DATE : 21 june 2024

DAY : Friday

TOPICS : Worksheet of numpy and pandas

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
```

```
l1 = [1,2,3,4,5,6]
labels = ['a','b','c','d','e','f']
d1 = {"A":10,"B":20,"C":30,"D":40,"E":50}
```

```
s1 = pd.Series(l1)
s1
```

	0
0	1
1	2
2	3
3	4
4	5
5	6

dtype: int64

```
s1[4]
```

```
5
```

```
s1 = pd.Series(labels)
s1
```

	0
0	a
1	b
2	c
3	d
4	e
5	f

```
s3 = pd.Series(data = l1,index = labels)
s3
```

	0
a	1
b	2
c	3
d	4
e	5
f	6

```
s3['a']
```

```
1
```

```
s3[0]
```

```
<ipython-input-8-e48481fcb92e>:1: FutureWarning: Series.__getitem__ treating keys as positions is deprecated. In a future version, integ
  s3[0]
1
```

```
pd.Series(d1)
```

	0
A	10
B	20
C	30
D	40
E	50

```
arr = np.random.randint(1,100,size = (5,6))
arr
```

```
array([[61, 95, 49, 43, 76, 79],
       [21, 90, 82, 56, 31, 33],
       [ 9,  7, 20, 85, 59, 26],
       [22, 62, 15, 29,  2, 17],
       [81, 13, 78, 62,  4, 68]])
```

```
type(arr)
```

```
numpy.ndarray
```

```
pd.DataFrame(arr)
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	61	95	49	43	76	79
1	21	90	82	56	31	33
2	9	7	20	85	59	26
3	22	62	15	29	2	17
4	81	13	78	62	4	68

```
df = pd.DataFrame(arr, index=["A","B","C","D","E"], columns= ["U","V","W","X","Y","Z"])
df
```

	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
A	61	95	49	43	76	79
B	21	90	82	56	31	33
C	9	7	20	85	59	26
D	22	62	15	29	2	17
E	81	13	78	62	4	68

Next steps: Generate code with df | View recommended plots | New interactive sheet

```
type(df)
```

```
pandas.core.frame.DataFrame
def __init__(data=None, index: Axes | None=None, columns: Axes | None=None, dtype: Dtype |
None=None, copy: bool | None=None) -> None
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/pandas/core/frame.py
Two-dimensional, size-mutable, potentially heterogeneous tabular data.

Data structure also contains labeled axes (rows and columns).
Arithmetic operations align on both row and column labels. Can be
thought of as a dict-like container for Series objects. The primary

```
df['X']
```

	X
A	43
B	56
C	85
D	29
E	62

```
df[["X","Y","Z"]]
```

	X	Y	Z
A	43	76	79
B	56	31	33
C	85	59	26
D	29	2	17
E	62	4	68

```
np.__version__
```

```
pd.__version__
```

```
df.loc["A"]
```

	A
U	61
V	95
W	49
X	43
Y	76
Z	79

```
df.iloc[0]
```

	A
U	61
V	95
W	49
X	43
Y	76
Z	79

```
#To add new column
df['new']=[100,200,300,400,500]
df
```

	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	new
A	61	95	49	43	76	79	100
B	21	90	82	56	31	33	200
C	9	7	20	85	59	26	300
D	22	62	15	29	2	17	400
E	81	13	78	62	4	68	500

Next steps: Generate code with df | View recommended plots | New interactive sheet

```
#To remove any column but it is not permanent
df.drop('new',axis=1)
```

	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
A	61	95	49	43	76	79
B	21	90	82	56	31	33
C	9	7	20	85	59	26
D	22	62	15	29	2	17
E	81	13	78	62	4	68

```
df
```

	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	new
A	61	95	49	43	76	79	100
B	21	90	82	56	31	33	200
C	9	7	20	85	59	26	300
D	22	62	15	29	2	17	400
E	81	13	78	62	4	68	500

Next steps: Generate code with df | View recommended plots | New interactive sheet

```
#remove any column permanently
df.drop('new',axis=1,inplace=True)
df
```

Next Generate code with df View recommended plots New interactive sheet

	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
A	61	95	49	43	76	79

```
#conditional selection
df["X"] % 2 == 0
```

	X
A	False
B	True
C	False
D	False
E	True

```
df[df["X"] % 2 == 0]
```

	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
B	21	90	82	56	31	33
E	81	13	78	62	4	68

```
df[df["X"] % 2 == 0]["Y"]
```

```
A    83
B    49
C    77
Name: Y, dtype: int64
```

```
(df["X"] % 2 == 0) & (df["X"] > 50)
```

	X
A	False
B	True
C	False
D	False
E	True

```
df[(df["X"] % 2 == 0) & (df["X"] > 50)]
```

	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
B	21	90	82	56	31	33
E	81	13	78	62	4	68