary  
d = {'a' : 0., 'b' : 1., 'c' : 2.}  
pd.Series(d)
```

```
a    0.0  
b    1.0  
c    2.0  
dtype: float64
```

```
pd.Series(d, index=['a', 'b', 'B', 'c'])
```

```
a    0.0  
b    1.0  
B    NaN  
c    2.0  
dtype: float64
```

```
# 스칼라값  
pd.Series(7, index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'])
```

```
a    7  
b    7  
c    7  
d    7  
e    7  
dtype: int64
```

```
s = pd.Series([1,2,3,4,5], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'])  
s[0]
```

1

```
s[:3]
```

```
a    1  
b    2  
c    3  
dtype: int64
```

```
s[[4,1]]
```

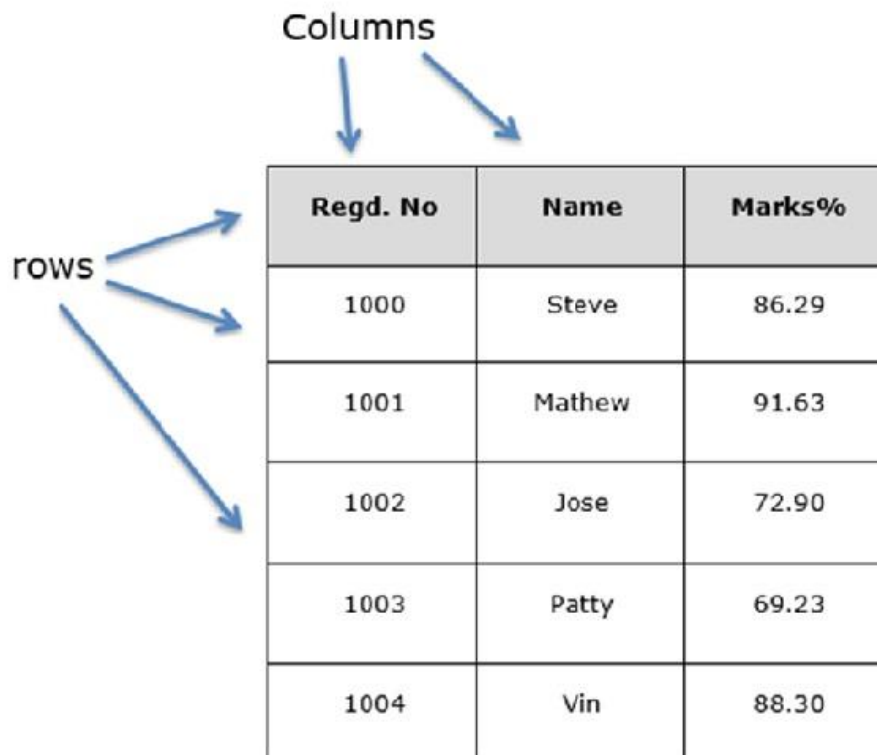
```
e    5  
b    2  
dtype: int64
```

```
np.power(s, 2)
```

```
a    1  
b    4  
c    9  
d   16  
e   25  
dtype: int64
```

DataFrame(2-dimensional)

- 행과 열에 레이블을 가진 2차원 데이터
- 열마다 다른 형태를 가질 수 있음
- 테이블형 데이터에 대해 불러오기, 데이터 쓰기가 가능
- DataFrame끼리 여러 가지 조건을 사용한 결합 처리가 가능
- 크로스 집계 가능



The diagram illustrates a DataFrame as a table. The table has three columns: 'Regd. No', 'Name', and 'Marks%'. It has five rows of data. Blue arrows point from the 'Columns' label to the column headers and from the 'ROWS' label to the data rows.

Regd. No	Name	Marks%
1000	Steve	86.29
1001	Mathew	91.63
1002	Jose	72.90
1003	Patty	69.23
1004	Vin	88.30

Series/Dict 데이터의 활용

```
d = {'one' : pd.Series([1., 2., 3.], index=['a', 'b', 'c']),  
     'two' : pd.Series([1., 2., 3., 4.], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])}
```

d

```
{'one': a    1.0  
      b    2.0  
      c    3.0  
      dtype: float64, 'two': a    1.0  
      b    2.0  
      c    3.0  
      d    4.0  
      dtype: float64}
```

```
pd.DataFrame(d)
```

	one	two
a	1.0	1.0
b	2.0	2.0
c	3.0	3.0
d	NaN	4.0

인덱스 값을 부여하지 않으면 자동으로 0부터 두개의 데이터 중 큰 배열의 길이 - 1 만큼이 부여

```
d = {'one' : pd.Series([1., 2., 3.]), 'two' : pd.Series([1., 2., 3., 4.])}
```

```
pd.DataFrame(d)
```

	one	two
0	1.0	1.0
1	2.0	2.0
2	3.0	3.0
3	NaN	4.0

```
d = {'one' : [1., 2., 3., 4.], 'two' : [4., 3., 2., 1.]}  
pd.DataFrame(d)
```

	one	two
0	1.0	4.0
1	2.0	3.0
2	3.0	2.0
3	4.0	1.0

```
# Dict 리스트 데이터의 활용  
data2 = [{'a': 1, 'b': 2}, {'a': 5, 'b': 10, 'c': 20}]  
pd.DataFrame(data2)
```

	a	b	c
0	1	2	NaN
1	5	10	20.0

```
pd.DataFrame(data2, index=['first', 'second'])
```

	a	b	c
first	1	2	NaN
second	5	10	20.0

DataFrame

48

```
pd.DataFrame(data2, columns=['a', 'b'])
```

	a	b
0	1	2
1	5	10

```
df = pd.DataFrame(data2, columns=['a', 'b'])  
df.rename(columns={'a': 'COL1'})
```

	COL1	b
0	1	2
1	5	10

```
df.set_index('b')
```

a	
b	
2	1
10	5


```
# 데이터 추가 및 합치기(merge)
data1 = [{'name': 'Mark'}, {'name': 'Eric'}, {'name': 'Jennifer'}]
df = pd.DataFrame(data1)
df
```

	name
0	Mark
1	Eric
2	Jennifer

```
df['age'] = [10, 11, 12]
pd.DataFrame(data1)
df
```

	name	age
0	Mark	10
1	Eric	11
2	Jennifer	12

```
data2 = [{'sido': '서울'}, {'sido': '경기'}, {'sido': '인천'}]  
df2 = pd.DataFrame(data2)  
df2
```

sido

0 서울

1 경기

2 인천

```
pd.merge(df, df2, left_index=True, right_index=True)
```

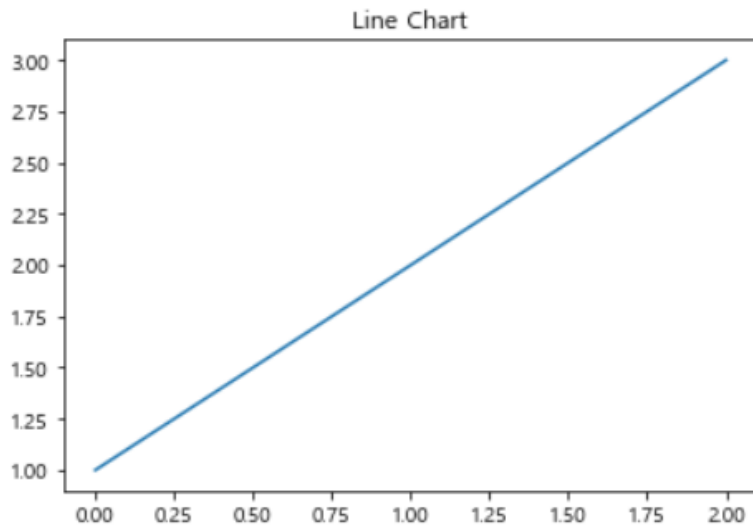
name age sido

0 Mark 10 서울

1 Eric 11 경기

2 Jennifer 12 인천

```
# Series에서 시각화  
s = pd.Series([1,2,3])  
ax = s.plot()  
ax.set_title('Line Chart')  
plt.show()
```



```
# DataFrame에서 시각화  
df = pd.DataFrame({'a':[1,2,3], 'b':[3,2,1]})  
ax = df.plot()  
ax.set_title('Line Chart')  
plt.show()
```

