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Important Python Packages

Prof. Gheith Abandah

Reference: Vanderplas, Jacob T. *A Whirlwind Tour of Python*. O'Reilly Media, 2016.

Outline

- Modules and Packages
- Jupyter Notebooks
- NumPy: Numerical Python
- Pandas: Labeled Column-Oriented Data
- Matplotlib: MATLAB-style Scientific Visualization
- SciPy: Scientific Python
- Other Data Science Packages
- Exercises

Modules and Packages

- For loading **built-in** and **third-party** modules, Python provides the **import** statement.
- Options:
 - **Explicit import**
 - **Import with alias**
 - **Specific content import**

```
import math
math.cos(math.pi)
-1.0
```

```
import numpy as np
np.cos(np.pi)
-1.0
```

```
from math import cos, pi
cos(pi)
-1.0
```

Built-in Modules

Module	Description
os and sys	Tools for interfacing with the operating system, including navigating file directory structures and executing shell commands
math and cmath	Mathematical functions and operations on real and complex numbers
itertools	Tools for constructing and interacting with iterators and generators
functools	Tools that assist with functional programming
random	Tools for generating pseudorandom numbers
pickle	Tools for saving objects to and loading objects from disk
json and csv	Tools for reading JSON-formatted and CSV-formatted files
urllib	Tools for doing HTTP and other web requests

Reference: <https://docs.python.org/3/library/>

Importing from Third-Party Modules

- Python has excellent **ecosystem** of **free third-party modules**.
- They can be imported just as the built-in modules, but **must first be installed** on your system.
- The standard **registry** for such modules is the **Python Package Index** (PyPI): <http://pypi.python.org/>
- Python comes with **pip** (pip installs packages).

```
$ pip install jupyter numpy scipy pandas  
matplotlib scikit-learn
```

Outline

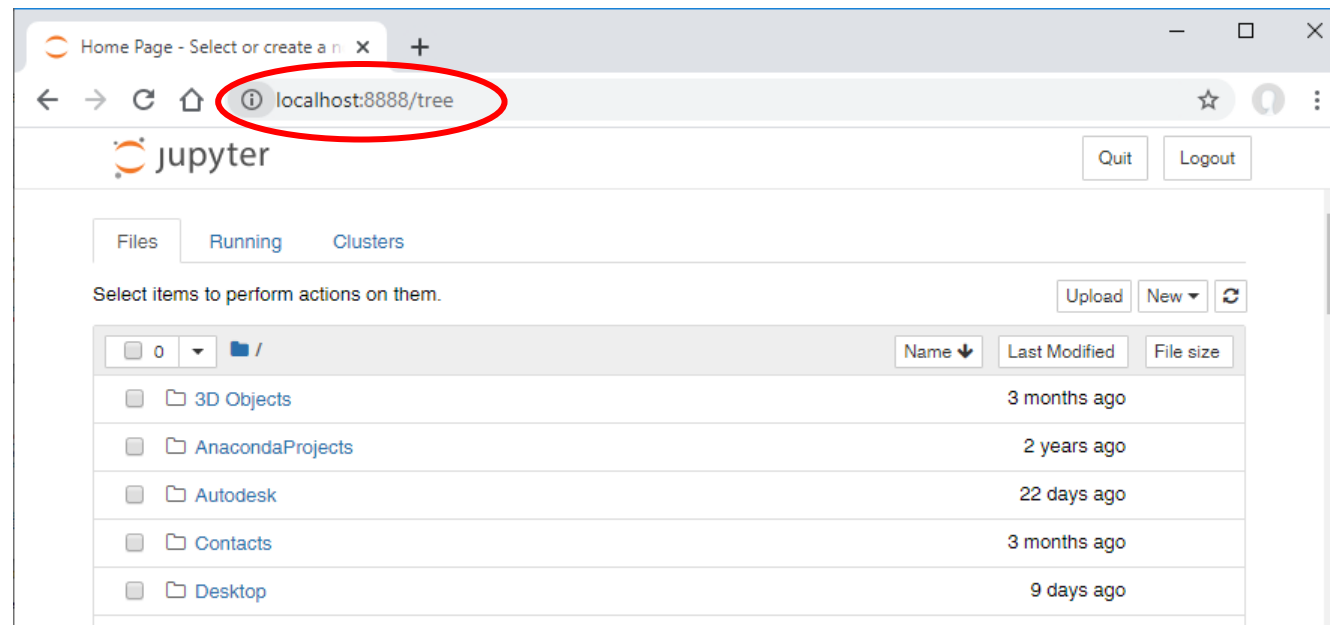
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Jupyter Notebook

- The Jupyter Notebook is an open-source **web application** that allows you to create and share **documents** that contain live **code**, **equations**, **visualizations** and **narrative text**.
- **Website**: <http://jupyter.org/>
- **Tutorial** on Jupyter's website: <https://jupyter-notebook.readthedocs.io/en/stable/notebook.html>

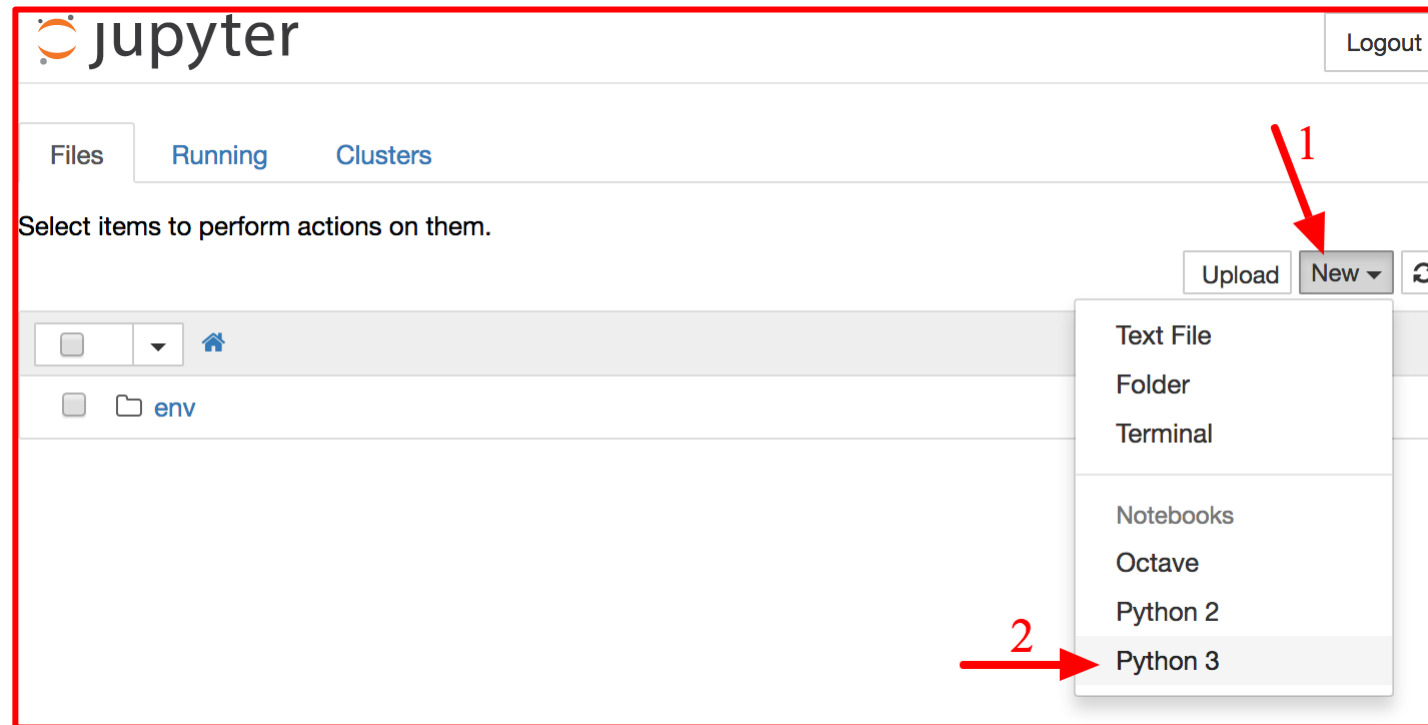
Starting Jupyter Notebook

- To start Jupyter notebooks **server** from your OS command prompt enter: **C:\>jupyter notebook**
- Then **browse** to <http://localhost:8888/>.



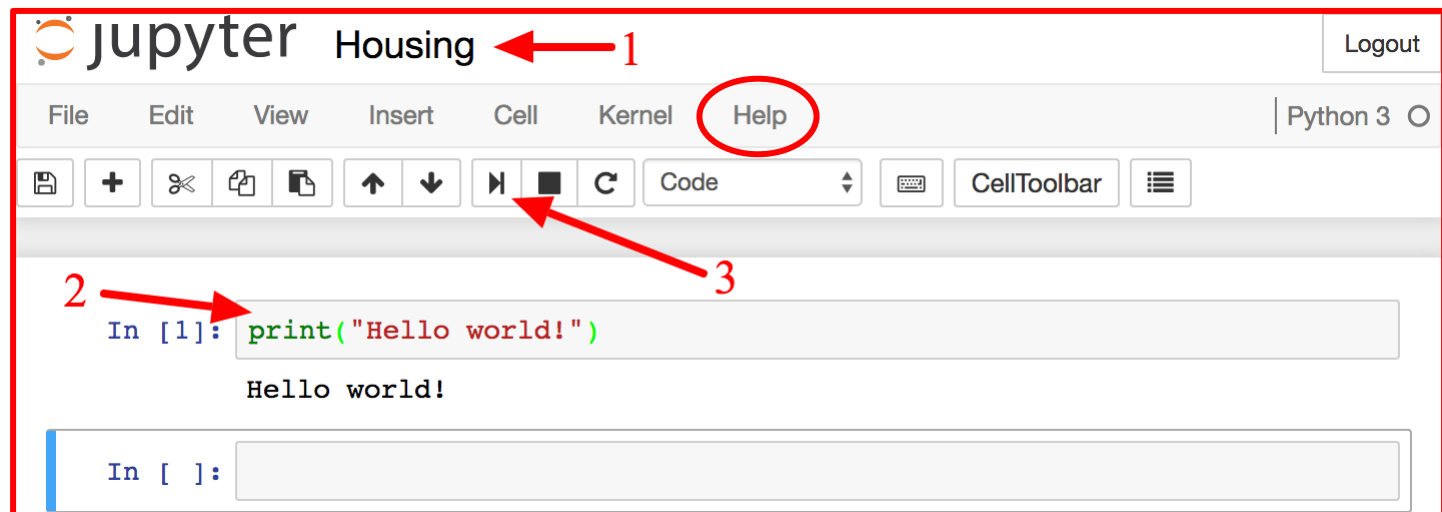
Creating Python Notebook

- Click on the **New** button and select the appropriate Python version.



Working with Notebooks

- A notebook contains a list of **cells**. Each cell can contain executable code or formatted text.
- To change the notebook **name**, click on the **title bar**.
- Type **`print("Hello world!")`** in the first cell, and click on the **play** button. The **result** is displayed below the cell.
- Check the **User Interface Tour** from Jupyter's **Help menu**.



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NumPy: Numerical Python

- NumPy is the fundamental package for **fast scientific computing** with Python. It contains:
 - A powerful **N-dimensional array** object
 - Sophisticated (**broadcasting**) functions
 - Useful **linear algebra**, **Fourier transform**, and **random** number capabilities
- **Website:** <http://www.numpy.org/>
- Also, check the **tutorial** on Learn Python:
[https://www.learnpython.org/en/Numpy Arrays](https://www.learnpython.org/en/Numpy_Arrays)

ndarray Creation

- **Vectors** can be created using **arange()**.
- **Vectors** and **arrays** can be created using **zeros()** and **ones()**.

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> x = np.arange(1, 5)
>>> x
array([1, 2, 3, 4])
```

```
>>> y = np.zeros(5)
>>> y
array([0., 0., 0., 0., 0.])
>>> z = np.ones((3, 2))
>>> z
array([[1., 1.],
       [1., 1.],
       [1., 1.]])
```

ndarray Operations

- Allows efficient elementwise operations (**broadcasting**).

```
>>> x + x
array([2, 4, 6, 8])
>>> x ** 2
array([ 1,  4,  9, 16], dtype=int32)
```

- Also includes:

- Reshape
- Transpose
- Inverse
- etc.

```
>>> M = x.reshape((2, 2))
>>> M
array([[1, 2],
       [3, 4]])
>>> M.T
array([[1, 3],
       [2, 4]])
>>> np.linalg.inv(M)
array([[ -2. ,  1. ],
       [ 1.5, -0.5]])
```

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Pandas: Labeled Column-Oriented Data

- Pandas is high-performance, easy-to-use **data structures** and **data analysis tools**. It contains:
 - A set of labeled array data structures (**Series** and **DataFrame**)
 - **Index objects** enabling both simple axis indexing and multi-level / hierarchical axis indexing
 - **Input/Output tools**: loading tabular data from flat files (CSV, delimited, Excel 2003), and saving and loading pandas objects
- **Website**: <https://pandas.pydata.org/>
- Also, check the **tutorial** on Learn Python: https://www.learnpython.org/en/Pandas_Basics

Creating Data Frame from Dictionary

```
dict = {"country": ["Brazil", "Russia", "India", "China"],  
        "capital": ["Brasilia", "Moscow", "New Dehli", "Beijing"],  
        "area": [8.516, 17.10, 3.286, 9.597],  
        "population": [200.4, 143.5, 1252, 1357] }
```

```
import pandas as pd  
brics = pd.DataFrame(dict)  
print(brics)
```

	country	capital	area	population
0	Brazil	Brasilia	8.516	200.4
1	Russia	Moscow	17.100	143.5
2	India	New Dehli	3.286	1252.0
3	China	Beijing	9.597	1357.0

Creating Data Frame from File

```
# Import pandas as pd
import pandas as pd

# Import the cars.csv data: cars
cars = pd.read_csv('cars.csv')

# Print out cars
print(cars)
```

Unnamed: 0		cars_per_cap	country	drives_right
0	US	809	United States	True
1	AUS	731	Australia	False
2	JAP	588	Japan	False
3	IN	18	India	False
4	RU	200	Russia	True
5	MOR	70	Morocco	True
6	EG	45	Egypt	True

Data Frame Operations

- Data Frames have many powerful **operations** such as **sum()**, **info()** and **describe()**.

```
>>> brics['population'].sum()
2952.9
>>> brics.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 4 entries, 0 to 3
Data columns (total 4 columns):
#   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   country     4 non-null     object
1   capital     4 non-null     object
2   area        4 non-null     float64
3   population  4 non-null     float64
dtypes: float64(2), object(2)
memory usage: 256.0+ bytes
>>> brics.describe()

```

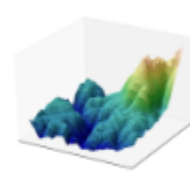
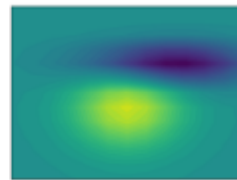
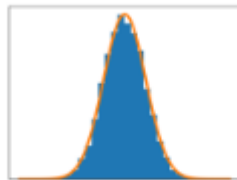
	area	population
count	4.000000	4.000000
mean	9.624750	738.225000
std	5.694711	655.693223
min	3.286000	143.500000
25%	7.208500	186.175000
50%	9.056500	726.200000
75%	11.472750	1278.250000
max	17.100000	1357.000000

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Matplotlib: MATLAB-style Scientific Visualization

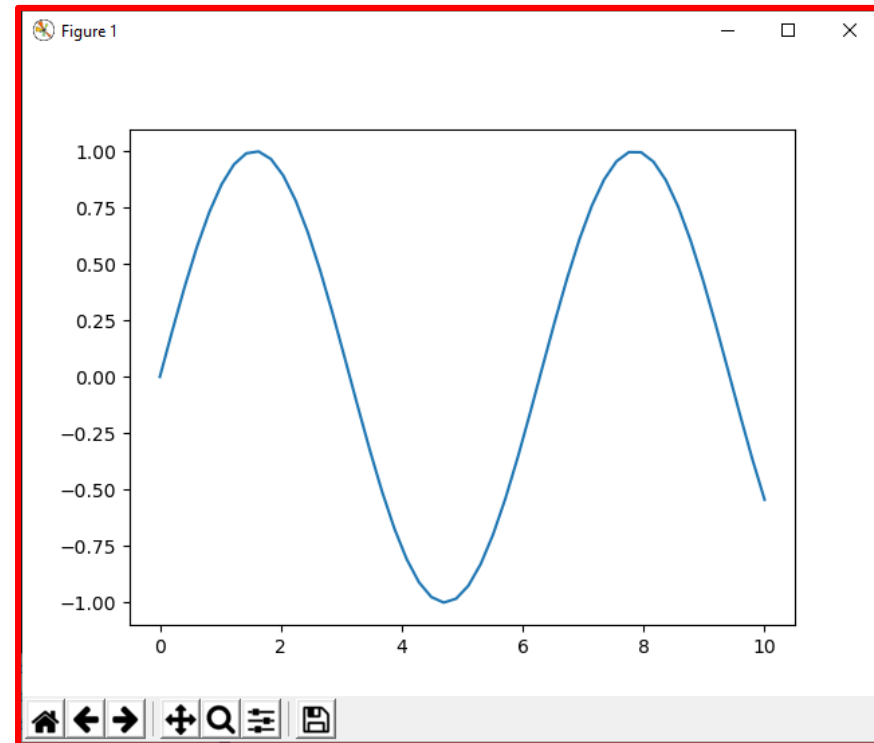
- Matplotlib is a Python **plotting library** which produces publication **quality figures** in a variety of hardcopy formats.



- **Website:** <https://matplotlib.org/>
- Also, check the **tutorial** package website:
<https://matplotlib.org/tutorials/introductory/pyplot.html>

Matplotlib Example

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
x = np.linspace(0, 10) # range of values from 0 to 10
y = np.sin(x) # sine of these values
plt.plot(x, y); # plot as a line
plt.show()
```



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SciPy: Scientific Python

- Collection of **scientific functionality** that is built on NumPy.
 - **scipy.fftpack** **Fast Fourier** transforms
 - **scipy.integrate** Numerical **integration**
 - **scipy.interpolate** Numerical **interpolation**
 - **scipy.linalg** **Linear algebra** routines
 - **scipy.optimize** **Numerical optimization** of functions
 - **scipy.sparse** **Sparse matrix** storage and linear algebra
 - **scipy.stats** **Statistical analysis** routines
- **Website:** <https://www.scipy.org/>

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Other Python Packages

- [Scikit-Learn](#) for **machine learning**
- [Scikit-Image](#) for **image analysis**
- [StatsModels](#) for **statistical modeling**
- [AstroPy](#) for **astronomy** and astrophysics
- [NiPy](#) for **neuro-imaging**
- and many, many more.

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Exercises from <http://www.practicepython.org/>

- **Ex1**: Create a program that asks the user to enter their name and their age. Print out a message addressed to them that tells them the year that they will turn 100 years old.
- **Ex3**: Take a list, say for example this one: a = [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89] and write a program that prints out all the elements of the list that are less than 5.
- **Ex5**: Take two lists, say for example these two: a = [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89] and b = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13] and write a program that returns a list that contains only the elements that are common between the lists (without duplicates). Make sure your program works on two lists of different sizes.
- **Ex28**: Implement a function that takes as input three variables, and returns the largest of the three. Do this without using the Python max() function!

Exercises from <https://www.w3resource.com/python-exercises/>

- **Class 9:** Write a Python class which has two methods `get_String` and `print_String`. `get_String` accept a string from the user and `print_String` print the string in upper case.
- **Class 10:** Write a Python class named `Rectangle` constructed by a length and width and a method which will compute the area of a rectangle.

Exercises from <https://www.w3resource.com/python-exercises/>

- **NumPy 3**: Create a 3x3 matrix with values ranging from 2 to 10.
- **NumPy 73**: Write a Python program to create an array of (3, 4) shape, multiply every element value by 3 and display the new array.
- **Pandas DataFrame 4 and 5**: Write a Python program to get the first 3 rows and the 'name' and 'score' columns from the following DataFrame.

Sample Python dictionary data and list labels:

```
exam_data = {'name': ['Anastasia', 'Dima', 'Katherine', 'James',  
'Emily', 'Michael', 'Matthew', 'Laura', 'Kevin', 'Jonas'],  
'score': [12.5, 9, 16.5, np.nan, 9, 20, 14.5, np.nan, 8, 19],  
'attempts': [1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 1],  
'qualify': ['yes', 'no', 'yes', 'no', 'no', 'yes', 'yes', 'no',  
'no', 'yes']}  
labels = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j']
```

Summary

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