

Pandas

Data Manipulation in Python

Pandas

- ▶ Built on NumPy
- ▶ Adds data structures and data manipulation tools
- ▶ Enables easier data cleaning and analysis

```
import pandas as pd
```

Pandas Fundamentals

Three fundamental Pandas data structures:

- ▶ **Series** - a one-dimensional array of values indexed by a `pd.Index`
- ▶ **Index** - an array-like object used to access elements of a **Series** or **DataFrame**
- ▶ **DataFrame** - a two-dimensional array with flexible row indices and column names

Series from List

```
In [4]: data = pd.Series(['a','b','c','d'])
```

```
In [5]: data
```

```
Out[5]:
```

```
0    a
1    b
2    c
3    d
dtype: object
```

The 0..3 in the left column are the `pd.Index` for data:

```
In [7]: data.index
```

```
Out[7]: RangeIndex(start=0, stop=4, step=1)
```

The elements from the Python list we passed to the `pd.Series` constructor make up the values:

```
In [8]: data.values
```

```
Out[8]: array(['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'], dtype=object)
```

Notice that the values are stored in a Numpy array.

Series from Sequence

You can construct a list from any definite sequence:

```
In [24]: pd.Series(np.loadtxt('exam1grades.txt'))
Out[24]:
0      72.0
1      72.0
2      50.0
...
134     87.0
dtype: float64
```

or

```
In [25]: pd.Series(open('exam1grades.txt').readlines())
Out[25]:
0      72\n
1      72\n
2      50\n
...
134    87\n
dtype: object
```

... but not an indefinite sequence:

```
In [26]: pd.Series(open('exam1grades.txt'))
...
TypeError: object of type '_io.TextIOWrapper' has no len()
```

Series from Dictionary

```
salary = {"Data Scientist": 110000,  
          "DevOps Engineer": 110000,  
          "Data Engineer": 106000,  
          "Analytics Manager": 112000,  
          "Database Administrator": 93000,  
          "Software Architect": 125000,  
          "Software Engineer": 101000,  
          "Supply Chain Manager": 100000}
```

Create a pd.Series from a dict: ¹

```
In [14]: salary_data = pd.Series(salary)
```

```
In [15]: salary_data
```

```
Out[15]:
```

```
Analytics Manager      112000  
Data Engineer          106000  
Data Scientist         110000  
Database Administrator  93000  
DevOps Engineer        110000  
Software Architect     125000  
Software Engineer      101000  
Supply Chain Manager   100000  
dtype: int64
```

The index is a sorted sequence of the keys of the dictionary passed to pd.Series

¹https://www.glassdoor.com/List/Best-Jobs-in-America-LST_KQ0,20.htm

Series with Custom Index

General form of Series constructor is `pd.Series(data, index=index)`

- ▶ Default is integer sequence for sequence data and sorted keys of dictionaries
- ▶ Can provide a custom index:

```
In [29]: pd.Series([1,2,3], index=['a', 'b', 'c'])
Out[29]:
a    1
b    2
c    3
dtype: int64
```

The index object itself is an immutable array with set operations.

```
In [30]: i1 = pd.Index([1,2,3,4])

In [31]: i2 = pd.Index([3,4,5,6])

In [32]: i1[1:3]
Out[32]: Int64Index([2, 3], dtype='int64')

In [33]: i1 & i2 # intersection
Out[33]: Int64Index([3, 4], dtype='int64')

In [34]: i1 | i2 # union
Out[34]: Int64Index([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6], dtype='int64')

In [35]: i1 ^ i2 # symmetric difference
Out[35]: Int64Index([1, 2, 5, 6], dtype='int64')
```

Series Indexing and Slicing

Indexing feels like dictionary access due to flexible index objects:

```
In [37]: data = pd.Series(['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
```

```
In [38]: data[0]
```

```
Out[38]: 'a'
```

```
In [39]: salary_data['Software Engineer']
```

```
Out[39]: 101000
```

But you can also slice using these flexible indices:

```
In [40]: salary_data['Data Scientist':'Software Engineer']
```

```
Out[40]:
```

Data Scientist	110000
Database Administrator	93000
DevOps Engineer	110000
Software Architect	125000
Software Engineer	101000

```
dtype: int64
```


DataFrame

The simplest way to create a DataFrame is with a dictionary of dictionaries:

```
In [42]: jobs = pd.DataFrame({'salary': salary_data, 'openings': openings})
```

```
In [43]: jobs
```

```
Out[43]:
```

	openings	salary
Analytics Manager	1958	112000
Data Engineer	2599	106000
Data Scientist	4184	110000
Database Administrator	2877	93000
DevOps Engineer	2725	110000
Software Architect	2232	125000
Software Engineer	17085	101000
Supply Chain Manager	1270	100000
UX Designer	1691	92500

```
In [46]: jobs.index
```

```
Out[46]:
```

```
Index(['Analytics Manager', 'Data Engineer', 'Data Scientist',  
      'Database Administrator', 'DevOps Engineer', 'Software Architect',  
      'Software Engineer', 'Supply Chain Manager', 'UX Designer'],  
      dtype='object')
```

```
In [47]: jobs.columns
```

```
Out[47]: Index(['openings', 'salary'], dtype='object')
```

Simple DataFrame Indexing

Simplest indexing of DataFrame is by column name.

```
In [48]: jobs['salary']  
Out[48]:  
Analytics Manager      112000  
Data Engineer          106000  
Data Scientist         110000  
Database Administrator  93000  
DevOps Engineer        110000  
Software Architect     125000  
Software Engineer      101000  
Supply Chain Manager   100000  
UX Designer            92500  
Name: salary, dtype: int64
```

Each column is a Series:

```
In [49]: type(jobs['salary'])  
Out[49]: pandas.core.series.Series
```

General Row Indexing

The `loc` indexer indexes by row name:

```
In [13]: jobs.loc['Software Engineer']
Out[13]:
openings    17085
salary      101000
Name: Software Engineer, dtype: int64

In [14]: jobs.loc['Data Engineer':'Database Administrator']
Out[14]:
```

	openings	salary
Data Engineer	2599	106000
Data Scientist	4184	110000
Database Administrator	2877	93000

Note that slice ending is inclusive when indexing by name.

The `iloc` indexer indexes rows by position:

```
In [15]: jobs.iloc[1:3]
Out[15]:
```

	openings	salary
Data Engineer	2599	106000
Data Scientist	4184	110000

Note that slice ending is exclusive when indexing by integer position.

Special Case Row Indexing

```
In [16]: jobs[:2]
```

```
Out[16]:
```

	openings	salary
Analytics Manager	1958	112000
Data Engineer	2599	106000

```
In [17]: jobs[jobs['salary'] > 100000]
```

```
Out[17]:
```

	openings	salary
Analytics Manager	1958	112000
Data Engineer	2599	106000
Data Scientist	4184	110000
DevOps Engineer	2725	110000
Software Architect	2232	125000
Software Engineer	17085	101000

These are shortcuts for loc and iloc indexing:

```
In [20]: jobs.iloc[:2]
```

```
Out[20]:
```

	openings	salary
Analytics Manager	1958	112000
Data Engineer	2599	106000

```
In [21]: jobs.loc[jobs['salary'] > 100000]
```

```
Out[21]:
```

	openings	salary
Analytics Manager	1958	112000
Data Engineer	2599	106000
Data Scientist	4184	110000
DevOps Engineer	2725	110000

Adding Columns

Add column by broadcasting a single value:

```
In [23]: jobs
```

```
Out[23]:
```

	openings	salary	2316	Prepares
Analytics Manager	1958	112000		True
Data Engineer	2599	106000		True
Data Scientist	4184	110000		True
Database Administrator	2877	93000		True
DevOps Engineer	2725	110000		True
Software Architect	2232	125000		True
Software Engineer	17085	101000		True
Supply Chain Manager	1270	100000		True

Add column by computing value based on row's data:

```
In [24]: jobs['6 Figures'] = jobs['salary'] > 100000
```

```
In [25]: jobs
```

```
Out[25]:
```

	openings	salary	2316	Prepares	6 Figures
Analytics Manager	1958	112000		True	True
Data Engineer	2599	106000		True	True
Data Scientist	4184	110000		True	True
Database Administrator	2877	93000		True	False
DevOps Engineer	2725	110000		True	True
Software Architect	2232	125000		True	True
Software Engineer	17085	101000		True	True
Supply Chain Manager	1270	100000		True	False

Messy CSV Files

Remember the [Tides Exercise](#)? Pandas's `read_csv` can handle most of the data pre-processing:

```
pd.read_csv('wpb-tides-2017.txt', sep='\t', skiprows=14, header=None,
            usecols=[0,1,2,3,5,7],
            names=['Date', 'Day', 'Time', 'Pred(ft)', 'Pred(cm)', 'High/Low'],
            parse_dates=['Date','Time'])
```

Let's use the indexing and data selection techniques we've learned to re-do the [Tides Exercise](#) as a Jupyter Notebook. For convenience, `wpb-tides-2017.txt` is in the [code/analytics](#) directory, or you can [download it](#).