Advanced Data Management (CSCI 640/490)

Data & Pandas

Dr. David Koop





Arrays

- Usually a fixed size—lists are meant to change size
- Are mutable—tuples are not
- Store only one type of data—lists and tuples can store anything • Are faster to access and manipulate than lists or tuples
- Can be multidimensional:

 - Can have list of lists or tuple of tuples but no guarantee on shape - Multidimensional arrays are rectangles, cubes, etc.





2

Why NumPy?

- Fast vectorized array operations for data munging and cleaning, subsetting and filtering, transformation, and any other kinds of computations
- Common array algorithms like sorting, unique, and set operations Efficient descriptive statistics and aggregating/summarizing data
- Data alignment and relational data manipulations for merging and joining together heterogeneous data sets
- Expressing conditional logic as array expressions instead of loops with ifelif-else branches
- Group-wise data manipulations (aggregation, transformation, function) application).





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NumPy Arrays

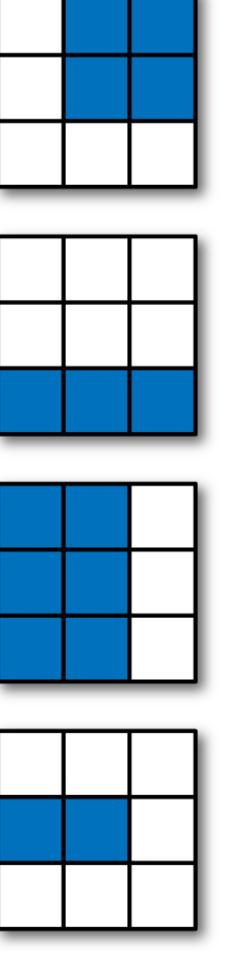
- data1 = [6, 7.5, 8, 0, 1]arr1 = np.array(data1)
- Zeros: np.zeros(10), Ones: np.ones((4,5)), **Empty:** np.empty((2,2))
- Types: Each array has a fixed type unlike other variables in python

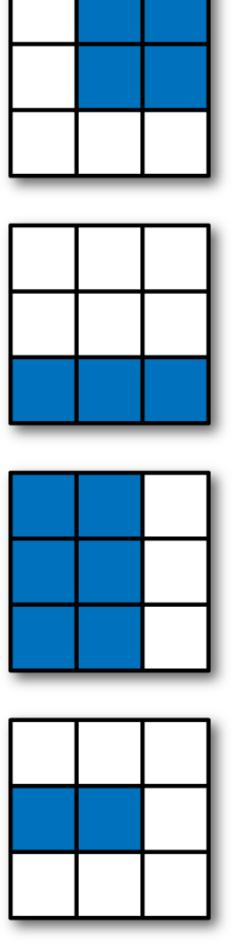
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• # of dimensions: arr2.ndim, Shape: arr2.shape, Type: arr2.dtype









How to obtain the blue slice from array arr?

D. Koop, CSCI 640/490, Spring 2023

[W. McKinney, Python for Data Analysis]

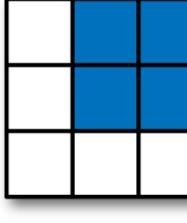


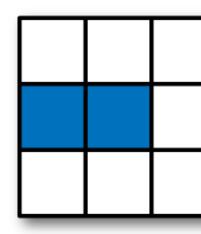
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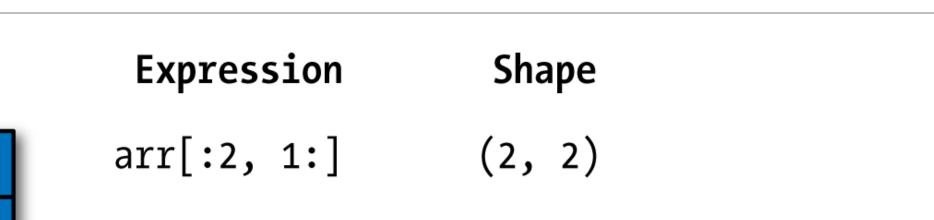








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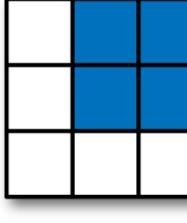


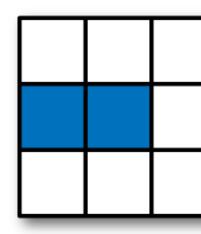












How to obtain the blue slice from array arr?

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Expression	Shape	
arr[:2, 1:]	(2, 2)	
arr[2]	(3,)	
arr[2, :]	(3,)	

(1, 3)

arr[2:, :]

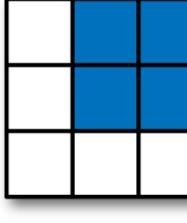
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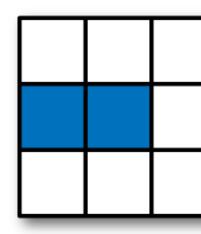












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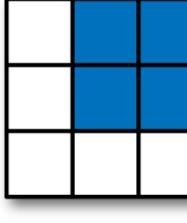
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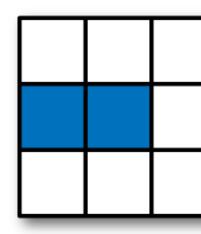












How to obtain the blue slice from array arr?

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Expression	Shape
arr[:2, 1:]	(2, 2)
arr[2]	(3,)
arr[2, :]	(3,)
arr[2:, :]	(1, 3)
arr[:, :2]	(3, 2)
arr[1, :2]	(2,)
arr[1:2, :2]	(1, 2)

[W. McKinney, Python for Data Analysis]









<u>Assignment 2</u>

- Assignment 1 Questions with pandas, DuckDB, and Ibis
- CS 640 students do all, CS 490 do pandas & DuckDB (lbis is EC)
- Can work by framework or by query
- Most questions can be answered with a single statement... but that statement can take a while to write
 - Read documentation
 - Check hints









More Reshaping

- reshape:
 - arr2.reshape(4,2) # returns new view
- resize:
 - arr2.resize(4,2) # no return, modifies arr2 in place
- flatten:
 - arr2.flatten() # array([1.5,2.,3.,4.,5.,6.,7.,8.])
- ravel:
 - arr2.ravel() # array([1.5,2.,3.,4.,5.,6.,7.,8.])
- flatten and ravel look the same, but ravel is a view





Boolean Indexing

- names == 'Bob' gives back booleans that represent the element-wise comparison with the array names
- Boolean arrays can be used to index into another array:
 - data[names == 'Bob']
- Can even mix and match with integer slicing
- Can do boolean operations (&, |) between arrays (just like addition, subtraction)
 - data[(names == 'Bob') | (names == 'Will')]
- Note: or and and do not work with arrays
- We can set values too! data [data < 0] = 0







Array Transformations

- Transpose
 - arr2.T # flip rows and columns
- Stacking: take iterable of arrays and stack them horizontally/vertically
 - $\operatorname{arrh1} = \operatorname{np.arange}(3)$
 - $\operatorname{arrh2} = \operatorname{np.arange}(3, 6)$
 - np.vstack([arrh1, arrh2])
 - np.hstack([arr1.T, arr2.T]) # ???







numpy Functions

- Unary: abs, sqrt, log, ceil, sin, cos, tan, arccos, arcsin, ...
- Binary: add, subtract, multiple, divide, $\ldots <$, >, >=, <=, ==, !=
- Statistics: sum, mean, std, min, max, argmin, argmax
- Boolean: any, all
- Others: sort, unique
- Linear Algebra (numpy.linalg)
- Pseudorandom Number Generation (numpy.random)









- What is data?
 - Types
 - Semantics
- How is data structured?
 - Tables (Data Frames)
 - Databases
 - Data Cubes
- What formats is data stored in?
- Raw versus derived data





• What is this data?

R011	42ND STREET & 8TH AVENUE	00228985	00008471	00000441	00001455	00000134	00033341	00071255
R170	14TH STREET-UNION SQUARE	00224603	00011051	00000827	00003026	00000660	00089367	00199841
R046	42ND STREET & GRAND CENTRAL	00207758	00007908	00000323	00001183	00003001	00040759	00096613

- Semantics: real-world meaning of the data
- Type: structural or mathematical interpretation
- Both often require metadata
 - Sometimes we can infer some of this information
 - Line between data and metadata isn't always clear

this information isn't always clear





	REMOTE	STATION	FF 1
1	R011	42ND STREET & 8TH AVENUE	00228985
2	R170	14TH STREET-UNION SQUARE	00224603
3	R046	42ND STREET & GRAND CENTRAL	00207758
4	R012	34TH STREET & 8TH AVENUE	00188311
5	R293	34TH STREET - PENN STATION	00168768
6	R033	42ND STREET/TIMES SQUARE	00159382
7	R022	34TH STREET & 6TH AVENUE	00156008
8	R084	59TH STREET/COLUMBUS CIRCLE	00155262
9	R020	47-50 STREETS/ROCKEFELLER	00143500
10	R179	86TH STREET-LEXINGTON AVE	00142169
11	R023	34TH STREET & 6TH AVENUE	00134052
12	R029	PARK PLACE	00121614
13	R047	42ND STREET & GRAND CENTRAL	00100742
14	R031	34TH STREET & 7TH AVENUE	00095076
15	R017	LEXINGTON AVENUE	00094655
16	R175	8TH AVENUE-14TH STREET	00094313
17	R057	BARCLAYS CENTER	00093804
18	R138	WEST 4TH ST-WASHINGTON SO	00093562

V	SEN/DIS	7-D AFAS UNL	D AFAS/RMF L	JOINT RR TKT	7-D UNL	30-D UNL
5	00008471	00000441	00001455	00000134	00033341	00071255
3	00011051	00000827	00003026	00000660	00089367	00199841
8	00007908	00000323	00001183	00003001	00040759	00096613
1	00006490	00000498	00001279	00003622	00035527	00067483
8	00006155	00000523	00001065	00005031	00030645	00054376
2	00005945	00000378	00001205	00000690	00058931	00078644
8	00006276	00000487	00001543	00000712	00058910	00110466
2	00009484	00000589	00002071	00000542	00053397	00113966
0	00006402	00000384	00001159	00000723	00037978	00090745
9	00010367	00000470	00001839	00000271	00050328	00125250
2	00005005	00000348	00001112	00000649	00031531	00075040
4	00004311	00000287	00000931	00000792	00025404	00065362
2	00004273	00000185	00000704	00001241	00022808	00068216
6	00003990	00000232	00000727	00001459	00024284	00038671
5	00004688	00000190	00000833	00000754	00020018	00055066
3	00003907	00000286	00001144	00000256	00038272	00074661
4	00004204	00000454	00001386	00001491	00039113	00068119
2	00004677	00000251	00000965	00000127	00031628	00074458

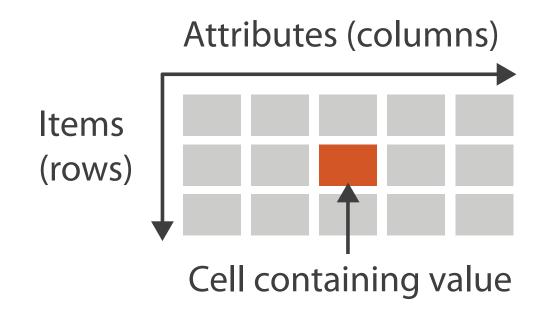


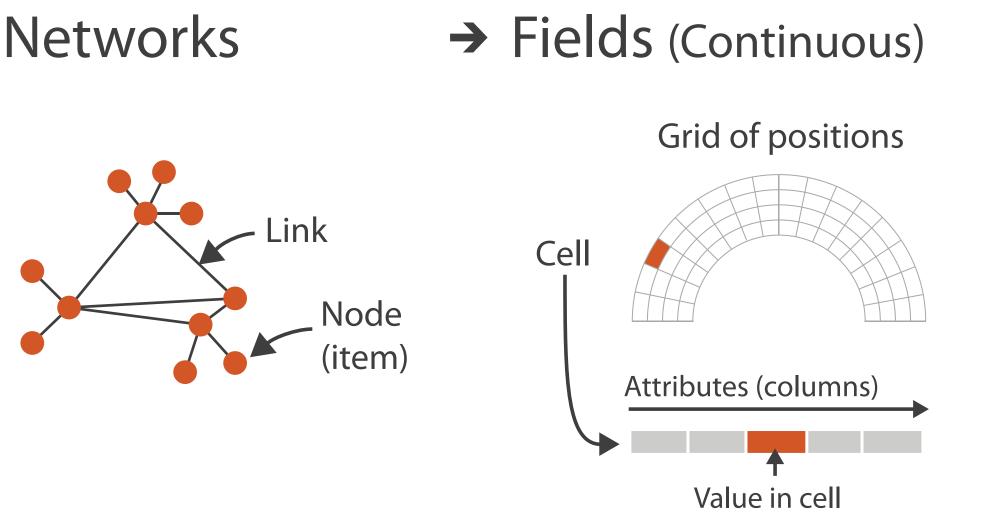


Dataset Types

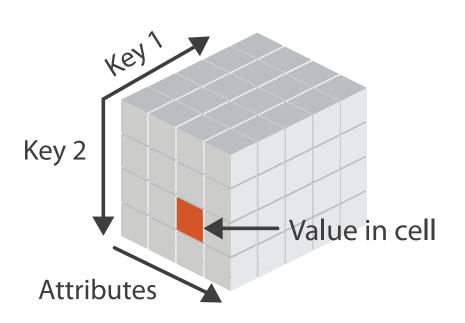
→ Tables

→ Networks

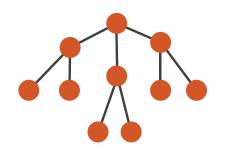




 \rightarrow Multidimensional Table

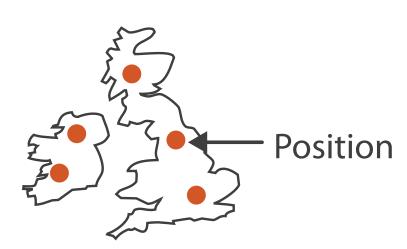


→ Trees



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→ Geometry (Spatial)







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Data Terminology

- Items
 - An **item** is an individual discrete entity
 - e.g., a row in a table
- Attributes
 - logged
 - a.k.a. variable, (data) dimension
 - e.g., a column in a table

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- An attribute is some specific property that can be measured, observed, or





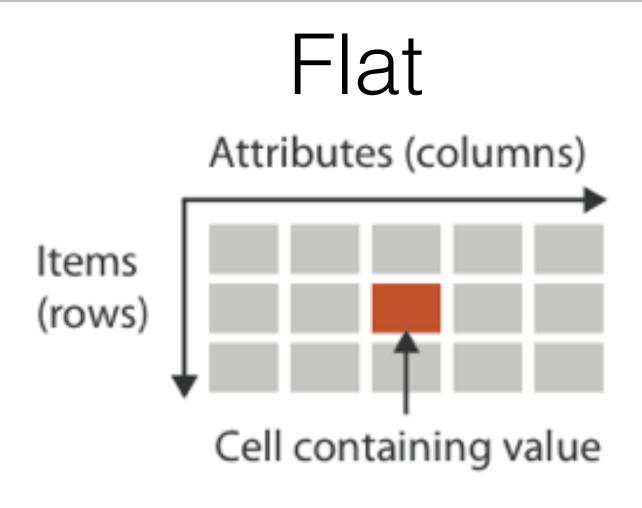
Tables

Α	В	С	S	Т	U
Order ID	Order Date	Order Priority	Product Container	Product Base Margin	Ship Date
3	10/14/06	5-Low	Large Box	0.8	10/21/06
6	2/21/08	4-Not Specified	Small Pack	0.55	2/22/08
32	7/16/07	2-High	Small Pack	0.79	7/17/07
32	7/16/07	2-High	Jumbo Box		7/17/07
32	7/16/07	2-High	Medium Box	attribute	7/18/07
32	7/16/07	2-High	Medium Box	0.05	7/18/07
35	10/23/07	4-Not Specified	Wrap Bag	0.52	10/24/07
35	10/23/07	4-Not Specified	Small Box	0.58	10/25/07
36	11/3/07	1-Urgent	Small Box	0.55	11/3/07
65	3/18/07	1-Urgent	Small Pack	0.49	3/19/07
66	1 (20 (05	5-Low	Wrap Bag	0.56	1/20/05
69	item 5	4-Not Specified	Small Pack	0.44	6/6/05
69	5	4-Not Specified	Wrap Bag	0.6	6/6/05
70	12/18/06	5-Low	Small Box	0.59	12/23/06
70	12/18/06	5-Low	Wrap Bag	0.82	12/23/06
96	4/17/05	2-High	Small Box	0.55	4/19/05
97	1/29/06	3-Medium	Small Box	0.38	1/30/06
129	11/19/08	5-Low	Small Box	0.37	11/28/08
130	5/8/08	2-High	Small Box	0.37	5/9/08
130	5/8/08	2-High	Medium Box	0.38	5/10/08
130	5/8/08	2-High	Small Box	0.6	5/11/08
132	6/11/06	3-Medium	Medium Box	0.6	6/12/06
132	6/11/06	3-Medium	Jumbo Box	0.69	6/14/06
134	5/1/08	4-Not Specified	Large Box	0.82	5/3/08
135	10/21/07	4-Not Specified	Small Pack	0.64	10/23/07
166	9/12/07	2-High	Small Box	0.55	9/14/07
193	8/8/06	1-Urgent	Medium Box	0.57	8/10/06
194	4/5/08	3-Medium	Wrap Bag	0.42	4/7/08

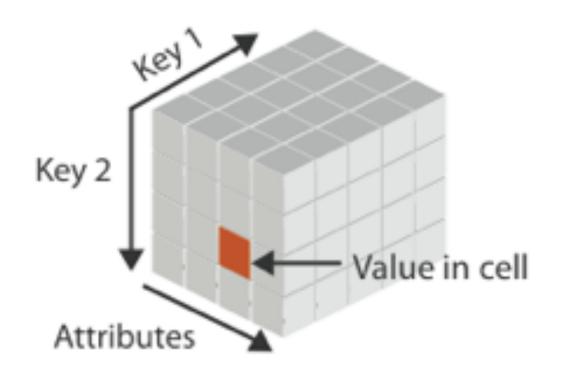




Tables



Multidimensional



- Data organized by rows & columns
 - rower item (usually)
- column ~ attribute
- label ~ attribute name
- Key: identifies each item (row), usually unique
 - Allows join of data from 2+ tables
 - columns, e.g. (state, year) for population
- Compound key: key split among multiple Multidimensional:
 - Split compound key
 - e.g. a data cube with (state, year)

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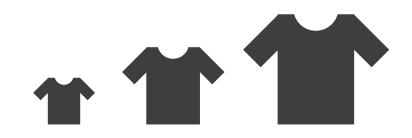
Attribute Types

Categorical

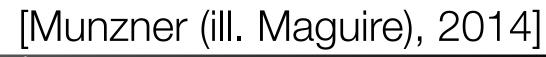
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→ Ordered

→ Ordinal



→ Quantitative





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Categorial, Ordinal, and Quantitative

Α	В	С		S	Т	U
Order ID	Order Date	Order Priority		Product Container	Product Base Margin	Ship Date
3	10/14/06	5-Low		Large Box	0.8	10/21/06
6	2/21/08	4-Not Specified		Small Pack	0.55	2/22/08
32	7/16/07	2-High		Small Pack	0.79	7/17/07
32	7/16/07	2-High		Jumbo Box	0.72	7/17/07
32	7/16/07			Medium Box	0.6	7/18/07
32	7/16/07	2-High		Medium Box	0.65	7/18/07
35	10/23/07	4-Not Specified		Wrap Bag	0.52	10/24/07
35	10/23/07	4-Not Specified		Small Box	0.58	10/25/07
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65	3/18/07	1-Urgent		Small Pack	0.49	3/19/07
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69	6/4/05	4-Not Specified		Small Dack	0.44	6/6/05
69	6/4/05	4-Not Spec	ana	ntitative	0.6	6/6/05
70	12/18/06	5-Low		illialive	0.59	12/23/06
70	12/18/06	5-Low	ordi	nal	0.82	12/23/06
96	4/17/05	2-High			0.55	4/19/05
97	1/29/06	3-Medium	cate	gorical	0.38	1/30/06
129	11/19/08	5-Low	cute		0.37	11/28/08
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135	10/21/07	4-Not Specified		Small Pack	0.64	10/23/07
166	9/12/07			Small Box	0.55	9/14/07
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Categorial, Ordinal, and Quantitative

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129	11/19/08	5-Low	cute		0.37	11/28/08
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194	4/5/08	3-Medium		Wrap Bag	0.42	4/7/08
	1 1 1 1 0 0	a				1 (7 (0 0





Attribute Types

- May be further specified for computational storage/processing - Categorical: string, boolean, blood type
- - Ordered: enumeration, t-shirt size
 - Quantitative: integer, float, fixed decimal, datetime
- Sometimes, types can be inferred from the data
 - e.g. numbers and none have decimal points \rightarrow integer
 - could be incorrect (data doesn't have floats, but could be)







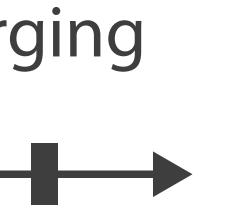


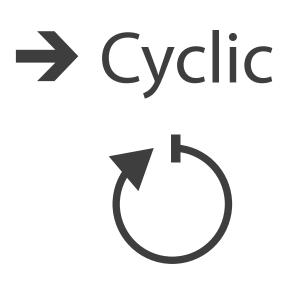
Ordering Direction





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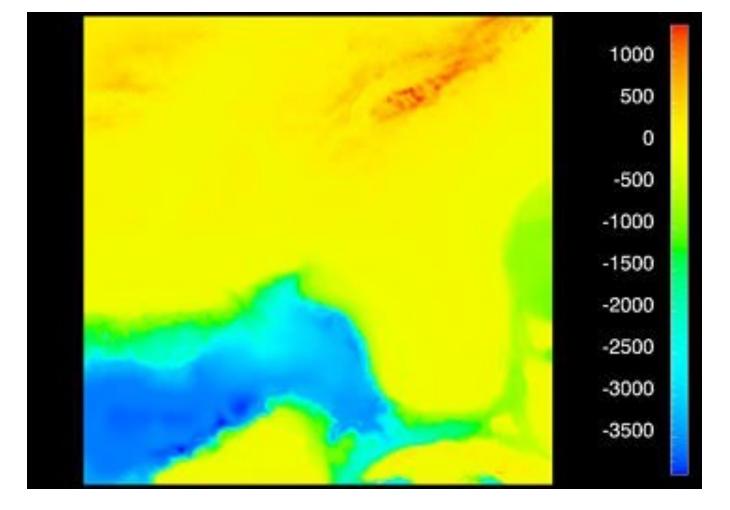






Sequential and Diverging Data

- Sequential: homogenous range from a minimum to a maximum
 - Examples: Land elevations, ocean depths
- Diverging: can be deconstructed into two sequences pointing in opposite directions
 - Has a **zero point** (not necessary 0)
 - Example: Map of both land elevation and ocean depth







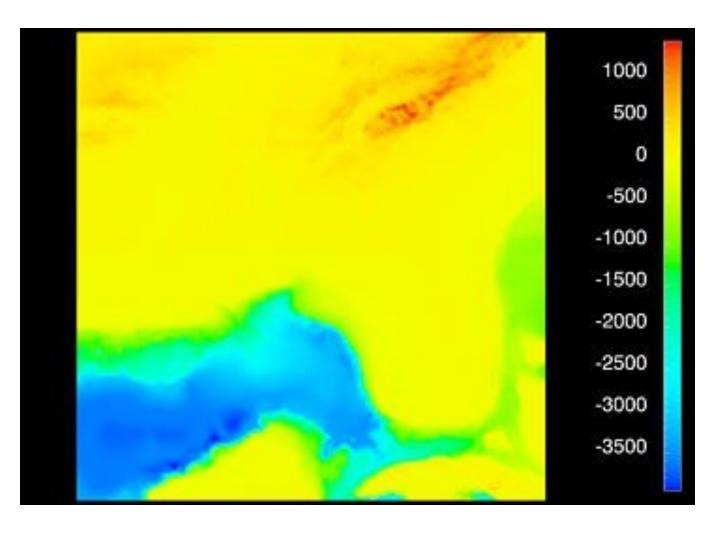


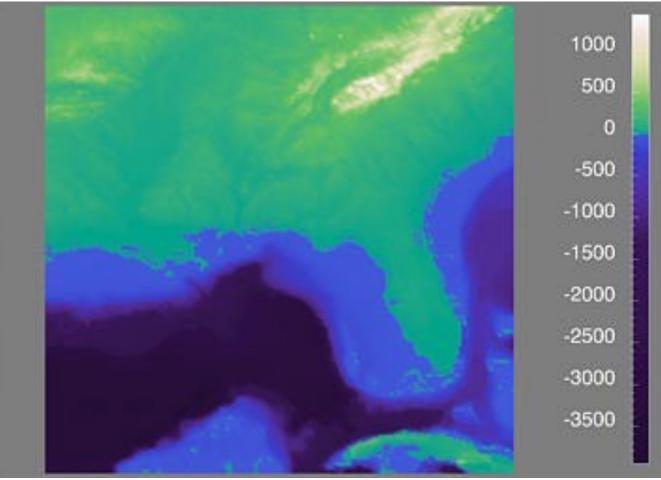




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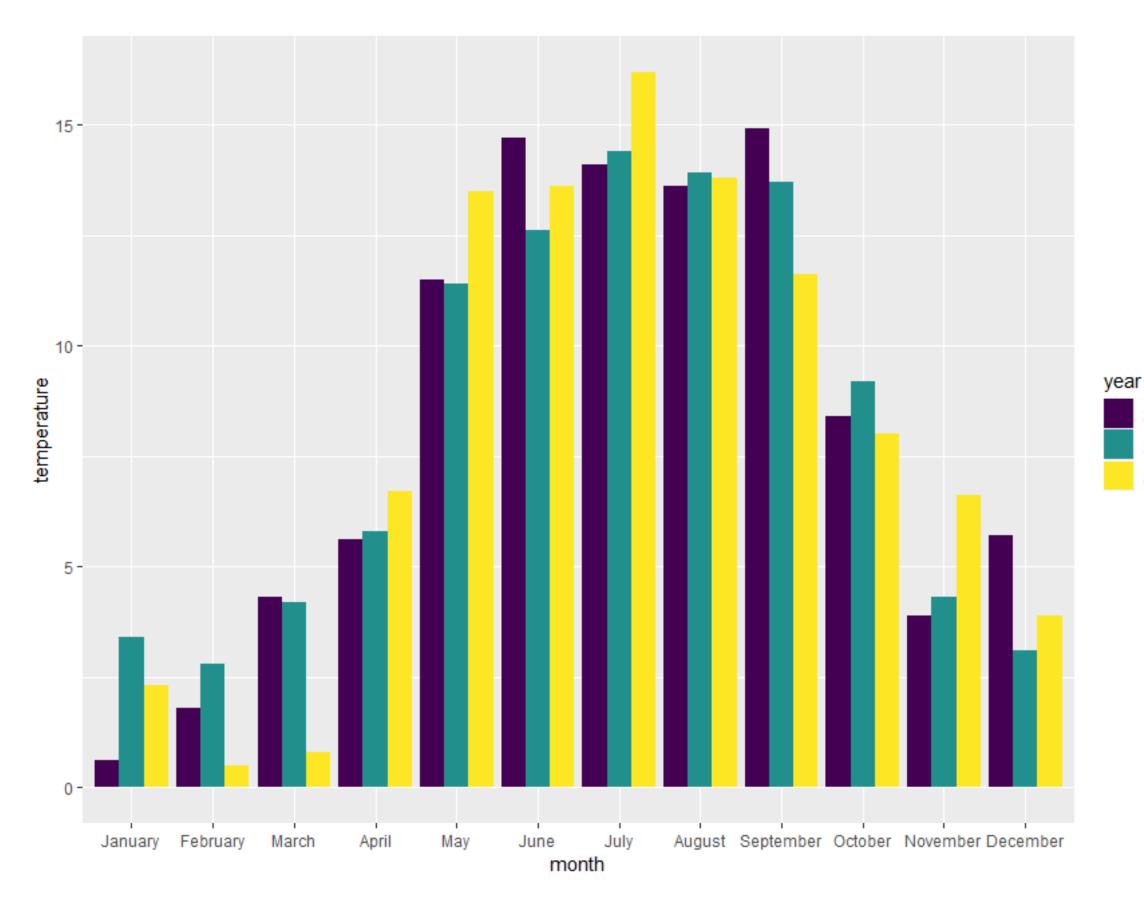








Cyclic Data





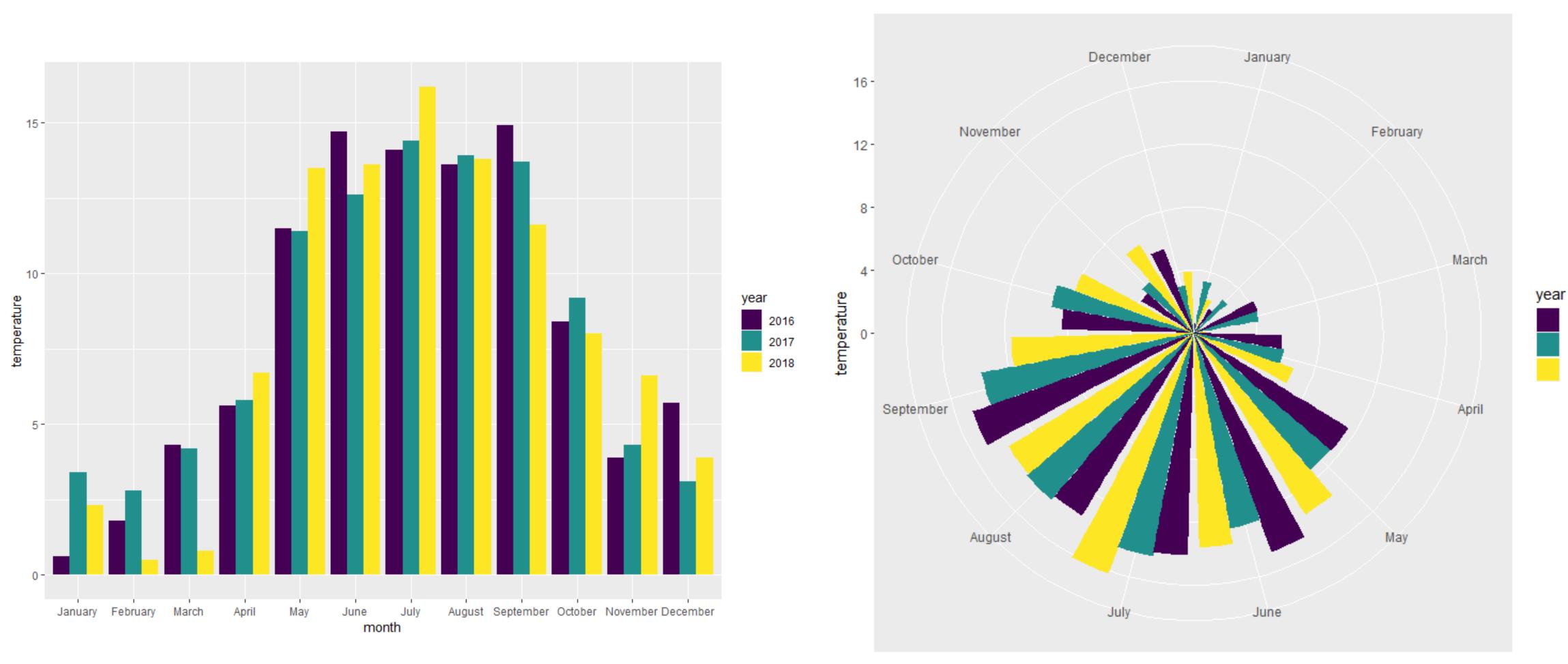








Cyclic Data



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month









- The meaning of the data
- Example: 94023, 90210, 02747, 60115









- The meaning of the data
- Example: 94023, 90210, 02747, 60115
 - Attendance at college football games?









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- Example: 94023, 90210, 02747, 60115
 - Attendance at college football games?
 - Salaries?









- The meaning of the data
- Example: 94023, 90210, 02747, 60115
 - Attendance at college football games?
 - Salaries?
 - Zip codes?
- Cannot always infer based on what the data looks like • Often require semantics to better understand data, column names help May also include rules about data: a zip code is part of an address that
- uniquely identifies a residence
- Useful for asking good questions about the data









Data Model vs. Conceptual Model

- Data Model: raw data that has a specific data type (e.g. floats):
 - Temperature Example: [32.5, 54.0, -17.3] (floats)
- Conceptual Model: how we think about the data
 - Includes semantics, reasoning
 - Temperature Example:
 - Quantitative: [32.50, 54.00, -17.30]











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- Conceptual Model: how we think about the data
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 - Temperature Example:
 - Quantitative: [32.50, 54.00, -17.30]
 - Ordered: [warm, hot, cold]











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 - Temperature Example: [32.5, 54.0, -17.3] (floats)
- Conceptual Model: how we think about the data
 - Includes semantics, reasoning
 - Temperature Example:
 - Quantitative: [32.50, 54.00, -17.30]
 - Ordered: [warm, hot, cold]
 - Categorical: [not burned, burned, not burned]



















- Often, data in its original form isn't as useful as we would like
- Examples: Data about a basketball team's games









- Often, data in its original form isn't as useful as we would like
- Examples: Data about a basketball team's games
- Example 1: 1stHalfPoints, 2ndHalfPoints
 - More useful to know total number of points
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- Examples: Data about a basketball team's games
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- Example 2: Points, OpponentPoints
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- Example 3: Points
 - Want to have a column indicating how that point total ranks
 - Rank = index in sorted list of all Point values









pandas

- data analysis fast and easy in Python
- Built on top of NumPy
- Requirements:
 - Data structures with labeled axes (aligning data)
 - Time series data
 - Arithmetic operations that include metadata (labels)
 - Handle missing data
 - Merge and relational operations

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Contains high-level data structures and manipulation tools designed to make









Pandas Code Conventions

- Universal:
 - import pandas as pd
- Also used:
 - from pandas import Series, DataFrame







Series

- A one-dimensional array (with a type) with an **index**
- Index defaults to numbers but can also be text (like a dictionary)
- Allows easier reference to specific items
- obj = pd.Series([7,14,-2,1])
- Basically two arrays: obj.values and obj.index
- Can specify the index explicitly and use strings
- obj2 = pd.Series([4, 7, -5, 3])index=['d', 'b', 'a', 'c'])
- Kind of like fixed-length, ordered dictionary + can create from a dictionary
- obj3 = pd.Series({'Ohio': 35000, 'Texas': 71000,

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'Oregon': 16000, 'Utah': 5000})







Series

- Indexing: s[1] Or s['Oregon']
- Can check for missing data: pd.isnull(s) Or pd.notnull(s)
- Both index and values can have an associated name:
 - s.name = 'population'; s.index.name = 'state'
- Addition and NumPy ops work as expected and preserve the index-value link
- These operations **align**:

In [28]: Out[28]:		In [29]: obj Out[29]:	4	In [30]: obj Out[30]:	3 + obj4
Ohio	35000	California	NaN	California	NaN
Oregon	16000	Ohio	35000	Ohio	70000
Texas	71000	Oregon	16000	Oregon	32000
Utah	5000	Texas	71000	Texas	142000
dtype: i	.nt64	dtype: float	64	Utah	NaN
				dtype: float	64
				[W. N	/IcKinney, Pyth





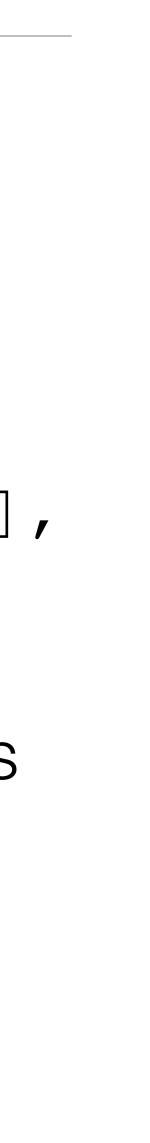






- A dictionary of Series (labels for each series)
- A spreadsheet with column headers
- Has an index shared with each series
- Allows easy reference to any cell
- df = DataFrame({'state': ['Ohio', 'Ohio', 'Ohio', 'Nevada'], 'year': [2000, 2001, 2002, 2001], 'pop': [1.5, 1.7, 3.6, 2.4]})
- Index is automatically assigned just as with a series but can be passed in as well via index kwarg
- Can reassign column names by passing columns kwarg









<pre>df = pd.read_csv('penguins_lter.csv')</pre>										
	studyName	Sample Number	Species	Region	Island	Stage	Individual ID	Clutch Completion	Date Egg	Culmen Length (mm)
0	PAL0708	1	Adelie Penguin (Pygoscelis adeliae)	Anvers	Torgersen	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N1A1	Yes	11/11/07	39.1
1	PAL0708	2	Adelie Penguin (Pygoscelis adeliae)	Anvers	Torgersen	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N1A2	Yes	11/11/07	39.5
2	PAL0708	3	Adelie Penguin (Pygoscelis adeliae)	Anvers	Torgersen	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N2A1	Yes	11/16/07	40.3
3	PAL0708	4	Adelie Penguin (Pygoscelis adeliae)	Anvers	Torgersen	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N2A2	Yes	11/16/07	NaN
4	PAL0708	5	Adelie Penguin (Pygoscelis adeliae)	Anvers	Torgersen	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N3A1	Yes	11/16/07	36.7
339	PAL0910	120	Gentoo penguin (Pygoscelis papua)	Anvers	Biscoe	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N38A2	No	12/1/09	NaN
340	PAL0910	121	Gentoo penguin (Pygoscelis papua)	Anvers	Biscoe	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N39A1	Yes	11/22/09	46.8
341	PAL0910	122	Gentoo penguin (Pygoscelis papua)	Anvers	Biscoe	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N39A2	Yes	11/22/09	50.4
342	PAL0910	123	Gentoo penguin (Pygoscelis papua)	Anvers	Biscoe	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N43A1	Yes	11/22/09	45.2
343	PAL0910	124	Gentoo penguin (Pygoscelis papua)	Anvers	Biscoe	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N43A2	Yes	11/22/09	49.9

344 rows × 17 columns



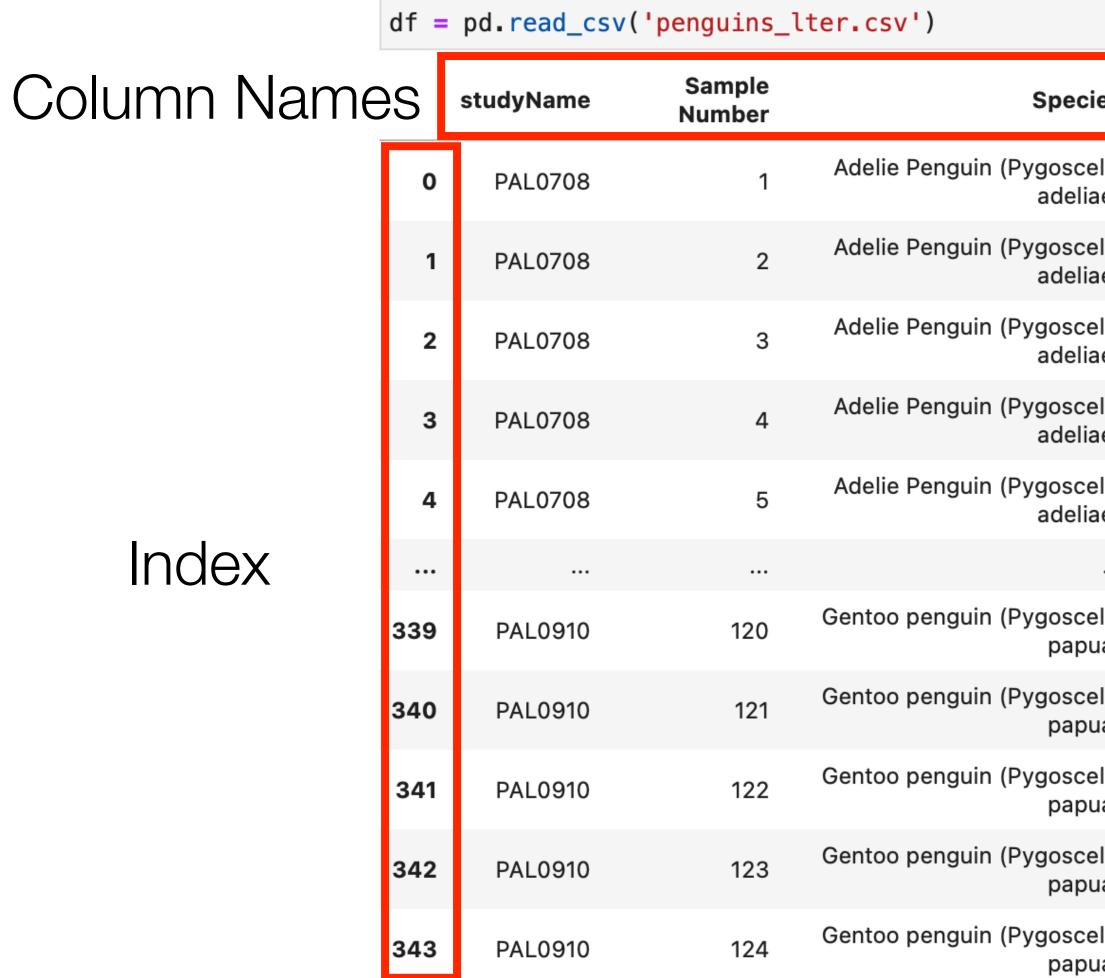


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344 rows × 17 columns

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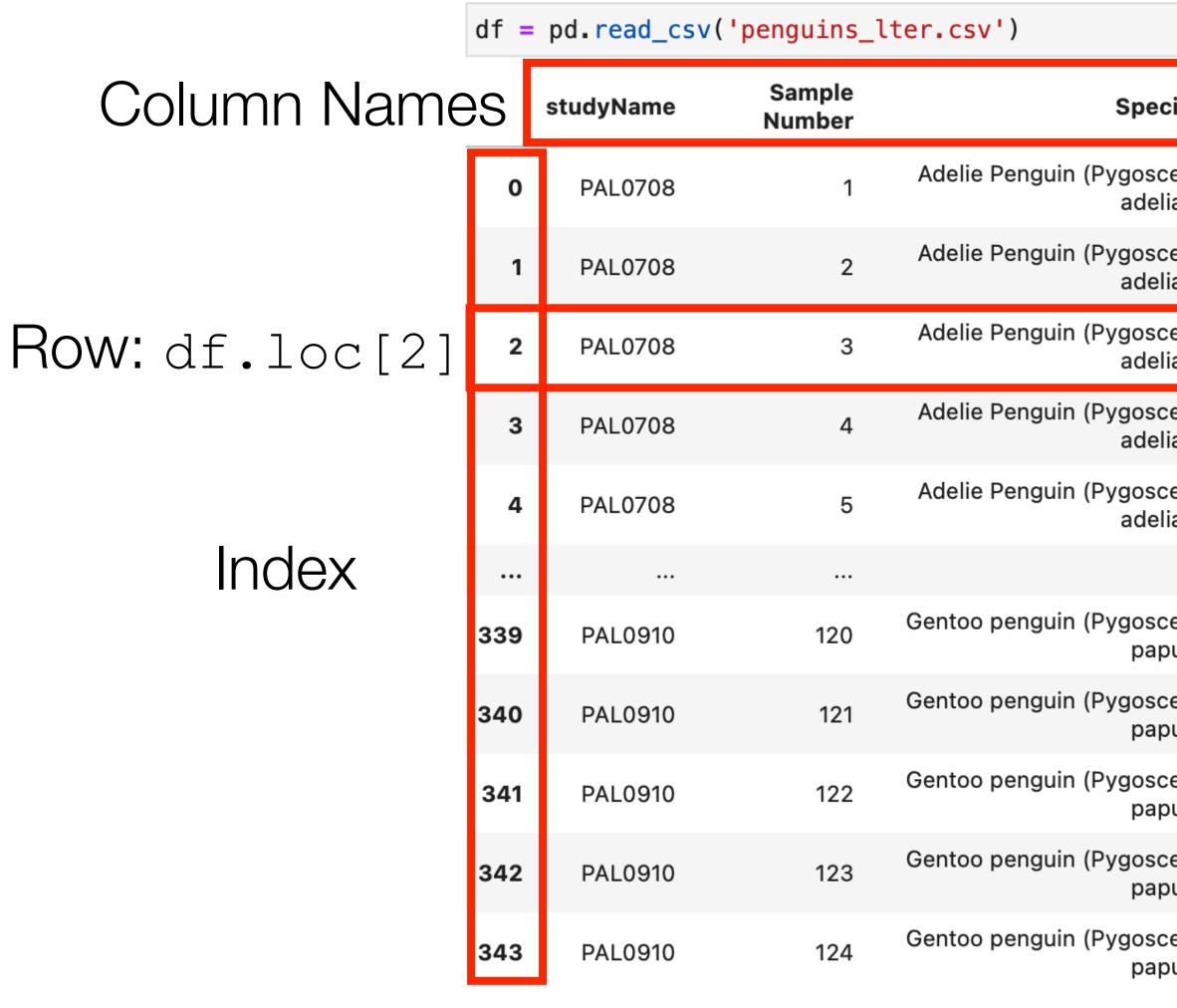
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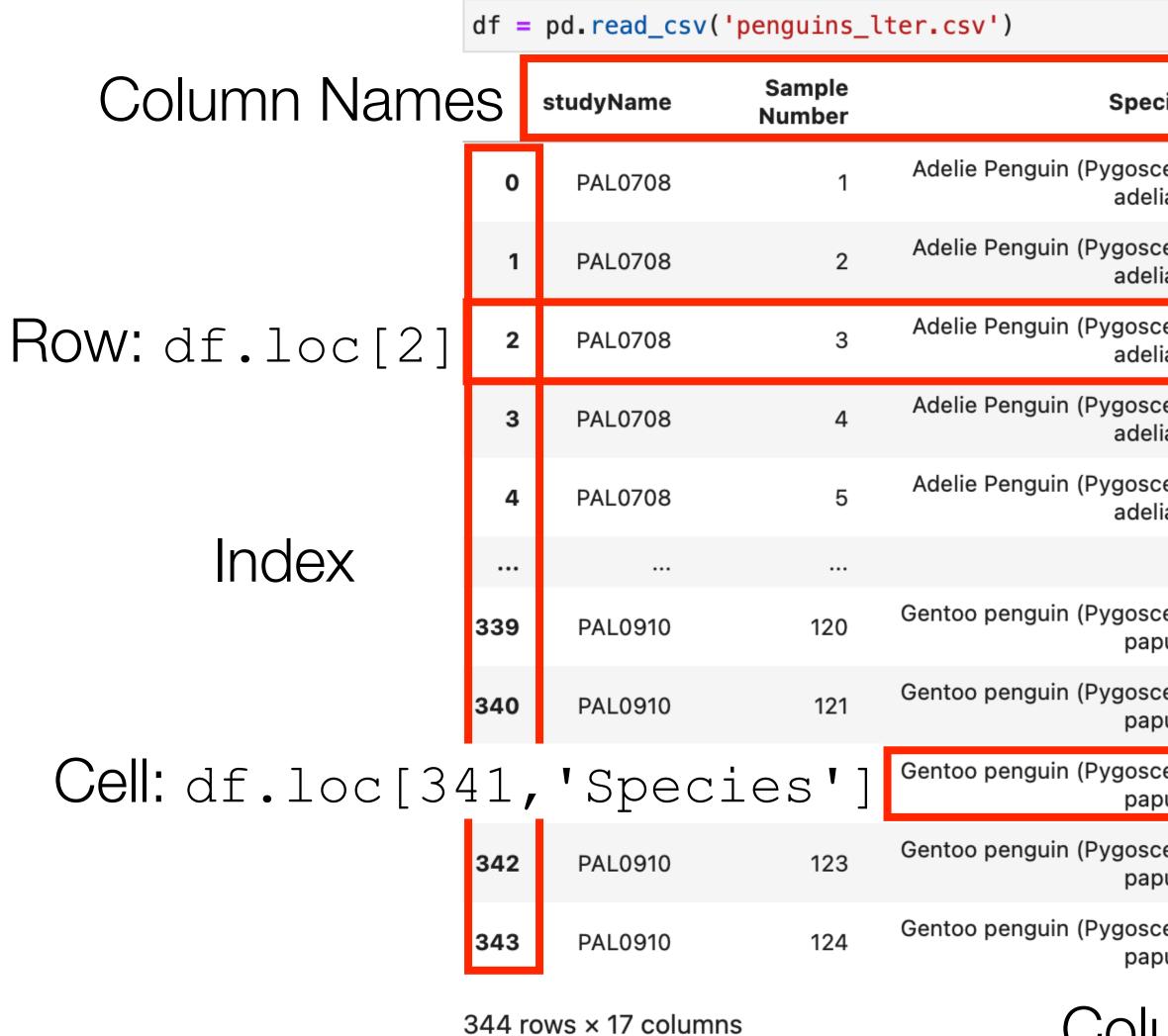
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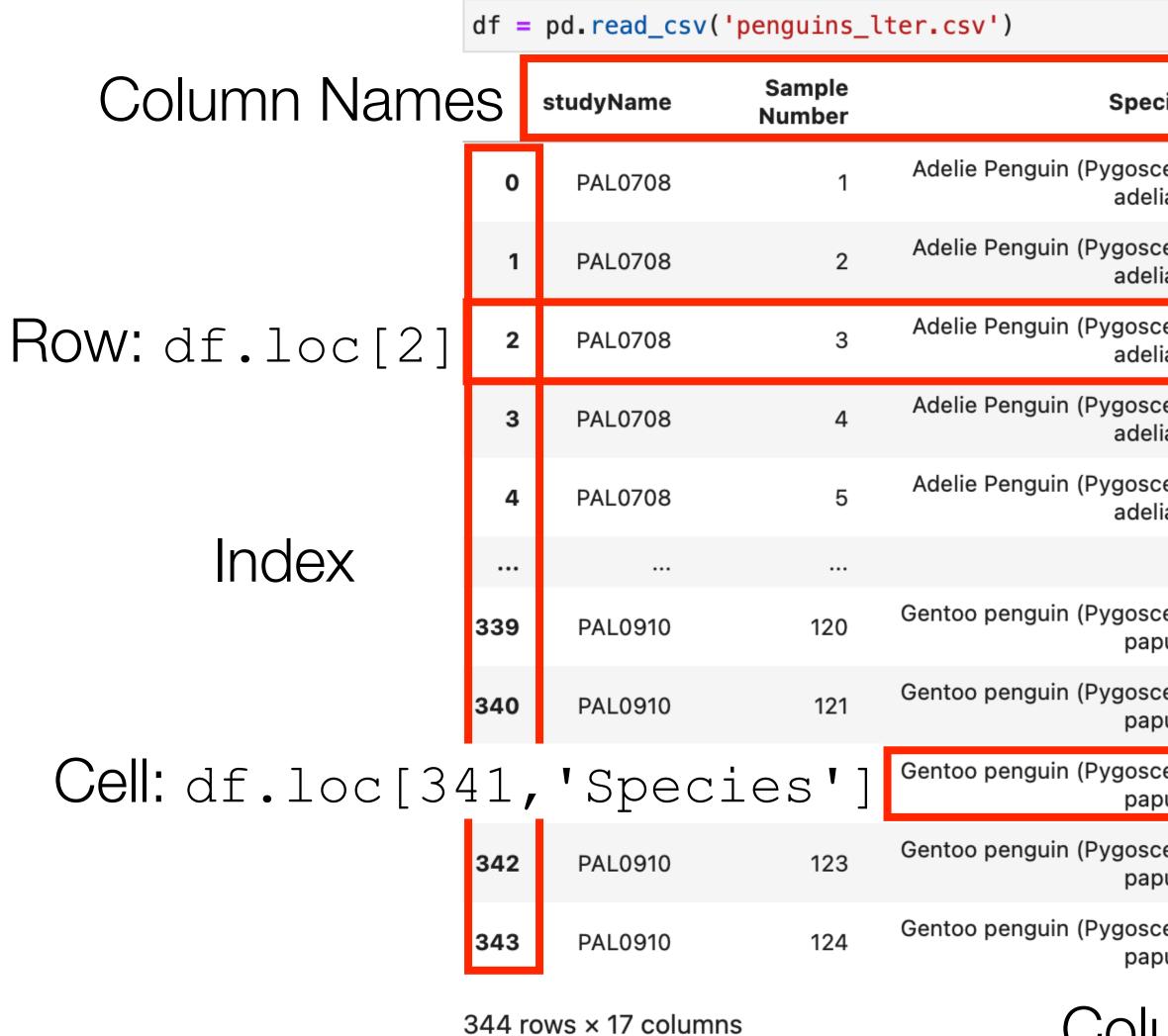


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