

Python 基礎

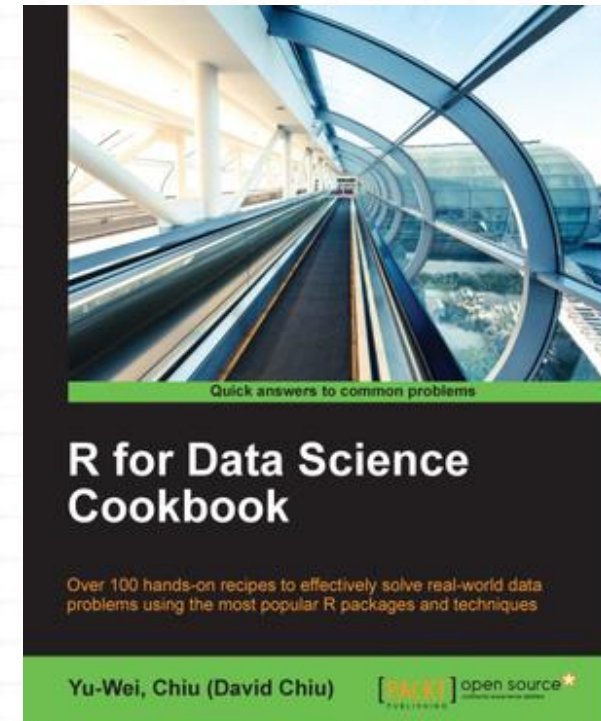
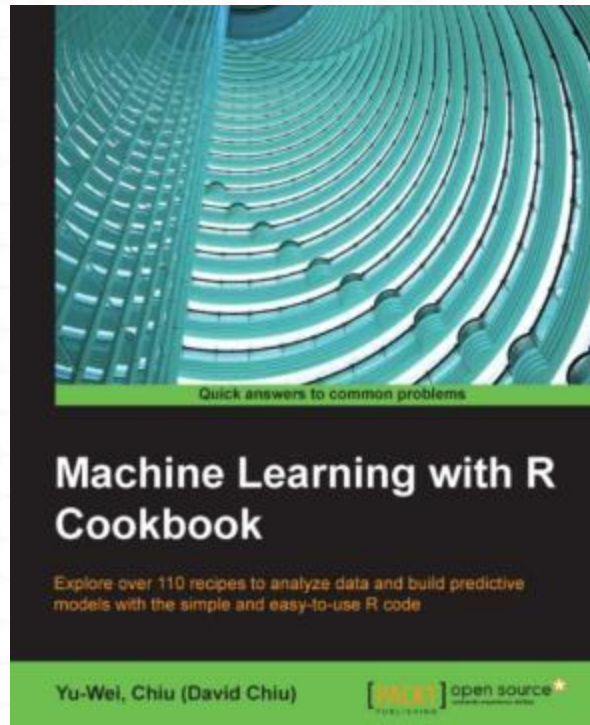
David Chiu

關於我



- 大數軟體有限公司創辦人
- 前趨勢科技工程師
- ywchiu.com
- 大數學堂 <http://www.largitdata.com/>
- 粉絲頁 <https://www.facebook.com/largitdata>
- R for Data Science Cookbook <https://www.packtpub.com/big-data-and-business-intelligence/r-data-science-cookbook>
- Machine Learning With R Cookbook <https://www.packtpub.com/big-data-and-business-intelligence/machine-learning-r-cookbook>

Machine Learning With R Cookbook (机器学习与R语言实战) & R for Data Science Cookbook (数据科学：R语言实现)



Author: David (YU-WEI CHIU) Chiu

課程資料

■ 所有課程補充資料、投影片皆位於

▣ <https://github.com/ywchiu/ctbcpy>

Python語言與資料分析

A photograph of the historic Go match between AlphaGo and Lee Sedol. In the foreground, two men are seated at a table, looking at a Go board. The man on the right is Lee Sedol, and the man on the left is likely a commentator or official. In the background, three other people are seated at a long table, observing the match. A large screen in the background displays the Go board. The scene is set in a dimly lit room with blue walls and a blue backdrop featuring the Google logo and the Go board. The text "AlphaGO" is written in yellow, and "使用深度學習技術打敗頂尖棋手" is written in white. The background also features a large screen displaying the Go board and a clock showing "ALPHAGO 01:59:50" and "LEE SEDOL 01:50:44".

AlphaGO

使用深度學習技術打敗頂尖棋手

A woman with blonde hair tied back is sitting in the driver's seat of a Tesla. She is looking down at a large, unfolded map that she is holding in her lap. The car's interior is visible, including the steering wheel, the center console with its touchscreens, and the rearview mirror. Through the windshield, a red car is visible in the distance on a road. The text "Tesla" is written in yellow, and "讓自動駕駛不再是夢想" is written in white, both overlaid on the lower part of the image.

Tesla
讓自動駕駛不再是夢想



人工智慧

取代重複性高的工作

創造更多想像與新可能

資料科學

從資料鑒往
從資料知來

加一點數學統計



加一點工程



產生資料科學

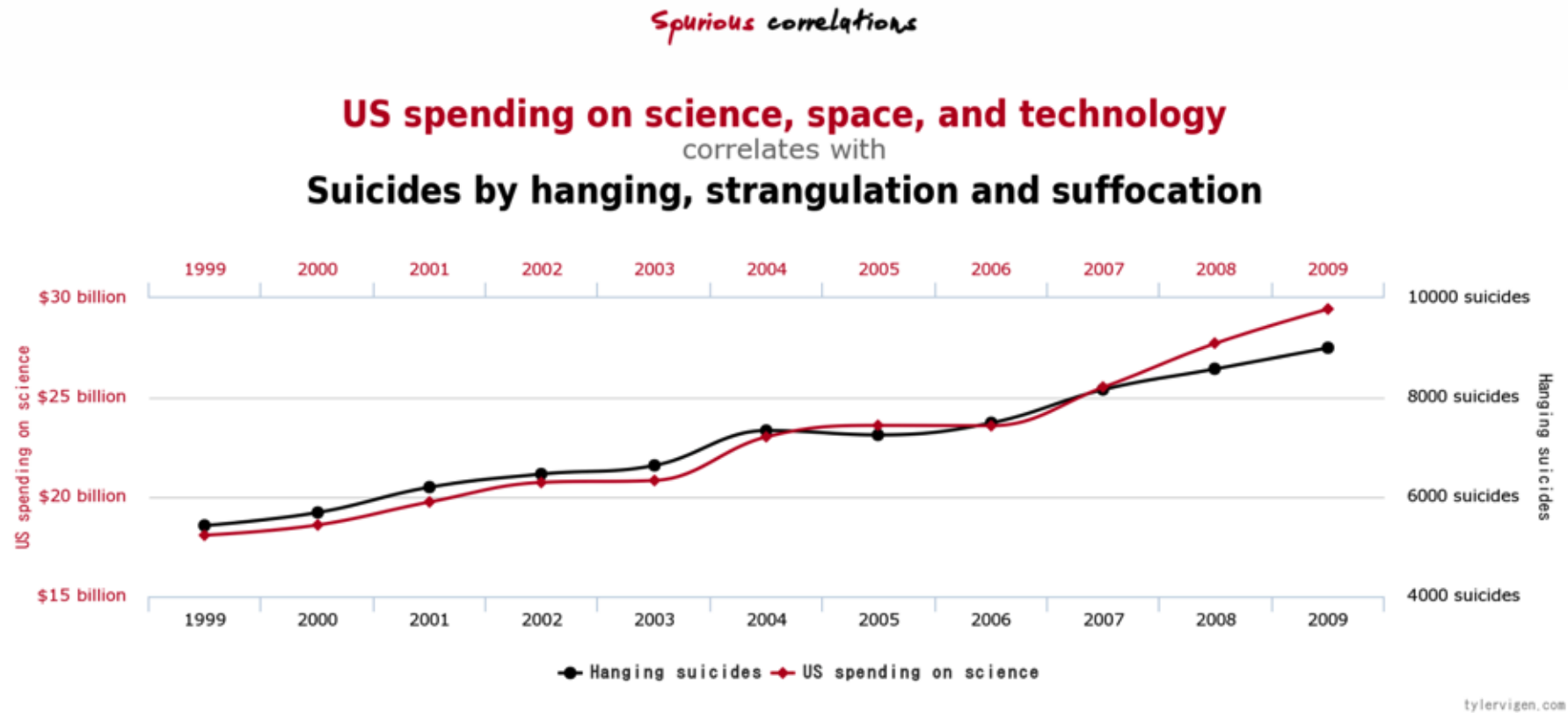


要懂一點**工程**的統計學家

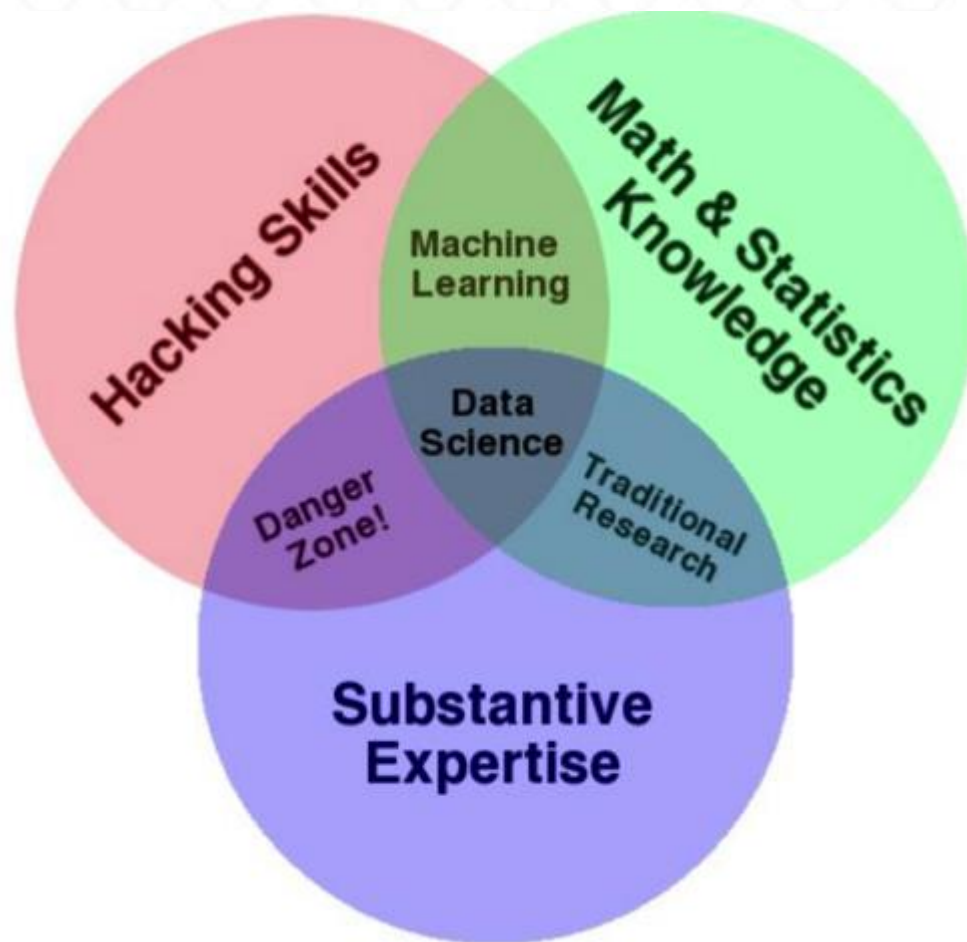
要懂一點**統計**的工程師



只有工程統計還不夠



資料科學



資料科學能力

- 統計 (Statistic)
單變數分析、多變數分析、變異數分析
- 資料處理 (Data Munging)
抓取資料、清理資料、轉換資料
- 數據視覺化(Data Visualization)
圖表、商業智慧系統

資料科學家主要工作內容

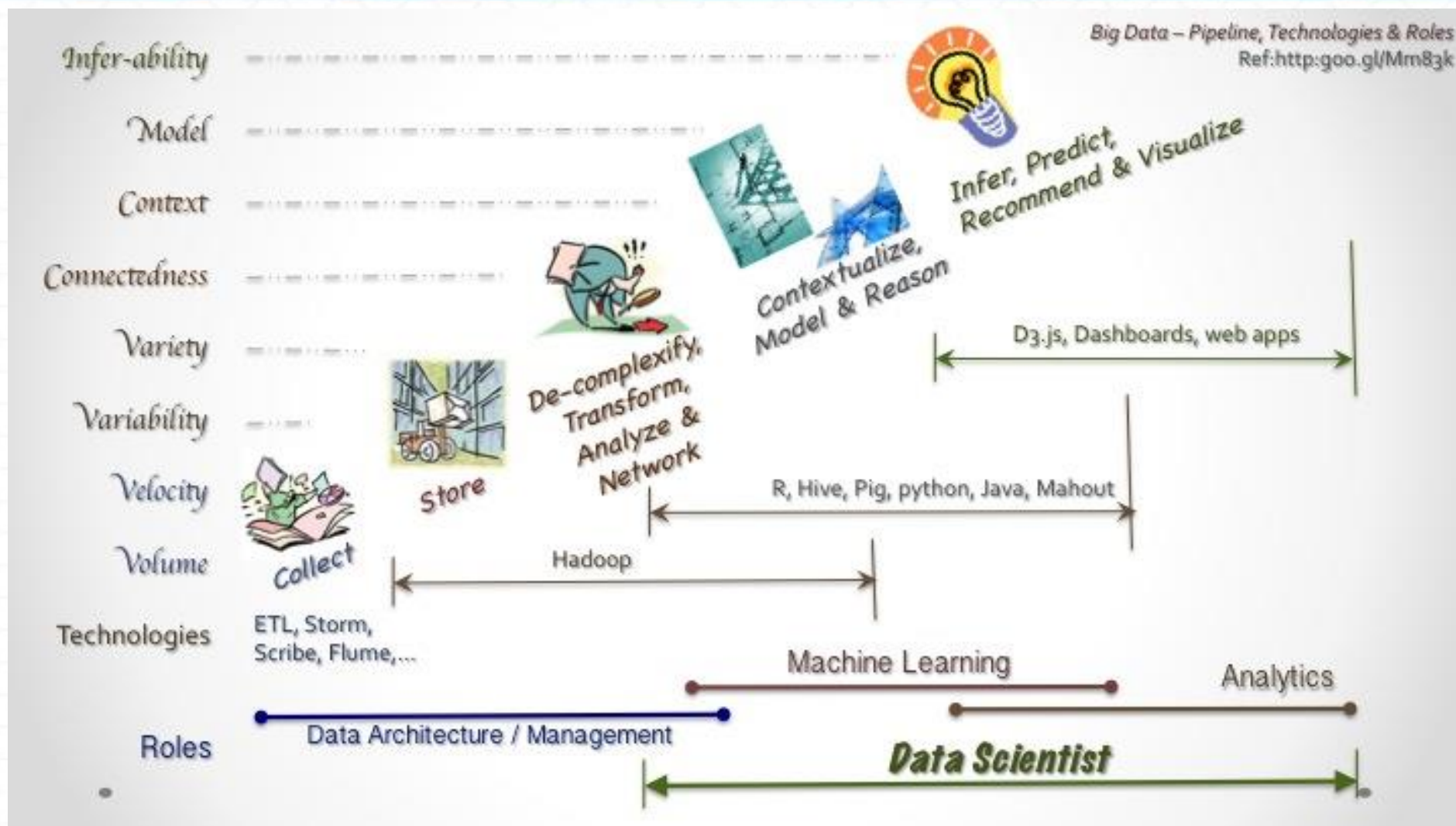
“80% 都在做加總與平均”

工作內容

1. 資料處理 (Data Munging)
2. 資料分析 (Data Analysis)
3. 詮釋結果 (Interpret Result)

真正能用在資料分析的時間很少，必須要能善用工具

資料科學分析步驟



資料分析工具



python



Python 語言

Python 語言

- 動態語言 (Dynamic Language)
 - 於執行時期(Runtime)執行程式碼 (不用編譯)
 - Dynamic Type: 函式與變數都不需要宣告類型
- 直譯式語言 (Interpreted Language)
 - 每次執行後可以直接看到結果
- 物件導向語言 (OOP)
- 可執行於多平臺 (Python VM)



Python 語言優點

- 可執行於多平臺 (Python VM)
- 擁有相當多的協力廠商資源
(資料分析、圖形介面、網頁開發)
- 語法簡潔，編寫快速

簡單易用

JAVA



```
class test{  
    public static void main(String args[]){  
        System.out.println("Hello World");  
    }  
}
```



PYTHON



```
print("Hello World")
```

Guido van Rossum – Python 之父



Guido van Rossum



59,938 位关注者 | 4,444,554 次点赞

Guido Van Rossum
(<https://goo.gl/2kul7Y>)



Guido van Rossum

公开分享 · 2013年9月19日

Do **not** send me email like this:

Hi Guido,

I came across your resume in a Google web search. You seem to have an awesome expertise on Python. I would be glad if you can reply my email and let me know your interest and availability.

Our client immediately needs a PYTHON Developers at its location in *, N.J. Below are the job details. If interested and available, kindly fwd me your updated resume along with the expected rate and the availability.

[]

I might reply like this:

I'm not interested and not available.

Monty Python
(<https://goo.gl/dTjCxR>)



豐富的函式庫讓Python 無所不在

物聯網
(<http://goo.gl/2j45Nk>)



網頁製作
(<https://goo.gl/2304w7>)



資料分析
(<https://goo.gl/2304w7>)

完整的資料分析套件

■ 統計科學計算

- Numpy
- Scipy
- statsmodels

■ 結構化資料處理與分析

- Pandas

■ 資料探索編輯器

- Jupyter Notebook

■ 深度學習

- TensorFlow
- MXNet

■ 大數據處理

- PySpark

■ 機器學習

- Scikit-learn

使用Python 的公司



Dropbox

Google



Python 開發工具簡介

安裝Anaconda

選擇Python 3.6 版

Python 3.6 version *

↓ Download

[64-Bit Graphical Installer \(537 MB\)](#) ?

[32-Bit Graphical Installer \(436 MB\)](#)

Python 2.7 version *

↓ Download

[64-Bit Graphical Installer \(523 MB\)](#) ?

[32-Bit Graphical Installer \(420 MB\)](#)

<https://www.anaconda.com/download/>

Python 2.x v.s. Python 3.x

- *Python 2.x is legacy, Python 3.x is the present and future of the language*
- *Python 3.x*
 - 更簡潔的語法，Unicode 支援與強大內建函式庫
 - 尚在持續更新與開發中
- *Python2.x*
 - 支援主要作業環境
 - 協力廠商函式庫主要支援版本

從命令列執行Python

- 互動式Shell – 即時看到結果，難以編修程式

C:\Users\david>python

- 從檔案執行Python – 無法即時看到結果，容易編修程式

C:\Users\david>python test.py

Python IDE - PyCharm

■ 建議使用該工具做專案開發

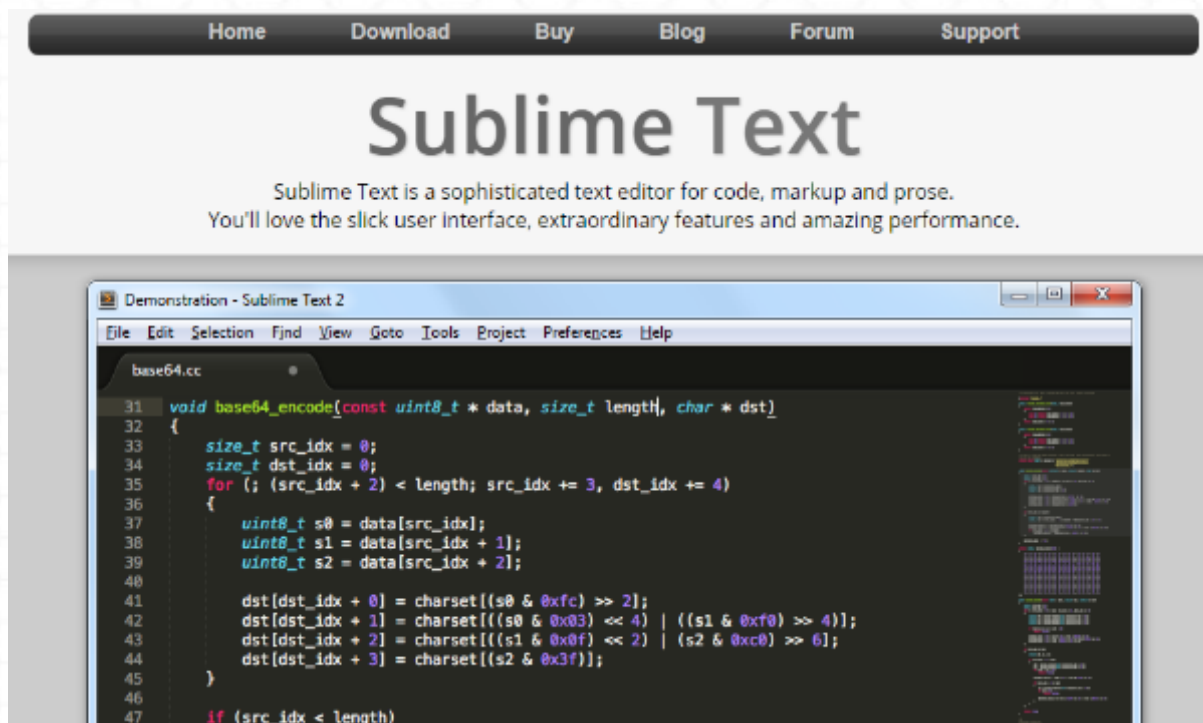
□ <https://www.jetbrains.com/pycharm/download/>



Sublime Text

■ MAC 使用者建議使用該工具做專案開發

□ <https://www.sublimetext.com/>

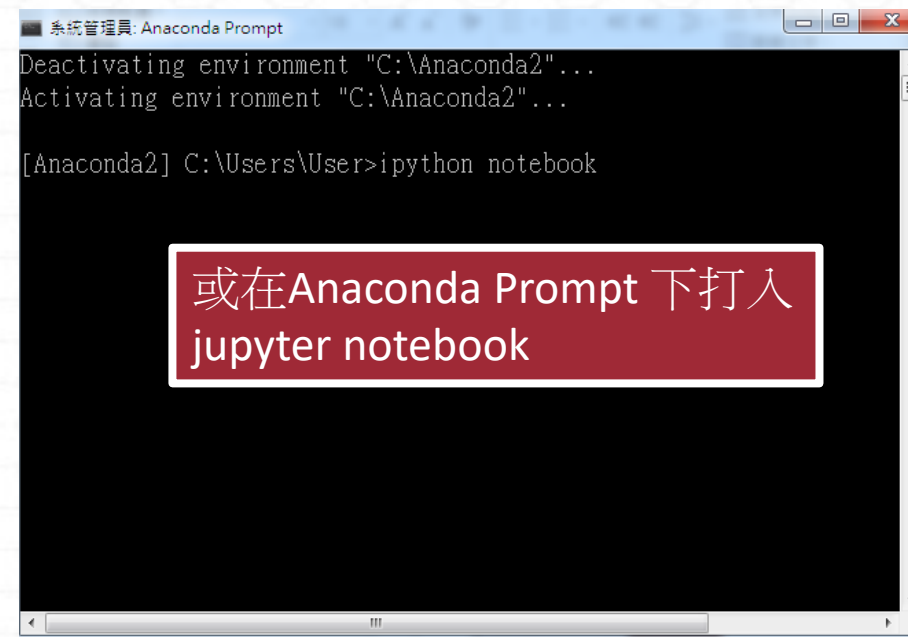
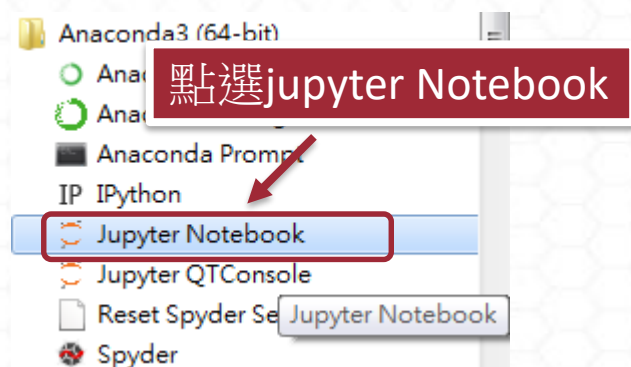


Jupyter Notebook

- 使用於教學與資料探索，不適合開發大型專案

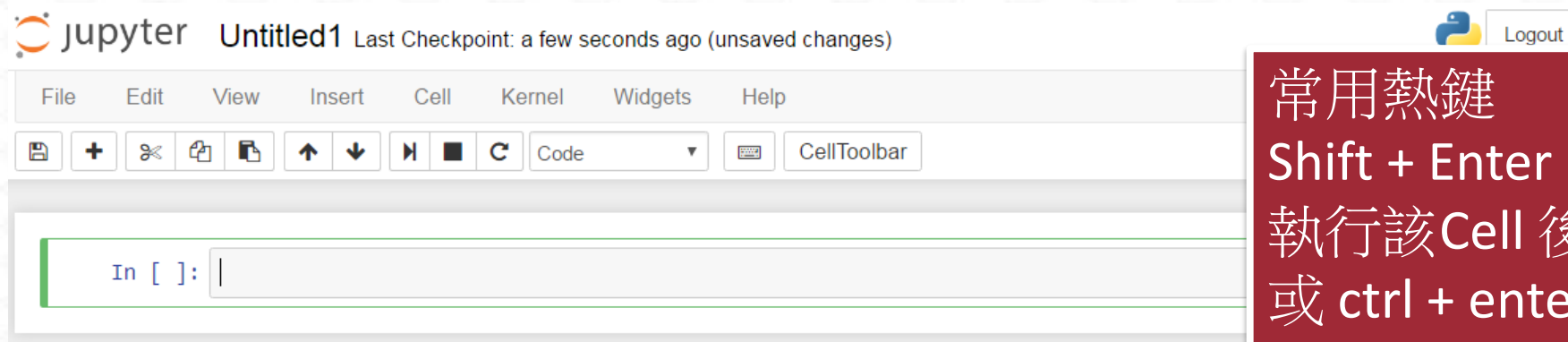


使用 Jupyter Notebook



啟用 Jupyter (jupyter Notebook)

- 在命令列下打:
 - jupyter notebook
 - 自動開啟瀏覽器後便可瀏覽 (預設為localhost:8888)
- 可匯出.ipynb, .py 各種不同格式檔案
- 瀏覽快捷鍵 Help -> Keyboard Shortcuts



常用熱鍵

Shift + Enter

執行該Cell 後新增Cell

或 ctrl + enter

執行該Cell

Python 數值運算

算數還需倚賴計算機？

■ 透過Python 可以直接計算數字

$$3 + 2 * 8$$



數值運算

```
>>> a = 3
```

```
>>> b = 2
```

```
>>> a + b
```

```
5
```

```
>>> a - b
```

```
1
```

```
>>> c = 1.5
```

```
>>> d = 2.5
```

```
>>> c + d
```

```
4.0
```

```
>>> c - d
```

```
-1.0
```

整數加減後
還是整數

浮點數運算

數值型態轉換

```
>>> int('2')
```

```
2
```

```
>>> int(2)
```

```
2
```

```
>>> float(2)
```

```
2.0
```

```
>>> float('3.2')
```

```
3.2
```

善用type 檢查型態

可以如何創建變數？

■ 使用等號

```
a = 5
```

```
# Python會將a視為5
```

```
a + a
```

■ 可重新命名

```
# 重新賦值
```

```
a = 10
```

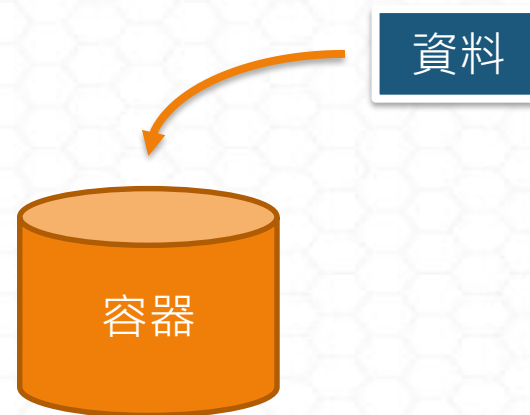
```
a
```

```
# 重新定義 a
```

```
a = a + a
```

```
a
```

變數名稱 = 資料



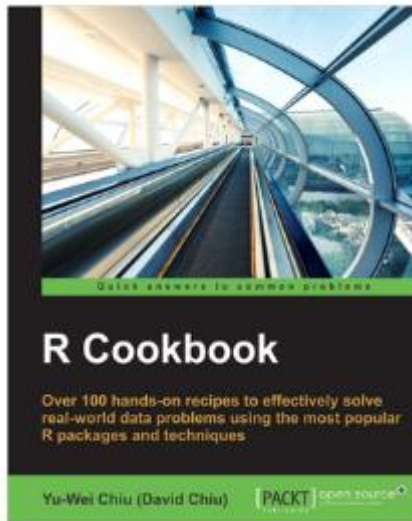
計算台幣價格

price = 25.6

exchange_rate = 32.33

ntd_price= price * exchange_rate

ntd_price



R Cookbook

Yu-Wei Chiu (David Chiu)

July 2016

Over 100 hands-on recipes to effectively solve real-world data problems using the most popular R packages and techniques

This title is available to pre-order now at

\$25.60

RRP \$39.99

eBook

Print + eBook

<https://goo.gl/wPVmSK>

Python 字符串

Python 讓文字處理再簡單不過!

■ 有沒有試過?

- 從上千筆記錄將所有英文文字變成大寫
- 將百篇文章中多餘的空白拿掉
- 根據特定符號切割文字



<http://goo.gl/CC8Qcx>

創建字串

- 字串類別 (str) 是內建的

```
a = "hello world"
```

```
print(a.__str__)
```

- 使用單引號或雙引號

使用單引號標註一段話

```
'This is also a string'
```

使用雙引號標註一段話

```
"String built with double quotes"
```

因為單引號停止了字串
因此可以使用雙引號和單引號
的組合表達完整字串

```
' I'm using single quotes, but will create an error'
```

```
SyntaxError: invalid syntax
```

```
"Now I'm ready to use the single quotes inside a string!"
```


Print 函式

■ # 印出字詞

'Hello world'

■ # 中文也沒問題

'寶寶心理苦，但寶寶不說'

■ # 用Print列出所有結果

```
print('Hello world 1')
```

```
print('Hello world 2')
```

```
print('Use \n to print a new line')
```

```
print('\n')
```

```
print('See what i mean?')
```

Print – 特殊字元

■ \n – 換行字元

```
print('Here is a new line \n and here is the second line')
```

■ \t – 以表格、或表格形式排列資料

```
print('Here is a new line \t and here is the second line')
```

換行與多行文字處理

使用 \ 作為換行符號

```
a = 'hi this is a l  
ong text'  
print(a)
```

使用三個single quote 做多行處理

```
a = '''hi this is a l  
ong text'''  
print(a)
```


字串索引 (1/2)

```
s = 'Hello'
```

```
print(s)
```

■ Python的編制索引為從0開始

```
s[0]
```

```
s[1]
```

■ 也可使用負號從後面開始索引

```
s[-1]
```

```
s[-2]
```

Hello

0 1 2 3 4

-5 -4 -3 -2 -1

字串索引 (2/3)

■ 用：來選定起始點或迄點等範圍

取得從第一個索引之後的所有元素

`s[1:]`

`s` # 並不會更改原字串

取到索引為第 3 個的元素

`s[:3]`

取得所有元素

`s[:]`

代表抓取從第0~第3個元素
但不包括第3個元素本身

字符串索引 (3/3)

```
# for(int i=0; i< len(s); i++)
```

```
s[::1]
```

```
# for(int i=0; i< len(s); i+=2)
```

```
s[::2]
```

```
# for(int i=len(s) -1 ; i > 0; i--)
```

```
s[::-1]
```


字串特性 (1)

■ 使用+做字串的连接：

s

s + 'concatenate me!'

s = s + 'concatenate me!'

print(s)

s

字串特性 (2)

- 可用乘號重複創建同一元素：

letter = "?"

letter

letter *10

字串的其他功能

- `.upper()` 大寫

`s.upper()`

- `.lower()` : 小寫

`s.lower()`

- `.split()` : 分隔

`s.split()`

`s.split('W')`

- 使用函數`len()`來檢查的字串的長度 :

`len('Hello World')`

可以用`dir(s)` 做功能的查詢

Python List

記錄多人的資料



<http://goo.gl/TkRhFz>

有沒有一個容器能同時
記錄多個人的資料？

- 電話
- 姓名
- 性別

Python List

- 剛剛介紹到的數值與字串單為單一值，如果要存放多個值時，可以用設麼資料結構？
 - List
- 其他語言都有陣列的概念(Array)，Python 的List 比較接近於ArrayList
- 宣告List 的方式
 - `a = []`
 - `a = list()`

List 可以裝載不同類型元素

#List 可以裝載不同類型元素

```
print(['asap', 3])
```

```
print(list("word"))
```

```
print( [['list'], ['of', 'lists']] )
```

```
print(list(('a', 1)) )
```

```
a = ['heterogeneous', 3]
```

```
a[1] + 5
```

List 基本操作

```
a = [5, 6, 7, 's'] # a = [5 6 7 's']
```

```
print(a[0]) # 5
```

```
print(a[2:4]) # [7, 's']
```

```
print(a[-1]) # 's'
```

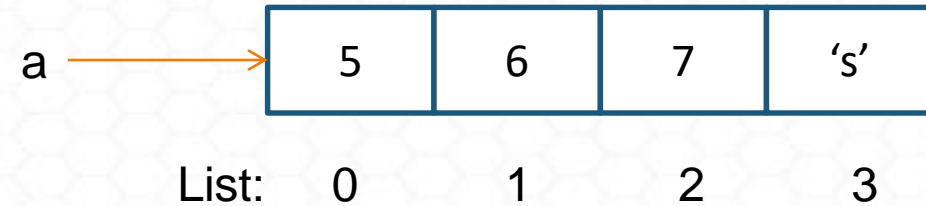
```
print(a[-2]) # 7
```

```
print(a[2:]) # [7, 's']
```

```
print(a[::2]) # [5, 7]
```

```
print(a[::-1]) # ['s', 7, 6, 5]
```

```
print(len(a)) # 4
```



List 元素增減

```
a = [5, 6, 7, 8]
```

```
a.pop() # a = [5, 6, 7]
```

```
a.append(2) # a = [5, 6, 7, 2]
```

```
a.sort() # a = [2, 5, 6, 7]
```

```
a.reverse() # a = [7, 6, 5, 2]
```


套用List 於字串中

```
>>> list('a')
```

```
['a']
```

```
>>>hello = list('hello world')
```

```
>>>print(hello)
```

```
['h', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o', ' ', 'w', 'o', 'r', 'l', 'd']
```

```
>>> 'e' in hello
```

```
True
```

```
>>> 'a' in hello
```

```
False
```

指定(Assignment)陣列

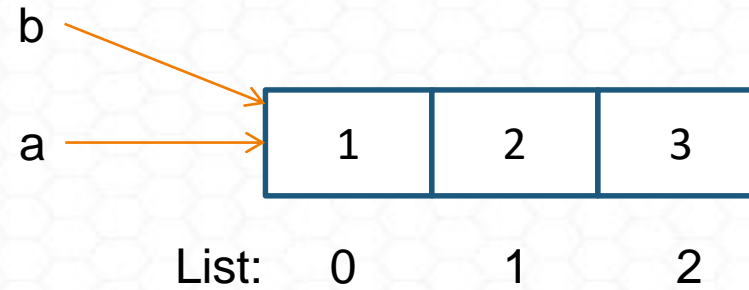
`a = [1, 2, 3]`

`b = a`

`a[1] = 2000`

`b`

`[1, 2000, 3]`



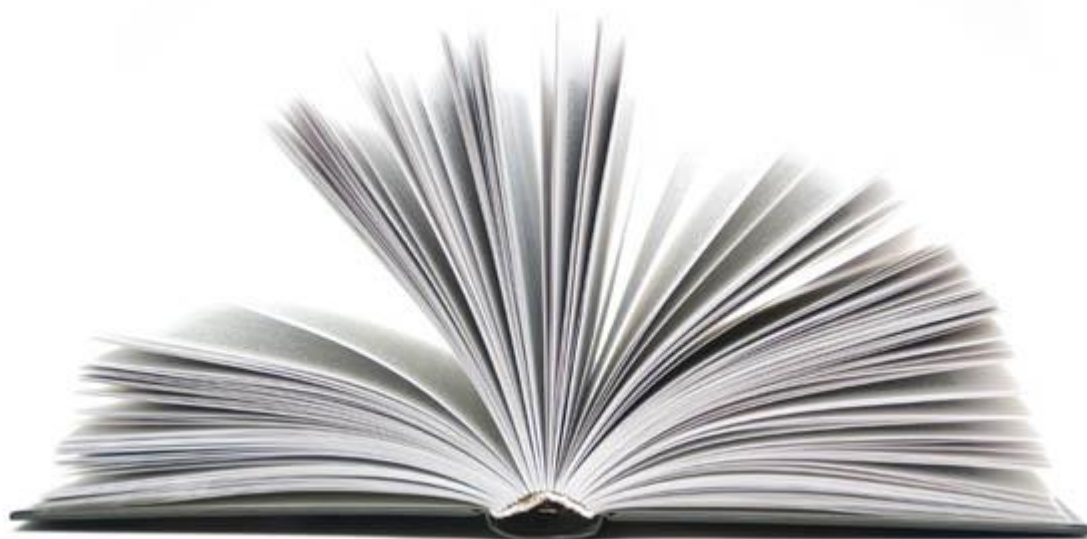
複製List – 解決方法

```
a = [1, 2, 3]
import copy
aa = copy.deepcopy(a) # Deep Copy
a[1] = 2000
aa
```


字典 (Dictionary)

從書中快速找到想要的資料？

- 建立索引頁或許是個比較好的方法



<http://goo.gl/37cpjL>

Python 字典(Dictionary)

- 其他語言有相同的操作
 - Java: HashMap, HashTable...
 - C++: hashmap
 - C#: Dictionary...
- `dic = {key : value}`
- 其中key 為唯一不重複值

Dictionary 範例

#declare dictionary

```
dic = {'a':100, 'b':"yes", 'c':0.98}
```

```
dic
```

#get keys in dictionary

```
dic.keys()
```

#get values in dictionary

```
dic.values()
```

#get value of given key

```
dic['a']
```

#get value of given key

```
dic.get('a')
```


Dictionary 範例(二)

#add entry into dictionary

```
dic['d'] = 'new'
```

```
dic
```

#add entry into dictionary

```
dic.update({'e':123})
```

```
dic
```

iter the dictionary

```
for rec in dic:
```

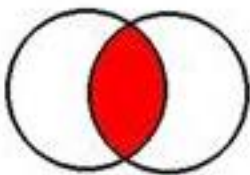
```
    print(rec, dic[rec])
```

集合(SET)

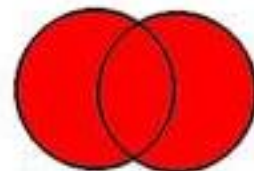
集合

- 當要從兩堆資料中找到之間的相同處與相異處時可以使用集合

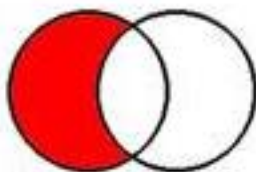
交集



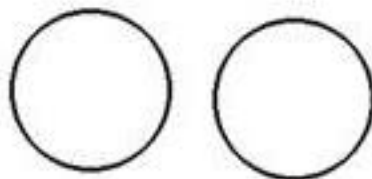
聯集



差集



空集合



<http://goo.gl/xRiuwd>

Sets

```
x = set()
```

```
# 使用 add() 增添資料
```

```
x.add(1)
```

```
x
```

```
x.add(2)
```

```
x
```

```
# 可以將一個list 轉為 set
```

```
l = [1,1,2,2,3,4,5,6,1,1]
```

```
set(l)
```


元組(TUPLES)

Tuple

- 跟List不同，在Tuple 內的值無法被更改

- 在記憶體中有固定大小

- 建立Tuple 的方式

- tuple1 = (1,2,3)

- tuple2 = 1,2,3

- tuple3 = tuple([1,2,3])

當希望資料能維持一致性，而內容值不能被修改時(例如資料庫回傳資料)，可以使用Tuple。

- 檢視tuple 跟 list 的差異

- dir(tuple)

- dir(list)

建立 Tuples

可以混和不同資料型態

```
t = ('one',2)
```

可以檢查Tuple 的長度

```
len(t)
```

根據位置取用值

```
t[0]
```

```
t[-1]
```

Packing 與 Unpacking

```
>>> a,b = 1,2
```

```
>>> 1
```

```
1
```

```
>>> a,b = 1,2
```

```
>>> a
```

```
1
```

```
>>> b
```

```
2
```

```
>>> c = a,b
```

```
>>> c
```

```
(1, 2)
```

```
>>> d = 1,2
```

```
>>> c == d
```

```
True
```




迴圈與控制流程

程式縮排 Indentation

```
def main():  
    print('Hello World')
```

- 使用 tab 或空白去區隔執行區塊(替代傳統的{})

- Pep8規定使用4個空白 <http://legacy.python.org/dev/peps/pep-0008/#indentation>

- Google 使用2個空白

IF-ELIF-ELSE 控制流程

```
#if - else
a = 9
b = 8
for i in range(1,10):
    if i == a:
        print(str(a) + ' found!')
        break
    elif i == b:
        print str(b) + ' found'
    else:
        print(str(a) + ' was not in the list')
```

注意: 是用ELIF 而非ELSE IF

迴圈控制

from 1 to 10

```
for i in range(1,10):  
    print(i)
```

for(i=1; i< 10 ; i++){ }

step by 2

```
for i in range(1,10,2):  
    print(i)
```

for(i=1; i< 10 ; i+=2){ }

Iterate over list

```
a = [1,2,3,4,5]  
for i in a:  
    print(i)
```

Iteration

使用while 迴圈

```
i = 0  
s = 0  
while(i < 101):  
    s += i  
    i += 1  
print(s)
```

Python 沒有do while 迴圈

Python 函数

函式

- 希望能寫一次，但在不同情境可以重複呼叫好幾次
- Python 定義函式的語句: `def`
 - Defining a function

```
def say_hello():  
    print("hello world")
```

定義簡單函式

```
def addNum(a, b):#Define Function  
    return a+b #Return function
```

```
print(addNum(1,4))
```


引用套件

```
import math
```

```
a = math.ceil(3.6)
```

```
a
```

引用math 套件

檢視套件與函式

```
import math #Importing Modules  
print(math) #Print Content
```

```
import sys #Importing Modules  
print(sys.argv) #Print Argument
```

```
print(range(1,len(sys.argv)))
```



錯誤與例外 (Errors and Exceptions)

錯誤訊息

- 寫程式出錯是不可避免的，但該怎麼處理錯誤情況呢？



除以0 的時候的處理：Try & Except

```
dividend = input("Dividend: ")
```

```
divisor = input("Divisor: ")
```

```
try:
```

```
    print(float(dividend) / float(divisor))
```

```
except ZeroDivisionError as detail:
```

```
    print("ZeroDvisionError", detail)
```

想像是try catch – 針對除以零時的
對應動作

Try & Except

```
dividend = input("Dividend: ")  
divisor = input("Divisor: ")
```

與上面例子的不同?

```
try:  
    print(float(dividend) / float(divisor))  
except:  
    print("Error")
```

```
Dividend: "qoo"  
Divisor: 3  
error
```

Finally

```
dividend = input("Dividend: ")
```

```
divisor = input("Divisor: ")
```

```
try:
```

```
    print(float(dividend) / float(divisor))
```

```
except:
```

```
    print("Error")
```

```
finally:
```

```
    print('final block')
```

最後執行的區塊

檔案處理

操作檔案

- 透過檔案，我們可以保存與讀取資料

1, David, M
2, Mary, F
3, John, M



寫入檔案

#將Hello World 寫入檔案中

```
fid = open('test.txt', 'w')
```

```
fid.write('Hello\nWorld')
```

```
fid.close()
```

使用with 自動關檔

```
with open('test.txt', 'w') as f:
```

```
    f.write('Hello\nWorld')
```

讀取檔案

一行一行讀取檔案

```
with open('test.txt', 'r') as fid:  
    for line in fid:  
        print("Line: " + line.strip())
```

讀取檔案中所有內容

```
with open('test.txt', 'r') as fid:  
    s = fid.read()  
print("line",s)
```

計算行數

#計算行數

```
k = 0
```

```
with open('1.tsv') as fid:
```

```
    for line in fid:
```

```
        k = k + 1
```

```
print(k)
```

#或簡寫為：

```
print(len([ line for line in open('test.txt')]))
```


問題描述

試寫出一個Python 程式可以計算檔案中每個詞出現的頻率？



The background features a light blue hexagonal grid pattern. Overlaid on this is a large, faint, circular graphic composed of several concentric rings. These rings are segmented, resembling a stylized spiral or a series of overlapping paths. The colors of the rings transition from a pale blue at the outer edge to a slightly darker, more vibrant blue towards the center. The overall effect is a modern, geometric, and somewhat futuristic aesthetic.

THANK YOU