Day 78- 90 days of Analytics: Pandas Merge

In this video, we looked at merging with pandas. It works like Joins in SQL and VLOOKUP in Excel

The following were mentioned

-The **merge()** method updates the content of two DataFrame by merging them together, using the specified method(s). A new DataFrame, with the merged result. The method does not change the original DataFrame. Example

```
import pandas as pd
df1 = pd.DataFrame({
    "staff_id": ["EMP001","EMP002","EMP003"],
    "age": [31,24,40],
})
df2 = pd.DataFrame({
   "staff_id": ["EMP002","EMP001","EMP003"],
    "salary": [60000,90000,100000],
})
df3 = pd.merge(df1,df2, on="staff_id")
```

-The **on** property specifies in what level to do the merging

-The **how** property specifies how to merge. Its default value is 'inner'. Other values include: 'left', 'right', 'outer', 'inner', 'cross'. Examples

```
df3 = pd.merge(df1,df2, on="staff_id", how="left")
df3 = pd.merge(df1,df2, on="staff_id", how="right")
```

-The **indicator** property Specifies whether to add a column in the DataFrame with information about the source of each row. Its default value is 'False'.

-Other properties of the merge() method include sort, copy, validate, suffixes, …

Link to the YouTube Recording: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=10G5OrB3aJY

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