**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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