

Preparing the DataFrames



Exercise

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1. With the `ri` DataFrame, you'll move the `stop_datetime` index to a column since the inde
2. With the `weather` DataFrame, you'll select the `DATE` and `rating` columns and put them

Instructions

- Reset the index of the `ri` DataFrame.
- Examine the head of `ri` to verify that `stop_datetime` is now a DataFrame column, and t
- Create a new DataFrame named `weather_rating` that contains only the `DATE` and `rat1`
- Examine the head of `weather_rating` to verify that it contains the proper columns.

Take Hint (-30 XP)

Question:

In this exercise, you'll prepare the traffic stop and weather rating DataFrames so that they're ready to be merged:

1. With the `ri`` DataFrame, you'll move the `stop_datetime` index to a column since the index will be lost during the merge.
2. With the weather DataFrame, you'll select the `DATE` and `rating` columns and put them in a new DataFrame.

Instructions:

- Reset the index of the `ri` DataFrame.
- Examine the head of `ri` to verify that `stop_datetime` is now a column and the index is now the default integer index.
- Create a new DataFrame named `weather_rating` that contains only the `DATE` and `rating` columns from the weather DataFrame.
- Examine the head of `weather_rating` to verify that it contains the proper columns.

Solution:

```
# Reset the index of 'ri'
ri.reset_index(inplace=True)
```

```
# Examine the head of 'ri'
print(ri.head())
```

```
# Create a DataFrame from the 'DATE' and 'rating' columns
weather_rating = weather[['DATE', 'rating']]
```

```
# Examine the head of 'weather_rating'
print(weather_rating.head())
```

Code Explanation:

1. `ri.reset_index(inplace=True)``: This command resets the index of the `ri`` DataFrame, moving the existing index (`stop_datetime`) back to a column.
2. `print(ri.head())``: Displays the first five rows of the `ri`` DataFrame to verify the index reset.
3. `weather_rating = weather[['DATE', 'rating']]``: Creates a new DataFrame named `weather_rating`` containing only the `'DATE'` and `'rating'` columns.
4. `print(weather_rating.head())``: Displays the first five rows of the `weather_rating`` DataFrame to confirm it contains the desired columns.