Python for Accounting Applications

Data Analytics and Visualization with Python

1131PAA06
ACC2, NTPU (U2004) (Fall 2024)
Wed 6, 7, 8, (14:10-17:00) (9:10-12:00) (B3F10)

Min-Yuh Day, Ph.D,
Professor

Institute of Information Management, National Taipei University

https://web.ntpu.edu.tw/~myday

2024-10-23

Syllabus

Week	Date	Subject/Topics
1	2024/09/11	Introduction to Python for Accounting Applications
2	2024/09/18	Python Programming and Data Science
3	2024/09/25	Foundations of Python Programming
4	2024/10/02	Data Structures
5	2024/10/09	Control Logic and Loops
6	2024/10/16	Functions and Modules; Files and Exception Handling
7	2024/10/23	Data Analytics and Visualization with Python
8	2024/10/30	~~Midterm Project Report~~ (Self-Learning)

Syllabus

Week	Date	Subject/Topics
9	2024/11/06	Self-Learning
10	2024/11/13	Midterm Project Report
11	2024/11/20	Obtaining Data From the Web with Python; Statistical Analysis with Python
12	2024/11/27	Machine Learning with Python
13	2024/12/04	Text Analytics with Generative AI and Python
14	2024/12/11	Applications of Accounting Data Analytics with Python
15	2024/12/18	Applications of ESG Data Analytics with Python
16	2024/12/25	Final Project Report

Data Analytics and Visualization with Python

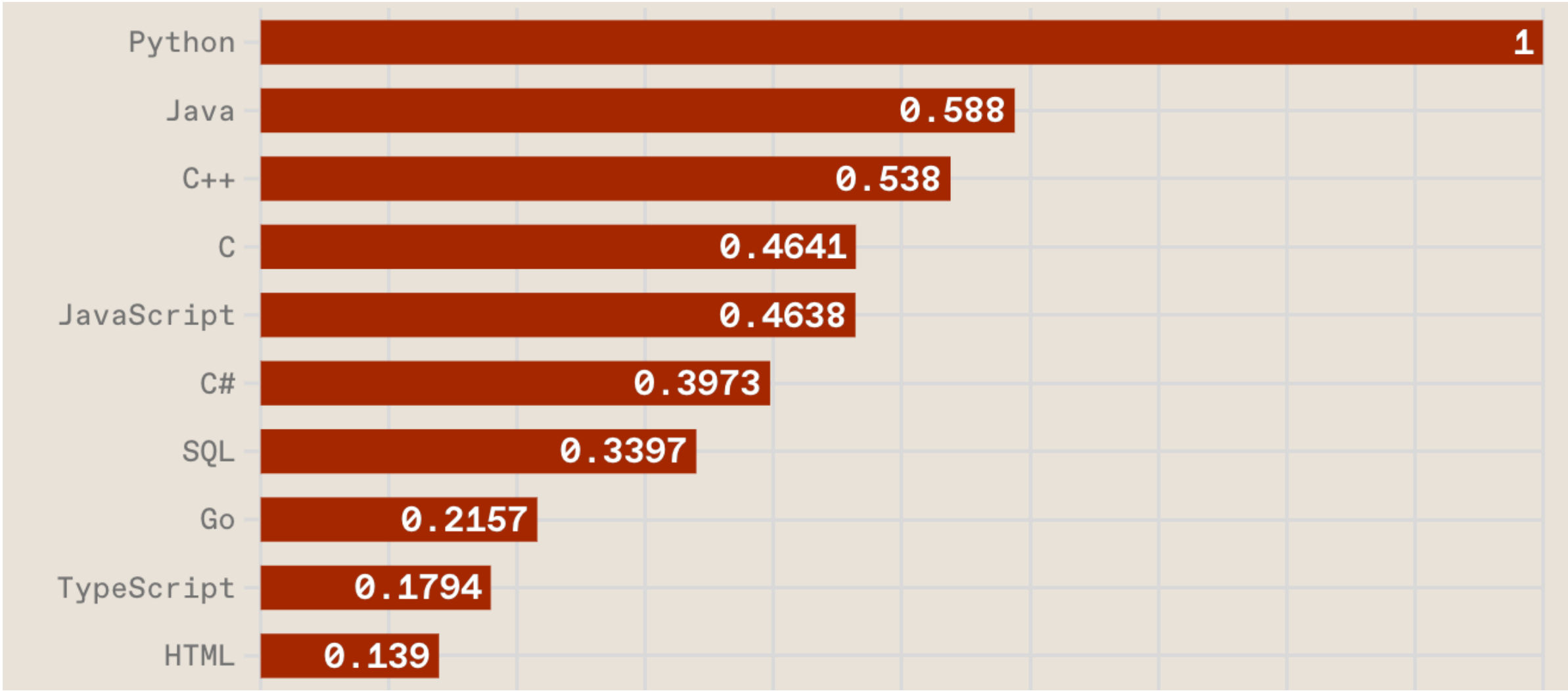
Outline

- NumPy
  - Numerical Python N-dimensional array
- Pandas
  - Data Analytics
- Matplotlib
  - Basic Data Visualization
- Seaborn
  - Advanced Visualization

Python

Programming

Top Programming Languages



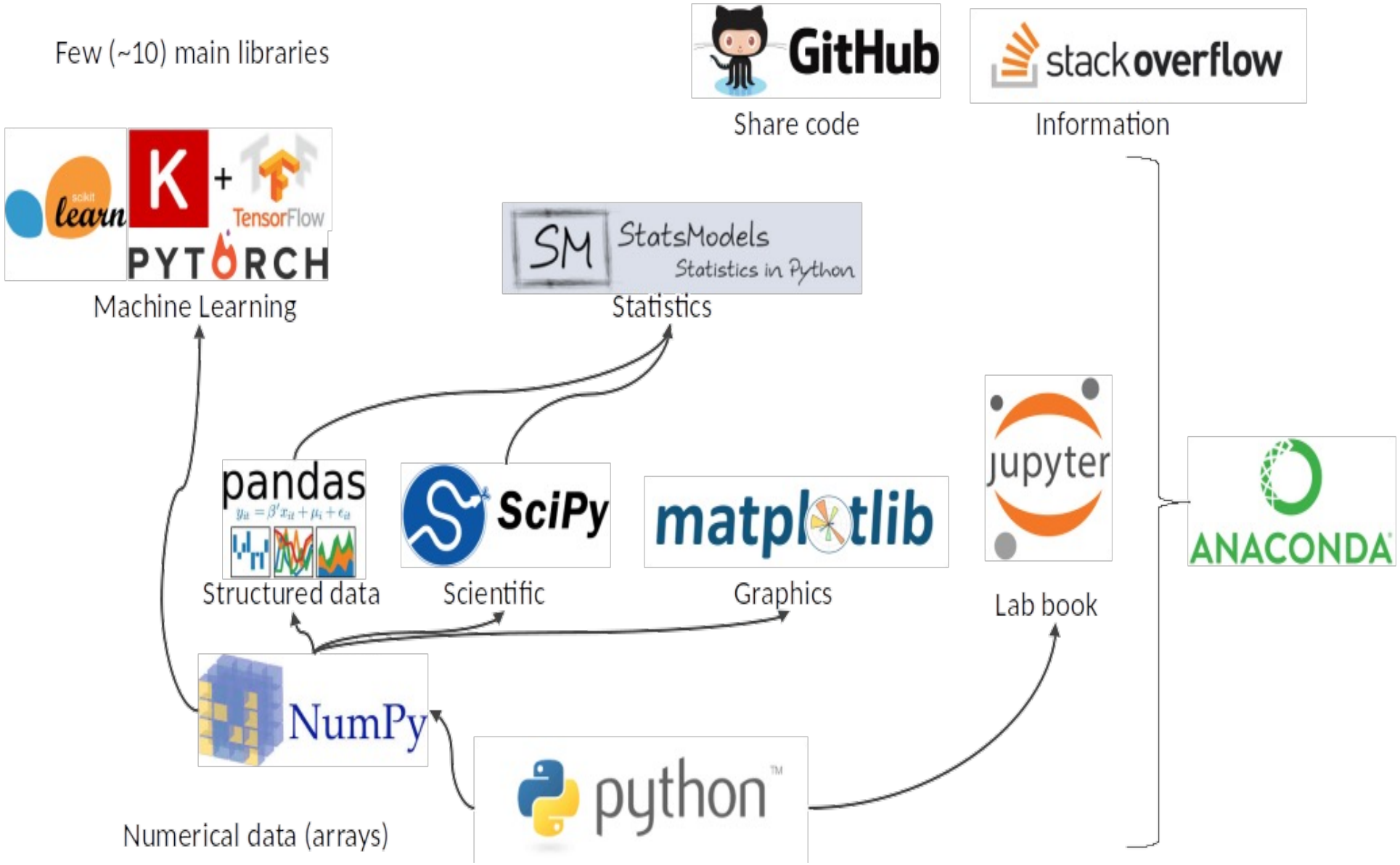
https://spectrum.ieee.org/the-top-programming-languages-2023

python™

Python is an interpreted, object-oriented, high-level programming language with dynamic semantics.

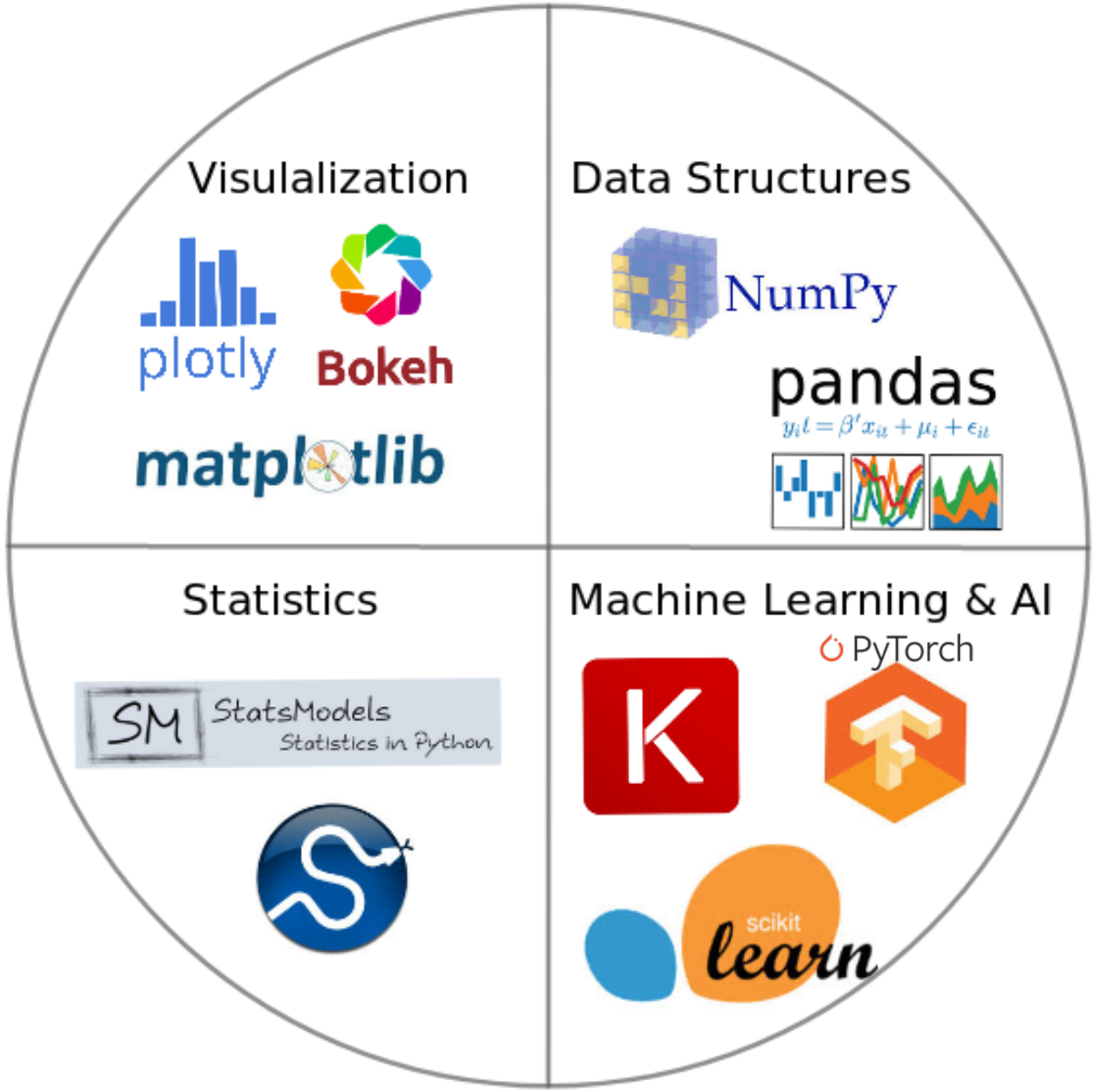
Source: https://www.python.org/doc/essays/blurb/

Python Ecosystem for Data Science



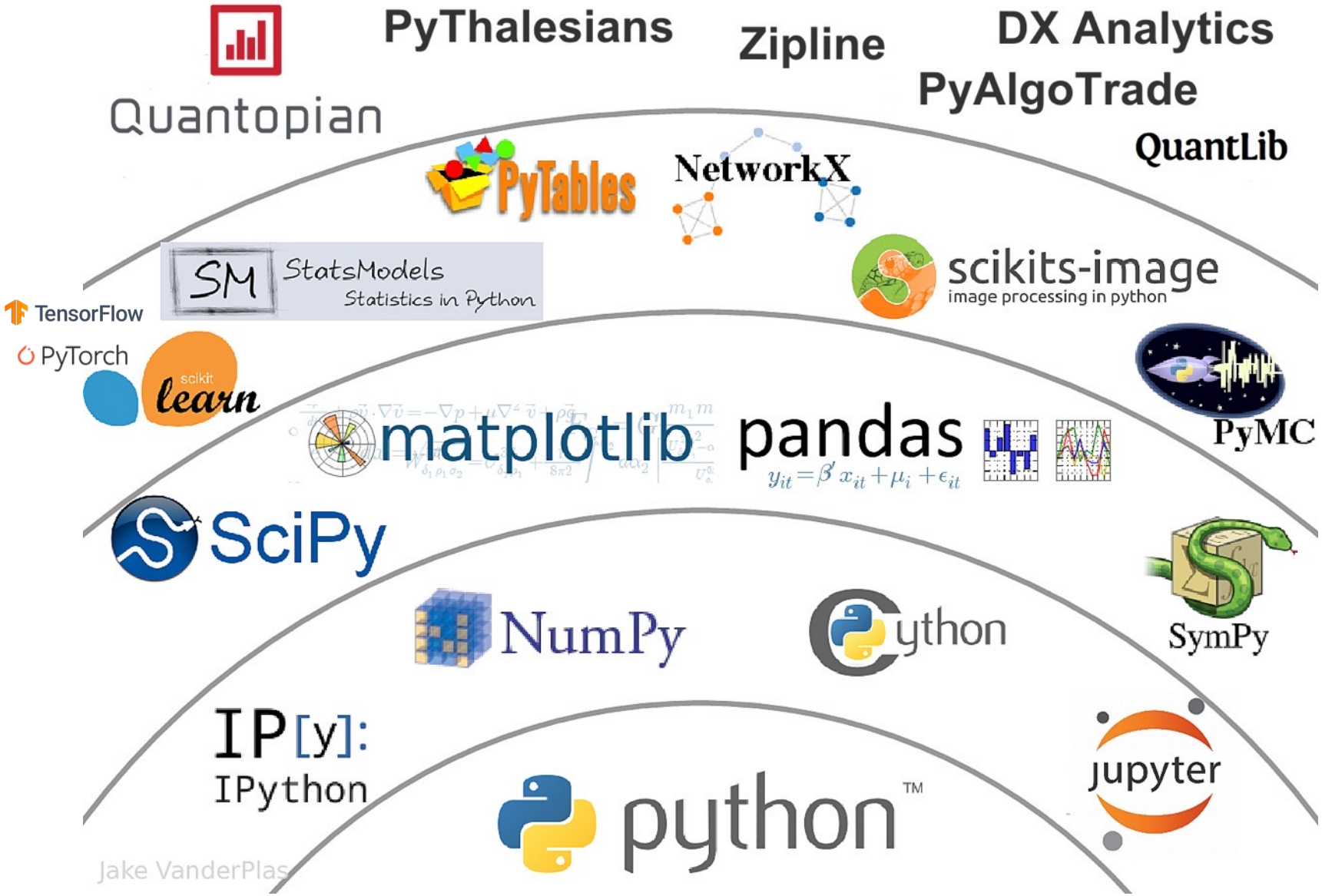
Source: https://medium.com/pyfinance/why-python-is-best-choice-for-financial-data-modeling-in-2019-c0d0d1858c45

Python Ecosystem for Data Science



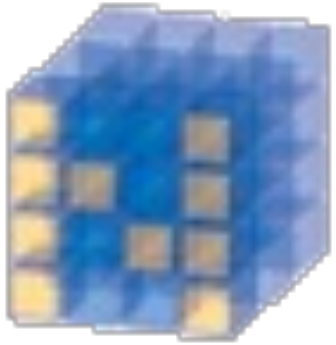
Source:https://duchesnay.github.io/pystatsml/introduction/python_ecosystem.html

The Quant Finance PyData Stack



Source: http://nbviewer.jupyter.org/format/slides/github/quantopian/pyfolio/blob/master/pyfolio/examples/overview_slides.ipynb#/5

Numpy



NumPy

Base

N-dimensional array

package

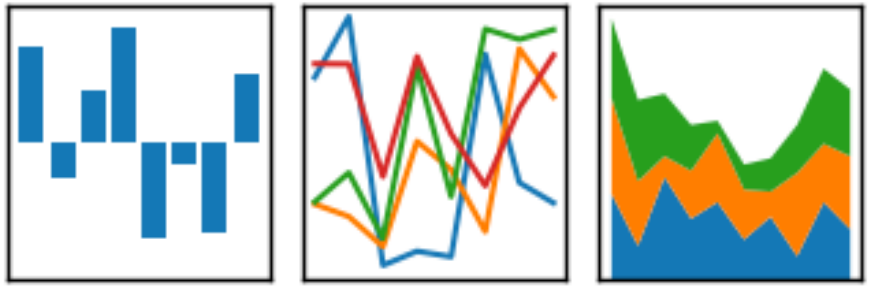
Python matplotlib

Source: https://matplotlib.org/

Python Pandas

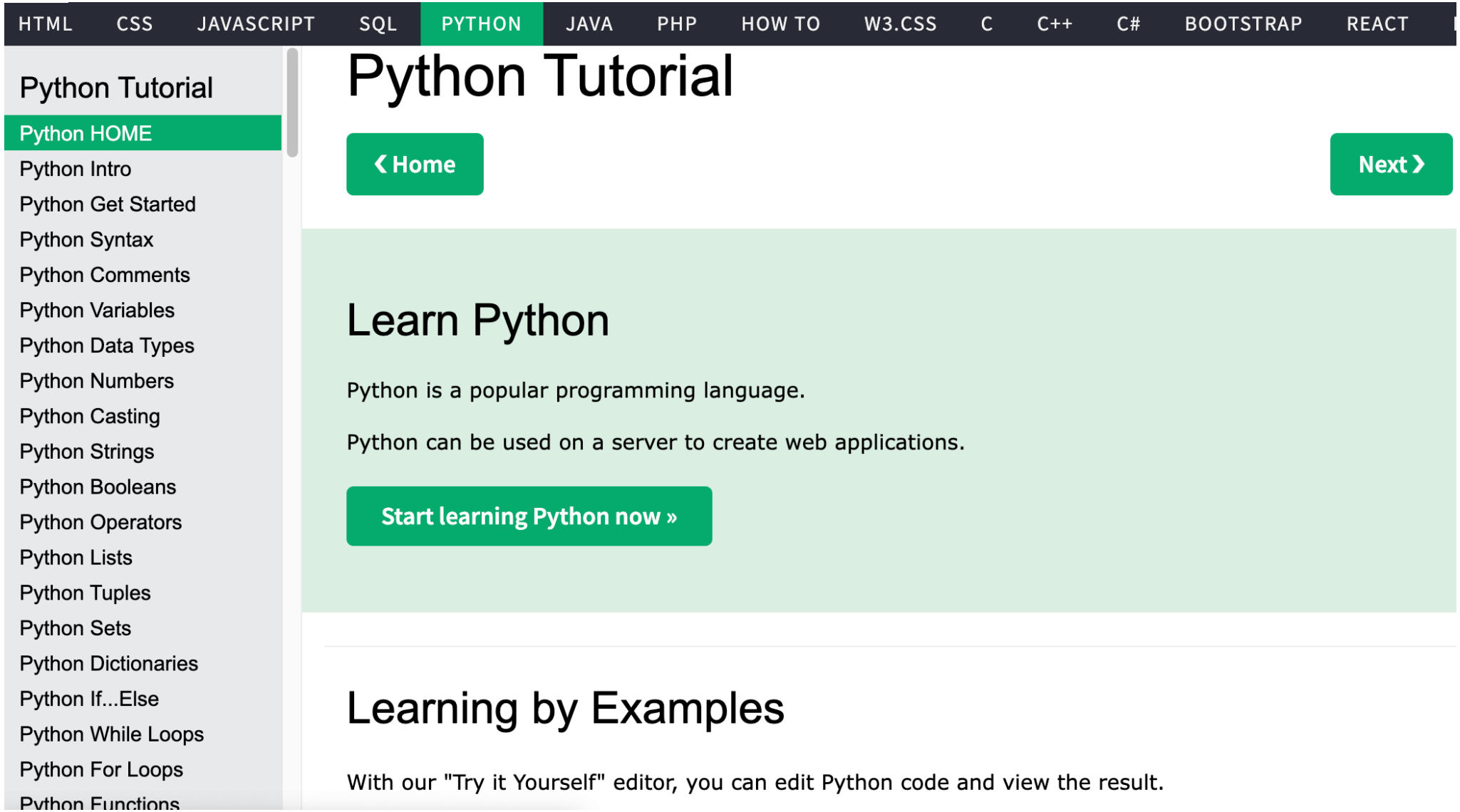
pandas

$$y_{it} = \beta' x_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it}$$



http://pandas.pydata.org/

W3Schools Python

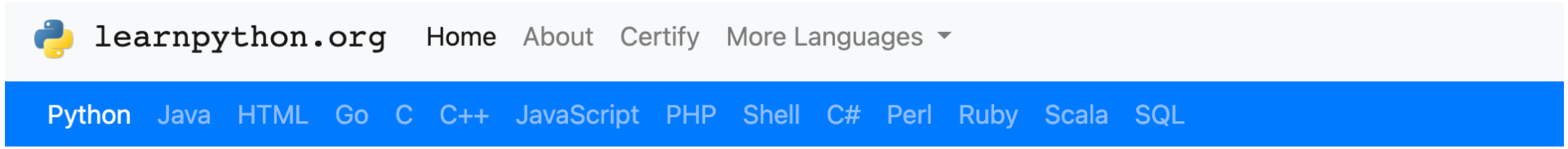


https://www.w3schools.com/python/

W3Schools Python: Try Python

https://www.w3schools.com/python/trypython.asp?filename=demo_default

LearnPython.org



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Welcome

Welcome to the LearnPython.org interactive Python tutorial.

Whether you are an experienced programmer or not, this website is intended for everyone who wishes to learn the Python programming language.

You are welcome to join our group on Facebook for questions, discussions and updates.

After you complete the tutorials, you can get certified at LearnX and add your certification to your LinkedIn profile.

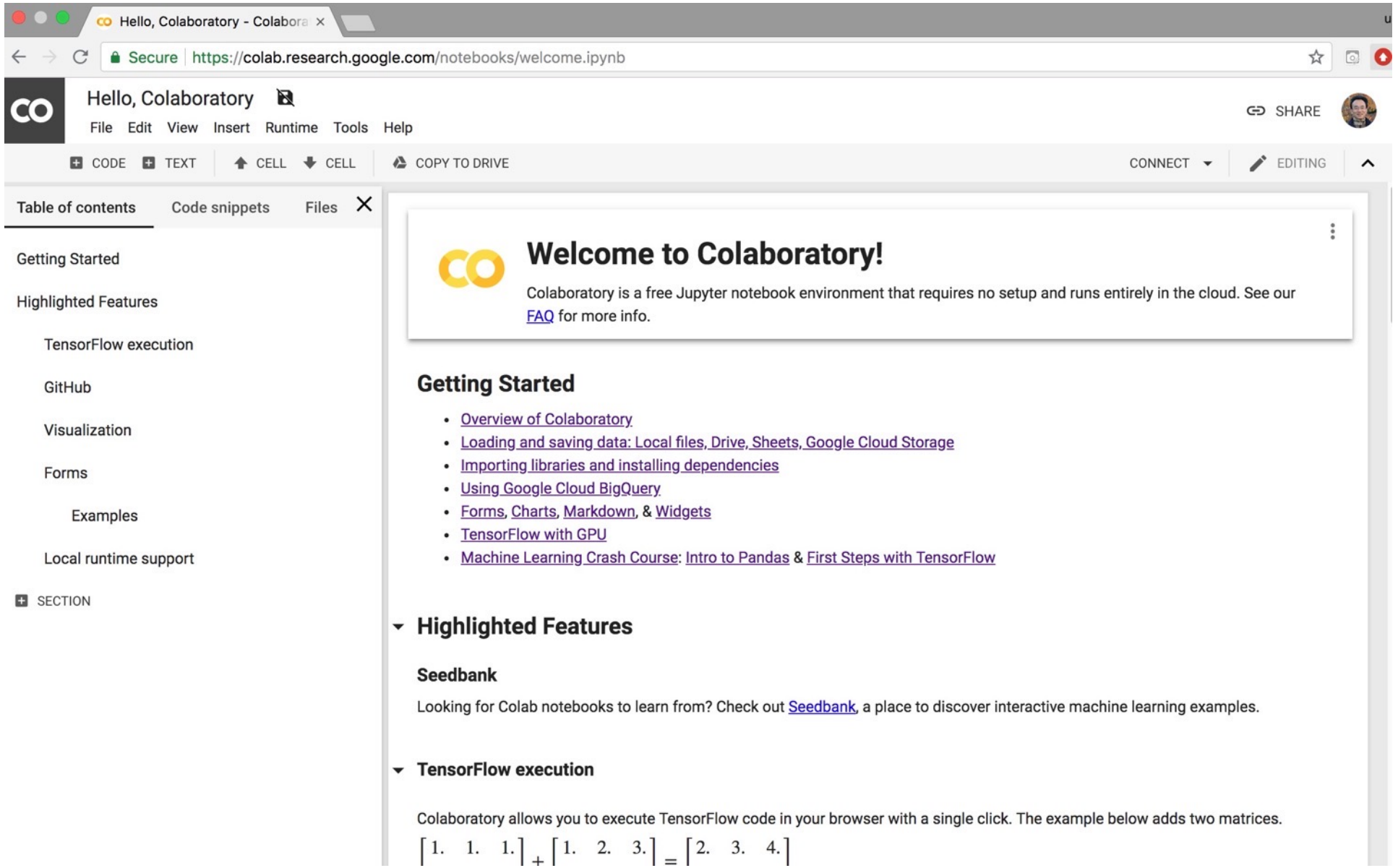
Just click on the chapter you wish to begin from, and follow the instructions. Good luck!

https://www.learnpython.org/

Google's Python Class

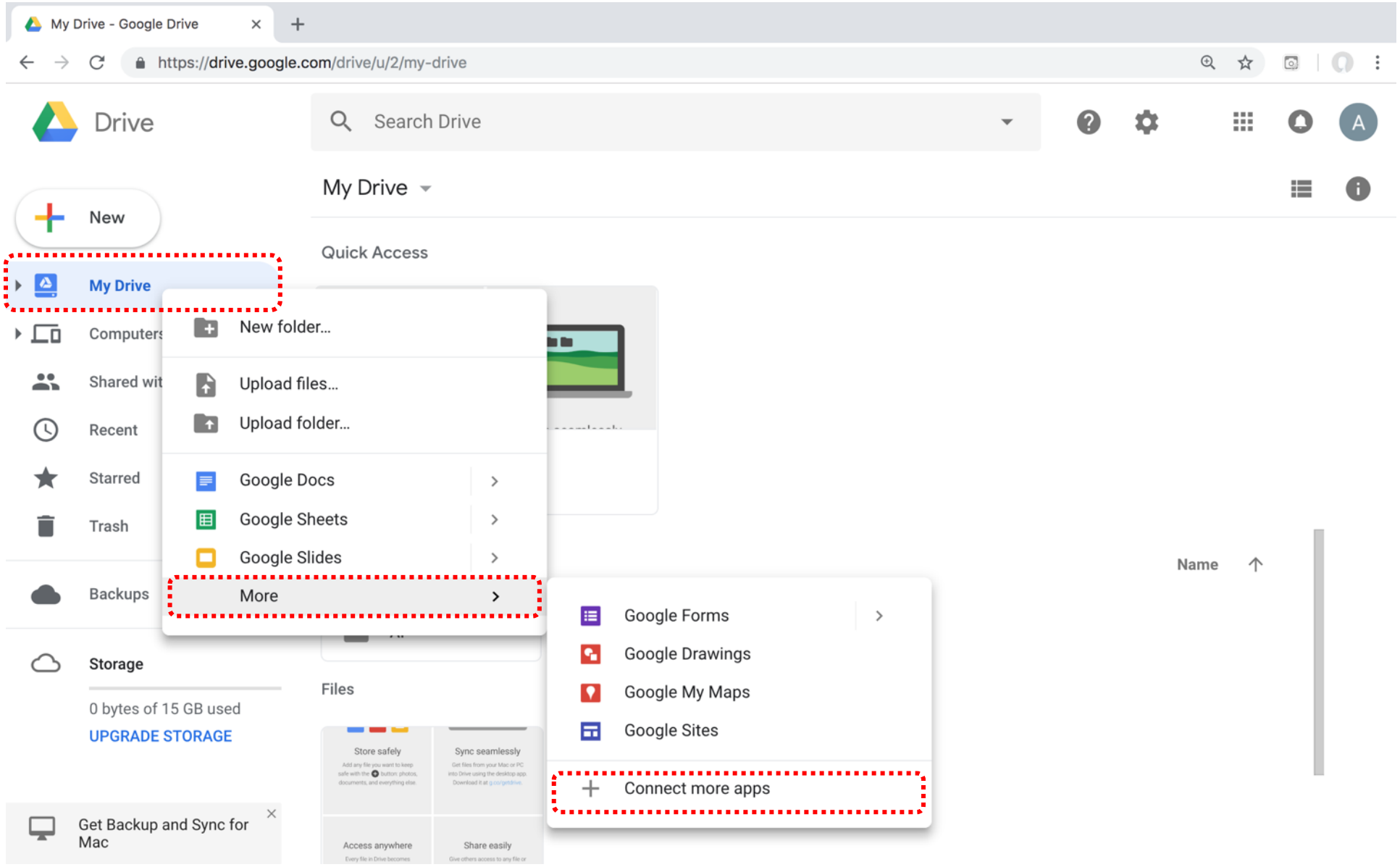
https://developers.google.com/edu/python

Google Colab

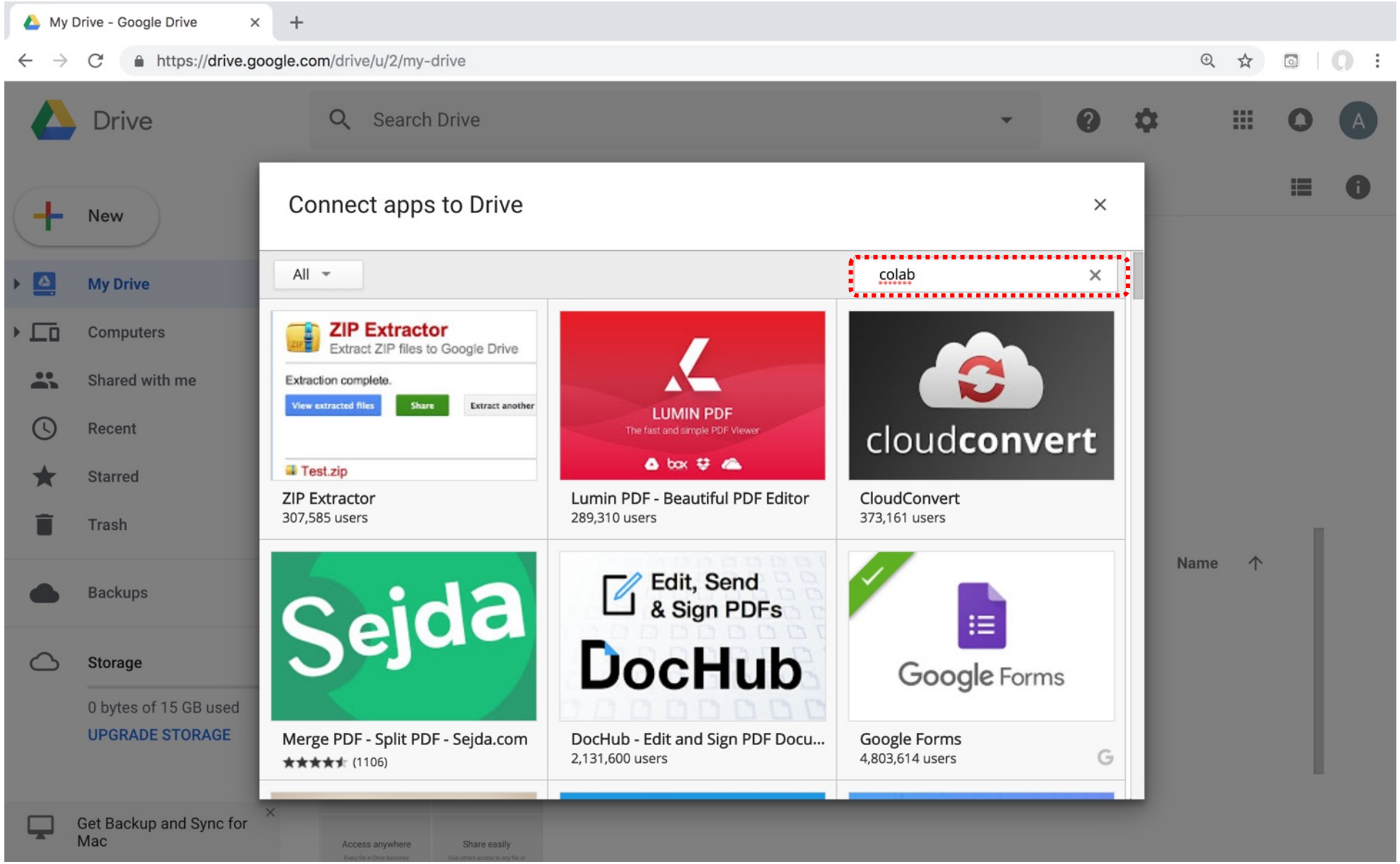


https://colab.research.google.com/notebooks/welcome.ipynb

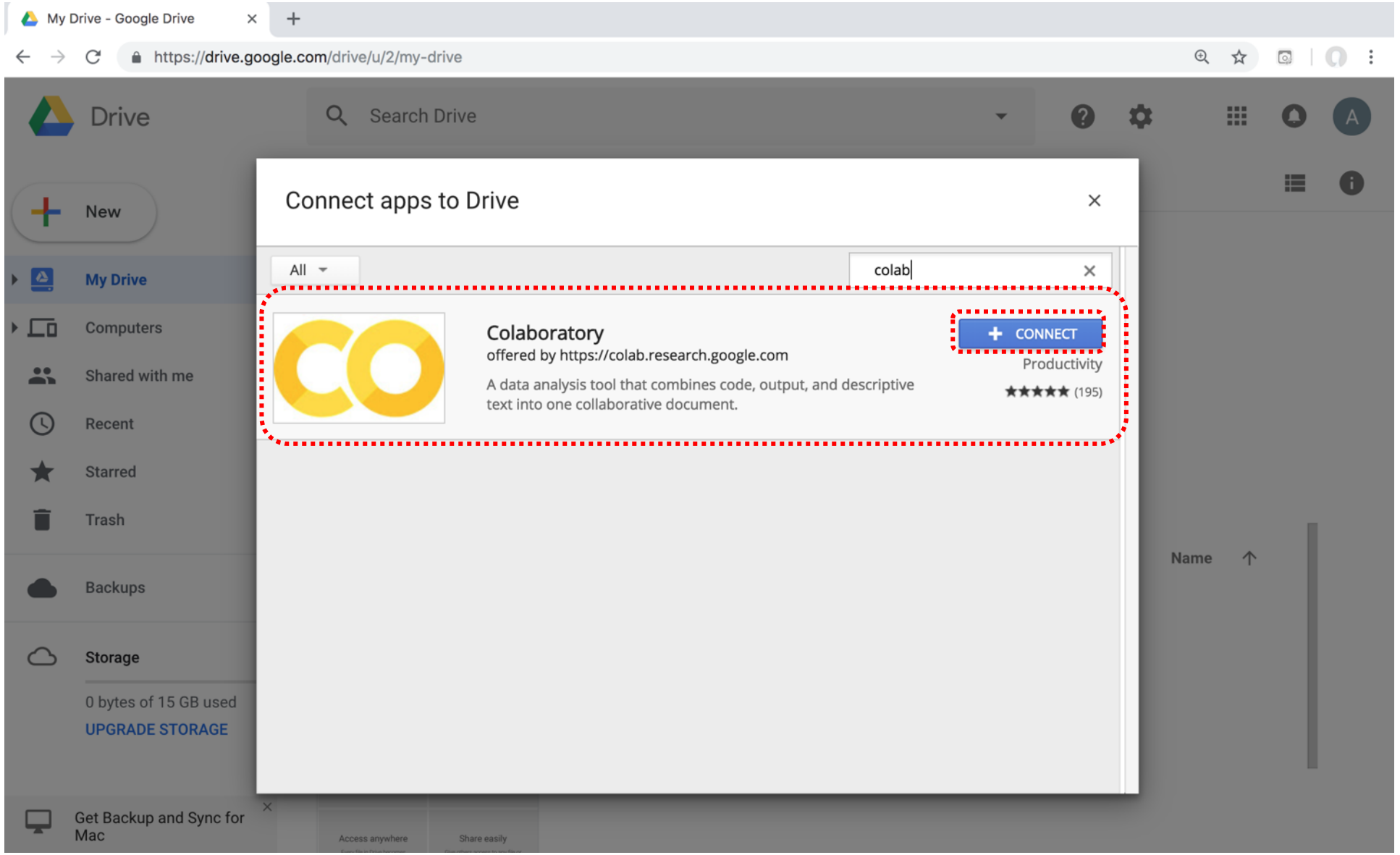
Connect Google Colab in Google Drive



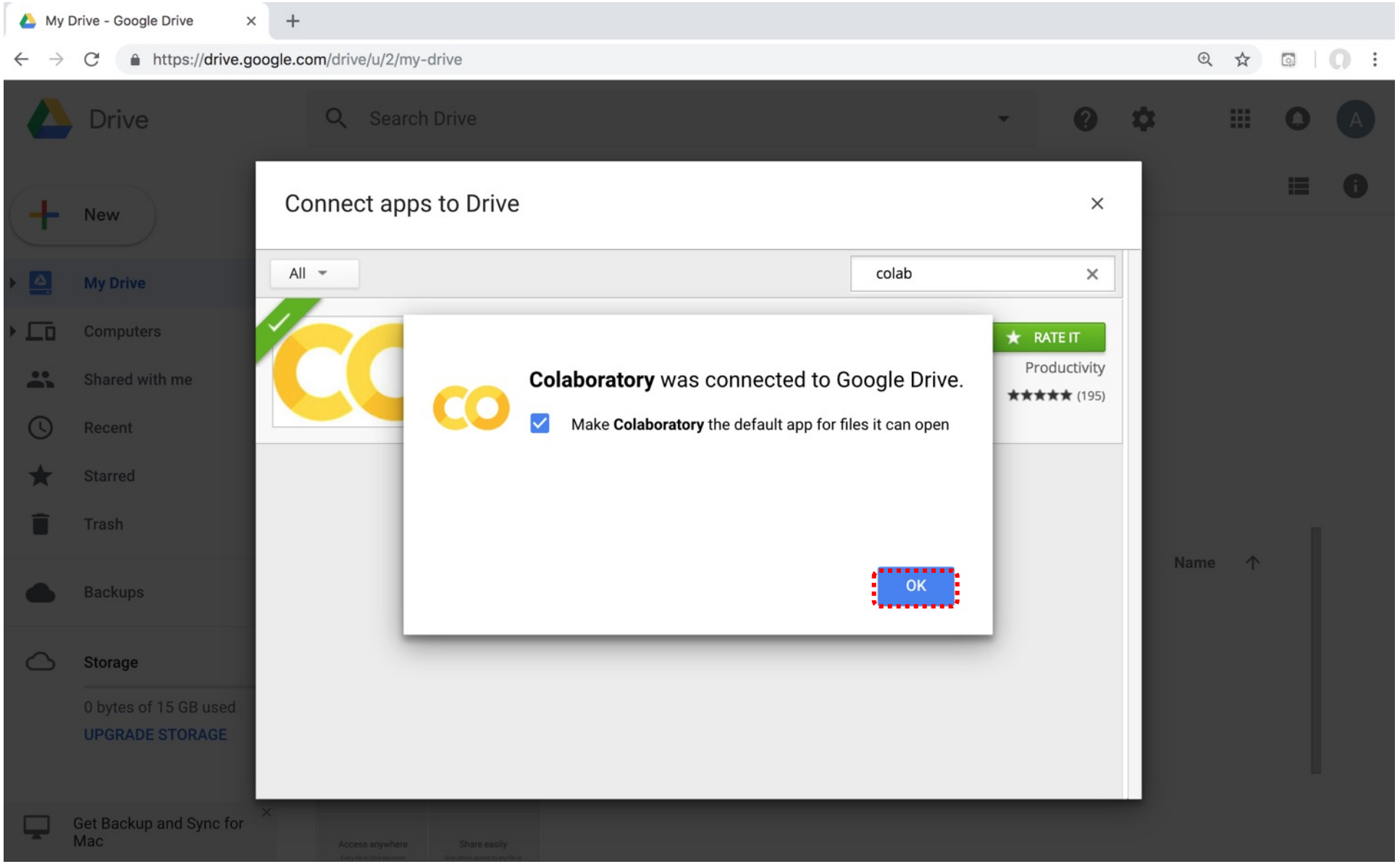
Google Colab



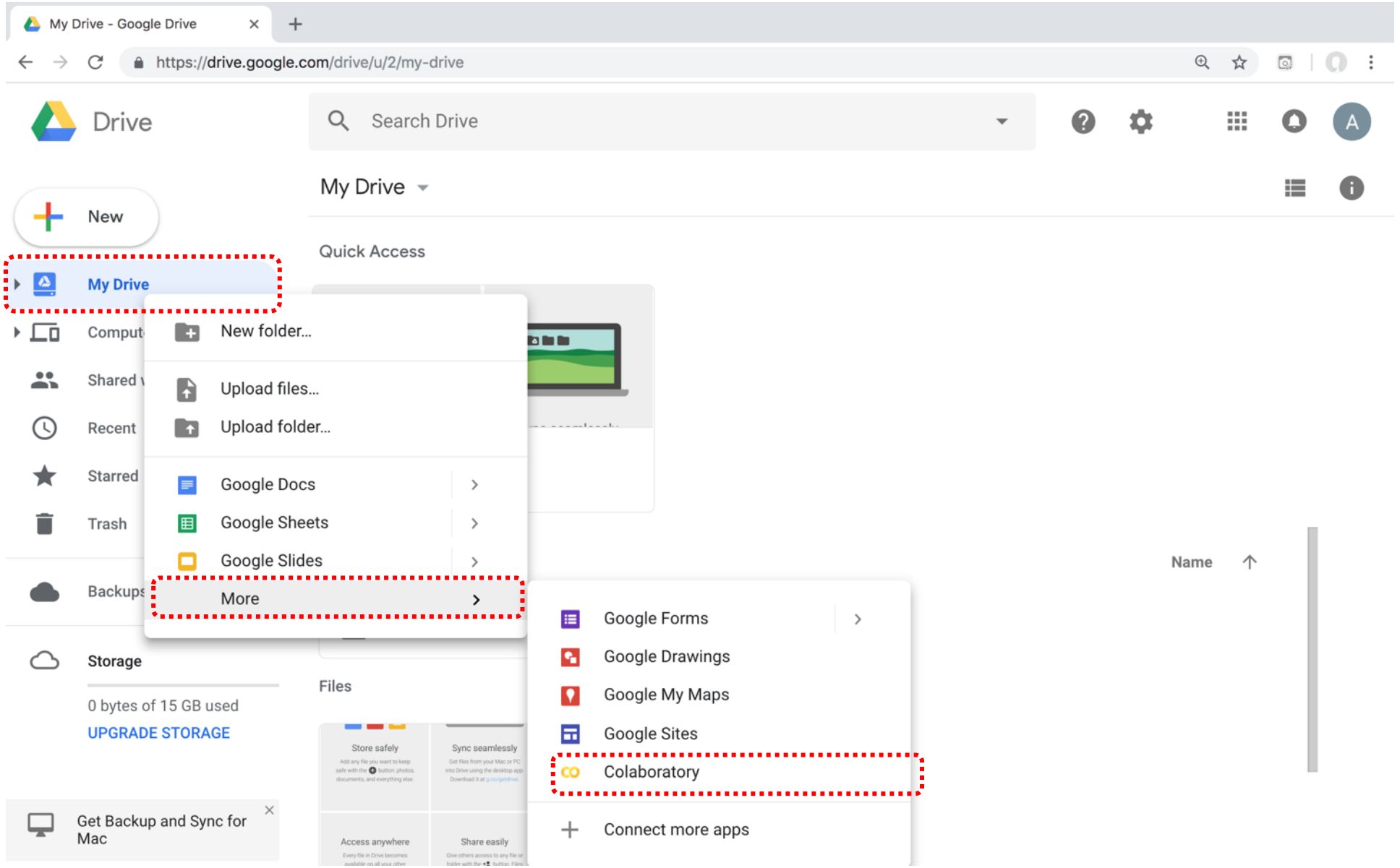
Google Colab



Connect Colaboratory to Google Drive



Google Colab



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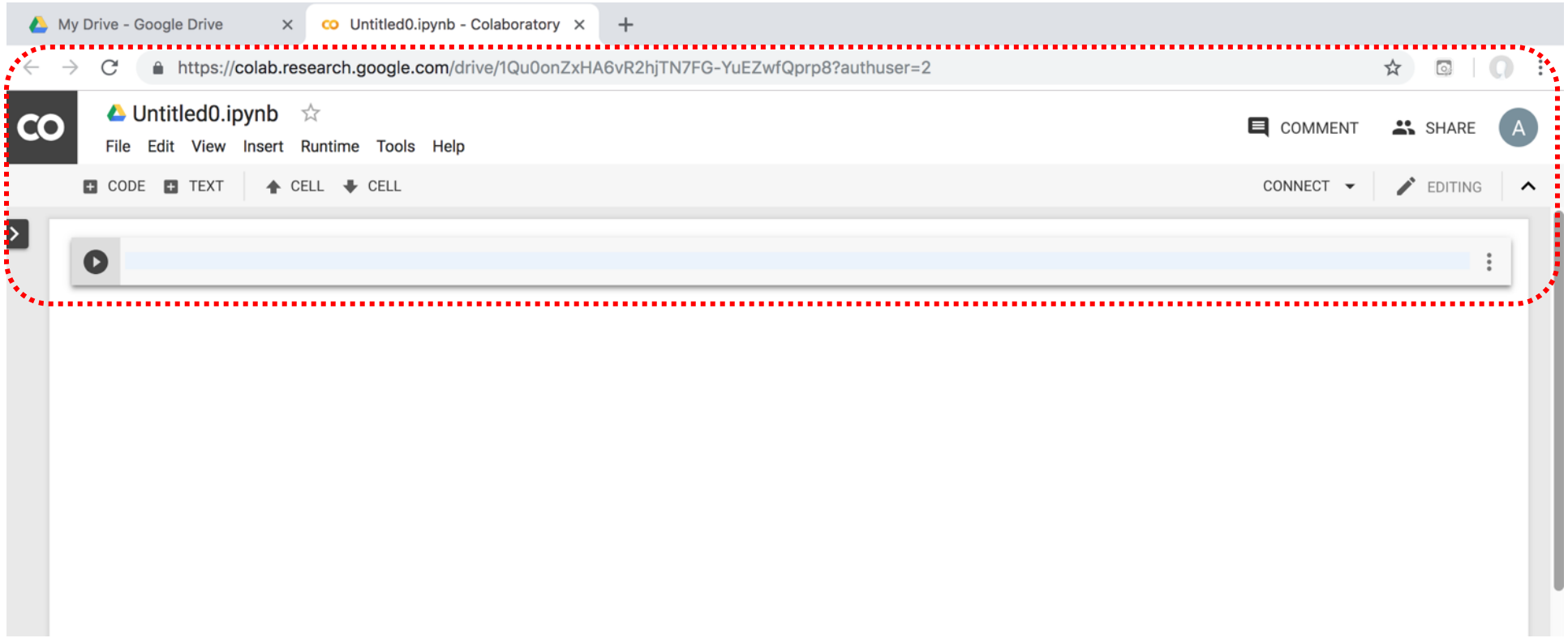
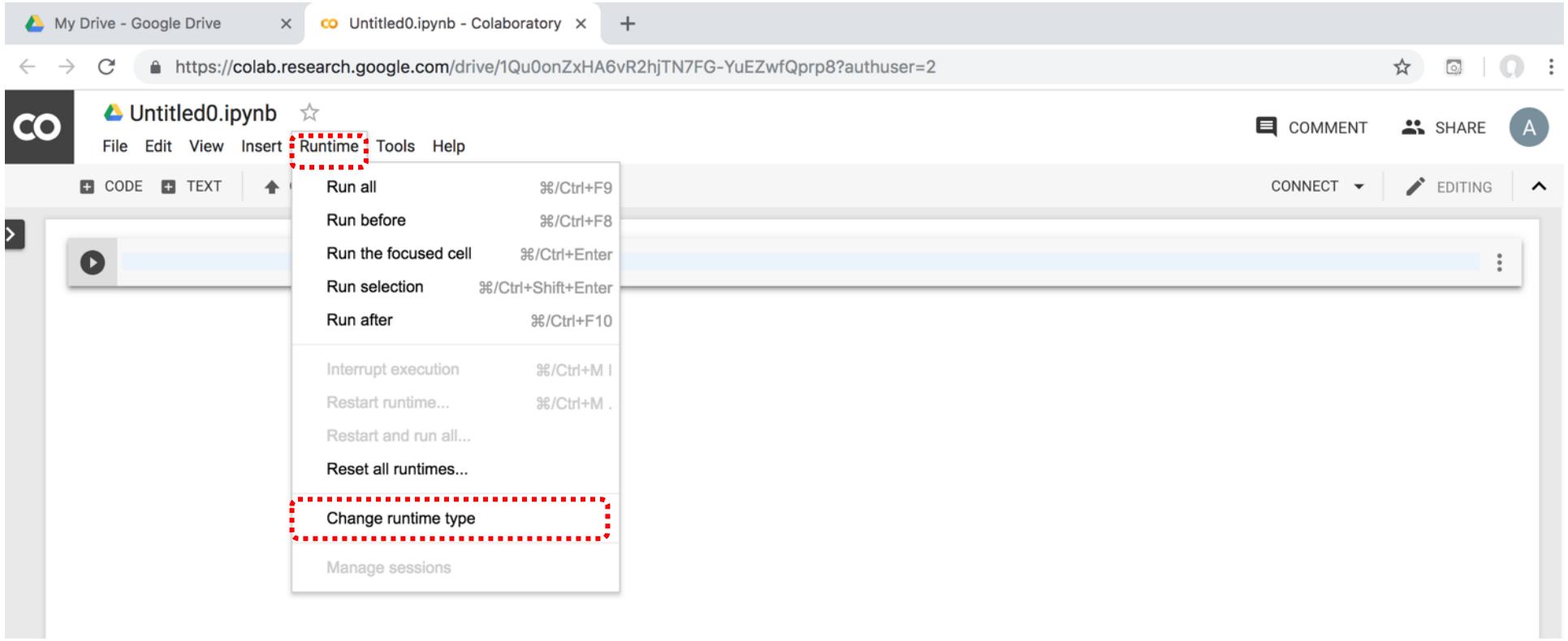
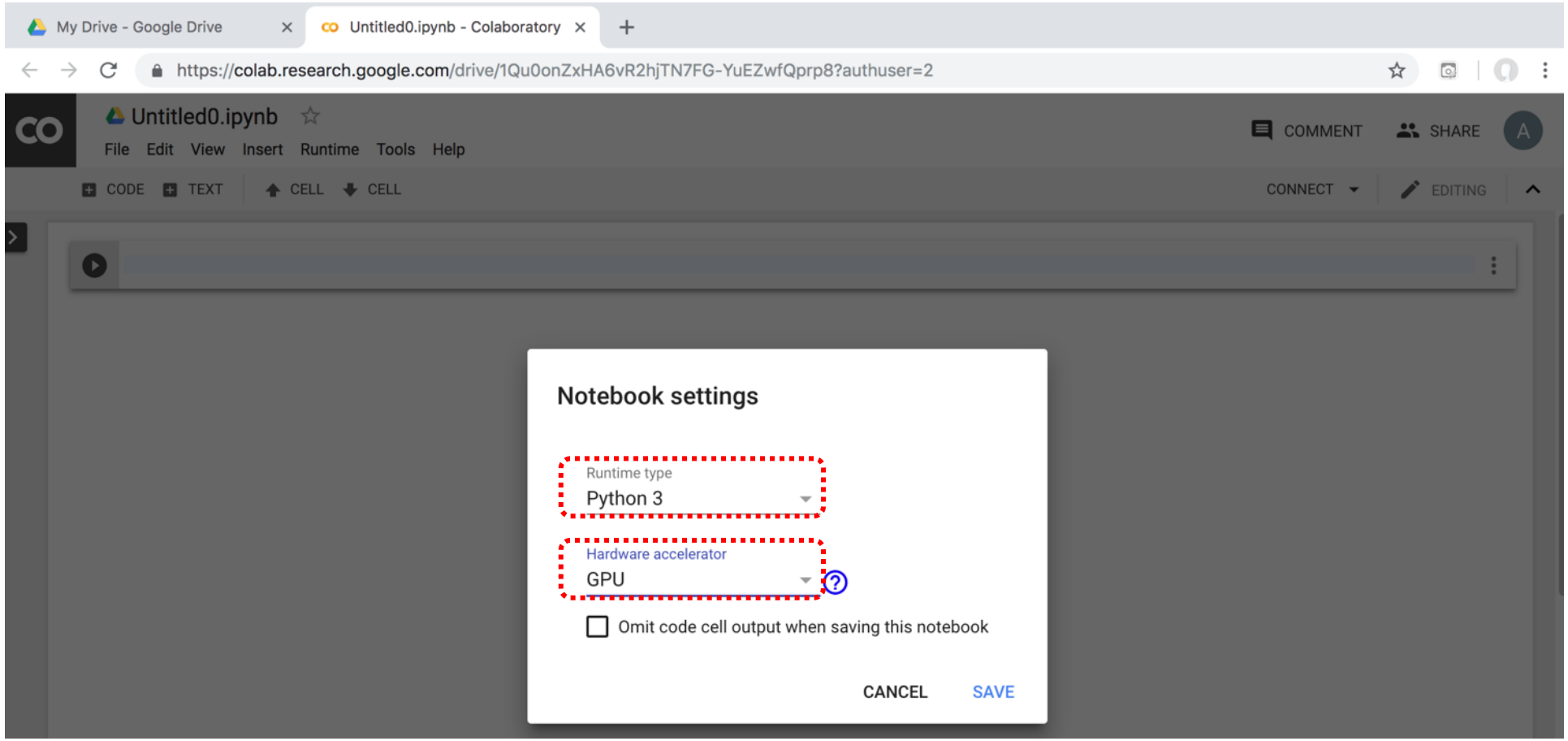


Google Colab



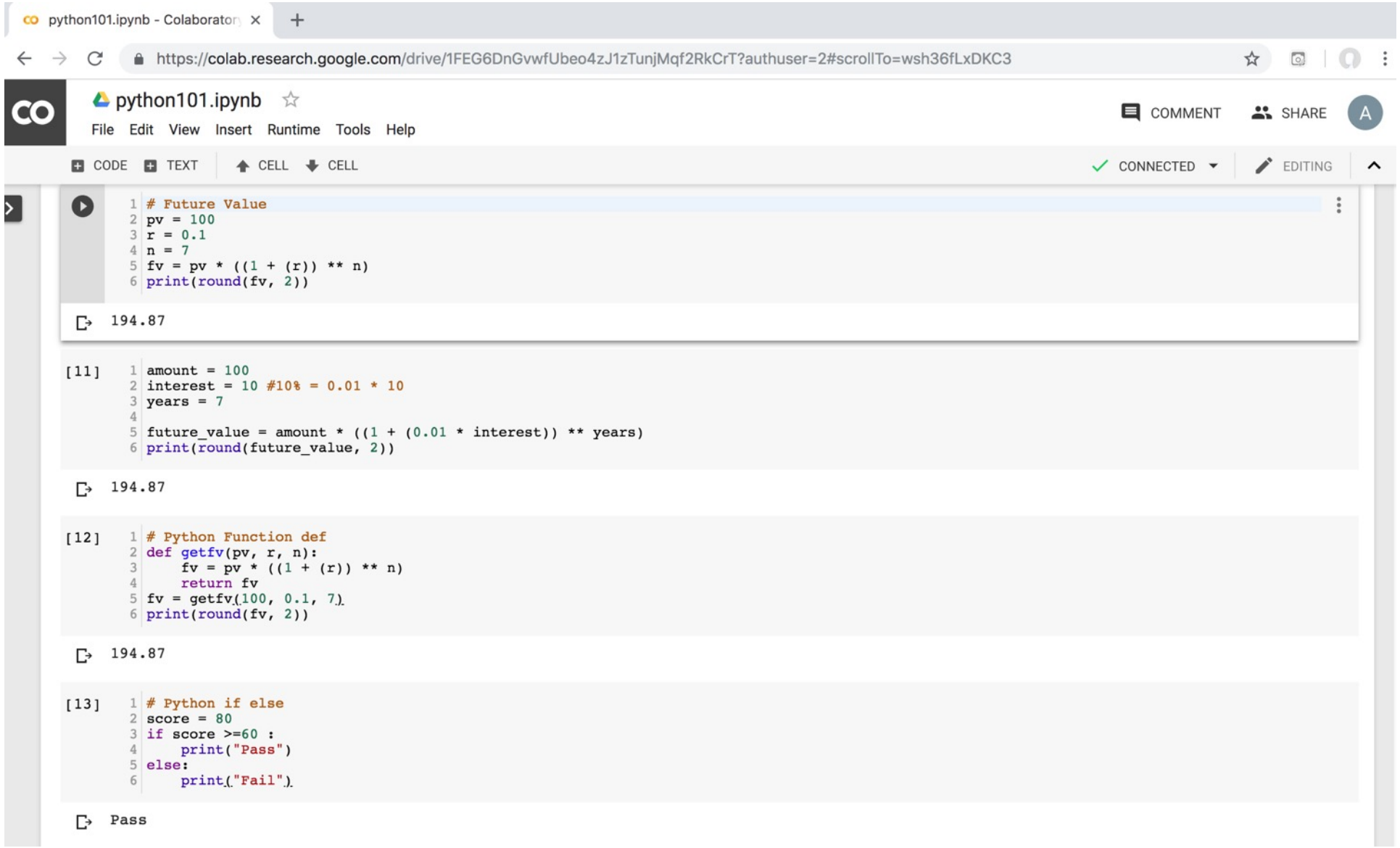
Run Jupyter Notebook
Python3 GPU
Google Colab



Google Colab Python Hello World
print('Hello World')

Python in Google Colab (Python101)

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1FEG6DnGvwfUbeo4zJ1zTunjMqf2RkCrT

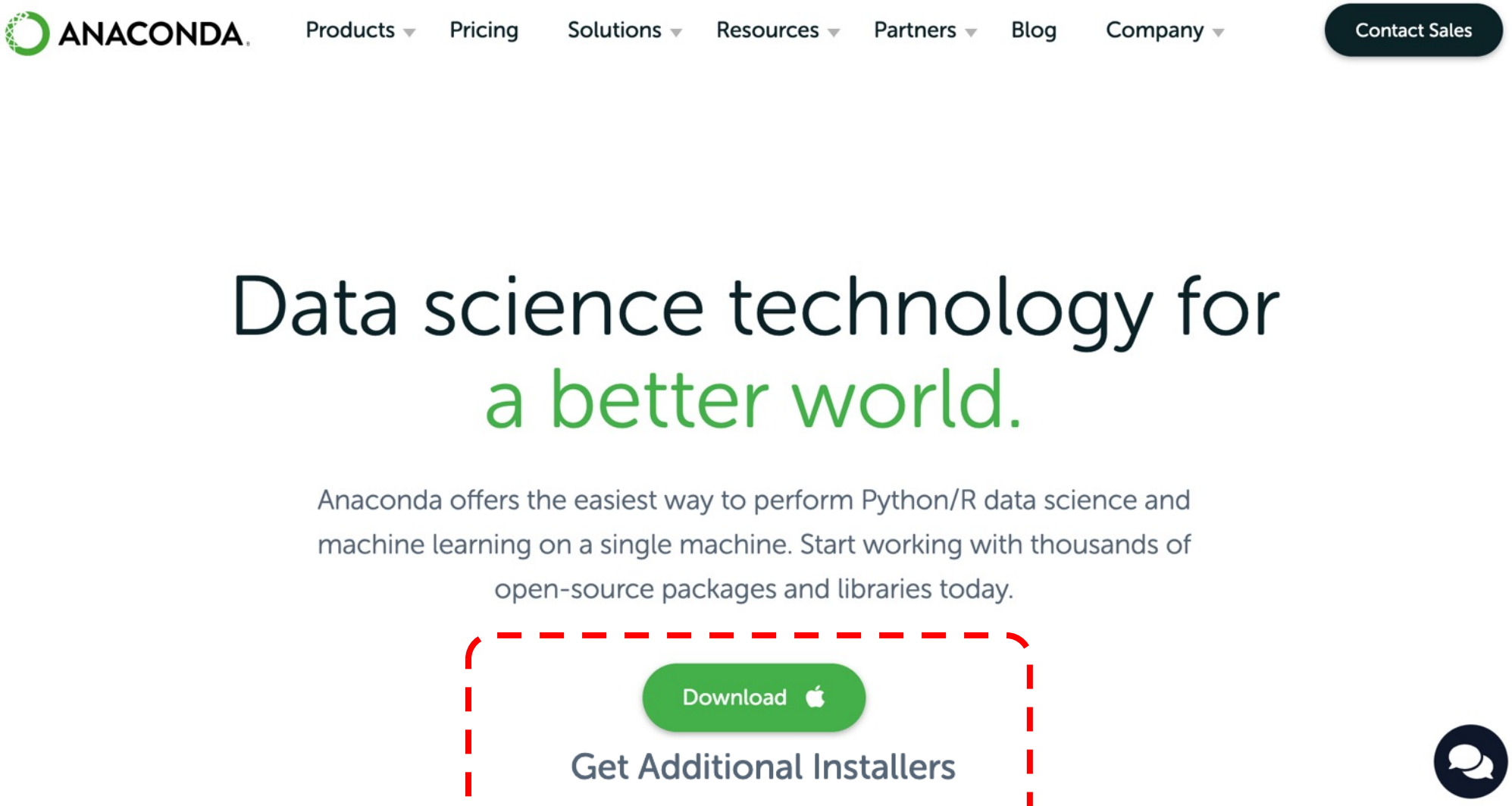


https://tinyurl.com/aintpupython101

Anaconda
The Most Popular
Python
Data Science Platform

Source: https://www.anaconda.com/

Download Anaconda

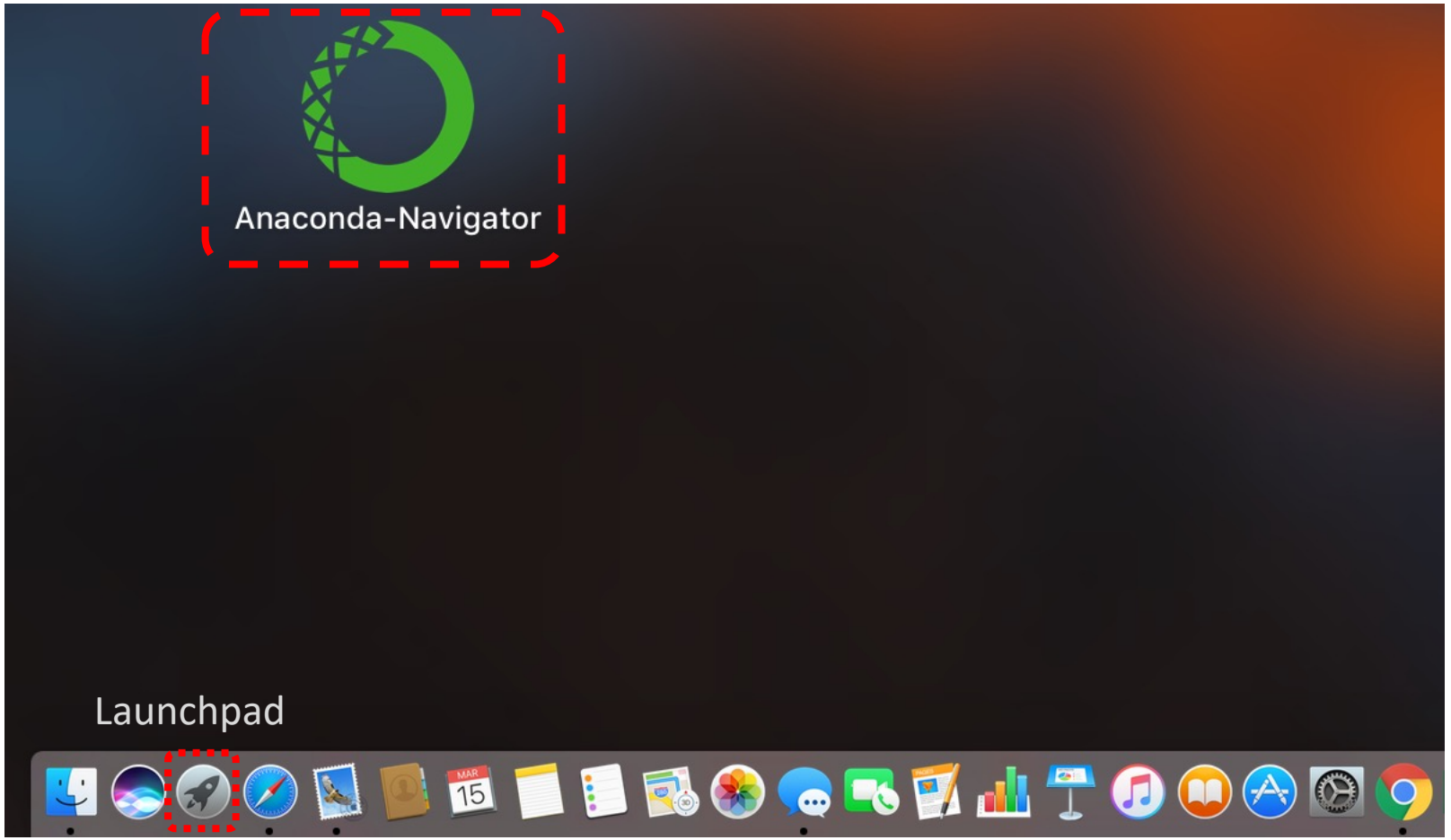


https://www.anaconda.com/download

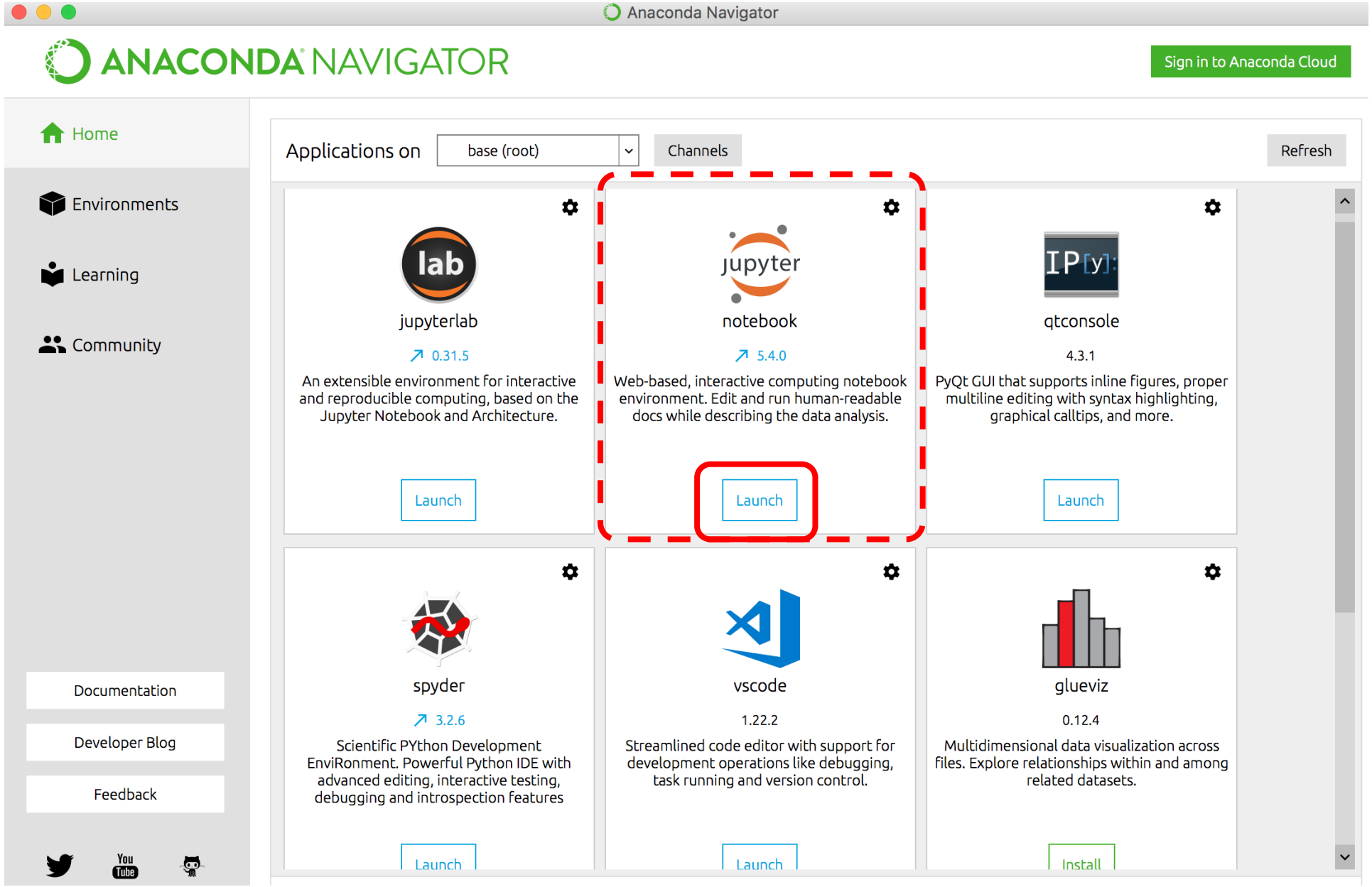
Python

HelloWorld

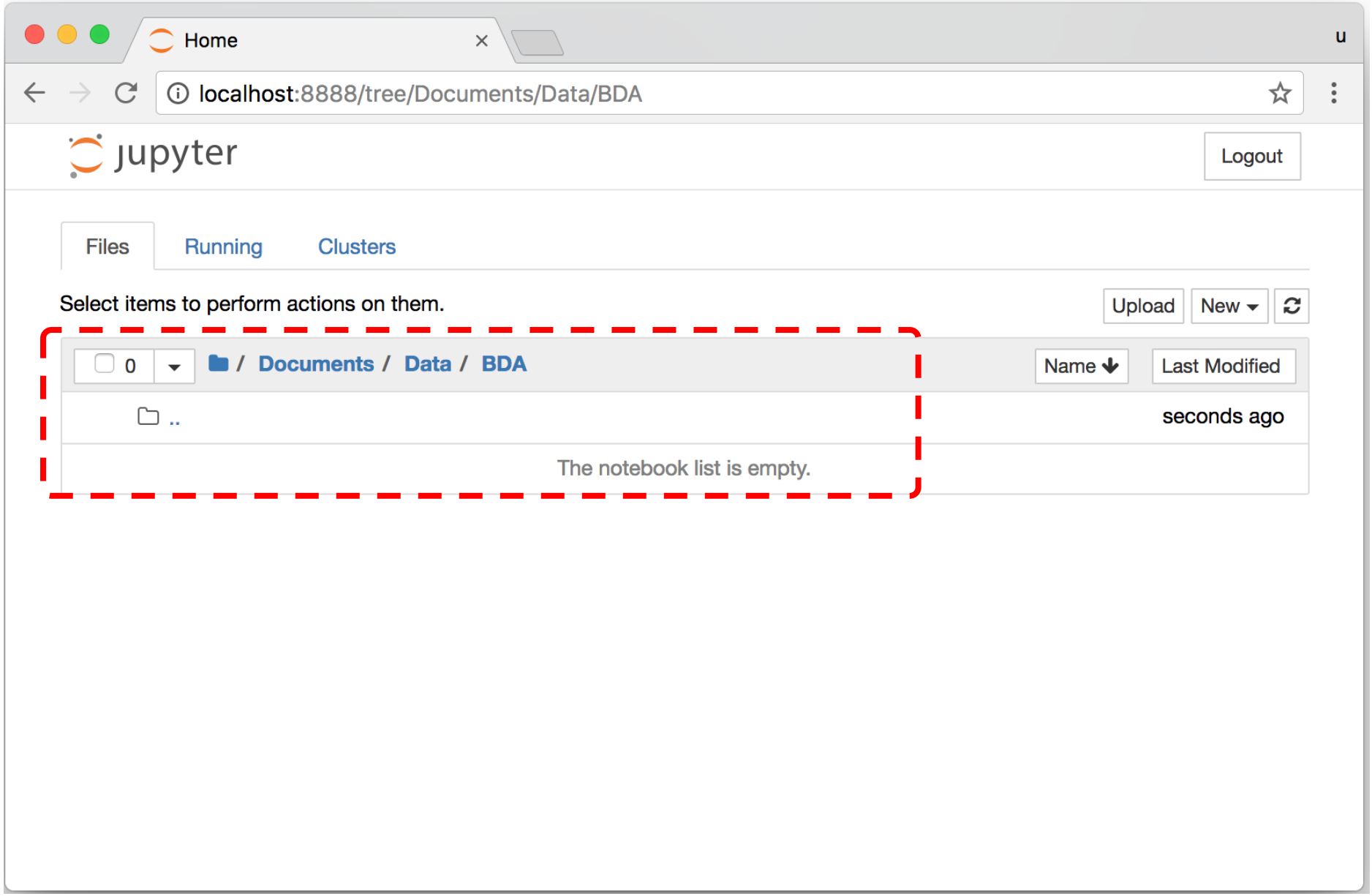
Anaconda-Navigator



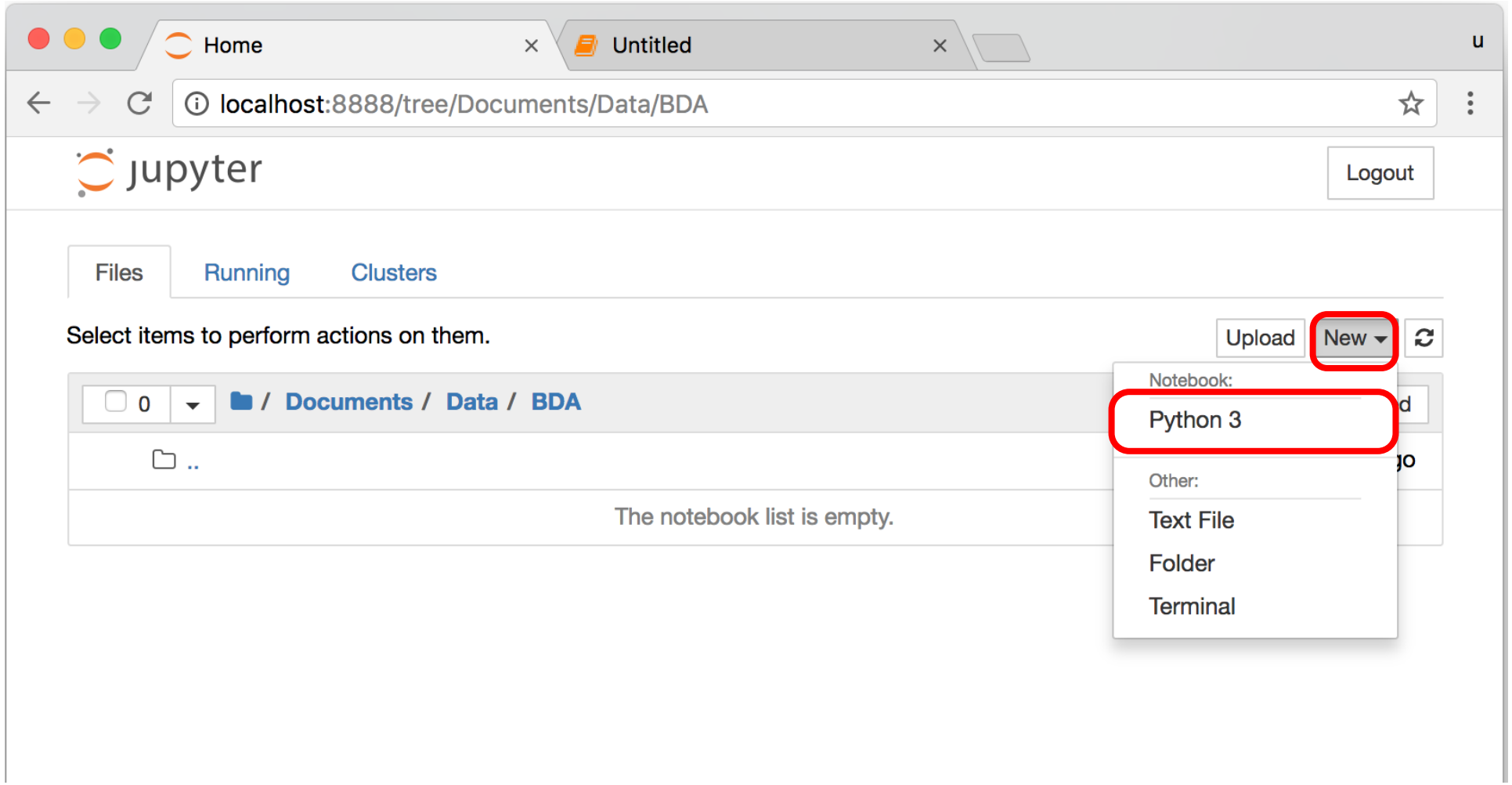
Anaconda Navigator



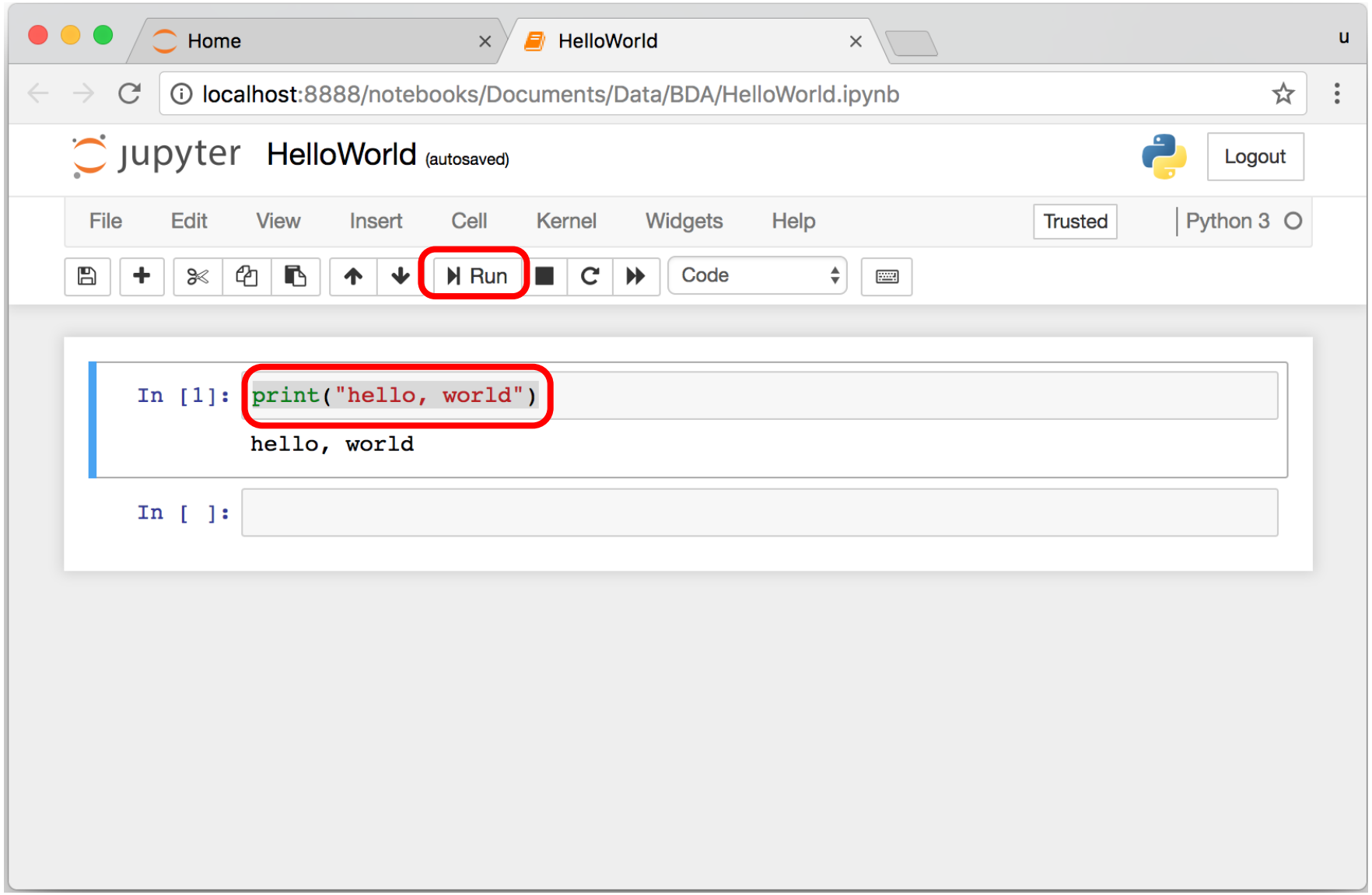
Jupyter Notebook



Jupyter Notebook
New Python 3



print("hello, world")



Source: https://www.python.org/community/logos/

Python

Programming

Foundations of Python Programming

- Python Syntax
  - Python Comments
- Python Variables
- Python Data Types
  - Python Numbers
  - Python Casting
  - Python Strings
- Python Operators
- Python Booleans

Python Hello World
print("Hello World")

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

Python Syntax

`# comment`

```
# comment
```

Python Syntax

Indentation

the spaces at the beginning of a code line

4 spaces

```
score = 80
if score >=60 :
    print("Pass")
```

Python Variables

```
# Python Variables
x = 2
price = 2.5
word = 'Hello'


word = 'Hello'
word = "Hello"
word = '''Hello'''
```

Python Variables

```
x = 2
y = x + 1
```

python_version()

```
# comment
from platform import python_version
print("Python Version:", python_version())
```

```
Python Version: 3.10.12
```

Python Data Types

```
x = "Hello World"   #str
x = 2               #int
x = 2.5             #float
x = 7j              #complex
```

Python Data Types

```
x = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"] #list
x = ("apple", "banana", "cherry") #tuple
x = range(6) #range
x = {"name" : "Tom", "age" : 20} #dict
x = {"apple", "banana", "cherry"} #set
x = frozenset({"apple", "banana", "cherry"})
#frozenset
```

Python Data Types

```
x = True #bool
x = b"Hello" #bytes
x = bytearray(5) #bytearray
x = memoryview(bytes(5)) #memoryview
x = None #NoneType
```

Python Casting

```
x = str(3) # x will be '3'
y = int(3) # y will be 3
z = float(3) # z will be 3.0
print(x, type(x))
print(y, type(y))
print(z, type(z))
```

```
3 <class 'str'>
3 <class 'int'>
3.0 <class 'float'>
```

Python Numbers

```
x = 2 # int
y = 3.4 # float
z = 7j #complex
print(x, type(x))
print(y, type(y))
print(z, type(z))
```

```
2 <class 'int’>
3.4 <class 'float’>
7j <class 'complex'>
```

Python Arithmetic Operators

```
Operator Name Example
+ Addition 7 + 2 = 9
- Subtraction 7 - 2 = 5
* Multiplication 7 * 2 = 14
/ Division 7 / 2 = 3.5
// Floor division 7 // 2 = 3   (Quotient)
% Modulus 7 % 2 = 1                (Remainder)
** Exponentiation 7 ** 2 = 49
```

Python Basic Operators

```
print('7 + 2 =', 7 + 2)
print('7 - 2 =', 7 - 2)
print('7 * 2 =', 7 * 2)
print('7 / 2 =', 7 / 2)
print('7 // 2 =', 7 // 2)
print('7 % 2 =', 7 % 2)
print('7 ** 2 =', 7 ** 2)
```

```
7 + 2 = 9
7 - 2 = 5
7 * 2 = 14
7 / 2 = 3.5
7 // 2 = 3
7 % 2 = 1
7 ** 2 = 49
```

Python Booleans: True or False

```
# Python Booleans: True or False
print(3 > 2)
print(3 == 2)
print(3 < 2)
```

Python BMI Calculator

```
# BMI Calculator in Python
height_cm = 170
weight_kg = 60
height_m = height_cm/100
BMI = (weight_kg/(height_m**2))

print("Your BMI is: " + str(round(BMI,1)))
```

```
Your BMI is: 20.8
```

Future value of a specified principal amount, rate of interest, and a number of years

Source: https://www.w3resource.com/python-exercises/python-basic-exercise-39.php

How much is your $100 worth after 7 years?

```
# How much is your $100 worth after 7 years?
fv = 100 * 1.1 ** 7
print('fv = ', round(fv, 2))
# output = 194.87
```

```
fv = 194.87
```

Future Value

```
# Future Value
pv = 100
r = 0.1
n = 7
fv = pv * ((1 + (r)) ** n)
print(round(fv, 2))
```

```
194.87
```

Future Value

```
# Future Value
amount = 100
interest = 10 #10% = 0.01 * 10
years = 7

future_value = amount * ((1 + (0.01 * interest)) ** years)
print(round(future_value, 2))
```

```
194.87
```

Python
Data Structures

Python Data Structures

- Python Lists []
- Python Tuples ()
- Python Sets {}
- Python Dictionaries {k:v}

Python Data Structures

```
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"] #lists []
colors = ("red", "green", "blue") #tuples ()
animals = {'cat', 'dog'} #sets {}
person = {"name" : "Tom", "age" : 20} #dictionaries {}
```

Python Data Types

```
x = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"] #list
x = ("apple", "banana", "cherry") #tuple
x = {"name" : "Tom", "age" : 20} #dict
x = {"apple", "banana", "cherry"} #set
```

Python Collections

- There are four collection data types in the Python programming language
- List []
  - a collection which is ordered and changeable. Allows duplicate members.
- Tuple ()
  - a collection which is ordered and unchangeable. Allows duplicate members.
- Set {}
  - a collection which is unordered, unchangeable, and unindexed. No duplicate members.
- Dictionary {k:v}
  - a collection which is ordered and changeable. No duplicate members.

Python Dictionaries {k:v}

- **As of Python version 3.7, dictionaries are ordered.**
- **In Python 3.6 and earlier, dictionaries are unordered.**

Lists []

```
x = [60, 70, 80, 90]
print(len(x))
print(x[0])
print(x[1])
print(x[-1])
```

```
4
60
70
90
```

Lists []

- len(): how many items
- type(): data type
- list() constructor: creating a new list

Python List Methods

Method	Description
append()	Adds an element at the end of the list
clear()	Removes all the elements from the list
copy()	Returns a copy of the list
count()	Returns the number of elements with the specified value
extend()	Add the elements of a list (or any iterable), to the end of the current list
index()	Returns the index of the first element with the specified value
insert()	Adds an element at the specified position
pop()	Removes the element at the specified position
remove()	Removes the item with the specified value
reverse()	Reverses the order of the list
sort()	Sorts the list

https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_lists_methods.asp

Tuples ()

A tuple in Python is a collection that cannot be modified.
A tuple is defined using parenthesis.

```
x = (10, 20, 30, 40, 50)
print(x[0])
print(x[1])
print(x[2])
print(x[-1])
```

```
10
20
30
50
```

Source: http://pythonprogramminglanguage.com/tuples/

Sets {}

```
animals = {'cat', 'dog'}
print('cat' in animals)     True
print('fish' in animals)    False
animals.add('fish')
print('fish' in animals)    True
print(len(animals))         3
animals.add('cat')
print(len(animals))         3
animals.remove('cat')
print(len(animals))         2
```

Source: http://cs231n.github.io/python-numpy-tutorial/

Dictionary {key : value}

Python Dictionary

Key → Value

'EN' → 'English'

'FR' → 'French'

```
k = { 'EN':'English', 'FR':'French' }
print(k['EN'])
```

```
English
```

Source: http://pythonprogramminglanguage.com/dictionary/

Python Data Structures

```
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"] #lists []
colors = ("red", "green", "blue") #tuples ()
animals = {'cat', 'dog'} #sets {}
person = {"name" : "Tom", "age" : 20} #dictionaries {}
```

https://tinyurl.com/aintpupython101

Python Control Logic and Loops

Python Control Logic and Loops

- Python if else
  - if elif else
  - Booleans: True, False
  - Operators: ==, !=, >, <, >=, <=, and, or, not
- Python for Loops
  - for
- Python while Loops
  - While
    - break
    - continue

Python if...else

- Python if...else
  - if elif else
  - Booleans: True, False
  - Operators: ==, !=, >, <, >=, <=, and, or, not

Python Conditions and If statements

- Python supports the usual logical conditions from mathematics:
  - Equals: a == b
  - Not Equals: a != b
  - Less than: a < b
  - Less than or equal to: a <= b
  - Greater than: a > b
  - Greater than or equal to: a >= b

Python Comparison Operators

Operator	Name	Example
==	Equal	x == y
!=	Not equal	x != y
>	Greater than	x > y
<	Less than	x < y
>=	Greater than or equal to	x >= y
<=	Less than or equal to	x <= y

Source: https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_operators.asp

Python Logical Operators

Operator	Description	Example
and	Returns True if both statements are true	x < 5 and x < 10
or	Returns True if one of the statements is true	x < 5 or x < 4
not	Reverse the result, returns False if the result is true	not(x < 5 and x < 10)

Source: https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_operators.asp

Python if

```
# Python if
score = 80
if score >=60 :
   print("Pass")
```

Python if else

```
# Python if else
score = 80
if score >=60 :
    print("Pass")
else:
    print("Fail")
```

Python if elif else

```
score = 95
if score >= 90 :
    print("A")
elif score >=60 :
    print("Pass")
else:
    print("Fail")
```

Python if elif else

```
# Python if elif else
score = 90
grade = ""
if score >=90:
     grade = "A"
elif score >= 80:
     grade = "B"
elif score >= 70:
     grade = "C"
elif score >= 60:
     grade = "D"
else:
     grade = "E"
print(grade)
```

Python for Loops

```
for i in range(1,6):
    print(i)
```

```
1
2
3
4
5
```

Python for loops

```
# for loops
for i in range(1,10):
    for j in range(1,10):
    print(i, ' * ' , j , ' = ', i*j)
```

https://tinyurl.com/aintpupython101

Python while Loops

- while
  - break
  - continue

Python while loops

```
# while loops
age = 10
while age < 20:
    print(age)
    age = age + 1
```

https://tinyurl.com/aintpupython101

Python Functions and Modules

Python Functions and Modules

- Python Functions
  - def myfunction():
- Python Classes/Objects
  - class MyClass:
- Python Modules
  - mymodule.py
  - import mymodule

Python Functions

Python Functions

- A function is a block of code which only runs when it is called.
- You can pass data, known as parameters, into a function.
- A function can return data as a result.
- Creating a Function
  - In Python a function is defined using the def keyword:

Python Function def

```
# Python Function def
# indentation for blocks. four spaces
def getfv(pv, r, n):
    fv = pv * ((1 + (r)) ** n)
    return fv
fv = getfv(100, 0.1, 7)
print(round(fv, 2))
```

```
194.87
```

Future value of a specified principal amount, rate of interest, and a number of years

Source: https://www.w3resource.com/python-exercises/python-basic-exercise-39.php

How much is your $100 worth after 7 years?

```
# How much is your $100 worth after 7 years?
fv = 100 * 1.1 ** 7
print('fv = ', round(fv, 2))
# output = 194.87
```

```
fv = 194.87
```

Future Value

```
# Future Value
pv = 100
r = 0.1
n = 7
fv = pv * ((1 + (r)) ** n)
print(round(fv, 2))
```

```
194.87
```

Future Value

```
# Future Value
amount = 100
interest = 10 #10% = 0.01 * 10
years = 7

future_value = amount * ((1 + (0.01 * interest)) ** years)
print(round(future_value, 2))
```

```
194.87
```

Python Function

def getfv() define get future value function

```
# Python Function def
# indentation for blocks. four spaces
def getfv(pv, r, n):
    fv = pv * ((1 + (r)) ** n)
    return fv
fv = getfv(100, 0.1, 7)
print(round(fv, 2))
```

```
194.87
```

Python Classes/Objects

```
class MyClass:
```

Python Classes/Objects

- Python is an object oriented programming language.
- Almost everything in Python is an object, with its properties and methods.
- A Class is like an object constructor, or a "blueprint" for creating objects.
- Create a Class:
  - To create a class, use the keyword class:

Python Classes/Objects

class MyClass:

```
# Python class
class MyClass:
x = 5


c1 = MyClass()
print(c1.x)
```

https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_classes.asp

Python Classes/Objects

```
class Person:
    def __init__(self, name, age):
    self.name = name
    self.age = age

p1 = Person("Alan", 20)

print(p1.name)
print(p1.age)
```

```
Alan
20
```

Python Classes/Objects

```
class Person:
    def __init__(self, name, age):
    self.name = name
    self.age = age

    def myfunc(self):
        print("Hello my name is " + self.name)

p1 = Person("Alan", 20)
p1.myfunc()
```

Python Classes/Objects

```
class Person:
    def __init__(self, name, age):
    self.name = name
    self.age = age

    def myfunc(self):
        print("Hello my name is " + self.name)

p1 = Person("Alan", 20)
p1.myfunc()
print(p1.name)
print(p1.age)
```

```
Hello my name is Alan
Alan
20
```

Python Classes and Obects

```
class Vehicle:
    name = ""
    kind = "car"
    color = ""
    value = 100.00
    def description(self):
        desc_str = "%s is a %s %s worth $%.2f." %
(self.name, self.color, self.kind, self.value)
        return desc_str
```

Python Classes and Objects

```
car1 = Vehicle()
car1.name = "Fer"
car1.color = "red"
car1.kind = "convertible"
car1.value = 60000.00

car2 = Vehicle()
car2.name = "Jump"
car2.color = "blue"
car2.kind = "van"
car2.value = 10000.00

print(car1.description())
print(car1.name)
print(car2.description())
print(car2.name)
```

```
class Vehicle:
      name = ""
      kind = "car"
      color = ""
      value = 100.00
      def description(self):
            desc_str = "%s is a %s %s
worth $%.2f." % (self.name, self.color,
self.kind, self.value)
            return desc_str
```

```
Fer is a red convertible worth $60000.00.
Fer
Jump is a blue van worth $10000.00.
Jump
```

https://www.learnpython.org/en/Classes_and_Objects

Python Modules

Python Modules

- Consider a module to be the same as a code library.
- A file containing a set of functions you want to include in your application.
- Create a Module
  - To create a module just save the code you want in a file with the file extension .py:
- Use a Module
  - import module

Python Modules

```
# mymodule.py
def greeting(name):
    print("Hello, " + name)
```

```
import mymodule
mymodule.greeting("Alan")
```

```
mymodule.py
def greeting(name):
     print("Hello, " + name)
```

https://tinyurl.com/aintpupython101

Python File Input / Output

```
# Python File Input / Output
with open('myfile.txt', 'w') as file:
    file.write('Hello World\nThis is Python File Input Output')

with open('myfile.txt', 'r') as file:
    text = file.read()
    print(text)
```

```
Hello World This is Python File Input Output
```

Python File Input / Output

```
# Python File Input / Output
filename = 'mymodule.py'
with open(filename, 'w') as file:
     text = '''def greeting(name):
     print("Hello, " + name)
     '''
     file.write(text)

with open(filename, 'r') as file:
     text = file.read()
print(filename)
print(text)
```

```
mymodule.py
def greeting(name):
     print("Hello, " + name)
```

https://tinyurl.com/aintpupython101

Python Modules

import mymodule

```
# mymodule.py
def greeting(name):
    print("Hello, " + name)
```

```
import mymodule
mymodule.greeting("Alan")
```

```
Hello, Alan
```

Python `main()` function

```
#Python main() function
def main():
    print("Hello World!")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

Files
and
Exception Handling

Files and Exception Handling

- Python Files (File Handling)
  - open()
  - f = open("myfile.txt")
- Python Try Except (Exception Handling)
  - try:
    except:
    else:
    finally:

File Handling

- The key function for working with files in Python is the open() function.
- The open() function takes two parameters; filename, and mode.
- There are four different methods (modes) for opening a file:
  - "r" - Read - Default value. Opens a file for reading, error if the file does not exist
  - "a" - Append - Opens a file for appending, creates the file if it does not exist
  - "w" - Write - Opens a file for writing, creates the file if it does not exist
  - "x" - Create - Creates the specified file, returns an error if the file exists

Python Files (File Handling)

```
f = open("myfile.txt", "w")
f.write("Hello World")
f.close()

f = open("myfile.txt", "r")
text = f.read()
print(text)
f.close()
```

```
Hello World
```

Python Files (File Handling)

```
# Python File Input / Output
with open('myfile.txt', 'w') as file:
    file.write('Hello World')

with open('myfile.txt', 'r') as file:
    text = file.read()
print(text)
```

```
Hello World
```

Python Files

```
# Python File Input / Output
with open('myfile.txt', 'w') as file:
    file.write('Hello World\nPython File IO')

with open('myfile.txt', 'r') as file:
    text = file.read()
print(text)
```

```
Hello World
Python File IO
```

https://tinyurl.com/aintpupython101

Python Files

```
# Python File Input / Output
with open('myfile.txt', 'a+') as file:
    file.write('\n' + 'New line')

with open('myfile.txt', 'r') as file:
    text = file.read()
print(text)
```

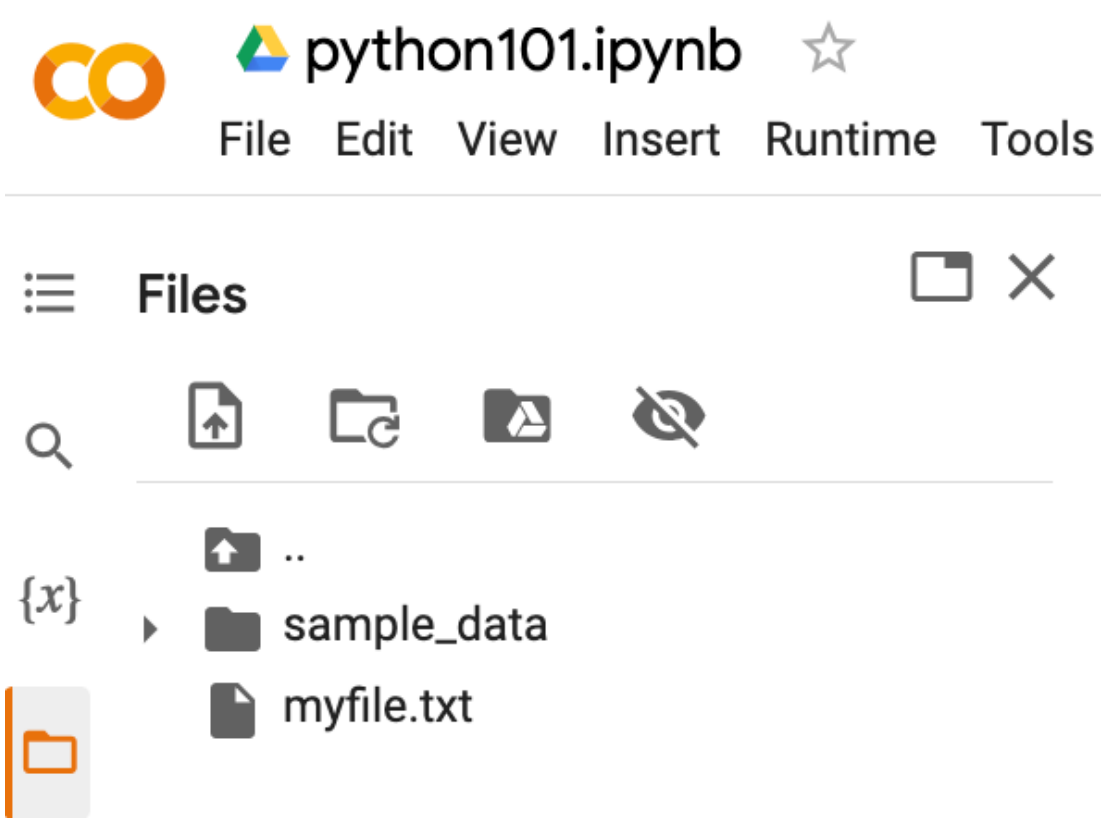
```
Hello World
Python File IO
New line
```

https://tinyurl.com/aintpupython101

Python Files

```
# !ls list files
!ls
```

```
myfile.txt sample_data
```



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Python OS, IO, files, and Google Drive

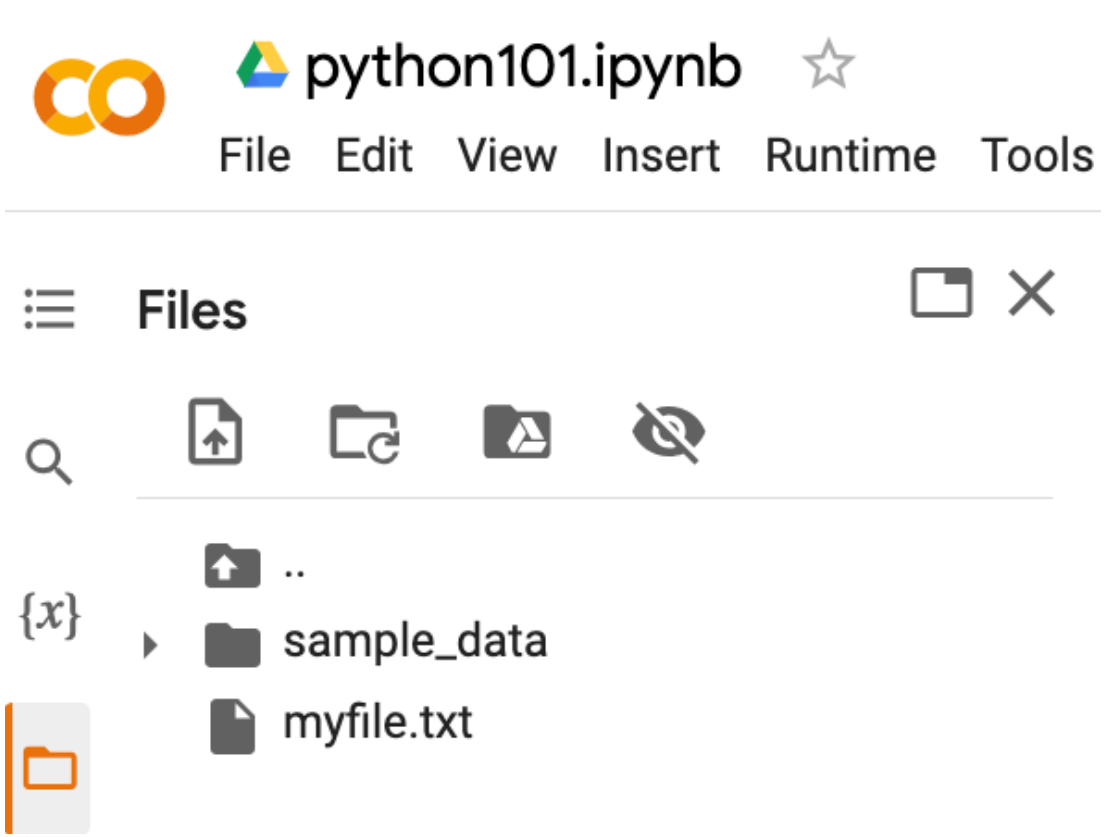
```
import os


cwd = os.getcwd()
print(cwd)
```

```
/content
```

os.listdir()

```
os.listdir(cwd)
```

```
['.config',
'myfile.txt',
'sample_data']
```

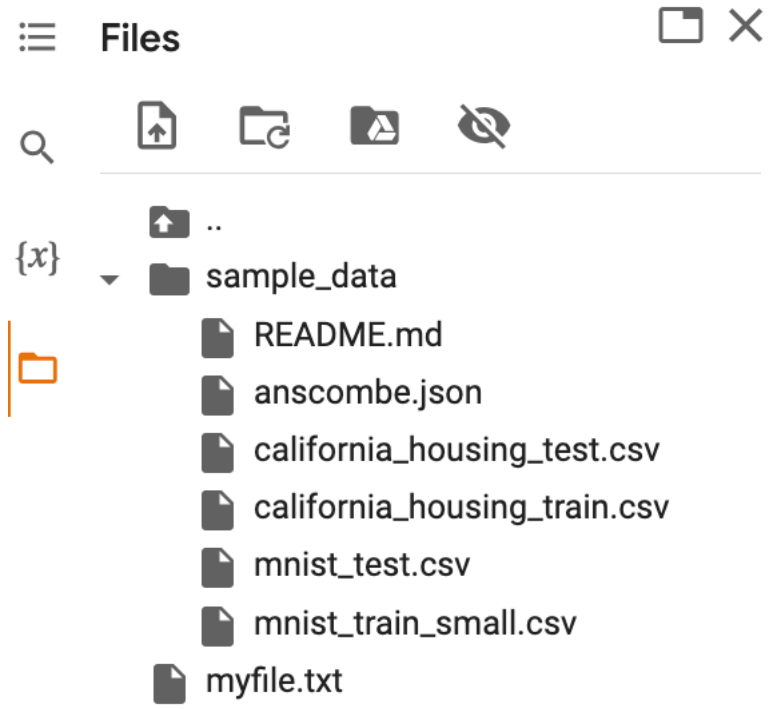


https://tinyurl.com/aintpupython101

os.path.join()

```
path = os.path.join(cwd, 'sample_data')
print(path)
os.listdir(path)
```

```
/content/sample_data
['README.md', 'anscombe.json',
'mnist_train_small.csv',
'mnist_test.csv',
'california_housing_train.csv',
'california_housing_test.csv']
```



https://tinyurl.com/aintpupython101

from google.colab import files

```
from google.colab import files

with open('io_file_myday.txt', 'w') as f:
    f.write('Google Colab File Write Text some content Myday')

import time
time.sleep(1) # time sleep 1 second

files.download('io_file_myday.txt')
print('downloaded')
```

```
downloaded
```

Python Files

```
from google.colab import files
uploaded = files.upload()

for fn in uploaded.keys():
    print('User uploaded file "{name}"
with length {length} bytes'.format(
name=fn, length=len(uploaded[fn])))
```

User uploaded file "io_file_myday2.txt" with length 47 bytes

os.remove()

```
import os
if os.path.exists("myfile.txt"):
    os.remove("myfile.txt")
    print("myfile.txt removed")
else:
    print("The file does not exist")
```

```
myfile.txt removed
```

os.mkdir("myfolder1")
os.rmdir("myfolder1")

```
import os
os.listdir()
os.mkdir("myfolder1")
os.listdir()
os.rmdir("myfolder1")
os.listdir()
```

Python Try Except

- The try block lets you test a block of code for errors.
- The except block lets you handle the error.
- The else block lets you execute code when there is no error.
- The finally block lets you execute code, regardless of the result of the try- and except blocks.

Python Try Except (Exception Handling)

try: except:

```
#Python try except
try:
    print(x)
except:
    print("Exception Error")
```

Python try: except: finally:

```
#Python try except finally
try:
    print("Hello")
except:
    print("Exception Error")
finally:
    print("Finally process")
```

```
Hello
Finally process
```

Python try: except: else:

```
#Python try except else
try:
    print("Hello")
except:
    print("Exception Error")
else:
    print("No exception")
```

```
Hello
No exception
```

Python try: except: else: finally:

```
try:
    print("Hello")
except:
    print("Exception Error")
else:
    print("No exception")
finally:
    print("Finally process")
```

```
Hello
No exception
Finally process
```

Python try: except: else: finally:

```
try:
    price = float(input("Enter the price of the stock (e.g. 10):"))
    shares = int(input("Enter the number of shares (e.g. 2):"))
    total = price * shares
except Exception as e:
    print("Exception error:", str(e))
else:
    print("The total value of the shares is:", total)
finally:
    print("Thank you.")
```

```
Enter the price of the stock (e.g. 10):10
Enter the number of shares (e.g. 2):2
The total value of the shares is: 20.0
Thank you.
```

Python try: except: else: finally:

```
try:
    file = open("myfile.txt")
    file.write("Python write file")
    print("file saved")
except:
    print("Exception file Error")
```

```
Exception file Error
```

Python try: except: else: finally:

```
try:
    file = open("myfile.txt")
    file.write("Python write file")
    print("file saved")
except:
    print("Exception file Error")
finally:
    file.close()
    print("Finally process")
```

```
Exception file Error
Finally process
```

Python try: except: else: finally:

```
try:
    file = open("myfile.txt", 'w')
    file.write("Python write file")
    print("file saved")
except:
    print("Exception file Error")
finally:
    file.close()
    print("Finally process")
```

```
file saved
Finally process
```

Data Analytics and Visualization with Python

Data Analytics and Visualization with Python

- NumPy
  - Numerical Python N-dimensional array
- Pandas
  - Data Analytics
- Matplotlib
  - Basic Data Visualization
- Seaborn
  - Advanced Visualization

W3Schools Python Numpy

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Python Modules

- NumPy Tutorial
- Pandas Tutorial
- SciPy Tutorial
- Django Tutorial

NumPy Tutorial

- NumPy HOME
- NumPy Intro
- NumPy Getting Started
- NumPy Creating Arrays
- NumPy Array Indexing
- NumPy Array Slicing
- NumPy Data Types
- NumPy Copy vs View
- NumPy Array Shape
- NumPy Array Reshape
- NumPy Array Iterating
- NumPy Array Join
- NumPy Array Split
- NumPy Array Search
- NumPy Array Sort
- NumPy Array Filter

NumPy Random

- Random Intro
- Data Distribution

NumPy Tutorial

❮ Home Next ❯

NumPy is a Python library.

NumPy is used for working with arrays.

NumPy is short for "Numerical Python".

Learning by Reading

We have created 43 tutorial pages for you to learn more about NumPy.

Starting with a basic introduction and ends up with creating and plotting random data sets, and working with NumPy functions:

Basic Random ufunc

https://www.w3schools.com/python/numpy/default.asp

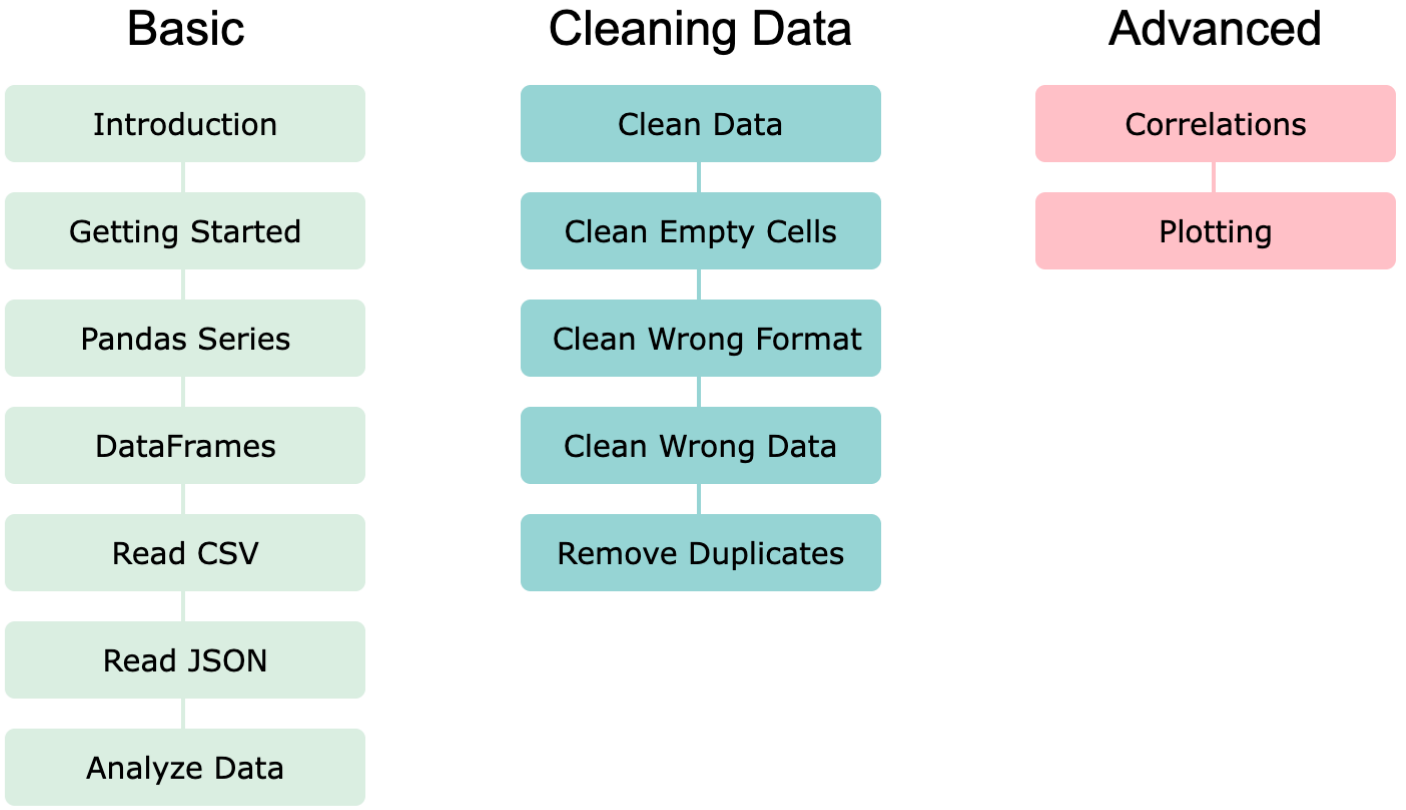
W3Schools Python Pandas

Learning by Reading

Pandas Tutorial

We have created 14 tutorial pages for you to learn more about Pandas.

Starting with a basic introduction and ends up with cleaning and plotting data:



https://www.w3schools.com/python/pandas/default.asp

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Python Modules

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SciPy Tutorial
Django Tutorial

Python Matplotlib

Matplotlib Intro
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Matplotlib Pyplot
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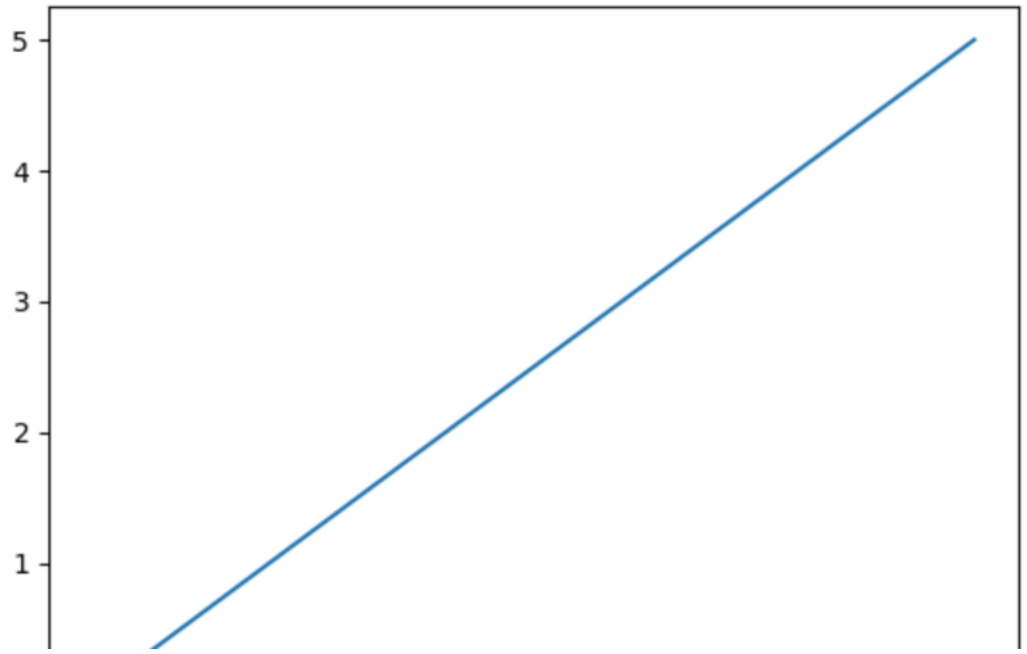
Matplotlib Markers
Matplotlib Line
Matplotlib Labels
Matplotlib Grid
Matplotlib Subplot
Matplotlib Scatter
Matplotlib Bars
Matplotlib Histograms
Matplotlib Pie Charts

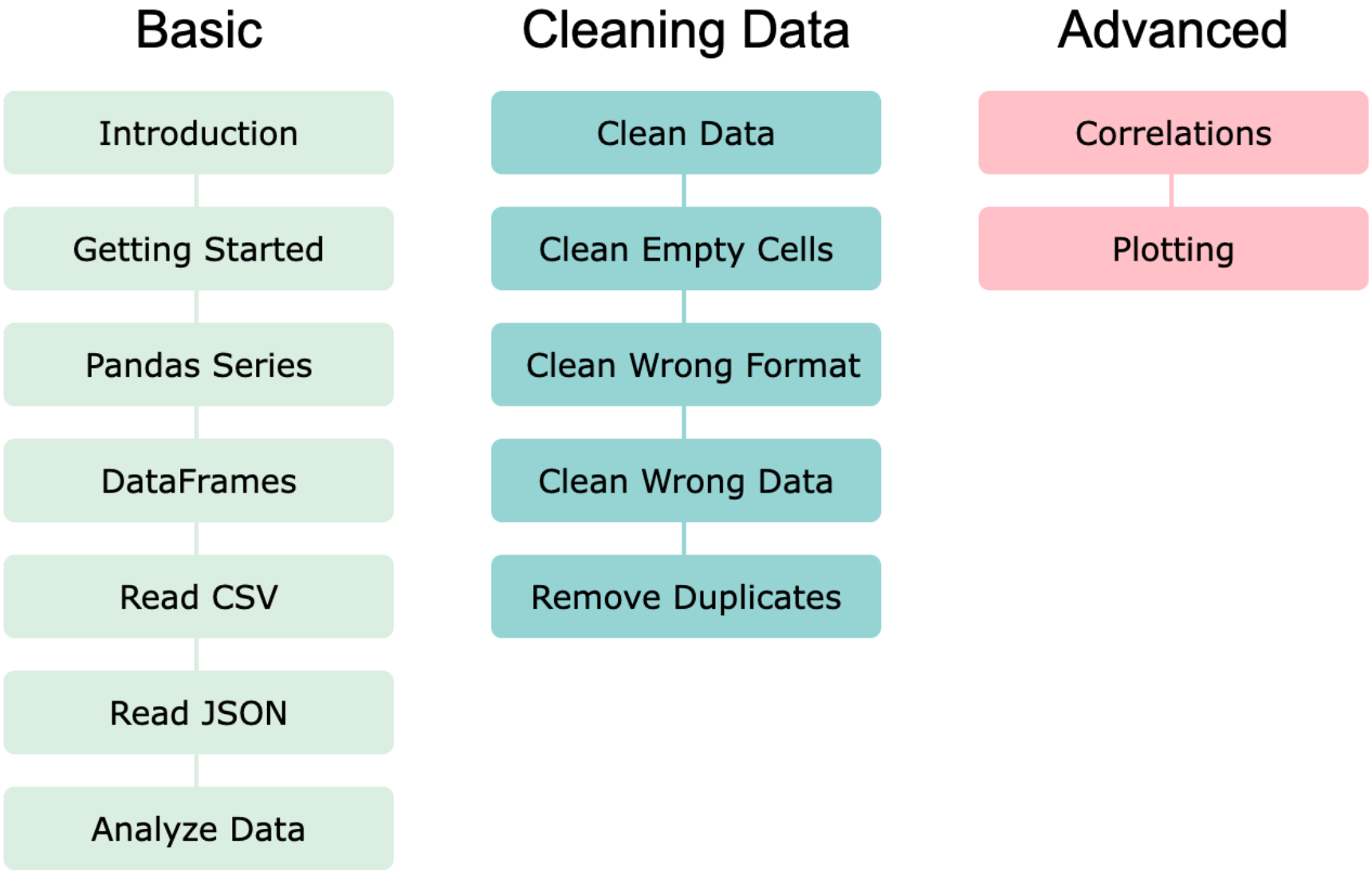
Matplotlib Tutorial

❮ Previous Next ❯



https://www.w3schools.com/python/

Pandas: Data Analytics and Visualization



https://www.w3schools.com/python/pandas/default.asp

Wes McKinney (2022), "Python for Data Analysis: Data Wrangling with pandas, NumPy, and Jupyter", 3rd Edition, O'Reilly Media.

wesm / pydata-book Public

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3rd-edition | 3 branches | 0 tags | Go to file | Code

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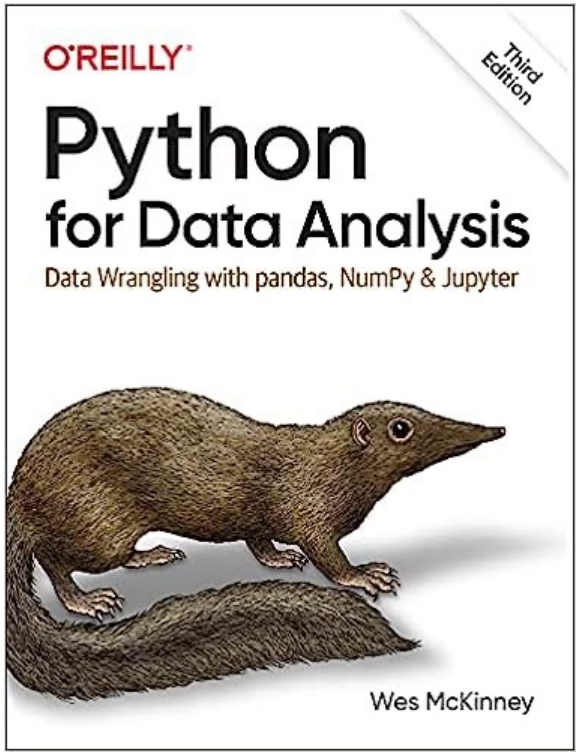
datasets	Add fec.parquet	10 months ago
examples	Simplifying datasets	10 months ago
.gitignore	Add gitignore	8 years ago
COPYING	Update COPYING	4 months ago
README.md	Update notebooks in advance of publication	7 months ago
appa.ipynb	Upload cleaner notebook files without internal build toolchai...	3 days ago
appb.ipynb	Upload cleaner notebook files without internal build toolchai...	3 days ago
ch02.ipynb	Upload cleaner notebook files without internal build toolchai...	3 days ago
ch03.ipynb	Upload cleaner notebook files without internal build toolchai...	3 days ago
ch04.ipynb	Upload cleaner notebook files without internal build toolchai...	3 days ago
ch05.ipynb	Upload cleaner notebook files without internal build toolchai...	3 days ago
ch06.ipynb	Upload cleaner notebook files without internal build toolchai...	3 days ago

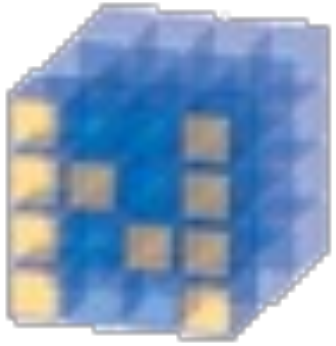
About

Materials and IPython notebooks for "Python for Data Analysis" by Wes McKinney, published by O'Reilly Media



https://github.com/wesm/pydata-book

Numpy



NumPy

Base

N-dimensional array

package

NumPy

is the

fundamental package

for

scientific computing

with Python.

Source: http://www.numpy.org/

NumPy

NumPy

- **NumPy provides a multidimensional array object to store homogenous or heterogeneous data; it also provides optimized functions/methods to operate on this array object.**

Source: Yves Hilpisch (2014), Python for Finance: Analyze Big Financial Data, O'Reilly

NumPy

NumPy ndarray

One-dimensional Array (1-D Array)

0	1			n-1
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**

Two-dimensional Array (2-D Array)

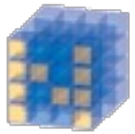
	0	1			n-1
0	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
	11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**
m-1	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**

NumPy

NumPy

```
v = list(range(1, 6))
v
2 * v
import numpy as np
v = np.arange(1, 6)
v
2 * v
```

Source: Yves Hilpisch (2014), Python for Finance: Analyze Big Financial Data, O'Reilly



NumPy

Base
N-dimensional
array package

```
1 v = list(range(1, 6))
2 v
```

```
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

```
1 2 * v
```

```
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

```
1 import numpy as np
2 v = np.arange(1, 6)
3 v
```

```
array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
```

```
1 2 * v
```

```
array([ 2,  4,  6,  8, 10])
```

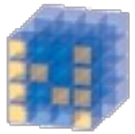
Python Data Structures

```
fruits = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"] #lists []
colors = ("red", "green", "blue") #tuples ()
animals = {'cat', 'dog'} #sets {}
person = {"name" : "Tom", "age" : 20} #dictionaries {}
```

Lists []

```
x = [60, 70, 80, 90]
print(len(x))
print(x[0])
print(x[1])
print(x[-1])
```

```
4
60
70
90
```



NumPy

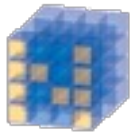
NumPy Create Array

```
import numpy as np
a = np.array([1, 2, 3])
b = np.array([4, 5, 6])
c = a * b
c
```

```
import numpy as np
a = np.array([1, 2, 3])
b = np.array([4, 5, 6])
c = a * b
c
```

```
array([ 4, 10, 18])
```

Source: Yves Hilpisch (2014), Python for Finance: Analyze Big Financial Data, O'Reilly



NumPy

NumPy

```python
import numpy as np

a = np.zeros((2,2))  # Create an array of all zeros
print(a)             # Prints "[[ 0.  0.]
                     #          [ 0.  0.]]"

b = np.ones((1,2))   # Create an array of all ones
print(b)             # Prints "[[ 1.  1.]]"

c = np.full((2,2), 7) # Create a constant array
print(c)               # Prints "[[ 7.  7.]
                       #          [ 7.  7.]]"

d = np.eye(2)        # Create a 2x2 identity matrix
print(d)             # Prints "[[ 1.  0.]
                     #          [ 0.  1.]]"

e = np.random.random((2,2)) # Create an array filled with random values
print(e)                    # Might print "[[ 0.91940167  0.08143941]
                            #               [ 0.68744134  0.87236687]]"
```

```
[[0. 0.]
 [0. 0.]]
[[1. 1.]]
[[7 7]
 [7 7]]
[[1. 0.]
 [0. 1.]]
[[0.66258211 0.65552598]
 [0.00429934 0.21695824]]
```

Source: http://cs231n.github.io/python-numpy-tutorial/

```
import numpy as np
a = np.arange(15).reshape(3, 5)
```

```
a.shape
a.ndim
a.dtype.name
```

```
import numpy as np
a = np.arange(15).reshape(3, 5)
a
```

```
array([[ 0,  1,  2,  3,  4],
       [ 5,  6,  7,  8,  9],
       [10, 11, 12, 13, 14]])
```

```
print(a.shape)
```

```
(3, 5)
```

```
a.ndim
```

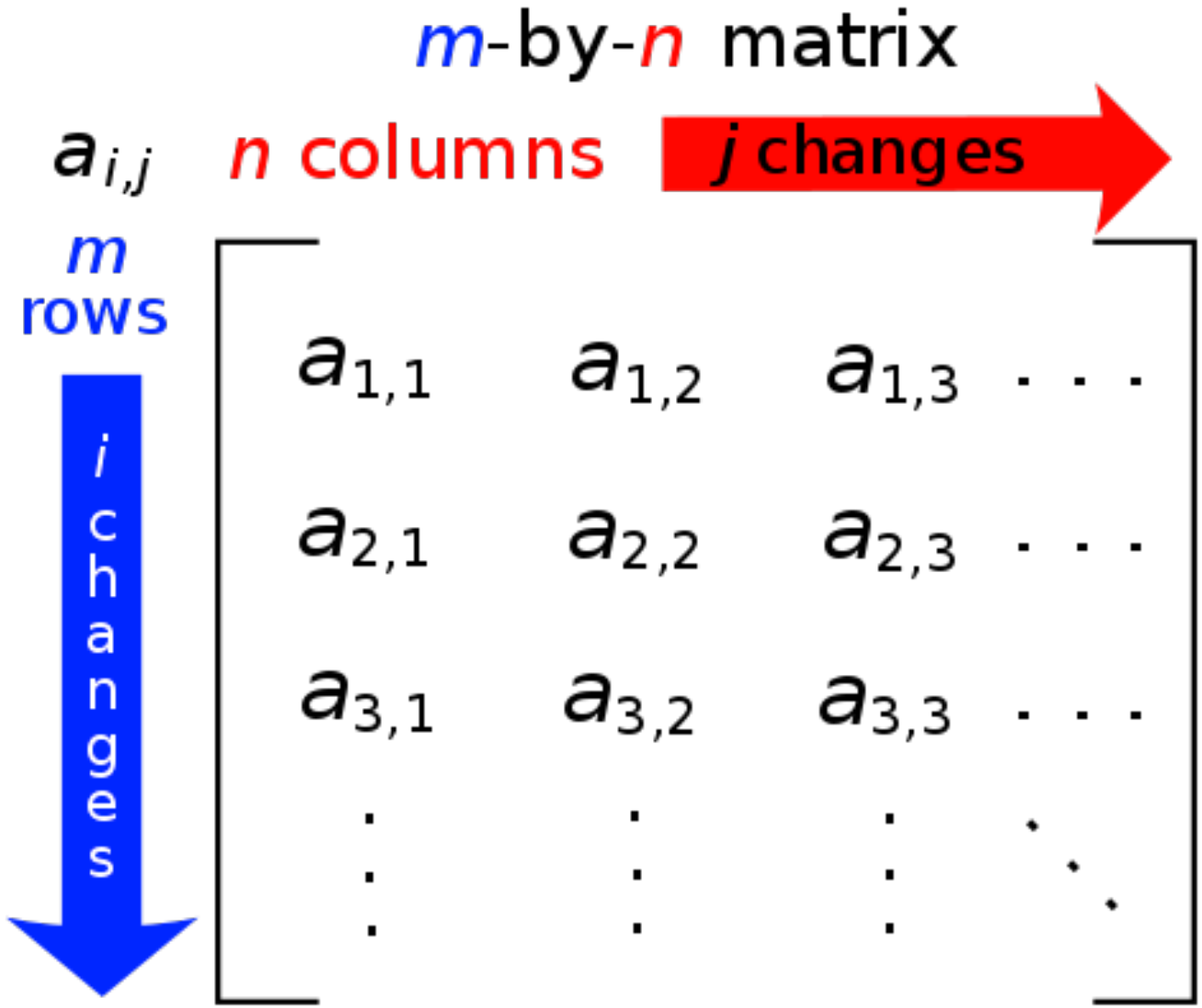
```
2
```

```
a.dtype.name
```

```
'int64'
```

Source: https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy-dev/user/quickstart.html

Matrix



Source: https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matrix_(mathematics)

NumPy ndarray:
Multidimensional Array Object

NumPy ndarray

One-dimensional Array (1-D Array)

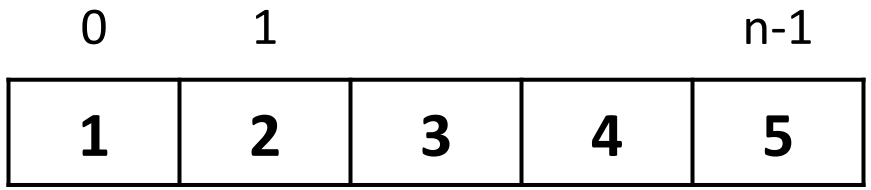
0	1			n-1
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**

Two-dimensional Array (2-D Array)

	0	1			n-1
0	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
	11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**
m-1	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**

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

One-dimensional Array (1-D Array)




```
a = np.array([1,2,3,4,5])
a
```

```
array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
```

```
a = np.array([[1,2,3,4,5],[6,7,8,9,10],[11,12,13,14,15],[16,17,18,19,20]])
```

Two-dimensional Array (2-D Array)

	0	1			n-1
0	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
	11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**
m-1	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**

```
a = np.array([[1,2,3,4,5],[6,7,8,9,10],[11,12,13,14,15],[16,17,18,19,20]])
a
```

```
array([[ 1,  2,  3,  4,  5],
       [ 6,  7,  8,  9, 10],
       [11, 12, 13, 14, 15],
       [16, 17, 18, 19, 20]])
```

```
import numpy as np
a = np.array([[0, 1, 2, 3],
[10, 11, 12, 13],
[20, 21, 22, 23]])
a
```

0	1	2	3
10	11	12	13
20	21	22	23

a = np.array([[0, 1, 2, 3], [10, 11, 12, 13], [20, 21, 22, 23]])

```
a = np.array([[0, 1, 2, 3], [10, 11, 12, 13], [20, 21, 22, 23]])
a
```

```
array([[ 0,  1,  2,  3],
       [10, 11, 12, 13],
       [20, 21, 22, 23]])
```

```
print(a.ndim)
```

```
2
```

```
print(a.shape)
```

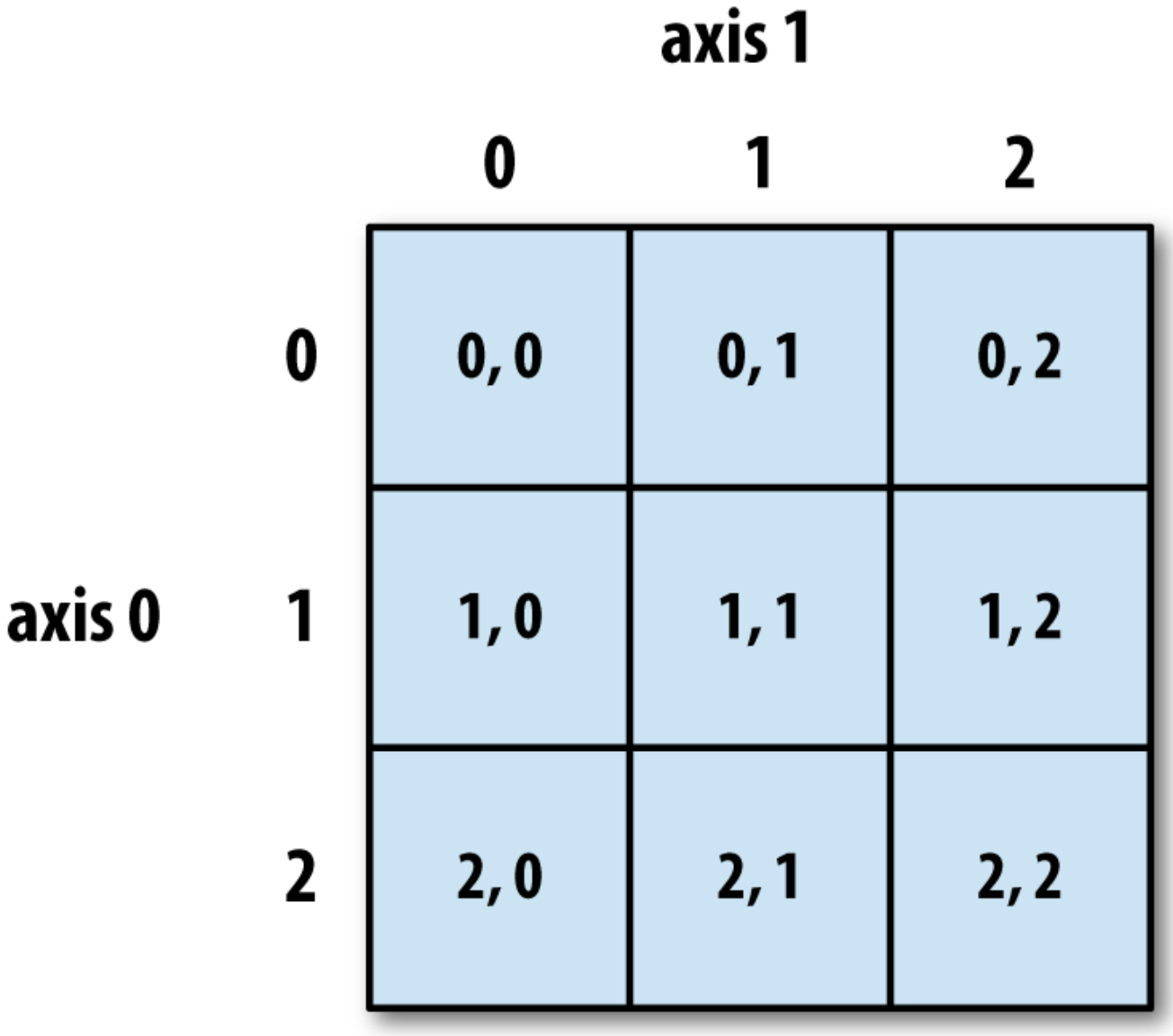
```
(3, 4)
```

0	1	2	3
10	11	12	13
20	21	22	23

NumPy Basics: Arrays and Vectorized Computation

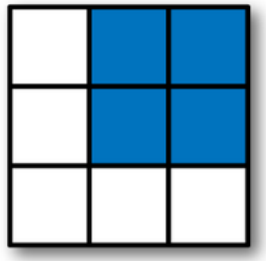
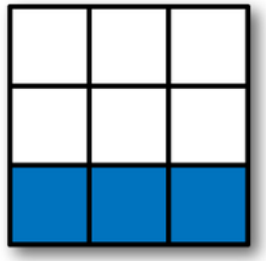
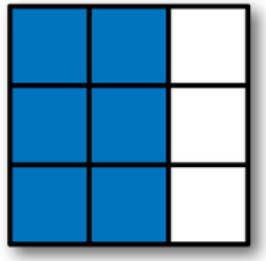
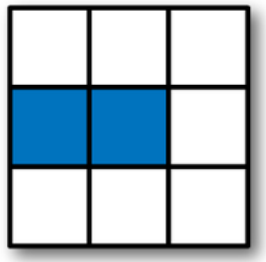
Source: https://www.safaribooksonline.com/library/view/python-for-data/9781449323592/ch04.html

NumPy Array



Source: https://www.safaribooksonline.com/library/view/python-for-data/9781449323592/ch04.html

Numpy Array

	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)`

Source: https://www.safaribooksonline.com/library/view/python-for-data/9781449323592/ch04.html

TensorFlow

Tensor

- 3
  - a rank 0 tensor; this is a scalar with shape []
- [1. ,2., 3.]
  - a rank 1 tensor; this is a vector with shape [3]
- [[1., 2., 3.], [4., 5., 6.]]
  - a rank 2 tensor; a matrix with shape [2, 3]
- [[[1., 2., 3.]], [[7., 8., 9.]]]
  - a rank 3 tensor with shape [2, 1, 3]

https://www.tensorflow.org/

Scalar 80

Vector [50 60 70]

Matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 50 & 60 & 70 \\ 55 & 65 & 75 \end{bmatrix}$$

Tensor

$$\begin{bmatrix} [50 & 60 & 70] & [70 & 80 & 90] \\ [55 & 65 & 75] & [75 & 85 & 95] \end{bmatrix}$$

pandas

pandas

Python Data Analysis Library

providing high-performance, easy-to-use
data structures and data analysis tools
for the Python programming language.

Source: http://pandas.pydata.org/

pandas:
powerful Python data analysis toolkit

- **Tabular data with heterogeneously-typed columns, as in an SQL table or Excel spreadsheet**
- **Ordered and unordered (not necessarily fixed-frequency) time series data.**
- **Arbitrary matrix data (homogeneously typed or heterogeneous) with row and column labels**
- **Any other form of observational / statistical data sets. The data actually need not be labeled at all to be placed into a pandas data structure**

Source: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/

pandas

Series
DataFrame

- Primary data structures of pandas
  - Series (1-dimensional)
  - DataFrame (2-dimensional)
- Handle the vast majority of typical use cases in finance, statistics, social science, and many areas of engineering.

Source: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/

pandas

pandas DataFrame

- **DataFrame provides everything that R's data.frame provides and much more.**
- **pandas is built on top of NumPy and is intended to integrate well within a scientific computing environment with many other 3rd party libraries.**

pandas

pandas
Comparison with SAS

pandas	SAS
DataFrame	data set
column	variable
row	observation
groupby	BY-group
NaN	.

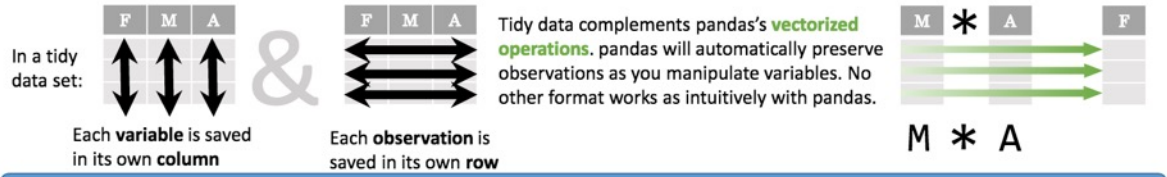
Source: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/comparison_with_sas.html

Python Pandas Cheat Sheet

Data Wrangling with pandas Cheat Sheet

http://pandas.pydata.org

Tidy Data – A foundation for wrangling in pandas



Tidy data complements pandas's vectorized operations. pandas will automatically preserve observations as you manipulate variables. No other format works as intuitively with pandas.

Syntax – Creating DataFrames

	a	b	c
1	4	7	10
2	5	8	11
3	6	9	12

```
df = pd.DataFrame(
        {"a" : [4 ,5, 6],
         "b" : [7, 8, 9],
         "c" : [10, 11, 12]},
       index = [1, 2, 3])
```

Specify values for each column.

```
df = pd.DataFrame(
    [[4, 7, 10],
     [5, 8, 11],
     [6, 9, 12]],
    index=[1, 2, 3],
    columns=['a', 'b', 'c'])
```

Specify values for each row.

		a	b	c
n	v			
d	1	4	7	10
	2	5	8	11
e	2	6	9	12

```
df = pd.DataFrame(
        {"a" : [4 ,5, 6],
         "b" : [7, 8, 9],
         "c" : [10, 11, 12]},
index = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples(
        [('d',1),('d',2),('e',2)],
          names=['n','v'])))
```

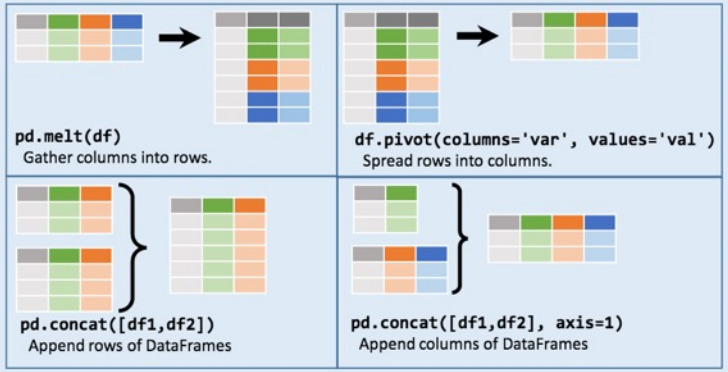
Create DataFrame with a MultiIndex

Method Chaining

Most pandas methods return a DataFrame so that another pandas method can be applied to the result. This improves readability of code.

```
df = (pd.melt(df)
        .rename(columns={
                'variable' : 'var',
                'value' : 'val'})
        .query('val >= 200')
    )
```

Reshaping Data – Change the layout of a data set



pd.melt(df)
Gather columns into rows.

df.pivot(columns='var', values='val')
Spread rows into columns.

pd.concat([df1,df2])
Append rows of DataFrames

pd.concat([df1,df2], axis=1)
Append columns of DataFrames

df=df.sort_values('mpg')
Order rows by values of a column (low to high).

df=df.sort_values('mpg',ascending=False)
Order rows by values of a column (high to low).

df=df.rename(columns = {'y':'year'})
Rename the columns of a DataFrame

df=df.sort_index()
Sort the index of a DataFrame

df=df.reset_index()
Reset index of DataFrame to row numbers, moving index to columns.

df=df.drop(['Length','Height'], axis=1)
Drop columns from DataFrame

Subset Observations (Rows)

df[df.Length > 7]
Extract rows that meet logical criteria.

df.drop_duplicates()
Remove duplicate rows (only considers columns).

df.head(n)
Select first n rows.

df.tail(n)
Select last n rows.

df.sample(frac=0.5)
Randomly select fraction of rows.

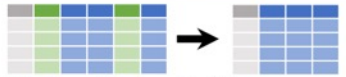
df.sample(n=10)
Randomly select n rows.

df.iloc[10:20]
Select rows by position.

df.nlargest(n, 'value')
Select and order top n entries.

df.nsmallest(n, 'value')
Select and order bottom n entries.

Subset Variables (Columns)



df[['width','length','species']]
Select multiple columns with specific names.

df['width'] *or* **df.width**
Select single column with specific name.

df.filter(regex='*regex*')
Select columns whose name matches regular expression *regex*.

regex (Regular Expressions) Examples	
'\.'	Matches strings containing a period '.'
'Length$'	Matches strings ending with word 'Length'
'^Sepal'	Matches strings beginning with the word 'Sepal'
'^x[1-5]$'	Matches strings beginning with 'x' and ending with 1,2,3,4,5
''^(?!Species$).*'	Matches strings except the string 'Species'

df.loc[:,'x2':'x4']
Select all columns between x2 and x4 (inclusive).

df.iloc[:,[1,2,5]]
Select columns in positions 1, 2 and 5 (first column is 0).

df.loc[df['a'] > 10, ['a','c']]
Select rows meeting logical condition, and only the specific columns .

Logic in Python (and pandas)			
<	Less than	!=	Not equal to
>	Greater than	df.column.isin(*values*)	Group membership
==	Equals	pd.isnull(*obj*)	Is NaN
<=	Less than or equals	pd.notnull(*obj*)	Is not NaN
>=	Greater than or equals	&,|,~,^,df.any(),df.all()	Logical and, or, not, xor, any, all

http://pandas.pydata.org/ This cheat sheet inspired by Rstudio Data Wrangling Cheatsheet (https://www.rstudio.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/data-wrangling-cheatsheet.pdf) Written by Irv Lustig, Princeton Consultants

Source: https://github.com/pandas-dev/pandas/blob/master/doc/cheatsheet/Pandas_Cheat_Sheet.pdf

Creating pd.DataFrame

	a	b	c
1	4	7	10
2	5	8	11
3	6	9	12

In [1]:
```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
df = pd.DataFrame({"a": [4, 5, 6],
                   "b": [7, 8, 9],
                   "c": [10, 11, 12]},
                  index = [1, 2, 3])
df
```

Out[1]:

	a	b	c
1	4	7	10
2	5	8	11
3	6	9	12

```
import pandas as pd
df = pd.DataFrame({"a": [4, 5, 6],
                   "b": [7, 8, 9],
                   "c": [10, 11, 12]},
                  index = [1, 2, 3])
```

Source: https://github.com/pandas-dev/pandas/blob/master/doc/cheatsheet/Pandas_Cheat_Sheet.pdf

Pandas DataFrame

```
type(df)
```

```
type(df)
```

```
pandas.core.frame.DataFrame
```

pandas

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
print('pandas imported')
```

```
s = pd.Series([1,3,5,np.nan,6,8])
s
```

```
dates = pd.date_range('20181001',
periods=6)
dates
```

Source: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/10min.html

pandas

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import pandas as pd
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4 print('pandas imported')
```

```
pandas imported
```

```
1 s = pd.Series([1,3,5,np.nan,6,8])
2 s
```

```
0    1.0
1    3.0
2    5.0
3    NaN
4    6.0
5    8.0
dtype: float64
```

```
1 dates = pd.date_range('20181001', periods=6)
2 dates
```

```
DatetimeIndex(['2018-10-01', '2018-10-02', '2018-10-03', '2018-10-04',
               '2018-10-05', '2018-10-06'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

pandas

```
df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(6,4), index=dates, columns=list('ABCD'))
df
```

```
1 df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(6,4), index=dates, columns=list('ABCD'))
2 df
```

	A	B	C	D
2018-10-01	-0.336188	0.584621	-1.061433	-0.036278
2018-10-02	0.903683	-0.839723	-0.270219	-1.099606
2018-10-03	0.920208	-0.240353	-0.818598	-1.105489
2018-10-04	0.221045	-0.314589	0.042071	-1.447280
2018-10-05	0.946862	-1.570305	-1.009180	-0.375659
2018-10-06	-0.225148	0.510691	2.002372	-0.335005

```
df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(3,5),
index=['student1','student2','student3']
, columns=list('ABCDE'))
df
```

```
1 df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(3,5), index=['student1','student2','student3'], columns=list('ABCDE'))
2 df
```

	A	B	C	D	E
student1	-0.346884	-1.232934	-0.302072	-1.345084	-0.723880
student2	1.090955	-0.010483	1.280072	-0.253958	-0.030604
student3	0.325660	0.808956	-0.395820	-1.498926	1.603471

pandas

```
df2 = pd.DataFrame({ 'A' : 1.,
'B' : pd.Timestamp('20181001'),
'C' : pd.Series(2.5,index=list(range(4)),dtype='float32'),
'D' : np.array([3] * 4,dtype='int32'),
'E' : pd.Categorical(["test","train","test","train"]),
'F' : 'foo' })
df2
```

```
1 df2 = pd.DataFrame({ 'A' : 1.,
2 'B' : pd.Timestamp('20181001'),
3 'C' : pd.Series(2.5,index=list(range(4)),dtype='float32'),
4 'D' : np.array([3] * 4,dtype='int32'),
5 'E' : pd.Categorical(["test","train","test","train"]),
6 'F' : 'foo' })
7 df2
```

	A	B	C	D	E	F
0	1.0	2018-10-01	2.5	3	test	foo
1	1.0	2018-10-01	2.5	3	train	foo
2	1.0	2018-10-01	2.5	3	test	foo
3	1.0	2018-10-01	2.5	3	train	foo

pandas

df2.dtypes

```
df2.dtypes
```

```
A             float64
B    datetime64[ns]
C             float32
D               int32
E            category
F              object
dtype: object
```

Python Data Analysis and Visualization

Python Pandas

http://pandas.pydata.org/

Python matplotlib

Source: https://matplotlib.org/

Python seaborn

seaborn

Source: https://seaborn.pydata.org/

Python plotly

Source: https://plotly.com/python/

Python bokeh

Source: https://bokeh.org/

Python matplotlib

matplotlib
Version 3.3.4

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Matplotlib: Visualization with Python

Matplotlib is a comprehensive library for creating static, animated, and interactive visualizations in Python.

Matplotlib makes easy things easy and hard things possible.

Create

- Develop publication quality plots with just a few lines of code
- Use interactive figures that can zoom, pan, update...

Customize

- Take full control of line styles, font properties, axes properties...
- Export and embed to a number of file formats and interactive environments

Extend

- Explore tailored functionality provided by third party packages
- Learn more about Matplotlib through the many external learning resources

Latest stable release
3.3.4: docs | changelog

Last release for Python 2
2.2.5: docs | changelog

Development version
docs

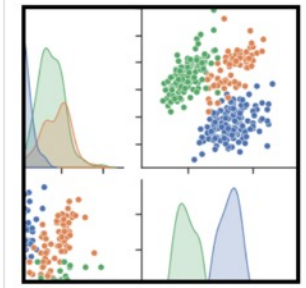
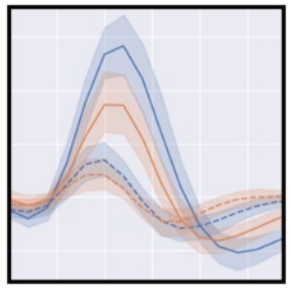
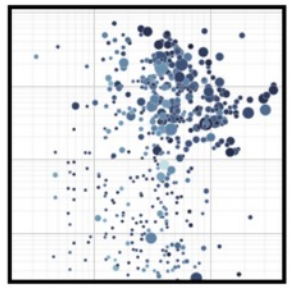
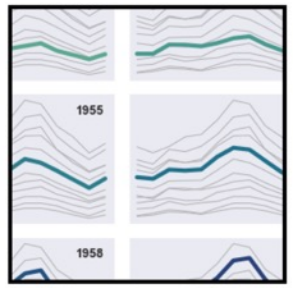
Support Matplotlib

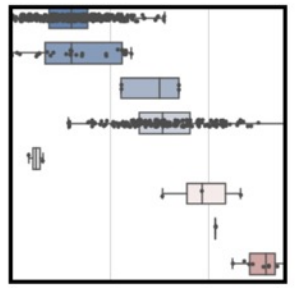
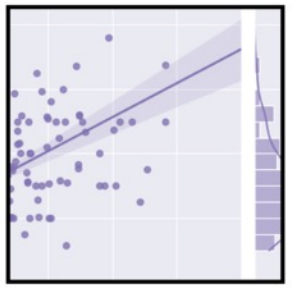
https://matplotlib.org/

Python Seaborn

seaborn 0.11.1 Gallery Tutorial API Site Page Search

seaborn: statistical data visualization

Seaborn is a Python data visualization library based on matplotlib. It provides a high-level interface for drawing attractive and informative statistical graphics.

For a brief introduction to the ideas behind the library, you can read the introductory notes. Visit the installation page to see how you can download the package and get started with it. You can browse the example gallery to see what you can do with seaborn, and then check out the tutorial and API reference to find out how.

To see the code or report a bug, please visit the GitHub repository. General support questions are most at home on stackoverflow or discourse, which have dedicated channels for seaborn.

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- Release notes
- Installing
- Example gallery
- Tutorial
- API reference

Features

- Relational: API | Tutorial
- Distribution: API | Tutorial
- Categorical: API | Tutorial
- Regression: API | Tutorial
- Multiples: API | Tutorial
- Style: API | Tutorial
- Color: API | Tutorial

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https://seaborn.pydata.org/

Python Plotly Graphing Library

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- API Reference
- Dash
- GitHub
- community.plotly.com

Examples

- Fundamentals
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- Statistical Charts
- Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning
- Scientific Charts
- Financial Charts
- Maps
- 3D Charts

Plotly Python Open Source Graphing Library

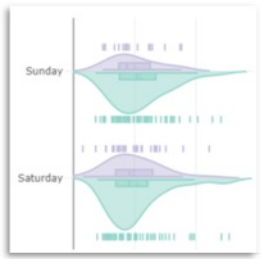
Plotly's Python graphing library makes interactive, publication-quality graphs. Examples of how to make line plots, scatter plots, area charts, bar charts, error bars, box plots, histograms, heatmaps, subplots, multiple-axes, polar charts, and bubble charts.
Plotly.py is free and open source and you can view the source, report issues or contribute on GitHub.

Our recommended IDE for Plotly's Python graphing library is Dash Enterprise's Data Science Workspaces, which has both Jupyter notebook and Python code file support.
Find out if your company is using Dash Enterprise.

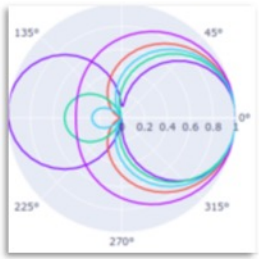
Install Dash Enterprise on Azure | Install Dash Enterprise on AWS

Fundamentals

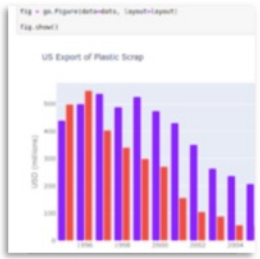
More Fundamentals »



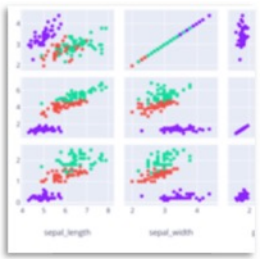
The Figure Data Structure



Creating and Updating Figures



Displaying Figures



Plotly Express

Analytical Apps with Dash

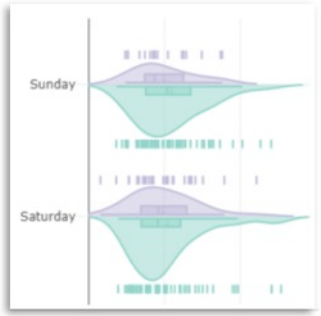
https://plotly.com/python/

plotly

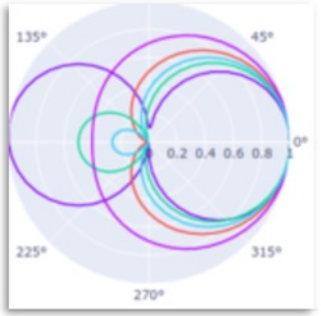
Python Plotly Graphing Library

Fundamentals

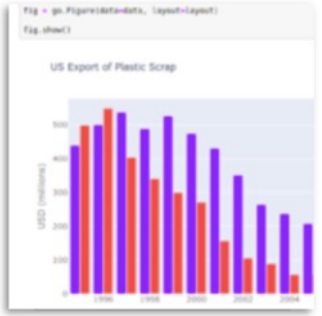
More Fundamentals »



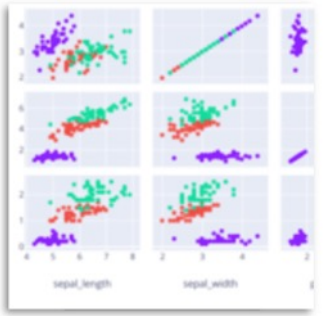
The Figure Data Structure



Creating and Updating Figures



Displaying Figures

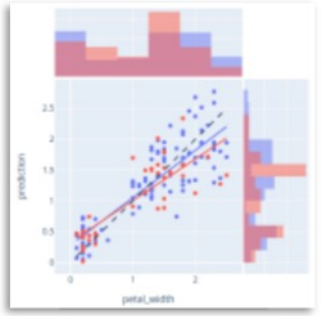


Plotly Express

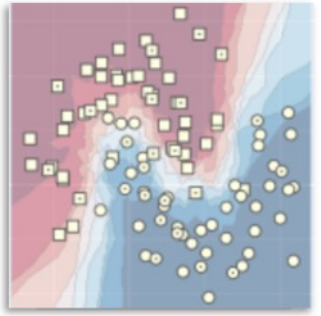
Analytical Apps with Dash

Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning

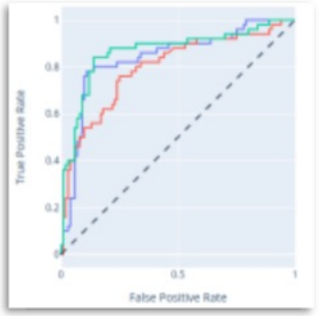
More AI and ML »



ML Regression



kNN Classification



ROC and PR Curves

PCA Visualization

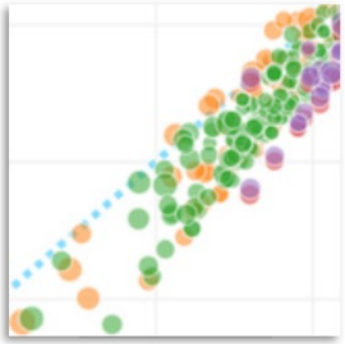
AI/ML Apps with Dash

https://plotly.com/python/

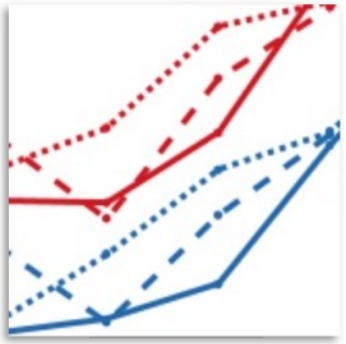
Python Plotly Graphing Library

Basic Charts

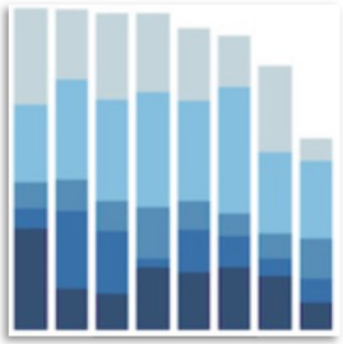
More Basic Charts »



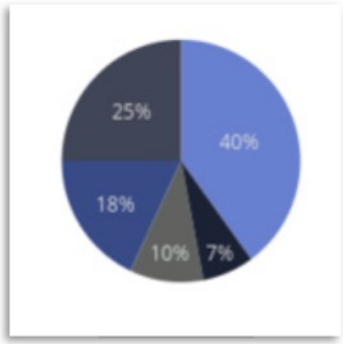
Scatter Plots



Line Charts



Bar Charts

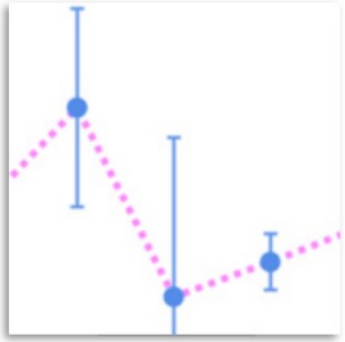


Pie Charts

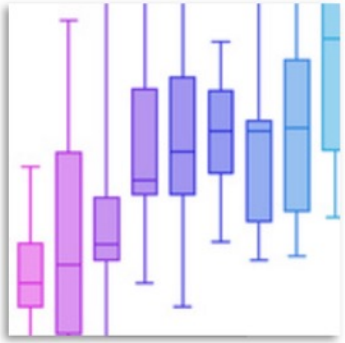
Bubble Charts

Statistical Charts

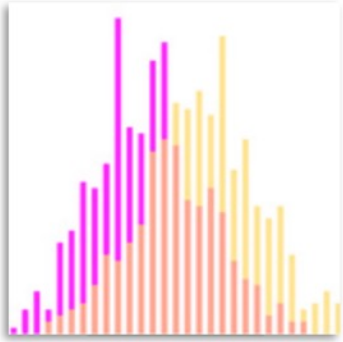
More Statistical Charts »



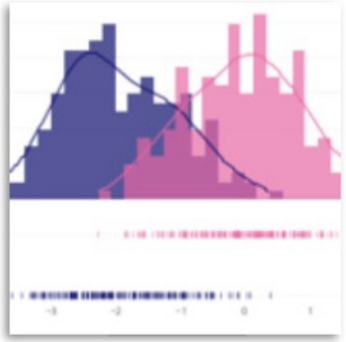
Error Bars



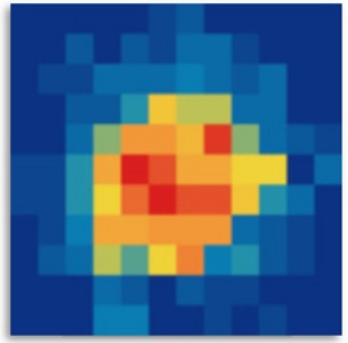
Box Plots



Histograms



Distplots



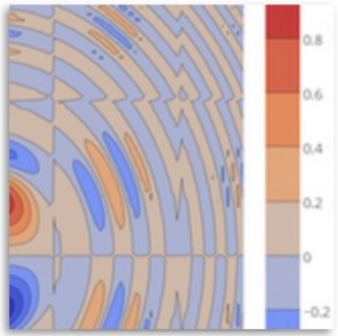
2D Histograms

https://plotly.com/python/

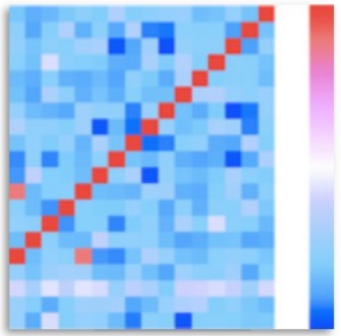
Python Plotly Graphing Library

Scientific Charts

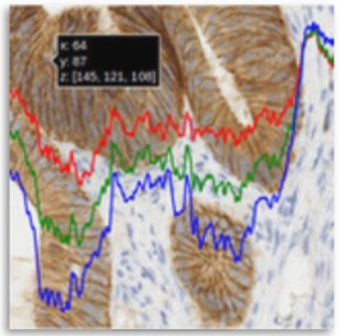
More Scientific Charts »



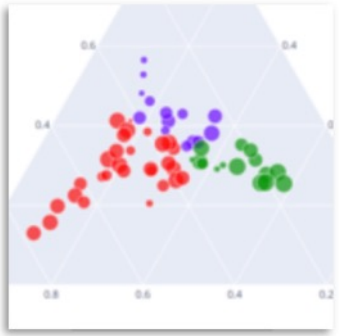
Contour Plots



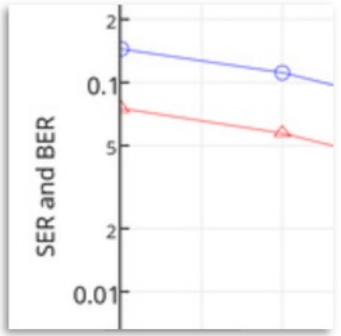
Heatmaps



Imshow



Ternary Plots



Log Plots

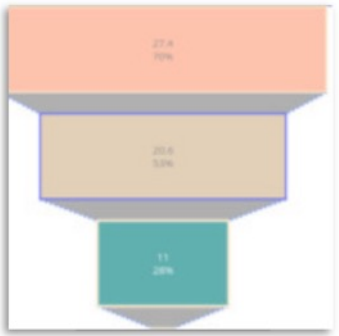
Financial Charts

More Financial Charts »

Time Series and Date Axes

Candlestick Charts

Waterfall Charts



Funnel Chart

OHLC Charts

https://plotly.com/python/

Python Plotly Graphing Library

Maps

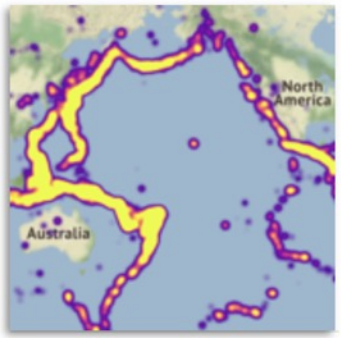
More Maps »

Mapbox Choropleth Maps

Lines on Mapbox

Filled Area on Maps

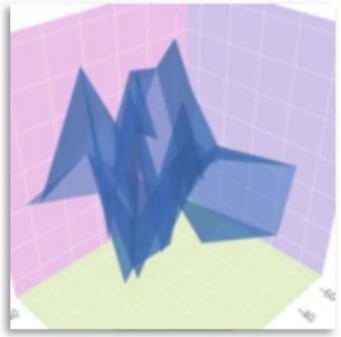
Bubble Maps



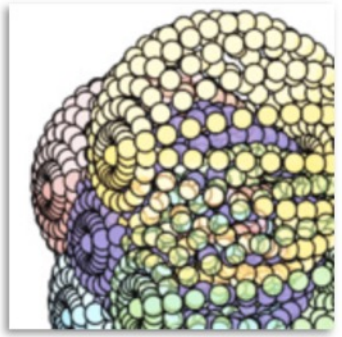
Mapbox Density Heatmap

3D Charts

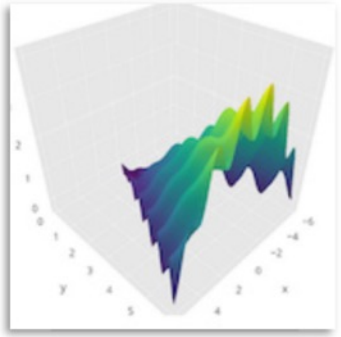
More 3D Charts »



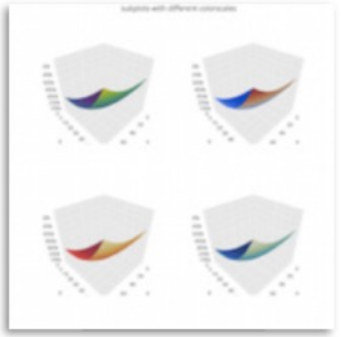
3D Axes



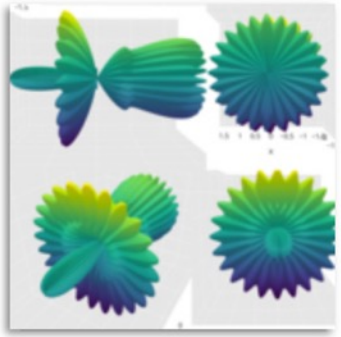
3D Scatter Plots



3D Surface Plots



3D Subplots



3D Camera Controls

https://plotly.com/python/

Python Plotly Graphing Library

Subplots

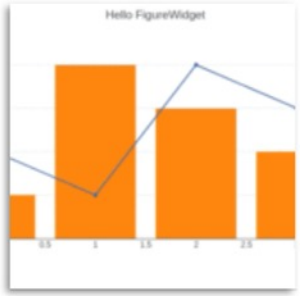
Mixed Subplots

Map Subplots

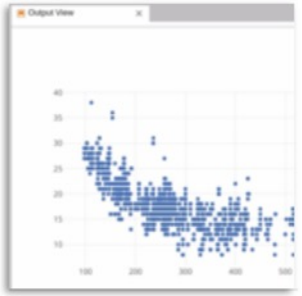
Table and Chart Subplots

Figure Factory Subplots

Jupyter Widgets Interaction

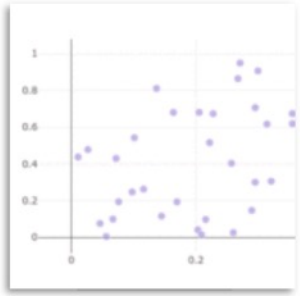


Plotly FigureWidget Overview



Jupyter Lab with FigureWidget

Interactive Data Analysis with FigureWidget ipywidgets



Click Events

https://plotly.com/python/

Python Bokeh

https://bokeh.org/

Iris flower data set

setosa

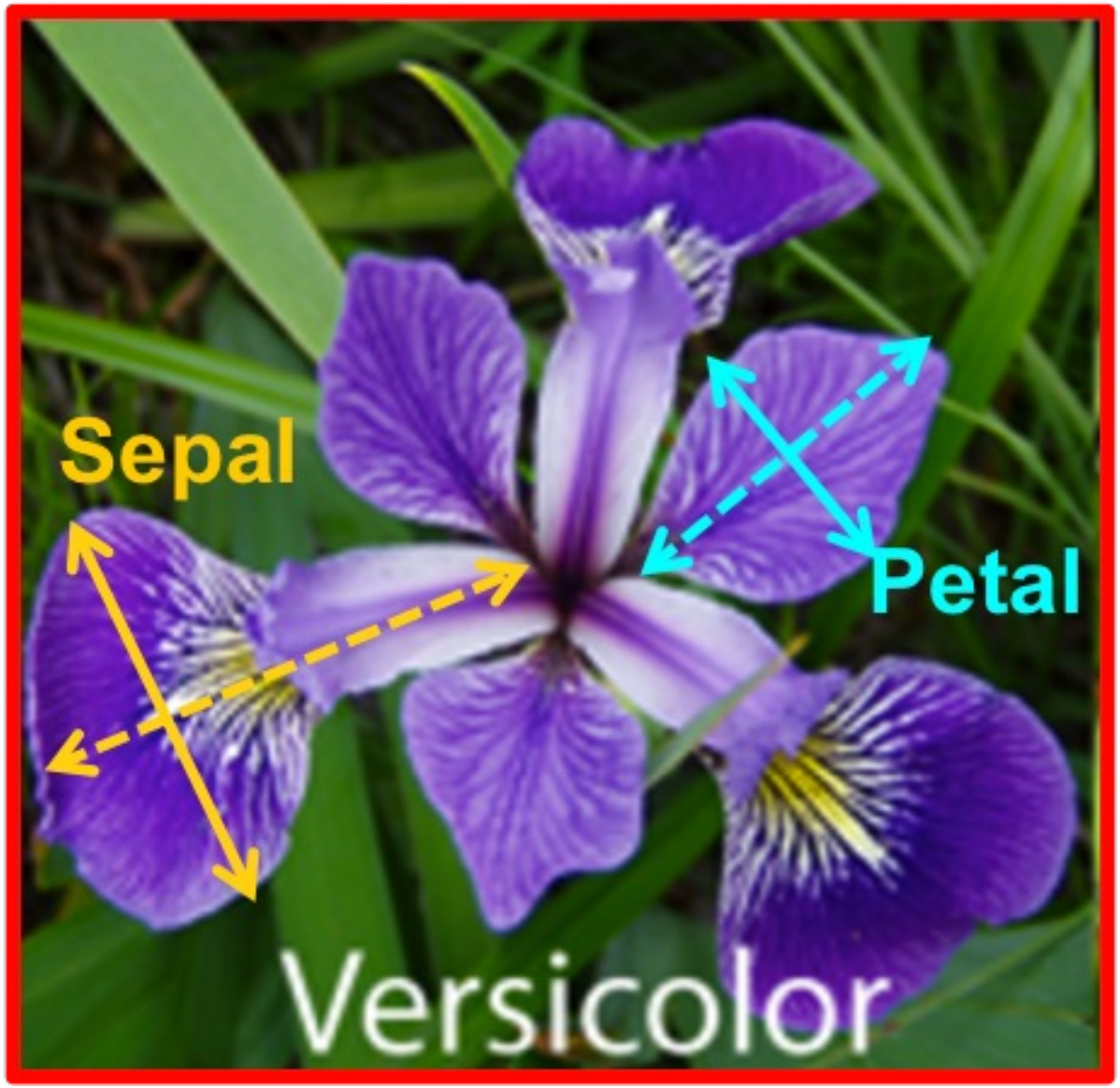
versicolor

virginica

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iris_flower_data_set

Source: http://suruchifialoke.com/2016-10-13-machine-learning-tutorial-iris-classification/

Iris Classfication



Source: http://suruchifialoke.com/2016-10-13-machine-learning-tutorial-iris-classification/

iris.data

https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/iris/iris.data

```
5.1,3.5,1.4,0.2,Iris-setosa
4.9,3.0,1.4,0.2,Iris-setosa
4.7,3.2,1.3,0.2,Iris-setosa
4.6,3.1,1.5,0.2,Iris-setosa
5.0,3.6,1.4,0.2,Iris-setosa
5.4,3.9,1.7,0.4,Iris-setosa
4.6,3.4,1.4,0.3,Iris-setosa
5.0,3.4,1.5,0.2,Iris-setosa
4.4,2.9,1.4,0.2,Iris-setosa
4.9,3.1,1.5,0.1,Iris-setosa
5.4,3.7,1.5,0.2,Iris-setosa
4.8,3.4,1.6,0.2,Iris-setosa
4.8,3.0,1.4,0.1,Iris-setosa
4.3,3.0,1.1,0.1,Iris-setosa
5.8,4.0,1.2,0.2,Iris-setosa
5.7,4.4,1.5,0.4,Iris-setosa
5.4,3.9,1.3,0.4,Iris-setosa
5.1,3.5,1.4,0.3,Iris-setosa
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5.4,3.4,1.7,0.2,Iris-setosa
5.1,3.7,1.5,0.4,Iris-setosa
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5.1,3.3,1.7,0.5,Iris-setosa
4.8,3.4,1.9,0.2,Iris-setosa
5.0,3.0,1.6,0.2,Iris-setosa
```
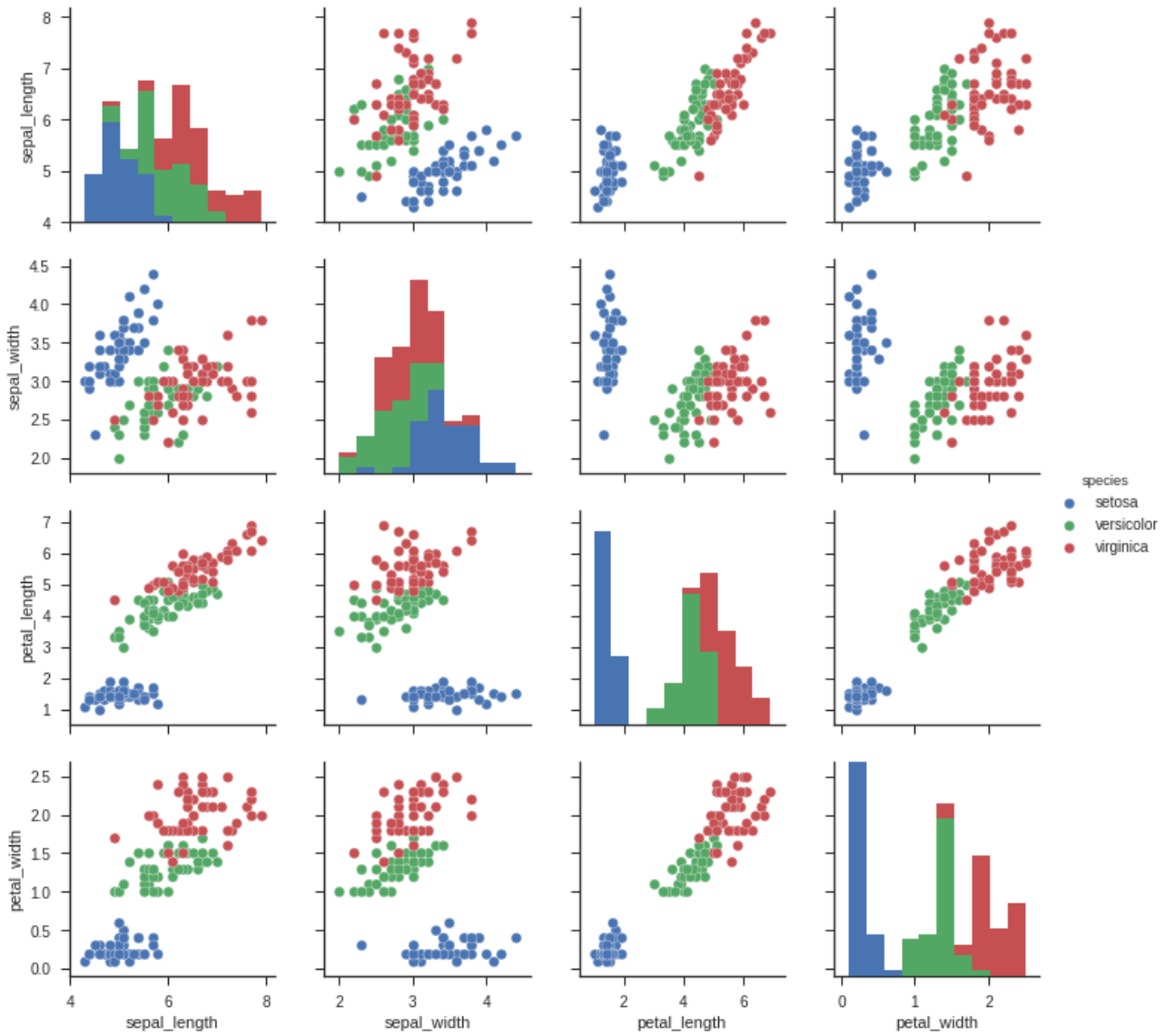

setosa

virginica

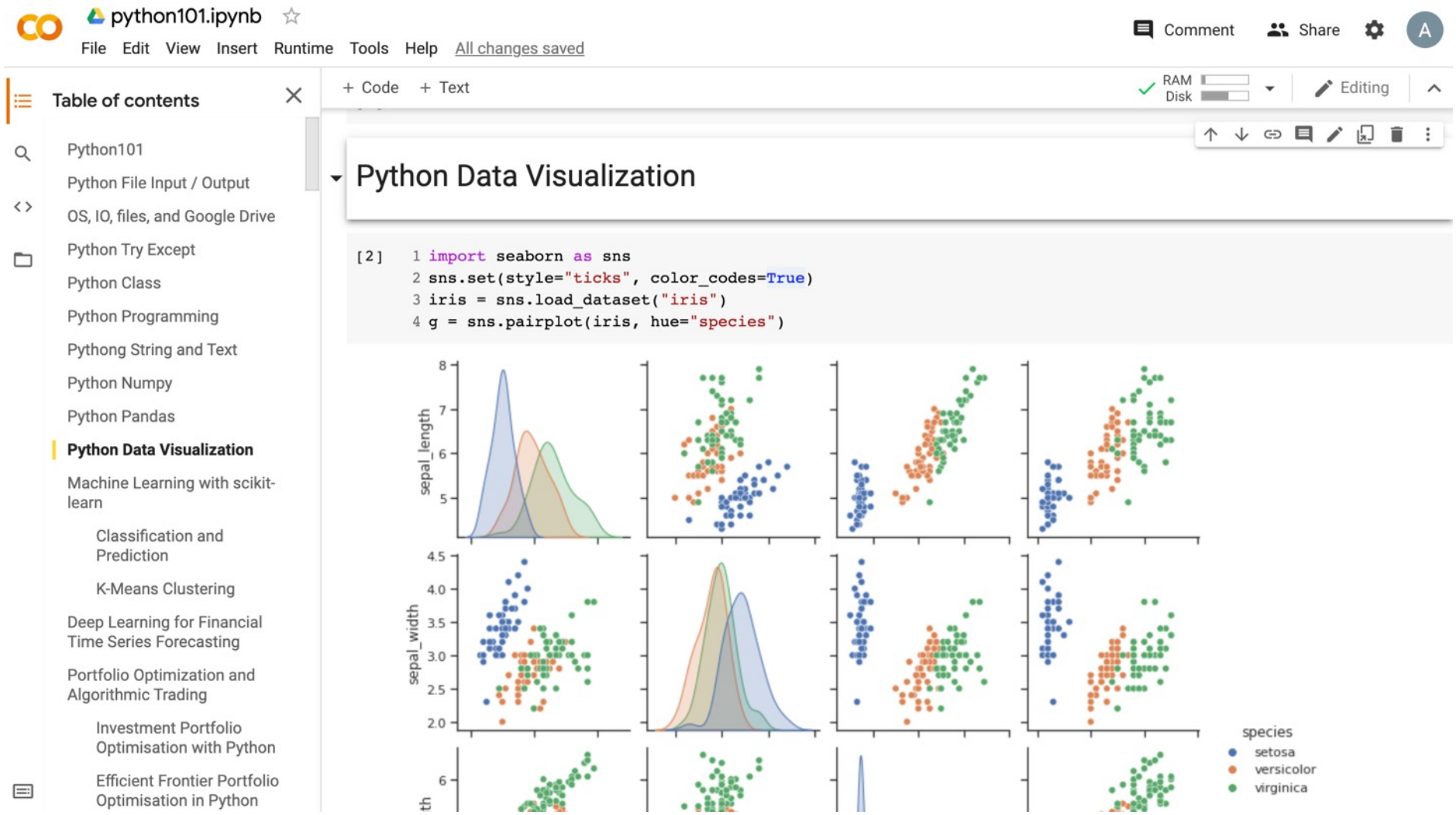
versicolor

Iris Data Visualization



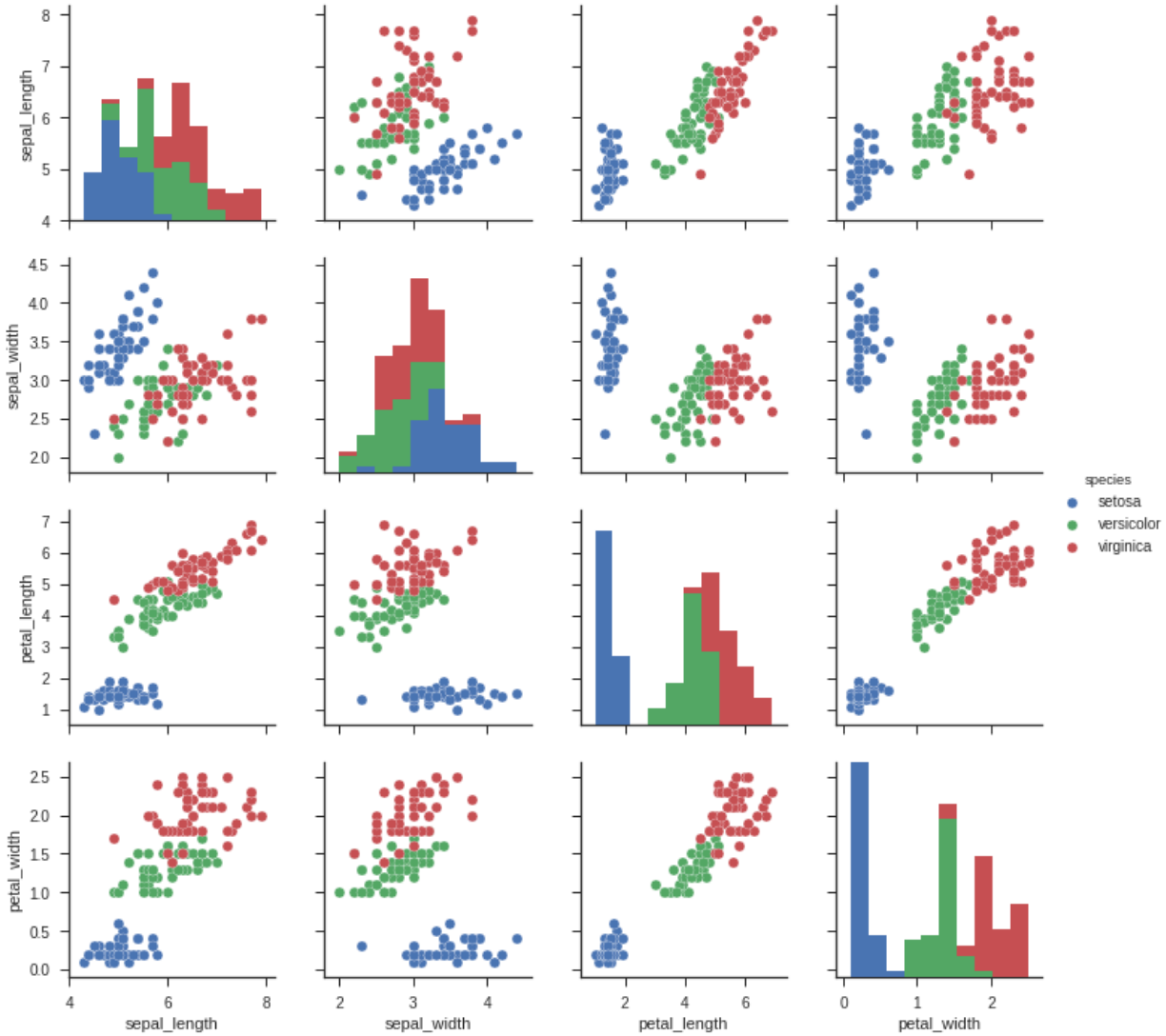
Source: https://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.pairplot.html

Data Visualization in Google Colab



https://tinyurl.com/aintpupython101

```
import seaborn as sns
sns.set(style="ticks", color_codes=True)
iris = sns.load_dataset("iris")
g = sns.pairplot(iris, hue="species")
```



Source: https://seaborn.pydata.org/generated/seaborn.pairplot.html

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from pandas.plotting import scatter_matrix
```

```
# Import Libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from pandas.plotting import scatter_matrix
print('imported')
```

```
imported
```

```
url = "https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/iris/iris.data"
names = ['sepal-length', 'sepal-width', 'petal-length', 'petal-width', 'class']
df = pd.read_csv(url, names=names)
print(df.head(10))
```

```
# Load dataset
url = "https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/iris/iris.data"
names = ['sepal-length', 'sepal-width', 'petal-length', 'petal-width', 'class']
df = pd.read_csv(url, names=names)
print(df.head(10))
```

	sepal-length	sepal-width	petal-length	petal-width	class
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	Iris-setosa
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
5	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	Iris-setosa
6	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	Iris-setosa
7	5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa
8	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
9	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	Iris-setosa

df.tail(10)

```
print(df.tail(10))
```

	sepal-length	sepal-width	petal-length	petal-width	class
140	6.7	3.1	5.6	2.4	Iris-virginica
141	6.9	3.1	5.1	2.3	Iris-virginica
142	5.8	2.7	5.1	1.9	Iris-virginica
143	6.8	3.2	5.9	2.3	Iris-virginica
144	6.7	3.3	5.7	2.5	Iris-virginica
145	6.7	3.0	5.2	2.3	Iris-virginica
146	6.3	2.5	5.0	1.9	Iris-virginica
147	6.5	3.0	5.2	2.0	Iris-virginica
148	6.2	3.4	5.4	2.3	Iris-virginica
149	5.9	3.0	5.1	1.8	Iris-virginica

df.describe()

```
print(df.describe())
```

```
       sepal-length  sepal-width  petal-length  petal-width
count    150.000000   150.000000    150.000000   150.000000
mean       5.843333     3.054000      3.758667     1.198667
std        0.828066     0.433594      1.764420     0.763161
min        4.300000     2.000000      1.000000     0.100000
25%        5.100000     2.800000      1.600000     0.300000
50%        5.800000     3.000000      4.350000     1.300000
75%        6.400000     3.300000      5.100000     1.800000
max        7.900000     4.400000      6.900000     2.500000
```

```
print(df.info())
print(df.shape)
```

```
print(df.info())
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 150 entries, 0 to 149
Data columns (total 5 columns):
sepal-length    150 non-null float64
sepal-width     150 non-null float64
petal-length    150 non-null float64
petal-width     150 non-null float64
class           150 non-null object
dtypes: float64(4), object(1)
memory usage: 5.9+ KB
None
```

```
print(df.shape)
```

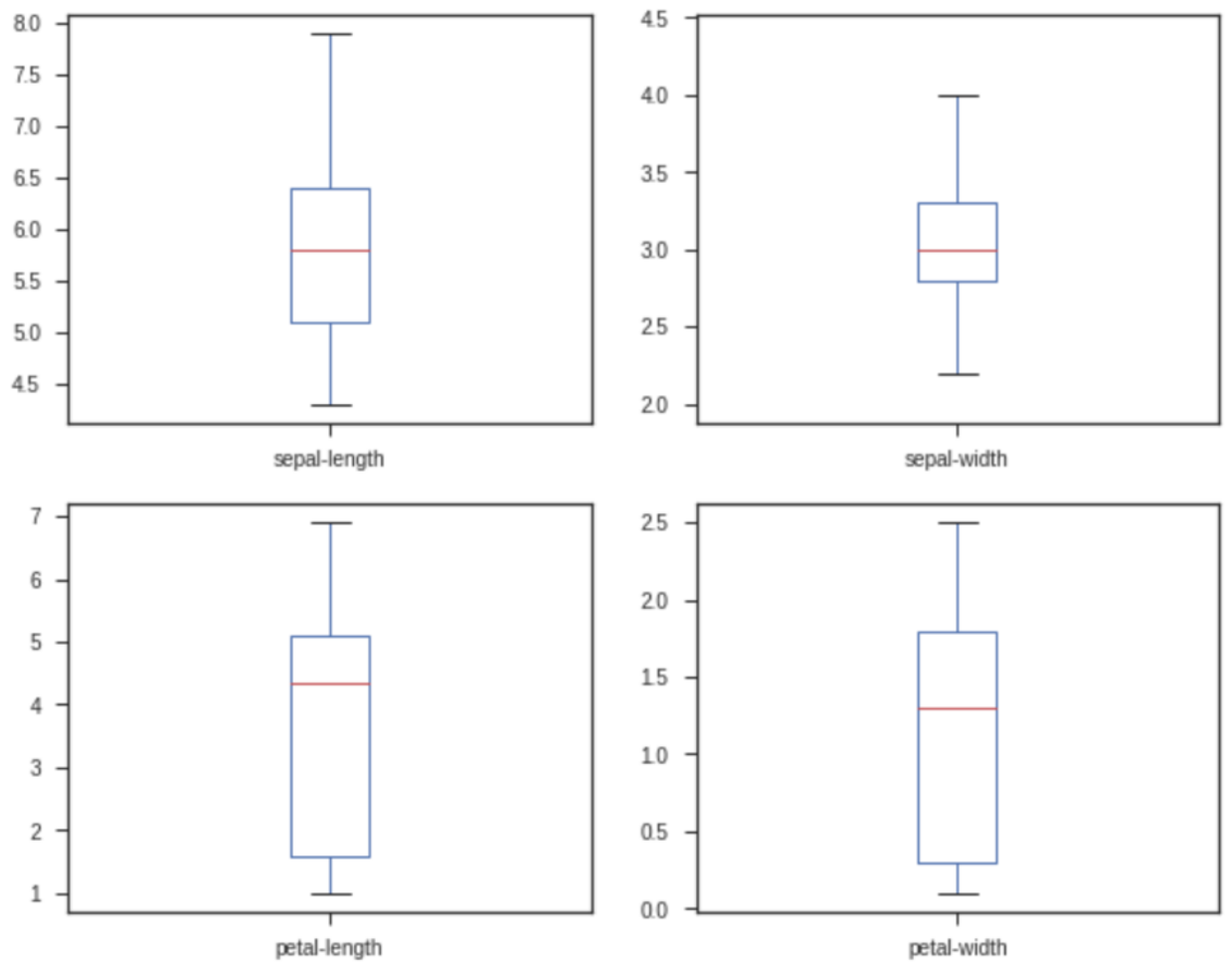
```
(150, 5)
```

```
df.groupby('class').size()
```

```
print(df.groupby('class').size())
```

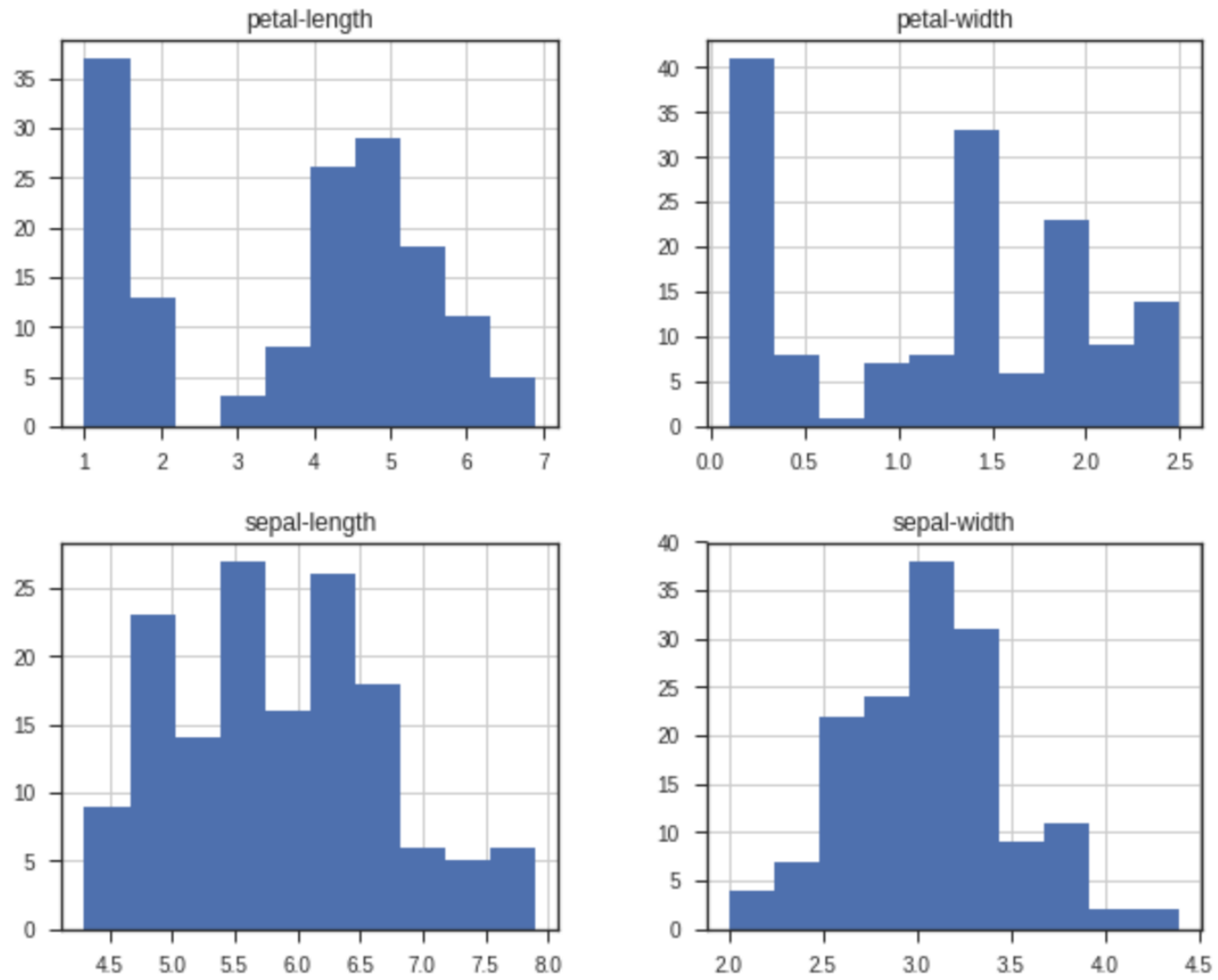
```
class
Iris-setosa        50
Iris-versicolor    50
Iris-virginica     50
dtype: int64
```

```
plt.rcParams["figure.figsize"] = (10,8)
df.plot(kind='box', subplots=True, layout=(2,2), sharex=False, sharey=False)
plt.show()
```



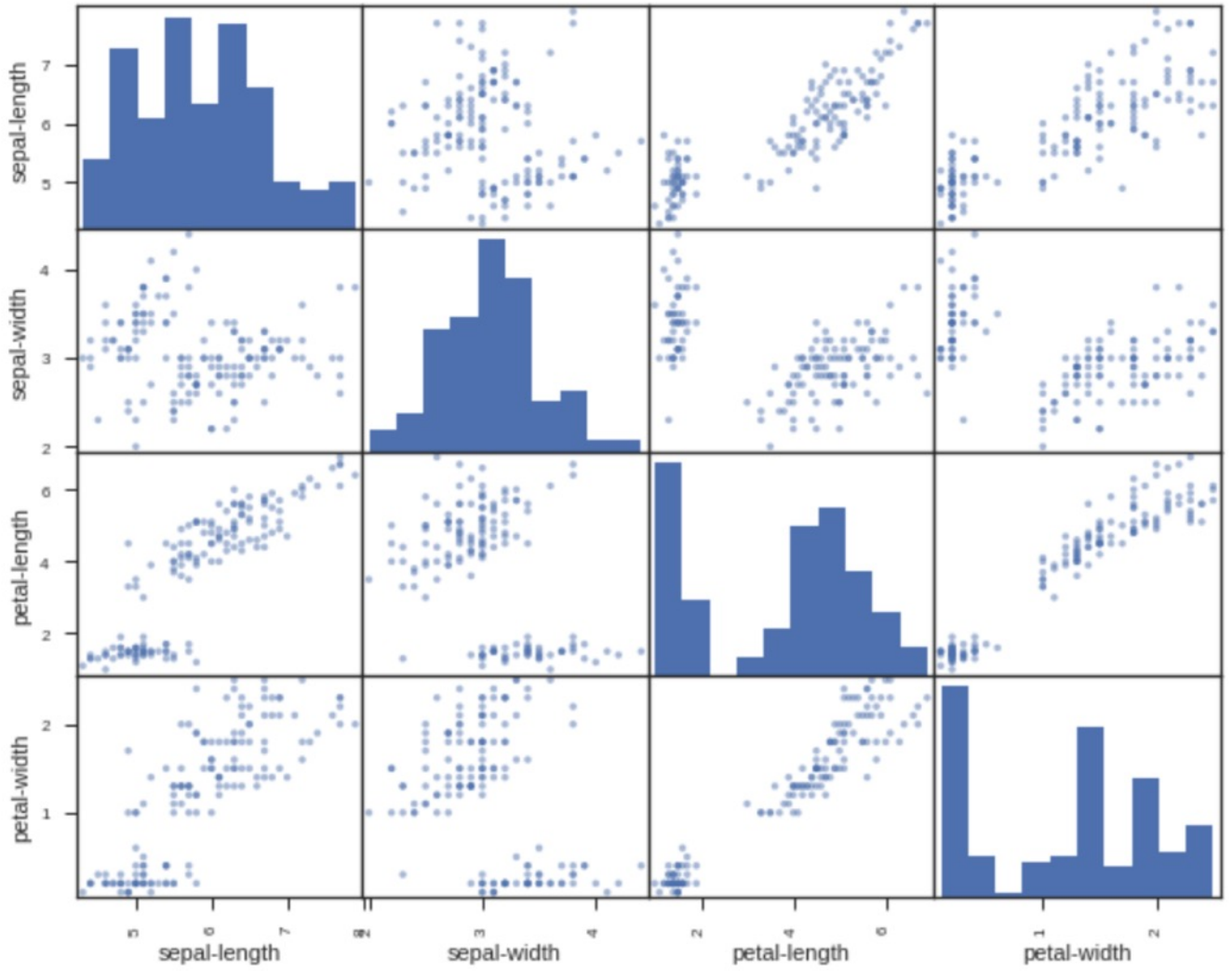
```
df.hist()
plt.show()
```

```
df.hist()
plt.show()
```



```
scatter_matrix(df)
plt.show()
```

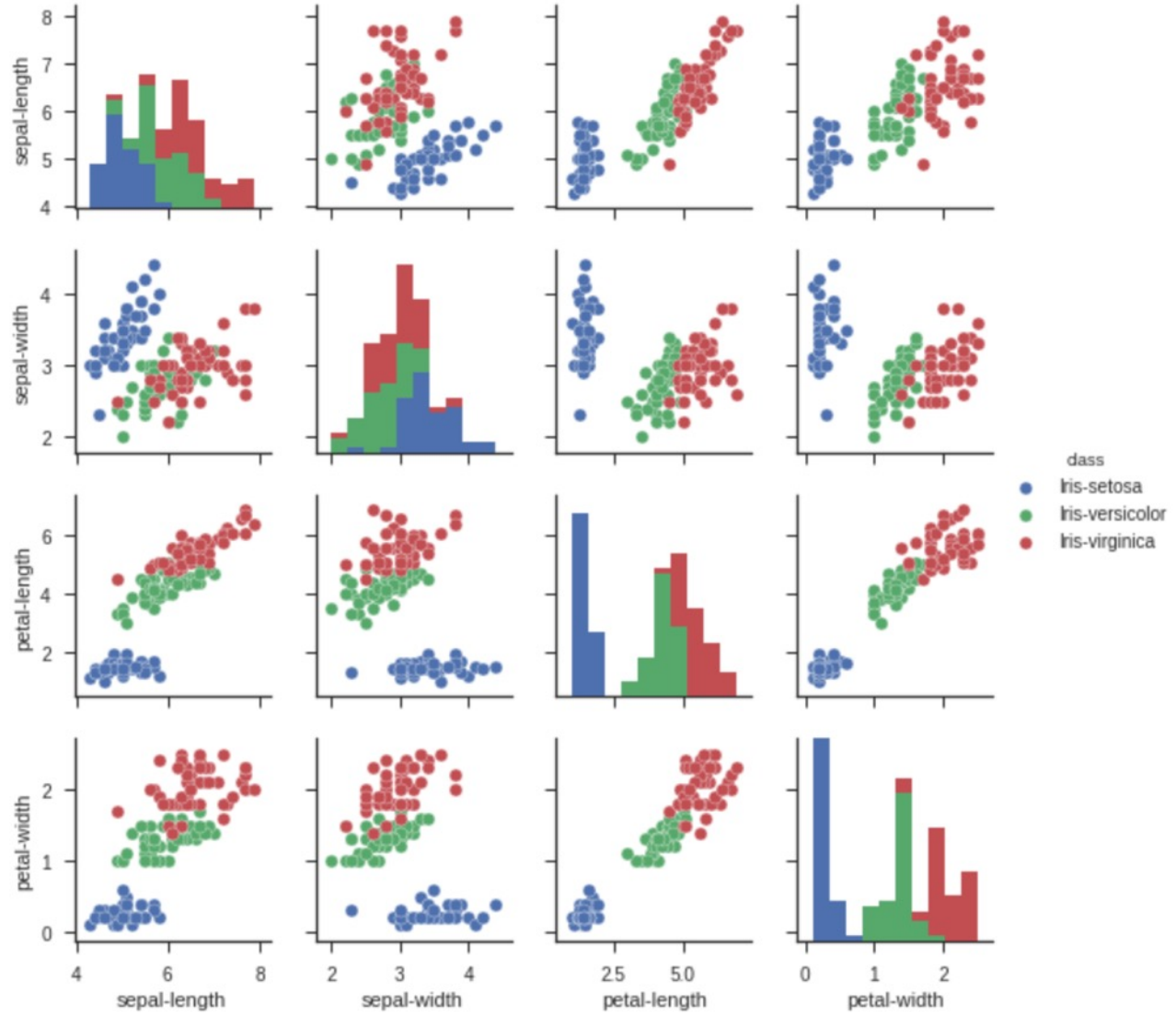

```
scatter_matrix(df)
plt.show()
```

sns.pairplot(df, hue="class", size=2)

```
sns.pairplot(df, hue="class", size=2)
```

```
<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7f1d21267390>
```



Wes McKinney (2022), "Python for Data Analysis: Data Wrangling with pandas, NumPy, and Jupyter", 3rd Edition, O'Reilly Media.

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About

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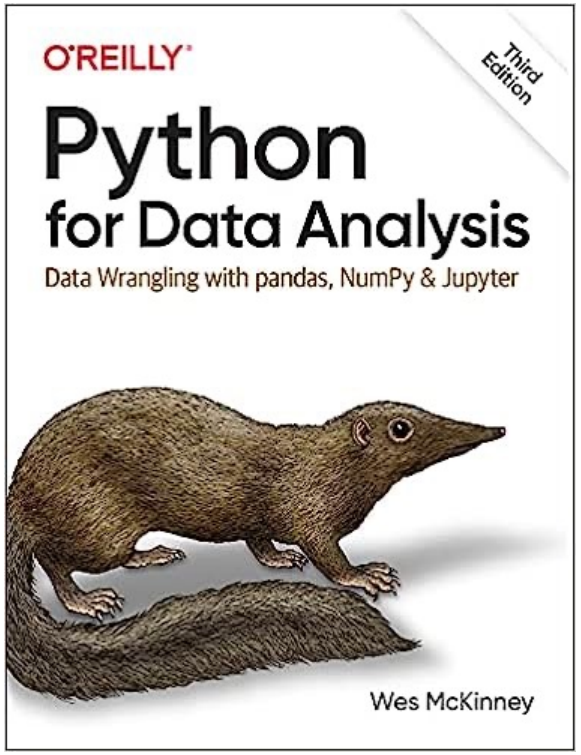

https://github.com/wesm/pydata-book

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3 contributors

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In [1]:
```
import numpy as np
np.random.seed(12345)
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.rc("figure", figsize=(10, 6))
np.set_printoptions(precision=4, suppress=True)
```

In [2]:
```
import numpy as np

my_arr = np.arange(1_000_000)
my_list = list(range(1_000_000))
```

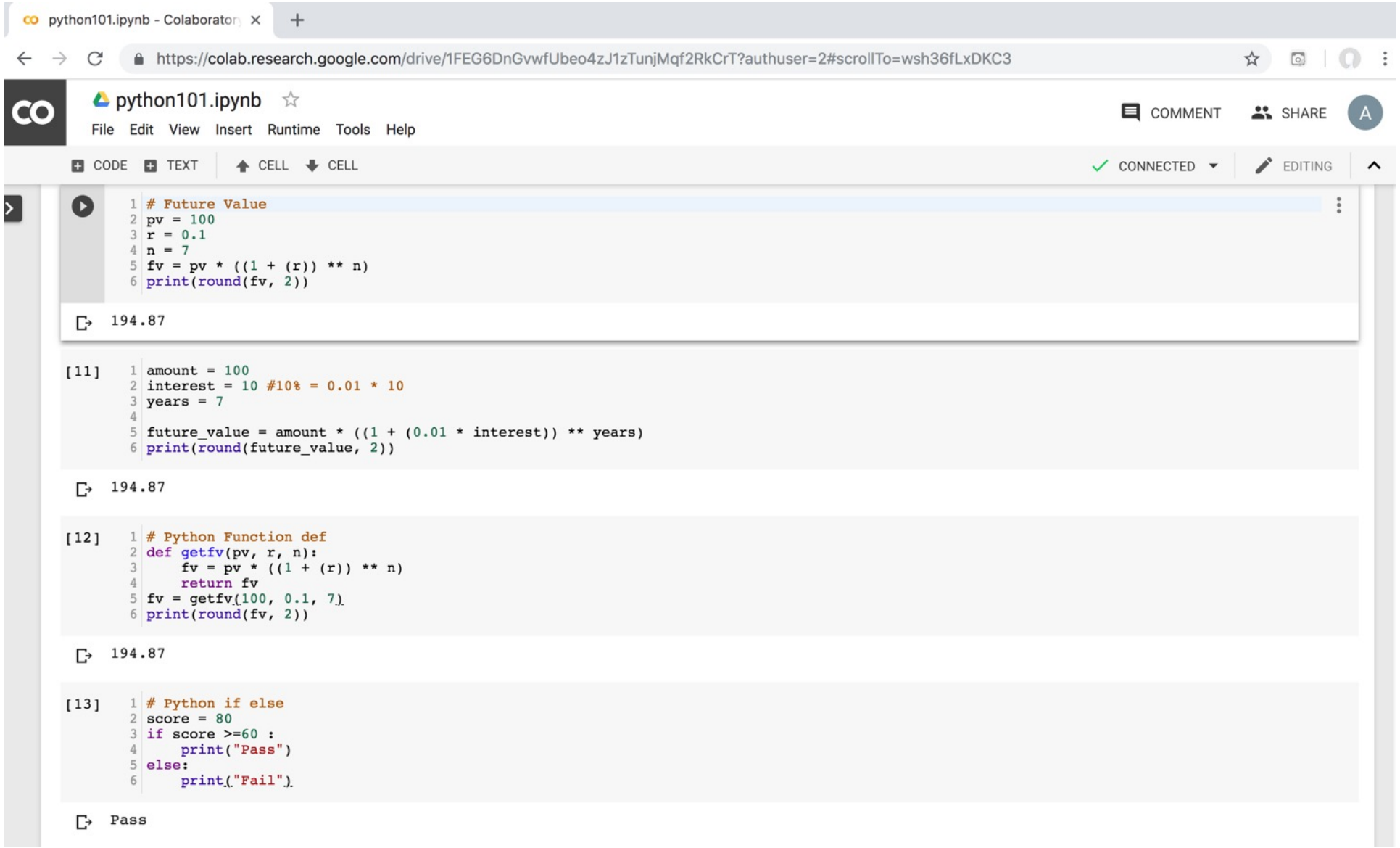
In [3]:
```
%timeit my_arr2 = my_arr * 2
%timeit my_list2 = [x * 2 for x in my_list]
```

In [4]:
```
import numpy as np
data = np.array([[1.5, -0.1, 3], [0, -3, 6.5]])
data
```

Source: https://github.com/wesm/pydata-book/blob/3rd-edition/ch04.ipynb

Python in Google Colab (Python101)

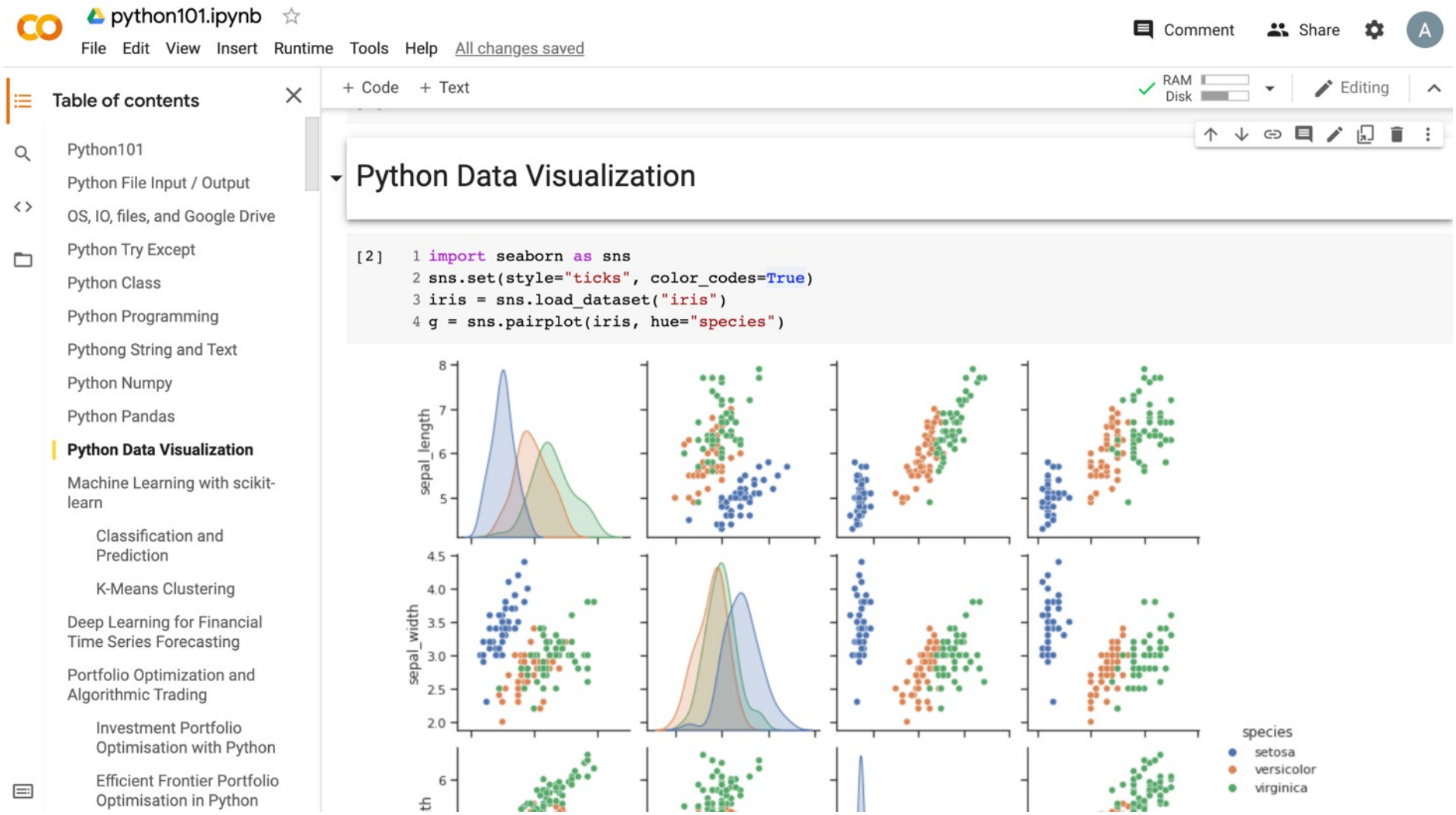
https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1FEG6DnGvwfUbeo4zJ1zTunjMqf2RkCrT



https://tinyurl.com/aintpupython101

Python in Google Colab (Python101)

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1FEG6DnGvwfUbeo4zJ1zTunjMqf2RkCrT



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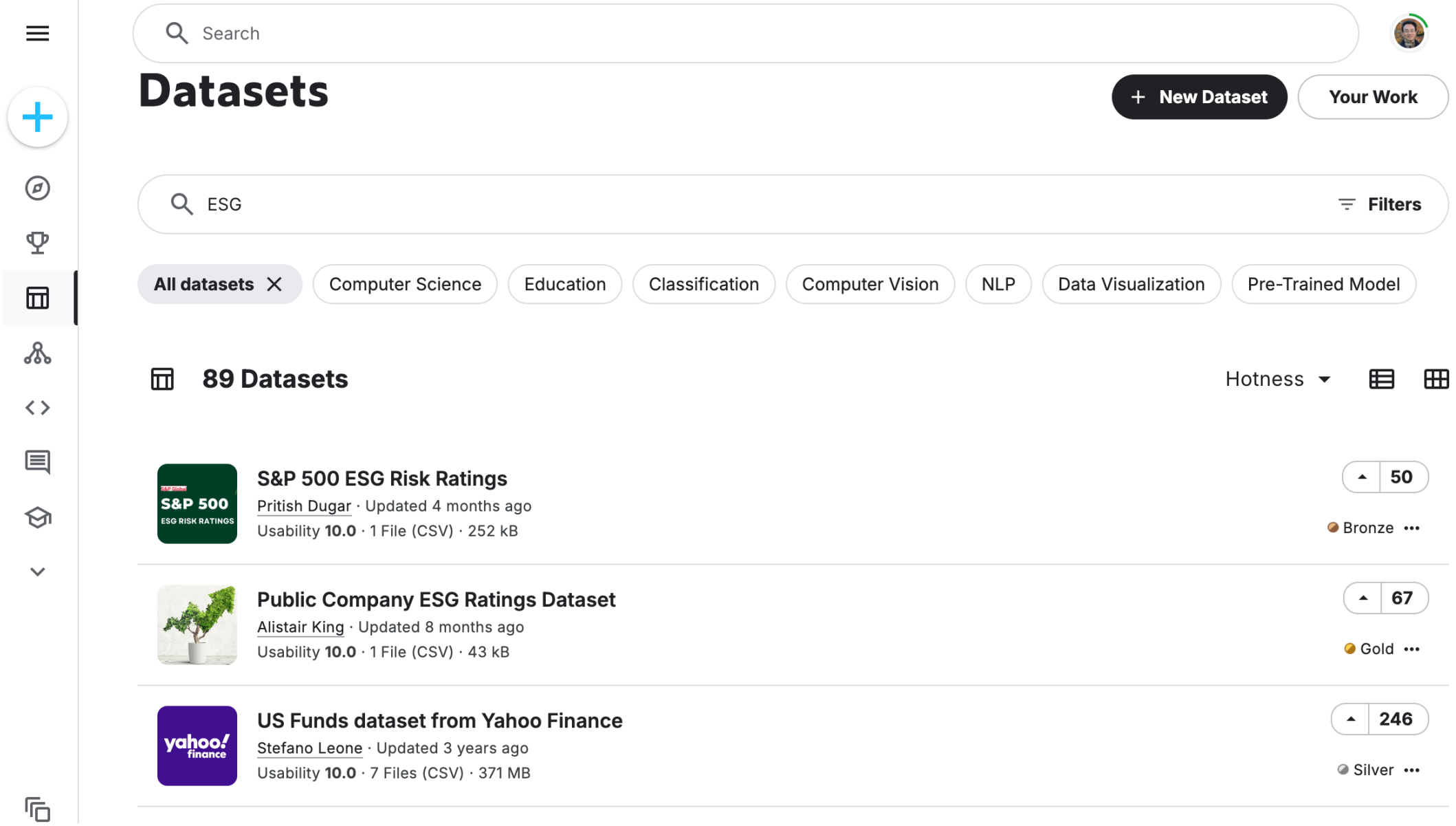
Kaggle Datasets for Data Science

Kaggle Datasets for Machine Learning



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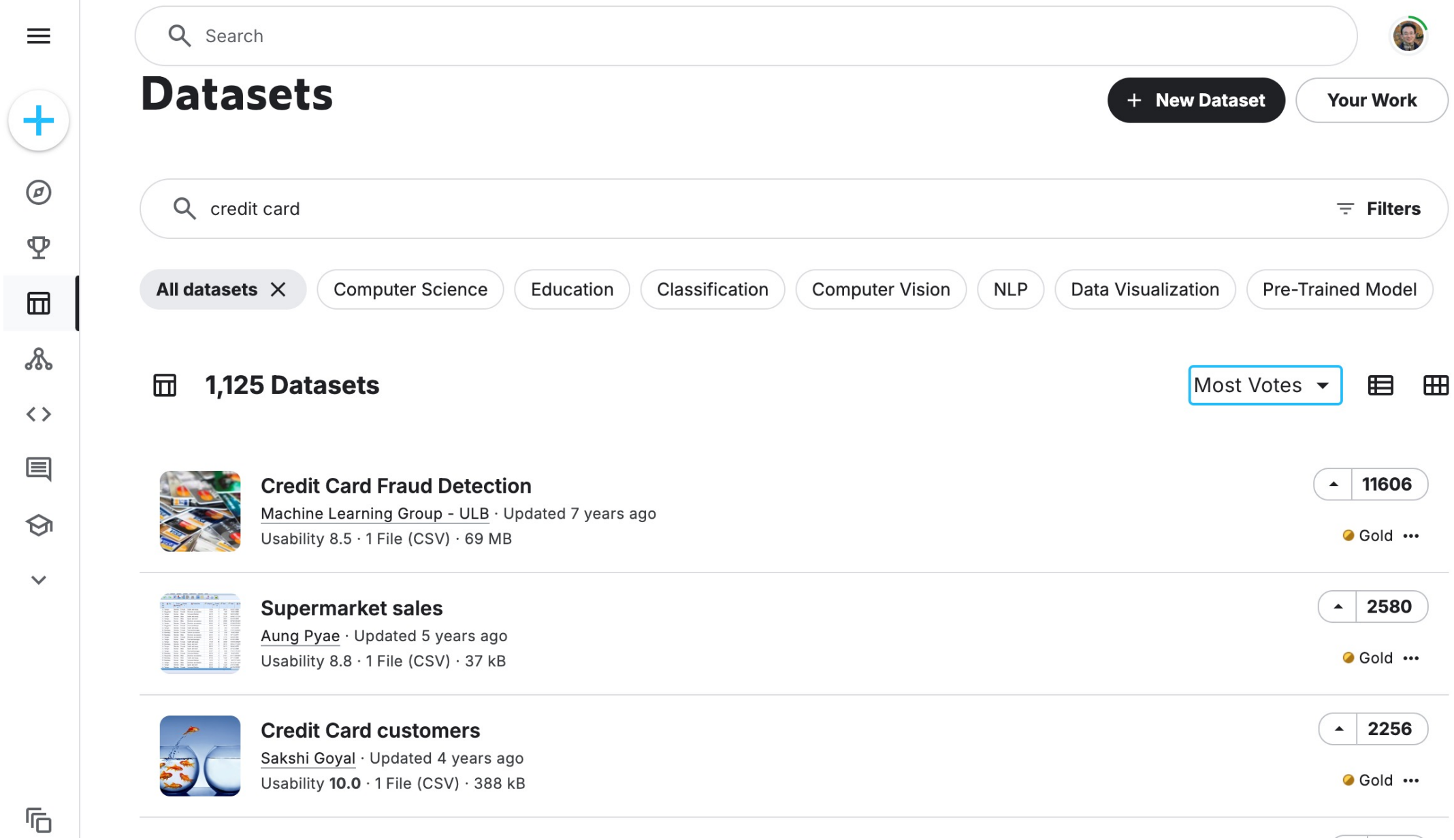

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Kaggle Datasets: Credit Card Fraud Detection

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Credit Card Fraud Detection

Anonymized credit card transactions labeled as fraudulent or genuine

Data Card | Code (4966) | Discussion (107) | Suggestions (0)

About Dataset

Context

It is important that credit card companies are able to recognize fraudulent credit card transactions so that customers are not charged for items that they did not purchase.

Content

The dataset contains transactions made by credit cards in September 2013 by European cardholders.

Usability
8.53

License
Database: Open Database, Cont...

Expected update frequency
Not specified

Tags

Source: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/mlg-ulb/creditcardfraud

Kaggle Code: Credit Card Fraud Detection

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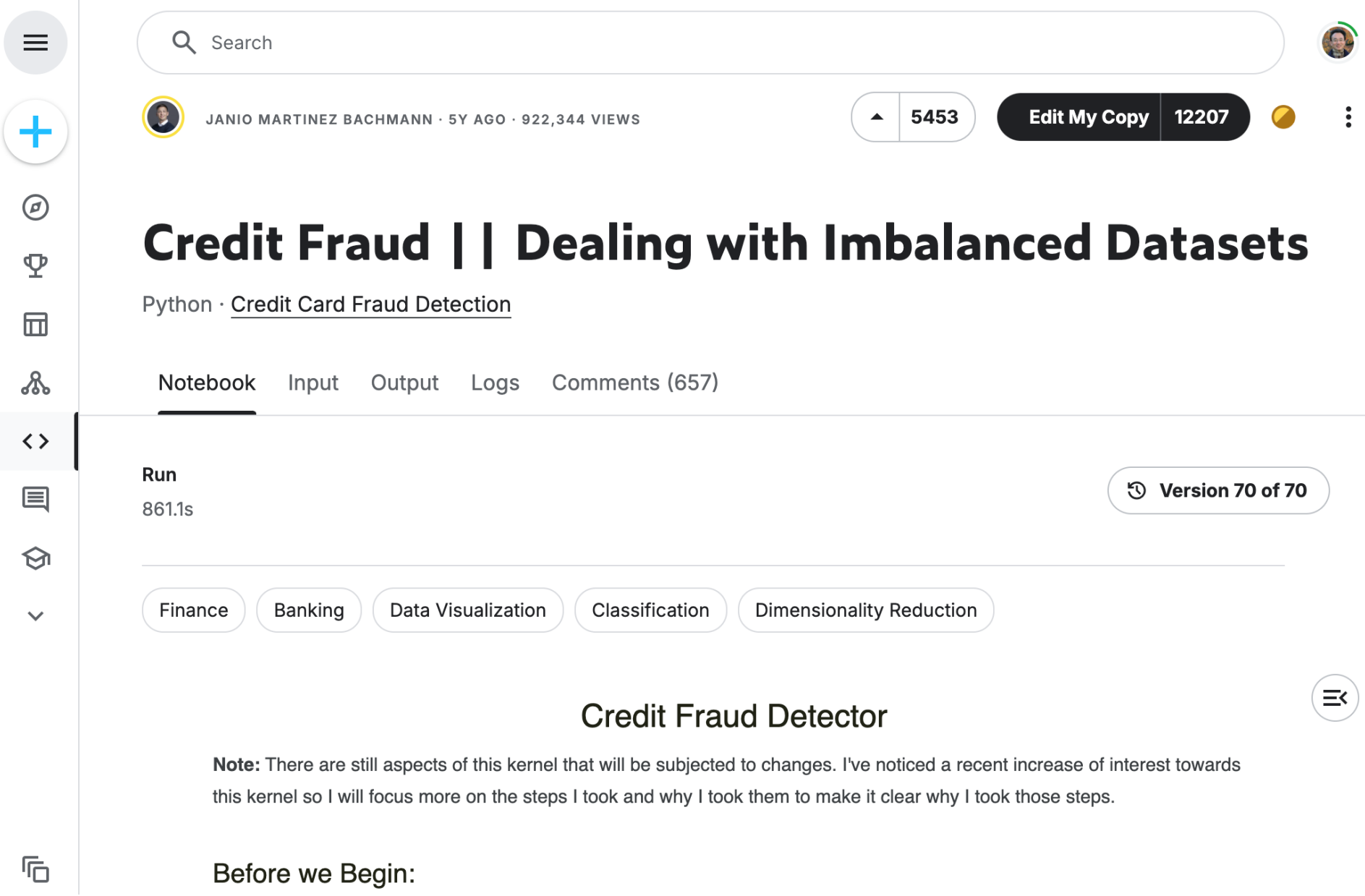

Source: https://www.kaggle.com/code/janiobachmann/credit-fraud-dealing-with-imbalanced-datasets

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Summary

- NumPy
  - Numerical Python N-dimensional array
- Pandas
  - Data Analytics
- Matplotlib
  - Basic Data Visualization
- Seaborn
  - Advanced Visualization

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- Min-Yuh Day (2024), Python 101, https://tinyurl.com/aintpupython101