















in linkedin.com/in/romansyasetyo/





- 1. Sorting in Dataframe
- 2. Filtering Dataframe
- 3. Creating Additional Column
- 4. Grouping & Aggregate in Dataframe
- 5. Combining Dataframe

Hands on using Python







Before we start.....









Google Colab

https://colab.research.google.com/







Review What is Dataframe?

col1	col2	col3	Col4







Now, we will learn how to manipulate dataframe

Very similar with manipulating data in SQL, but here we will use Python



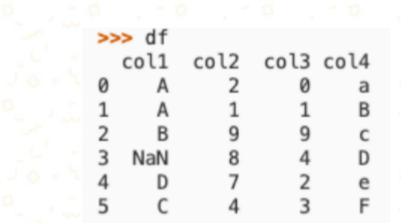












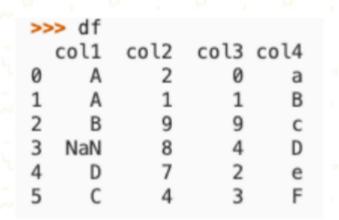
Sort → Mengurutkan

- Berdasarkan abjad
- Berdasarkan angka
- Dsb,







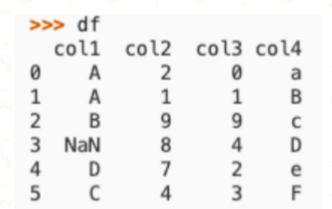


DataFrame.sort_values(by, axis=0, ascending=True, inplace=False, kind='quicksort', na_position='last', ignore_index=False, key=None)









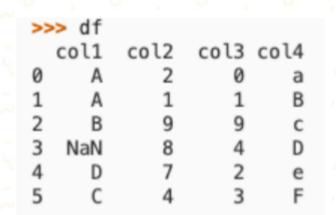
Case 1 : Mengurutkan berdasarkan abjad di col1 – part 1

>>	> df.	sort_v	alues	(by=['c	ol1'])
	col1	col2	col3	col4	
0	Α	2	0	a	
1	Α	1	1	В	
2	В	9	9	c	
5	C	4	3	F	
4	D	7	2	e	
3	NaN	8	4	D	









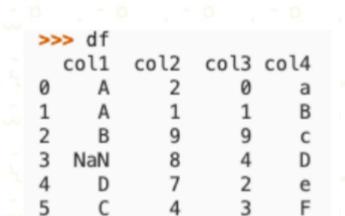
Case 2: Mengurutkan berdasarkan abjad di col1 – part 2

>>	>> df.	sort_v	alues	(by='col1'	, ascending=False)
	col1	col2	col3	col4	-
4	D	7	2	e	
5	C	4	3	F	
2	В	9	9	c	
0	Α	2	0	a	
1	Α	1	1	В	
3	NaN	8	4	D	







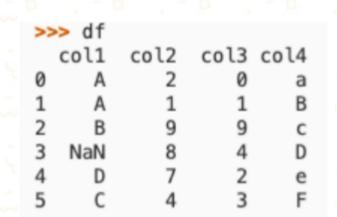


Case 3: Mengurutkan berdasarkan abjad di col1 – part 3









Case 4 : Mengurutkan berdasarkan lebih dari 1 column













Melakukan seleksi terhadap dataframe untuk mendapatkan hanya informasi yang dibutuhkan/diinginkan

- Get only some column
- Filter by single condition
- Filter by multiple condition

	sepal_length	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width	flower_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





- Get only some columns

0	<pre>df[['sepal_length','sepal_width']]</pre>								
C•		sepal_length	sepal_width						
	0	5.1	3.5						
	1	4.9	3.0						
	2	4.7	3.2						
	3	4.6	3.1						
	4	5.0	3.6						

df. <mark>f</mark>	<pre>ilter(items=['</pre>	sepal_length'	<pre>, 'sepal_width'])</pre>	
	sepal_length	sepal_width		
0	5.1	3.5		
1	4.9	3.0	, = 2	
2	4.7	3.2		4 5
3	4.6	3.1	'	~
4	5.0	3.6	1	_





- Get some columns with filter using loc & iloc

loc: label-based, perlu specify nama column & row

iloc: integer index-based, perlu specify index dari column & row







0	<pre>df.loc[df.flower_class == 'Iris-setosa']</pre>								
₽		sepal_length	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width	flower_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			







0	df.lo	c[(df.flower	_class == 'Ir	ris-setosa') &	(df.sepal_le	ngth == 5.1)]
₽	s	epal_length	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width	flower_class
	0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
	17	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	Iris-setosa
	19	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	Iris-setosa











```
[16] df.iloc[[0,3]]
```

	sepal_length	sepal_width	petal_length	petal_width	flower_class
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa





- Get some columns with filter using loc & iloc

[19] df.iloc[[0,2],[1,3]]

	sepai_width	petal_width
0	3.5	0.2
2	3.2	0.2







- Get some columns with filter using loc & iloc

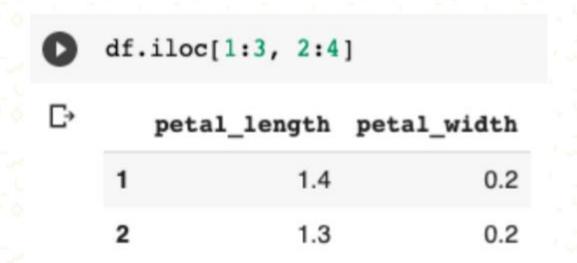
[18] df.iloc[0:3]

	sepal_length	$sepal_width$	petal_length	${\tt petal_width}$	flower_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















Creating Additional Column







Creating Additional Column

Memberikan column tambahan pada dataframe

- Column tambahan : value dari column yang lain

- Column tambahan : single value

- Column tambahan: other







Creating Additional Column

- Column tambahan : value dari column yang lain

```
df['sepal_length_v2'] = df['sepal_length'] * 100
df
```

₽		sepal_length	$sepal_width$	petal_length	petal_width	flower_class	sepal_length_v2
(0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa	510.0
	1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa	490.0
2	2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	Iris-setosa	470.0
:	3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa	460.0
4	4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa	500.0













Melakukan grouping dan aggregate, pada dasarnya bertujuan untuk mendapat summary atau rangkuman dari dataframe

- Menggunakan groupby
- Menggunakan pivot_table







- Menggunakan groupby

```
df.groupby('flower_class').count()
                sepal_length sepal_width petal_length petal_width
 flower_class
  Iris-setosa
                           50
                                         50
                                                        50
                                                                      50
 Iris-versicolor
                           50
                                         50
                                                        50
 Iris-virginica
                                         50
                           50
                                                        50
                                                                      50
```







- Menggunakan groupby





- Menggunakan groupby







Menggunakan pivot_table

pandas.pivot_table(data, values=None, index=None, columns=None, aggfunc='mean', fill_value=None, margins=False, dropna=True, margins_name='All', observed=False)



https://pandas.pydata.org/pandasdocs/stable/reference/api/pandas.pivot_table.html





Menggunakan pivot_table











Melakukan proses kombinasi dataframe, tujuan utamanya untuk melengkapi atau memperkaya data yang ada

- Melakukan concatenate
- Melakukan merge







- Melakukan concatenate

pd.concat([df1, df2, df3])

df1					Result							
		Α	В	С	D							
	0	A0	B0	co	D0			Α	В	С	D	
	1	A1	B1	Cl	D1	×	0	AD	BO	В	DO	
	2	A2	B2	(2	D2	×	1	Al	B1.	а	D1	
	3	A3	B3	G	D3	×	2	A2	B2	a	D2	
df2												
		Α	В	С	D	×	3	A3	B3	З	D3	
	4	A4	B4	C4	D4	У	4	A4	B4	C4	D4	
	5	A5	B5	C5	D5	У	5	A5	85	O	D5	
	6	A6	B6	C6	D6	У	6	Aő	B6	CS	D6	
	7	A7	B7	C7	D7	У	7	A7	B7	- 7	D7	
df3												
		Α	В	С	D	z	8	AB	B8	CB	D8	
	8	A8	B8	C8	D8	z	9	A9	B9	C9	D9	
	9	A9	B9	C9	D9	z	10	Alo	B10	аo	D10	
	10	A10	B10	C10	D10	z	11	A11	B11	G1	D11	
	11	A11	B11	C11	D11							J







- Melakukan merge

DataFrame.merge(right, how='inner', on=None, left_on=None, right_on=None, left_index=False, right_index=False, sort=False, suffixes=('_x', '_y'), copy=True, indicator=False, validate=None)







- Melakukan merge

```
>>> df1
    lkey value
0 foo 1
1 bar 2
2 baz 3
3 foo 5
>>> df2
    rkey value
0 foo 5
1 bar 6
2 baz 7
3 foo 8
```









Keep practicing in your Google Colab!





Thank You

