

Asg 19.5

Working with Pandas DataFrames -- The Essentials (Part Three)

(Coding)



This assignment focuses on the material found in ...

- Presentation 7: Working with Pandas DataFrames -- The Essentials (Part Three)
- Lessons 12, 15, 19, and 20 of the video series found below.

Python pandas Q&A video series by [Data School](#)

[YouTube playlist](#) and [GitHub repository](#)

Table of contents

1. [What is pandas?](#)
2. [How do I read a tabular data file into pandas?](#)
3. [How do I select a pandas Series from a DataFrame?](#)
4. [Why do some pandas commands end with parentheses \(and others don't\)?](#)
5. [How do I rename columns in a pandas DataFrame?](#)

6. [How do I remove columns from a pandas DataFrame?](#)
7. [How do I sort a pandas DataFrame or a Series?](#)
8. [How do I filter rows of a pandas DataFrame by column value?](#)
9. [How do I apply multiple filter criteria to a pandas DataFrame?](#)
10. [Your pandas questions answered!](#)
11. [How do I use the "axis" parameter in pandas?](#)
12. [How do I use string methods in pandas?](#)
13. [How do I change the data type of a pandas Series?](#)
14. [When should I use a "groupby" in pandas?](#)
15. [How do I explore a pandas Series?](#)
16. [How do I handle missing values in pandas?](#)
17. [What do I need to know about the pandas index? \(Part 1\)](#)
18. [What do I need to know about the pandas index? \(Part 2\)](#)
19. [How do I select multiple rows and columns from a pandas DataFrame?](#)
20. [When should I use the "inplace" parameter in pandas?](#)
21. [How do I make my pandas DataFrame smaller and faster?](#)
22. [How do I use pandas with scikit-learn to create Kaggle submissions?](#)
23. [More of your pandas questions answered!](#)
24. [How do I create dummy variables in pandas?](#)
25. [How do I work with dates and times in pandas?](#)
26. [How do I find and remove duplicate rows in pandas?](#)
27. [How do I avoid a SettingWithCopyWarning in pandas?](#)
28. [How do I change display options in pandas?](#)
29. [How do I create a pandas DataFrame from another object?](#)
30. [How do I apply a function to a pandas Series or DataFrame?](#)

Files needed for this assignment:

[marketing_campaign.csv](#)

[menu.csv](#)

```
In [76]: # set up notebook to display multiple output in one cell

from IPython.core.interactiveshell import InteractiveShell
InteractiveShell.ast_node_interactivity = "all"

print('The notebook is set up to display multiple output in one cell.')
```

The notebook is set up to display multiple output in one cell.

```
In [77]: # conventional way to import pandas
import pandas as pd
```

PART ONE

<div class="alert alert-block alert-info"

For Questions 1-9: We will be using the '**marketing_campaign.csv**' dataset and the **customers DataFrame** </div>

Question 1:

a. Read in the dataset '**marketing_campaign.csv**' and store the results in a DataFrame named **customers**.

b. Use appropriate attributes and methods to inspect the **customers** DataFrame.

```
In [78]: customers = pd.read_csv('marketing_campaign.csv', sep=";")
print(customers.index)
print(customers.columns)
print(customers.shape)
print(customers.dtypes)
```

```

RangeIndex(start=0, stop=2240, step=1)
Index(['ID', 'Year_Birth', 'Education', 'Marital_Status', 'Income', 'Kidhome',
      'Teenhome', 'Dt_Customer', 'Recency', 'MntWines', 'MntFruits',
      'MntMeatProducts', 'MntFishProducts', 'MntSweetProducts',
      'MntGoldProds', 'NumDealsPurchases', 'NumWebPurchases',
      'NumCatalogPurchases', 'NumStorePurchases', 'NumWebVisitsMonth',
      'AcceptedCmp3', 'AcceptedCmp4', 'AcceptedCmp5', 'AcceptedCmp1',
      'AcceptedCmp2', 'Complain', 'Z_CostContact', 'Z_Revenue', 'Response'],
      dtype='object')
(2240, 29)
ID                                int64
Year_Birth                        int64
Education                         object
Marital_Status                    object
Income                           float64
Kidhome                           int64
Teenhome                           int64
Dt_Customer                       object
Recency                           int64
MntWines                          int64
MntFruits                         int64
MntMeatProducts                   int64
MntFishProducts                   int64
MntSweetProducts                  int64
MntGoldProds                      int64
NumDealsPurchases                 int64
NumWebPurchases                   int64
NumCatalogPurchases               int64
NumStorePurchases                 int64
NumWebVisitsMonth                 int64
AcceptedCmp3                      int64
AcceptedCmp4                      int64
AcceptedCmp5                      int64
AcceptedCmp1                      int64
AcceptedCmp2                      int64
Complain                          int64
Z_CostContact                     int64
Z_Revenue                         int64
Response                          int64
dtype: object

```

Question 2:

Use the **describe method** to get a count of values, the number of unique values, the most common value, and the frequency of the most common value in the **Marital_Status** Series.

Documentation for [describe](#)

```
In [79]: customers.Marital_Status.describe()
```

```

Out[79]: count          2240
         unique           8
         top      Married
         freq          864
         Name: Marital_Status, dtype: object

```

Question 3:

Use the **value_counts method** to count how many times each unique value in the **Marital_Status** Series occurs.

Documentation for [value_counts](#)

```
In [80]: customers.Marital_Status.value_counts()
```

```
Out[80]: Married      864
Together    580
Single      480
Divorced    232
Widow       77
Alone        3
Absurd       2
YOLO        2
Name: Marital_Status, dtype: int64
```

Question 4:

Use the **normalize parameter** of the **value_counts method** to display percentages instead of raw counts of how many times each unique value in the **Marital_Status** Series occurs.

Documentation for [value_counts](#)

```
In [81]: customers.Marital_Status.value_counts(normalize=True)
```

```
Out[81]: Married      0.385714
Together    0.258929
Single      0.214286
Divorced    0.103571
Widow       0.034375
Alone       0.001339
Absurd      0.000893
YOLO        0.000893
Name: Marital_Status, dtype: float64
```

Question 5:

Use the **unique method** to display the unique values in the **Marital_Status** Series.

Documentation for [unique](#)

```
In [82]: customers.Marital_Status.unique()
```

```
Out[82]: array(['Single', 'Together', 'Married', 'Divorced', 'Widow', 'Alone',
                'Absurd', 'YOLO'], dtype=object)
```

Question 6:

Use the **nunique method** to count the number of unique values in the Series in the **Marital_Status** Series.

Documentation for [nunique](#)

```
In [83]: uniquearr = customers.Marital_Status.nunique()  
uniquearr
```

```
Out[83]: 8
```

Question 7:

Use the Pandas **crosstab function** to compute a cross-tabulation of the two Series, **Education** and **Marital_Status** Series.

Documentation for [crosstab](#)

```
In [84]: pd.crosstab(customers.Education,customers.Marital_Status)
```

```
Out[84]: Marital_Status  Absurd  Alone  Divorced  Married  Single  Together  Widow  YOLO  
Education  
2n Cycle      0      0      23      81      37      57      5      0  
Basic         0      0       1      20      18      14      1      0  
Graduation    1      1     119     433     252     286     35      0  
Master        1      1      37     138      75     106     12      0  
PhD           0      1      52     192      98     117     24      2
```

Question 8:

Use the **describe method** to calculate a statistical summary for the **Income** Series.

Documentation for [describe](#)

```
In [85]: customers.Income.describe()
```

```
Out[85]: count      2216.000000
mean      52247.251354
std       25173.076661
min       1730.000000
25%      35303.000000
50%      51381.500000
75%      68522.000000
max      666666.000000
Name: Income, dtype: float64
```

Question 9:

Use the **value_counts** method to count how many times each unique value in the **Income** Series occurs.

Documentation for [value_counts](#)

Note: The **value_counts** method is more useful for categorical data than it is for numerical data.

```
In [86]: customers.Income.value_counts()
```

```
Out[86]: 7500.0      12
35860.0      4
37760.0      3
83844.0      3
63841.0      3
..
40760.0      1
41452.0      1
6835.0       1
33622.0      1
52869.0      1
Name: Income, Length: 1974, dtype: int64
```

Run the next code cell to allow plots to appear in the notebook

```
In [87]: # allow plots to appear in the notebook
%matplotlib inline
```

Question 10:

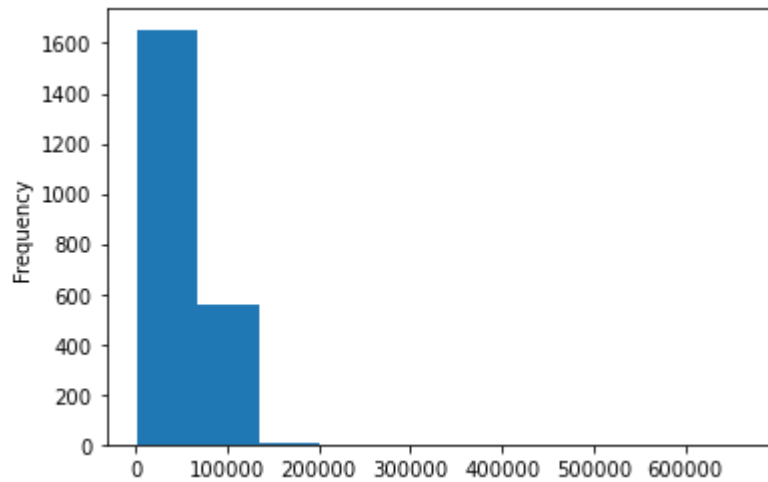
Make a histogram of the **Income** Series.

Documentation for [plot](#)

Note: Histograms are used to show the distribution of a numerical variable.

```
In [88]: customers.Income.plot(kind='hist')
```

```
Out[88]: <AxesSubplot:ylabel='Frequency'>
```



Question 11:

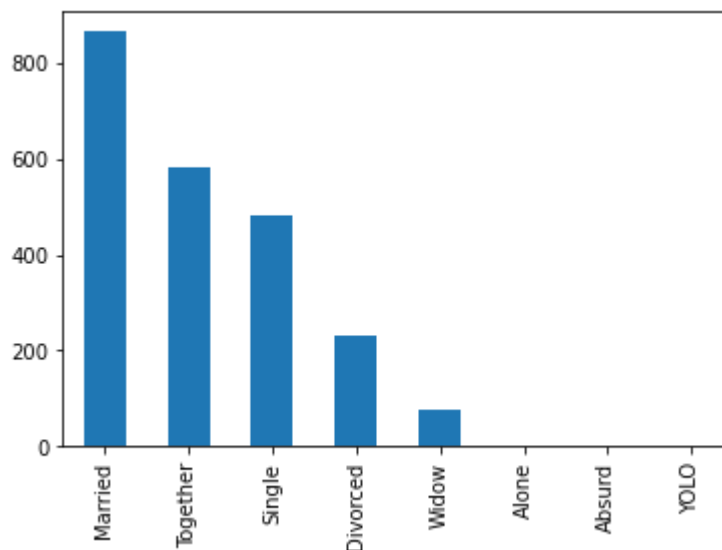
Make a bar graph of the **Marital_Status** Series.

Documentation for [plot](#)

Note: Bar graphs are used to show the distribution of a categorical variable.

```
In [89]: customers.Marital_Status.value_counts().plot(kind='bar')
```

```
Out[89]: <AxesSubplot:>
```



PART TWO

<div class="alert alert-block alert-info">

For Questions 12-18: We will be using the **'menu.csv'** dataset and the **menu DataFrame** </div>

Question 12:

a. Read in the dataset **'menu.csv'** and store the results in a DataFrame named **menu**.

See the links below for access to the dataset and for information about the dataset.

[Nutrition Facts for McDonald's Menu](#)

b. Use appropriate methods and attributes to inspect the **customers** DataFrame. Consider the following options.

- head()
- tail()
- info()
- index
- columns
- shape
- dtypes

```
In [90]: menu = pd.read_csv('menu.csv')
print(menu.head())
print(menu.tail())
print(menu.info())
print(menu.index)
print(menu.columns)
print(menu.shape)
print(menu.dtypes)
```

	Category	Item	Serving Size	Calori
es \				
0	Breakfast	Egg McMuffin	4.8 oz (136 g)	3
00				
1	Breakfast	Egg White Delight	4.8 oz (135 g)	2
50				
2	Breakfast	Sausage McMuffin	3.9 oz (111 g)	3
70				
3	Breakfast	Sausage McMuffin with Egg	5.7 oz (161 g)	4
50				
4	Breakfast	Sausage McMuffin with Egg Whites	5.7 oz (161 g)	4
00				

	Calories from Fat	Total Fat	Total Fat (% Daily Value)	Saturated
Fat \				
0	120	13.0	20	
5.0				
1	70	8.0	12	
3.0				
2	200	23.0	35	
8.0				
3	250	28.0	43	1
0.0				
4	210	23.0	35	
8.0				

	Saturated Fat (% Daily Value)	Trans Fat	...	Carbohydrates \
0	25	0.0	...	31
1	15	0.0	...	30
2	42	0.0	...	29
3	52	0.0	...	30
4	42	0.0	...	30

	Carbohydrates (% Daily Value)	Dietary Fiber \
0	10	4
1	10	4
2	10	4
3	10	4
4	10	4

	Dietary Fiber (% Daily Value)	Sugars	Protein	Vitamin A (% Daily Value) \
0	17	3	17	
10				
1	17	3	18	
6				
2	17	2	14	
8				
3	17	2	21	
15				
4	17	2	21	
6				

	Vitamin C (% Daily Value)	Calcium (% Daily Value)	Iron (% Daily V
0	0		25
15			
1	0		25
8			
2	0		25

10		
3	0	30
15		
4	0	25
10		

[5 rows x 24 columns]

	Category	
Item \		
255 Smoothies & Shakes		McFlurry with Oreo Cookies (Small)
256 Smoothies & Shakes		McFlurry with Oreo Cookies (Medium)
257 Smoothies & Shakes		McFlurry with Oreo Cookies (Snack)
258 Smoothies & Shakes	McFlurry with Reese's Peanut Butter Cups (Medium)	
259 Smoothies & Shakes	McFlurry with Reese's Peanut Butter Cups (Snack)	

	Serving Size	Calories	Calories from Fat	Total Fat \
255	10.1 oz (285 g)	510	150	17.0
256	13.4 oz (381 g)	690	200	23.0
257	6.7 oz (190 g)	340	100	11.0
258	14.2 oz (403 g)	810	290	32.0
259	7.1 oz (202 g)	410	150	16.0

	Total Fat (% Daily Value)	Saturated Fat	Saturated Fat (% Daily Value) \
255	26	9.0	
44			
256	35	12.0	
58			
257	17	6.0	
29			
258	50	15.0	
76			
259	25	8.0	
38			

	Trans Fat ...	Carbohydrates	Carbohydrates (% Daily Value) \
255	0.5 ...	80	27
256	1.0 ...	106	35
257	0.0 ...	53	18
258	1.0 ...	114	38
259	0.0 ...	57	19

	Dietary Fiber	Dietary Fiber (% Daily Value)	Sugars	Protein \
255	1		4 64	12
256	1		5 85	15
257	1		2 43	8
258	2		9 103	21
259	1		5 51	10

	Vitamin A (% Daily Value)	Vitamin C (% Daily Value) \
255	15	0
256	20	0
257	10	0
258	20	0
259	10	0

	Calcium (% Daily Value)	Iron (% Daily Value)
255	40	8
256	50	10
257	25	6
258	60	6
259	30	4

[5 rows x 24 columns]

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 260 entries, 0 to 259

Data columns (total 24 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Category	260 non-null	object
1	Item	260 non-null	object
2	Serving Size	260 non-null	object
3	Calories	260 non-null	int64
4	Calories from Fat	260 non-null	int64
5	Total Fat	260 non-null	float64
6	Total Fat (% Daily Value)	260 non-null	int64
7	Saturated Fat	260 non-null	float64
8	Saturated Fat (% Daily Value)	260 non-null	int64
9	Trans Fat	260 non-null	float64
10	Cholesterol	260 non-null	int64
11	Cholesterol (% Daily Value)	260 non-null	int64
12	Sodium	260 non-null	int64
13	Sodium (% Daily Value)	260 non-null	int64
14	Carbohydrates	260 non-null	int64
15	Carbohydrates (% Daily Value)	260 non-null	int64
16	Dietary Fiber	260 non-null	int64
17	Dietary Fiber (% Daily Value)	260 non-null	int64
18	Sugars	260 non-null	int64
19	Protein	260 non-null	int64
20	Vitamin A (% Daily Value)	260 non-null	int64
21	Vitamin C (% Daily Value)	260 non-null	int64
22	Calcium (% Daily Value)	260 non-null	int64
23	Iron (% Daily Value)	260 non-null	int64

dtypes: float64(3), int64(18), object(3)

memory usage: 48.9+ KB

None

RangeIndex(start=0, stop=260, step=1)

Index(['Category', 'Item', 'Serving Size', 'Calories', 'Calories from Fat',

'Total Fat', 'Total Fat (% Daily Value)', 'Saturated Fat', 'Saturated Fat (% Daily Value)', 'Trans Fat', 'Cholesterol', 'Cholesterol (% Daily Value)', 'Sodium', 'Sodium (% Daily Value)',

'Carbohydrates', 'Carbohydrates (% Daily Value)', 'Dietary Fiber',

'Dietary Fiber (% Daily Value)', 'Sugars', 'Protein', 'Vitamin A (% Daily Value)', 'Vitamin C (% Daily Value)', 'Calcium (% Daily Value)', 'Iron (% Daily Value)'],

dtype='object')

(260, 24)

Category object

Item object

Serving Size object

Calories int64

Calories from Fat int64

Total Fat	float64
Total Fat (% Daily Value)	int64
Saturated Fat	float64
Saturated Fat (% Daily Value)	int64
Trans Fat	float64
Cholesterol	int64
Cholesterol (% Daily Value)	int64
Sodium	int64
Sodium (% Daily Value)	int64
Carbohydrates	int64
Carbohydrates (% Daily Value)	int64
Dietary Fiber	int64
Dietary Fiber (% Daily Value)	int64
Sugars	int64
Protein	int64
Vitamin A (% Daily Value)	int64
Vitamin C (% Daily Value)	int64
Calcium (% Daily Value)	int64
Iron (% Daily Value)	int64
dtype: object	

Question 13:

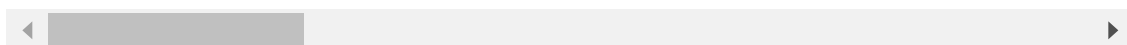
Use the **str.replace()** method to replace all spaces with underscores in the column names of the **menu** DataFrame.

```
In [91]: menu.columns=menu.columns.str.replace(' ','_')
         menu
```

Out[91]:

	Category	Item	Serving_Size	Calories	Calories_from_Fat	Total_Fat	T
0	Breakfast	Egg McMuffin	4.8 oz (136 g)	300	120	13.0	
1	Breakfast	Egg White Delight	4.8 oz (135 g)	250	70	8.0	
2	Breakfast	Sausage McMuffin	3.9 oz (111 g)	370	200	23.0	
3	Breakfast	Sausage McMuffin with Egg	5.7 oz (161 g)	450	250	28.0	
4	Breakfast	Sausage McMuffin with Egg Whites	5.7 oz (161 g)	400	210	23.0	
...
255	Smoothies & Shakes	McFlurry with Oreo Cookies (Small)	10.1 oz (285 g)	510	150	17.0	
256	Smoothies & Shakes	McFlurry with Oreo Cookies (Medium)	13.4 oz (381 g)	690	200	23.0	
257	Smoothies & Shakes	McFlurry with Oreo Cookies (Snack)	6.7 oz (190 g)	340	100	11.0	
258	Smoothies & Shakes	McFlurry with Reese's Peanut Butter Cups (Medium)	14.2 oz (403 g)	810	290	32.0	
259	Smoothies & Shakes	McFlurry with Reese's Peanut Butter Cups (Snack)	7.1 oz (202 g)	410	150	16.0	

260 rows × 24 columns



Use for Questions 14-19:

Documentation for [loc](#)

Question 14:

Use the **loc** function to select row 0 and all columns of the **menu** DataFrame.

```
In [92]: menu.loc[0,:]
```

```
Out[92]:
```

Category	Breakfast
Item	Egg McMuffin
Serving_Size	4.8 oz (136 g)
Calories	300
Calories_from_Fat	120
Total_Fat	13.0
Total_Fat_(%_Daily_Value)	20
Saturated_Fat	5.0
Saturated_Fat_(%_Daily_Value)	25
Trans_Fat	0.0
Cholesterol	260
Cholesterol_(%_Daily_Value)	87
Sodium	750
Sodium_(%_Daily_Value)	31
Carbohydrates	31
Carbohydrates_(%_Daily_Value)	10
Dietary_Fiber	4
Dietary_Fiber_(%_Daily_Value)	17
Sugars	3
Protein	17
Vitamin_A_(%_Daily_Value)	10
Vitamin_C_(%_Daily_Value)	0
Calcium_(%_Daily_Value)	25
Iron_(%_Daily_Value)	15

Name: 0, dtype: object

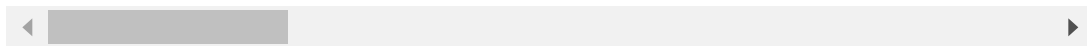
Question 15:

Use the **loc** function to select rows 0 through 4 (inclusive) and all columns of the **menu** DataFrame.

```
In [93]: menu.loc[0:5,:]
```

Out[93]:		Category	Item	Serving_Size	Calories	Calories_from_Fat	Total_Fat	T
0	Breakfast		Egg McMuffin	4.8 oz (136 g)	300	120	13.0	
1	Breakfast		Egg White Delight	4.8 oz (135 g)	250	70	8.0	
2	Breakfast		Sausage McMuffin	3.9 oz (111 g)	370	200	23.0	
3	Breakfast		Sausage McMuffin with Egg	5.7 oz (161 g)	450	250	28.0	
4	Breakfast		Sausage McMuffin with Egg Whites	5.7 oz (161 g)	400	210	23.0	
5	Breakfast		Steak & Egg McMuffin	6.5 oz (185 g)	430	210	23.0	

6 rows × 24 columns



Question 16:

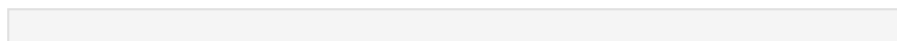
Use the **loc** function to select rows 0 through 4 (inclusive) for the **'Item'** and **'Calories'** columns of the **menu** DataFrame.

```
In [94]: menu.loc[0:5,['Item','Calories']]
```

Out[94]:		Item	Calories
0		Egg McMuffin	300
1		Egg White Delight	250
2		Sausage McMuffin	370
3		Sausage McMuffin with Egg	450
4		Sausage McMuffin with Egg Whites	400
5		Steak & Egg McMuffin	430

Question 17:

Use the **loc** function to select rows 0 through 4 (inclusive) for the columns **'Item'** through **'Total_Fat'** (inclusive) from the **menu** DataFrame.




```
In [95]: menu.loc[0:5,['Item','Total_Fat']]
```

```
Out[95]:
```

	Item	Total_Fat
0	Egg McMuffin	13.0
1	Egg White Delight	8.0
2	Sausage McMuffin	23.0
3	Sausage McMuffin with Egg	28.0
4	Sausage McMuffin with Egg Whites	23.0
5	Steak & Egg McMuffin	23.0

Question 18:

Redo Question 17, but without using the **loc** method.
Accomplish the same thing by using the **head** and **drop** methods.

```
In [96]: all_cols = list(menu.columns)
all_cols.remove('Item')
all_cols.remove('Total_Fat')
menu.head(6).drop(columns=all_cols)
```

```
Out[96]:
```

	Item	Total_Fat
0	Egg McMuffin	13.0
1	Egg White Delight	8.0
2	Sausage McMuffin	23.0
3	Sausage McMuffin with Egg	28.0
4	Sausage McMuffin with Egg Whites	23.0
5	Steak & Egg McMuffin	23.0

Question 19:

Use the **loc** function to select the rows in which the
'Category' is 'Desserts' and the column is 'Calories'.

```
In [97]: menu.loc[menu['Category']=='Desserts', 'Category']
```

```
Out[97]:
```

103	Desserts
104	Desserts
105	Desserts
106	Desserts
107	Desserts
108	Desserts
109	Desserts

Name: Category, dtype: object

Use for Questions 20-22:

Documentation for `iloc`

Question 20:

Use the **iloc function** to select the rows in positions 0, 2, and 5 and the columns in positions 2 and 4.

```
In [98]: menu.iloc[[0,2,5],[2,4]]
```

```
Out[98]:
```

	Serving_Size	Calories_from_Fat
0	4.8 oz (136 g)	120
2	3.9 oz (111 g)	200
5	6.5 oz (185 g)	210

Question 21:

Use the **iloc function** to select the rows in positions 2 through 5 (exclusive) and the columns in positions 0 through 3 (exclusive).

```
In [99]: menu.iloc[2:5,0:3]
```

```
Out[99]:
```

	Category	Item	Serving_Size
2	Breakfast	Sausage McMuffin	3.9 oz (111 g)
3	Breakfast	Sausage McMuffin with Egg	5.7 oz (161 g)
4	Breakfast	Sausage McMuffin with Egg Whites	5.7 oz (161 g)

Question 22:

Use the **iloc function** to select the rows in positions 4 through 7 (exclusive) and all of the columns.

```
In [100]: menu.iloc[4:7,:]
```

Out[100]:

	Category	Item	Serving_Size	Calories	Calories_from_Fat
4	Breakfast	Sausage McMuffin with Egg Whites	5.7 oz (161 g)	400	210
5	Breakfast	Steak & Egg McMuffin	6.5 oz (185 g)	430	210
6	Breakfast	Bacon, Egg & Cheese Biscuit (Regular Biscuit)	5.3 oz (150 g)	460	230

3 rows × 24 columns

Question 23:

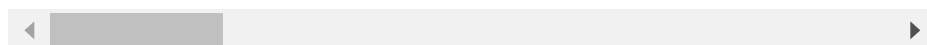
Use the **drop method** to remove the **'Serving_Size'** column without affecting the **menu DataFrame**.

In [101]: `menu.drop(['Serving_Size'],axis=1)`

Out[101]:

	Category	Item	Calories	Calories_from_Fat	Total_Fat
0	Breakfast	Egg McMuffin	300	120	13.0
1	Breakfast	Egg White Delight	250	70	8.0
2	Breakfast	Sausage McMuffin	370	200	23.0
3	Breakfast	Sausage McMuffin with Egg	450	250	28.0
4	Breakfast	Sausage McMuffin with Egg Whites	400	210	23.0
...
255	Smoothies & Shakes	McFlurry with Oreo Cookies (Small)	510	150	17.0
256	Smoothies & Shakes	McFlurry with Oreo Cookies (Medium)	690	200	23.0
257	Smoothies & Shakes	McFlurry with Oreo Cookies (Snack)	340	100	11.0
258	Smoothies & Shakes	McFlurry with Reese's Peanut Butter Cups (Medium)	810	290	32.0
259	Smoothies & Shakes	McFlurry with Reese's Peanut Butter Cups (Snack)	410	150	16.0

260 rows × 23 columns



Question 24:

Use the **head method** to confirm that the **'Serving_Size'** column was not actually removed from

the **menu DataFrame**.

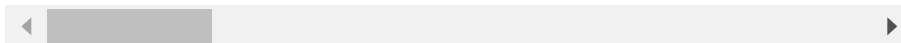
```
In [102]: menu.head()
```

```
Out[102]:
```

	Category	Item	Serving_Size	Calories	Calories_from_F
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0	Breakfast	Egg McMuffin	4.8 oz (136 g)	300	12
1	Breakfast	Egg White Delight	4.8 oz (135 g)	250	7
2	Breakfast	Sausage McMuffin	3.9 oz (111 g)	370	20
3	Breakfast	Sausage McMuffin with Egg	5.7 oz (161 g)	450	25
4	Breakfast	Sausage McMuffin with Egg Whites	5.7 oz (161 g)	400	25

5 rows × 24 columns



Question 25:

Use the **drop method** to remove the '**Serving_Size**' column and have it affect the **menu DataFrame**.

```
In [103]: menu.drop(['Serving_Size'],axis=1,inplace=True)
```

Question 26:

Use the **head method** to confirm that the '**Serving_Size**' column was actually removed from the **menu DataFrame**.

```
In [104]: menu.head()
```

Out[104]:

	Category	Item	Calories	Calories_from_Fat	Total_Fa
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0	Breakfast	Egg McMuffin	300	120	13.
1	Breakfast	Egg White Delight	250	70	8.
2	Breakfast	Sausage McMuffin	370	200	23.
3	Breakfast	Sausage McMuffin with Egg	450	250	28.
4	Breakfast	Sausage McMuffin with Egg Whites	400	210	23.

5 rows × 23 columns

