

Intro to pandas DataFrame iteration

WRITING EFFICIENT PYTHON CODE



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pandas recap

- See pandas overview in [Intermediate Python](#)
- Library used for data analysis
- Main data structure is the DataFrame
 - Tabular data with labeled rows and columns
 - Built on top of the NumPy array structure
- Chapter Objective:
 - Best practice for iterating over a pandas DataFrame

Baseball stats

```
import pandas as pd

baseball_df = pd.read_csv('baseball_stats.csv')
print(baseball_df.head())
```

	Team	League	Year	RS	RA	W	G	Playoffs
0	ARI	NL	2012	734	688	81	162	0
1	ATL	NL	2012	700	600	94	162	1
2	BAL	AL	2012	712	705	93	162	1
3	BOS	AL	2012	734	806	69	162	0
4	CHC	NL	2012	613	759	61	162	0

Baseball stats

```
Team
0  ARI
1  ATL
2  BAL
3  BOS
4  CHC
```



Arizona Diamondbacks (ARI)



Atlanta Braves (ATL)



Baltimore Orioles (BAL)



Boston Red Sox (BOS)



Chicago Cubs (CHC)

Baseball stats

	Team	League	Year	RS	RA	W	G	Playoffs
0	ARI	NL	2012	734	688	81	162	0
1	ATL	NL	2012	700	600	94	162	1
2	BAL	AL	2012	712	705	93	162	1
3	BOS	AL	2012	734	806	69	162	0
4	CHC	NL	2012	613	759	61	162	0

Calculating win percentage

```
import numpy as np

def calc_win_perc(wins, games_played):

    win_perc = wins / games_played

    return np.round(win_perc, 2)
```

```
win_perc = calc_win_perc(50, 100)
print(win_perc)
```

```
0.5
```

Adding win percentage to DataFrame

```
win_perc_list = []  
for i in range(len(baseball_df)):  
    row = baseball_df.iloc[i]  
    wins = row['W']  
    games_played = row['G']  
    win_perc = calc_win_perc(wins, games_played)  
    win_perc_list.append(win_perc)  
baseball_df['WP'] = win_perc_list
```

Adding win percentage to DataFrame

```
print(baseball_df.head())
```

	Team	League	Year	RS	RA	W	G	Playoffs	WP
0	ARI	NL	2012	734	688	81	162	0	0.50
1	ATL	NL	2012	700	600	94	162	1	0.58
2	BAL	AL	2012	712	705	93	162	1	0.57
3	BOS	AL	2012	734	806	69	162	0	0.43
4	CHC	NL	2012	613	759	61	162	0	0.38

Iterating with .iloc

```
%%timeit
win_perc_list = []

for i in range(len(baseball_df)):
    row = baseball_df.iloc[i]

    wins = row['W']
    games_played = row['G']

    win_perc = calc_win_perc(wins, games_played)
    win_perc_list.append(win_perc)

baseball_df['WP'] = win_perc_list
```

183 ms ± 1.73 ms per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 10 loops each)

Iterating with .iterrows()

```
win_perc_list = []

for i, row in baseball_df.iterrows():
    wins = row['W']
    games_played = row['G']

    win_perc = calc_win_perc(wins, games_played)

    win_perc_list.append(win_perc)

baseball_df['WP'] = win_perc_list
```

Iterating with .iterrows()

```
%%timeit
win_perc_list = []

for i,row in baseball_df.iterrows():

    wins = row['W']
    games_played = row['G']

    win_perc = calc_win_perc(wins, games_played)
    win_perc_list.append(win_perc)

baseball_df['WP'] = win_perc_list
```

95.3 ms ± 3.57 ms per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 10 loops each)

Practice DataFrame iterating with .iterrows()

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Another iterator method: `.itertuples()`

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Team wins data

```
print(team_wins_df)
```

	Team	Year	W
0	ARI	2012	81
1	ATL	2012	94
2	BAL	2012	93
3	BOS	2012	69
4	CHC	2012	61
...			

```
for row_tuple in team_wins_df.iterrows():  
    print(row_tuple)  
    print(type(row_tuple[1]))
```

```
(0, Team      ARI  
Year      2012  
W          81  
Name: 0, dtype: object)  
<class 'pandas.core.series.Series'>  
  
(1, Team      ATL  
Year      2012  
W          94  
Name: 1, dtype: object)  
<class 'pandas.core.series.Series'>  
...
```

Iterating with .itertuples()

```
for row_namedtuple in team_wins_df.itertuples():  
    print(row_namedtuple)
```

```
Pandas(Index=0, Team='ARI', Year=2012, W=81)  
Pandas(Index=1, Team='ATL', Year=2012, W=94)  
...
```

```
print(row_namedtuple.Index)
```

```
1
```

```
print(row_namedtuple.Team)
```

```
ATL
```


Comparing methods

```
%%timeit
for row_tuple in team_wins_df.iterrows():
    print(row_tuple)
```

527 ms ± 41.1 ms per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 1 loop each)

```
%%timeit
for row_namedtuple in team_wins_df.itertuples():
    print(row_namedtuple)
```

7.48 ms ± 243 µs per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 100 loops each)

```
for row_tuple in team_wins_df.iterrows():  
    print(row_tuple[1]['Team'])
```

```
ARI  
ATL  
...
```

```
for row_namedtuple in team_wins_df.itertuples():  
    print(row_namedtuple['Team'])
```

```
TypeError: tuple indices must be integers or slices, not str
```

```
for row_namedtuple in team_wins_df.itertuples():  
    print(row_namedtuple.Team)
```

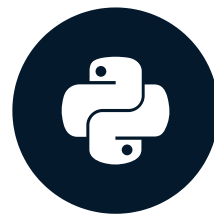
```
ARI  
ATL  
...
```

Let's keep iterating!

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pandas alternative to looping

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```
print(baseball_df.head())
```

	Team	League	Year	RS	RA	W	G	Playoffs
0	ARI	NL	2012	734	688	81	162	0
1	ATL	NL	2012	700	600	94	162	1
2	BAL	AL	2012	712	705	93	162	1
3	BOS	AL	2012	734	806	69	162	0
4	CHC	NL	2012	613	759	61	162	0

```
def calc_run_diff(runs_scored, runs_allowed):
```

```
    run_diff = runs_scored - runs_allowed
```

```
    return run_diff
```

Run differentials with a loop

```
run_diffs_iterrows = []

for i,row in baseball_df.iterrows():
    run_diff = calc_run_diff(row['RS'], row['RA'])
    run_diffs_iterrows.append(run_diff)

baseball_df['RD'] = run_diffs_iterrows
print(baseball_df)
```

	Team	League	Year	RS	RA	W	G	Playoffs	RD
0	ARI	NL	2012	734	688	81	162	0	46
1	ATL	NL	2012	700	600	94	162	1	100
2	BAL	AL	2012	712	705	93	162	1	7
...									

pandas .apply() method

- Takes a function and applies it to a DataFrame
 - Must specify an axis to apply (0 for columns; 1 for rows)
- Can be used with anonymous functions (lambda functions)
- Example:

```
baseball_df.apply(  
    lambda row: calc_run_diff(row['RS'], row['RA']),  
    axis=1  
)
```

Run differentials with .apply()

```
run_diffs_apply = baseball_df.apply(  
    lambda row: calc_run_diff(row['RS'], row['RA']),  
    axis=1)  
baseball_df['RD'] = run_diffs_apply  
print(baseball_df)
```

	Team	League	Year	RS	RA	W	G	Playoffs	RD
0	ARI	NL	2012	734	688	81	162	0	46
1	ATL	NL	2012	700	600	94	162	1	100
2	BAL	AL	2012	712	705	93	162	1	7
...									

Comparing approaches

```
%%timeit
run_diffs_iterrows = []

for i,row in baseball_df.iterrows():
    run_diff = calc_run_diff(row['RS'], row['RA'])
    run_diffs_iterrows.append(run_diff)

baseball_df['RD'] = run_diffs_iterrows
```

86.8 ms ± 3 ms per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 10 loops each)

Comparing approaches

```
%timeit
run_diffs_apply = baseball_df.apply(
    lambda row: calc_run_diff(row['RS'], row['RA']),
    axis=1)

baseball_df['RD'] = run_diffs_apply
```

30.1 ms ± 1.75 ms per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 10 loops each)

Let's practice using pandas .apply() method!

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Optimal pandas iterating

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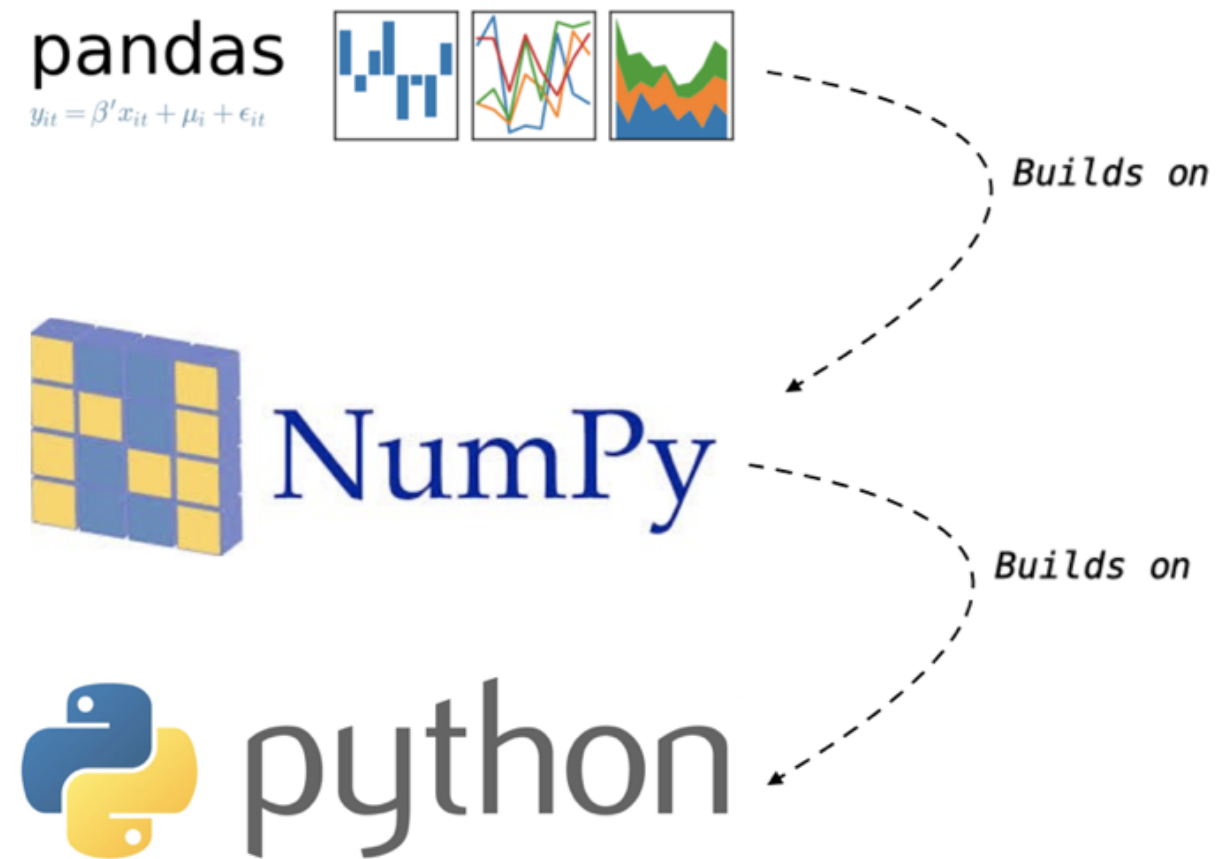


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pandas internals

- Eliminating loops applies to using pandas as well
- pandas is built on NumPy
 - Take advantage of NumPy array efficiencies



```
print(baseball_df)
```

```
   Team League  Year  RS  RA  W   G  Playoffs
0  ARI     NL  2012  734  688  81  162         0
1  ATL     NL  2012  700  600  94  162         1
2  BAL     AL  2012  712  705  93  162         1
...
```

```
wins_np = baseball_df['W'].values
print(type(wins_np))
```

```
<class 'numpy.ndarray'>
```

```
print(wins_np)
```

```
[ 81  94  93 ...]
```

Power of vectorization

- Broadcasting (vectorizing) is extremely efficient!

```
baseball_df['RS'].values - baseball_df['RA'].values
```

```
array([ 46, 100,  7, ..., 188, 110, -117])
```

Run differentials with arrays

```
run_diffs_np = baseball_df['RS'].values - baseball_df['RA'].values
baseball_df['RD'] = run_diffs_np
print(baseball_df)
```

	Team	League	Year	RS	RA	W	G	Playoffs	RD
0	ARI	NL	2012	734	688	81	162	0	46
1	ATL	NL	2012	700	600	94	162	1	100
2	BAL	AL	2012	712	705	93	162	1	7
3	BOS	AL	2012	734	806	69	162	0	-72
4	CHC	NL	2012	613	759	61	162	0	-146
...									

Comparing approaches

```
%%timeit
run_diffs_np = baseball_df['RS'].values - baseball_df['RA'].values

baseball_df['RD'] = run_diffs_np
```

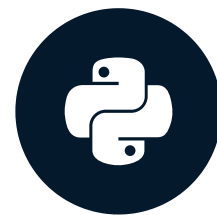
```
124 µs ± 1.47 µs per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 10000 loops each)
```

Let's put our skills into practice!

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Congratulations!

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What you have learned

- The definition of **efficient** and **Pythonic** code
- How to use Python's powerful built-in library
- The advantages of NumPy arrays
- Some handy magic commands to profile code
- How to deploy efficient solutions with `zip()` , `itertools` , `collections` , and set theory
- The cost of looping and how to eliminate loops
- Best practices for iterating with pandas DataFrames

Well done!

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