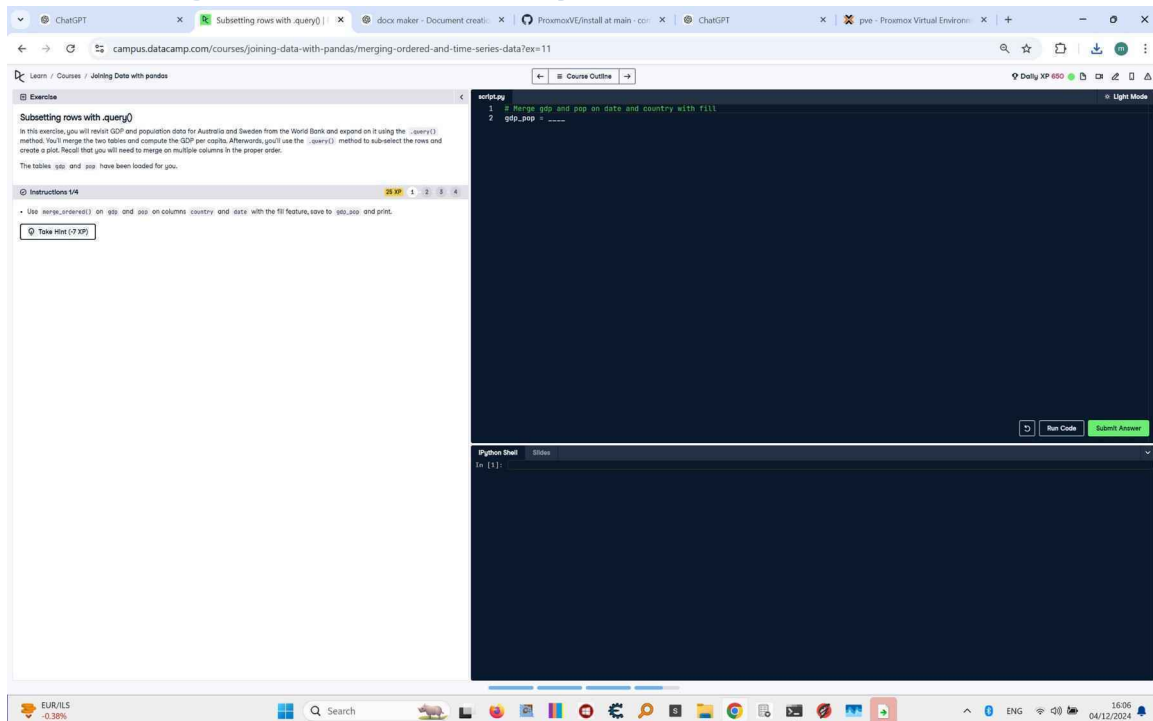


Subsetting rows with .query() - Corrected



The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs. The active tab is titled 'Subsetting rows with .query()' and shows a DataCamp exercise page. The page content includes the following text:

Subsetting rows with .query()

In this exercise, you will merge GDP and population data for Australia and Sweden from the World Bank and expand on it using the `.query()` method. You'll merge the two tables and compute the GDP per capita. Afterwards, you'll use the `.query()` method to sub-select the rows and create a plot. Recall that you will need to merge on multiple columns in the proper order.

The tables `gdp` and `pop` have been loaded for you.

Instructions 1/4

- Use `merge_ordered()` on `gdp` and `pop` on columns `country` and `date` with the `fill` feature, save to `gdp_pop` and print.

[Take hint \(7 XP\)](#)

The code editor on the right shows the following Python code:

```
1 # Merge gdp and pop on date and country with fill
2 gdp_pop = ----
```

At the bottom of the code editor, there is a 'Python Shell' section with the output `Out [1]:`.

Question:

In this exercise, you will evaluate GDP and population data for Australia and Sweden from the World Bank and expand on it using the `.query()` method. You'll merge the two tables and compute the GDP per capita. Afterwards, you'll use the `.query()` method to sub-select the rows and create a plot. Recall that you will need to merge on multiple columns in the proper order.

Answer:

```
# Merge gdp and pop on date and country with fill
# Example of using merge_ordered with on and fill_method
gdp_pop = pd.merge_ordered(
    gdp, pop,
    on=['country', 'date'],
    fill_method='ffill'
)

# Print the resulting DataFrame
print(gdp_pop)
```