Curs 4: Pandas - elemente avansate

Lucrul cu valori lipsa in Pandas

Reprezentarea valorilor lipsa in Pandas

Pandas foloseste doua variante pentru reprezentarea de valori lipsa: None si NaN. NaN este utilizat pentru tipuri numerice in virgula mobila. None este convertit la NaN daca seria este numerica; daca seria este ne-numerica, se considera de tip `object`:

In [1]:
```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

In [2]:
```
print(f'pandas version: {pd.__version__}')
print(f'numpy version: {np.__version__}')

# pandas version: 0.24.1
# numpy version: 1.16.2
```

```
pandas version: 0.24.1
numpy version: 1.16.2
```

NaN si None sunt echivalene in context numeric, in Pandas:

In [3]:
```
pd.Series([1, np.nan, 2, None])
```

Out[3]:
```
0    1.0
1    NaN
2    2.0
3    NaN
dtype: float64
```

In [4]:
```
pd.Series(['John', 'Danny', None])
```

Out[4]:
```
0     John
1    Danny
2     None
dtype: object
```

Intrucat doar tipurile numerice floating point suporta valoare de NaN, conform standardului IEEE 754, se va face transformarea unei serii de tip intreg intr-una de tip floating point daca se insereaza sau adauga un NaN:

In [5]:
```
# creare de serie cu valori intregi
x = pd.Series([10, 20], dtype=int)
x
```

Out[5]:
```
0    10
1    20
dtype: int32
```

In [6]:
```
x[1] = np.nan
x
```

Out[6]:
```
0    10.0
1     NaN
dtype: float64
```

In [7]:
```
# adaugare cu append
x = pd.Series([10, 20], dtype=int)
print(f'Serie de intregi:\n{x}')
x = x.append(pd.Series([100, np.nan]))
print(f'Dupa adaugare:\n{x}')
```

```
Serie de intregi:
0    10
1    20
dtype: int32
Dupa adaugare:
0     10.0
1     20.0
0    100.0
1      NaN
dtype: float64
```

Operatii cu valori lipsa in Pandas

Metodele ce se pot folosi pentru operarea cu valori lipsa sunt:

- `isnull()` - genereaza o matrice de valori logice, ce specifica daca pe pozitiile corespunzatoare sunt valori lipsa
- `nonull()` - complementara lui `isnull()`
- `dropna()` - returneaza o versiune filtrata a datelor, doar acele linii si coloane care nu au null
- `fillna()` - returneaza o copie a obiectului initial, in care valorile lipsa sunt umplute cu ceva specificat

`isnull()` si `nonull()`

In [8]:
```
data = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 'hello', None])
data
```

Out[8]:
```
0        1
1      NaN
2    hello
3     None
dtype: object
```

In [9]:
```
data.isnull()
```

Out[9]:
```
0    False
1     True
2    False
3     True
dtype: bool
```

Selectarea doar acelor valori din obiectul Series care sunt ne-nule se face cu:

In [10]:
```
# filtrare
data[data.notnull()]
```

Out[10]:
```
0        1
2    hello
dtype: object
```

Functiile `isnull()` si `notnull()` functioneaza la fel si pentru obiecte DataFrame:

In [11]:
```
df = pd.DataFrame({'Name': ['Will', 'Mary', 'Joan'], 'Age': [20, 25, 30]})
df
```

Out[11]:

	Name	Age
0	Will	20
1	Mary	25
2	Joan	30

In [12]:
```
df.loc[2, 'Age'] = np.NaN
df
```

Out[12]:

	Name	Age
0	Will	20.0
1	Mary	25.0
2	Joan	NaN

In [13]:
```
df.isnull()
```

Out[13]:

	Name	Age
0	False	False
1	False	False
2	False	True

In [14]:
```
df.notnull()
```

Out[14]:

	Name	Age
0	True	True
1	True	True
2	True	False

In cazul obiectelor DataFrame, aplicarea lui `notnull()` nu lasa afara elemente din dataframe:

In [15]:
```
df[df.notnull()]
```

Out[15]:

	Name	Age
0	Will	20.0
1	Mary	25.0
2	Joan	NaN

Stergerea de elemente cu `dropna()`

Pentru un obiect Series, metoda `dropna()` produce un alt obiect in care liniile cu valori de null sunt sterse:

In [16]:
```
data
```

Out[16]:
```
0        1
1      NaN
2    hello
3     None
dtype: object
```

In [17]:
```
data2 = data.dropna()
data2
```

Out[17]:
```
0        1
2    hello
dtype: object
```

Pentru un obiect DataFrame se pot sterge doar linii sau coloane intregi - obiectul care ramane trebuie sa fie tot un DataFrame:

In [18]:
```
df = pd.DataFrame([[1, np.nan, 2],
[2, 3, 5],
[np.nan, 4, 6]])
df
```

Out[18]:

	0	1	2
0	1.0	NaN	2
1	2.0	3.0	5
2	NaN	4.0	6

In [19]:
```
# Implicit: eliminare de linii care contin null
df2 = df.dropna()
df2
```

Out[19]:

	0	1	2
1	2.0	3.0	5

Mai sus s-a ales implicit stergerea de linii, datorita faptului ca parametrul `axis` are implicit valoarea 0:

In [20]:
```
help(df.dropna)
```

```
Help on method dropna in module pandas.core.frame:

dropna(axis=0, how='any', thresh=None, subset=None, inplace=False) method of
pandas.core.frame.DataFrame instance
    Remove missing values.

    See the :ref:`User Guide <missing_data>` for more on which values are
    considered missing, and how to work with missing data.

    Parameters
    ----------
    axis : {0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0
        Determine if rows or columns which contain missing values are
        removed.

        * 0, or 'index' : Drop rows which contain missing values.
        * 1, or 'columns' : Drop columns which contain missing value.

        .. deprecated:: 0.23.0

           Pass tuple or list to drop on multiple axes.
           Only a single axis is allowed.

    how : {'any', 'all'}, default 'any'
        Determine if row or column is removed from DataFrame, when we have
        at least one NA or all NA.

        * 'any' : If any NA values are present, drop that row or column.
        * 'all' : If all values are NA, drop that row or column.

    thresh : int, optional
        Require that many non-NA values.
    subset : array-like, optional
        Labels along other axis to consider, e.g. if you are dropping rows
        these would be a list of columns to include.
    inplace : bool, default False
        If True, do operation inplace and return None.

    Returns
    -------
    DataFrame
        DataFrame with NA entries dropped from it.

    See Also
    --------
    DataFrame.isna: Indicate missing values.
    DataFrame.notna : Indicate existing (non-missing) values.
    DataFrame.fillna : Replace missing values.
    Series.dropna : Drop missing values.
    Index.dropna : Drop missing indices.

    Examples
    --------
    >>> df = pd.DataFrame({"name": ['Alfred', 'Batman', 'Catwoman'],
    ...                    "toy": [np.nan, 'Batmobile', 'Bullwhip'],
    ...                    "born": [pd.NaT, pd.Timestamp("1940-04-25"),
    ...                             pd.NaT]})
```

```
>>> df
       name        toy       born
0    Alfred        NaN        NaT
1    Batman  Batmobile 1940-04-25
2  Catwoman   Bullwhip        NaT

Drop the rows where at least one element is missing.

>>> df.dropna()
     name        toy       born
1  Batman  Batmobile 1940-04-25

Drop the columns where at least one element is missing.

>>> df.dropna(axis='columns')
       name
0    Alfred
1    Batman
2  Catwoman

Drop the rows where all elements are missing.

>>> df.dropna(how='all')
       name        toy       born
0    Alfred        NaN        NaT
1    Batman  Batmobile 1940-04-25
2  Catwoman   Bullwhip        NaT

Keep only the rows with at least 2 non-NA values.

>>> df.dropna(thresh=2)
       name        toy       born
1    Batman  Batmobile 1940-04-25
2  Catwoman   Bullwhip        NaT

Define in which columns to look for missing values.

>>> df.dropna(subset=['name', 'born'])
       name        toy       born
1    Batman  Batmobile 1940-04-25

Keep the DataFrame with valid entries in the same variable.

>>> df.dropna(inplace=True)
>>> df
     name        toy       born
1  Batman  Batmobile 1940-04-25
```

Se poate opta pentru stergerea de coloane care contin null:

In [21]:
```
df
```

Out[21]:

	0	1	2
0	1.0	NaN	2
1	2.0	3.0	5
2	NaN	4.0	6

In [22]:
```
# stergere de coloane cu null
# df3 = df.dropna(axis=1) # functioneaza
df3 = df.dropna(axis='columns')
df3
```

Out[22]:

	2
0	2
1	5
2	6

Operatiile de mai sus sterg o linie sau o coloana daca ea contine cel putin o valoare de null. Se poate cere stergerea doar in cazul in care intreaga linie sau coloana e plina cu null, folosind parametrul `how`:

In [23]:
```
df
```

Out[23]:

	0	1	2
0	1.0	NaN	2
1	2.0	3.0	5
2	NaN	4.0	6

In [24]:
```
df2 = df.dropna(how='all')
df2
```

Out[24]:

	0	1	2
0	1.0	NaN	2
1	2.0	3.0	5
2	NaN	4.0	6

De remarcat ca `dropna()` nu modifica obiectul originar, decat daca se specifica paarametrul `inplace=True`.

Umplerea de valori nule cu `fillna()`

In [25]:
```
data = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 2, None, 3], index=list('abcde'))
```

In [26]:
```
# umplere cu valoare constanta
data2 = data.fillna(0)
data2
```

Out[26]:
```
a    1.0
b    0.0
c    2.0
d    0.0
e    3.0
dtype: float64
```

In [27]:
```
# Umplere cu copierea ultimei valori cunoscute:
data2 = data.fillna(method='ffill')
data2
```

Out[27]:
```
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    2.0
d    2.0
e    3.0
dtype: float64
```

In [28]:
```
# Umplere 'inapoi':
data2 = data.fillna(method='bfill')
data2
```

Out[28]:
```
a    1.0
b    2.0
c    2.0
d    3.0
e    3.0
dtype: float64
```

In [29]:
```
# umplerea cu valoare calculata:
print(f'Media valorilor non-nan este: {data.mean()}')
data2 = data.fillna(data.mean())
data2
```

```
Media valorilor non-nan este: 2.0
```

Out[29]:
```
a    1.0
b    2.0
c    2.0
d    2.0
e    3.0
dtype: float64
```

Agregare si grupare

Agregari simple

In [30]:
```
np.random.seed(100)
ser = pd.Series(np.random.rand(10))
ser
```

Out[30]:
```
0    0.543405
1    0.278369
2    0.424518
3    0.844776
4    0.004719
5    0.121569
6    0.670749
7    0.825853
8    0.136707
9    0.575093
dtype: float64
```

In [31]:
```
ser.sum(), ser.max(), ser.min()
```

Out[31]:
```
(4.425757785871915, 0.8447761323199037, 0.004718856190972565)
```

Pentru obiecte DataFrame, operatiile de agregare opereaza pe coloane:

In [32]:
```
df = pd.DataFrame({'A': np.random.rand(10), 'B': -np.random.rand(10) }, index=
['line ' + str(i) for i in range(1, 11)])
df
```

Out[32]:

	A	B
line 1	0.891322	-0.431704
line 2	0.209202	-0.940030
line 3	0.185328	-0.817649
line 4	0.108377	-0.336112
line 5	0.219697	-0.175410
line 6	0.978624	-0.372832
line 7	0.811683	-0.005689
line 8	0.171941	-0.252426
line 9	0.816225	-0.795663
line 10	0.274074	-0.015255

In [33]:
```
df.mean()
```

Out[33]:
```
A    0.466647
B   -0.414277
dtype: float64
```

.. si daca se doreste calculul pe linii, se poate indica via parametrul `axis`:

In [34]:
```
# df.mean(axis=1)
df.mean(axis='columns')
```

Out[34]:
```
line 1     0.229809
line 2    -0.365414
line 3    -0.316161
line 4    -0.113868
line 5     0.022144
line 6     0.302896
line 7     0.402997
line 8    -0.040243
line 9     0.010281
line 10    0.129409
dtype: float64
```

Exista o metoda utila, care pentru un obiect DataFrame calculeaza statisticile:

In [35]:
```
df.describe()
```

Out[35]:

	A	B
count	10.000000	10.000000
mean	0.466647	-0.414277
std	0.356280	0.333688
min	0.108377	-0.940030
25%	0.191297	-0.704673
50%	0.246886	-0.354472
75%	0.815089	-0.194664
max	0.978624	-0.005689

Operatiile nu iau in considerare valorile lipsa:

In [36]:
```
df.iloc[0, 0] = df.iloc[0,1] = np.nan
df.iloc[5, 0] = df.iloc[7, 1] = df.iloc[9, 1] = np.nan
df
```

Out[36]:

	A	B
line 1	NaN	NaN
line 2	0.209202	-0.940030
line 3	0.185328	-0.817649
line 4	0.108377	-0.336112
line 5	0.219697	-0.175410
line 6	NaN	-0.372832
line 7	0.811683	-0.005689
line 8	0.171941	NaN
line 9	0.816225	-0.795663
line 10	0.274074	NaN

In [37]:
```
df.count()
```

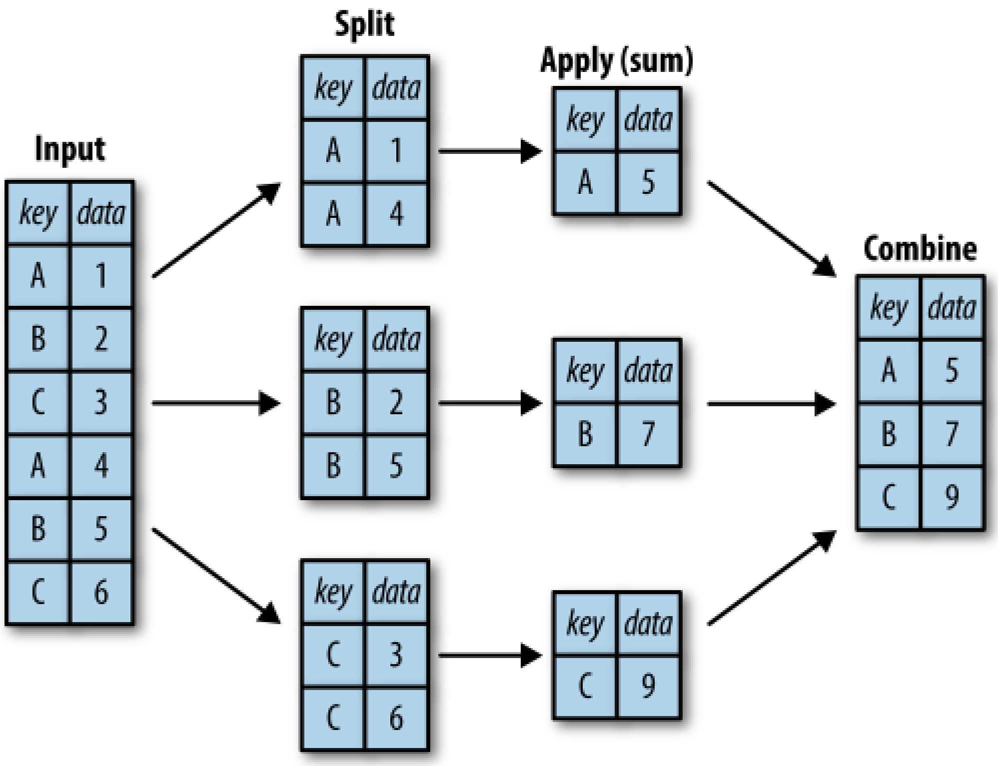
Out[37]:
```
A    8
B    7
dtype: int64
```

Metoda de agregare	Descriere
count()	Numarul total de elemente
first(), last()	primul si ultimul element
mean(), median()	Media si mediana
min(), max()	Minimul si maximul
std(), var()	Deviatia standard si varianta
mad()	Deviatia absoluta medie
prod(), sum()	Produsul si suma elementelor

Gruparea datelor: `split()`, `apply()`, `combine()`

Pasii care se fac pentru agregarea datelor urmeaza secventa: imparte, aplica operatie, combina:

1. imparte - via metoda `split()`: separa datele initiale in grupuri, pe baza unei chei
2. aplica, via metoda `apply()`: calculeaza o functie pentru fiecare grup: agregare, transformare, filtrare
3. combina, via metoda `combine()`: concateneaza rezultatele si rpodu raspunsul final



In [38]:
```
df = pd.DataFrame({'key': ['A', 'B', 'C', 'A', 'B', 'C'], 'data': range(6)}, c
olumns=['key', 'data'])
df
```

Out[38]:

	key	data
0	A	0
1	B	1
2	C	2
3	A	3
4	B	4
5	C	5

In [39]:
```
groups = df.groupby('key')
type(groups)
```

Out[39]: `pandas.core.groupby.generic.DataFrameGroupBy`

In [40]:
```
print(groups)
```

```
<pandas.core.groupby.generic.DataFrameGroupBy object at 0x00000175929BEF60>
```

In [41]:
```
groups.sum()
```

Out[41]:

	data
key	
A	3
B	5
C	7

Ca functie de agregare se poate folosi orice functie Pandas sau NumPy.

In [42]:
```
import seaborn as sns
planets = sns.load_dataset('planets')
```

In [43]:
```
planets.head()
```

Out[43]:

	method	number	orbital_period	mass	distance	year
0	Radial Velocity	1	269.300	7.10	77.40	2006
1	Radial Velocity	1	874.774	2.21	56.95	2008
2	Radial Velocity	1	763.000	2.60	19.84	2011
3	Radial Velocity	1	326.030	19.40	110.62	2007
4	Radial Velocity	1	516.220	10.50	119.47	2009

In [44]:
```
# planets.describe()
```

In [45]:
```
planets.method.unique()
```

Out[45]:
```
array(['Radial Velocity', 'Imaging', 'Eclipse Timing Variations',
       'Transit', 'Astrometry', 'Transit Timing Variations',
       'Orbital Brightness Modulation', 'Microlensing', 'Pulsar Timing',
       'Pulsation Timing Variations'], dtype=object)
```

Pentru grupurile rezultate se poate alege o coloana, pentru care sa se calculeze valori agregate:

In [46]:
```
planets.groupby('method')['orbital_period'].median()
```

Out[46]:
```
method
Astrometry                         631.180000
Eclipse Timing Variations         4343.500000
Imaging                          27500.000000
Microlensing                      3300.000000
Orbital Brightness Modulation        0.342887
Pulsar Timing                       66.541900
Pulsation Timing Variations       1170.000000
Radial Velocity                    360.200000
Transit                              5.714932
Transit Timing Variations           57.011000
Name: orbital_period, dtype: float64
```

Grupurile pot fi iterate, returnand pentru fiecare grup un obiect de tip Series sau DataFrame:

In [47]:
```
print(f'Number of columns: {len(planets.columns)}')

for (method, group) in planets.groupby('method'):
    print("{0:30s} shape={1}".format(method, group.shape))
```

```
Number of columns: 6
Astrometry                     shape=(2, 6)
Eclipse Timing Variations      shape=(9, 6)
Imaging                        shape=(38, 6)
Microlensing                   shape=(23, 6)
Orbital Brightness Modulation  shape=(3, 6)
Pulsar Timing                  shape=(5, 6)
Pulsation Timing Variations    shape=(1, 6)
Radial Velocity                shape=(553, 6)
Transit                        shape=(397, 6)
Transit Timing Variations      shape=(4, 6)
```

Fiecare grup rezultat, fiind vazut ca un Series sau DataFrame, suporta apel de metode aferete acestor obiecte:

In [48]:
```
planets.groupby('method')['year'].describe()
```

Out[48]:

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
method								
Astrometry	2.0	2011.500000	2.121320	2010.0	2010.75	2011.5	2012.25	2013.0
Eclipse Timing Variations	9.0	2010.000000	1.414214	2008.0	2009.00	2010.0	2011.00	2012.0
Imaging	38.0	2009.131579	2.781901	2004.0	2008.00	2009.0	2011.00	2013.0
Microlensing	23.0	2009.782609	2.859697	2004.0	2008.00	2010.0	2012.00	2013.0
Orbital Brightness Modulation	3.0	2011.666667	1.154701	2011.0	2011.00	2011.0	2012.00	2013.0
Pulsar Timing	5.0	1998.400000	8.384510	1992.0	1992.00	1994.0	2003.00	2011.0
Pulsation Timing Variations	1.0	2007.000000	NaN	2007.0	2007.00	2007.0	2007.00	2007.0
Radial Velocity	553.0	2007.518987	4.249052	1989.0	2005.00	2009.0	2011.00	2014.0
Transit	397.0	2011.236776	2.077867	2002.0	2010.00	2012.0	2013.00	2014.0
Transit Timing Variations	4.0	2012.500000	1.290994	2011.0	2011.75	2012.5	2013.25	2014.0

Metodele `aggregate()`, `filter()`, `transform()`, `apply()`

Inainte de pasul de combinare a datelor se pot folosi metode care implementeaza operatii pe grupurim inainte de a face in final gruparea rezultatelor din grupuri.

In [49]:
```
df = pd.DataFrame({'key': ['A', 'B', 'C', 'A', 'B', 'C'],
'data1': range(6),
'data2': np.random.randint(0, 10, 6)},
columns = ['key', 'data1', 'data2'])
df
```

Out[49]:

	key	data1	data2
0	A	0	5
1	B	1	8
2	C	2	1
3	A	3	0
4	B	4	7
5	C	5	6

Metoda `aggregate()` permite specificare de functii prin numele lor (string sau referinta la functie):

In [50]:
```
df.groupby('key').aggregate(['min', np.median, max])
```

Out[50]:

	data1			data2		
	min	median	max	min	median	max
key						
A	0	1.5	3	0	2.5	5
B	1	2.5	4	7	7.5	8
C	2	3.5	5	1	3.5	6

Filtrarea cu `filter()` permite selectarea doar acelor grupuri care satisfac o anumita conditie:

In [51]:
```
def filter_func(x): # x este o linie, corespunzand fiecarui grup
    return x['data2'].std() > 4
```

In [52]:
```
df.groupby('key').std()
```

Out[52]:

	data1	data2
key		
A	2.12132	3.535534
B	2.12132	0.707107
C	2.12132	3.535534

In [53]:
```
df.groupby('key').filter(filter_func)
```

Out[53]:

	key	data1	data2

Acelasi efect se obtine cu lambda functii:

In [54]:
```
df.groupby('key').filter(lambda row: row['data2'].std() > 4)
```

Out[54]:

	key	data1	data2

Transformarea cu `transform()` produce un dataframe cu acelasi numar de linii ca si cel initial, dar cu valorile calculate prin aplicarea unei operatii la nivelul fiecarui grup:

In [55]:
```
df
```

Out[55]:

	key	data1	data2
0	A	0	5
1	B	1	8
2	C	2	1
3	A	3	0
4	B	4	7
5	C	5	6

Media pe fieare grup este:

In [56]:
```
df.groupby('key').mean()
```

Out[56]:

	data1	data2
key		
A	1.5	2.5
B	2.5	7.5
C	3.5	3.5

Centrarea valorilor pentru fiecare grup - adica: in fiecare grup sa fie media 0 - se face cu:

In [57]:
```
df.groupby('key').transform(lambda x: x - x.mean())
```

Out[57]:

	data1	data2
0	-1.5	2.5
1	-1.5	0.5
2	-1.5	-2.5
3	1.5	-2.5
4	1.5	-0.5
5	1.5	2.5

In [58]:
```
df.groupby('key').transform(lambda x: x - x.mean()).mean()
```

Out[58]:
```
data1    0.0
data2    0.0
dtype: float64
```

Functia `apply()` permite calculul unei functii peste fiecare grup. Exemplul de mai jos calculeaza prima coloana impartita la suma elementelor din coloana data2, in cadrul fiecarui grup:

In [59]:
```
def norm_by_data2(x):
    # x is a DataFrame of group values
    x['data1'] /= x['data2'].sum()
    return x

df.groupby('key').apply(norm_by_data2)
```

Out[59]:

	key	data1	data2
0	A	0.000000	5
1	B	0.066667	8
2	C	0.285714	1
3	A	0.600000	0
4	B	0.266667	7
5	C	0.714286	6

Functia `apply()` se poate folosi si in afara lui `groupby`, permitand calcul vectorizat de mare viteza:

In [60]:
```
data_len = 10000
# df_big = pd.DataFrame({'Noise_1': np.random.rand(data_len), 'Noise_2': np.ra
ndom.rand(data_len), 'Noise_3': np.random.rand(data_len)})

df_big = pd.DataFrame({'Noise_' + str(i) : np.random.rand(data_len) for i in r
ange(1, 50)})

df_big.head()
```

Out[60]:

	Noise_1	Noise_2	Noise_3	Noise_4	Noise_5	Noise_6	Noise_7	Noise_8	Noise
0	0.030123	0.203968	0.706581	0.298033	0.534726	0.515900	0.258939	0.413919	0.0267
1	0.776005	0.688731	0.204790	0.082986	0.053910	0.295277	0.478298	0.878959	0.426
2	0.550958	0.953967	0.185411	0.603051	0.411614	0.204954	0.782968	0.377960	0.100
3	0.381073	0.756840	0.121745	0.999780	0.766192	0.881829	0.667565	0.271940	0.286
4	0.529266	0.347373	0.184114	0.983282	0.353940	0.246467	0.866640	0.575963	0.430

5 rows × 49 columns

In [61]:
```
all_noise_columns = [column for column in df_big.columns if column.startswith(
'Noise_')]

row = df_big.iloc[0]
row[all_noise_columns]
```

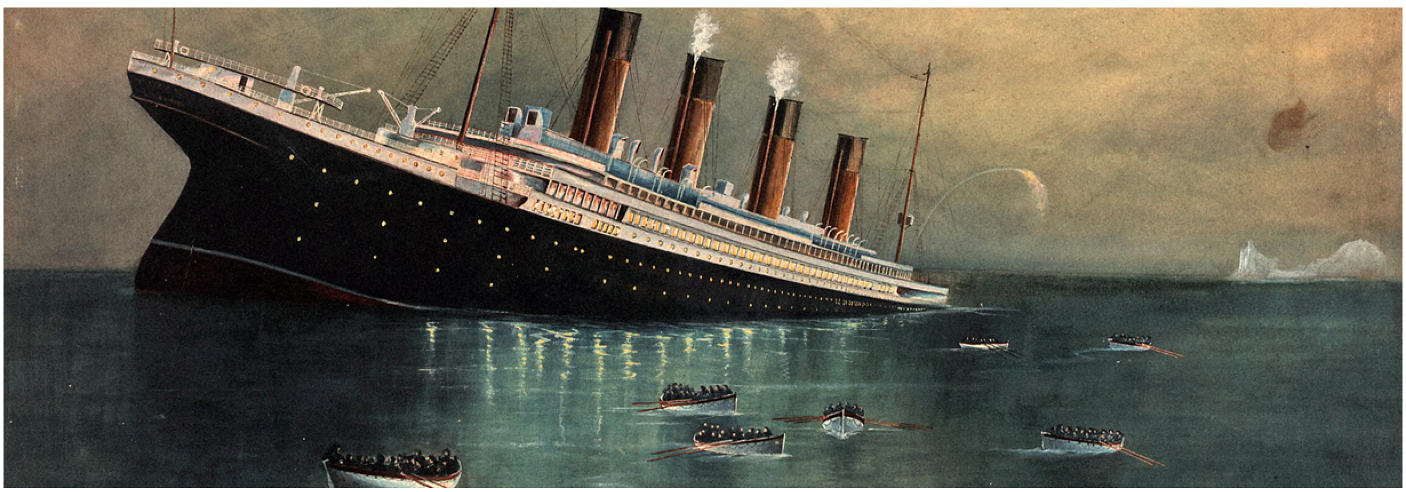
Out[61]:
```
Noise_1     0.030123
Noise_2     0.203968
Noise_3     0.706581
Noise_4     0.298033
Noise_5     0.534726
Noise_6     0.515900
Noise_7     0.258939
Noise_8     0.413919
Noise_9     0.026733
Noise_10    0.547176
Noise_11    0.834616
Noise_12    0.631497
Noise_13    0.923611
Noise_14    0.551549
Noise_15    0.785927
Noise_16    0.280730
Noise_17    0.959686
Noise_18    0.287398
Noise_19    0.819674
Noise_20    0.756904
Noise_21    0.229681
Noise_22    0.050490
Noise_23    0.832008
Noise_24    0.982115
Noise_25    0.410147
Noise_26    0.856429
Noise_27    0.528605
Noise_28    0.577306
Noise_29    0.590815
Noise_30    0.147199
Noise_31    0.009771
Noise_32    0.625495
Noise_33    0.043671
Noise_34    0.914573
Noise_35    0.822432
Noise_36    0.405514
Noise_37    0.393812
Noise_38    0.769161
Noise_39    0.858692
Noise_40    0.461877
Noise_41    0.076768
Noise_42    0.700336
Noise_43    0.301304
Noise_44    0.381791
Noise_45    0.114720
Noise_46    0.870638
Noise_47    0.363271
Noise_48    0.828637
Noise_49    0.758510
Name: 0, dtype: float64
```

In [63]:
```
# %%timeit

df_big['All_noises'] = df_big.apply(lambda row: np.mean(row[all_noise_columns
]) > 0.1, axis=1)

# 11 s ± 592 ms per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 1 loop each)?
```

In [64]:
```
# %%timeit

for index in df_big.index:
    df_big.loc[index, 'All_noises'] = np.mean(df_big.loc[index, all_noise_colu
mns]) > 0.1
#     22.5 s ± 592 ms per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 1 loop each)
```

```
20.1 s ± 841 ms per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 1 loop each)
```

Tabele pivot



In [65]:
```
# Incarcarea datelor:

titanic = sns.load_dataset('titanic')
titanic.head()
```

Out[65]:

	survived	pclass	sex	age	sibsp	parch	fare	embarked	class	who	adult_
0	0	3	male	22.0	1	0	7.2500	S	Third	man	True
1	1	1	female	38.0	1	0	71.2833	C	First	woman	False
2	1	3	female	26.0	0	0	7.9250	S	Third	woman	False
3	1	1	female	35.0	1	0	53.1000	S	First	woman	False
4	0	3	male	35.0	0	0	8.0500	S	Third	man	True

Pornim de la urmatoarea problema: care este procentul de femei si barbati supravietuitori? Diferentierea de gen se face dupa coloana 'sex', iar supravietuirea este in coloana 'survived':

In [66]:
```
titanic.groupby('sex')['survived'].mean()
```

Out[66]:
```
sex
female    0.742038
male      0.188908
Name: survived, dtype: float64
```

Mai departe, se cere determinarea distributiei pe gen si clasa imbarcare, folosind `groupby()`:

In [67]:
```
titanic.groupby(['sex', 'class'])['survived'].aggregate('mean').unstack()
```

Out[67]:

class	First	Second	Third
sex			
female	0.968085	0.921053	0.500000
male	0.368852	0.157407	0.135447

Acest tip de operatii (grupare dupa doua atribute, calcul de valori agregate) este des intalnit si se numeste pivotare. Pandas introduce suport nativ pentru pivotare, simplificand codul:

In [68]:
```
titanic.pivot_table('survived', index='sex', columns='class' )
```

Out[68]:

class	First	Second	Third
sex			
female	0.968085	0.921053	0.500000
male	0.368852	0.157407	0.135447

Se poate face pivotare pe mai mult de doua niveluri (mai sus: sex si class). De exemplu, varsta poate fi adaugata pentru analiza, persoane sub 18 ani (copii) si cei peste 18 (adulti). In primul pas se poate face impartirea persoanelor pe cele doua subintervale de varsta (<=18, >18) folosind `cut`:

In [69]:
```
age = pd.cut(titanic['age'], [0, 18, 80], labels=['child', 'adult'])
age.head(15)
```

Out[69]:
```
0     adult
1     adult
2     adult
3     adult
4     adult
5       NaN
6     adult
7     child
8     adult
9     child
10    child
11    adult
12    adult
13    adult
14    child
Name: age, dtype: category
Categories (2, object): [child < adult]
```

In [70]:
```
titanic.pivot_table('survived', ['sex', age], 'class')
```

Out[70]:

	class	First	Second	Third
sex	age			
female	child	0.909091	1.000000	0.511628
	adult	0.972973	0.900000	0.423729
male	child	0.800000	0.600000	0.215686
	adult	0.375000	0.071429	0.133663

In [71]:
```
fare_split = pd.cut(titanic.fare, 2, labels=['cheap fare', 'expensive fare'])
```

In [72]:
```
fare_split
```

```
Out[72]: 0          cheap fare
         1          cheap fare
         2          cheap fare
         3          cheap fare
         4          cheap fare
         5          cheap fare
         6          cheap fare
         7          cheap fare
         8          cheap fare
         9          cheap fare
         10         cheap fare
         11         cheap fare
         12         cheap fare
         13         cheap fare
         14         cheap fare
         15         cheap fare
         16         cheap fare
         17         cheap fare
         18         cheap fare
         19         cheap fare
         20         cheap fare
         21         cheap fare
         22         cheap fare
         23         cheap fare
         24         cheap fare
         25         cheap fare
         26         cheap fare
         27     expensive fare
         28         cheap fare
         29         cheap fare
                     ...
         861        cheap fare
         862        cheap fare
         863        cheap fare
         864        cheap fare
         865        cheap fare
         866        cheap fare
         867        cheap fare
         868        cheap fare
         869        cheap fare
         870        cheap fare
         871        cheap fare
         872        cheap fare
         873        cheap fare
         874        cheap fare
         875        cheap fare
         876        cheap fare
         877        cheap fare
         878        cheap fare
         879        cheap fare
         880        cheap fare
         881        cheap fare
         882        cheap fare
         883        cheap fare
         884        cheap fare
         885        cheap fare
         886        cheap fare
```

```
887        cheap fare
888        cheap fare
889        cheap fare
890        cheap fare
Name: fare, Length: 891, dtype: category
Categories (2, object): [cheap fare < expensive fare]
```

In [73]:

```
titanic.pivot_table('survived', ['sex', age, fare_split], 'class')
```

Out[73]:

		class	First	Second	Third
sex	**age**	**fare**			
female	**child**	**cheap fare**	0.900000	1.000000	0.511628
		expensive fare	1.000000	NaN	NaN
	adult	**cheap fare**	0.971429	0.900000	0.423729
		expensive fare	1.000000	NaN	NaN
male	**child**	**cheap fare**	0.800000	0.600000	0.215686
	adult	**cheap fare**	0.369565	0.071429	0.133663
		expensive fare	0.500000	NaN	NaN