## **Pandas**

```
# Creating Series in Pandas
import pandas as pd
List = [10,20,30,40,50]
s = pd.Series(List)
print (s)
# Creating Series in Pandas with index
I = [1,2,3,4,5]
p = pd.Series(I)
print(p)
p1 = pd.Series(l,index=["aaa","bbb","ccc","ddd","eee"])
print(p1)
print(p1["ccc"]) # returns value at index 'ccc'
# Simple series creation using Pandas with index and reindex
mys1 = pd.Series([1,2,3,4,5], index=['a','b','c','d','e'])
print(mys1)
print(mys1.reindex(index = ['b','a','c','d','e']))
# Simple series converting pandas series to list as displaying type
ds = pd.Series([2, 4, 6, 8, 10])
print(ds)
print(type(ds))
d = ds.tolist()
print(d)
print(type(d))
```

```
ds1 = pd.Series([2, 4, 6, 8, 10])
ds2 = pd.Series([1, 3, 5, 7, 9])
ds = ds1 + ds2
print(ds)
ds = ds1 - ds2
print(ds)
ds = ds1 * ds2
print(ds)
ds = ds1/ds2
print(ds)
# compare the elements of the two Pandas Series
ds1 = pd.Series([2, 4, 6, 8, 10])
ds2 = pd.Series([1, 3, 5, 7, 10])
print("Series1:")
print(ds1)
print("Series2:")
print(ds2)
print("Compare the elements of the said Series:")
print("Equals:")
print(ds1 == ds2)
print("Greater than:")
print(ds1 > ds2)
print("Less than:")
print(ds1 < ds2)
# Creating Dictionary to series
d1 = {'a': 100, 'b': 200, 'c':300, 'd':400, 'e':800}
```

```
print("Original dictionary:")
print(d1)
s1 = pd.Series(d1)
print("Converted series:")
print(s1)
#Creating pandas series from numpy array
Import numpy as np
a = np.array([10, 20, 30, 40, 50])
print("NumPy array:")
print(a)
s1 = pd.Series(a)
print("Converted Pandas series:")
print(s1)
# Change data type of column Series
s1 = pd.Series(['100', '200', 'python', '300.12', '400'])
print("Original Data Series:")
print(s1)
print("Change the said data type to numeric:")
s2 = pd.to numeric(s1, errors='coerce')
print(s2)
# Converting dataFrame Column to a series
d = {'col1': [1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 11], 'col2': [4, 5, 6, 9, 5, 0], 'col3': [7, 5, 8, 12, 1,11]}
df = pd.DataFrame(data=d)
print("Original DataFrame")
print(df)
s1 = df.ix[:,0]
print("\n1st column as a Series:")
print(s1)
```

```
print(type(s1))
#Sorting Series
s = pd.Series(['100', '200', 'python', '300.12', '400'])
print("Original Data Series:")
print(s)
new_s = pd.Series(s).sort_values(ascending=False)
print(new_s)
#Appending data to series
s = pd.Series(['100', '200', 'python', '300.12', '400'])
print(s)
new_s = s.append(pd.Series(['500', 'php']))
print(new_s)
#Slicing series based on criteria
s = pd.Series([0, 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10])
print(s)
n = 6
new_s = s[s < n]
print(new_s)
# Series aggregate functions
s = pd.Series(data = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,5,3])
print(s.mean())
print(s.mode())
print(s.median())
print(s.max())
print(s.min())
```

```
# Creating DataFrames in Pandas
myData = {
 "Temperature": [20, 30, 90],
 "Humidity": [90, 80, 75]
Print(mydata)
df = pd.DataFrame(myData)
print(df)
print(df.loc[2])
# Creating Data Frames in Pandas using lst
data = [['AAA','Admin',10000],['BBB','Manager',12000],['CCC',Clerk,1300]]
df = pd.DataFrame(data,columns=['Names','Designation','Salary'])
print (df)
#Creating DataFrames with Named index
Df1 = pd.DataFrame(data, index = ["row1", "row2", "row3"])
#Creating and using Aggregate functions is DataFrames:
d = {'Name':pd.Series(['AAA','BBB','CCC','DDD','EEE']),
  'Age':pd.Series([25,26,25,23,24]),
 'Salary':pd.Series([4000, 4567, 3456,2345,2323])
d = pd.DataFrame(d)
print (d["Salary"].sum())
print (d["Salary"].mean())
print(d["Salary"].median())
print(d["Salary"].min())
print(d["Salary"].max())
print(d["Salary"].count())
```

```
print(d["Salary"].std())
print(d["Salary"].var())
print(d["Salary"].prod())
print(d["Salary"].describe()) # summarize stats of data
print(d["Salary"].mode())
# Importing files in Pandas
df = pd.read_csv('data.csv')
print(df)
#Reading and retrieving files:
Datafile = pd.read_csv('c:/users/data.csv')
print(Datafile)
print(Datafile.to_string())
print(Datafile.head()) # print first five rows
print(Datafile.head(10))
print(Datafile.tail()) # print last 5 rows
print(Datafile.info()) provides complete information of dataframes
# Removing Empty cells
new_df = df.dropna()
print(new df.to string())
# Removing Null Values
df.dropna(inplace = True)
print(df.to_string())
# Fill Null Values
df.fillna(130, inplace = True)
print(df.to_string())
```

```
# Handling duplicates
print(df.duplicated())
df.drop duplicates(inplace = True)
#Write a Pandas program to import given excel data
      import pandas as pd
      df = pd.read excel("xyz.xlsx')
      print(df.head)
#Write a Pandas program to read specific columns from a given excel file
      import pandas as pd
      import numpy as np
      cols = [1, 2, 4]
      df = pd.read excel('test.xlsx', usecols=cols)
      print(df)
#Write a Pandas program to find the sum, mean, max, min value of Salary
      Create excel file with emno, ename, desig, salary, deptno, comm
      import pandas as pd
      import numpy as np
      df = pd.read_excel("test.xlsx')
      print("Sum: ",df["column"].sum())
      print("Mean: ",df["column"].mean())
      print("Maximum: ",df["column"].max())
      print("Minimum: ",df["column"].min())
#Write a Pandas program to import excel data into a dataframe and find details where
criteria Ex: "salary" > 20000 any value
      import pandas as pd
```

```
import numpy as np

df = pd.read_excel(test.xlsx')

df[df["salary"] > 20000].head()

df.query('name == ["hello"]').head()
```

Write a Pandas program to import excel data into a dataframe and sort data

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
df = pd.read_excel(e.xlsx')
result = df.sort_values(column)
print(result)
```

#Inpoerting data from Excel in pandas and exporting to another excel

```
import pandas as pd
df1 = pd.read_excel('test1.xlsx',sheet_name=0)
df2 = pd.read_excel(test1,sheet_name=1)
df3 = pd.read_excel(test1,sheet_name=2)
df = pd.concat([df1, df2, df3])
df.to_excel('test2', index=False)
```

Exercise: For the given question use pandas to analyze

Given the excel file Order breakdown analyze data using pandas the following:

1. Retrieve all the records in an ascending order by product ID and create a separate file.

- 2. From the new file find the top ten profitable and lowest ten profitable categories.
- 3. Find the mean, median and mode of the sales and display.
- 4. Display the total quantity of sales.
- 5. Display all the sales which has crossed \$800.