DATA MINING TUTORIAL

Introduction to Python Libraries

Python

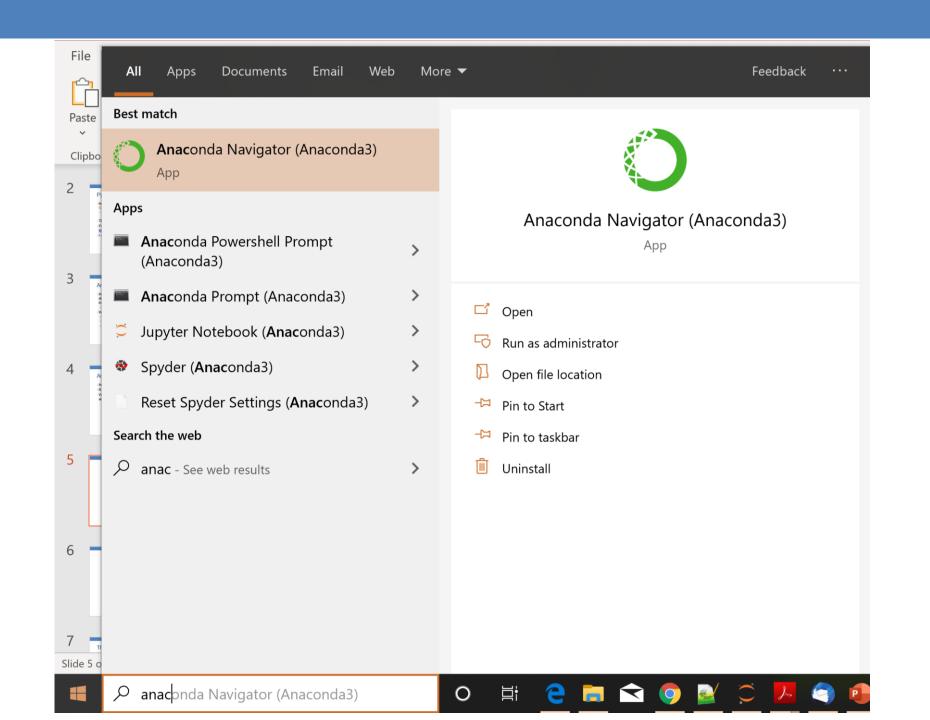
- In the last few years there is an increasing community that creates
 Data Mining tools in Python
 - Python is overwhelmingly used today for data science tasks
 - It is also heavily used in industry
 - We will use Python for this class.
- There are tons of resources online for Python.
- For an introduction you can also look at the slides of the <u>Introduction to Programming</u> course by prof. N. Mamoulis
- I assume you have installed Python to your laptop by now and you have a good knowledge of programming in python.

Anaconda

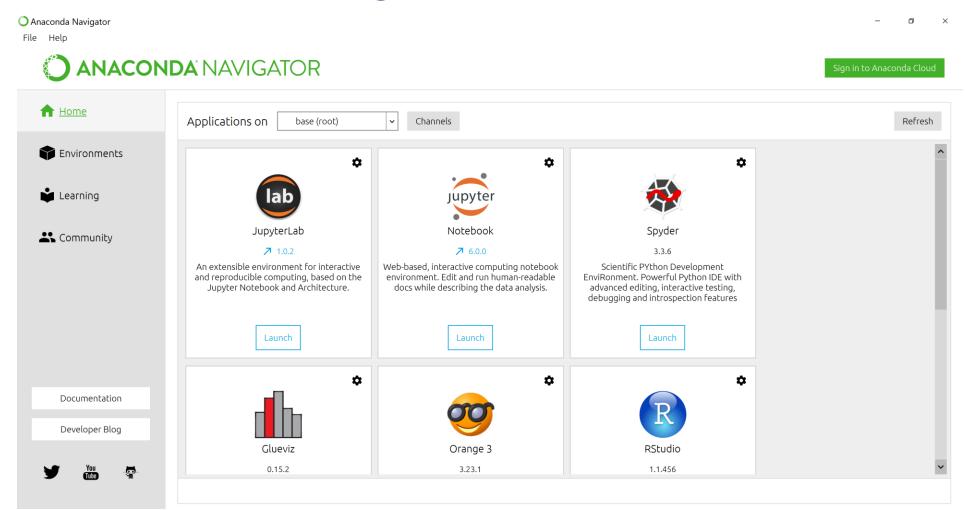
- Installing libraries in Python can be complicated, so you should download the Anaconda Scientific Python distribution which will install most of the libraries that we will use.
 - Use Python 3.0
- Installing Anaconda installs a lot of libraries and also:
 - Anaconda Navigator
 - Jupyter Notebook: An interactive web-based interface for running python.
 - Anaconda Powershell: terminal for running commands

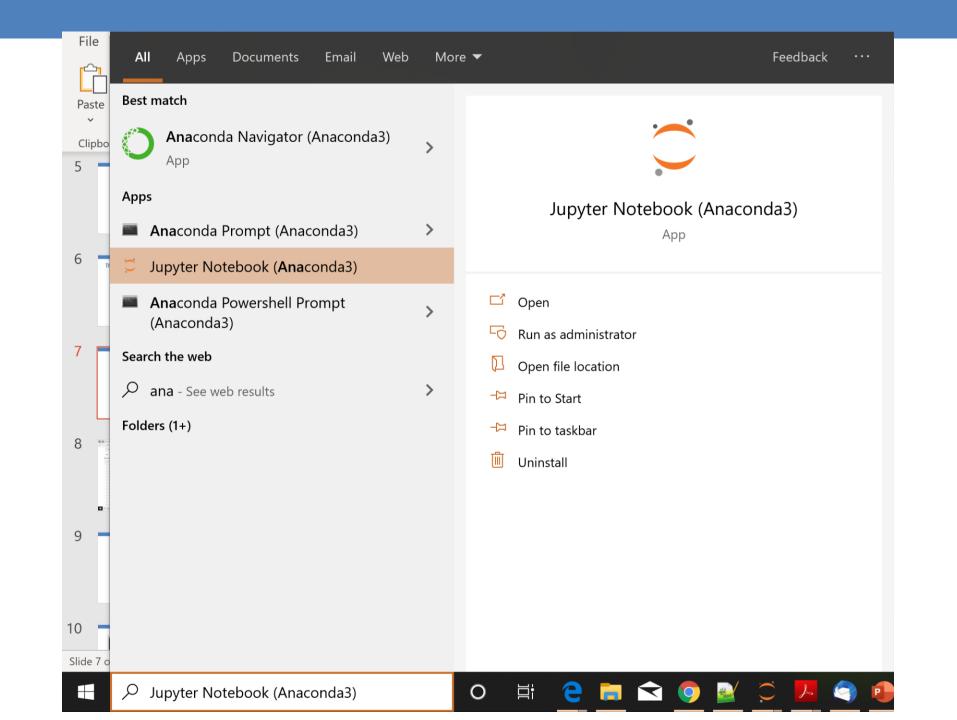
Jupyter Notebook

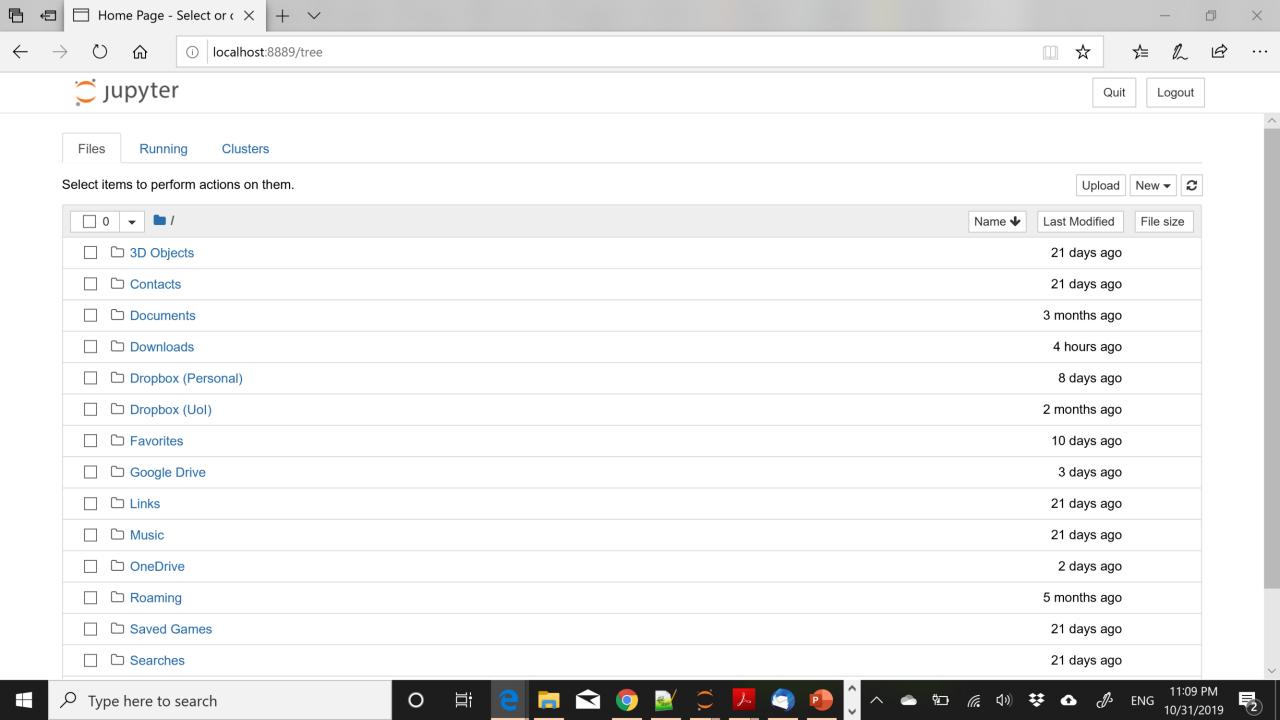
- Installing Anaconda will also install Jupyter Notebook.
- If you wish to install it in a different way, together with the relevant libraries you are free to do so.
- We will use Notebook for our examples and it is required for the assignments.
 - In almost all assignments you are required to submit a Notebook.

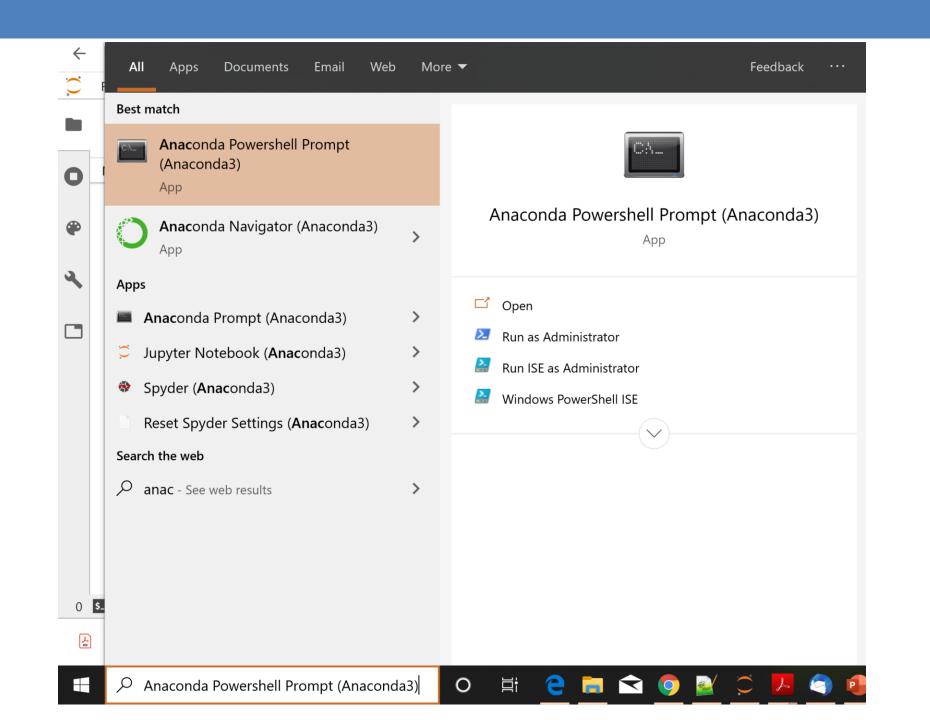


The Anaconda Navigator











Installing Packages

- You can install packages from the Anaconda terminal using the command:
 - >conda install <name of package>

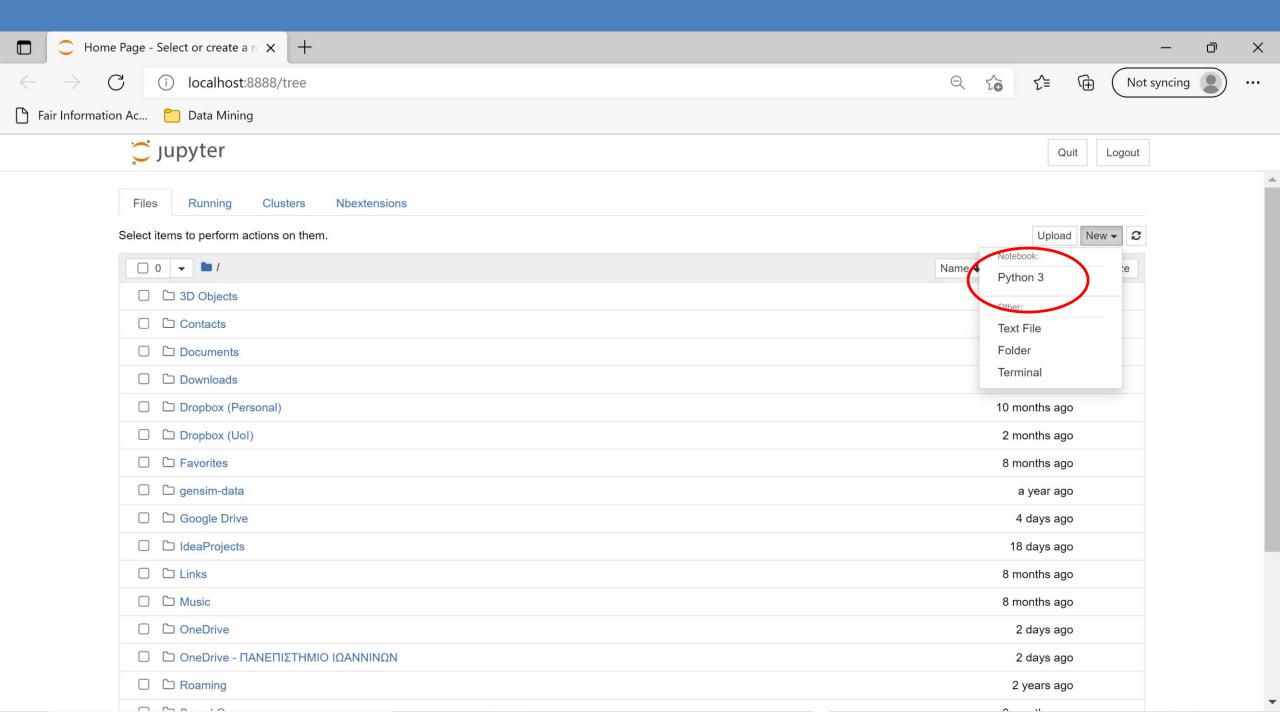
- For example, <u>Seaborn</u> is a package for Statistical Data Visualization.
 - >conda install seaborn
- panda-datareader is a package for loading online datasets.
 - >conda install pandas-datareader

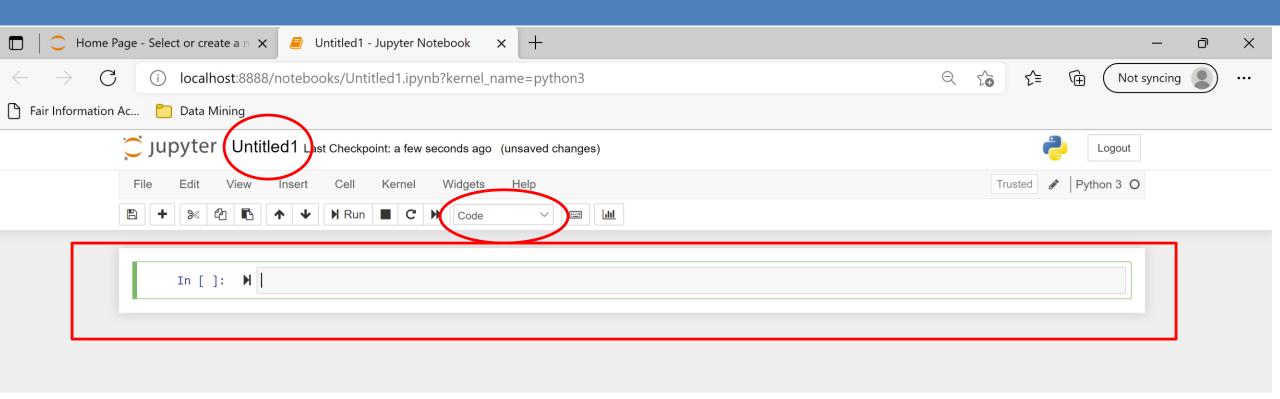
Notebooks

- Jupyter Notebook offers an interactive web-based interface for running code.
- The Notebook runs inside a browser.
- It allows you to interact with the code, running different parts of the code
- The results also appear in the browser, so you can have together the code and the results
- You can also add text, commenting on the results.
- We will now see some details on how to create notebooks

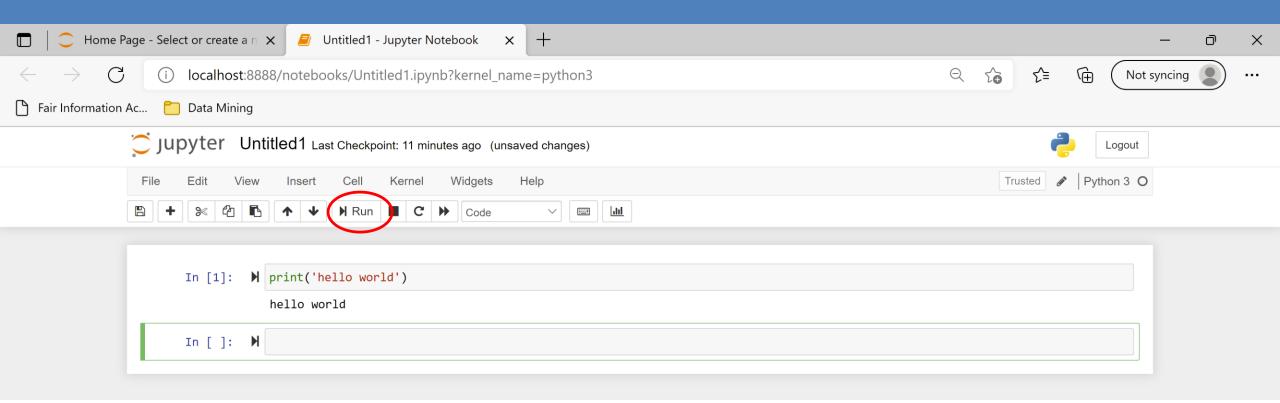
Changing the notebook default directory

- This used to be important before but now Jupyter Notebook takes you to the home directory
- From the Anaconda terminal type the command:
 - >jupyter notebook --generate-config
- This will generate .jupiter/jupyter_notebook_config.py file under your home directory.
- Find, un-comment and modify the line
- # c.NotebookApp.notebook_dir = ' in the config file to point to the desired directory

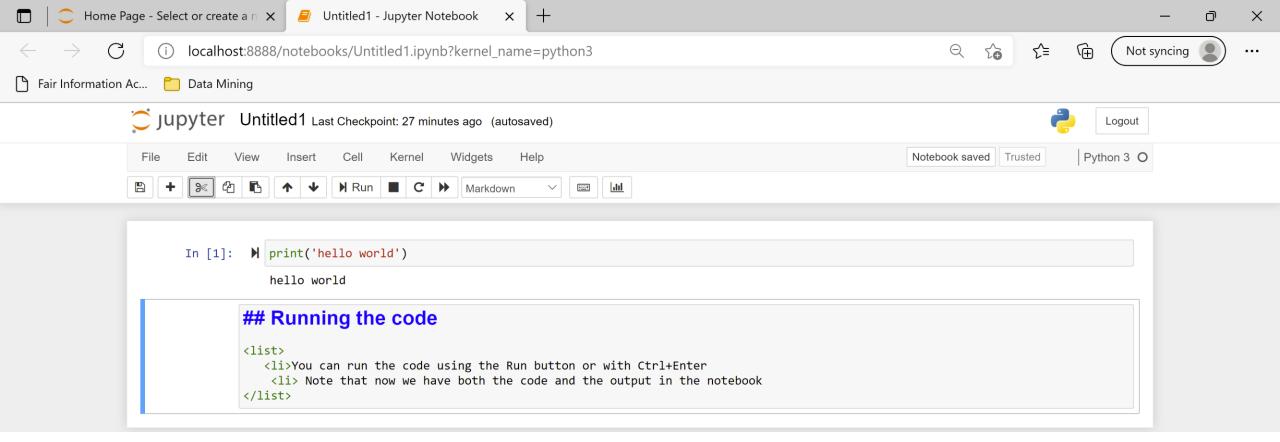




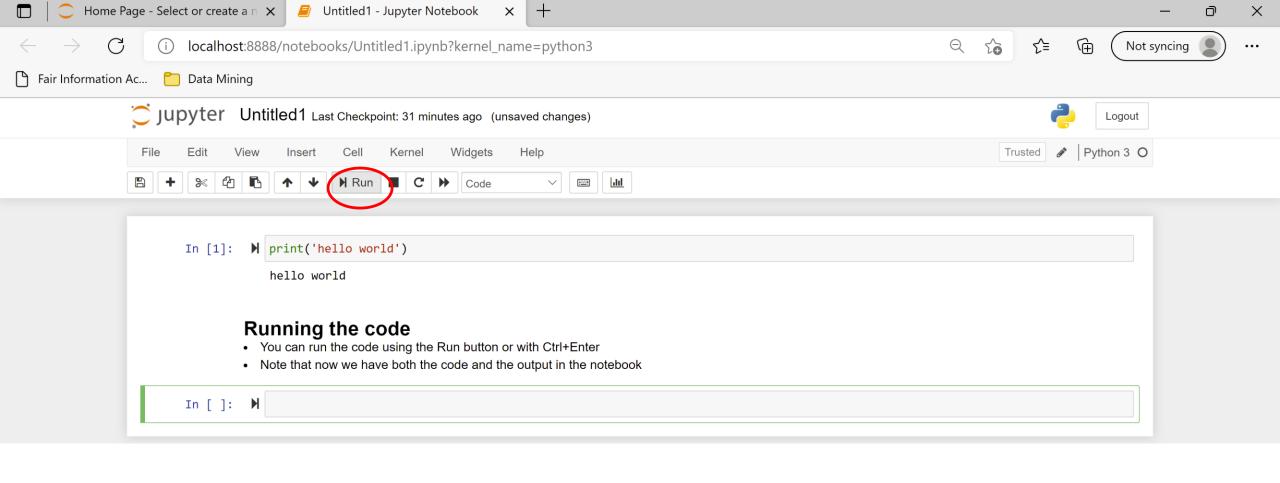
- The notebook is organized in cells
- In each cell you can write either code or text
- The default behavior is code

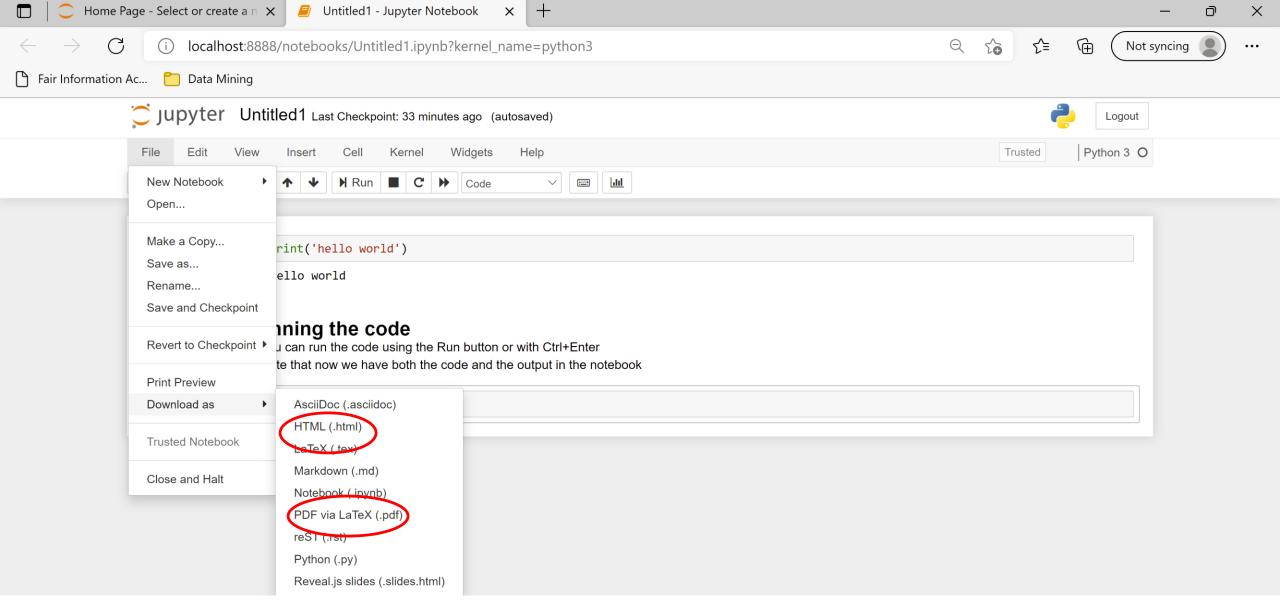


- You can run the code using the Run button or with Ctrl+Enter
- Note that now we have both the code and the output in the notebook



- You can also write text in Markdown language
 - You can combine HTML, and Latex, and there are some other commands
- You can learn more about Markdown by searching online, e.g.:
 - <u>Learn How to Write Markdown & LaTeX in The Jupyter Notebook | by Khelifi Ahmed Aziz | Towards Data Science</u>
- You need to Run the Markdown cell as well



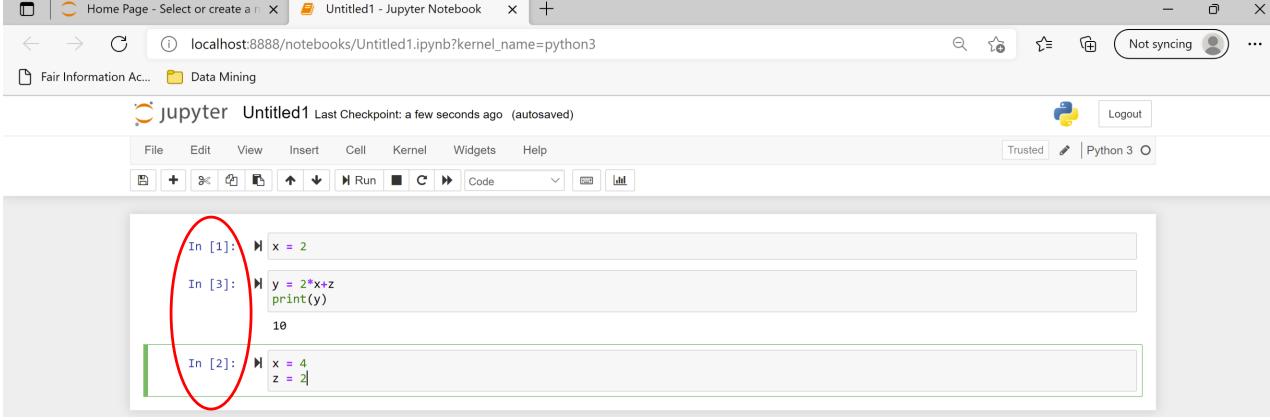


You can export the notebook into HTML or PDF

Attention!

- A notebook is run interactively, each time running a specific cell
- The state of the program remains in memory while the notebook is running
- Each cell has access to the current state of the memory
- You can jump between cells in a non-linear way
- You should be aware of the state of the memory of the notebook when you run a specific cell.

A simple example



- The order in which the cells are executed is shown in the increasing numbers (not always useful)
- The second in order cell is executed third
 - So it has access to z, and uses the value 4 for x

Restarting

