

```
import pandas as pd
```

The `pd.merge()` function implements a number of types of joins: the one-to-one, many-to-one, and many-to-many joins.

All three types of joins are accessed via an identical call to the `pd.merge()`

## One-to-one joins

simplest type of merge expression is the one-to-one join, which is very similar to the column-wise concatenation

```
df1 = pd.DataFrame({'employee': ['Bob', 'Jake', 'Lisa', 'Sue'],  
                    'group': ['Accounting', 'Engineering', 'Engineering', 'HR']})  
df2 = pd.DataFrame({'employee': ['Lisa', 'Bob', 'Jake', 'Sue'],  
                    'hire_date': [2004, 2008, 2012, 2014]})
```

```
df3 = pd.merge(df1, df2)
```

```
df3
```

	employee	group	hire_date
0	Bob	Accounting	2008
1	Jake	Engineering	2012
2	Lisa	Engineering	2004
3	Sue	HR	2014

## Many-to-one joins

Many-to-one joins are joins in which one of the two key columns contains duplicate entries. For the many-to-one case, the resulting DataFrame will preserve those duplicate entries as appropriate

```
df4 = pd.DataFrame({'group': ['Accounting', 'Engineering', 'HR'],  
                    'supervisor': ['Carly', 'Guido', 'Steve']})  
print(df3);
```

	employee	group	hire_date
0	Bob	Accounting	2008
1	Jake	Engineering	2012
2	Lisa	Engineering	2004
3	Sue	HR	2014

```
print(df4);
```

	group	supervisor
0	Accounting	Carly
1	Engineering	Guido
2	HR	Steve

```
print(pd.merge(df3, df4))
```

	employee	group	hire_date	supervisor
0	Bob	Accounting	2008	Carly
1	Jake	Engineering	2012	Guido
2	Lisa	Engineering	2004	Guido
3	Sue	HR	2014	Steve

## Many-to-many joins

If the key column in both the left and right array contains duplicates, then the result is a many-to-many merge.

Consider the following, where we have a DataFrame showing one or more skills associated with a particular group.

```
df5 = pd.DataFrame({'group': ['Accounting', 'Accounting',  
'Engineering', 'Engineering', 'HR', 'HR'], 'skills': ['math',  
'spreadsheets', 'coding', 'linux',  
'spreadsheets', 'organization']})  
print(df1);
```

	employee	group
0	Bob	Accounting
1	Jake	Engineering
2	Lisa	Engineering
3	Sue	HR

```
print(df5);
```

	group	skills
0	Accounting	math
1	Accounting	spreadsheets
2	Engineering	coding
3	Engineering	linux
4	HR	spreadsheets
5	HR	organization

```
print(pd.merge(df1, df5))
```

	employee	group	skills
0	Bob	Accounting	math
1	Bob	Accounting	spreadsheets
2	Jake	Engineering	coding
3	Jake	Engineering	linux
4	Lisa	Engineering	coding
5	Lisa	Engineering	linux
6	Sue	HR	spreadsheets
7	Sue	HR	organization

## Basic Merge Using a Dataframe Column

```
import pandas as pd
df1 = pd.DataFrame({
    "city": ["new york", "chicago", "orlando"],
    "temperature": [21, 14, 35],
})
df1
```

	city	temperature
0	new york	21
1	chicago	14
2	orlando	35

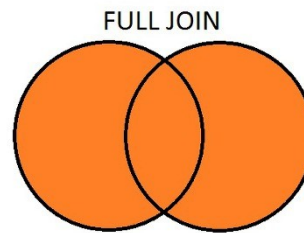
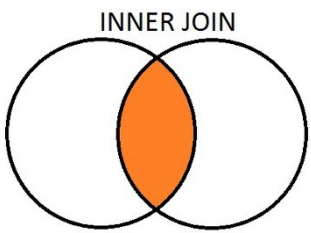
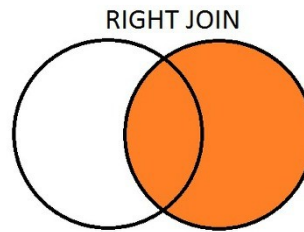
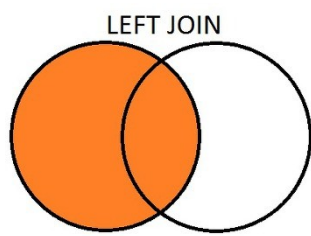
```
df2 = pd.DataFrame({
    "city": ["chicago", "new york", "orlando"],
    "humidity": [65, 68, 75],
})
df2
```

	city	humidity
0	chicago	65
1	new york	68
2	orlando	75

```
df3 = pd.merge(df1, df2, on="city")
df3
```

	city	temperature	humidity
0	new york	21	68
1	chicago	14	65
2	orlando	35	75

## Type Of DataBase Joins



```
df1 = pd.DataFrame({  
    "city": ["new york", "chicago", "orlando", "baltimore"],  
    "temperature": [21, 14, 35, 38],  
})  
df1
```

	city	temperature
0	new york	21
1	chicago	14
2	orlando	35
3	baltimore	38

```
df2 = pd.DataFrame({  
    "city": ["chicago", "new york", "san diego"],  
    "humidity": [65, 68, 71],  
})  
df2
```

	city	humidity
0	chicago	65
1	new york	68
2	san diego	71

```
df3 = pd.merge(df1, df2, on="city", how="inner")  
df3
```

	city	temperature	humidity
0	new york	21	68
1	chicago	14	65

```
df3=pd.merge(df1,df2,on="city",how="outer")
df3
```

	city	temperature	humidity
0	new york	21.0	68.0
1	chicago	14.0	65.0
2	orlando	35.0	NaN
3	baltimore	38.0	NaN
4	san diego	NaN	71.0

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

	city	temperature	humidity
0	new york	21	68.0
1	chicago	14	65.0
2	orlando	35	NaN
3	baltimore	38	NaN

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

	city	temperature	humidity
0	chicago	14.0	65
1	new york	21.0	68
2	san diego	NaN	71

## indicator flag

```
df3=pd.merge(df1,df2,on="city",how="outer",indicator=True)
df3
```

	city	temperature	humidity	_merge
0	new york	21.0	68.0	both
1	chicago	14.0	65.0	both
2	orlando	35.0	NaN	left_only
3	baltimore	38.0	NaN	left_only
4	san diego	NaN	71.0	right_only

## suffixes

```
df1 = pd.DataFrame({
    "city": ["new york","chicago","orlando", "baltimore"],
    "temperature": [21,14,35,38],
    "humidity": [65,68,71, 75]
})
df1
```

	city	temperature	humidity
0	new york	21	65
1	chicago	14	68

```
2    orlando          35          71
3    baltimore        38          75
```

```
df2 = pd.DataFrame({
    "city": ["chicago", "new york", "san diego"],
    "temperature": [21, 14, 35],
    "humidity": [65, 68, 71]
})
df2
```

```
      city  temperature  humidity
0  chicago          21         65
1  new york          14         68
2  san diego         35         71
```

```
df3= pd.merge(df1,df2,on="city",how="outer",
suffixes=('_first','_second'))
df3
```

```
      city  temperature_first  ...  temperature_second
humidity_second
0  new york          21.0  ...          14.0
68.0
1  chicago          14.0  ...          21.0
65.0
2  orlando          35.0  ...           NaN
NaN
3  baltimore        38.0  ...           NaN
NaN
4  san diego           NaN  ...          35.0
71.0
```

```
[5 rows x 5 columns]
```

## join

```
df1 = pd.DataFrame({
    "city": ["new york", "chicago", "orlando"],
    "temperature": [21, 14, 35],
})
df1.set_index('city', inplace=True)
df1
```

```
      temperature
city
new york          21
chicago          14
orlando           35
```

```
df2 = pd.DataFrame({
    "city": ["chicago", "new york", "orlando"],
```

```
    "humidity": [65,68,75],
})
df2.set_index('city',inplace=True)
df2
```

	humidity
city	
chicago	65
new york	68
orlando	75

```
df1.join(df2,lsuffix='_l', rsuffix='_r')
```

	temperature	humidity
city		
new york	21	68
chicago	14	65
orlando	35	75