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pandas.DataFrame.melt

DataFrame.Melt(self, id_vars=None, value_vars=None, var_name=None, value_name='value',

col_level=None) → 'DataFrame'

[source]

Unpivot a DataFrame from wide to long format, optionally leaving identifiers set.

This function is useful to massage a DataFrame into a format where one or more columns are identifier variables (*id_vars*), while all other columns, considered measured variables (*value_vars*), are "unpivoted" to the row axis, leaving just two non-identifier columns, 'variable' and 'value'. .. versionadded:: 0.20.0

Parameters: id_vars : tuple, list, or ndarray, optional

Column(s) to use as identifier variables.

value_vars: tuple, list, or ndarray, optional

Column(s) to unpivot. If not specified, uses all columns that are not set as *id_vars*.

var name: scalar

Name to use for the 'variable' column. If None it uses frame.columns.name or 'variable'.

value_name : scalar, default 'value'

Name to use for the 'value' column.

col_level : int or str, optional

If columns are a MultiIndex then use this level to melt.

Returns: DataFrame

Unpivoted DataFrame.

See also

<u>melt</u>

```
pivot_table

DataFrame.pivot

Series.explode
```

Examples

```
>>> df.melt(id_vars=['A'], value_vars=['B', 'C'])
  A variable value
          В
0 a
                 1
1 b
          В
                 3
                5
2 c
          В
3 a
          C
                 2
4 b
          C
                4
5 c
```

The names of 'variable' and 'value' columns can be customized:

If you have multi-index columns:

```
>>> df.columns = [list('ABC'), list('DEF')]
>>> df
    A B C
    D E F
0 a 1 2
1 b 3 4
2 c 5 6
```

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