

两个库：numpy, pandas

Series

s = Series(np.random.randn(10))  
随机生成一个“1-D” array

Indexing

s[[0, 2, 4]] , 选择 1, 3, 5 这三个元素  
s[4] : 选择第 5 号元素  
s[1:4]: 选择第 2-4 号元素  
(切片切前不切后)

Axis label

s1 = s.copy()  
s1.index = ["item 0", "item 1", "item 2", "item 3" ...]  
(改变索引名称, 从 int 64 → strings)

Reindex function

s1.reindex(["item 0", "item 1", "item 2" ...])

逆序切片

s1[9:6:-1]

len & np.size

print len(s1)      print (np.size(s1))

Arithmetic operations (Series)

s1 \* 2      s1 + s2

String index & Integer Index

s3 = Series(np.arange(3), index=[0, 1, 2])  
s4 = Series([4, 5, 6], index=["0", "1", "2"])  
| print (s3.index)  
| print (s4.index)

Values

print (s7[1].values)  
['e', 'g'] (输出其中的元素)

Handling missing data

series with NAs: isnull()  
能够让数值变成 Bool 值

Data Frames

1. >> df1 = Data Frame ([[1, 2, 3, 4, 5], [6, 7, 8, 9, 10]], columns=["a", "b", "c", "d", "e"]  
>> df1

>> 

	a	b	c	d	e
0	1	2	3	4	5
1	6	7	8	9	10

df2 = DataFrame({"Name": ["A", "B", "C", "D"], "Age": [25, 26, 23, 40]})

	Name	Age
0	A	25
1	B	26
2	C	23
3	D	40

Reading in Data.

gplay = pd.read\_csv("...")  
gplay

Selecting columns

1. print (gplay.columns)      // 打印出所有元素  
print (len(gplay.columns))      // 打印出长度  
gplay[["Rating"]]      // 仅输出 "Rating" 那一列的

Selecting Rows

gplay.loc[0] / gplay.iloc



print (gplay.duplicated()) : 重复列为 1, 非重复为 0  
gplay.drop\_duplicates() 去除重复列,

Index of Dataframe

gplay.set\_index("App")  
gplay1.loc["Coloring..."]

Descriptive Statistics

1. gplay.info()      // 获取更多信息 (关于列表)  
2. gplay.describe()      // 生成数字类的描述类信息  
3. gplay.describe(include="all")      // 涵盖全部的标签

Filtering & Visualization

1. gplay["Category"].value\_counts()  
2. gplay["..."].value\_counts().plot()      // 曲线图  
3. gplay["..."].value\_counts().plot.bar()      // 柱状图  
4.      ~~~~~      .plot(kind="bar", figsize=(20, 10), fontsize=20)  
5.