

# pandas-introduction

October 1, 2023

## 1 —————Pandas—————

It supports two data structures:

1. Series
2. Dataframe
1. Series

Create an Empty Series

```
[6]: import pandas as pd
ls = pd.Series()
print(ls)
```

```
Series([], dtype: float64)
```

```
C:\Users\ABDULLAH KHAN\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_18452\2248554822.py:2:
FutureWarning: The default dtype for empty Series will be 'object' instead of
'float64' in a future version. Specify a dtype explicitly to silence this
warning.
```

```
ls = pd.Series()
```

Create a Series from ndarray

```
[7]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
data = np.array(['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
ls = pd.Series(data)
print(ls)
```

```
0    a
1    b
2    c
3    d
dtype: object
```

Create a Pandas Series from a list:

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
a = [6, 7, 2]
```

```
ls = pd.Series(a)
print(ls)
```

```
0    6
1    7
2    2
dtype: int64
```

Create a Pandas Series from a dictionary:

```
[2]: import pandas as pd
      calories = {"day1": 420,
                  "day2": 380,
                  "day3": 390
                  }
      df = pd.Series(calories)
      print(df)
```

```
day1    420
day2    380
day3    390
dtype: int64
```

### 1.0.1 Create DataFrame

A pandas DataFrame can be created using various inputs like –

Lists

dict

Series

Numpy ndarrays

Another DataFrame

Create an Empty DataFrame

```
[9]: import pandas as pd
      df = pd.DataFrame()
      print(df)
```

Empty DataFrame

Columns: []

Index: []

Create a DataFrame from Lists

```
[10]: import pandas as pd
      a = [6, 7, 2]
      ls = pd.DataFrame(a)
```

```
print(ls)
```

```
0
0 6
1 7
2 2
```

Create a DataFrame from Dict of ndarrays / Lists

```
[13]: import pandas as pd
data = {
    'Name': ['Tom', 'Jack', 'Steve', 'Ricky'],
    'Age': [28, 34, 29, 42]
}
df = pd.DataFrame(data, index=['rank1', 'rank2', 'rank3', 'rank4'])
print(df)
```

	Name	Age
rank1	Tom	28
rank2	Jack	34
rank3	Steve	29
rank4	Ricky	42

Create a DataFrame from List of Dicts

```
[19]: import pandas as pd
data = [
    {'a': 1, 'b': 2},
    {'a': 5, 'b': 10, 'c': 20}
]
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
print(df.loc[0]) #Pandas use the loc attribute to return one or more specified
                 ↪ row(s).
```

```
a    1.0
b    2.0
c    NaN
Name: 0, dtype: float64
```

## 1.0.2 Pandas - Descriptive Statistics

```
[23]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

d = {'Name': pd.Series(['Tom', 'James', 'Ricky', 'Vin', 'Steve', 'Smith', 'Jack',
                        'Lee', 'David', 'Gasper', 'Betina', 'Andres']),
     'Age': pd.Series([25, 26, 25, 23, 30, 29, 23, 34, 40, 30, 51, 46]),
     'Rating': pd.Series([4.23, 3.24, 3.98, 2.56, 3.20, 4.6, 3.8, 3.78, 2.98, 4.80, 4.10, 3.
                           ↪ 65])}
```

```

}

#Create a DataFrame
df = pd.DataFrame(d)
print(df)
print("-----**sum**-----")
print(df.sum())
print("-----**mean**-----")
print(df.mean())
print("-----**mode**-----")
print(df.mode())
print("-----**median**-----")
print(df.median())
print("-----**std**-----")
print(df.std())
print("-----**describe**-----")
print(df.describe())
print("-----**max**-----")
print(df.max())
print("-----**min**-----")
print(df.min())

```

	Name	Age	Rating
0	Tom	25	4.23
1	James	26	3.24
2	Ricky	25	3.98
3	Vin	23	2.56
4	Steve	30	3.20
5	Smith	29	4.60
6	Jack	23	3.80
7	Lee	34	3.78
8	David	40	2.98
9	Gasper	30	4.80
10	Betina	51	4.10
11	Andres	46	3.65

```

-----**sum**-----
Name      TomJamesRickyVinSteveSmithJackLeeDavidGasperBe...
Age                                             382
Rating                                         44.92
dtype: object
-----**mean**-----
Age      31.833333
Rating   3.743333
dtype: float64
-----**mode**-----

```

	Name	Age	Rating
0	Andres	23.0	2.56

```

1  Betina  25.0    2.98
2   David  30.0    3.20
3  Gasper   NaN    3.24
4    Jack   NaN    3.65
5   James   NaN    3.78
6    Lee    NaN    3.80
7   Ricky   NaN    3.98
8   Smith   NaN    4.10
9   Steve   NaN    4.23
10   Tom    NaN    4.60
11   Vin    NaN    4.80

```

```
-----**median**-----
```

```

Age      29.50
Rating    3.79
dtype: float64

```

```
-----**std**-----
```

```

Age      9.232682
Rating    0.661628
dtype: float64

```

```
-----**describe**-----
```

	Age	Rating
count	12.000000	12.000000
mean	31.833333	3.743333
std	9.232682	0.661628
min	23.000000	2.560000
25%	25.000000	3.230000
50%	29.500000	3.790000
75%	35.500000	4.132500
max	51.000000	4.800000

```
-----**max**-----
```

```

Name      Vin
Age        51
Rating     4.8
dtype: object

```

```
-----**min**-----
```

```

Name      Andres
Age        23
Rating     2.56
dtype: object

```

```

C:\Users\ABDULLAH KHAN\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_18452\2901324558.py:16:
FutureWarning: The default value of numeric_only in DataFrame.mean is
deprecated. In a future version, it will default to False. In addition,
specifying 'numeric_only=None' is deprecated. Select only valid columns or
specify the value of numeric_only to silence this warning.

```

```
print(df.mean())
```

```

C:\Users\ABDULLAH KHAN\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_18452\2901324558.py:20:
FutureWarning: The default value of numeric_only in DataFrame.median is

```

deprecated. In a future version, it will default to False. In addition, specifying 'numeric\_only=None' is deprecated. Select only valid columns or specify the value of numeric\_only to silence this warning.

```
print(df.median())
```

C:\Users\ABDULLAH KHAN\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel\_18452\2901324558.py:22:

FutureWarning: The default value of numeric\_only in DataFrame.std is deprecated.

In a future version, it will default to False. In addition, specifying 'numeric\_only=None' is deprecated. Select only valid columns or specify the value of numeric\_only to silence this warning.

```
print(df.std())
```

[ ]: