Pandas - not just for data scientists

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This talk is not...

- for data scientists (but you’re welcome to stay :-) )
- a tutorial
  - Pandas tutorial by Brandon Rhodes from PyCon 2015: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5JnMutdy6Fw
  - Python for Data Analysis by Wes McKinney
This talk... 

- is for Python developers 
- will expose you to a very powerful tool that can be very useful from research phase to production

\[ y_{it} = \beta' x_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it} \]
● FinTech - Flexible business lines of credit and invoice factoring
● Reliable and fast risk assessment for potential customers
● Data science:
  ○ pandas as a major tool
  ○ Machine learning models
  ○ Starting to cope with “Big Data” problems
An interface between the human developer and the machine.

Probably the best general purpose programming language :-)

Not always the best option (greatness comes with a price)
Specialized Python feature

For/list comprehensions

```python
list_all = range(100000000)
filtered_list = []
for x in list_all:
    if x > 50000000:
        filtered_list.append(x)
```

```python
list_all = range(100000000)
filtered_list = [x for x in list_all if x > 50000000]
```

CPU times: user 13.2 s, sys: 2.1 s
Wall time: **15.6 s**

CPU times: user 7.74 s, sys: 3.26 s, total: 11 s
Wall time: **11.6 s**

This is idiomatic Python and you should always prefer list comprehension when it’s applicable
Leverage the advantages of C (with the greatness of Python)

- Implement performance-critical parts of the code in C
- "Python as a glue language"
- Many libraries, including some of the standard libraries in CPython
- Including NumPy & pandas...
NumPy & pandas

- pandas is highly optimized for performance, with critical code paths written in Cython or C
- NumPy array / pandas Series and DataFrame
  - Fixed size at creation
  - Elements are the same data type
  - ufuncs - vectorized version of many useful operations
- Highly flexible and powerful - everything you can do with a DB, Excel or R Data Frames
How can it improve performance

https://jakevdp.github.io/blog/2014/05/09/why-python-is-slow/
Entire Eco System

http://certik.github.io/talk-scipy-india2013/talk/images/python_ecosystem.png
How much faster is it?

```python
l = list(range(100000000))
a = np.array(l)
```

**Without pandas**

```python
sum(l)
```
CPU times: user 1.32 s

```python
filtered=[x for x in l if x>0.5]
```
CPU times: user 13.5 s, sys: 4.57 s

```python
[x*999 for x in l]
```
CPU times: user 8.17 s

**With pandas**

```python
a.sum()
```
CPU times: user 98.6 ms

```python
filtered = a[a > 0.5]
```
CPU times: user 467 ms

```python
a*999
```
CPU times: user 274 ms
Results in production - great performance boost

- Sync process that runs every several minutes
- Comparing hundreds of thousands of values
- External API vs. Django ORM

X15 faster when moving to pandas
- Cleaner code
Results in production - WOW

- Calculating summaries for aggregated data
- Very complicated business logic
- X1900 faster when moving to pandas
- Much cleaner code
- Optimization for the non-pandas code is doable (it will probably won’t be as good as with pandas), but the price would be MUCH more complicated code
- Work with pandas the way it was designed to be used
- `ufunc` (e.g. `sum()`) are better than `apply()`
- `apply()` is better than iterating over a `Series/DataFrame`
- Iterating over a `Series/DataFrame` is better than iterating over a Python `list/dict`
- And don’t always follow the most intuitive way...
Twisting your mind

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015-01-02</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-02-02</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-01-12</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-02-22</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-03-08</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-02-22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-01-19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-01-17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

50,000 rows

13 categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From Date</th>
<th>To Date</th>
<th>Category to Assign</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015-01-02</td>
<td>2015-01-21</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-01-22</td>
<td>2015-02-27</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-02-28</td>
<td>2015-03-15</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-03-15</td>
<td>2015-04-01</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Twisting your mind

- **Straight forward approach:**
  
  \[
  \text{df}[\text{“category”}] = \text{df.apply(get\_period)}
  \]

- **The efficient approach:**
  
  \[
  \text{for from\_date, to\_date, category in periods:}
  \]
  
  \[
  \text{df.loc[(df[\text{‘date’}] \geq \text{from\_date}) \&}
  \]
  
  \[
  (\text{df[\text{‘date’}] < \text{to\_date}), \text{‘category’}] = \text{category}
  \]

- **2340 faster (26.1ms vs. 61 seconds)!!!**
Data Exploration with Jupyter & pandas

- Very powerful tools to explore the data
- Run the same notebook in multiple environments (production, staging)
- Run the same notebook in different times
- Share notebook with other team members
- Or share only the results (HTML, PDF)
- Use the notebook as starting point for your production code
Learn pandas (and start using Jupyter)!

● Explore your data more effectively
● Optimize your code (and make it cleaner):
  ○ Data analysis
  ○ Sync processes
  ○ Reports / Exports
● And when you use pandas - remember that changing your point of view can lead you to more efficient implementation
Thank you!

(oh yeah, and we’re hiring ;-) )

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Extras
Specialized Python feature

Slots (you shouldn’t use this in your code)

```python
class Test:
    __slots__ = ['a', 'b', 'c']
    
    def __init__(self, a, b, c):
        self.a = a
        self.b = b
        self.c = c

for i in range(10000000):
    Test(i, i, i)
```

```python
class Test:
    __slots__ = ['a', 'b', 'c']
    
    def __init__(self, a, b, c):
        self.a = a
        self.b = b
        self.c = c

for i in range(10000000):
    Test(i, i, i)
```