Glossary

Below is the summary of all the functions and methods that you learned in this lesson:

Category: Initialization and Utility

Function/Method	Description
`pandas.read_csv(relative_path_to_file)`	Reads a comma-separated values (csv) file present at `relative_path_to_file` and loads it as a DataFrame
`pandas.DataFrame(data)`	Returns a 2-D heterogeneous tabular data. Note: There are other optional arguments as well that you can use to create a dataframe.
`pandas.Series(data, index)`	Returns 1-D ndarray with axis labels
`pandas.Series.shape` `pandas.DataFrame.shape`	Returns a tuple representing the dimensions
`pandas.Series.ndim` `pandas.DataFrame.ndim`	Returns the number of the dimensions (rank). It will return 1 in case of a Series
`pandas.Series.size` `pandas.DataFrame.size`	Returns the number of elements
`pandas.Series.values`	Returns the data available in the Series
`pandas.Series.index`	Returns the indexes available in the Series
`pandas.DataFrame.isnull()`	Returns a same sized object having True for NaN elements and False otherwise.
`pandas.DataFrame.count(axis)`	Returns the count of non-NaN values along the given axis. If axis=0, it will count down the dataframe, meaning column-wise count of non-NaN values.
`pandas.DataFrame.head([n])`	Return the first *n* rows from the dataframe. By default, n=5.
`pandas.DataFrame.tail([n])`	Return the last *n* rows from the dataframe. By default, n=5. Supports negative indexing as well.
`pandas.DataFrame.describe()`	Generate the descriptive statistics, such as, count, mean, std deviation, min, and max.
`pandas.DataFrame.min()`	Returns the minimum of the values along the given axis.
`pandas.DataFrame.max()`	Returns the maximum of the values along the given axis.
`pandas.DataFrame. mean()`	Returns the mean of the values along the given axis.
`pandas.DataFrame.corr()`	Compute pairwise correlation of columns, excluding NA/null values.
`pandas.DataFrame.rolling(windows)`	Provide rolling window calculation, such as `pandas.DataFrame.rolling(15).mean()` for rolling mean over window size of 15.
`pandas.DataFrame.loc[label]`	Access a group of rows and columns by label(s)
`pandas.DataFrame.groupby(mapping_function)`	Groups the dataframe using a given mapper function or or by a Series of columns.

Category: Manipulation

Function/Method	Description
`pandas.Series.drop(index)`	Drops the element positioned at the given index(es)
`pandas.DataFrame.drop(labels)`	Drop specified labels (entire columns or rows) from the dataframe.
`pandas.DataFrame.pop(item)`	Return the item and drop it from the frame. If not found, then raise a KeyError.
`pandas.DataFrame.insert(location, column, values)`	Insert column having given values into DataFrame at specified location.
`pandas.DataFrame.rename(dictionary-like)`	Rename label(s) (columns or row-indexes) as mentioned in the `dictionary-like`
`pandas.DataFrame.set_index(keys)`	Set the DataFrame's row-indexes using existing column-values.
`pandas.DataFrame.dropna(axis)`	Remove rows (if axis=0) or columns (if axis=1) that contain missing values.
`pandas.DataFrame.fillna(value, method, axis)`	Replace NaN values with the specified value along the given axis, and using the given method ('backfill', 'bfill', 'pad', 'ffill', None)
`pandas.DataFrame.interpolate(method, axis)`	Replace the NaN values with the estimated value calculated using the given method along the given axis.