

Python for Data Analysis, 3rd edition

Data Wrangling with pandas, NumPy, and Jupyter

Stephen CUI¹

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¹cuixuanStephen@gmail.com

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Chapter 1

1.1

1.1.1

The internal data alignment introduces missing values in the label locations that don't overlap. Missing values will then propagate in further arithmetic computations.

Arithmetic methods with fill values

Using the `add` method on `df1`, I pass `df2` and an argument to `fill_value`, which substitutes the passed value for any missing values in the operation.

Operations between DataFrame and Series

By default, arithmetic between `DataFrame` and `Series` matches the index of the `Series` on the columns of the `DataFrame`, broadcasting down the rows

If you want to instead broadcast over the columns, matching on the rows, you have to use one of the arithmetic methods and specify to match over the index.

Table 1.1: Flexible arithmetic methods

Method	Description
<code>add</code> , <code>radd</code>	Methods for addition (+)
<code>sub</code> , <code>rsub</code>	Methods for subtraction (-)
<code>div</code> , <code>rdiv</code>	Methods for division (/)
<code>floordiv</code> , <code>rfloordiv</code>	Methods for floor division (//)
<code>mul</code> , <code>rmul</code>	Methods for multiplication (*)
<code>pow</code> , <code>rpow</code>	Methods for exponentiation (**)

1.1.2 Function Application and Mapping

A frequent operation is applying a function on one-dimensional arrays to each column or row. `DataFrame`'s `apply` method does exactly this.

Element-wise Python functions can be used, too. You can do this with `applymap`.

Chapter 2

Data Loading, Storage, and File Formats

Chapter 3

Data Cleaning and Preparation

Chapter 4

Appendix A