IndexingDataFrame_ed

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As we've seen, both Series and DataFrames can have indices applied to them. The index is essentially a row level label, and in pandas the rows correspond to axis zero. Indices can either be either autogenerated, such as when we create a new Series without an index, in which case we get numeric values, or they can be set explicitly, like when we use the dictionary object to create the series, or when we loaded data from the CSV file and set appropriate parameters. Another option for setting an index is to use the set_index() function. This function takes a list of columns and promotes those columns to an index. In this lecture we'll explore more about how indexes work in pandas.

[1]:
```
# The set_index() function is a destructive process, and it doesn't keep the␣
 ↪current index.
# If you want to keep the current index, you need to manually create a new␣
 ↪column and copy into
# it values from the index attribute.

# Lets import pandas and our admissions dataset
import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_csv("datasets/Admission_Predict.csv", index_col=0)
df.head()
```

[1]:

Serial No.	GRE Score	TOEFL Score	University Rating	SOP	LOR	CGPA	Research	Chance of Admit
1	337	118	4	4.5	4.5	9.65	1	0.92
2	324	107	4	4.0	4.5	8.87	1	0.76
3	316	104	3	3.0	3.5	8.00	1	0.72
4	322	110	3	3.5	2.5	8.67	1	0.80
5	314	103	2	2.0	3.0	8.21	0	0.65

[2]:
```
# Let's say that we don't want to index the DataFrame by serial numbers, but␣
 ↪instead by the
```

```
# chance of admit. But lets assume we want to keep the serial number for later.
 ↪So, lets
# preserve the serial number into a new column. We can do this using the
 ↪indexing operator
# on the string that has the column label. Then we can use the set_index to set
 ↪index
# of the column to chance of admit

# So we copy the indexed data into its own column
df['Serial Number'] = df.index
# Then we set the index to another column
df = df.set_index('Chance of Admit ')
df.head()
```

[2]:

Chance of Admit	GRE Score	TOEFL Score	University Rating	SOP	LOR	CGPA	Research	Serial Number
0.92	337	118	4	4.5	4.5	9.65	1	1
0.76	324	107	4	4.0	4.5	8.87	1	2
0.72	316	104	3	3.0	3.5	8.00	1	3
0.80	322	110	3	3.5	2.5	8.67	1	4
0.65	314	103	2	2.0	3.0	8.21	0	5

[3]:
```
# You'll see that when we create a new index from an existing column the index
 ↪has a name,
# which is the original name of the column.

# We can get rid of the index completely by calling the function reset_index().
 ↪This promotes the
# index into a column and creates a default numbered index.
df = df.reset_index()
df.head()
```

[3]:

	Chance of Admit	GRE Score	TOEFL Score	University Rating	SOP	LOR	CGPA	Research	Serial Number
0	0.92	337	118	4	4.5	4.5	9.65	1	1
1	0.76	324	107	4	4.0	4.5	8.87	1	2
2	0.72	316	104	3	3.0	3.5	8.00	1	3
3	0.80	322	110	3	3.5	2.5	8.67	1	4
4	0.65	314	103	2	2.0	3.0	8.21	0	5

```
0  9.65         1              1
1  8.87         1              2
2  8.00         1              3
3  8.67         1              4
4  8.21         0              5
```

[4]:
```
# One nice feature of Pandas is multi-level indexing. This is similar to␣
 ↪composite keys in
# relational database systems. To create a multi-level index, we simply call␣
 ↪set index and
# give it a list of columns that we're interested in promoting to an index.

# Pandas will search through these in order, finding the distinct data and form␣
 ↪composite indices.
# A good example of this is often found when dealing with geographical data␣
 ↪which is sorted by
# regions or demographics.

# Let's change data sets and look at some census data for a better example.␣
 ↪This data is stored in
# the file census.csv and comes from the United States Census Bureau. In␣
 ↪particular, this is a
# breakdown of the population level data at the US county level. It's a great␣
 ↪example of how
# different kinds of data sets might be formatted when you're trying to clean␣
 ↪them.

# Let's import and see what the data looks like
df = pd.read_csv('datasets/census.csv')
df.head()
```

[4]:
```
   SUMLEV  REGION  DIVISION  STATE  COUNTY   STNAME         CTYNAME  \
0      40       3         6      1       0  Alabama         Alabama
1      50       3         6      1       1  Alabama  Autauga County
2      50       3         6      1       3  Alabama  Baldwin County
3      50       3         6      1       5  Alabama  Barbour County
4      50       3         6      1       7  Alabama     Bibb County

   CENSUS2010POP  ESTIMATESBASE2010  POPESTIMATE2010  ...  RDOMESTICMIG2011  \
0        4779736            4780127          4785161  ...          0.002295
1          54571              54571            54660  ...          7.242091
2         182265             182265           183193  ...         14.832960
3          27457              27457            27341  ...         -4.728132
4          22915              22919            22861  ...         -5.527043

   RDOMESTICMIG2012  RDOMESTICMIG2013  RDOMESTICMIG2014  RDOMESTICMIG2015  \
0         -0.193196          0.381066          0.582002         -0.467369
```

```
1         -2.915927         -3.012349          2.265971         -2.530799
2         17.647293         21.845705         19.243287         17.197872
3         -2.500690         -7.056824         -3.904217        -10.543299
4         -5.068871         -6.201001         -0.177537          0.177258

   RNETMIG2011  RNETMIG2012  RNETMIG2013  RNETMIG2014  RNETMIG2015
0     1.030015     0.826644     1.383282     1.724718     0.712594
1     7.606016    -2.626146    -2.722002     2.592270    -2.187333
2    15.844176    18.559627    22.727626    20.317142    18.293499
3    -4.874741    -2.758113    -7.167664    -3.978583   -10.543299
4    -5.088389    -4.363636    -5.403729     0.754533     1.107861

[5 rows x 100 columns]
```

[5]:
```
# In this data set there are two summarized levels, one that contains summary
# data for the whole country. And one that contains summary data for each state.
# I want to see a list of all the unique values in a given column. In this
# DataFrame, we see that the possible values for the sum level are using the
# unique function on the DataFrame. This is similar to the SQL distinct␣
 ↪operator

# Here we can run unique on the sum level of our current DataFrame
df['SUMLEV'].unique()
```

[5]:
```
array([40, 50])
```

[6]:
```
# We see that there are only two different values, 40 and 50
```

[7]:
```
# Let's exclue all of the rows that are summaries
# at the state level and just keep the county data.
df=df[df['SUMLEV'] == 50]
df.head()
```

[7]:
```
   SUMLEV  REGION  DIVISION  STATE  COUNTY   STNAME         CTYNAME  \
1      50       3         6      1       1  Alabama  Autauga County
2      50       3         6      1       3  Alabama  Baldwin County
3      50       3         6      1       5  Alabama  Barbour County
4      50       3         6      1       7  Alabama     Bibb County
5      50       3         6      1       9  Alabama   Blount County

   CENSUS2010POP  ESTIMATESBASE2010  POPESTIMATE2010  ...  RDOMESTICMIG2011  \
1          54571              54571            54660  ...          7.242091
2         182265             182265           183193  ...         14.832960
3          27457              27457            27341  ...         -4.728132
4          22915              22919            22861  ...         -5.527043
5          57322              57322            57373  ...          1.807375

   RDOMESTICMIG2012  RDOMESTICMIG2013  RDOMESTICMIG2014  RDOMESTICMIG2015  \
1         -2.915927         -3.012349          2.265971         -2.530799
```

```
2         17.647293         21.845705         19.243287         17.197872
3         -2.500690         -7.056824         -3.904217        -10.543299
4         -5.068871         -6.201001         -0.177537          0.177258
5         -1.177622         -1.748766         -2.062535         -1.369970

   RNETMIG2011  RNETMIG2012  RNETMIG2013  RNETMIG2014  RNETMIG2015
1     7.606016    -2.626146    -2.722002     2.592270    -2.187333
2    15.844176    18.559627    22.727626    20.317142    18.293499
3    -4.874741    -2.758113    -7.167664    -3.978583   -10.543299
4    -5.088389    -4.363636    -5.403729     0.754533     1.107861
5     1.859511    -0.848580    -1.402476    -1.577232    -0.884411

[5 rows x 100 columns]
```

[8]:
```
# Also while this data set is interesting for a number of different reasons,
# let's reduce the data that we're going to look at to just the total␣
 ↪population
# estimates and the total number of births. We can do this by creating
# a list of column names that we want to keep then project those and
# assign the resulting DataFrame to our df variable.

columns_to_keep =␣
 ↪['STNAME','CTYNAME','BIRTHS2010','BIRTHS2011','BIRTHS2012','BIRTHS2013',
                    ␣
 ↪'BIRTHS2014','BIRTHS2015','POPESTIMATE2010','POPESTIMATE2011',
                    ␣
 ↪'POPESTIMATE2012','POPESTIMATE2013','POPESTIMATE2014','POPESTIMATE2015']
df = df[columns_to_keep]
df.head()
```

[8]:
```
    STNAME          CTYNAME  BIRTHS2010  BIRTHS2011  BIRTHS2012  BIRTHS2013  \
1  Alabama  Autauga County         151         636         615         574
2  Alabama  Baldwin County         517        2187        2092        2160
3  Alabama  Barbour County          70         335         300         283
4  Alabama     Bibb County          44         266         245         259
5  Alabama   Blount County         183         744         710         646

   BIRTHS2014  BIRTHS2015  POPESTIMATE2010  POPESTIMATE2011  POPESTIMATE2012  \
1         623         600            54660            55253            55175
2        2186        2240           183193           186659           190396
3         260         269            27341            27226            27159
4         247         253            22861            22733            22642
5         618         603            57373            57711            57776

   POPESTIMATE2013  POPESTIMATE2014  POPESTIMATE2015
1            55038            55290            55347
2           195126           199713           203709
3            26973            26815            26489
```

```
4            22512            22549            22583
5            57734            57658            57673
```

[9]:
```
# The US Census data breaks down population estimates by state and county. We
 ↪can load the data and
# set the index to be a combination of the state and county values and see how
 ↪pandas handles it in
# a DataFrame. We do this by creating a list of the column identifiers we want
 ↪to have indexed. And then
# calling set index with this list and assigning the output as appropriate. We
 ↪see here that we have
# a dual index, first the state name and second the county name.

df = df.set_index(['STNAME', 'CTYNAME'])
df.head()
```

[9]:

STNAME	CTYNAME	BIRTHS2010	BIRTHS2011	BIRTHS2012	BIRTHS2013
Alabama	Autauga County	151	636	615	574
	Baldwin County	517	2187	2092	2160
	Barbour County	70	335	300	283
	Bibb County	44	266	245	259
	Blount County	183	744	710	646

STNAME	CTYNAME	BIRTHS2014	BIRTHS2015	POPESTIMATE2010
Alabama	Autauga County	623	600	54660
	Baldwin County	2186	2240	183193
	Barbour County	260	269	27341
	Bibb County	247	253	22861
	Blount County	618	603	57373

STNAME	CTYNAME	POPESTIMATE2011	POPESTIMATE2012	POPESTIMATE2013
Alabama	Autauga County	55253	55175	55038
	Baldwin County	186659	190396	195126
	Barbour County	27226	27159	26973
	Bibb County	22733	22642	22512
	Blount County	57711	57776	57734

STNAME	CTYNAME	POPESTIMATE2014	POPESTIMATE2015
Alabama	Autauga County	55290	55347
	Baldwin County	199713	203709
	Barbour County	26815	26489
	Bibb County	22549	22583
	Blount County	57658	57673

[10]:
```
# An immediate question which comes up is how we can query this DataFrame. We␣
 ↪saw previously that
# the loc attribute of the DataFrame can take multiple arguments. And it could␣
 ↪query both the
# row and the columns. When you use a MultiIndex, you must provide the␣
 ↪arguments in order by the
# level you wish to query. Inside of the index, each column is called a level␣
 ↪and the outermost
# column is level zero.

# If we want to see the population results from Washtenaw County in Michigan␣
 ↪the state, which is
# where I live, the first argument would be Michigan and the second would be␣
 ↪Washtenaw County
df.loc['Michigan', 'Washtenaw County']
```

[10]:
```
BIRTHS2010            977
BIRTHS2011           3826
BIRTHS2012           3780
BIRTHS2013           3662
BIRTHS2014           3683
BIRTHS2015           3709
POPESTIMATE2010    345563
POPESTIMATE2011    349048
POPESTIMATE2012    351213
POPESTIMATE2013    354289
POPESTIMATE2014    357029
POPESTIMATE2015    358880
Name: (Michigan, Washtenaw County), dtype: int64
```

[11]:
```
# If you are interested in comparing two counties, for example, Washtenaw and␣
 ↪Wayne County, we can
# pass a list of tuples describing the indices we wish to query into loc. Since␣
 ↪we have a MultiIndex
# of two values, the state and the county, we need to provide two values as␣
 ↪each element of our
# filtering list. Each tuple should have two elements, the first element being␣
 ↪the first index and
# the second element being the second index.

# Therefore, in this case, we will have a list of two tuples, in each tuple,␣
 ↪the first element is
# Michigan, and the second element is either Washtenaw County or Wayne County

df.loc[ [('Michigan', 'Washtenaw County'),
         ('Michigan', 'Wayne County')] ]
```

[11]:

STNAME	CTYNAME	BIRTHS2010	BIRTHS2011	BIRTHS2012	BIRTHS2013	\
Michigan	Washtenaw County	977	3826	3780	3662	
	Wayne County	5918	23819	23270	23377	

STNAME	CTYNAME	BIRTHS2014	BIRTHS2015	POPESTIMATE2010	\
Michigan	Washtenaw County	3683	3709	345563	
	Wayne County	23607	23586	1815199	

STNAME	CTYNAME	POPESTIMATE2011	POPESTIMATE2012	POPESTIMATE2013	\
Michigan	Washtenaw County	349048	351213	354289	
	Wayne County	1801273	1792514	1775713	

STNAME	CTYNAME	POPESTIMATE2014	POPESTIMATE2015
Michigan	Washtenaw County	357029	358880
	Wayne County	1766008	1759335

Okay so that's how hierarchical indices work in a nutshell. They're a special part of the pandas library which I think can make management and reasoning about data easier. Of course hierarchical labeling isn't just for rows. For example, you can transpose this matrix and now have hierarchical column labels. And projecting a single column which has these labels works exactly the way you would expect it to. Now, in reality, I don't tend to use hierarchical indicies very much, and instead just keep everything as columns and manipulate those. But, it's a unique and sophisticated aspect of pandas that is useful to know, especially if viewing your data in a tabular form.