DataFrame Operations

About the Data

In this notebook, we will be working with 2 data sets:

- Facebook's stock price throughout 2018 (obtained using the stock_analysis package).
- daily weather data for NYC from the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) API.

Note: The NCEI is part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and, as you can see from the URL for the API, this resource was created when the NCEI was called the NCDC. Should the URL for this resource change in the future, you can search for the NCEI weather API to find the updated one.

Background on the weather data

Data meanings:

- AWND : average wind speed
- PRCP : precipitation in millimeters
- SNOW : snowfall in millimeters
- SNWD : snow depth in millimeters
- TMAX : maximum daily temperature in Celsius
- TMIN : minimum daily temperature in Celsius

Setup

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
weather = pd.read_csv('/content/data/nyc_weather_2018.csv', parse_dates=['date'])
weather.head()
```

	attributes	datatype	date	station	value
0	,,N,	PRCP	2018-01-01	GHCND:US1CTFR0039	0.0
1	,,N,	PRCP	2018-01-01	GHCND:US1NJBG0015	0.0
2	,,N,	SNOW	2018-01-01	GHCND:US1NJBG0015	0.0
3	,,N,	PRCP	2018-01-01	GHCND:US1NJBG0017	0.0
4	,,N,	SNOW	2018-01-01	GHCND:US1NJBG0017	0.0

```
fb = pd.read_csv('/content/data/fb_2018.csv', index_col='date', parse_dates=True)
fb.head()
```

date	open	high	low	close	volume
2018-01-02	177.68	181.58	177.5500	181.42	18151903
2018-01-03	181.88	184.78	181.3300	184.67	16886563
2018-01-04	184.90	186.21	184.0996	184.33	13880896
2018-01-05	185.59	186.90	184.9300	186.85	13574535
2018-01-08	187.20	188.90	186.3300	188.28	17994726

Arithmetic and statistics

We already saw that we can use mathematical operators like + and / with dataframes directly. However, we can also use methods, which allow us to specify the axis to perform the calculation over. By default this is per column. Let's find the z-scores for the volume traded and look at the days where this was more than 3 standard deviations from the mean:

```python
fb.assign(abs_z_score_volume=lambda x: x.volume.sub(x.volume.mean()).div(x.volume.std()).abs()).query('abs_z_score_volume > 3')
```

date	open	high	low	close	volume	abs_z_score_volume
2018-03-19	177.01	177.17	170.06	172.56	88140060	3.145078
2018-03-20	167.47	170.20	161.95	168.15	129851768	5.315169
2018-03-21	164.80	173.40	163.30	169.39	106598834	4.105413
2018-03-26	160.82	161.10	149.02	160.06	126116634	5.120845
2018-07-26	174.89	180.13	173.75	176.26	169803668	7.393705

We can use rank() and pct_change() to see which days had the largest change in volume traded from the day before:

```python
fb.assign(volume_pct_change=fb.volume.pct_change(),
          pct_change_rank=lambda x: x.volume_pct_change.abs().rank(ascending=False)
          ).nsmallest(5, 'pct_change_rank')
```

date	open	high	low	close	volume	volume_pct_change	pct_change_rank
2018-01-12	178.06	181.48	177.40	179.37	77551299	7.087876	1.0
2018-03-19	177.01	177.17	170.06	172.56	88140060	2.611789	2.0
2018-07-26	174.89	180.13	173.75	176.26	169803668	1.628841	3.0
2018-09-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

January 12th was when the news that Facebook changed its news feed product to focus more on content from a users' friends over the brands they follow. Given that Facebook's advertising is a key component of its business (nearly 89% in 2017), many shares were sold and the price dropped in panic:

```python
fb['2018-01-11':'2018-01-12']
```

date	open	high	low	close	volume
2018-01-11	188.40	188.40	187.38	187.77	9588587
2018-01-12	178.06	181.48	177.40	179.37	77551299

Throughout 2018, Facebook's stock price never had a low above $215:

```python
(fb > 215).any()
```

```
open       True
high       True
low       False
close      True
volume     True
dtype: bool
```

Facebook's OHLC (open, high, low, and close) prices all had at least one day they were at $215 or less:

```python
(fb > 215).all()
```

```
open      False
high      False
low       False
close     False
volume     True
dtype: bool
```

Binning and thresholds

When working with the volume traded, we may be interested in ranges of volume rather than the exact values. No two days have the same volume traded:

```
(fb.volume.value_counts() > 1).sum()
```

```
0
```

We can use pd.cut() to create 3 bins of even an even range in volume traded and name them. Then we can work with low, medium, and high volume traded categories:

```
volume_binned = pd.cut(fb.volume, bins=3, labels=['low', 'med', 'high'])
volume_binned.value_counts()
```

```
low     240
med       8
high      3
Name: volume, dtype: int64
```

```
fb[volume_binned == 'high'].sort_values('volume', ascending=False)
```

date	open	high	low	close	volume
2018-07-26	174.89	180.13	173.75	176.26	169803668
2018-03-20	167.47	170.20	161.95	168.15	129851768
2018-03-26	160.82	161.10	149.02	160.06	126116634

July 25th Facebook announced disappointing user growth and the stock tanked in the after hours:

```
fb['2018-07-25':'2018-07-26']
```

date	open	high	low	close	volume
2018-07-25	215.715	218.62	214.27	217.50	64592585
2018-07-26	174.890	180.13	173.75	176.26	169803668

Cambridge Analytica scandal broke on Saturday March 17th, so we look to the Monday for the numbers:

```
fb['2018-03-16':'2018-03-20']
```

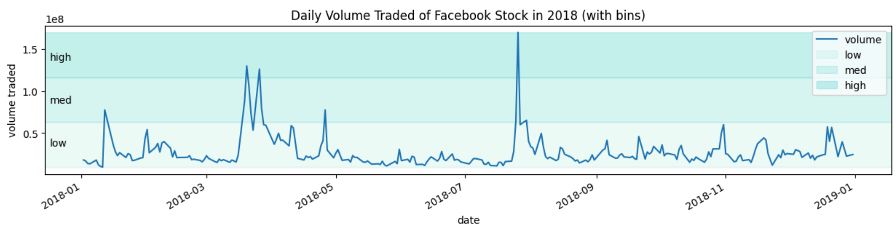
date	open	high	low	close	volume
2018-03-16	184.49	185.33	183.41	185.09	24403438
2018-03-19	177.01	177.17	170.06	172.56	88140060
2018-03-20	167.47	170.20	161.95	168.15	129851768

Since most days have similar volume, but a few are very large, we have very wide bins. Most of the data is in the low bin.

Note: visualizations will be covered in chapters 5 and 6.

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```python
fb.plot(y='volume', figsize=(15, 3), title='Daily Volume Traded of Facebook Stock in 2018 (with bins)')
for bin_name, alpha, bounds in zip(
    ['low', 'med', 'high'], [0.1, 0.2, 0.3], pd.cut(fb.volume, bins=3).unique().categories.values
    ):
  plt.axhspan(bounds.left, bounds.right, alpha=alpha, label=bin_name, color='mediumturquoise')
  plt.annotate(bin_name, xy=('2017-12-17', (bounds.left + bounds.right)/2.1))

plt.ylabel('volume traded')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



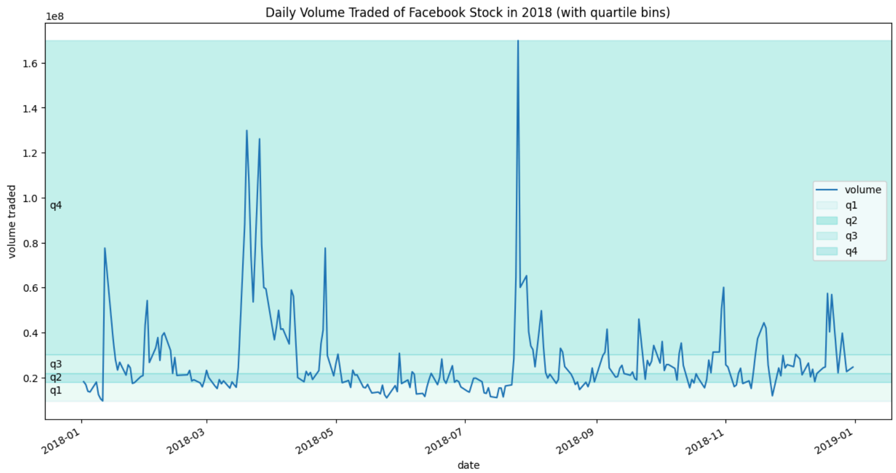
If we split using quantiles, the bins will have roughly the same number of observations. For this, we use qcut() . We will make 4 quartiles:

```python
volume_qbinned = pd.qcut(fb.volume, q=4, labels=['q1', 'q2', 'q3', 'q4'])
volume_qbinned.value_counts()
```

```
q1    63
q2    63
q4    63
q3    62
Name: volume, dtype: int64
```

Notice the bins don't cover ranges of the same size anymore:

```python
fb.plot(y='volume', figsize=(15, 8), title='Daily Volume Traded of Facebook Stock in 2018 (with quartile bins)')

for bin_name, alpha, bounds in zip(
    ['q1', 'q2', 'q3', 'q4'], [0.1, 0.35, 0.2, 0.3], pd.qcut(fb.volume, q=4).unique().categories.values
    ):
  plt.axhspan(bounds.left, bounds.right, alpha=alpha, label=bin_name, color='mediumturquoise')
  plt.annotate(bin_name, xy=('2017-12-17', (bounds.left + bounds.right)/2.1))

plt.ylabel('volume traded')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Sometimes we don't want to make bins, but rather cap values at a threshold. Before we look at an example, let's pivot our weather data for the Central Park station:

```
central_park_weather = weather.query(
    'station == "GHCND:USW00094728"'
    ).pivot(index='date', columns='datatype', values='value')
```

Say we don't care how much snow their was, just that it snowed in Central Park. However, we don't want to make a Boolean column since we need to preserve the data type of float. We can use clip() to replace values above a upper threshold with the threshold and replace values below a lower threshold with the lower threshold. This means we can use clip(0, 1) to change all the snow values of one or more to 1, which easily shows us the days snow was recorded in Central Park. Preserving the data type will save some work later on if we are building a model:

```
central_park_weather.SNOW.clip(0, 1).value_counts()
```

```
0.0    354
1.0     11
Name: SNOW, dtype: int64
```

Note: the clip() method can also be called on the dataframe itself.

Applying Functions

We can use the apply() method to run the same operation on all columns (or rows) of the dataframe. Let's calculate the z-scores of the TMIN, TMAX, and PRCP observations in Central Park in October 2018:

```
print(central_park_weather.index)

```

```
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01', '2018-01-02', '2018-01-03', '2018-01-04',
               '2018-01-05', '2018-01-06', '2018-01-07', '2018-01-08',
               '2018-01-09', '2018-01-10',
               ...
               '2018-12-22', '2018-12-23', '2018-12-24', '2018-12-25',
```

```
               '2018-12-26', '2018-12-27', '2018-12-28', '2018-12-29',
               '2018-12-30', '2018-12-31'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', name='date', length=365, freq=None)
```

```
oct_weather_z_scores = central_park_weather.loc['2018-10', ['TMIN', 'TMAX', 'PRCP']].apply(lambda x: x.sub(x.mean()).div(x.std()))
oct_weather_z_scores.describe().T
```

datatype	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
TMIN	31.0	-1.790682e-16	1.0	-1.339112	-0.751019	-0.474269	1.065152	1.843511
TMAX	31.0	1.951844e-16	1.0	-1.305582	-0.870013	-0.138258	1.011643	1.604016
PRCP	31.0	4.655774e-17	1.0	-0.394438	-0.394438	-0.394438	-0.240253	3.936167

October 27th rained much more than the rest of the days:

```
oct_weather_z_scores.query('PRCP > 3')
```

datatype date	TMIN	TMAX	PRCP
2018-10-27	-0.751019	-1.201045	3.936167

Indeed, this day was much higher than the rest:

```
central_park_weather.loc['2018-10', 'PRCP'].describe()
```

```
count    31.000000
mean      2.941935
std       7.458542
min       0.000000
25%       0.000000
50%       0.000000
75%       1.150000
max      32.300000
Name: PRCP, dtype: float64
```

When the function we want to apply isn't vectorized, we can:

- use np.vectorize() to vectorize it (similar to how map() works) and then use it with apply()
- use applymap() and pass it the non-vectorized function directly

Say we wanted to count the digits of the whole numbers for the Facebook data. len() is not vectorized:

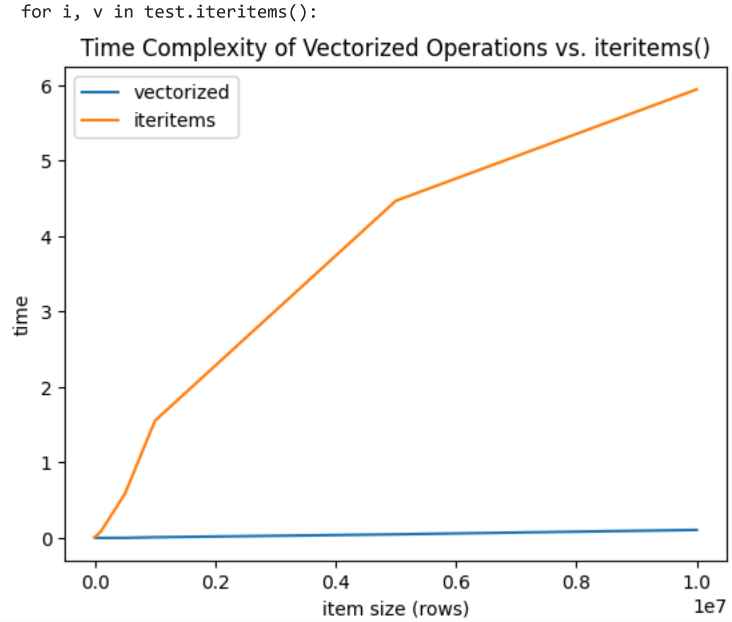
```
import numpy as np

fb.apply(
    lambda x: np.vectorize(lambda y: len(str(np.ceil(y))))(x)
    ).astype('int64').equals(
        fb.applymap(lambda x: len(str(np.ceil(x))))
        )
```

```
True
```

A simple operation of addition to each element in a series grows linearly in time complexity when using iteritems() , but stays near 0 when using vectorized operations. iteritems() and related methods should only be used if there is no vectorized solution:

```python
import time

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

np.random.seed(0)

vectorized_results = {}
iteritems_results = {}

for size in [10, 100, 1000, 10000, 100000, 500000, 1000000, 5000000, 10000000]:
  test = pd.Series(np.random.uniform(size=size))

  start = time.time()
  x = test + 10
  end = time.time()
  vectorized_results[size] = end - start

  start = time.time()
  x = []
  for i, v in test.iteritems():
    x.append(v + 10)
  x = pd.Series(x)
  end = time.time()
  iteritems_results[size] = end - start

pd.DataFrame(
    [pd.Series(vectorized_results, name='vectorized'), pd.Series(iteritems_results, name='iteritems')]
    ).T.plot(title='Time Complexity of Vectorized Operations vs. iteritems()')

plt.xlabel('item size (rows)')
plt.ylabel('time')
plt.show()
```

```
<ipython-input-45-b1f8f4319006>:22: FutureWarning: iteritems is deprecated and will be r
  for i, v in test.iteritems():
```



Window Calculations

Consult the understanding windows calculation notebook for interactive visualizations to help understand window calculations.

The rolling() method allows us to perform rolling window calculations. We simply specify the window size (3 days here) and follow it with a call to an aggregation function (sum here):

```python
central_park_weather['2018-10'].assign(
    rolling_PRCP=lambda x: x.PRCP.rolling('3D').sum()
    )[['PRCP', 'rolling_PRCP']].head(7).T
```

```
<ipython-input-25-5fd51ef57bc8>:1: FutureWarning: Indexing a DataFrame with a datetimeli
  central_park_weather['2018-10'].assign(
```

date	2018-10-01	2018-10-02	2018-10-03	2018-10-04	2018-10-05	2018-10-06	2018-10-07
datatype							
PRCP	0.0	17.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

We can also perform the rolling calculations on the entire dataframe at once. This will apply the same aggregation function to each column:

```
central_park_weather['2018-10'].rolling('3D').mean().head(7).iloc[:,:6]
```

```
<ipython-input-26-2abb37634d3b>:1: FutureWarning: Indexing a DataFrame with a datetimeli
  central_park_weather['2018-10'].rolling('3D').mean().head(7).iloc[:,:6]
```

datatype	AWND	PRCP	SNOW	SNWD	TMAX	TMIN
date						
2018-10-01	0.900000	0.000000	0.0	0.0	24.400000	17.200000
2018-10-02	0.900000	8.750000	0.0	0.0	24.700000	17.750000
2018-10-03	0.966667	5.833333	0.0	0.0	24.233333	17.566667
2018-10-04	0.800000	6.166667	0.0	0.0	24.233333	17.200000
2018-10-05	1.033333	0.333333	0.0	0.0	23.133333	16.300000
2018-10-06	0.833333	0.333333	0.0	0.0	22.033333	16.300000
2018-10-07	1.066667	0.000000	0.0	0.0	22.600000	17.400000

We can use different aggregation functions per column if we use agg() instead. We pass in a dictionary mapping the column to the aggregation to perform on it:

```
central_park_weather['2018-10-01':'2018-10-07'].rolling('3D').agg(
    {'TMAX': 'max', 'TMIN': 'min', 'AWND': 'mean', 'PRCP': 'sum'}
    ).join( # join with original data for comparison
           central_park_weather[['TMAX', 'TMIN', 'AWND', 'PRCP']],
            lsuffix='_rolling'
            ).sort_index(axis=1) # sort columns so rolling calcs are next to originals
```

datatype	AWND	AWND_rolling	PRCP	PRCP_rolling	TMAX	TMAX_rolling	TMIN	TMIN_rolling
date								
2018-10-01	0.9	0.900000	0.0	0.0	24.4	24.4	17.2	17.2
2018-10-02	0.9	0.900000	17.5	17.5	25.0	25.0	18.3	17.2
2018-10-03	1.1	0.966667	0.0	17.5	23.3	25.0	17.2	17.2
2018-10-04	0.4	0.800000	1.0	18.5	24.4	25.0	16.1	16.1

Rolling calculations (rolling()) use a sliding window. Expanding calculations (expanding()) however grow in size. These are equivalent to cumulative aggregations like cumsum() ; however, we can specify the minimum number of periods required to start calculating (default is 1):

```
central_park_weather.PRCP.expanding().sum().equals(central_park_weather.PRCP.cumsum())
```

```
False
```

Separate expanding aggregations per column. Note that agg() will accept numpy functions too:

```
central_park_weather['2018-10-01':'2018-10-07'].expanding().agg(
    {'TMAX': np.max, 'TMIN': np.min, 'AWND': np.mean, 'PRCP': np.sum}
    ).join(
        central_park_weather[['TMAX', 'TMIN', 'AWND', 'PRCP']],
        lsuffix='_expanding'
        ).sort_index(axis=1)
```

datatype date	AWND	AWND_expanding	PRCP	PRCP_expanding	TMAX	TMAX_expanding	TMIN	TMIN_e
2018-10-01	0.9	0.900000	0.0	0.0	24.4	24.4	17.2	
2018-10-02	0.9	0.900000	17.5	17.5	25.0	25.0	18.3	
2018-10-03	1.1	0.966667	0.0	17.5	23.3	25.0	17.2	
2018-10-04	0.4	0.825000	1.0	18.5	24.4	25.0	16.1	

We can calculate the exponentially weighted moving average as follows. Note that span here is the periods to use:

```
fb.assign(
    close_ewma=lambda x: x.close.ewm(span=5).mean()
    ).tail(10)[['close', 'close_ewma']]
```

date	close	close_ewma
2018-12-17	140.19	142.235433
2018-12-18	143.66	142.710289
2018-12-19	133.24	139.553526
2018-12-20	133.40	137.502350
2018-12-21	124.95	133.318234
2018-12-24	124.06	130.232156
2018-12-26	134.18	131.548104
2018-12-27	134.52	132.538736
2018-12-28	133.20	132.759157
2018-12-31	131.09	132.202772

Consult the understanding_window_calculations.ipynb notebook for interactive visualizations to help understand window calculations.

Pipes

Pipes all use to apply any function that accepts our data as the first argument and pass in any additional arguments. This makes it easy to chain steps together regardless of if they are methods or functions.

We can pass any function that will accept the caller of pipe() as the first argument:

```
def get_info(df):
  return '%d rows and %d columns and max closing z-score was %d' % (*df.shape, df.close.max())

fb['2018-Q1'].apply(lambda x: (x - x.mean())/x.std()).pipe(get_info)\
== get_info(fb['2018-Q1'].apply(lambda x: (x - x.mean())/x.std()))
```

```
<ipython-input-31-48ebe7edb078>:4: FutureWarning: Indexing a DataFrame with a datetimelike index using a single string to slice the rows
  fb['2018-Q1'].apply(lambda x: (x - x.mean())/x.std()).pipe(get_info)\
<ipython-input-31-48ebe7edb078>:5: FutureWarning: Indexing a DataFrame with a datetimelike index using a single string to slice the rows
  == get_info(fb['2018-Q1'].apply(lambda x: (x - x.mean())/x.std()))
True
```

For example, passing pd.DataFrame.rolling to pipe() is equivalent to calling rolling() directly on the dataframe, except we have more flexiblity to change this:

```
fb.pipe(pd.DataFrame.rolling, '20D').mean().equals(fb.rolling('20D').mean())
```

```
True
```

The pipe takes the function passed in and calls it with the object that called pipe() as the first argument. Positional and keyword arguments are passed down:

```
pd.DataFrame.rolling(fb, '20D').mean().equals(fb.rolling('20D').mean())
```

```
True
```

We can use a pipe to make a function that we can use for all our window calculation needs:

```
from window_calc import window_calc
window_calc??
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
ModuleNotFoundError                       Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-34-d7a126469004> in <cell line: 1>()
----> 1 from window_calc import window_calc
      2 get_ipython().run_line_magic('pinfo2', 'window_calc')

ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'window_calc'

---------------------------------------------------------------------------
NOTE: If your import is failing due to a missing package, you can
manually install dependencies using either !pip or !apt.

To view examples of installing some common dependencies, click the
"Open Examples" button below.
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

OPEN EXAMPLES

```
def window_calc(df, func, agg_dict, *args, **kwargs):
  """
  Run a window calculation of your choice on a DataFrame.
  Parameters:
    - df: The DataFrame to run the calculation on.
    - func: The window calculation method that takes df as the first argument.
    - agg_dict: Information to pass to `agg()`, could be a dictionary mapping the columns to the aggregation
    function to use, a string name for the function, or the function itself.
    - args: Positional arguments to pass to `func`.
    - kwargs: Keyword arguments to pass to `func`.

  Returns:
    - A new DataFrame object.
  """
  return df.pipe(func, *args, **kwargs).agg(agg_dict)

```

We can use the same interface to calculate various window calculations now. Let's find the expanding median for the Facebook data:

```
window_calc(fb, pd.DataFrame.expanding, np.median).head()
```

	open	high	low	close	volume
date					
2018-01-02	177.68	181.580	177.5500	181.420	18151903.0
2018-01-03	179.78	183.180	179.4400	183.045	17519233.0
2018-01-04	181.88	184.780	181.3300	184.330	16886563.0
2018-01-05	183.39	185.495	182.7148	184.500	15383729.5
2018-01-08	184.90	186.210	184.0996	184.670	16886563.0

Using the exponentially weighted moving average requires we pass in a keyword argument:

```
window_calc(fb, pd.DataFrame.ewm, 'mean', span=3).head()
```

date	open	high	low	close	volume
2018-01-02	177.680000	181.580000	177.550000	181.420000	1.815190e+07
2018-01-03	180.480000	183.713333	180.070000	183.586667	1.730834e+07
2018-01-04	183.005714	185.140000	182.372629	184.011429	1.534980e+07
2018-01-05	184.384000	186.078667	183.736560	185.525333	1.440299e+07
2018-01-08	185.837419	187.534839	185.075110	186.947097	1.625679e+07

With rolling calculations, we can pass in a positional argument for the window size:

```
window_calc(
    central_park_weather['2018-10'],
    pd.DataFrame.rolling,
     {'TMAX': 'max', 'TMIN': 'min', 'AWND': 'mean', 'PRCP': 'sum'},
    '3D'
    ).head()

```

```
<ipython-input-38-9bd8ffe5d694>:2: FutureWarning: Indexing a DataFrame with a datetimeli
  central_park_weather['2018-10'],
```

datatype date	TMAX	TMIN	AWND	PRCP
2018-10-01	24.4	17.2	0.900000	0.0
2018-10-02	25.0	17.2	0.900000	17.5
2018-10-03	25.0	17.2	0.966667	17.5
2018-10-04	25.0	16.1	0.800000	18.5
2018-10-05	24.4	15.6	1.033333	1.0

Comments and Conclusions

- I understand that in this module, mathematical and arithmetic operators can be used to perform and simulate calculations in the dataframe itself to do user-specific things, such as performing the calculations to find the z-score and making a new column for it, further improving the cleanliness, readability, and importance of the data.
- Important methods such as pct_change() and rank() are used to identify the change in data values and rank them as such.
- I learned that the import 'matplotlib.pyplot' is crucial in forming a plot of any dataframe, on top of having the freedom to change the affected data and visual look of the plot itself according to the needs of the user.
- I understand that in binning, we use the .cut() method to create categories, storing data values under the category that they are affected by, while in thresholds, the data are grouped depending on whether they are below or above the specific thresholds.
- Another important method that I learned is the .apply() method, which is used to run the same operation on all the specified columns or rows of the dataframe.
- Window Calculations, Rolling Window, or the .rolling() method is another interesting method that I learned. From what I understood, this method is used to do specific operations on all the values inside the window or container. And as it rolls, it includes the next values into the operation while excluding the oldest data points.
- And the last thing for me to learn in this module is about the pipe method. From what I understood, the logic behind this method is like a factory. For example we have an assembly factory. We can think of the initial ingredients as the data in a dataframe. Each station along the assembly line that performs a specific function on the ingredients represents the functions or methods that are used to modify the data (ingredients) in the dataframe, until it forms into a product that can actually be used.