Data Wrangling

Presenter: Steve Baskauf steve.baskauf@vanderbilt.edu



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Data "wrangling"

- a.k.a. data "munging"
- Can involve cleaning, reformatting, summarizing, and changing the data organization to make it more fit for some use like visualization.
- A very large topic we are only scratching the surface.
- See chapters 5, 7, and 8 in Python for Data Analysis

Basic DataFrame manipulation



Column vs. index label

integer index		regular column					
	State	Commercial	Electric Power	Residential	Industrial	Transportation	Total
0	Alabama	2.22	55.25	1.87	21.06	34.69	115.09
1	Alaska	2.03	2.75	1.50	16.78	11.85	34.91
2	Arizona	2.87	44.28	2.19	4.59	33.08	87.01
3	Arkansas	2.94	30.22	1.66	8.21	19.38	62.41
4	California	18.87	36.57	24.11	68.84	212.95	361.35

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State						
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Ways to make changes

Assign to a named view

```
sorted_view = state_co2_fuel.sort_values(by='Total mmt')
```

Assign to a named copy

```
sorted_copy = state_co2_fuel.copy().sort_values(by='Total mmt')
```

Perform operation "inplace"

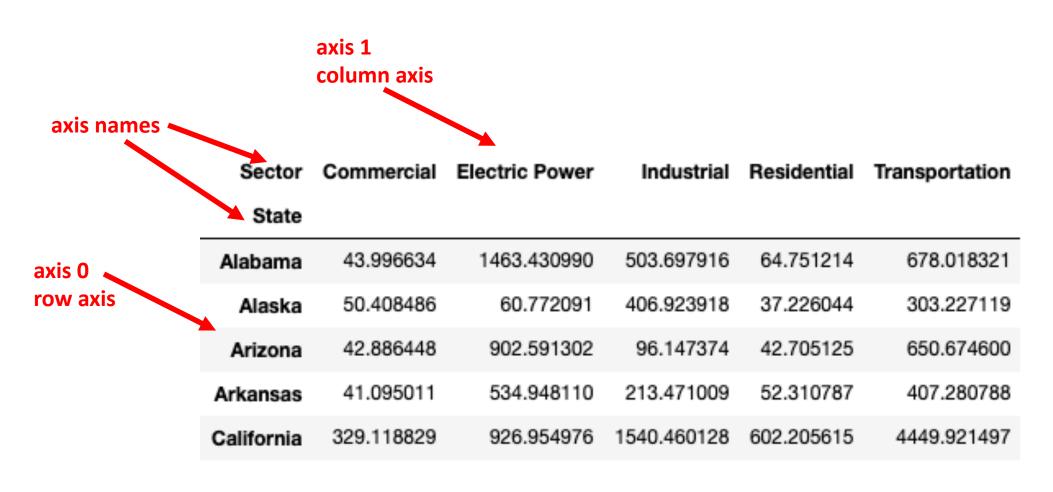
```
state_co2_fuel.sort_values(by='Total mmt', inplace=True)
```

no assignment

Removing rows and columns



"Axes" of a data frame



Handling missing data

- Pandas has a method for broadly replacing missing data:
 fillna()
- Selection is also possible using .isnull() and .notnull() to generate boolean array to be used for selection indexing.

Sorting rows



Slicing columns and rows



Recall:

- use .loc[] for label indices.
- use .iloc[] for integer indices.
- only the first index is required to slice rows
- to slice columns, specify the row as : , then the column range.
- by default, slices are only views of the data, not copies.

Selecting data



How selecting works

- A boolean operation is done on a column. Any common operation (==, <, >, etc.) is possible.
- That generates a series of boolean (**True** or **False**) the same length as the number of table rows.
- If the series item corresponding to the row is **True**, the row is included. If the series item for that row is **False**, the row is excluded.
- The resulting DataFrame maintains the indices of the original DataFrame.

Selection indexing process

organism_info

index	group (0)	number legs (1)
'lizard' (0)	'reptile'	4
'spider' (1)	<mark>'arachnid'</mark>	8
'worm' (2)	'annelid'	0
'bee' (3)	<mark>'insect'</mark>	<mark>6</mark>

Insert this sequence as the index (in the square brackets).

organism_info['number legs'] > 5			
False			
<mark>True</mark>			
False			
<mark>True</mark>			



index	group (0)	number legs (1)
'spider' (1)	<mark>'arachnid'</mark>	8
<mark>'bee' (3)</mark>	<mark>'insect'</mark>	<mark>6</mark>

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