

```
In [15]: import numpy as np
```

```
from pandas import Series, DataFrame  
import pandas as pd
```

```
In [16]: #Lets create a Series (array of data and data labels, its index)
```

```
obj = Series([3,6,9,12])
```

```
#Show  
obj
```

```
Out[16]: 0    3  
        1    6  
        2    9  
        3   12  
        dtype: int64
```

```
In [17]: #Lets show the values
```

```
obj.values
```

```
Out[17]: array([ 3,  6,  9, 12], dtype=int64)
```

```
In [18]: #Lets show the index
```

```
obj.index
```

```
Out[18]: Int64Index([0, 1, 2, 3], dtype='int64')
```

```
In [21]: #Now lets create a Series with an index
```

```
#WW2 casualties
```

```
ww2_cas = Series([8700000,4300000,3000000,2100000,400000], index=['USSR', 'Germany', 'China', 'Japan', 'USA'])
```

```
#Show  
ww2_cas
```

```
Out[21]: USSR      8700000  
        Germany   4300000  
        China     3000000  
        Japan     2100000  
        USA       400000  
        dtype: int64
```

```
In [22]: #Now we can use index values to select Series values
```

```
ww2_cas['USA']
```

```
Out[22]: 400000
```

```
In [26]: #Can also check with array operations

#Check who had casualties greater than 4 million
ww2_cas[ww2_cas>4000000]
```

```
Out[26]: USSR      8700000
Germany    4300000
dtype: int64
```

```
In [27]: #Can treat Series as ordered dictionary

#Check if USSR is in Series
'USSR' in ww2_cas
```

```
Out[27]: True
```

```
In [31]: #Can convert Series into Python dictionary
ww2_dict = ww2_cas.to_dict()

#Show
ww2_dict
```

```
Out[31]: {'China': 3000000,
          'Germany': 4300000,
          'Japan': 2100000,
          'USA': 400000,
          'USSR': 8700000}
```

```
In [34]: #Can convert back into a Series
WW2_Series = Series(ww2_dict)
```

```
In [35]: #Show
WW2_Series
```

```
Out[35]: China      3000000
Germany    4300000
Japan      2100000
USA        400000
USSR       8700000
dtype: int64
```

```
In [36]: #Passing a dictionary the index will have the dict keys in order
countries = ['China','Germany','Japan','USA','USSR','Argentina']
```

```
In [37]: #Lets redefine a Series
obj2 = Series(ww2_dict,index=countries)
```

```
In [38]: #Show  
obj2
```

```
Out[38]: China      3000000  
Germany    4300000  
Japan      2100000  
USA        400000  
USSR       8700000  
Argentina  NaN  
dtype: float64
```

```
In [39]: #We can use isnull and notnull to find missing data  
pd.isnull(obj2)
```

```
#obj2.isnull()
```

```
Out[39]: China      False  
Germany    False  
Japan      False  
USA        False  
USSR       False  
Argentina   True  
dtype: bool
```

```
In [40]: #Same for the opposite  
pd.notnull(obj2)
```

```
#obj2.notnull()
```

```
Out[40]: China      True  
Germany    True  
Japan      True  
USA        True  
USSR       True  
Argentina   False  
dtype: bool
```

```
In [41]: #Lets see the ww2 Series again  
WW2_Series
```

```
Out[41]: China      3000000  
Germany    4300000  
Japan      2100000  
USA        400000  
USSR       8700000  
dtype: int64
```

```
In [42]: #Lets check our Series with Argentine again
obj2
```

```
Out[42]: China      3000000
Germany    4300000
Japan      2100000
USA        400000
USSR       8700000
Argentina   NaN
dtype: float64
```

```
In [43]: #Now we can add and pandas automatically aligns data by index
WW2_Series + obj2
```

```
Out[43]: Argentina   NaN
China      6000000
Germany    8600000
Japan      4200000
USA        800000
USSR       17400000
dtype: float64
```

```
In [45]: #We can give Series names
obj2.name = "World War 2 Casualties"
```

```
In [46]: #Show
obj2
```

```
Out[46]: China      3000000
Germany    4300000
Japan      2100000
USA        400000
USSR       8700000
Argentina   NaN
Name: World War 2 Casualties, dtype: float64
```

```
In [47]: #We can also name index
obj2.index.name = 'Countries'
```

```
In [48]: #Show
obj2
```

```
Out[48]: Countries
China      3000000
Germany    4300000
Japan      2100000
USA        400000
USSR       8700000
Argentina   NaN
Name: World War 2 Casualties, dtype: float64
```

```
In [49]: #Next we'll learn DataFrames!
```

In []: