

\*SQLite Test.db> Script X

```
select * from dataset_1;
```

dataset\_1 1 X

select \* from dataset\_1 Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

	destination	passanger	weather	temperature	time	coupon	exp
1	No Urgent Place	Alone	Sunny	55	2PM	Restaurant(<20)	1d
2	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Coffee House	2h
3	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Carry out & Take away	2h
4	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	2PM	Coffee House	2h
5	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	2PM	Coffee House	1d
6	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	6PM	Restaurant(<20)	2h
7	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	55	2PM	Carry out & Take away	1d
8	No Urgent Place	Kid(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Restaurant(<20)	2h
9	No Urgent Place	Kid(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Carry out & Take away	2h
10	No Urgent Place	Kid(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Bar	1d
11	No Urgent Place	Kid(s)	Sunny	80	2PM	Restaurant(<20)	1d
12	No Urgent Place	Kid(s)	Sunny	55	2PM	Restaurant(<20)	1d

Value X

No Urgent Place

Refresh Save Cancel Export data 200 200+

jupyter Pandas\_vs\_Sql Last Checkpoint: 11 minutes ago

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JupyterLab Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
```

```
[3]: _rawdf = pd.read_csv(r'D:\Python_Code\Raw_dataset_202412091826.csv')
```

```
[3]:
```

	destination	passanger	weather	temperature	time	coupon	expiration	gender	age	maritalStatus	...	CarryAway	RestaurantLessThan20	Restaurant2
0	No Urgent Place	Alone	Sunny	55	2PM	Restaurant(<20)	1d	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	
1	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Coffee House	2h	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	
2	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Carry out & Take away	2h	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	
3	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	2PM	Coffee House	2h	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	
4	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	2PM	Coffee House	1d	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12679	Home	Partner	Rainy	55	6PM	Carry out & Take away	1d	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	
12680	Work	Alone	Rainy	55	7AM	Carry out & Take away	1d	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	
12681	Work	Alone	Snowy	30	7AM	Coffee House	1d	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	
12682	Work	Alone	Snowy	30	7AM	Bar	1d	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	
12683	Work	Alone	Sunny	80	7AM	Restaurant(20-50)	2h	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	

12684 rows x 27 columns

Get 10 records from the dataset in sqlite:

`select * from dataset_1 limit 10;`

dataset\_1 1 x

`select * from dataset_1 limit 10` Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

	Az destination	Az passanger	Az weather	123 temperature	Az time	Az coupon	Az expirat
1	No Urgent Place	Alone	Sunny	55	2PM	Restaurant(<20)	1d
2	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Coffee House	2h
3	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Carry out & Take away	2h
4	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	2PM	Coffee House	2h
5	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	2PM	Coffee House	1d
6	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	6PM	Restaurant(<20)	2h
7	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	55	2PM	Carry out & Take away	1d
8	No Urgent Place	Kid(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Restaurant(<20)	2h
9	No Urgent Place	Kid(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Carry out & Take away	2h
10	No Urgent Place	Kid(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Bar	1d

Value X  
No Urgent Place

Python: we can use

`head(10)` to get top 10, `tail(10)` to get bottom 10 or slicing `[:]`

[15]: `_rawdf.head(10)`

[15]:

	destination	passanger	weather	temperature	time	coupon	expiration	gender	age	maritalStatus	...	CarryAway	RestaurantLessThan20	Restaurant20To5
0	No Urgent Place	Alone	Sunny	55	2PM	Restaurant(<20)	1d	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	1~
1	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Coffee House	2h	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	1~
2	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Carry out & Take away	2h	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	1~
3	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	2PM	Coffee House	2h	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	1~
4	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	2PM	Coffee House	1d	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	1~
5	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	6PM	Restaurant(<20)	2h	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	1~
6	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	55	2PM	Carry out & Take away	1d	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	1~
7	No Urgent Place	Kid(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Restaurant(<20)	2h	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	1~
8	No Urgent Place	Kid(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Carry out & Take away	2h	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	1~
9	No Urgent Place	Kid(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Bar	1d	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	1~

10 rows x 27 columns

```
[17]: _rawdf[:10]
```

	destination	passanger	weather	temperature	time	coupon	expiration	gender	age	maritalStatus	...	CarryAway	RestaurantLessThan20	Restaurant20To5
0	No Urgent Place	Alone	Sunny	55	2PM	Restaurant(<20)	1d	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	1~
1	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Coffee House	2h	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	1~
2	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Carry out & Take away	2h	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	1~
3	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	2PM	Coffee House	2h	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	1~
4	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	2PM	Coffee House	1d	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	1~
5	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	6PM	Restaurant(<20)	2h	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	1~
6	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	55	2PM	Carry out & Take away	1d	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	1~
7	No Urgent Place	Kid(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Restaurant(<20)	2h	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	1~
8	No Urgent Place	Kid(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Carry out & Take away	2h	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	1~
9	No Urgent Place	Kid(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Bar	1d	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	1~

10 rows × 27 columns

```
[19]: _rawdf.tail(10)
```

	destination	passanger	weather	temperature	time	coupon	expiration	gender	age	maritalStatus	...	CarryAway	RestaurantLessThan20	Restaurant2
12674	Home	Alone	Rainy	55	10PM	Coffee House	2h	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	
12675	Home	Alone	Snowy	30	10PM	Coffee House	2h	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	
12676	Home	Alone	Sunny	80	6PM	Restaurant(20-50)	1d	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	
12677	Home	Partner	Sunny	30	6PM	Restaurant(<20)	1d	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	
12678	Home	Partner	Sunny	30	10PM	Restaurant(<20)	2h	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	
12679	Home	Partner	Rainy	55	6PM	Carry out & Take away	1d	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	
12680	Work	Alone	Rainy	55	7AM	Carry out & Take away	1d	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	
12681	Work	Alone	Snowy	30	7AM	Coffee House	1d	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	
12682	Work	Alone	Snowy	30	7AM	Bar	1d	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	
12683	Work	Alone	Sunny	80	7AM	Restaurant(20-50)	2h	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	

10 rows × 27 columns

**Distinct:** Gets the unique value from the attribute.

**select distinct passanger from dataset\_1;**

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the query `select distinct passanger from dataset_1;` entered. Below the query, the results are displayed in a table with the following data:

	passanger
1	Alone
2	Friend(s)
3	Kid(s)
4	Partner

**Python:**

**#Get the column names from the dataframe**

`_rawdf.columns`

**#get the distinct values from the dataframe attribute or column**

`_rawdf['passanger'].unique()`

```
[23]: #Get the column names from the dataframe
      _rawdf.columns
```

```
[23]: Index(['destination', 'passanger', 'weather', 'temperature', 'time', 'coupon',
            'expiration', 'gender', 'age', 'maritalStatus', 'has_children',
            'education', 'occupation', 'income', 'car', 'Bar', 'CoffeeHouse',
            'CarryAway', 'RestaurantLessThan20', 'Restaurant20To50',
            'toCoupon_GE05min', 'toCoupon_GE015min', 'toCoupon_GE025min',
            'direction_same', 'direction_opp', 'Y', 'row_count'],
            dtype='object')
```

```
[35]: #get the distinct values from the dataframe attribute or column
      _rawdf['passanger'].unique()
```

```
[35]: array(['Alone', 'Friend(s)', 'Kid(s)', 'Partner'], dtype=object)
```

## Apply condition to attribute in sqlite:

```
select * from dataset_1 where weather = 'Snowy';
```

SQLite browser interface showing the query result for the SQL statement: `select * from dataset_1 where weather = 'Snowy';`. The result table displays 1405 rows of data with the following columns: AZ destination, AZ passanger, AZ weather, l23 temperature, AZ time, AZ coupon, and AZ expiration. The first few rows are:

AZ destination	AZ passanger	AZ weather	l23 temperature	AZ time	AZ coupon	AZ expiration
Home	Kid(s)	Snowy	30	10PM	Restaurant(20-50)	2h
Home	Alone	Snowy	30	6PM	Coffee House	1d
Work	Alone	Snowy	30	7AM	Restaurant(<20)	2h
Home	Kid(s)	Snowy	30	10PM	Restaurant(20-50)	2h
Home	Alone	Snowy	30	6PM	Coffee House	1d
Work	Alone	Snowy	30	7AM	Restaurant(<20)	2h
Work	Alone	Snowy	30	7AM	Carry out & Take	1d
Work	Alone	Snowy	30	7AM	Restaurant(<20)	2h
No Urgent Place	Partner	Snowy	30	2PM	Bar	1d
Home	Alone	Snowy	30	6PM	Coffee House	1d
Work	Alone	Snowy	30	7AM	Restaurant(<20)	2h

The interface also shows a status bar indicating 1405 rows fetched in 0.025s on 2024-12-10 at 10:29:28.

## Python:

```
_rawdf['weather'].unique()
```

```
_rawdf[_rawdf['weather'] == 'Snowy']
```

Jupyter Notebook output showing the execution of the Python code:

```
[47]: _rawdf['weather'].unique()
[47]: array(['Sunny', 'Rainy', 'Snowy'], dtype=object)
[57]: _rawdf[_rawdf['weather'] == 'Snowy']
[57]:
```

	destination	passanger	weather	temperature	time	coupon	expiration	gender	age	maritalStatus	...	CarryAway	RestaurantLessThan20	Restaurant2
6594	Home	Kid(s)	Snowy	30	10PM	Restaurant(20-50)	2h	Male	36	Married partner	...	less1	less1	
6596	Home	Alone	Snowy	30	6PM	Coffee House	1d	Male	36	Married partner	...	less1	less1	
6603	Home	Alone	Snowy	30	7AM	Restaurant(<20)	2h	Male	36	Married partner	...	less1	less1	
6616	Home	Kid(s)	Snowy	30	10PM	Restaurant(20-50)	2h	Male	36	Married partner	...	less1	1~3	
6618	Home	Alone	Snowy	30	6PM	Coffee House	1d	Male	36	Married partner	...	less1	1~3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12666	Home	Friend(s)	Snowy	30	2PM	Restaurant(<20)	1d	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	
12671	Home	Partner	Snowy	30	10AM	Restaurant(<20)	1d	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	
12675	Home	Alone	Snowy	30	10PM	Coffee House	2h	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	
12681	Home	Alone	Snowy	30	7AM	Coffee House	1d	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	
12682	Home	Alone	Snowy	30	7AM	Bar	1d	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	

1405 rows x 27 columns

## Sqlite:

select \* from dataset\_1 d order by d.coupon ;

SQLite interface showing a table with columns: destination, passanger, weather, temperature, time, coupon, expiration. The table is sorted by coupon. A sidebar on the right shows a 'Value' panel with 'No Urgent Place'.

destination	passanger	weather	temperature	time	coupon	expiration
No Urgent Place	Kid(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Bar	1d
Home	Alone	Sunny	55	6PM	Bar	1d
Work	Alone	Sunny	55	7AM	Bar	1d
No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Bar	1d
Home	Alone	Sunny	55	6PM	Bar	1d
Work	Alone	Sunny	55	7AM	Bar	1d
No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Bar	1d
Home	Alone	Sunny	55	6PM	Bar	1d
Work	Alone	Sunny	55	7AM	Bar	1d
No Urgent Place	Kid(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Bar	1d
Home	Alone	Sunny	55	6PM	Bar	1d
Work	Alone	Sunny	55	7AM	Bar	1d
No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Bar	1d
Home	Alone	Sunny	55	6PM	Bar	1d
Work	Alone	Sunny	55	7AM	Bar	1d
No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Bar	1d
Home	Alone	Sunny	55	6PM	Bar	1d
Work	Alone	Sunny	55	7AM	Bar	1d
No Urgent Place	Kid(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Bar	1d

#sort based on a attribute  
\_rawdf.sort\_values('coupon')

Jupyter Notebook cell showing the execution of `_rawdf.sort_values('coupon')` and the resulting DataFrame. The DataFrame is sorted by coupon.

	destination	passanger	weather	temperature	time	coupon	expiration	gender	age	maritalStatus	...	CarryAway	RestaurantLessThan20	Restaurant
11702	Home	Partner	Sunny	30	10PM	Bar	2h	Female	50plus	Married partner	...	4~8	1~3	
9930	Home	Alone	Snowy	30	2PM	Bar	1d	Female	21	Single	...	gt8	gt8	
10632	Home	Alone	Rainy	55	6PM	Bar	1d	Male	21	Single	...	gt8	less1	
7997	Home	Friend(s)	Rainy	55	10PM	Bar	2h	Male	26	Unmarried partner	...	4~8	never	
11166	Home	Alone	Snowy	30	7AM	Bar	1d	Female	41	Married partner	...	gt8	1~3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10476	Home	Alone	Sunny	80	6PM	Restaurant(<20)	1d	Female	31	Unmarried partner	...	1~3	1~3	
5447	Home	Alone	Sunny	80	10PM	Restaurant(<20)	2h	Female	50plus	Single	...	less1	less1	
10478	Home	Alone	Snowy	30	10PM	Restaurant(<20)	2h	Female	31	Unmarried partner	...	1~3	1~3	
5440	Home	Alone	Sunny	80	2PM	Restaurant(<20)	2h	Female	50plus	Single	...	less1	less1	
0	Home	Alone	Sunny	55	2PM	Restaurant(<20)	1d	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	

12684 rows x 27 columns

### Alias Name/ Rename a Column:

select passanger as *Passenger* from dataset\_1 d ;

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the query: `select passanger as Passenger from dataset_1 d ;`. Below the query, the results are displayed in a table with one column, 'Passenger'. The first few rows show 'Alone', 'Friend(s)', 'Friend(s)', 'Friend(s)', 'Friend(s)', 'Friend(s)', 'Kid(s)', 'Kid(s)', 'Kid(s)', 'Kid(s)', 'Kid(s)', 'Alone', 'Alone', 'Alone', 'Alone', 'Alone'.

### #renaming the column or attributes in Dataframe

`_rawdf.rename(columns={'passanger':'Passenger'},inplace=True)`

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook with the following code cell:

```
[65]: #renaming the column or attributes in Dataframe
_rawdf.rename(columns={'passanger':'Passenger'},inplace=True)
```

The output cell shows the following dataframe:

	destination	Passenger	weather	temperature	time	coupon	expiration	gender	age	maritalStatus	...	CarryAway	RestaurantLessThan20	Restaurant2
0	Home	Alone	Sunny	55	2PM	Restaurant(<20)	1d	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	
1	Home	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Coffee House	2h	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	
2	Home	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Carry out & Take away	2h	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	
3	Home	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	2PM	Coffee House	2h	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	
4	Home	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	2PM	Coffee House	1d	Female	21	Unmarried partner	...	NaN	4~8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12679	Home	Partner	Rainy	55	6PM	Carry out & Take away	1d	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	
12680	Home	Alone	Rainy	55	7AM	Carry out & Take away	1d	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	

**Groupby:**

**select occupation,count(occupation) as Count from dataset\_1 d group by d.occupation;**

dataset\_1 x

select occupation,count(occupation) as Count from dataset\_1 d group by d.occupation;

occupation	Count
1 Architecture & Engineering	175
2 Arts Design Entertainment Sports & Media	629
3 Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	44
4 Business & Financial	544
5 Community & Social Services	241
6 Computer & Mathematical	1,408
7 Construction & Extraction	154
8 Education&Training&Library	943
9 Farming Fishing & Forestry	43
10 Food Preparation & Serving Related	298
11 Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	244
12 Healthcare Support	242
13 Installation Maintenance & Repair	133
14 Legal	219
15 Life Physical Social Science	170
16 Management	838
17 Office & Administrative Support	639
18 Personal Care & Service	175
19 Production Occupations	110
20 Protective Service	175

25 row(s) fetched - 0.015s (0.003s fetch), on 2024-12-10 at 11:19:04

**Python:**

**\_rawdf.groupby('occupation').size().to\_frame('Count').reset\_index()**

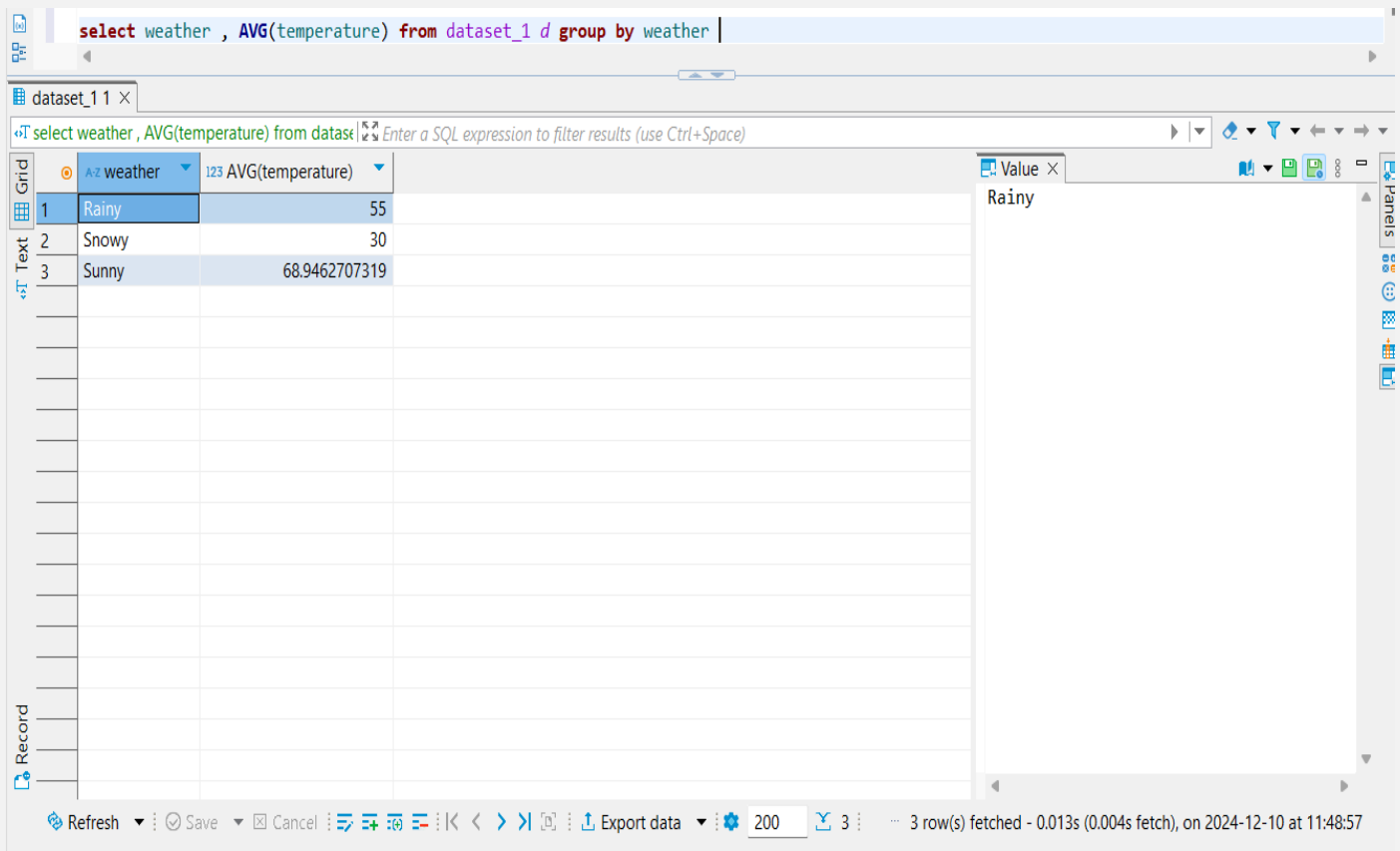
[75]: \_rawdf.groupby('occupation').size().to\_frame('Count').reset\_index()

	occupation	Count
0	Architecture & Engineering	175
1	Arts Design Entertainment Sports & Media	629
2	Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	44
3	Business & Financial	544
4	Community & Social Services	241
5	Computer & Mathematical	1408
6	Construction & Extraction	154
7	Education&Training&Library	943
8	Farming Fishing & Forestry	43
9	Food Preparation & Serving Related	298
10	Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	244
11	Healthcare Support	242
12	Installation Maintenance & Repair	133
13	Legal	219
14	Life Physical Social Science	170
15	Management	838
16	Office & Administrative Support	639



**Groupby:**

select weather , AVG(temperature) from dataset\_1 d group by weather



The screenshot shows a data visualization tool interface. At the top, a SQL query is entered: `select weather , AVG(temperature) from dataset_1 d group by weather`. Below the query, a table titled 'dataset\_1' displays the results. The table has two columns: 'weather' and 'AVG(temperature)'. The data is grouped by weather, showing three rows: Rainy (55), Snowy (30), and Sunny (68.9462707319). To the right of the table, a 'Value' panel shows the value 'Rainy'. The bottom of the interface includes a toolbar with various icons and a status bar indicating '3 row(s) fetched - 0.013s (0.004s fetch), on 2024-12-10 at 11:48:57'.

	weather	AVG(temperature)
1	Rainy	55
2	Snowy	30
3	Sunny	68.9462707319

**Python:**

```
_rawdf.groupby('weather')['temperature'].mean().to_frame('AVG(temperature)').reset_index()
```



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface. The top cell contains the Python code: `_rawdf.groupby('weather')['temperature'].mean().to_frame('AVG(temperature)').reset_index()`. The bottom cell shows the output of the code, which is a DataFrame with two columns: 'weather' and 'AVG(temperature)'. The data is grouped by weather, showing three rows: Rainy (55.000000), Snowy (30.000000), and Sunny (68.946271).

```
[85]: _rawdf.groupby('weather')['temperature'].mean().to_frame('AVG(temperature)').reset_index()
```

```
[85]:
```

	weather	AVG(temperature)
0	Rainy	55.000000
1	Snowy	30.000000
2	Sunny	68.946271

**Groupby:**

**select** weather,**count**(temperature) **as** Count **from** dataset\_1 **d group by** weather

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query: `select weather,count(temperature) as Count from dataset_1 d group by weather`. Below the query, a table titled "dataset\_1 1" displays the results. The table has two columns: "weather" and "Count". The results are as follows:

	weather	Count
1	Rainy	1,210
2	Snowy	1,405
3	Sunny	10,069

**Python:**

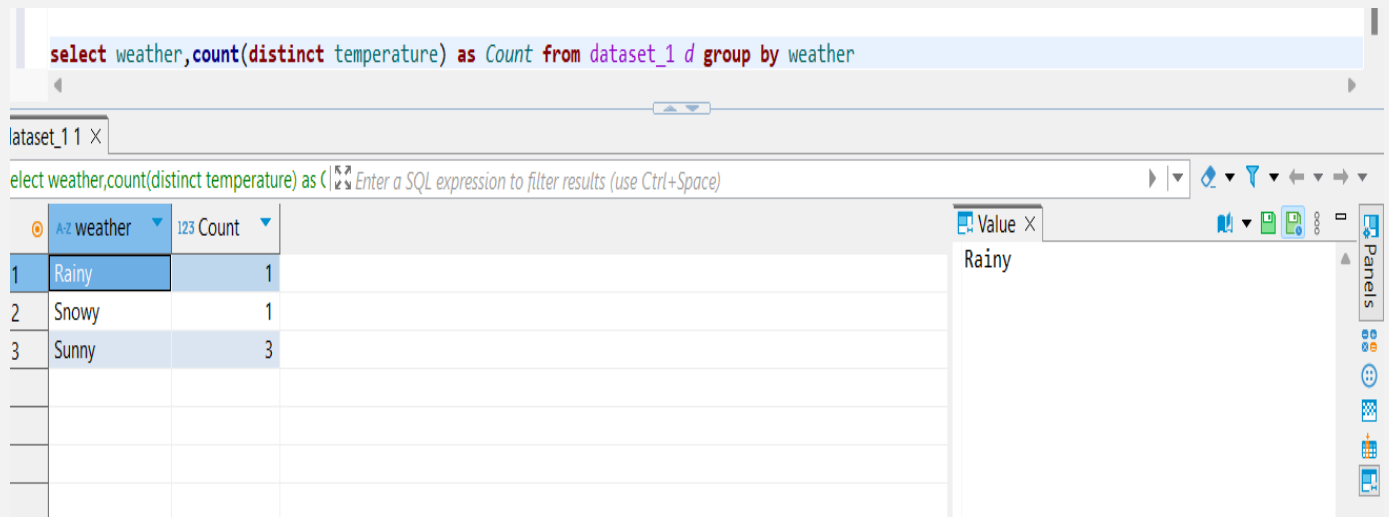
`_rawdf.groupby('weather')['temperature'].size().to_frame('Count').reset_index()`

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook cell with the following Python code: `_rawdf.groupby('weather')['temperature'].size().to_frame('Count').reset_index()`. The output of the code is a DataFrame with two columns: "weather" and "Count". The results are as follows:

	weather	Count
0	Rainy	1210
1	Snowy	1405
2	Sunny	10069

## Sql

select weather,count(distinct temperature) as *Count* from dataset\_1 d group by weather



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query: `select weather, count(distinct temperature) as Count from dataset_1 d group by weather`. The results are displayed in a table with two columns: 'weather' and 'Count'. The table contains three rows: 'Rainy' with a count of 1, 'Snowy' with a count of 1, and 'Sunny' with a count of 3. A 'Value X' panel on the right shows the value 'Rainy'.

	weather	Count
1	Rainy	1
2	Snowy	1
3	Sunny	3

## Python

`_rawdf.groupby('weather')['temperature'].nunique().to_frame('Distinct_Count').reset_index()`



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook cell with the following code: `_rawdf.groupby('weather')['temperature'].nunique().to_frame('Distinct_Count').reset_index()`. The output is a DataFrame with two columns: 'weather' and 'Distinct\_Count'. The DataFrame contains three rows: 'Rainy' with a distinct count of 1, 'Snowy' with a distinct count of 1, and 'Sunny' with a distinct count of 3.

	weather	Distinct_Count
0	Rainy	1
1	Snowy	1
2	Sunny	3

## Sql

select weather,sum(temperature) as Sum\_Temp from dataset\_1 d group by weather

The screenshot shows a data visualization tool interface. At the top, a SQL query is entered in a text box: `select weather,sum(temperature) as Sum_Temp from dataset_1 d group by weather`. Below the query, a table titled 'dataset\_1 1' displays the results. The table has two columns: 'weather' and 'Sum\_Temp'. The data is grouped by weather type, showing three rows: Rainy, Snowy, and Sunny. A 'Value X' panel on the right shows the value 'Rainy'.

	weather	Sum_Temp
1	Rainy	66,550
2	Snowy	42,150
3	Sunny	694,220

## Python:

```
_rawdf.groupby('weather')['temperature'].sum().to_frame('sum_temp').reset_index()
```

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface. A code cell contains the following Python code: `_rawdf.groupby('weather')['temperature'].sum().to_frame('sum_temp').reset_index()`. The output of the code is displayed below the code cell, showing a DataFrame with two columns: 'weather' and 'sum\_temp'. The data is grouped by weather type, showing three rows: Rainy, Snowy, and Sunny.

```
[111]: _rawdf.groupby('weather')['temperature'].sum().to_frame('sum_temp').reset_index()
```

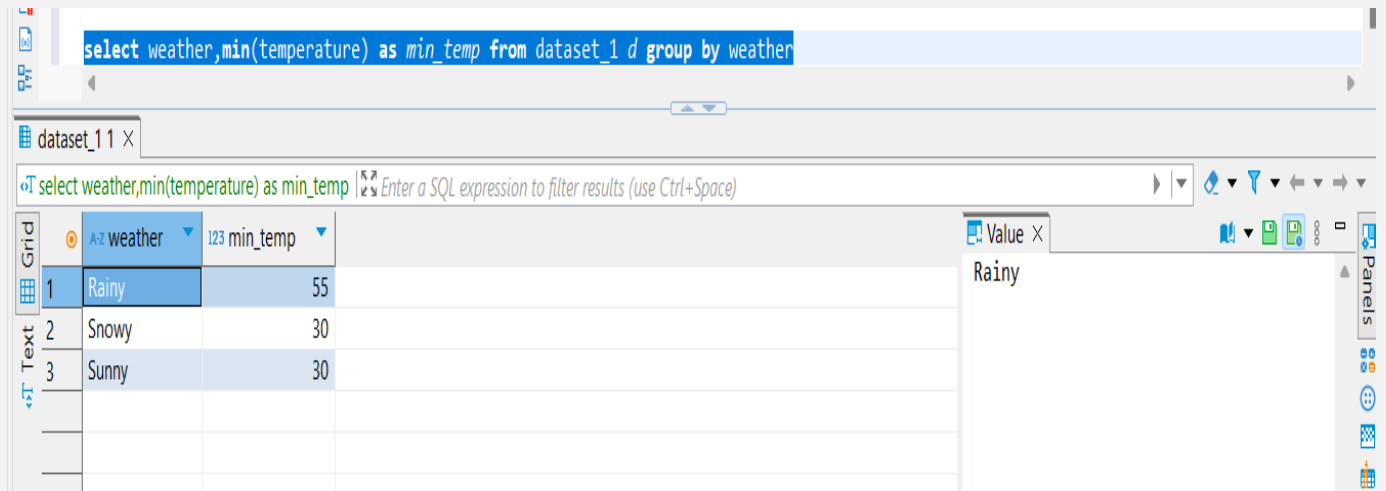
```
[111]:
```

	weather	sum_temp
0	Rainy	66550
1	Snowy	42150
2	Sunny	694220

```
[ ]:
```

**Sql:**

select weather,min(temperature) as *min\_temp* from dataset\_1 d group by weather

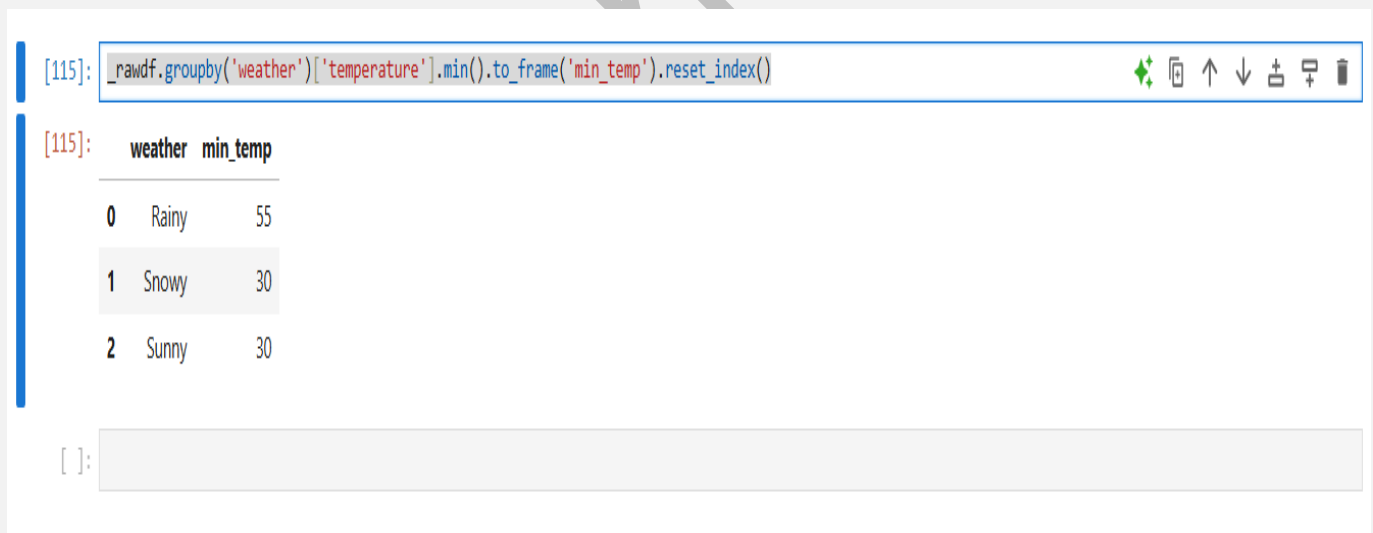


The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the query: `select weather,min(temperature) as min_temp from dataset_1 d group by weather`. Below the query, a table displays the results. The table has two columns: 'weather' and 'min\_temp'. The results are as follows:

	weather	min_temp
1	Rainy	55
2	Snowy	30
3	Sunny	30

**Python:**

```
_rawdf.groupby('weather')['temperature'].min().to_frame('min_temp').reset_index()
```



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook cell with the following code and output:

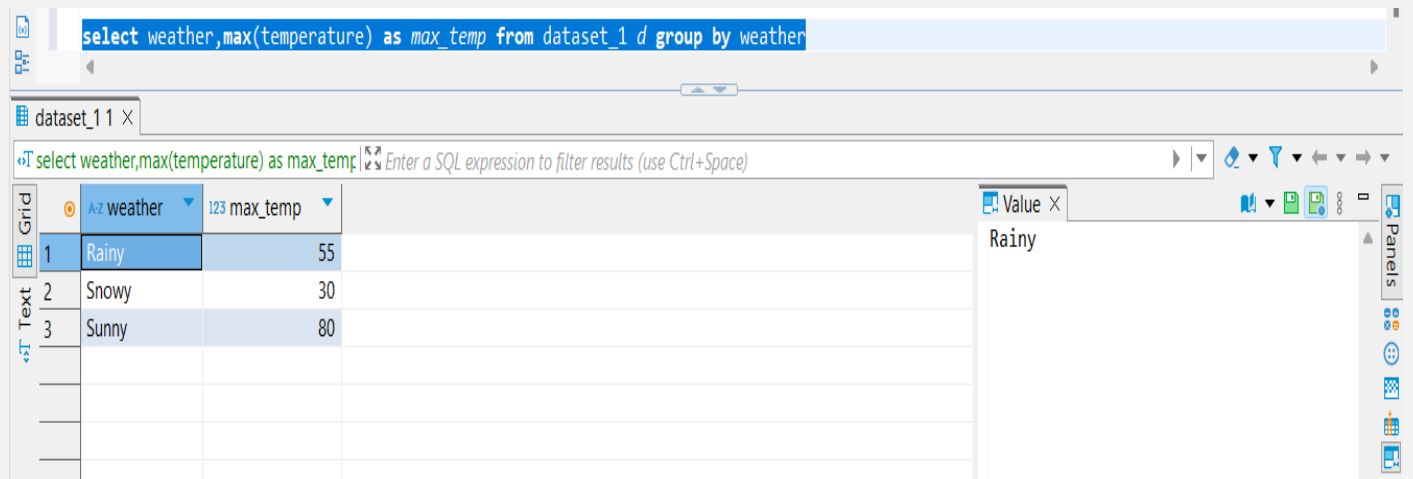
```
[115]: _rawdf.groupby('weather')['temperature'].min().to_frame('min_temp').reset_index()
```

The output is a table with the following data:

	weather	min_temp
0	Rainy	55
1	Snowy	30
2	Sunny	30

## Sql

select weather,max(temperature) as *max\_temp* from dataset\_1 d group by weather

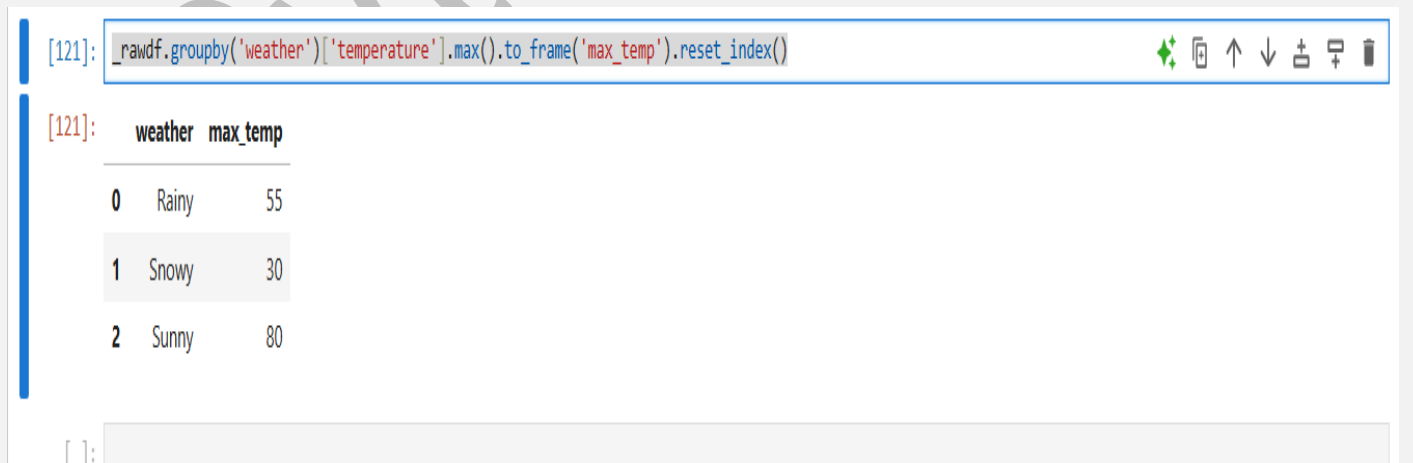


The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the query: `select weather,max(temperature) as max_temp from dataset_1 d group by weather`. Below the query, a table titled 'dataset\_1' is displayed with the following data:

	weather	max_temp
1	Rainy	55
2	Snowy	30
3	Sunny	80

## Python:

```
_rawdf.groupby('weather')['temperature'].max().to_frame('max_temp').reset_index()
```



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook cell with the following code and output:

```
[121]: _rawdf.groupby('weather')['temperature'].max().to_frame('max_temp').reset_index()
```

The output of the code is a DataFrame with the following data:

	weather	max_temp
0	Rainy	55
1	Snowy	30
2	Sunny	80

**Sql:**

**SELECT DISTINCT destination FROM**

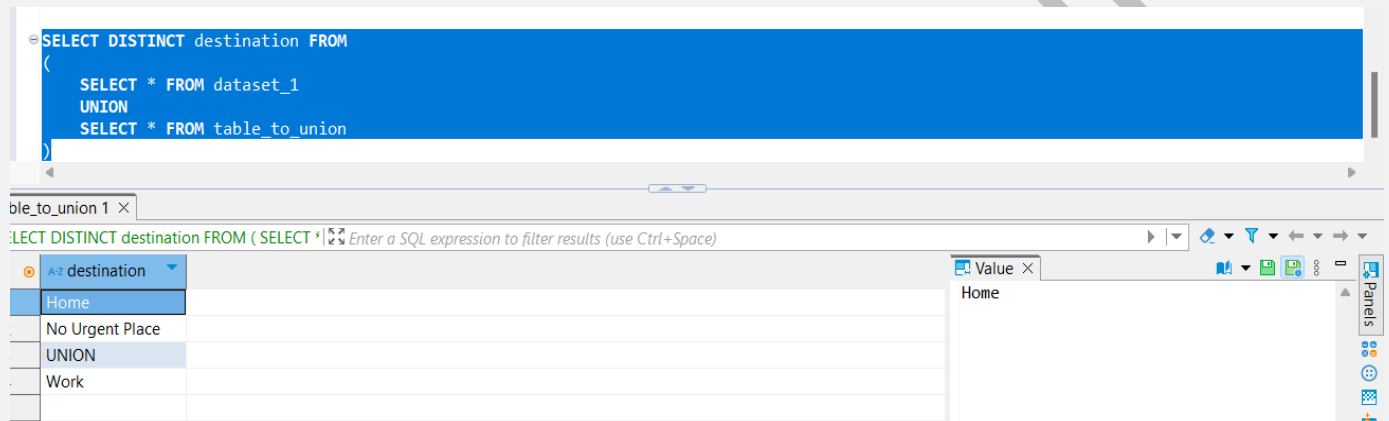
**(**

**SELECT \* FROM dataset\_1**

**UNION**

**SELECT \* FROM table\_to\_union**

**)**

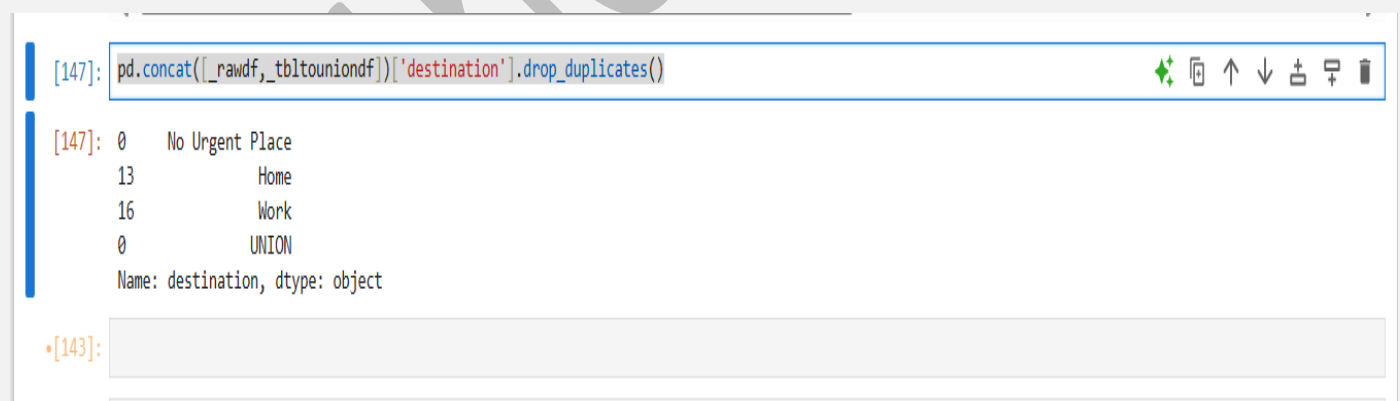


```
SELECT DISTINCT destination FROM
(
  SELECT * FROM dataset_1
  UNION
  SELECT * FROM table_to_union
)
```

destination
Home
No Urgent Place
UNION
Work

**Python:**

`pd.concat([_rawdf, tbltouniondf])['destination'].drop_duplicates()`



```
[147]: pd.concat([_rawdf, tbltouniondf])['destination'].drop_duplicates()
```

```
[147]: 0    No Urgent Place
      13         Home
      16         Work
      0         UNION
      Name: destination, dtype: object
```

```
•[143]:
```

**Joins Sql:**

```
select d.destination,d.time,ttj.part_of_day
from dataset_1 d
inner join table_to_join ttj on d.time = ttj.time
```

SQL Query:

```
select d.destination,d.time,ttj.part_of_day
from dataset_1 d
inner join table_to_join ttj on d.time = ttj.time
```

Results Table:

	destination	time	part_of_day
1	No Urgent Place	2PM	Afternoon
2	No Urgent Place	10AM	Morning
3	No Urgent Place	10AM	Morning
4	No Urgent Place	2PM	Afternoon
5	No Urgent Place	2PM	Afternoon
6	No Urgent Place	6PM	Evening
7	No Urgent Place	2PM	Afternoon
8	No Urgent Place	10AM	Morning
9	No Urgent Place	10AM	Morning
10	No Urgent Place	10AM	Morning
11	No Urgent Place	2PM	Afternoon
12	No Urgent Place	2PM	Afternoon
13	No Urgent Place	6PM	Evening
14	Home	6PM	Evening
15	Home	6PM	Evening
16	Home	6PM	Evening
17	Work	7AM	Morning
18	Work	7AM	Morning
19	Work	7AM	Morning
20	Work	7AM	Morning
21	Work	7AM	Morning

**Python:**

```
pd.merge(_rawdf,_ttjdf,on='time',how='inner')[['destination', 'time', 'part_of_day']]
```

```
[159]: pd.merge(_rawdf,_ttjdf,on='time',how='inner')[['destination', 'time', 'part_of_day']]
```

```
[159]:
```

	destination	time	part_of_day
0	No Urgent Place	2PM	Afternoon
1	No Urgent Place	10AM	Morning
2	No Urgent Place	10AM	Morning
3	No Urgent Place	2PM	Afternoon
4	No Urgent Place	2PM	Afternoon
...	...	...	...
12679	Home	6PM	Evening
12680	Work	7AM	Morning
12681	Work	7AM	Morning
12682	Work	7AM	Morning
12683	Work	7AM	Morning

12684 rows x 3 columns



**Sql:**

select destination,passanger from

(

select \* from dataset\_1 d where d.passanger = 'Alone'

)

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
select destination,passanger
from
(
select * from dataset_1 d where d.passanger = 'Alone'
)
```

Below the query editor, a data table is displayed with the following columns: destination, passanger. The table contains 21 rows of data, all with 'Alone' in the passanger column. The destination values are: No Urgent Place, Home, Home, Home, Work, Work, Work, Work, Work, Work, No Urgent Place, No Urgent Place, Home, Home, Home, Work, Work, Work, Work, Work.

	destination	passanger
1	No Urgent Place	Alone
2	Home	Alone
3	Home	Alone
4	Home	Alone
5	Work	Alone
6	Work	Alone
7	Work	Alone
8	Work	Alone
9	Work	Alone
10	Work	Alone
11	No Urgent Place	Alone
12	No Urgent Place	Alone
13	Home	Alone
14	Home	Alone
15	Home	Alone
16	Work	Alone
17	Work	Alone
18	Work	Alone
19	Work	Alone
20	Work	Alone
21	Work	Alone

**Python:**

```
_rawdf[_rawdf['passanger'] == 'Alone'][['destination','passanger']]
```

The screenshot shows a Python Jupyter Notebook with the following code and output:

```
[165]: _rawdf[_rawdf['passanger'] == 'Alone'][['destination','passanger']]
```

The output is a DataFrame with 7305 rows and 2 columns: destination and passanger. The passanger column contains the value 'Alone' for all rows. The destination column contains various values, including 'No Urgent Place', 'Home', and 'Work'.

	destination	passanger
0	No Urgent Place	Alone
13	Home	Alone
14	Home	Alone
15	Home	Alone
16	Work	Alone
...	...	...
12676	Home	Alone
12680	Work	Alone
12681	Work	Alone
12682	Work	Alone
12683	Work	Alone

7305 rows x 2 columns

**SQL:**

**select \* from dataset\_1 d where d.weather like 'sun%'**

The screenshot shows a SQL query interface with the query `select * from dataset_1 d where d.weather like 'sun%'` entered in the text area. Below the query, a table of results is displayed. The table has columns: destination, passenger, weather, temperature, time, coupon, and exp. The results show 10 rows of data, all with 'Sunny' weather. A 'Value X' panel on the right shows 'No Urgent Place'.

	destination	passenger	weather	temperature	time	coupon	exp
189	Home	Alone	Sunny	80	6PM	Coffee House	2h
190	Work	Alone	Sunny	55	7AM	Bar	1d
191	Work	Alone	Sunny	80	7AM	Restaurant(20-50)	1d
192	Work	Alone	Sunny	80	7AM	Carry out & Take away	2h
193	Work	Alone	Sunny	55	7AM	Restaurant(<20)	1d
194	No Urgent Place	Alone	Sunny	55	2PM	Restaurant(<20)	1d
195	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Coffee House	2h
196	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Bar	1d
197	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Carry out & Take away	2h
198	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	2PM	Coffee House	1d
199	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	2PM	Coffee House	2h
200	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	2PM	Coffee House	1d
201	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	2PM	Restaurant(<20)	1d
202	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	6PM	Coffee House	2h
203	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	6PM	Restaurant(<20)	2h
204	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	55	2PM	Coffee House	2h
205	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	55	2PM	Carry out & Take away	1d
206	No Urgent Place	Alone	Sunny	55	10AM	Coffee House	2h
207	Home	Alone	Sunny	55	6PM	Bar	1d
208	Home	Alone	Sunny	55	6PM	Restaurant(20-50)	1d

**Python:**

**rawdf[\_rawdf['weather'].str.startswith('Sun')]**

[169]:

<

**SQL:**

SELECT DISTINCT temperature FROM dataset\_1 WHERE temperature BETWEEN 29 AND 75

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the query: `SELECT DISTINCT temperature FROM dataset_1 WHERE temperature BETWEEN 29 AND 75`. Below the editor, there are tabs for 'table\_to\_union 1', 'table\_to\_join 2', and 'dataset\_1 3 X'. The query results are displayed in a table with two columns: 'temperature' and 'Value'. The first row shows a temperature of 55, and the second row shows a temperature of 30. A tooltip for the first row shows the value 55.

	temperature	Value
1	55	55
2	30	

**Python:**

```
_rawdf[(_rawdf['temperature'] >= 29) & (_rawdf['temperature'] <= 75)]['temperature'].unique()
```

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook cell with the following code and output:

```
[177]: _rawdf[(_rawdf['temperature'] >= 29) & (_rawdf['temperature'] <= 75)]['temperature'].unique()
```

```
[177]: array([55, 30], dtype=int64)
```

The output is an array containing the values 55 and 30, with a dtype of int64.

**SQL:**

```
SELECT * FROM dataset_1 WHERE occupation IN('Sales & Related','Management')
```

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the query: `SELECT * FROM dataset_1 WHERE occupation IN('Sales & Related','Management')`. Below the query, a data grid is displayed with columns: destination, passenger, weather, temperature, time, coupon, and expiration. The grid contains 20 rows of data, all with 'No Urgent Place' as the destination.

	destination	passenger	weather	temperature	time	coupon	exp
1	No Urgent Place	Alone	Sunny	55	2PM	Restaurant(<20)	1d
2	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Coffee House	2h
3	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Bar	1d
4	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Carry out & Take away	2h
5	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	2PM	Coffee House	1d
6	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	2PM	Coffee House	2h
7	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	2PM	Coffee House	1d
8	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	2PM	Restaurant(<20)	1d
9	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	6PM	Coffee House	2h
10	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	6PM	Restaurant(<20)	2h
11	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	55	2PM	Coffee House	2h
12	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	55	2PM	Carry out & Take away	1d
13	No Urgent Place	Alone	Sunny	55	10AM	Coffee House	2h
14	Home	Alone	Sunny	55	6PM	Bar	1d
15	Home	Alone	Sunny	55	6PM	Restaurant(20-50)	1d
16	Home	Alone	Sunny	80	6PM	Coffee House	2h
17	Work	Alone	Sunny	55	7AM	Coffee House	2h
18	Work	Alone	Sunny	55	7AM	Bar	1d
19	Work	Alone	Sunny	80	7AM	Restaurant(20-50)	1d
20	Work	Alone	Sunny	80	7AM	Carry out & Take away	2h

**Python:**

```
_rawdf[(_rawdf['occupation'].isin(['Sales & Related','Management']))]
```

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook cell with the following code: `_rawdf[(_rawdf['occupation'].isin(['Sales & Related','Management']))]`. The output is a data frame with 1931 rows and 27 columns. The columns are: destination, passenger, weather, temperature, time, coupon, expiration, gender, age, maritalStatus, ..., CarryAway, RestaurantLessThan20, Restaurant2.

	destination	passenger	weather	temperature	time	coupon	expiration	gender	age	maritalStatus	...	CarryAway	RestaurantLessThan20	Restaurant2
193	No Urgent Place	Alone	Sunny	55	2PM	Restaurant(<20)	1d	Male	21	Single	...	gt8	1~3	
194	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Coffee House	2h	Male	21	Single	...	gt8	1~3	
195	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Bar	1d	Male	21	Single	...	gt8	1~3	
196	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	10AM	Carry out & Take away	2h	Male	21	Single	...	gt8	1~3	
197	No Urgent Place	Friend(s)	Sunny	80	2PM	Coffee House	1d	Male	21	Single	...	gt8	1~3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12679	Home	Partner	Rainy	55	6PM	Carry out & Take away	1d	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	
12680	Work	Alone	Rainy	55	7AM	Carry out & Take away	1d	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	
12681	Work	Alone	Snowy	30	7AM	Coffee House	1d	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	
12682	Work	Alone	Snowy	30	7AM	Bar	1d	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	
12683	Work	Alone	Sunny	80	7AM	Restaurant(20-50)	2h	Male	26	Single	...	1~3	4~8	

1931 rows x 27 columns