

# Becoming a Data Analyst using Python, from scratch

An Introduction to Data Analysis

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## 1 Introduction

There is a lot of hype about data analysts in the media today, and rightfully so. Many companies are looking to recruit people who can analyse large quantities of data. Over the past years, the data that these companies have managed to collect has grown very quickly. Hidden deep in these vast amounts of data are insights that can help managers make better decisions. As such, companies are turning to data analysts to help them uncover these insights.

Data analysts need two skills. First, they need to write code. This does not mean that they need to be programmers. A common mistake is thinking that data analysts need to come from a computer science background. This is not true. Today, there are many libraries and packages that make the job of the analyst much easier when it comes to writing code. Most courses on data analysis start by providing the student with a background in programming. This course is different. The student will learn the coding as we go along. The course will focus on analytical skills. The coding will be introduced when needed, and even then, we will rely on libraries instead of writing complicated code.

Another skill that data analysts need is statistics. Unfortunately, it has been my experience that many data analysts do not have a good background in statistics. To them, data analysis is just about plotting graphs and training models. The result is that the work done by these analysts does not make much sense. The only way to understand which tool to use is to have a good grasp of these tools. This requires an understanding of statistics. Fortunately, you do not need to be a mathematician to understand statistics, at least not at the level required of a data analyst. Just like the coding part, this course will introduce the students to the various statistical concepts as we move along. In other words, as the course progresses, we will be talking about coding and statistics at the same time while introducing new concepts when they are needed.

The goal of this course is to provide the beginning students with the necessary foundation that will allow them to start analysing data on their own using python. This course assumes no previous knowledge of python, statistics, or data structures. This course will not make you an expert. No single course can take you from A to Z, although many courses claim to do that. Instead, if you are thinking about pursuing a career as a data analyst, then this course is a good place to start. Concepts will be explained in a simple way by relying on examples. Concepts will be introduced on a need to know basis. There is no separate chapter about python. There is no separate chapter about statistics. Instead, the student will learn both at the same time. The further you go in this course, the more you will learn about python and statistics.

## 2 What You Need to Install

In order to follow this course you will need to be able to execute the code. You can do that using Anaconda. You have two options. Either install Anaconda on your computer and work locally, or you can work on the cloud without installing anything. Work on the cloud is the easiest option. You do not need to install or configure anything. All you have to do is go to the website <https://www.anaconda.com/code-in-the-cloud>, create an account, and start coding. That's all.

If you would rather download what you need and work on your computer, you can also do that easily. Go to <https://www.anaconda.com/products/distribution> and download and install Anaconda. Once you do that, start Anaconda by searching for "Anaconda" in your computer search bar. The symbol is a green hollow circle. Click on it and wait a little as your computer launches it. You should then see a screen similar to the one shown in the figure below.

In this navigator, launch JupyterLab and wait a few seconds. The notebook should open in your web browser.

## 3 Libraries

On your local computer, you can install libraries by going to the Environments tab in Anaconda navigator, as shown in the figure below.

Here you can see a list of installed libraries. As you notice, Anaconda comes with a long list of libraries that are already installed. In the event that you want to use a library that is not installed, you can simply choose the Not installed selection from the drop down box and then search for the library that you wish to install using the search bar on the right. Select that library and then click on Apply. This will install the library. Once a library is installed you can import it and use it in your notebook. We will be importing the pandas library soon since it is the main library that we will use. To see that this library is already installed, select the Installed selection in the drop down box in Anaconda navigator and search for pandas. You should see pandas in the list.

## 4 A First Look at the Pandas Library

The reason why you do not need to be a professional programmer to become a data analyst is libraries. Libraries do a lot of the work for you. Over the past few years, many useful libraries have been developed. These libraries have made the job of the data analyst less about programming and more about analyzing the data.

Let us take a look at our first library, which is one of the most important. This library is called Pandas:

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
```

In python, whenever you want to use a library, you will have to import it. This is accomplished using the import command. In the above command, we told python that we want to import the Pandas library and that we want to call it pd. We could have just typed import pandas but since whenever we use a library we will have to type its name, it is much easier to use a shorter name.

Once you execute the above code (press control+enter) you will have access to all the useful functions of this library. Let us use one of these useful functions to read a data set.

```
[2]: first_data_set = pd.read_csv("https://data.cityofchicago.org/api/views/9hwr-2zxp/rows.csv?accessType=DOWNLOAD&bom=true&format=true")
```

The read\_csv() function is a very useful function that is part of the pandas library. Notice that to use a function in a library, you will have to type the name of the library (or the short alias that we chose for it), followed by a '.', and then followed by the function that you want to use. In our case the function is read\_csv(). From the name, we know that this function allows us to read a data set that is in CSV format. The data set is stored in the web address that we provided to the function as input (inside the brackets). So basically, we are using the pandas library to download a data set that is stored as a CSV file.

In python, to save something we simply assign it to a variable. In the above command, the read\_csv() function is going to return a data set. We saved the data set into the variable first\_data\_set. We now use this variable to refer to the data set. The data set has been stored as a panda dataframe that is called first\_data\_set. We can now use many functions associated with panda dataframes in order to look at and to analyse the data. One of these functions is the head() function.

```
[3]: first_data_set.head()
```

```
[3]:
```

	ID	Case Number	Date	Block	IUCR	\
0	12789052	JF350580	08/09/2022 04:07:00 PM	014XX W ELMDALE AVE	0325	
1	12790581	JF352712	08/10/2022 04:00:00 PM	062XX S ARTESIAN AVE	0810	
2	12790652	JF352659	08/11/2022 10:00:00 AM	094XX S STATE ST	0810	
3	12796135	JF359082	08/15/2022 09:14:00 PM	048XX S KARLOV AVE	0560	
4	12795972	JF359058	08/16/2022 04:10:00 PM	015XX S HALSTED ST	0820	

	Primary Type	Description	Location	Description	Arrest	Domestic	\
0	ROBBERY	VEHICULAR HIJACKING		STREET	True	False	
1	THEFT	OVER \$500		STREET	False	False	
2	THEFT	OVER \$500		STREET	False	True	
3	ASSAULT	SIMPLE		RESIDENCE	False	False	
4	THEFT	\$500 AND UNDER		SIDEWALK	False	False	

	...	Ward	Community Area	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year	\
0	...	48.0	77	03	1165640.0	1939961.0	2022	
1	...	16.0	66	06	1161110.0	1863210.0	2022	
2	...	9.0	49	06	1177962.0	1842197.0	2022	
3	...	14.0	57	08A	1149844.0	1872244.0	2022	
4	...	11.0	28	06	1171290.0	1892413.0	2022	

		Updated On	Latitude	Longitude	Location
0	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.990846	-87.666096	(41.990846423, -87.666096144)
1	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.780331	-87.684892	(41.780330681, -87.684891779)
2	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.722303	-87.623745	(41.722303228, -87.623745129)
3	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.805347	-87.725961	(41.805347066, -87.725961264)
4	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.860250	-87.646715	(41.860249838, -87.64671467)

[5 rows x 22 columns]

The head() function displays the first five rows of the dataframe. This is useful because as of yet we do not know what the data set contains. Looking at the output above, we see that the data set has 22 columns. We also see the names of each column. Take a look at the column named Primary Type. You can see that the data stored in this column describes crimes (ROBBERY, THEFT, ASSAULT,...etc). It seems that this data set has something to do with crimes. We also see a column called FBI Code. There is also a column named Location. Perhaps this columns provides the location where the crime took place. Maybe.

A very important thing to notice here is that some of the columns have numerical values while others have text values. This is important because different types of columns have different types, and the kind of analysis that we can perform depends on the values of the columns. We can look at the column names and types using the dtypes attribute:

```
[4]: first_data_set.dtypes
```

```
[4]: ID                int64
Case Number           object
Date                  object
Block                 object
IUCR                  object
Primary Type          object
Description            object
Location Description   object
Arrest                bool
Domestic              bool
Beat                  int64
District              int64
Ward                  float64
Community Area        int64
FBI Code              object
X Coordinate          float64
Y Coordinate          float64
Year                  int64
Updated On            object
Latitude              float64
Longitude             float64
Location              object
dtype: object
```

Notice that we called dtypes an attribute. As you can see from the command, there are no brack-

ets after dtypes. Functions must be followed by brackets, while attributes are not. The dtypes attribute of the dataframe lists the names of all columns and the type of each column. ID for example is of type int64. This simply means an integer (a number with no decimal points). The Case Number column is of type object which means that it is composed of text. The Arrest column is of type bool which means that it takes on two values, True or False. The X Coordinate column is of type float64 which is to say a number with a decimal point.

Let us take another look at the data set, but this time instead of displaying the top five rows, let us display the last five rows so that we can introduce a new function:

```
[5]: first_data_set.tail()
```

```
[5]:
```

	ID	Case Number	Date	Block	\
238312	12936285	JF526139	06/27/2022 10:05:00 AM	025XX N HALSTED ST	
238313	12936301	JF526810	12/22/2022 06:00:00 PM	020XX W CORNELIA AVE	
238314	12936397	JF526745	12/19/2022 02:00:00 PM	044XX N ROCKWELL ST	
238315	12935341	JF525383	12/20/2022 06:45:00 AM	027XX W ROOSEVELT RD	
238316	12938501	JF523997	12/26/2022 10:30:00 PM	021XX W DEVON AVE	

  

	IUCR	Primary Type	Description	\
238312	1153	DECEPTIVE PRACTICE	FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300	
238313	1320	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	TO VEHICLE	
238314	0620	BURGLARY	UNLAWFUL ENTRY	
238315	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500	
238316	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500	

  

	Location	Description	Arrest	Domestic	...	Ward	\
238312		NaN	False	False	...	43.0	
238313		STREET	False	False	...	32.0	
238314		APARTMENT	False	False	...	47.0	
238315		STREET	False	False	...	28.0	
238316	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)		False	False	...	50.0	

  

	Community Area	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year	\
238312	7	11	1170513.0	1917030.0	2022	
238313	5	14	1161968.0	1923233.0	2022	
238314	4	05	1158237.0	1929586.0	2022	
238315	29	06	1158071.0	1894595.0	2022	
238316	2	06	1160681.0	1942466.0	2022	

  

	Updated On	Latitude	Longitude	\
238312	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.927817	-87.648846	
238313	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.945022	-87.680072	
238314	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.962532	-87.693611	
238315	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.866517	-87.695179	
238316	03/22/2023 04:47:43 PM	41.997825	-87.684267	

Location

```

238312 (41.927817456, -87.648845932)
238313 (41.945021752, -87.680071764)
238314 (41.962531969, -87.693611152)
238315 (41.866517317, -87.695178701)
238316 (41.997824802, -87.684266677)

```

```
[5 rows x 22 columns]
```

We see that the ID number is an integer, the Case Number is a combination of letters and numbers, the Arrest column takes on the values of True and False, and the X Coordinate column is numerical with a decimal point. We can now understand what different data types are stored in each column.

So far we have looked at the first and last five rows. We now know that the dataframe contains data about crimes. Actually, the data is about crimes in Chicago (<https://data.cityofchicago.org>), so let us give the dataframe a more meaningful name.

```
[6]: chicago_crimes = first_data_set.copy()
```

Here, we used the `copy()` function in order to create a new copy of the dataframe and save it to the variable `chicago_crimes`. From now on we will use this new variable since the name makes more sense.

## 5 Looking More Closely at the Data

So far we have learned how to use the pandas library to download a data set from the internet, how to look at the column types of the data set, and how to display some of the rows in this data set. Notice that the coding has been very simple. This is because the pandas library makes our life much easier. This is why I said at the start that being a data analyst does not mean that you have to be an expert programmer.

We will now take further steps to understanding what this data set is about. It is useful to get some information about the data set, like the size of the data. We previously saw how to use the `dtypes` attribute to get the names and types of columns. There is a useful function that will provide us with this information in addition to the number of rows:

```
[7]: chicago_crimes.info()
```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 238317 entries, 0 to 238316
Data columns (total 22 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   ID                    238317 non-null  int64
1   Case Number          238317 non-null  object
2   Date                 238317 non-null  object
3   Block                238317 non-null  object
4   IUCR                 238317 non-null  object
5   Primary Type         238317 non-null  object
6   Description          238317 non-null  object

```

```

7   Location Description  237540 non-null  object
8   Arrest               238317 non-null  bool
9   Domestic             238317 non-null  bool
10  Beat                 238317 non-null  int64
11  District             238317 non-null  int64
12  Ward                 238307 non-null  float64
13  Community Area       238317 non-null  int64
14  FBI Code             238317 non-null  object
15  X Coordinate         233118 non-null  float64
16  Y Coordinate         233118 non-null  float64
17  Year                 238317 non-null  int64
18  Updated On           238317 non-null  object
19  Latitude             233118 non-null  float64
20  Longitude            233118 non-null  float64
21  Location             233118 non-null  object
dtypes: bool(2), float64(5), int64(5), object(10)
memory usage: 36.8+ MB

```

Let us look at the output of the `info()` function. At the top we see that the `RangeIndex` is 237604 entries. This is the number of rows in the data set. Below that we see the number of columns (22). Below that we see a list of the columns. In this list, we see the number of the column (#), the name of the column (Column), and the type of the column (dtype). We also see something called Non-Null Count. This is an interesting column because it gives us the number of entries in each column that have a non-null value. But what is a null-value? A null-value is simply when the value is empty. It is like having an empty cell in an Excel sheet. It is usually the case that the data that we are dealing with is not complete. Not every single row will have all the information for every single column. Sometimes the information is missing, and the value is just empty, it is a null-value. Therefore, the Non-Null Count is the number of entries in the column that are not null, i.e. not missing. For the column ID for example, we see that there are 237604 non-null values. We know that the total number of rows in the dataframe is 237604. This means that for this column there are no missing values. Now look at the entry for the column X Coordinate. We see that there are 233156 non-null values. This means that there are  $237604 - 233156 = 4448$  null-values.

As data analysts, it is very important that we understand how much missing values exist in our data. The above output tells us the number of non-null values. We can calculate the number of null-values by subtracting the total number of rows and the number of non-null values, as we did for the column X Coordinate. To make things simpler, we can use pandas functions to calculate the number of missing values for each column, instead of calculating the number of non-missing. To do that, we should first understand the `isna()` method:

```
[8]: chicago_crimes.isna()
```

```

[8]:
   ID  Case Number  Date  Block  IUCR  Primary Type  Description \
0  False         False False False False         False         False
1  False         False False False False         False         False
2  False         False False False False         False         False
3  False         False False False False         False         False
4  False         False False False False         False         False

```

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
238312	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
238313	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
238314	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
238315	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
238316	False	False	False	False	False	False	False

	Location Description	Arrest	Domestic	...	Ward	Community Area	\
0	False	False	False	...	False	False	
1	False	False	False	...	False	False	
2	False	False	False	...	False	False	
3	False	False	False	...	False	False	
4	False	False	False	...	False	False	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
238312	True	False	False	...	False	False	
238313	False	False	False	...	False	False	
238314	False	False	False	...	False	False	
238315	False	False	False	...	False	False	
238316	False	False	False	...	False	False	

	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year	Updated On	Latitude	\
0	False	False	False	False	False	False	
1	False	False	False	False	False	False	
2	False	False	False	False	False	False	
3	False	False	False	False	False	False	
4	False	False	False	False	False	False	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
238312	False	False	False	False	False	False	
238313	False	False	False	False	False	False	
238314	False	False	False	False	False	False	
238315	False	False	False	False	False	False	
238316	False	False	False	False	False	False	

	Longitude	Location
0	False	False
1	False	False
2	False	False
3	False	False
4	False	False
...	...	...
238312	False	False
238313	False	False
238314	False	False
238315	False	False
238316	False	False

[238317 rows x 22 columns]



Looking at the output above, we see that all cells are now either True or False. This is because the `isna()` method displays a False when the cell is not missing (it has a value) and a True if the cell is null, i.e. empty. But how is this useful? Well, it is not useful by itself, but it becomes useful when we combine it with another function:

```
[9]: chicago_crimes.isna().sum()
```

```
[9]: ID                                0
     Case Number                       0
     Date                              0
     Block                             0
     IUCR                              0
     Primary Type                      0
     Description                       0
     Location Description               777
     Arrest                           0
     Domestic                         0
     Beat                             0
     District                         0
     Ward                             10
     Community Area                   0
     FBI Code                         0
     X Coordinate                     5199
     Y Coordinate                     5199
     Year                             0
     Updated On                       0
     Latitude                         5199
     Longitude                       5199
     Location                         5199
     dtype: int64
```

The `sum()` function is used to simply add all values in a column together. True is evaluated as 1 and False is evaluated as 0. So when we add the True and False values, we get the number of True values, and True represents a null-value (missing value). Looking at the output we see that for the ID column the sum is 0. This means that all values were False, so we were just adding zeros. This column has no null values. Now look at the column X Coordinate. The sum is 4448. This means that there were 4448 True values after using the `isna()` function. Each one of these True values was treated as a 1. So when we added them we got the total number of missing values.

As a summary, the `isna()` function returns the dataframe with True for missing values and False for non-missing values. The `sum()` method adds all values in each column together, with True being 1 and False being 0. Therefore, the sum for each column gives us the total number of null values in that column. In our case, some columns have no null values, while other columns have some null values.

So now we know how many rows are in the dataframe. We also know how many null values are in each of the columns. Let us now start looking at specific rows or specific columns.

## 5.1 Zooming in to a specific row

We know by now that the `head()` function displays the first five rows while the `tail()` function displays the last five rows. What if I wanted to look at a specific row? Let us look at the tenth row for example.

```
[10]: chicago_crimes.loc[10]
```

```
[10]: ID                12798495
      Case Number        JF361883
      Date              08/18/2022 06:00:00 PM
      Block              030XX E 80TH ST
      IUCR                2820
      Primary Type        OTHER OFFENSE
      Description         TELEPHONE THREAT
      Location Description RESIDENCE
      Arrest              False
      Domestic            True
      Beat                422
      District            4
      Ward                7.0
      Community Area      46
      FBI Code            08A
      X Coordinate        1197715.0
      Y Coordinate        1852504.0
      Year                2022
      Updated On          01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM
      Latitude            41.750117
      Longitude           -87.551051
      Location            (41.75011688, -87.551050773)
      Name: 10, dtype: object
```

The `loc[]` method allows us to look at a specific row. Here we used the function to retrieve the information in row number 10. Notice that pandas displays the output vertically because this makes looking at the values much easier. It is important to note that pandas starts numbering rows with zero. So the first row is assigned the number 0, not 1. This means that when we look at the row with number 10, we are actually looking at the 11th row. To look at the 10th row we would use the following:

```
[11]: chicago_crimes.loc[9]
```

```
[11]: ID                12793378
      Case Number        JF355848
      Date              08/13/2022 10:45:00 PM
      Block              118XX S SANGAMON ST
      IUCR                0560
      Primary Type        ASSAULT
      Description         SIMPLE
      Location Description STREET
```

```

Arrest                False
Domestic              True
Beat                 524
District              5
Ward                 34.0
Community Area        53
FBI Code              08A
X Coordinate          1172121.0
Y Coordinate          1826361.0
Year                 2022
Updated On            01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM
Latitude              41.678977
Longitude             -87.645603
Location              (41.678976937, -87.645603032)
Name: 9, dtype: object

```

We can even use this method to look at more than one row. Using the ":" we can display the rows numbered 10, 11, and 12:

```
[12]: chicago_crimes.loc[10:12]
```

```

[12]:      ID Case Number      Date      Block  IUCR  \
10  12798495    JF361883  08/18/2022 06:00:00 PM    030XX E 80TH ST  2820
11  12796933    JF360155  08/17/2022 07:00:00 AM    001XX E 42ND ST  0820
12  12794155    JF356683  08/14/2022 04:57:00 PM    050XX W BELDEN AVE  041A

      Primary Type      Description Location Description  Arrest  \
10  OTHER OFFENSE    TELEPHONE THREAT    RESIDENCE    False
11      THEFT        $500 AND UNDER    STREET    False
12      BATTERY    AGGRAVATED - HANDGUN    SIDEWALK    False

      Domestic ... Ward  Community Area  FBI Code  X Coordinate Y Coordinate  \
10      True ...   7.0             46      08A    1197715.0    1852504.0
11     False ...   3.0             38       06    1177979.0    1877198.0
12     False ...  36.0             19      04B    1142223.0    1914820.0

      Year      Updated On  Latitude  Longitude  \
10  2022  01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM  41.750117 -87.551051
11  2022  01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM  41.818349 -87.622623
12  2022  01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM  41.922326 -87.752857

      Location
10  (41.75011688, -87.551050773)
11  (41.81834934, -87.622623461)
12  (41.922325648, -87.75285662)

```

```
[3 rows x 22 columns]
```

Here we used the `loc[]` method to display the three consecutive rows which are numbered 10, 11, and 12. The “:” is used to tell the method that we want to display a series of rows starting with the number to the left of the “:” and ending with the number to the right of the “:”.

## 5.2 Zooming into a specific column

We can also look at a specific column:

```
[13]: chicago_crimes["Primary Type"]
```

```
[13]: 0          ROBBERY
      1          THEFT
      2          THEFT
      3      ASSAULT
      4          THEFT
      ...
      238312  DECEPTIVE PRACTICE
      238313      CRIMINAL DAMAGE
      238314          BURGLARY
      238315          THEFT
      238316          THEFT
      Name: Primary Type, Length: 238317, dtype: object
```

We can also look at more than one column:

```
[14]: chicago_crimes[["Primary Type", "Description"]]
```

```
[14]:
```

	Primary Type	Description
0	ROBBERY	VEHICULAR HIJACKING
1	THEFT	OVER \$500
2	THEFT	OVER \$500
3	ASSAULT	SIMPLE
4	THEFT	\$500 AND UNDER
...	...	...
238312	DECEPTIVE PRACTICE	FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300
238313	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	TO VEHICLE
238314	BURGLARY	UNLAWFUL ENTRY
238315	THEFT	OVER \$500
238316	THEFT	OVER \$500

[238317 rows x 2 columns]

Notice that we used double square brackets. This is a very important point because it has to do with a very important data structure in python, and this structure is arrays.

### 5.2.1 Arrays

An array is a collection of items. Certain methods require an input. This input can be one value, or a collection of values. An array is a collection of values. It is how we group items together to

use them in a method. When we wanted to display only the column Primary Type, we just typed “Primary Type” between the brackets. But when we want to display more than one column type, we will have to send a collection of the names of the columns. This collection is the array. To collect items inside an array, we use the square brackets []. So to create an array that contains the names of two columns, we need to create an array that contains both names:

```
[15]: my_array = ["Primary Type", "Description"]
```

We can then use this as the input to display the columns specified above:

```
[16]: chicago_crimes[my_array]
```

```
[16]:
```

	Primary Type	Description
0	ROBBERY	VEHICULAR HIJACKING
1	THEFT	OVER \$500
2	THEFT	OVER \$500
3	ASSAULT	SIMPLE
4	THEFT	\$500 AND UNDER
...	...	...
238312	DECEPTIVE PRACTICE	FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300
238313	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	TO VEHICLE
238314	BURGLARY	UNLAWFUL ENTRY
238315	THEFT	OVER \$500
238316	THEFT	OVER \$500

[238317 rows x 2 columns]

If we wanted to do this in one step, i.e. without creating an array, we can do the following:

```
[17]: chicago_crimes[["Primary Type", "Description"]]
```

```
[17]:
```

	Primary Type	Description
0	ROBBERY	VEHICULAR HIJACKING
1	THEFT	OVER \$500
2	THEFT	OVER \$500
3	ASSAULT	SIMPLE
4	THEFT	\$500 AND UNDER
...	...	...
238312	DECEPTIVE PRACTICE	FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300
238313	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	TO VEHICLE
238314	BURGLARY	UNLAWFUL ENTRY
238315	THEFT	OVER \$500
238316	THEFT	OVER \$500

[238317 rows x 2 columns]

Let us take another example. If we wanted to display only the column Date, then we can use the following:

```
[18]: chicago_crimes["Date"]
```

```
[18]: 0      08/09/2022 04:07:00 PM
      1      08/10/2022 04:00:00 PM
      2      08/11/2022 10:00:00 AM
      3      08/15/2022 09:14:00 PM
      4      08/16/2022 04:10:00 PM
      ...
      238312 06/27/2022 10:05:00 AM
      238313 12/22/2022 06:00:00 PM
      238314 12/19/2022 02:00:00 PM
      238315 12/20/2022 06:45:00 AM
      238316 12/26/2022 10:30:00 PM
      Name: Date, Length: 238317, dtype: object
```

If we also wanted to display the column Block as well, then we need to combine both columns in an array and use that array as the input:

```
[19]: chicago_crimes[["Date", "Block"]]
```

```
[19]:
```

	Date	Block
0	08/09/2022 04:07:00 PM	014XX W ELMDALE AVE
1	08/10/2022 04:00:00 PM	062XX S ARTESIAN AVE
2	08/11/2022 10:00:00 AM	094XX S STATE ST
3	08/15/2022 09:14:00 PM	048XX S KARLOV AVE
4	08/16/2022 04:10:00 PM	015XX S HALSTED ST
...	...	...
238312	06/27/2022 10:05:00 AM	025XX N HALSTED ST
238313	12/22/2022 06:00:00 PM	020XX W CORNELIA AVE
238314	12/19/2022 02:00:00 PM	044XX N ROCKWELL ST
238315	12/20/2022 06:45:00 AM	027XX W ROOSEVELT RD
238316	12/26/2022 10:30:00 PM	021XX W DEVON AVE

[238317 rows x 2 columns]

### 5.3 Zooming in to a certain row and column

We can combine all of the above together. Let us say that we want to look at the values of Date and Description in row 13. We can do the following:

```
[20]: chicago_crimes[["Date", "Description"]].loc[13]
```

```
[20]: Date      08/11/2022 06:00:00 PM
      Description  AGGRAVATED - HANDGUN
      Name: 13, dtype: object
```

Now we want to do the same for the rows numbered 15 to 20:

```
[21]: chicago_crimes[["Date", "Description"]].loc[15:20]
```

```
[21]:
```

	Date	Description
15	08/18/2022 02:25:00 PM	OVER \$500
16	08/18/2022 10:30:00 PM	SIMPLE
17	08/10/2022 10:55:00 PM	ARMED - HANDGUN
18	08/14/2022 01:45:00 PM	RETAIL THEFT
19	08/14/2022 10:00:00 PM	OVER \$500
20	08/13/2022 01:30:00 AM	AUTOMOBILE

Now that we know how to zoom into a column, let us count the number of null values in a specific column. Previously, we saw how to count the number of null values for all columns, like so:

```
[22]: chicago_crimes.isna().sum()
```

```
[22]: ID                                0
Case Number                            0
Date                                    0
Block                                  0
IUCR                                    0
Primary Type                           0
Description                             0
Location Description                    777
Arrest                                  0
Domestic                                0
Beat                                    0
District                                0
Ward                                    10
Community Area                          0
FBI Code                                0
X Coordinate                            5199
Y Coordinate                            5199
Year                                    0
Updated On                              0
Latitude                                5199
Longitude                               5199
Location                               5199
dtype: int64
```

If we were just interested in a certain column, then we can do the following:

```
[23]: chicago_crimes["Location Description"].isna().sum()
```

```
[23]: 777
```

If we wanted to do this for three columns:

```
[24]: chicago_crimes[["Date", "Location Description", "Ward"]].isna().sum()
```

```
[24]: Date                                0
Location Description                    777
```

Ward  
dtype: int64

10

This brings us to a very important point. When we choose a subset of columns using the square brackets [], we are still dealing with a dataframe. This means that the functions that we used on the whole dataframe can also be used on a subset of the dataframe. This is why the `isna()` function worked here. The variable `chicago_crimes` is a pandas dataframe. The command `chicago_crimes[["Date", "Location Description", "Ward"]]` also returns a pandas dataframe. If you want to double check this, then create a new variable that we will use to store the subset of the data:

```
[25]: chicago_crimes_subset = chicago_crimes[["Date", "Location Description", "Ward"]]
      chicago_crimes_subset.head()
```

```
[25]:
```

	Date	Location Description	Ward
0	08/09/2022 04:07:00 PM	STREET	48.0
1	08/10/2022 04:00:00 PM	STREET	16.0
2	08/11/2022 10:00:00 AM	STREET	9.0
3	08/15/2022 09:14:00 PM	RESIDENCE	14.0
4	08/16/2022 04:10:00 PM	SIDEWALK	11.0

See? A subset of a dataframe is also a dataframe.

## 6 Removing Rows and Columns

Data analysts do not just look at data, they also need to modify the data. One of the most common things that a data analyst does is to delete rows and columns. Pandas comes with a useful function which allows us to delete either rows or columns. This function is `drop()`. For example, assume that we want to delete row number 3. In this case, we can simply delete it as follows:

```
[26]: chicago_crimes.drop(3)
```

```
[26]:
```

	ID	Case Number	Date	Block \
0	12789052	JF350580	08/09/2022 04:07:00 PM	014XX W ELMDALE AVE
1	12790581	JF352712	08/10/2022 04:00:00 PM	062XX S ARTESIAN AVE
2	12790652	JF352659	08/11/2022 10:00:00 AM	094XX S STATE ST
4	12795972	JF359058	08/16/2022 04:10:00 PM	015XX S HALSTED ST
5	12796817	JF359932	08/15/2022 03:00:00 PM	075XX S PHILLIPS AVE
...	...	...	...	...
238312	12936285	JF526139	06/27/2022 10:05:00 AM	025XX N HALSTED ST
238313	12936301	JF526810	12/22/2022 06:00:00 PM	020XX W CORNELIA AVE
238314	12936397	JF526745	12/19/2022 02:00:00 PM	044XX N ROCKWELL ST
238315	12935341	JF525383	12/20/2022 06:45:00 AM	027XX W ROOSEVELT RD
238316	12938501	JF523997	12/26/2022 10:30:00 PM	021XX W DEVON AVE

  

	IUCR	Primary Type	Description \
0	0325	ROBBERY	VEHICULAR HIJACKING
1	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500



2	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
4	0820	THEFT	\$500 AND UNDER
5	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
...	...	...	...
238312	1153	DECEPTIVE PRACTICE	FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300
238313	1320	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	TO VEHICLE
238314	0620	BURGLARY	UNLAWFUL ENTRY
238315	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
238316	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500

	Location Description	Arrest	Domestic	...	Ward \
0	STREET	True	False	...	48.0
1	STREET	False	False	...	16.0
2	STREET	False	True	...	9.0
4	SIDEWALK	False	False	...	11.0
5	RESIDENCE	False	False	...	7.0
...	...	...	...	...	...
238312	NaN	False	False	...	43.0
238313	STREET	False	False	...	32.0
238314	APARTMENT	False	False	...	47.0
238315	STREET	False	False	...	28.0
238316	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	False	False	...	50.0

	Community Area	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year	\
0	77	03	1165640.0	1939961.0	2022	
1	66	06	1161110.0	1863210.0	2022	
2	49	06	1177962.0	1842197.0	2022	
4	28	06	1171290.0	1892413.0	2022	
5	43	06	1193842.0	1855434.0	2022	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
238312	7	11	1170513.0	1917030.0	2022	
238313	5	14	1161968.0	1923233.0	2022	
238314	4	05	1158237.0	1929586.0	2022	
238315	29	06	1158071.0	1894595.0	2022	
238316	2	06	1160681.0	1942466.0	2022	

	Updated On	Latitude	Longitude	\
0	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.990846	-87.666096	
1	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.780331	-87.684892	
2	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.722303	-87.623745	
4	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.860250	-87.646715	
5	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.758253	-87.565147	
...	...	...	...	
238312	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.927817	-87.648846	
238313	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.945022	-87.680072	
238314	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.962532	-87.693611	
238315	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.866517	-87.695179	

```
238316 03/22/2023 04:47:43 PM 41.997825 -87.684267
```

```

                                Location
0      (41.990846423, -87.666096144)
1      (41.780330681, -87.684891779)
2      (41.722303228, -87.623745129)
4      (41.860249838, -87.64671467)
5      (41.758252785, -87.565147001)
...
238312 (41.927817456, -87.648845932)
238313 (41.945021752, -87.680071764)
238314 (41.962531969, -87.693611152)
238315 (41.866517317, -87.695178701)
238316 (41.997824802, -87.684266677)
```

```
[238316 rows x 22 columns]
```

Notice that we no longer have a row that is numbered 3. Let us now use the `head()` function to display the first five rows:

```
[27]: chicago_crimes.head()
```

```
[27]:
```

	ID	Case Number	Date	Block	IUCR	\
0	12789052	JF350580	08/09/2022 04:07:00 PM	014XX W ELMDALE AVE	0325	
1	12790581	JF352712	08/10/2022 04:00:00 PM	062XX S ARTESIAN AVE	0810	
2	12790652	JF352659	08/11/2022 10:00:00 AM	094XX S STATE ST	0810	
3	12796135	JF359082	08/15/2022 09:14:00 PM	048XX S KARLOV AVE	0560	
4	12795972	JF359058	08/16/2022 04:10:00 PM	015XX S HALSTED ST	0820	

	Primary Type	Description	Location	Description	Arrest	Domestic	\
0	ROBBERY	VEHICULAR HIJACKING		STREET	True	False	
1	THEFT	OVER \$500		STREET	False	False	
2	THEFT	OVER \$500		STREET	False	True	
3	ASSAULT	SIMPLE		RESIDENCE	False	False	
4	THEFT	\$500 AND UNDER		SIDEWALK	False	False	

	...	Ward	Community Area	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year	\
0	...	48.0	77	03	1165640.0	1939961.0	2022	
1	...	16.0	66	06	1161110.0	1863210.0	2022	
2	...	9.0	49	06	1177962.0	1842197.0	2022	
3	...	14.0	57	08A	1149844.0	1872244.0	2022	
4	...	11.0	28	06	1171290.0	1892413.0	2022	

	Updated On	Latitude	Longitude	Location
0	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.990846	-87.666096	(41.990846423, -87.666096144)
1	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.780331	-87.684892	(41.780330681, -87.684891779)
2	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.722303	-87.623745	(41.722303228, -87.623745129)
3	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.805347	-87.725961	(41.805347066, -87.725961264)

```
4 01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.860250 -87.646715 (41.860249838, -87.64671467)
```

```
[5 rows x 22 columns]
```

Row number 3 is still there. What happened? What happened is that we did not “save” the drop action. We did not overwrite the `chicago_crimes` variable. When we used the `chicago_crimes.drop(3)` command, the result was the dataframe without row number 3, but the variable `chicago_crimes` is still the same. If we wanted to save our work, then we have two options. The first option is the following:

```
[28]: chicago_crimes_new = chicago_crimes.drop(3)
      chicago_crimes_new.head()
```

```
[28]:
```

	ID	Case Number	Date	Block	IUCR	\
0	12789052	JF350580	08/09/2022 04:07:00 PM	014XX W ELMDALE AVE	0325	
1	12790581	JF352712	08/10/2022 04:00:00 PM	062XX S ARTESIAN AVE	0810	
2	12790652	JF352659	08/11/2022 10:00:00 AM	094XX S STATE ST	0810	
4	12795972	JF359058	08/16/2022 04:10:00 PM	015XX S HALSTED ST	0820	
5	12796817	JF359932	08/15/2022 03:00:00 PM	075XX S PHILLIPS AVE	0810	

	Primary Type	Description	Location Description	Arrest	Domestic	\
0	ROBBERY	VEHICULAR HIJACKING	STREET	True	False	
1	THEFT	OVER \$500	STREET	False	False	
2	THEFT	OVER \$500	STREET	False	True	
4	THEFT	\$500 AND UNDER	SIDEWALK	False	False	
5	THEFT	OVER \$500	RESIDENCE	False	False	

	...	Ward	Community Area	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year	\
0	...	48.0	77	03	1165640.0	1939961.0	2022	
1	...	16.0	66	06	1161110.0	1863210.0	2022	
2	...	9.0	49	06	1177962.0	1842197.0	2022	
4	...	11.0	28	06	1171290.0	1892413.0	2022	
5	...	7.0	43	06	1193842.0	1855434.0	2022	

	Updated On	Latitude	Longitude	Location
0	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.990846	-87.666096	(41.990846423, -87.666096144)
1	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.780331	-87.684892	(41.780330681, -87.684891779)
2	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.722303	-87.623745	(41.722303228, -87.623745129)
4	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.860250	-87.646715	(41.860249838, -87.64671467)
5	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.758253	-87.565147	(41.758252785, -87.565147001)

```
[5 rows x 22 columns]
```

Here, we created a new variable to save the returned dataframe.

Another option is to tell the `drop()` function to save the action. This is accomplished as follows:

```
[29]: chicago_crimes.drop(3, inplace=True)
```

In the above command, we are telling `drop()` to remove row number 3, and we are also telling it to set the parameter `inplace` to `True`, which means that we want to save the returned dataframe in place of the old one. Let us now look at the dataframe:

```
[30]: chicago_crimes.head()
```

```
[30]:
```

	ID	Case Number	Date	Block	IUCR	\
0	12789052	JF350580	08/09/2022 04:07:00 PM	014XX W ELMDALE AVE	0325	
1	12790581	JF352712	08/10/2022 04:00:00 PM	062XX S ARTESIAN AVE	0810	
2	12790652	JF352659	08/11/2022 10:00:00 AM	094XX S STATE ST	0810	
4	12795972	JF359058	08/16/2022 04:10:00 PM	015XX S HALSTED ST	0820	
5	12796817	JF359932	08/15/2022 03:00:00 PM	075XX S PHILLIPS AVE	0810	

	Primary Type	Description	Location Description	Arrest	Domestic	\
0	ROBBERY	VEHICULAR HIJACKING	STREET	True	False	
1	THEFT	OVER \$500	STREET	False	False	
2	THEFT	OVER \$500	STREET	False	True	
4	THEFT	\$500 AND UNDER	SIDEWALK	False	False	
5	THEFT	OVER \$500	RESIDENCE	False	False	

	...	Ward	Community Area	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year	\
0	...	48.0	77	03	1165640.0	1939961.0	2022	
1	...	16.0	66	06	1161110.0	1863210.0	2022	
2	...	9.0	49	06	1177962.0	1842197.0	2022	
4	...	11.0	28	06	1171290.0	1892413.0	2022	
5	...	7.0	43	06	1193842.0	1855434.0	2022	

	Updated On	Latitude	Longitude	Location
0	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.990846	-87.666096	(41.990846423, -87.666096144)
1	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.780331	-87.684892	(41.780330681, -87.684891779)
2	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.722303	-87.623745	(41.722303228, -87.623745129)
4	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.860250	-87.646715	(41.860249838, -87.64671467)
5	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.758253	-87.565147	(41.758252785, -87.565147001)

[5 rows x 22 columns]

We now see that the row which is numbered 3 is no longer part of the dataframe.

We can also use the `drop()` method to delete more than one row:

```
[31]: chicago_crimes.drop([4, 5])
```

```
[31]:
```

	ID	Case Number	Date	\
0	12789052	JF350580	08/09/2022 04:07:00 PM	
1	12790581	JF352712	08/10/2022 04:00:00 PM	
2	12790652	JF352659	08/11/2022 10:00:00 AM	
6	12796316	JF358737	08/16/2022 11:57:00 AM	
7	12795474	JF358356	08/15/2022 10:00:00 PM	
...	...	...	...	

238312	12936285	JF526139	06/27/2022	10:05:00	AM
238313	12936301	JF526810	12/22/2022	06:00:00	PM
238314	12936397	JF526745	12/19/2022	02:00:00	PM
238315	12935341	JF525383	12/20/2022	06:45:00	AM
238316	12938501	JF523997	12/26/2022	10:30:00	PM

	Block	IUCR	Primary Type	\
0	014XX W ELMDALE AVE	0325	ROBBERY	
1	062XX S ARTESIAN AVE	0810	THEFT	
2	094XX S STATE ST	0810	THEFT	
6	012XX N LA SALLE DR	0460	BATTERY	
7	061XX S PARK SHORE EAST CT	0810	THEFT	
...	...	...	...	
238312	025XX N HALSTED ST	1153	DECEPTIVE PRACTICE	
238313	020XX W CORNELIA AVE	1320	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	
238314	044XX N ROCKWELL ST	0620	BURGLARY	
238315	027XX W ROOSEVELT RD	0810	THEFT	
238316	021XX W DEVON AVE	0810	THEFT	

	Description	\
0	VEHICULAR HIJACKING	
1	OVER \$500	
2	OVER \$500	
6	SIMPLE	
7	OVER \$500	
...	...	
238312	FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300	
238313	TO VEHICLE	
238314	UNLAWFUL ENTRY	
238315	OVER \$500	
238316	OVER \$500	

	Location	Description	Arrest	Domestic	...	Ward	\
0	STREET	True	False	...	48.0		
1	STREET	False	False	...	16.0		
2	STREET	False	True	...	9.0		
6	APARTMENT	False	False	...	2.0		
7	STREET	False	False	...	5.0		
...	...	...	...	...	...		
238312	NaN	False	False	...	43.0		
238313	STREET	False	False	...	32.0		
238314	APARTMENT	False	False	...	47.0		
238315	STREET	False	False	...	28.0		
238316	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	False	False	...	50.0		

	Community Area	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year	\
0	77	03	1165640.0	1939961.0	2022	

1	66	06	1161110.0	1863210.0	2022
2	49	06	1177962.0	1842197.0	2022
6	8	08B	1174910.0	1908582.0	2022
7	42	06	1187557.0	1864569.0	2022
...	...	...	...	...	...
238312	7	11	1170513.0	1917030.0	2022
238313	5	14	1161968.0	1923233.0	2022
238314	4	05	1158237.0	1929586.0	2022
238315	29	06	1158071.0	1894595.0	2022
238316	2	06	1160681.0	1942466.0	2022

	Updated On	Latitude	Longitude	\
0	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.990846	-87.666096	
1	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.780331	-87.684892	
2	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.722303	-87.623745	
6	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.904538	-87.632942	
7	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.783472	-87.587890	
...	...	...	...	...
238312	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.927817	-87.648846	
238313	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.945022	-87.680072	
238314	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.962532	-87.693611	
238315	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.866517	-87.695179	
238316	03/22/2023 04:47:43 PM	41.997825	-87.684267	

	Location
0	(41.990846423, -87.666096144)
1	(41.780330681, -87.684891779)
2	(41.722303228, -87.623745129)
6	(41.904538325, -87.632942313)
7	(41.783471704, -87.587890396)
...	...
238312	(41.927817456, -87.648845932)
238313	(41.945021752, -87.680071764)
238314	(41.962531969, -87.693611152)
238315	(41.866517317, -87.695178701)
238316	(41.997824802, -87.684266677)

[238314 rows x 22 columns]

Notice that we now use the square brackets []. As you recall, when we want to pass more than one value, then we need to combine them into an array. We can see from the output that the rows numbered 4 and 5 are no longer there (in addition to the row numbered 3 which we had previously deleted). Remember, the data frame `chicago_crimes` still contains these rows since we had not saved the drop action by using the `inplace` parameter.

We can also delete columns using the `drop()` function:

```
[32]: chicago_crimes.drop(columns="ID")
```

[32]:

	Case Number	Date	Block	IUCR \
0	JF350580	08/09/2022 04:07:00 PM	014XX W ELMDALE AVE	0325
1	JF352712	08/10/2022 04:00:00 PM	062XX S ARTESIAN AVE	0810
2	JF352659	08/11/2022 10:00:00 AM	094XX S STATE ST	0810
4	JF359058	08/16/2022 04:10:00 PM	015XX S HALSTED ST	0820
5	JF359932	08/15/2022 03:00:00 PM	075XX S PHILLIPS AVE	0810
...	...	...	...	...
238312	JF526139	06/27/2022 10:05:00 AM	025XX N HALSTED ST	1153
238313	JF526810	12/22/2022 06:00:00 PM	020XX W CORNELIA AVE	1320
238314	JF526745	12/19/2022 02:00:00 PM	044XX N ROCKWELL ST	0620
238315	JF525383	12/20/2022 06:45:00 AM	027XX W ROOSEVELT RD	0810
238316	JF523997	12/26/2022 10:30:00 PM	021XX W DEVON AVE	0810

	Primary Type	Description \
0	ROBBERY	VEHICULAR HIJACKING
1	THEFT	OVER \$500
2	THEFT	OVER \$500
4	THEFT	\$500 AND UNDER
5	THEFT	OVER \$500
...	...	...
238312	DECEPTIVE PRACTICE	FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300
238313	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	TO VEHICLE
238314	BURGLARY	UNLAWFUL ENTRY
238315	THEFT	OVER \$500
238316	THEFT	OVER \$500

	Location Description	Arrest	Domestic	Beat	...	\
0	STREET	True	False	2013	...	
1	STREET	False	False	825	...	
2	STREET	False	True	634	...	
4	SIDEWALK	False	False	1232	...	
5	RESIDENCE	False	False	421	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
238312	NaN	False	False	1935	...	
238313	STREET	False	False	1921	...	
238314	APARTMENT	False	False	1911	...	
238315	STREET	False	False	1135	...	
238316	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	False	False	2413	...	

	Ward	Community Area	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year	\
0	48.0	77	03	1165640.0	1939961.0	2022	
1	16.0	66	06	1161110.0	1863210.0	2022	
2	9.0	49	06	1177962.0	1842197.0	2022	
4	11.0	28	06	1171290.0	1892413.0	2022	
5	7.0	43	06	1193842.0	1855434.0	2022	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
238312	43.0	7	11	1170513.0	1917030.0	2022	

238313	32.0	5	14	1161968.0	1923233.0	2022
238314	47.0	4	05	1158237.0	1929586.0	2022
238315	28.0	29	06	1158071.0	1894595.0	2022
238316	50.0	2	06	1160681.0	1942466.0	2022

		Updated On	Latitude	Longitude	\
0	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.990846	-87.666096	
1	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.780331	-87.684892	
2	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.722303	-87.623745	
4	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.860250	-87.646715	
5	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.758253	-87.565147	
...					
238312	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.927817	-87.648846	
238313	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.945022	-87.680072	
238314	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.962532	-87.693611	
238315	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.866517	-87.695179	
238316	03/22/2023	04:47:43 PM	41.997825	-87.684267	

	Location
0	(41.990846423, -87.666096144)
1	(41.780330681, -87.684891779)
2	(41.722303228, -87.623745129)
4	(41.860249838, -87.64671467)
5	(41.758252785, -87.565147001)
...	
238312	(41.927817456, -87.648845932)
238313	(41.945021752, -87.680071764)
238314	(41.962531969, -87.693611152)
238315	(41.866517317, -87.695178701)
238316	(41.997824802, -87.684266677)

[238316 rows x 21 columns]

Notice that we instructed the function to drop columns and not rows but using the columns parameter. We can also drop more than one column. As you should know by now, to do that we need to pass the names as an array:

```
[33]: chicago_crimes.drop(columns=["Date", "Block"])
```

```
[33]:
```

	ID	Case Number	IUCR	Primary Type	\
0	12789052	JF350580	0325	ROBBERY	
1	12790581	JF352712	0810	THEFT	
2	12790652	JF352659	0810	THEFT	
4	12795972	JF359058	0820	THEFT	
5	12796817	JF359932	0810	THEFT	
...					
238312	12936285	JF526139	1153	DECEPTIVE PRACTICE	
238313	12936301	JF526810	1320	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	



238314	12936397	JF526745	0620	BURGLARY
238315	12935341	JF525383	0810	THEFT
238316	12938501	JF523997	0810	THEFT

	Description \
0	VEHICULAR HIJACKING
1	OVER \$500
2	OVER \$500
4	\$500 AND UNDER
5	OVER \$500
...	...
238312	FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300
238313	TO VEHICLE
238314	UNLAWFUL ENTRY
238315	OVER \$500
238316	OVER \$500

	Location Description	Arrest	Domestic	Beat \
0	STREET	True	False	2013
1	STREET	False	False	825
2	STREET	False	True	634
4	SIDEWALK	False	False	1232
5	RESIDENCE	False	False	421
...	...	...	...	...
238312	NaN	False	False	1935
238313	STREET	False	False	1921
238314	APARTMENT	False	False	1911
238315	STREET	False	False	1135
238316	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	False	False	2413

	District	Ward	Community Area	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate \
0	20	48.0	77	03	1165640.0	1939961.0
1	8	16.0	66	06	1161110.0	1863210.0
2	6	9.0	49	06	1177962.0	1842197.0
4	12	11.0	28	06	1171290.0	1892413.0
5	4	7.0	43	06	1193842.0	1855434.0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
238312	19	43.0	7	11	1170513.0	1917030.0
238313	19	32.0	5	14	1161968.0	1923233.0
238314	19	47.0	4	05	1158237.0	1929586.0
238315	11	28.0	29	06	1158071.0	1894595.0
238316	24	50.0	2	06	1160681.0	1942466.0

	Year	Updated On	Latitude	Longitude \
0	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.990846	-87.666096
1	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.780331	-87.684892
2	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.722303	-87.623745

```

4      2022  01/03/2023  03:46:28 PM  41.860250 -87.646715
5      2022  01/03/2023  03:46:28 PM  41.758253 -87.565147
...      ...      ...      ...      ...
238312  2022  01/03/2023  03:46:28 PM  41.927817 -87.648846
238313  2022  01/03/2023  03:46:28 PM  41.945022 -87.680072
238314  2022  01/03/2023  03:46:28 PM  41.962532 -87.693611
238315  2022  01/03/2023  03:46:28 PM  41.866517 -87.695179
238316  2022  03/22/2023  04:47:43 PM  41.997825 -87.684267

```

```

                                Location
0      (41.990846423, -87.666096144)
1      (41.780330681, -87.684891779)
2      (41.722303228, -87.623745129)
4      (41.860249838, -87.64671467)
5      (41.758252785, -87.565147001)
...
238312  (41.927817456, -87.648845932)
238313  (41.945021752, -87.680071764)
238314  (41.962531969, -87.693611152)
238315  (41.866517317, -87.695178701)
238316  (41.997824802, -87.684266677)

```

[238316 rows x 20 columns]

The above commands have not been saved. Remember, we were just viewing the result after the drop, but we have not been saving these actions. To make sure, display the first five rows of the dataframe:

```
[34]: chicago_crimes.head()
```

```

[34]:      ID Case Number      Date      Block  IUCR  \
0  12789052  JF350580  08/09/2022  04:07:00 PM  014XX W ELMDALE AVE  0325
1  12790581  JF352712  08/10/2022  04:00:00 PM  062XX S ARTESIAN AVE  0810
2  12790652  JF352659  08/11/2022  10:00:00 AM    094XX S STATE ST  0810
4  12795972  JF359058  08/16/2022  04:10:00 PM    015XX S HALSTED ST  0820
5  12796817  JF359932  08/15/2022  03:00:00 PM  075XX S PHILLIPS AVE  0810

```

```

      Primary Type      Description Location Description  Arrest  Domestic  \
0      ROBBERY  VEHICULAR HIJACKING      STREET      True      False
1      THEFT      OVER $500      STREET      False      False
2      THEFT      OVER $500      STREET      False      True
4      THEFT      $500 AND UNDER      SIDEWALK      False      False
5      THEFT      OVER $500      RESIDENCE      False      False

```

```

...  Ward  Community Area  FBI Code  X Coordinate Y Coordinate  Year  \
0  ...  48.0      77      03      1165640.0      1939961.0  2022
1  ...  16.0      66      06      1161110.0      1863210.0  2022
2  ...  9.0      49      06      1177962.0      1842197.0  2022

```

4	...	11.0	28	06	1171290.0	1892413.0	2022
5	...	7.0	43	06	1193842.0	1855434.0	2022

		Updated On	Latitude	Longitude	Location
0	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.990846	-87.666096	(41.990846423, -87.666096144)
1	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.780331	-87.684892	(41.780330681, -87.684891779)
2	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.722303	-87.623745	(41.722303228, -87.623745129)
4	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.860250	-87.646715	(41.860249838, -87.64671467)
5	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.758253	-87.565147	(41.758252785, -87.565147001)

[5 rows x 22 columns]

The columns ID, Date, and Block are still there. If we wanted to drop these columns and to overwrite the dataframe, then we need to use the inplace parameter:

```
[35]: chicago_crimes.drop(columns=["ID", "Date", "Block"], inplace=True)
chicago_crimes.head()
```

```
[35]: Case Number  IUCR Primary Type      Description Location Description \
0      JF350580  0325      ROBBERY  VEHICULAR HIJACKING      STREET
1      JF352712  0810      THEFT      OVER $500      STREET
2      JF352659  0810      THEFT      OVER $500      STREET
4      JF359058  0820      THEFT      $500 AND UNDER  SIDEWALK
5      JF359932  0810      THEFT      OVER $500      RESIDENCE
```

	Arrest	Domestic	Beat	District	Ward	Community Area	FBI Code	\
0	True	False	2013	20	48.0	77	03	
1	False	False	825	8	16.0	66	06	
2	False	True	634	6	9.0	49	06	
4	False	False	1232	12	11.0	28	06	
5	False	False	421	4	7.0	43	06	

	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year	Updated On	Latitude	\
0	1165640.0	1939961.0	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.990846	
1	1161110.0	1863210.0	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.780331	
2	1177962.0	1842197.0	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.722303	
4	1171290.0	1892413.0	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.860250	
5	1193842.0	1855434.0	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.758253	

	Longitude	Location
0	-87.666096	(41.990846423, -87.666096144)
1	-87.684892	(41.780330681, -87.684891779)
2	-87.623745	(41.722303228, -87.623745129)
4	-87.646715	(41.860249838, -87.64671467)
5	-87.565147	(41.758252785, -87.565147001)

At this point I would like to reload the original data set. We were only deleting rows and columns just as an illustration. How do we do that? We can simply just re-download the data set using the

`read_csv()` method that is part of the pandas package:

```
[36]: chicago_crimes = pd.read_csv("https://data.cityofchicago.org/api/views/9hwr-2zxp/
→rows.csv?accessType=DOWNLOAD&bom=true&format=true")
chicago_crimes.head()
```

```
[36]:      ID Case Number      Date      Block IUCR \
0  12789052    JF350580  08/09/2022  04:07:00 PM    014XX W ELMDALE AVE  0325
1  12790581    JF352712  08/10/2022  04:00:00 PM    062XX S ARTESIAN AVE  0810
2  12790652    JF352659  08/11/2022  10:00:00 AM     094XX S STATE ST  0810
3  12796135    JF359082  08/15/2022  09:14:00 PM     048XX S KARLOV AVE  0560
4  12795972    JF359058  08/16/2022  04:10:00 PM     015XX S HALSTED ST  0820
```

```
      Primary Type      Description Location Description Arrest Domestic \
0      ROBBERY    VEHICULAR HIJACKING      STREET      True      False
1      THEFT              OVER $500      STREET      False      False
2      THEFT              OVER $500      STREET      False      True
3      ASSAULT              SIMPLE      RESIDENCE      False      False
4      THEFT      $500 AND UNDER      SIDEWALK      False      False
```

```
      ... Ward Community Area FBI Code X Coordinate Y Coordinate Year \
0  ...  48.0              77      03      1165640.0      1939961.0  2022
1  ...  16.0              66      06      1161110.0      1863210.0  2022
2  ...   9.0              49      06      1177962.0      1842197.0  2022
3  ...  14.0              57      08A      1149844.0      1872244.0  2022
4  ...  11.0              28      06      1171290.0      1892413.0  2022
```

```
      Updated On      Latitude Longitude      Location
0  01/03/2023  03:46:28 PM  41.990846 -87.666096  (41.990846423, -87.666096144)
1  01/03/2023  03:46:28 PM  41.780331 -87.684892  (41.780330681, -87.684891779)
2  01/03/2023  03:46:28 PM  41.722303 -87.623745  (41.722303228, -87.623745129)
3  01/03/2023  03:46:28 PM  41.805347 -87.725961  (41.805347066, -87.725961264)
4  01/03/2023  03:46:28 PM  41.860250 -87.646715  (41.860249838, -87.64671467)
```

[5 rows x 22 columns]

## 7 Using Conditions to Perform Operations

### 7.1 One Condition

Notice that so far, with very few lines of code, we are able to download data sets, look at the column types, check the total number of rows in the data set, check the number of missing values for each column, look at specific rows and columns, and drop certain rows and columns. Each of the above can be accomplished using a single line of code. We have not had to write long lines of codes. This is the beauty of libraries, particularly the pandas library.

While what we have done so far is useful and important, it definately is not enough. Yes, it is useful to look at a subset of the data, but do we really need to look at the 4th row? The 20th row?

A more useful thing to do would be to look at rows that satisfy a certain condition. This is perhaps one of the most common tasks that a data analyst does.

As an example, let us consider the type of crime. We know that in our data set there is a column called Primary Type:

```
[37]: chicago_crimes["Primary Type"]
```

```
[37]: 0          ROBBERY
      1          THEFT
      2          THEFT
      3        ASSAULT
      4          THEFT
      ...
      238312  DECEPTIVE PRACTICE
      238313        CRIMINAL DAMAGE
      238314        BURGLARY
      238315          THEFT
      238316          THEFT
      Name: Primary Type, Length: 238317, dtype: object
```

We see that the types of crimes vary. What if we just wanted to look at the records that were of type THEFT? This is possible using the following command:

```
[38]: chicago_crimes[chicago_crimes["Primary Type"] == "THEFT"]
```

```
[38]:
```

	ID	Case Number	Date	\
1	12790581	JF352712	08/10/2022 04:00:00	PM
2	12790652	JF352659	08/11/2022 10:00:00	AM
4	12795972	JF359058	08/16/2022 04:10:00	PM
5	12796817	JF359932	08/15/2022 03:00:00	PM
7	12795474	JF358356	08/15/2022 10:00:00	PM
...	...	...	...	...
238307	12936322	JF526096	12/24/2022 01:30:00	PM
238310	12935276	JF524804	12/21/2022 11:05:00	PM
238311	12937237	JF527290	12/23/2022 08:41:00	AM
238315	12935341	JF525383	12/20/2022 06:45:00	AM
238316	12938501	JF523997	12/26/2022 10:30:00	PM

  

	Block	IUCR	Primary Type	Description	\
1	062XX S ARTESIAN AVE	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500	
2	094XX S STATE ST	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500	
4	015XX S HALSTED ST	0820	THEFT	\$500 AND UNDER	
5	075XX S PHILLIPS AVE	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500	
7	061XX S PARK SHORE EAST CT	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500	
...	...	...	...	...	...
238307	001XX W RANDOLPH ST	0860	THEFT	RETAIL THEFT	
238310	042XX N MARINE DR	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500	
238311	064XX W Irving Park Rd	0860	THEFT	RETAIL THEFT	

238315	027XX W ROOSEVELT RD	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
238316	021XX W DEVON AVE	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500

	Location Description	Arrest	Domestic	...	Ward \
1	STREET	False	False	...	16.0
2	STREET	False	True	...	9.0
4	SIDEWALK	False	False	...	11.0
5	RESIDENCE	False	False	...	7.0
7	STREET	False	False	...	5.0
...	...	...	...	...	...
238307	DRUG STORE	False	False	...	42.0
238310	STREET	False	False	...	46.0
238311	SMALL RETAIL STORE	False	False	...	38.0
238315	STREET	False	False	...	28.0
238316	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	False	False	...	50.0

	Community Area	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year	\
1	66	06	1161110.0	1863210.0	2022	
2	49	06	1177962.0	1842197.0	2022	
4	28	06	1171290.0	1892413.0	2022	
5	43	06	1193842.0	1855434.0	2022	
7	42	06	1187557.0	1864569.0	2022	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
238307	32	06	1175414.0	1901275.0	2022	
238310	3	06	1171054.0	1928302.0	2022	
238311	17	06	1132626.0	1925898.0	2022	
238315	29	06	1158071.0	1894595.0	2022	
238316	2	06	1160681.0	1942466.0	2022	

	Updated On	Latitude	Longitude	\
1	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.780331	-87.684892	
2	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.722303	-87.623745	
4	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.860250	-87.646715	
5	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.758253	-87.565147	
7	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.783472	-87.587890	
...	...	...	...	
238307	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.884476	-87.631311	
238310	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.958736	-87.646526	
238311	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.952898	-87.787861	
238315	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.866517	-87.695179	
238316	03/22/2023 04:47:43 PM	41.997825	-87.684267	

	Location
1	(41.780330681, -87.684891779)
2	(41.722303228, -87.623745129)
4	(41.860249838, -87.64671467)
5	(41.758252785, -87.565147001)

```

7      (41.783471704, -87.587890396)
...
238307 (41.884476226, -87.631310613)
238310 (41.958736385, -87.646526104)
238311 (41.952897791, -87.787860507)
238315 (41.866517317, -87.695178701)
238316 (41.997824802, -87.684266677)

```

```
[54757 rows x 22 columns]
```

There are several things to explain about the above command. First the double “=” sign. In programming languages, we use a double “=” sign to check if two things are equal. So to check if 2 is equal to 2 we type:

```
[39]: 2==2
```

```
[39]: True
```

Therefore, when we type `chicago_crimes["Primary Type"] == "THEFT"` we are basically saying that we want only the rows that satisfy this condition:

```
[40]: chicago_crimes["Primary Type"] == "THEFT"
```

```

[40]: 0      False
      1      True
      2      True
      3     False
      4      True
      ...
238312 False
238313 False
238314 False
238315  True
238316  True
Name: Primary Type, Length: 238317, dtype: bool

```

Notice the output. We have a True or a False for each row. True is for rows that have a value of “THEFT” in the column Primary Type, and False is for rows that have some other values. To see this, let us look at the first five rows:

```
[41]: chicago_crimes.head()
```

```

[41]:      ID Case Number      Date      Block  IUCR  \
0  12789052    JF350580  08/09/2022  04:07:00 PM  014XX W ELMDALE AVE  0325
1  12790581    JF352712  08/10/2022  04:00:00 PM  062XX S ARTESIAN AVE  0810
2  12790652    JF352659  08/11/2022  10:00:00 AM    094XX S STATE ST  0810
3  12796135    JF359082  08/15/2022  09:14:00 PM   048XX S KARLOV AVE  0560
4  12795972    JF359058  08/16/2022  04:10:00 PM   015XX S HALSTED ST  0820

```

	Primary Type	Description	Location	Description	Arrest	Domestic	\
0	ROBBERY	VEHICULAR	HIJACKING	STREET	True	False	
1	THEFT		OVER \$500	STREET	False	False	
2	THEFT		OVER \$500	STREET	False	True	
3	ASSAULT		SIMPLE	RESIDENCE	False	False	
4	THEFT		\$500 AND UNDER	SIDEWALK	False	False	

	...	Ward	Community Area	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year	\
0	...	48.0		77	03	1165640.0	1939961.0	2022
1	...	16.0		66	06	1161110.0	1863210.0	2022
2	...	9.0		49	06	1177962.0	1842197.0	2022
3	...	14.0		57	08A	1149844.0	1872244.0	2022
4	...	11.0		28	06	1171290.0	1892413.0	2022

		Updated On	Latitude	Longitude	Location
0	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.990846	-87.666096	(41.990846423, -87.666096144)	
1	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.780331	-87.684892	(41.780330681, -87.684891779)	
2	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.722303	-87.623745	(41.722303228, -87.623745129)	
3	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.805347	-87.725961	(41.805347066, -87.725961264)	
4	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.860250	-87.646715	(41.860249838, -87.64671467)	

[5 rows x 22 columns]

See the primary type values? We have ROBBERY, THEFT, THEFT, ASSULT, THEFT, which results in FALSE, TRUE, TRUE, FALSE, TRUE.

We then use this to pick the subset of our dataframe. When the value is True, then the corresponding row will be part of the subset. When the value is False then the row will not be part of the subset:

```
[42]: chicago_crimes[chicago_crimes["Primary Type"]=="THEFT"]
```

```
[42]:
```

	ID	Case Number	Date	\
1	12790581	JF352712	08/10/2022 04:00:00 PM	
2	12790652	JF352659	08/11/2022 10:00:00 AM	
4	12795972	JF359058	08/16/2022 04:10:00 PM	
5	12796817	JF359932	08/15/2022 03:00:00 PM	
7	12795474	JF358356	08/15/2022 10:00:00 PM	
...	...	...	...	
238307	12936322	JF526096	12/24/2022 01:30:00 PM	
238310	12935276	JF524804	12/21/2022 11:05:00 PM	
238311	12937237	JF527290	12/23/2022 08:41:00 AM	
238315	12935341	JF525383	12/20/2022 06:45:00 AM	
238316	12938501	JF523997	12/26/2022 10:30:00 PM	

	Block	IUCR	Primary Type	Description	\
1	062XX S ARTESIAN AVE	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500	
2	094XX S STATE ST	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500	



4	015XX S HALSTED ST	0820	THEFT	\$500 AND UNDER
5	075XX S PHILLIPS AVE	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
7	061XX S PARK SHORE EAST CT	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
...	...	...	...	...
238307	001XX W RANDOLPH ST	0860	THEFT	RETAIL THEFT
238310	042XX N MARINE DR	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
238311	064XX W Irving Park Rd	0860	THEFT	RETAIL THEFT
238315	027XX W ROOSEVELT RD	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
238316	021XX W DEVON AVE	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500

	Location Description	Arrest	Domestic	...	Ward \
1	STREET	False	False	...	16.0
2	STREET	False	True	...	9.0
4	SIDEWALK	False	False	...	11.0
5	RESIDENCE	False	False	...	7.0
7	STREET	False	False	...	5.0
...	...	...	...	...	...
238307	DRUG STORE	False	False	...	42.0
238310	STREET	False	False	...	46.0
238311	SMALL RETAIL STORE	False	False	...	38.0
238315	STREET	False	False	...	28.0
238316	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	False	False	...	50.0

	Community Area	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year	\
1	66	06	1161110.0	1863210.0	2022	
2	49	06	1177962.0	1842197.0	2022	
4	28	06	1171290.0	1892413.0	2022	
5	43	06	1193842.0	1855434.0	2022	
7	42	06	1187557.0	1864569.0	2022	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
238307	32	06	1175414.0	1901275.0	2022	
238310	3	06	1171054.0	1928302.0	2022	
238311	17	06	1132626.0	1925898.0	2022	
238315	29	06	1158071.0	1894595.0	2022	
238316	2	06	1160681.0	1942466.0	2022	

	Updated On	Latitude	Longitude	\
1	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.780331	-87.684892	
2	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.722303	-87.623745	
4	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.860250	-87.646715	
5	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.758253	-87.565147	
7	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.783472	-87.587890	
...	...	...	...	
238307	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.884476	-87.631311	
238310	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.958736	-87.646526	
238311	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.952898	-87.787861	
238315	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.866517	-87.695179	

```
238316 03/22/2023 04:47:43 PM 41.997825 -87.684267
```

```

              Location
1  (41.780330681, -87.684891779)
2  (41.722303228, -87.623745129)
4  (41.860249838, -87.64671467)
5  (41.758252785, -87.565147001)
7  (41.783471704, -87.587890396)
...
238307 (41.884476226, -87.631310613)
238310 (41.958736385, -87.646526104)
238311 (41.952897791, -87.787860507)
238315 (41.866517317, -87.695178701)
238316 (41.997824802, -87.684266677)
```

```
[54757 rows x 22 columns]
```

We can save this result in a new dataframe that contains only theft crimes. Remember, a subset of a dataframe is a dataframe:

```
[43]: chicago_crimes_thefts = chicago_crimes[chicago_crimes["Primary Type"]=="THEFT"]
      chicago_crimes_thefts.head()
```

```
[43]:
```

	ID	Case Number	Date	Block	\
1	12790581	JF352712	08/10/2022 04:00:00 PM	062XX S ARTESIAN AVE	
2	12790652	JF352659	08/11/2022 10:00:00 AM	094XX S STATE ST	
4	12795972	JF359058	08/16/2022 04:10:00 PM	015XX S HALSTED ST	
5	12796817	JF359932	08/15/2022 03:00:00 PM	075XX S PHILLIPS AVE	
7	12795474	JF358356	08/15/2022 10:00:00 PM	061XX S PARK SHORE EAST CT	

	IUCR	Primary Type	Description	Location	Description	Arrest	Domestic	\
1	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500		STREET	False	False	
2	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500		STREET	False	True	
4	0820	THEFT	\$500 AND UNDER		SIDEWALK	False	False	
5	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500		RESIDENCE	False	False	
7	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500		STREET	False	False	

	...	Ward	Community Area	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year	\
1	...	16.0	66	06	1161110.0	1863210.0	2022	
2	...	9.0	49	06	1177962.0	1842197.0	2022	
4	...	11.0	28	06	1171290.0	1892413.0	2022	
5	...	7.0	43	06	1193842.0	1855434.0	2022	
7	...	5.0	42	06	1187557.0	1864569.0	2022	

	Updated On	Latitude	Longitude	Location
1	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.780331	-87.684892	(41.780330681, -87.684891779)
2	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.722303	-87.623745	(41.722303228, -87.623745129)
4	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.860250	-87.646715	(41.860249838, -87.64671467)

```

5  01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM  41.758253 -87.565147  (41.758252785, -87.565147001)
7  01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM  41.783472 -87.587890  (41.783471704, -87.587890396)

```

```
[5 rows x 22 columns]
```

Let us look at another example. What if I wanted a dataframe that contained only those crimes that resulted in an Arrest. To do that, we might type the following:

```
[44]: chicago_crimes[chicago_crimes["Arrest"]=="True"]
```

```
[44]: Empty DataFrame
```

```

Columns: [ID, Case Number, Date, Block, IUCR, Primary Type, Description,
Location Description, Arrest, Domestic, Beat, District, Ward, Community Area,
FBI Code, X Coordinate, Y Coordinate, Year, Updated On, Latitude, Longitude,
Location]
Index: []

```

```
[0 rows x 22 columns]
```

This seems strange. Is it possible that the data set does not contain any crime that resulted in an arrest? Actually, we have done a simple but serious mistake. In the condition above, we are checking to see if the value of Arrest is equal to the text “True”, but if you remember well, this column is of type bool (which means it is either true or false). Let us see this:

```
[45]: chicago_crimes.dtypes
```

```

[45]: ID                int64
Case Number            object
Date                  object
Block                 object
IUCR                  object
Primary Type          object
Description            object
Location Description   object
Arrest                bool
Domestic              bool
Beat                  int64
District              int64
Ward                  float64
Community Area        int64
FBI Code              object
X Coordinate          float64
Y Coordinate          float64
Year                  int64
Updated On            object
Latitude              float64
Longitude             float64
Location              object

```

dtype: object

Since we are just interested in the Arrest column, we could have typed the following:

```
[46]: chicago_crimes["Arrest"].dtypes
```

```
[46]: dtype('bool')
```

In either case, notice that the type is bool. This is not an object. This is why the condition should have been written the following way:

```
[47]: chicago_crimes[chicago_crimes["Arrest"]==True]
```

```
[47]:
```

	ID	Case Number	Date	Block	\
0	12789052	JF350580	08/09/2022 04:07:00 PM	014XX W ELMDALE AVE	
37	12796098	JF359198	08/16/2022 05:20:00 PM	033XX W ROOSEVELT RD	
61	12801503	JF365550	08/22/2022 05:50:00 AM	086XX S KARLOV AVE	
67	12802877	JF367040	08/23/2022 08:45:00 AM	056XX N MOZART ST	
72	12812318	JF378344	09/01/2022 12:25:00 AM	006XX N MICHIGAN AVE	
...	...	...	...	...	
237927	12931560	JF521115	12/23/2022 07:06:00 PM	001XX E SUPERIOR ST	
237936	12925588	JF513886	12/17/2022 11:22:00 AM	039XX W FILLMORE ST	
237967	12925155	JF513324	12/16/2022 08:12:00 PM	045XX S WESTERN BLVD	
237999	12938989	JG100842	12/04/2022 07:00:00 PM	011XX N CLARK ST	
238187	12935231	JF519782	10/29/2022 03:30:00 AM	014XX W LAKE ST	

  

	IUCR	Primary Type	Description	\
0	0325	ROBBERY	VEHICULAR HIJACKING	
37	0560	ASSAULT	SIMPLE	
61	0910	MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT	AUTOMOBILE	
67	0560	ASSAULT	SIMPLE	
72	2022	NARCOTICS	POSSESS - COCAINE	
...	...	...	...	
237927	1812	NARCOTICS	POSSESS - CANNABIS MORE THAN 30 GRAMS	
237936	2026	NARCOTICS	POSSESS - PCP	
237967	0860	THEFT	RETAIL THEFT	
237999	2090	NARCOTICS	ALTER / FORGE PRESCRIPTION	
238187	2250	LIQUOR LAW VIOLATION	LIQUOR LICENSE VIOLATION	

  

	Location Description	Arrest	Domestic	...	Ward	Community Area	\
0	STREET	True	False	...	48.0	77	
37	RESTAURANT	True	False	...	24.0	29	
61	STREET	True	False	...	18.0	70	
67	SCHOOL - PUBLIC GROUNDS	True	False	...	40.0	2	
72	STREET	True	False	...	42.0	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
237927	STREET	True	False	...	42.0	8	
237936	VEHICLE NON-COMMERCIAL	True	False	...	24.0	29	

237967	APPLIANCE STORE	True	False	...	12.0	61
237999	DRUG STORE	True	False	...	2.0	8
238187	BAR OR TAVERN	True	False	...	27.0	28

	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year	Updated On \	
0	03	1165640.0	1939961.0	2022	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM
37	08A	1154087.0	1894508.0	2022	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM
61	07	1150583.0	1847019.0	2022	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM
67	08A	1156333.0	1937407.0	2022	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM
72	18	1177309.0	1904938.0	2022	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237927	18	1177164.0	1905392.0	2022	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM
237936	18	1150188.0	1895080.0	2022	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM
237967	06	1161289.0	1874276.0	2022	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM
237999	18	1175324.0	1908199.0	2022	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM
238187	22	1166633.0	1901539.0	2022	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM

	Latitude	Longitude	Location
0	41.990846	-87.666096	(41.990846423, -87.666096144)
37	41.866359	-87.709807	(41.866358918, -87.709806763)
61	41.736111	-87.723906	(41.736111204, -87.723906429)
67	41.984032	-87.700399	(41.984032004, -87.700398992)
72	41.894485	-87.624241	(41.894484934, -87.62424085)
...	...	...	...
237927	41.895734	-87.624760	(41.89573402, -87.624759616)
237936	41.868005	-87.724106	(41.868005372, -87.724105561)
237967	41.810694	-87.683929	(41.810693516, -87.683929054)
237999	41.903478	-87.631433	(41.903478069, -87.631433102)
238187	41.885393	-87.663548	(41.885393253, -87.663547848)

[27524 rows x 22 columns]

Notice the difference in the commands? The difference is that the word True is not in quotation marks. When the column is of type object, then we use quotation marks. When the column is of type bool then we do not use the quotation marks.

Let us try another example:

```
[48]: chicago_crimes[chicago_crimes["Location Description"]=="STREET"]
```

```
[48]:
```

	ID	Case Number	Date	\
0	12789052	JF350580	08/09/2022	04:07:00 PM
1	12790581	JF352712	08/10/2022	04:00:00 PM
2	12790652	JF352659	08/11/2022	10:00:00 AM
7	12795474	JF358356	08/15/2022	10:00:00 PM
8	12799341	JF363039	08/19/2022	11:00:00 AM
...	...	...	...	...
238295	12935727	JF526034	12/25/2022	03:00:00 PM

238305	12935459	JF525819	12/22/2022	12:01:00	AM
238310	12935276	JF524804	12/21/2022	11:05:00	PM
238313	12936301	JF526810	12/22/2022	06:00:00	PM
238315	12935341	JF525383	12/20/2022	06:45:00	AM

		Block	IUCR	Primary Type	\
0		014XX W ELMDALE AVE	0325	ROBBERY	
1		062XX S ARTESIAN AVE	0810	THEFT	
2		094XX S STATE ST	0810	THEFT	
7	061XX S PARK SHORE EAST CT	0810		THEFT	
8	010XX E 46TH ST	0910	MOTOR VEHICLE	THEFT	
...		...	...	...	
238295	061XX N WASHTENAW AVE	0810		THEFT	
238305	044XX N MAPLEWOOD AVE	0910	MOTOR VEHICLE	THEFT	
238310	042XX N MARINE DR	0810		THEFT	
238313	020XX W CORNELIA AVE	1320	CRIMINAL	DAMAGE	
238315	027XX W ROOSEVELT RD	0810		THEFT	

	Description	Location	Description	Arrest	Domestic	...	Ward	\
0	VEHICULAR HIJACKING		STREET	True	False	...	48.0	
1	OVER \$500		STREET	False	False	...	16.0	
2	OVER \$500		STREET	False	True	...	9.0	
7	OVER \$500		STREET	False	False	...	5.0	
8	AUTOMOBILE		STREET	False	False	...	4.0	
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
238295	OVER \$500		STREET	False	False	...	40.0	
238305	AUTOMOBILE		STREET	False	False	...	47.0	
238310	OVER \$500		STREET	False	False	...	46.0	
238313	TO VEHICLE		STREET	False	False	...	32.0	
238315	OVER \$500		STREET	False	False	...	28.0	

	Community	Area	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year	\
0		77	03	1165640.0	1939961.0	2022	
1		66	06	1161110.0	1863210.0	2022	
2		49	06	1177962.0	1842197.0	2022	
7		42	06	1187557.0	1864569.0	2022	
8		39	07	1183968.0	1874723.0	2022	
...		...	...	...	...	...	
238295		2	06	1157219.0	1940724.0	2022	
238305		4	07	1158578.0	1929302.0	2022	
238310		3	06	1171054.0	1928302.0	2022	
238313		5	14	1161968.0	1923233.0	2022	
238315		29	06	1158071.0	1894595.0	2022	

	Updated On	Latitude	Longitude	\
0	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.990846	-87.666096	
1	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.780331	-87.684892	

```

2      01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.722303 -87.623745
7      01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.783472 -87.587890
8      01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.811420 -87.600731
...
238295 01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.993116 -87.697050
238305 01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.961746 -87.692365
238310 01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.958736 -87.646526
238313 01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.945022 -87.680072
238315 01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.866517 -87.695179

```

```

                                Location
0      (41.990846423, -87.666096144)
1      (41.780330681, -87.684891779)
2      (41.722303228, -87.623745129)
7      (41.783471704, -87.587890396)
8      (41.811419728, -87.600731459)
...
238295 (41.993115987, -87.697049774)
238305 (41.961745665, -87.692365237)
238310 (41.958736385, -87.646526104)
238313 (41.945021752, -87.680071764)
238315 (41.866517317, -87.695178701)

```

[67590 rows x 22 columns]

Here, we are getting the rows where the value of Location Description is STREET. Notice that we used quotation marks. This is because this column contains text, i.e. it is of type object. What if we wanted to get the records where the value of Domestic was False? Is the Domestic column of type bool or object? Let's check:

```
[49]: chicago_crimes["Domestic"].dtype
```

```
[49]: dtype('bool')
```

It is of type bool. We therefore use the following command:

```
[50]: chicago_crimes[chicago_crimes["Domestic"]==False]
```

```

[50]:
      ID Case Number      Date      Block \
0      12789052      JF350580 08/09/2022 04:07:00 PM 014XX W ELMDALE AVE
1      12790581      JF352712 08/10/2022 04:00:00 PM 062XX S ARTESIAN AVE
3      12796135      JF359082 08/15/2022 09:14:00 PM 048XX S KARLOV AVE
4      12795972      JF359058 08/16/2022 04:10:00 PM 015XX S HALSTED ST
5      12796817      JF359932 08/15/2022 03:00:00 PM 075XX S PHILLIPS AVE
...
238312 12936285      JF526139 06/27/2022 10:05:00 AM 025XX N HALSTED ST
238313 12936301      JF526810 12/22/2022 06:00:00 PM 020XX W CORNELIA AVE
238314 12936397      JF526745 12/19/2022 02:00:00 PM 044XX N ROCKWELL ST

```

238315	12935341	JF525383	12/20/2022 06:45:00 AM	027XX W ROOSEVELT RD
238316	12938501	JF523997	12/26/2022 10:30:00 PM	021XX W DEVON AVE

	IUCR	Primary Type	Description \
0	0325	ROBBERY	VEHICULAR HIJACKING
1	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
3	0560	ASSAULT	SIMPLE
4	0820	THEFT	\$500 AND UNDER
5	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
...	...	...	...
238312	1153	DECEPTIVE PRACTICE	FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300
238313	1320	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	TO VEHICLE
238314	0620	BURGLARY	UNLAWFUL ENTRY
238315	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
238316	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500

	Location Description	Arrest	Domestic	...	Ward \
0	STREET	True	False	...	48.0
1	STREET	False	False	...	16.0
3	RESIDENCE	False	False	...	14.0
4	SIDEWALK	False	False	...	11.0
5	RESIDENCE	False	False	...	7.0
...	...	...	...	...	...
238312	NaN	False	False	...	43.0
238313	STREET	False	False	...	32.0
238314	APARTMENT	False	False	...	47.0
238315	STREET	False	False	...	28.0
238316	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	False	False	...	50.0

	Community Area	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year \
0	77	03	1165640.0	1939961.0	2022
1	66	06	1161110.0	1863210.0	2022
3	57	08A	1149844.0	1872244.0	2022
4	28	06	1171290.0	1892413.0	2022
5	43	06	1193842.0	1855434.0	2022
...	...	...	...	...	...
238312	7	11	1170513.0	1917030.0	2022
238313	5	14	1161968.0	1923233.0	2022
238314	4	05	1158237.0	1929586.0	2022
238315	29	06	1158071.0	1894595.0	2022
238316	2	06	1160681.0	1942466.0	2022

	Updated On	Latitude	Longitude \
0	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.990846	-87.666096
1	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.780331	-87.684892
3	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.805347	-87.725961
4	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.860250	-87.646715



```

5          01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.758253 -87.565147
...
238312    01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.927817 -87.648846
238313    01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.945022 -87.680072
238314    01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.962532 -87.693611
238315    01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.866517 -87.695179
238316    03/22/2023 04:47:43 PM 41.997825 -87.684267

```

```

                                Location
0          (41.990846423, -87.666096144)
1          (41.780330681, -87.684891779)
3          (41.805347066, -87.725961264)
4          (41.860249838, -87.64671467)
5          (41.758252785, -87.565147001)
...
238312    (41.927817456, -87.648845932)
238313    (41.945021752, -87.680071764)
238314    (41.962531969, -87.693611152)
238315    (41.866517317, -87.695178701)
238316    (41.997824802, -87.684266677)

```

[195854 rows x 22 columns]

As a final example, let us look at crimes that took place in Community Area 29:

```
[52]: chicago_crimes[chicago_crimes["Community Area"]==29]
```

```

[52]:
      ID Case Number      Date \
22    12788778    JF350628 08/09/2022 09:00:00 AM
35    12796489    JF359613 08/17/2022 02:00:00 AM
37    12796098    JF359198 08/16/2022 05:20:00 PM
86    12804684    JF369234 08/24/2022 06:30:00 PM
144   12818261    JF385387 08/10/2022 09:35:00 PM
...
237936 12925588    JF513886 12/17/2022 11:22:00 AM
237976 12924648    JF512358 12/16/2022 06:14:00 AM
238110 12935262    JF524783 12/23/2022 06:00:00 AM
238188 12936468    JF526997 11/05/2022 03:30:00 PM
238315 12935341    JF525383 12/20/2022 06:45:00 AM

      Block IUCR      Primary Type \
22      033XX W 13TH ST 0890      THEFT
35      039XX W OGDEN AVE 0460      BATTERY
37      033XX W ROOSEVELT RD 0560      ASSAULT
86      035XX W CERMAK RD 0870      THEFT
144     013XX S KOMENSKY AVE 0880      THEFT
...
237936 039XX W FILLMORE ST 2026      NARCOTICS

```

237976	013XX S INDEPENDENCE BLVD	1310	CRIMINAL DAMAGE
238110	014XX S SPAULDING AVE	1153	DECEPTIVE PRACTICE
238188	012XX S AVERS AVE	1153	DECEPTIVE PRACTICE
238315	027XX W ROOSEVELT RD	0810	THEFT

	Description	Location Description \
22	FROM BUILDING	LIBRARY
35	SIMPLE	GAS STATION
37	SIMPLE	RESTAURANT
86	POCKET-PICKING	SIDEWALK
144	PURSE-SNATCHING	ALLEY
...	...	...
237936	POSSESS - PCP	VEHICLE NON-COMMERCIAL
237976	TO PROPERTY	RESIDENCE - PORCH / HALLWAY
238110	FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300	NaN
238188	FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300	APARTMENT
238315	OVER \$500	STREET

	Arrest	Domestic	...	Ward	Community	Area	FBI Code	X Coordinate \
22	False	False	...	24.0		29	06	1154098.0
35	False	False	...	22.0		29	08B	1150286.0
37	True	False	...	24.0		29	08A	1154087.0
86	False	False	...	24.0		29	06	1152918.0
144	False	False	...	24.0		29	06	1149595.0
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
237936	True	False	...	24.0		29	18	1150188.0
237976	False	False	...	24.0		29	14	1151464.0
238110	False	False	...	24.0		29	11	1154598.0
238188	False	False	...	24.0		29	11	1150909.0
238315	False	False	...	28.0		29	06	1158071.0

	Y Coordinate	Year	Updated On	Latitude	Longitude \
22	1893840.0	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.864526	-87.709784
35	1889027.0	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.851393	-87.723904
37	1894508.0	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.866359	-87.709807
86	1889147.0	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.851671	-87.714240
144	1893535.0	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.863777	-87.726323
...	...	...	...	...	...
237936	1895080.0	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.868005	-87.724106
237976	1893655.0	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.864070	-87.719458
238110	1892865.0	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.861840	-87.707975
238188	1894078.0	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.865242	-87.721485
238315	1894595.0	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.866517	-87.695179

	Location
22	(41.864525633, -87.709784193)
35	(41.851393305, -87.723903515)

```

37      (41.866358918, -87.709806763)
86      (41.851670934, -87.714240208)
144     (41.863777237, -87.7263227)
...
237936  (41.868005372, -87.724105561)
237976  (41.864070063, -87.719458499)
238110  (41.861840145, -87.707974761)
238188  (41.865241697, -87.721484832)
238315  (41.866517317, -87.695178701)

```

```
[6737 rows x 22 columns]
```

Why did we not put the number 29 in quotation marks? You guessed it. The column is not of type object. What type is it?

```
[51]: chicago_crimes["Community Area"].dtypes
```

```
[51]: dtype('int64')
```

It is an integer. Numbers, just like bool values do not go in a quotation.

## 7.2 Two Conditions

How do we get data that satisfies two conditions? Here, we need to introduce the OR and AND operators.

### 7.2.1 The AND Operator

In pandas dataframes, when we want to say “and” we use the symbols “&”. So, if we want to check if two is equal to two and if two is greater than zero, we type:

```
[53]: (2==2) & (2>0)
```

```
[53]: True
```

Let us now use this syntax to get a subset of the crimes data where the crime was of type THEFT and an arrest was made:

```
[54]: chicago_crimes[(chicago_crimes["Primary Type"]=="THEFT") &
    →(chicago_crimes["Arrest"]==True)]
```

```
[54]:
```

	ID	Case Number	Date	Block \
140	12817625	JF384566	09/05/2022 11:27:00 PM	023XX W 21ST ST
461	12848814	JF421820	10/04/2022 03:42:00 PM	031XX N CLARK ST
654	12867355	JF444181	10/22/2022 06:50:00 AM	035XX N BROADWAY
849	12891196	JF472493	10/25/2022 12:00:00 AM	035XX S PULASKI RD
857	12886022	JF466544	11/08/2022 02:56:00 AM	017XX N LINDER AVE
...	...	...	...	...
237663	12931318	JF520805	12/23/2022 11:50:00 AM	031XX W 103RD ST

237674	12928904	JF517643	12/20/2022	04:30:00 PM	0000X E GRAND AVE
237846	12933440	JF523488	12/26/2022	08:37:00 PM	045XX S WESTERN AVE
237868	12931059	JF520508	12/23/2022	03:40:00 AM	020XX N MILWAUKEE AVE
237967	12925155	JF513324	12/16/2022	08:12:00 PM	045XX S WESTERN BLVD

	IUCR	Primary Type	Description	Location	Description	Arrest	\
140	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500	CONVENIENCE STORE		True	
461	0860	THEFT	RETAIL THEFT	SMALL RETAIL STORE		True	
654	0860	THEFT	RETAIL THEFT	GROCERY FOOD STORE		True	
849	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500	WAREHOUSE		True	
857	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500	STREET		True	
...	...	...	...	...		...	
237663	0860	THEFT	RETAIL THEFT	SMALL RETAIL STORE		True	
237674	0860	THEFT	RETAIL THEFT	SMALL RETAIL STORE		True	
237846	0860	THEFT	RETAIL THEFT	APPLIANCE STORE		True	
237868	0860	THEFT	RETAIL THEFT	DEPARTMENT STORE		True	
237967	0860	THEFT	RETAIL THEFT	APPLIANCE STORE		True	

	Domestic	...	Ward	Community Area	FBI Code	X Coordinate	\
140	False	...	25.0	31	06	1161190.0	
461	False	...	44.0	6	06	1170283.0	
654	False	...	46.0	6	06	1171076.0	
849	False	...	22.0	30	06	1150261.0	
857	False	...	37.0	25	06	1139463.0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
237663	False	...	19.0	74	06	1157026.0	
237674	False	...	42.0	8	06	1176780.0	
237846	False	...	15.0	61	06	1161131.0	
237868	False	...	1.0	22	06	1159682.0	
237967	False	...	12.0	61	06	1161289.0	

	Y Coordinate	Year	Updated On	Latitude	Longitude	\
140	1890017.0	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.853891	-87.683856	
461	1920956.0	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.938596	-87.649576	
654	1923738.0	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.946212	-87.646580	
849	1881205.0	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.829929	-87.724199	
857	1911028.0	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.911971	-87.763090	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
237663	1836163.0	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.706193	-87.700594	
237674	1903916.0	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.891692	-87.626215	
237846	1874302.0	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.810768	-87.684508	
237868	1913243.0	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.917656	-87.688750	
237967	1874276.0	2022	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.810694	-87.683929	

	Location
140	(41.853890639, -87.683855655)
461	(41.93859561, -87.649576033)

```

654      (41.946212132, -87.646579678)
849      (41.829929212, -87.724198877)
857      (41.911970795, -87.76309048)
...
237663   (41.706192826, -87.700593626)
237674   (41.891692496, -87.626214622)
237846   (41.810768138, -87.684507864)
237868   (41.917656022, -87.688750258)
237967   (41.810693516, -87.683929054)

```

```
[1995 rows x 22 columns]
```

An important point to note here is that the two conditions must be placed in separate parantheses.

## 7.2.2 The OR Operator

In python, the OR operator is written using the symbol “|”:

```
[55]: (2==2) | (2 < 0)
```

```
[55]: True
```

Notice that the expression evaluated to True even though 2 is not less than 0. This is because we want the first or second condition to be true. When one of the conditions is true, then the result will be true.

Going to our dataframe, let us get the crimes that resulted in an arrest or that were domestic:

```
[56]: chicago_crimes[(chicago_crimes["Arrest"]==True) |
    →(chicago_crimes["Domestic"]==True)]
```

```
[56]:
```

	ID	Case Number	Date	Block \
0	12789052	JF350580	08/09/2022 04:07:00 PM	014XX W ELMDALE AVE
2	12790652	JF352659	08/11/2022 10:00:00 AM	094XX S STATE ST
9	12793378	JF355848	08/13/2022 10:45:00 PM	118XX S SANGAMON ST
10	12798495	JF361883	08/18/2022 06:00:00 PM	030XX E 80TH ST
13	12790997	JF353231	08/11/2022 06:00:00 PM	073XX S MAY ST
...	...	...	...	...
238262	12938984	JG100896	12/25/2022 01:00:00 PM	075XX S EGGLESTON AVE
238263	12936415	JF518127	12/21/2022 01:15:00 AM	010XX W 14TH ST
238288	12937066	JF522595	12/25/2022 08:06:00 PM	0000X W 109TH ST
238308	12937577	JF515781	12/19/2022 06:00:00 AM	039XX W MONROE ST
238309	12935640	JF526043	12/23/2022 09:00:00 AM	010XX N AVERS AVE

  

	IUCR	Primary Type \
0	0325	ROBBERY
2	0810	THEFT
9	0560	ASSAULT
10	2820	OTHER OFFENSE

13	051A	ASSAULT
...	...	...
238262	0560	ASSAULT
238263	0497	BATTERY
238288	1310	CRIMINAL DAMAGE
238308	0498	BATTERY
238309	2820	OTHER OFFENSE

	Description \
0	VEHICULAR HIJACKING
2	OVER \$500
9	SIMPLE
10	TELEPHONE THREAT
13	AGGRAVATED - HANDGUN
...	...
238262	SIMPLE
238263	AGGRAVATED DOMESTIC BATTERY - OTHER DANGEROUS ...
238288	TO PROPERTY
238308	AGG. DOMESTIC BATTERY - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, SE...
238309	TELEPHONE THREAT

	Location	Description	Arrest	Domestic	...	Ward	Community Area \
0		STREET	True	False	...	48.0	77
2		STREET	False	True	...	9.0	49
9		STREET	False	True	...	34.0	53
10		RESIDENCE	False	True	...	7.0	46
13		RESIDENCE	False	True	...	17.0	68
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
238262		RESIDENCE	False	True	...	6.0	69
238263		APARTMENT	False	True	...	25.0	28
238288		STREET	False	True	...	34.0	49
238308		APARTMENT	False	True	...	28.0	26
238309		RESIDENCE	False	True	...	37.0	23

	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year	Updated On \	
0	03	1165640.0	1939961.0	2022	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM
2	06	1177962.0	1842197.0	2022	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM
9	08A	1172121.0	1826361.0	2022	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM
10	08A	1197715.0	1852504.0	2022	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM
13	04A	1169922.0	1856159.0	2022	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
238262	08A	1174599.0	1854938.0	2022	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM
238263	04B	1169755.0	1893571.0	2022	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM
238288	14	1177923.0	1832690.0	2022	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM
238308	04B	1150117.0	1899370.0	2022	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM
238309	08A	1150527.0	1906726.0	2022	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM

	Latitude	Longitude	Location
0	41.990846	-87.666096	(41.990846423, -87.666096144)
2	41.722303	-87.623745	(41.722303228, -87.623745129)
9	41.678977	-87.645603	(41.678976937, -87.645603032)
10	41.750117	-87.551051	(41.75011688, -87.551050773)
13	41.760795	-87.652790	(41.76079497, -87.65279005)
...	...	...	...
238262	41.757342	-87.635685	(41.757341587, -87.63568495)
238263	41.863461	-87.652316	(41.863461031, -87.652315509)
238288	41.696216	-87.624175	(41.696215599, -87.624174764)
238308	41.879779	-87.724254	(41.879779001, -87.724254458)
238309	41.899957	-87.722557	(41.899956643, -87.722556723)

[64568 rows x 22 columns]

Looking at the result, we see that in each of these records, either Arrest is True or Domestic is True.

Let us now get the crimes that were committed in Community Area 23 or that were of type BATTERY:

```
[ ]: chicago_crimes[(chicago_crimes["Community Area"]==23) | (chicago_crimes["Primary Type"]=="BATTERY")]
```

Examining these records, we see that all of them are either of type BATTERY, or they have been committed in Community Area 23.

### 7.2.3 Less Than or Equal to and Greater than or Equal to

Let us get the crimes that were committed in a Community Area with a number that is at least 23, and the Ward number is less than 30:

```
[57]: chicago_crimes[(chicago_crimes["Community Area"] >= 23) & (chicago_crimes["Ward"] < 30)]
```

```
[57]:
```

	ID	Case Number	Date	Block \
1	12790581	JF352712	08/10/2022 04:00:00 PM	062XX S ARTESIAN AVE
2	12790652	JF352659	08/11/2022 10:00:00 AM	094XX S STATE ST
3	12796135	JF359082	08/15/2022 09:14:00 PM	048XX S KARLOV AVE
4	12795972	JF359058	08/16/2022 04:10:00 PM	015XX S HALSTED ST
5	12796817	JF359932	08/15/2022 03:00:00 PM	075XX S PHILLIPS AVE
...	...	...	...	...
238300	12935244	JF505474	12/10/2022 01:00:00 PM	017XX W 86TH ST
238301	12935201	JF523453	12/26/2022 02:00:00 PM	013XX W 76TH ST
238306	12936699	JF524860	12/26/2022 12:00:00 PM	017XX W 79TH ST
238308	12937577	JF515781	12/19/2022 06:00:00 AM	039XX W MONROE ST
238315	12935341	JF525383	12/20/2022 06:45:00 AM	027XX W ROOSEVELT RD

  

	IUCR	Primary Type \
1	0810	THEFT

2	0810	THEFT
3	0560	ASSAULT
4	0820	THEFT
5	0810	THEFT
...	...	...
238300	1365	CRIMINAL TRESPASS
238301	0610	BURGLARY
238306	0890	THEFT
238308	0498	BATTERY
238315	0810	THEFT

	Description \
1	OVER \$500
2	OVER \$500
3	SIMPLE
4	\$500 AND UNDER
5	OVER \$500
...	...
238300	TO RESIDENCE
238301	FORCIBLE ENTRY
238306	FROM BUILDING
238308	AGG. DOMESTIC BATTERY - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, SE...
238315	OVER \$500

	Location	Description	Arrest	Domestic	...	Ward \
1		STREET	False	False	...	16.0
2		STREET	False	True	...	9.0
3		RESIDENCE	False	False	...	14.0
4		SIDEWALK	False	False	...	11.0
5		RESIDENCE	False	False	...	7.0
...		...	...	...	...	...
238300		APARTMENT	False	False	...	21.0
238301		APARTMENT	False	False	...	17.0
238306	COMMERCIAL /	BUSINESS OFFICE	False	False	...	17.0
238308		APARTMENT	False	True	...	28.0
238315		STREET	False	False	...	28.0

	Community Area	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year \
1	66	06	1161110.0	1863210.0	2022
2	49	06	1177962.0	1842197.0	2022
3	57	08A	1149844.0	1872244.0	2022
4	28	06	1171290.0	1892413.0	2022
5	43	06	1193842.0	1855434.0	2022
...	...	...	...	...	...
238300	71	26	1166366.0	1847669.0	2022
238301	71	05	1168669.0	1854374.0	2022
238306	71	06	1166290.0	1852314.0	2022



238308	26	04B	1150117.0	1899370.0	2022
238315	29	06	1158071.0	1894595.0	2022

		Updated On	Latitude	Longitude	\
1	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.780331	-87.684892	
2	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.722303	-87.623745	
3	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.805347	-87.725961	
4	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.860250	-87.646715	
5	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.758253	-87.565147	
...	...	...	...	...	
238300	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.737574	-87.666064	
238301	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.755924	-87.657434	
238306	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.750322	-87.666211	
238308	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.879779	-87.724254	
238315	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.866517	-87.695179	

	Location
1	(41.780330681, -87.684891779)
2	(41.722303228, -87.623745129)
3	(41.805347066, -87.725961264)
4	(41.860249838, -87.64671467)
5	(41.758252785, -87.565147001)
...	...
238300	(41.737573664, -87.666064301)
238301	(41.755923803, -87.65743376)
238306	(41.750321833, -87.666210811)
238308	(41.879779001, -87.724254458)
238315	(41.866517317, -87.695178701)

[154032 rows x 22 columns]

The phrase “at least” means greater than or equal, which is written using the operator “>=”. The condition “less than” is simply written using the operator “<”. If we wanted to say “less than or equal”, we would use the operator “<=”. As an example, get the crimes where the value of X Coordinate is less than or equal to 1177962:

```
[58]: chicago_crimes[chicago_crimes["X Coordinate"] <= 1177962]
```

```
[58]:
```

	ID	Case Number	Date	Block	\
0	12789052	JF350580	08/09/2022 04:07:00 PM	014XX W ELMDALE AVE	
1	12790581	JF352712	08/10/2022 04:00:00 PM	062XX S ARTESIAN AVE	
2	12790652	JF352659	08/11/2022 10:00:00 AM	094XX S STATE ST	
3	12796135	JF359082	08/15/2022 09:14:00 PM	048XX S KARLOV AVE	
4	12795972	JF359058	08/16/2022 04:10:00 PM	015XX S HALSTED ST	
...	...	...	...	...	
238312	12936285	JF526139	06/27/2022 10:05:00 AM	025XX N HALSTED ST	
238313	12936301	JF526810	12/22/2022 06:00:00 PM	020XX W CORNELIA AVE	
238314	12936397	JF526745	12/19/2022 02:00:00 PM	044XX N ROCKWELL ST	

238315	12935341	JF525383	12/20/2022 06:45:00 AM	027XX W ROOSEVELT RD
238316	12938501	JF523997	12/26/2022 10:30:00 PM	021XX W DEVON AVE

	IUCR	Primary Type	Description \
0	0325	ROBBERY	VEHICULAR HIJACKING
1	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
2	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
3	0560	ASSAULT	SIMPLE
4	0820	THEFT	\$500 AND UNDER
...	...	...	...
238312	1153	DECEPTIVE PRACTICE	FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300
238313	1320	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	TO VEHICLE
238314	0620	BURGLARY	UNLAWFUL ENTRY
238315	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
238316	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500

	Location Description	Arrest	Domestic	...	Ward \
0	STREET	True	False	...	48.0
1	STREET	False	False	...	16.0
2	STREET	False	True	...	9.0
3	RESIDENCE	False	False	...	14.0
4	SIDEWALK	False	False	...	11.0
...	...	...	...	...	...
238312	NaN	False	False	...	43.0
238313	STREET	False	False	...	32.0
238314	APARTMENT	False	False	...	47.0
238315	STREET	False	False	...	28.0
238316	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	False	False	...	50.0

	Community Area	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year	\
0	77	03	1165640.0	1939961.0	2022	
1	66	06	1161110.0	1863210.0	2022	
2	49	06	1177962.0	1842197.0	2022	
3	57	08A	1149844.0	1872244.0	2022	
4	28	06	1171290.0	1892413.0	2022	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
238312	7	11	1170513.0	1917030.0	2022	
238313	5	14	1161968.0	1923233.0	2022	
238314	4	05	1158237.0	1929586.0	2022	
238315	29	06	1158071.0	1894595.0	2022	
238316	2	06	1160681.0	1942466.0	2022	

	Updated On	Latitude	Longitude \
0	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.990846	-87.666096
1	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.780331	-87.684892
2	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.722303	-87.623745
3	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.805347	-87.725961

```

4      01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.860250 -87.646715
...
238312 01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.927817 -87.648846
238313 01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.945022 -87.680072
238314 01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.962532 -87.693611
238315 01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.866517 -87.695179
238316 03/22/2023 04:47:43 PM 41.997825 -87.684267

```

```

                                Location
0      (41.990846423, -87.666096144)
1      (41.780330681, -87.684891779)
2      (41.722303228, -87.623745129)
3      (41.805347066, -87.725961264)
4      (41.860249838, -87.64671467)
...
238312 (41.927817456, -87.648845932)
238313 (41.945021752, -87.680071764)
238314 (41.962531969, -87.693611152)
238315 (41.866517317, -87.695178701)
238316 (41.997824802, -87.684266677)

```

[183338 rows x 22 columns]

## 7.2.4 Not Equal to

There is another operator that we have not yet covered, and that is the “not equal to” operator. What if we wanted the crimes which did not take place in Community Area 23? In other words, we want to get all crimes where the value of Community Area is not equal to 23. This can be accomplished using the “!=” symbols, which basically means “not equal to”:

```
[59]: chicago_crimes[chicago_crimes["Community Area"]!=23]
```

```

[59]:
      ID Case Number      Date      Block \
0      12789052      JF350580 08/09/2022 04:07:00 PM 014XX W ELMDALE AVE
1      12790581      JF352712 08/10/2022 04:00:00 PM 062XX S ARTESIAN AVE
2      12790652      JF352659 08/11/2022 10:00:00 AM 094XX S STATE ST
3      12796135      JF359082 08/15/2022 09:14:00 PM 048XX S KARLOV AVE
4      12795972      JF359058 08/16/2022 04:10:00 PM 015XX S HALSTED ST
...
238312 12936285      JF526139 06/27/2022 10:05:00 AM 025XX N HALSTED ST
238313 12936301      JF526810 12/22/2022 06:00:00 PM 020XX W CORNELIA AVE
238314 12936397      JF526745 12/19/2022 02:00:00 PM 044XX N ROCKWELL ST
238315 12935341      JF525383 12/20/2022 06:45:00 AM 027XX W ROOSEVELT RD
238316 12938501      JF523997 12/26/2022 10:30:00 PM 021XX W DEVON AVE

      IUCR      Primary Type      Description \
0      0325      ROBBERY      VEHICULAR HIJACKING

```

1	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
2	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
3	0560	ASSAULT	SIMPLE
4	0820	THEFT	\$500 AND UNDER
...	...	...	...
238312	1153	DECEPTIVE PRACTICE	FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300
238313	1320	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	TO VEHICLE
238314	0620	BURGLARY	UNLAWFUL ENTRY
238315	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
238316	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500

		Location Description	Arrest	Domestic	...	Ward \
0		STREET	True	False	...	48.0
1		STREET	False	False	...	16.0
2		STREET	False	True	...	9.0
3		RESIDENCE	False	False	...	14.0
4		SIDEWALK	False	False	...	11.0
...		...	...	...	...	...
238312		NaN	False	False	...	43.0
238313		STREET	False	False	...	32.0
238314		APARTMENT	False	False	...	47.0
238315		STREET	False	False	...	28.0
238316		PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	False	False	...	50.0

	Community Area	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year	\
0	77	03	1165640.0	1939961.0	2022	
1	66	06	1161110.0	1863210.0	2022	
2	49	06	1177962.0	1842197.0	2022	
3	57	08A	1149844.0	1872244.0	2022	
4	28	06	1171290.0	1892413.0	2022	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
238312	7	11	1170513.0	1917030.0	2022	
238313	5	14	1161968.0	1923233.0	2022	
238314	4	05	1158237.0	1929586.0	2022	
238315	29	06	1158071.0	1894595.0	2022	
238316	2	06	1160681.0	1942466.0	2022	

	Updated On	Latitude	Longitude	\
0	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.990846	-87.666096	
1	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.780331	-87.684892	
2	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.722303	-87.623745	
3	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.805347	-87.725961	
4	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.860250	-87.646715	
...	...	...	...	
238312	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.927817	-87.648846	
238313	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.945022	-87.680072	
238314	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.962532	-87.693611	

```
238315 01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.866517 -87.695179
238316 03/22/2023 04:47:43 PM 41.997825 -87.684267
```

```

                                Location
0      (41.990846423, -87.666096144)
1      (41.780330681, -87.684891779)
2      (41.722303228, -87.623745129)
3      (41.805347066, -87.725961264)
4      (41.860249838, -87.64671467)
...
238312 (41.927817456, -87.648845932)
238313 (41.945021752, -87.680071764)
238314 (41.962531969, -87.693611152)
238315 (41.866517317, -87.695178701)
238316 (41.997824802, -87.684266677)

```

[232222 rows x 22 columns]

## 7.2.5 The isin() Method

Assume that we want the crimes that were either THEFT or BATTERY. The following command will do the job:

```
[60]: chicago_crimes[(chicago_crimes["Primary Type"]=="THEFT") |
    →(chicago_crimes["Primary Type"]=="BATTERY")]
```

```
[60]:
      ID Case Number      Date      Block \
1      12790581      JF352712 08/10/2022 04:00:00 PM 062XX S ARTESIAN AVE
2      12790652      JF352659 08/11/2022 10:00:00 AM 094XX S STATE ST
4      12795972      JF359058 08/16/2022 04:10:00 PM 015XX S HALSTED ST
5      12796817      JF359932 08/15/2022 03:00:00 PM 075XX S PHILLIPS AVE
6      12796316      JF358737 08/16/2022 11:57:00 AM 012XX N LA SALLE DR
...
238308 12937577      JF515781 12/19/2022 06:00:00 AM 039XX W MONROE ST
238310 12935276      JF524804 12/21/2022 11:05:00 PM 042XX N MARINE DR
238311 12937237      JF527290 12/23/2022 08:41:00 AM 064XX W Irving Park Rd
238315 12935341      JF525383 12/20/2022 06:45:00 AM 027XX W ROOSEVELT RD
238316 12938501      JF523997 12/26/2022 10:30:00 PM 021XX W DEVON AVE

```

```

      IUCR Primary Type      Description \
1      0810      THEFT      OVER $500
2      0810      THEFT      OVER $500
4      0820      THEFT      $500 AND UNDER
5      0810      THEFT      OVER $500
6      0460      BATTERY      SIMPLE
...
238308 0498      BATTERY AGG. DOMESTIC BATTERY - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, SE...

```

238310	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
238311	0860	THEFT	RETAIL THEFT
238315	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
238316	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500

	Location Description	Arrest	Domestic	...	Ward \
1	STREET	False	False	...	16.0
2	STREET	False	True	...	9.0
4	SIDEWALK	False	False	...	11.0
5	RESIDENCE	False	False	...	7.0
6	APARTMENT	False	False	...	2.0
...	...	...	...	...	...
238308	APARTMENT	False	True	...	28.0
238310	STREET	False	False	...	46.0
238311	SMALL RETAIL STORE	False	False	...	38.0
238315	STREET	False	False	...	28.0
238316	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	False	False	...	50.0

	Community Area	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year	\
1	66	06	1161110.0	1863210.0	2022	
2	49	06	1177962.0	1842197.0	2022	
4	28	06	1171290.0	1892413.0	2022	
5	43	06	1193842.0	1855434.0	2022	
6	8	08B	1174910.0	1908582.0	2022	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
238308	26	04B	1150117.0	1899370.0	2022	
238310	3	06	1171054.0	1928302.0	2022	
238311	17	06	1132626.0	1925898.0	2022	
238315	29	06	1158071.0	1894595.0	2022	
238316	2	06	1160681.0	1942466.0	2022	

	Updated On	Latitude	Longitude	\
1	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.780331	-87.684892	
2	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.722303	-87.623745	
4	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.860250	-87.646715	
5	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.758253	-87.565147	
6	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.904538	-87.632942	
...	...	...	...	
238308	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.879779	-87.724254	
238310	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.958736	-87.646526	
238311	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.952898	-87.787861	
238315	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.866517	-87.695179	
238316	03/22/2023 04:47:43 PM	41.997825	-87.684267	

	Location
1	(41.780330681, -87.684891779)
2	(41.722303228, -87.623745129)

```

4      (41.860249838, -87.64671467)
5      (41.758252785, -87.565147001)
6      (41.904538325, -87.632942313)
...
238308 (41.879779001, -87.724254458)
238310 (41.958736385, -87.646526104)
238311 (41.952897791, -87.787860507)
238315 (41.866517317, -87.695178701)
238316 (41.997824802, -87.684266677)

```

[95644 rows x 22 columns]

What about getting the crimes that are either THEFT, or BATTERY, or ASSAULT? Again, we can just use the same logic as above:

```
[61]: chicago_crimes[(chicago_crimes["Primary Type"]=="THEFT") |
→(chicago_crimes["Primary Type"]=="BATTERY") | (chicago_crimes["Primary
→Type"]=="ASSAULT")]
```

```
[61]:
```

	ID	Case Number	Date	Block \
1	12790581	JF352712	08/10/2022 04:00:00 PM	062XX S ARTESIAN AVE
2	12790652	JF352659	08/11/2022 10:00:00 AM	094XX S STATE ST
3	12796135	JF359082	08/15/2022 09:14:00 PM	048XX S KARLOV AVE
4	12795972	JF359058	08/16/2022 04:10:00 PM	015XX S HALSTED ST
5	12796817	JF359932	08/15/2022 03:00:00 PM	075XX S PHILLIPS AVE
...	...	...	...	...
238308	12937577	JF515781	12/19/2022 06:00:00 AM	039XX W MONROE ST
238310	12935276	JF524804	12/21/2022 11:05:00 PM	042XX N MARINE DR
238311	12937237	JF527290	12/23/2022 08:41:00 AM	064XX W Irving Park Rd
238315	12935341	JF525383	12/20/2022 06:45:00 AM	027XX W ROOSEVELT RD
238316	12938501	JF523997	12/26/2022 10:30:00 PM	021XX W DEVON AVE

	IUCR	Primary Type	Description \
1	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
2	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
3	0560	ASSAULT	SIMPLE
4	0820	THEFT	\$500 AND UNDER
5	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
...	...	...	...
238308	0498	BATTERY	AGG. DOMESTIC BATTERY - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, SE...
238310	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
238311	0860	THEFT	RETAIL THEFT
238315	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
238316	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500

	Location	Description	Arrest	Domestic	...	Ward \
1		STREET	False	False	...	16.0
2		STREET	False	True	...	9.0

3		RESIDENCE	False	False	...	14.0
4		SIDEWALK	False	False	...	11.0
5		RESIDENCE	False	False	...	7.0
...		...	...	...	...	...
238308		APARTMENT	False	True	...	28.0
238310		STREET	False	False	...	46.0
238311		SMALL RETAIL STORE	False	False	...	38.0
238315		STREET	False	False	...	28.0
238316	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)		False	False	...	50.0

	Community Area	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year	\
1	66	06	1161110.0	1863210.0	2022	
2	49	06	1177962.0	1842197.0	2022	
3	57	08A	1149844.0	1872244.0	2022	
4	28	06	1171290.0	1892413.0	2022	
5	43	06	1193842.0	1855434.0	2022	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
238308	26	04B	1150117.0	1899370.0	2022	
238310	3	06	1171054.0	1928302.0	2022	
238311	17	06	1132626.0	1925898.0	2022	
238315	29	06	1158071.0	1894595.0	2022	
238316	2	06	1160681.0	1942466.0	2022	

	Updated On	Latitude	Longitude	\
1	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.780331	-87.684892	
2	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.722303	-87.623745	
3	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.805347	-87.725961	
4	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.860250	-87.646715	
5	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.758253	-87.565147	
...	...	...	...	
238308	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.879779	-87.724254	
238310	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.958736	-87.646526	
238311	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.952898	-87.787861	
238315	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.866517	-87.695179	
238316	03/22/2023 04:47:43 PM	41.997825	-87.684267	

	Location
1	(41.780330681, -87.684891779)
2	(41.722303228, -87.623745129)
3	(41.805347066, -87.725961264)
4	(41.860249838, -87.64671467)
5	(41.758252785, -87.565147001)
...	...
238308	(41.879779001, -87.724254458)
238310	(41.958736385, -87.646526104)
238311	(41.952897791, -87.787860507)
238315	(41.866517317, -87.695178701)



```
238316 (41.997824802, -87.684266677)
```

```
[116428 rows x 22 columns]
```

We can put as many conditions as we want. However, this is getting tedious. Luckily, the pandas library has a very useful function for this. This function is the `isin()` function. As the name suggests, it checks whether a value is in a certain set. Let us take a look at it:

```
[62]: chicago_crimes[chicago_crimes["Primary Type"].isin(["THEFT", "BATTERY",  
→ "ASSAULT"])]
```

```
[62]:
```

	ID	Case Number	Date	Block \
1	12790581	JF352712	08/10/2022 04:00:00 PM	062XX S ARTESIAN AVE
2	12790652	JF352659	08/11/2022 10:00:00 AM	094XX S STATE ST
3	12796135	JF359082	08/15/2022 09:14:00 PM	048XX S KARLOV AVE
4	12795972	JF359058	08/16/2022 04:10:00 PM	015XX S HALSTED ST
5	12796817	JF359932	08/15/2022 03:00:00 PM	075XX S PHILLIPS AVE
...	...	...	...	...
238308	12937577	JF515781	12/19/2022 06:00:00 AM	039XX W MONROE ST
238310	12935276	JF524804	12/21/2022 11:05:00 PM	042XX N MARINE DR
238311	12937237	JF527290	12/23/2022 08:41:00 AM	064XX W Irving Park Rd
238315	12935341	JF525383	12/20/2022 06:45:00 AM	027XX W ROOSEVELT RD
238316	12938501	JF523997	12/26/2022 10:30:00 PM	021XX W DEVON AVE

	IUCR	Primary Type	Description \
1	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
2	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
3	0560	ASSAULT	SIMPLE
4	0820	THEFT	\$500 AND UNDER
5	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
...	...	...	...
238308	0498	BATTERY	AGG. DOMESTIC BATTERY - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, SE...
238310	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
238311	0860	THEFT	RETAIL THEFT
238315	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
238316	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500

	Location	Description	Arrest	Domestic	...	Ward \
1		STREET	False	False	...	16.0
2		STREET	False	True	...	9.0
3		RESIDENCE	False	False	...	14.0
4		SIDEWALK	False	False	...	11.0
5		RESIDENCE	False	False	...	7.0
...		...	...	...	...	...
238308		APARTMENT	False	True	...	28.0
238310		STREET	False	False	...	46.0
238311		SMALL RETAIL STORE	False	False	...	38.0
238315		STREET	False	False	...	28.0

```
238316 PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL) False False ... 50.0
```

	Community Area	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year	\
1	66	06	1161110.0	1863210.0	2022	
2	49	06	1177962.0	1842197.0	2022	
3	57	08A	1149844.0	1872244.0	2022	
4	28	06	1171290.0	1892413.0	2022	
5	43	06	1193842.0	1855434.0	2022	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
238308	26	04B	1150117.0	1899370.0	2022	
238310	3	06	1171054.0	1928302.0	2022	
238311	17	06	1132626.0	1925898.0	2022	
238315	29	06	1158071.0	1894595.0	2022	
238316	2	06	1160681.0	1942466.0	2022	

	Updated On	Latitude	Longitude	\
1	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.780331	-87.684892	
2	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.722303	-87.623745	
3	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.805347	-87.725961	
4	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.860250	-87.646715	
5	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.758253	-87.565147	
...	...	...	...	
238308	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.879779	-87.724254	
238310	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.958736	-87.646526	
238311	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.952898	-87.787861	
238315	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.866517	-87.695179	
238316	03/22/2023 04:47:43 PM	41.997825	-87.684267	

	Location
1	(41.780330681, -87.684891779)
2	(41.722303228, -87.623745129)
3	(41.805347066, -87.725961264)
4	(41.860249838, -87.64671467)
5	(41.758252785, -87.565147001)
...	...
238308	(41.879779001, -87.724254458)
238310	(41.958736385, -87.646526104)
238311	(41.952897791, -87.787860507)
238315	(41.866517317, -87.695178701)
238316	(41.997824802, -87.684266677)

```
[116428 rows x 22 columns]
```

Here, we are just telling pandas to return the records where the value of the column Primary Type is in the given array. Notice that we use the square brackets. This is because, as you remember, we are passing more than one value to the function. We could have performed the above in two steps:

```
[63]: crime_types = ["THEFT", "BATTERY", "ASSAULT"]
chicago_crimes[chicago_crimes["Primary Type"].isin(crime_types)]
```

```
[63]:
```

	ID	Case Number	Date	Block \
1	12790581	JF352712	08/10/2022 04:00:00 PM	062XX S ARTESIAN AVE
2	12790652	JF352659	08/11/2022 10:00:00 AM	094XX S STATE ST
3	12796135	JF359082	08/15/2022 09:14:00 PM	048XX S KARLOV AVE
4	12795972	JF359058	08/16/2022 04:10:00 PM	015XX S HALSTED ST
5	12796817	JF359932	08/15/2022 03:00:00 PM	075XX S PHILLIPS AVE
...	...	...	...	...
238308	12937577	JF515781	12/19/2022 06:00:00 AM	039XX W MONROE ST
238310	12935276	JF524804	12/21/2022 11:05:00 PM	042XX N MARINE DR
238311	12937237	JF527290	12/23/2022 08:41:00 AM	064XX W Irving Park Rd
238315	12935341	JF525383	12/20/2022 06:45:00 AM	027XX W ROOSEVELT RD
238316	12938501	JF523997	12/26/2022 10:30:00 PM	021XX W DEVON AVE

	IUCR	Primary Type	Description \
1	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
2	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
3	0560	ASSAULT	SIMPLE
4	0820	THEFT	\$500 AND UNDER
5	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
...	...	...	...
238308	0498	BATTERY	AGG. DOMESTIC BATTERY - HANDS, FISTS, FEET, SE...
238310	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
238311	0860	THEFT	RETAIL THEFT
238315	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500
238316	0810	THEFT	OVER \$500

	Location Description	Arrest	Domestic	...	Ward \
1	STREET	False	False	...	16.0
2	STREET	False	True	...	9.0
3	RESIDENCE	False	False	...	14.0
4	SIDEWALK	False	False	...	11.0
5	RESIDENCE	False	False	...	7.0
...	...	...	...	...	...
238308	APARTMENT	False	True	...	28.0
238310	STREET	False	False	...	46.0
238311	SMALL RETAIL STORE	False	False	...	38.0
238315	STREET	False	False	...	28.0
238316	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	False	False	...	50.0

	Community Area	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year \
1	66	06	1161110.0	1863210.0	2022
2	49	06	1177962.0	1842197.0	2022
3	57	08A	1149844.0	1872244.0	2022
4	28	06	1171290.0	1892413.0	2022

5	43	06	1193842.0	1855434.0	2022
...	...	...	...	...	...
238308	26	04B	1150117.0	1899370.0	2022
238310	3	06	1171054.0	1928302.0	2022
238311	17	06	1132626.0	1925898.0	2022
238315	29	06	1158071.0	1894595.0	2022
238316	2	06	1160681.0	1942466.0	2022

		Updated On	Latitude	Longitude	\
1	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.780331	-87.684892	
2	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.722303	-87.623745	
3	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.805347	-87.725961	
4	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.860250	-87.646715	
5	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.758253	-87.565147	
...	...	...	...	...	...
238308	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.879779	-87.724254	
238310	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.958736	-87.646526	
238311	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.952898	-87.787861	
238315	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM	41.866517	-87.695179	
238316	03/22/2023	04:47:43 PM	41.997825	-87.684267	

	Location
1	(41.780330681, -87.684891779)
2	(41.722303228, -87.623745129)
3	(41.805347066, -87.725961264)
4	(41.860249838, -87.64671467)
5	(41.758252785, -87.565147001)
...	...
238308	(41.879779001, -87.724254458)
238310	(41.958736385, -87.646526104)
238311	(41.952897791, -87.787860507)
238315	(41.866517317, -87.695178701)
238316	(41.997824802, -87.684266677)

[116428 rows x 22 columns]

We can combine the `isin()` function with other operators. For example, let us get all crimes of types THEFT, BATTERY, and ASSAULT that have been committed in Community Area 29:

```
[64]: chicago_crimes[(chicago_crimes["Primary Type"].isin(["THEFT", "BATTERY", "ASSAULT"])) & (chicago_crimes["Community Area"]==29)]
```

```
[64]:
```

	ID	Case Number	Date	\
22	12788778	JF350628	08/09/2022 09:00:00 AM	
35	12796489	JF359613	08/17/2022 02:00:00 AM	
37	12796098	JF359198	08/16/2022 05:20:00 PM	
86	12804684	JF369234	08/24/2022 06:30:00 PM	
144	12818261	JF385387	08/10/2022 09:35:00 PM	

```

...
237679 12934815 JF525187 12/15/2022 12:00:00 AM
237734 12925997 JF514296 12/17/2022 06:28:00 PM
237877 12923943 JF511793 12/15/2022 03:58:00 PM
237904 12930839 JF520302 12/22/2022 06:59:00 PM
238315 12935341 JF525383 12/20/2022 06:45:00 AM

```

```

Block IUCR Primary Type Description \
22      033XX W 13TH ST 0890      THEFT      FROM BUILDING
35      039XX W OGDEN AVE 0460      BATTERY     SIMPLE
37      033XX W ROOSEVELT RD 0560      ASSAULT     SIMPLE
86      035XX W CERMAK RD 0870      THEFT      POCKET-PICKING
144     013XX S KOMENSKY AVE 0880      THEFT      PURSE-SNATCHING
...
237679      027XX W 15TH ST 0820      THEFT      $500 AND UNDER
237734      036XX W OGDEN AVE 051A      ASSAULT     AGGRAVATED - HANDGUN
237877      011XX S HOMAN AVE 0560      ASSAULT     SIMPLE
237904 011XX S CENTRAL PARK AVE 0486      BATTERY     DOMESTIC BATTERY SIMPLE
238315      027XX W ROOSEVELT RD 0810      THEFT      OVER $500

```

```

Location Description Arrest Domestic ... Ward \
22      LIBRARY      False      False      ... 24.0
35      GAS STATION   False      False      ... 22.0
37      RESTAURANT    True       False      ... 24.0
86      SIDEWALK      False      False      ... 24.0
144     ALLEY          False      False      ... 24.0
...
237679  HOSPITAL BUILDING / GROUNDS False      False      ... 28.0
237734      STREET      False      False      ... 24.0
237877  SCHOOL - PUBLIC BUILDING True       False      ... 24.0
237904      RESIDENCE   False      True       ... 24.0
238315      STREET      False      False      ... 28.0

```

```

Community Area FBI Code X Coordinate Y Coordinate Year \
22      29      06      1154098.0      1893840.0      2022
35      29      08B     1150286.0      1889027.0      2022
37      29      08A     1154087.0      1894508.0      2022
86      29      06      1152918.0      1889147.0      2022
144     29      06      1149595.0      1893535.0      2022
...
237679      29      06      1158464.0      1892617.0      2022
237734      29      04A     1152598.0      1890161.0      2022
237877      29      08A     1153879.0      1894754.0      2022
237904      29      08B     1152544.0      1894972.0      2022
238315      29      06      1158071.0      1894595.0      2022

```

Updated On Latitude Longitude \

```

22      01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.864526 -87.709784
35      01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.851393 -87.723904
37      01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.866359 -87.709807
86      01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.851671 -87.714240
144     01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.863777 -87.726323
...
237679  01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.861081 -87.693790
237734  01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.854460 -87.715388
237877  01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.867038 -87.710564
237904  01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.867663 -87.715459
238315  01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM 41.866517 -87.695179

```

```

                                Location
22      (41.864525633, -87.709784193)
35      (41.851393305, -87.723903515)
37      (41.866358918, -87.709806763)
86      (41.851670934, -87.714240208)
144     (41.863777237, -87.7263227)
...
237679  (41.861081457, -87.693790049)
237734  (41.854459796, -87.715387915)
237877  (41.867038112, -87.710563803)
237904  (41.8676628, -87.715459036)
238315  (41.866517317, -87.695178701)

```

[3020 rows x 22 columns]

## 7.2.6 The `isna()` Method

If you recall, we had previously used the `isna()` function to get the values that were null. This function can also be used as a condition:

```
[65]: chicago_crimes[chicago_crimes["Location Description"].isna()]
```

```

[65]:      ID Case Number      Date      Block \
749      12814348      JF380344  08/27/2022 08:35:00 PM  018XX N MILWAUKEE AVE
1258      12624817      JF152109  02/21/2022 01:00:00 AM  044XX S BERKELEY AVE
1305      12941312      JG102678  12/22/2022 10:35:00 AM    032XX W MADISON ST
1316      12624795      JF152108  02/21/2022 12:40:00 AM  044XX S BERKELEY AVE
1373      12624799      JF152283  02/22/2022 05:00:00 AM  048XX N LAVERGNE AVE
...
238182  12939131      JG100330  08/31/2022 01:00:00 PM  017XX W IRVING PARK RD
238196  12936303      JF526006  12/16/2022 08:30:00 AM    0000X N ABERDEEN ST
238204  12935269      JF524782  12/06/2022 04:20:00 PM    001XX E 44TH ST
238259  12935258      JF524780  12/12/2022 06:20:00 PM  074XX W PALATINE AVE
238312  12936285      JF526139  06/27/2022 10:05:00 AM    025XX N HALSTED ST

```

	IUCR	Primary Type	Description \
749	1153	DECEPTIVE PRACTICE	FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300
1258	1153	DECEPTIVE PRACTICE	FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300
1305	1154	DECEPTIVE PRACTICE	FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT \$300 AND UNDER
1316	1153	DECEPTIVE PRACTICE	FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300
1373	1153	DECEPTIVE PRACTICE	FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300
...	...	...	...
238182	1153	DECEPTIVE PRACTICE	FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300
238196	1153	DECEPTIVE PRACTICE	FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300
238204	1153	DECEPTIVE PRACTICE	FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300
238259	1153	DECEPTIVE PRACTICE	FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300
238312	1153	DECEPTIVE PRACTICE	FINANCIAL IDENTITY THEFT OVER \$ 300

	Location	Description	Arrest	Domestic	...	Ward	Community Area \
749		NaN	False	False	...	32.0	22
1258		NaN	False	False	...	4.0	39
1305		NaN	False	False	...	28.0	27
1316		NaN	False	False	...	4.0	39
1373		NaN	False	False	...	45.0	11
...		...	...	...	...	...	...
238182		NaN	False	False	...	47.0	6
238196		NaN	False	False	...	27.0	28
238204		NaN	False	False	...	3.0	38
238259		NaN	False	False	...	41.0	10
238312		NaN	False	False	...	43.0	7

	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year	Updated On \	
749	11	NaN	NaN	2022	09/03/2022	04:48:29 PM
1258	11	NaN	NaN	2022	02/28/2022	03:47:25 PM
1305	11	NaN	NaN	2022	01/04/2023	03:49:45 PM
1316	11	NaN	NaN	2022	02/28/2022	03:47:25 PM
1373	11	NaN	NaN	2022	03/01/2022	03:51:28 PM
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
238182	11	1163856.0	1926604.0	2022	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM
238196	11	1169140.0	1900400.0	2022	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM
238204	11	1178021.0	1875881.0	2022	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM
238259	11	1125839.0	1941361.0	2022	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM
238312	11	1170513.0	1917030.0	2022	01/03/2023	03:46:28 PM

	Latitude	Longitude	Location
749	NaN	NaN	NaN
1258	NaN	NaN	NaN
1305	NaN	NaN	NaN
1316	NaN	NaN	NaN
1373	NaN	NaN	NaN
...	...	...	...
238182	41.954232	-87.673037	(41.954232251, -87.673036778)

```

238196  41.882214 -87.654375 (41.882213693, -87.654374823)
238204  41.814734 -87.622509 (41.814734427, -87.622509357)
238259  41.995446 -87.812465 (41.995445746, -87.812464832)
238312  41.927817 -87.648846 (41.927817456, -87.648845932)

```

[777 rows x 22 columns]

Notice that the value for Location Description for all returned rows is null. This is because the function `isna()` returns a True when the value is 0, and returns a False otherwise. True values satisfy the condition and therefore the rows are shown.

What if we wanted to return the rows where the value was not missing? Once again, pandas has what we need:

```
[66]: chicago_crimes[chicago_crimes["Location Description"].notna()]
```

```

[66]:
      ID Case Number      Date      Block \
0    12789052    JF350580  08/09/2022 04:07:00 PM    014XX W ELMDALE AVE
1    12790581    JF352712  08/10/2022 04:00:00 PM    062XX S ARTESIAN AVE
2    12790652    JF352659  08/11/2022 10:00:00 AM    094XX S STATE ST
3    12796135    JF359082  08/15/2022 09:14:00 PM    048XX S KARLOV AVE
4    12795972    JF359058  08/16/2022 04:10:00 PM    015XX S HALSTED ST
...      ...      ...      ...      ...
238311 12937237    JF527290 12/23/2022 08:41:00 AM    064XX W Irving Park Rd
238313 12936301    JF526810 12/22/2022 06:00:00 PM    020XX W CORNELIA AVE
238314 12936397    JF526745 12/19/2022 02:00:00 PM    044XX N ROCKWELL ST
238315 12935341    JF525383 12/20/2022 06:45:00 AM    027XX W ROOSEVELT RD
238316 12938501    JF523997 12/26/2022 10:30:00 PM    021XX W DEVON AVE

      IUCR      Primary Type      Description \
0    0325      ROBBERY    VEHICULAR HIJACKING
1    0810      THEFT      OVER $500
2    0810      THEFT      OVER $500
3    0560      ASSAULT      SIMPLE
4    0820      THEFT      $500 AND UNDER
...      ...      ...      ...
238311 0860      THEFT      RETAIL THEFT
238313 1320    CRIMINAL DAMAGE      TO VEHICLE
238314 0620      BURGLARY    UNLAWFUL ENTRY
238315 0810      THEFT      OVER $500
238316 0810      THEFT      OVER $500

      Location Description  Arrest  Domestic  ...  Ward \
0      STREET      True      False  ...  48.0
1      STREET      False     False  ...  16.0
2      STREET      False     True   ...   9.0
3    RESIDENCE      False     False  ...  14.0
4    SIDEWALK      False     False  ...  11.0

```



...	...	...	...	...
238311	SMALL RETAIL STORE	False	False	... 38.0
238313	STREET	False	False	... 32.0
238314	APARTMENT	False	False	... 47.0
238315	STREET	False	False	... 28.0
238316	PARKING LOT / GARAGE (NON RESIDENTIAL)	False	False	... 50.0

	Community Area	FBI Code	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Year	\
0	77	03	1165640.0	1939961.0	2022	
1	66	06	1161110.0	1863210.0	2022	
2	49	06	1177962.0	1842197.0	2022	
3	57	08A	1149844.0	1872244.0	2022	
4	28	06	1171290.0	1892413.0	2022	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
238311	17	06	1132626.0	1925898.0	2022	
238313	5	14	1161968.0	1923233.0	2022	
238314	4	05	1158237.0	1929586.0	2022	
238315	29	06	1158071.0	1894595.0	2022	
238316	2	06	1160681.0	1942466.0	2022	

	Updated On	Latitude	Longitude	\
0	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.990846	-87.666096	
1	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.780331	-87.684892	
2	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.722303	-87.623745	
3	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.805347	-87.725961	
4	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.860250	-87.646715	
...	...	...	...	
238311	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.952898	-87.787861	
238313	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.945022	-87.680072	
238314	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.962532	-87.693611	
238315	01/03/2023 03:46:28 PM	41.866517	-87.695179	
238316	03/22/2023 04:47:43 PM	41.997825	-87.684267	

	Location
0	(41.990846423, -87.666096144)
1	(41.780330681, -87.684891779)
2	(41.722303228, -87.623745129)
3	(41.805347066, -87.725961264)
4	(41.860249838, -87.64671467)
...	...
238311	(41.952897791, -87.787860507)
238313	(41.945021752, -87.680071764)
238314	(41.962531969, -87.693611152)
238315	(41.866517317, -87.695178701)
238316	(41.997824802, -87.684266677)

[237540 rows x 22 columns]