

# Pivoting on One Variable - Corrected Instruction 1

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Exercise

### Pivoting on one variable

Pivot tables are the standard way of aggregating data in spreadsheets.

In pandas, pivot tables are essentially another way of performing grouped calculations. That is, the `.pivot_table()` method is an alternative to `.groupby()`.

In this exercise, you'll perform calculations using `.pivot_table()` to replicate the calculations you performed in the last lesson using `.groupby()`.

`sales` is available and `pandas` is imported as `pd`.

Instructions 1/3 35 XP

- Get the mean `weekly_sales` by type using `.pivot_table()` and store as `mean_sales_by_type`.  
[Take Hint \(-10 XP\)](#)
- Get the mean and median (using NumPy functions) of `weekly_sales` by type using `.pivot_table()` and store as `mean_med_sales_by_type`.
- Get the mean of `weekly_sales` by type and `is_holiday` using `.pivot_table()` and store as `mean_sales_by_type_holiday`.

```
1 # Pivot for mean weekly_sales for each store type
2 mean_sales_by_type = sales.pivot_table(values="weekly_sales", index="type", aggfunc="mean")
3
4 # Print mean_sales_by_type
5 print(mean_sales_by_type)
6
7 # Pivot for mean and median weekly_sales by type
8 mean_med_sales_by_type = sales.pivot_table(values="weekly_sales", index="type", aggfunc=
9 ["mean", "median"])
10
11 # Print mean_med_sales_by_type
12 print(mean_med_sales_by_type)
13
14 # Pivot for mean weekly_sales by type and is_holiday
15 mean_sales_by_type_holiday = sales.pivot_table(values="weekly_sales", index="type",
16 columns="is_holiday", aggfunc="mean")
17
18 # Print mean_sales_by_type_holiday
19 print(mean_sales_by_type_holiday)
```

Run Code Submit Answer

Python Shell Slides

In [1]:

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## Corrected Final Answer - Instruction 1

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# Pivot for mean weekly_sales for each store type
mean_sales_by_type = sales.pivot_table(values="weekly_sales",
index="type")
```

```
# Print mean_sales_by_type
print(mean_sales_by_type)
```