

Handout for Session 8

1. Brief Overview of Data Analytics Using Pandas

Loading data

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
      base='https://raw.githubusercontent.com/chendaniely/pandas_for_everyone/master/data/'
      filename='gapminder.tsv'
      data=pd.read_csv(base+filename,sep='\t')
      data.head()
```

	country	continent	year	lifeExp	pop	gdpPercap
0	Afghanistan	Asia	1952	28.801	8425333	779.445314
1	Afghanistan	Asia	1957	30.332	9240934	820.853030
2	Afghanistan	Asia	1962	3197	10267083	853.100710
3	Afghanistan	Asia	1967	34.020	11537966	836.197138
4	Afghanistan	Asia	1972	36.088	13079460	739.981106

Obtaining Basic Information

```
[2]: data.shape
```

```
(1704, 6)
```

```
[3]: data.describe()
```

	year	lifeExp	pop	gdpPercap
count	1704.00000	1704.000000	1.704000e+03	1704.000000
mean	1979.50000	59.474439	2.960121e+07	7215.327081
std	17.26533	12.917107	1.061579e+08	9857.454543
min	1952.00000	23.599000	6.001100e+04	241.165877
25%	1965.75000	48.198000	2.793664e+06	1202.060309
50%	1979.50000	60.712500	7.023596e+06	3531.846989
75%	1993.25000	70.845500	1.958522e+07	9325.462346
max	2007.00000	82.603000	1.318683e+09	113523.132900

```
[4]: data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1704 entries, 0 to 1703
Data columns (total 6 columns):
country      1704 non-null object
continent    1704 non-null object
year         1704 non-null int64
lifeExp      1704 non-null float64
pop          1704 non-null int64
gdpPercap    1704 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(2), int64(2), object(2)
memory usage: 80.0+ KB
```

Manipulating data

```
[5]: data['gdp']=data['pop']*data['gdpPercap']/1e9
      data['pop']/=1e6
      data['gdpPercap']/=1e3
      data=data.set_index('year')
      data.head(3)
```

	country	continent	lifeExp	pop	gdpPercap	gdp
year						
1952	Afghanistan	Asia	28.801	8.425333	0.779445	6.567086
1957	Afghanistan	Asia	30.332	9.240934	0.820853	7.585449
1962	Afghanistan	Asia	31.997	10.267083	0.853101	8.758856

Filtering data

```
[6]: usa=data.query('country=="United States"')
      usa.head(3)
```

	country	continent	lifeExp	pop	gdpPercap	gdp
year						
1952	United States	Americas	68.44	157.553	13.990482	2204.242423
1957	United States	Americas	69.49	171.984	14.847127	2553.468311
1962	United States	Americas	70.21	186.538	16.173146	3016.906282

```
[7]: usa=data[data['country']=='United States']
      usa.head(3)
```

	country	continent	lifeExp	pop	gdpPercap	gdp
year						
1952	United States	Americas	68.44	157.553	13.990482	2204.242423
1957	United States	Americas	69.49	171.984	14.847127	2553.468311
1962	United States	Americas	70.21	186.538	16.173146	3016.906282

```
[8]: gdp=usa['gdp']
      gdp.head()
```

```
year
1952    2204.242423
1957    2553.468311
1962    3016.906282
1967    3880.918003
1972    4576.999720
Name: gdp, dtype: float64
```

Plotting data

```
[9]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
      gdp.plot(title='GDP of USA')
      plt.xlabel('Year')
      plt.ylabel('GDP')
      plt.show()
```

<Figure size 640x480 with 1 Axes>

2. Pandas Series Basics

2.1 Creating a Series Object

From list

```
[10]: import pandas as pd
      s=pd.Series([5,6,4])
      s

0     5
1     6
2     4
dtype: int64

[11]: s=pd.Series([5,6,4],index=['apple','orange','grape'])
      s

apple     5
orange    6
grape     4
dtype: int64
```

From dictionary

```
[12]: s=pd.Series({'apple':5,'orange':6,'grape':4})
      s

apple     5
orange    6
grape     4
dtype: int64
```

From scratch

```
[13]: s=pd.Series()
      s['apple']=5
      s['orange']=6
      s['grape']=4
      s

apple     5
orange    6
grape     4
dtype: int64
```

2.2 Indexing a Series

Obtaining a single element

```
[14]: s[1]

6

[15]: s.iloc[1]
```

6

```
[16]: s.loc['orange']
```

6

Slicing a contiguous chunk.

```
[17]: s[:2]
```

```
apple      5
orange     6
dtype: int64
```

```
[18]: s.iloc[:2]
```

```
apple      5
orange     6
dtype: int64
```

```
[19]: s.loc[:'orange']
```

```
apple      5
orange     6
dtype: int64
```

Fancy indexing: specifying a list of positions

```
[20]: s[[0,2]]
```

```
apple      5
grape      4
dtype: int64
```

```
[21]: s.iloc[[0,2]]
```

```
apple      5
grape      4
dtype: int64
```

```
[22]: s.loc[['apple','orange']]
```

```
apple      5
orange     6
dtype: int64
```

Boolean indexing: specifying whether to include each element

```
[23]: s[[True,False,True]]
```

```
apple      5
grape      4
dtype: int64
```

Q1-a: Create the following Series object using three ways.

```
Fritos      20
Cheetos     15
Lays        25
dtype: int64
```

Q1-b: Obtain the single element corresponding to "Lays" using five ways.

Q1-c: Obtain everything but the first element using at least four ways.

2.3 Manipulating a Series Object

Basic information

```
[36]: s.index
```

```
Index(['apple', 'orange', 'grape'], dtype='object')
```

```
[37]: s.values
```

```
array([5, 6, 4])
```

```
[38]: s.unique()
```

```
array([5, 6, 4])
```

```
[39]: s.describe()
```

```
count      3.0
mean        5.0
std         1.0
min         4.0
25%         4.5
50%         5.0
75%         5.5
max         6.0
dtype: float64
```

Arithmetics

```
[40]: s+1
```

```
apple      6
orange     7
grape      5
dtype: int64
```

```
[41]: s>5
```

```
apple      False
orange     True
grape      False
dtype: bool
```

```
[42]: s[s>5]
```

```

orange    6
dtype: int64

[43]: (s>=6) | (s<=4)

apple     False
orange    True
grape     True
dtype: bool

[44]: s[(s>=6) | (s<=4)]

orange    6
grape     4
dtype: int64

[45]: (s>=5) & (s<=6)

apple     True
orange    True
grape     False
dtype: bool

[46]: s[(s>=5) & (s<=6)]

apple     5
orange    6
dtype: int64

```

Vectorized functions

```

[47]: import numpy as np
      np.exp(s)

apple     148.413159
orange    403.428793
grape     54.598150
dtype: float64

[48]: s.mean()

5.0

```

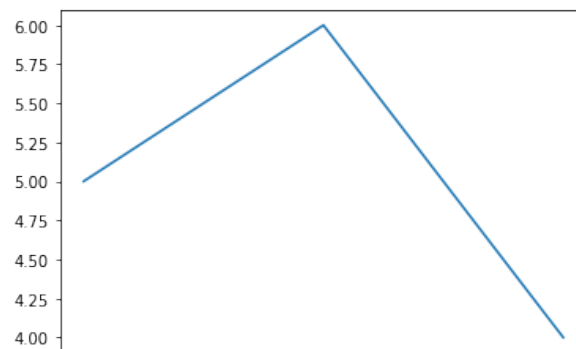
Plotting

```

[49]: s.plot()

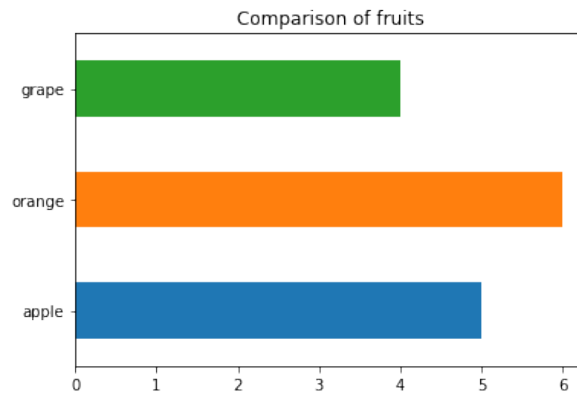
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f471e14f5f8>

```



```
[50]: s.plot(kind='barh',title='Comparison of fruits')
```

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f471e09e390>
```



Q2-a: Run the function `describe` on the Series `gdp` (from part 1 of this handout).

Q2-b: Write an expression that divides the Series `gdp` by 1000 and rounds to 2 decimal places (using the `round` function).

Q2-c: Filter the Series `gdp` for values above 10000.

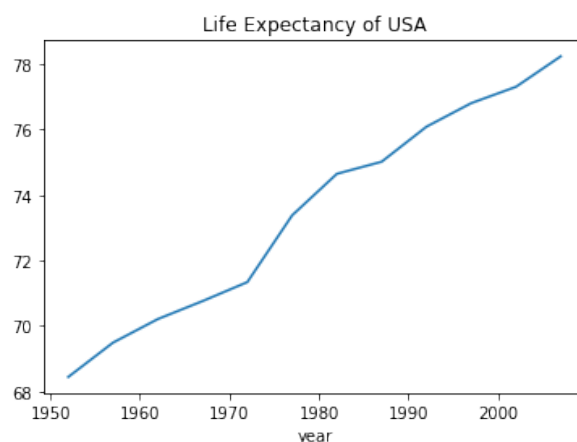
Q2-d: Obtain a Series corresponding to the life expectancy in USA when the GDP is above 10 trillion. (Hint: obtain the life expectancy column using `usa['lifeExp']` and use boolean indexing on `gdp1` as in Q2-b.)

Q2-e: Compute the average life expectancy in the data set for USA when the GDP is above 10 trillion. (Hint: call the function `mean` of the above Series.)

Q2-f: Plot the life expectancy of USA in the data set using a line plot.

```
[56]:
```

```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f471e00ac50>
```



3. Pandas DataFrame Basics II

3.1 Creating a DataFrame Object

From list of lists

```
[57]: import pandas as pd
      df=pd.DataFrame([[5,3,'M'],[6,2,'M'],[4,1,'S']])
      df
```

```
   0  1  2
0  5  3  M
1  6  2  M
2  4  1  S
```

```
[58]: df=pd.DataFrame([[5,3,'M'],[6,2,'M'],[4,1,'S']],\
                       index=['apple','orange','grape'],\
                       columns=['Number','Rank','Size'])
      df
```

	Number	Rank	Size
apple	5	3	M
orange	6	2	M
grape	4	1	S

From dictionary of columns

```
[59]: df=pd.DataFrame({'Number':[5,6,4], 'Rank':[2,1,3], 'Size':['M','M','S']},\
                       index=['apple','orange','grape'])
      df
```

	Number	Rank	Size
apple	5	2	M
orange	6	1	M
grape	4	3	S

3.2 Indexing a DataFrame

Obtaining a single element

```
[60]: df['Number'][0]
```

```
5
```

```
[61]: df.iloc[0,0]
```

```
5
```

```
[62]: df.loc['apple','Number']
```

```
5
```


Obtaining a column

```
[63]: df['Number']

apple      5
orange     6
grape      4
Name: Number, dtype: int64
```

```
[64]: df.iloc[:,0]

apple      5
orange     6
grape      4
Name: Number, dtype: int64
```

```
[65]: df.loc[:, 'Number']

apple      5
orange     6
grape      4
Name: Number, dtype: int64
```

Obtaining a row

```
[66]: df.iloc[1,:]

Number      6
Rank        1
Size        M
Name: orange, dtype: object
```

```
[67]: df.loc['orange',:]

Number      6
Rank        1
Size        M
Name: orange, dtype: object
```

Obtaining particular rows

```
[68]: df.iloc[[0,2],:]

      Number  Rank Size
apple      5     2    M
grape      4     3    S
```

```
[69]: df.loc[['apple','grape'],:]

      Number  Rank Size
apple      5     2    M
grape      4     3    S
```

```
[70]: # Boolean indexing for Dataframes selects rows
      df[[True,False,True]]
```

	Number	Rank	Size
apple	5	2	M
grape	4	3	S

Q3-a: Obtain the second column of the DataFrame `df` in at least three ways.

Q3-b: Obtain the second and third row of the DataFrame `df` in at least five ways.

Q3-c: Obtain the rank of orange in at least four ways.

Q4-a: Obtain the set of unique continents in the DataFrame `data`. (Hint: use the function `unique` associated with the Series `data['continent']`.)

Q4-b: Filter for the rows of the DataFrame `data` for which the continent is “Americas”, year is 2007, and GDP is at least 1000. (You can either use the query function associated with the DataFrame or boolean indexing.)

Q4-c: Compute the average `gdpPerCap` of the countries in the Americas in 1952, and also in 2007. (No need to do population weighted average.)

Q4-d: Create a bar graphs of the `gdpPerCap` of countries in the Americas for the year 2007. (Optional: sort the bars in descending order.)

[90] :

<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f471e14f550>

