Effective Programming Practices for Economists

Data management with pandas

Setting and renaming columns and indices

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Why the Index is important

The dataframe from before

country	continent	year	life_exp
0 Cuba	Americas	2002	77.16
1 Cuba	Americas	2007	78.27
2 Spain	Europe	2002	79.78
3 Spain	Europe	2007	80.94

Same dataset, different Index

		continent	life_exp
country	year		
Cuba	2002	Americas	77.16
	2007	Americas	78.27
Spain	2002	Europe	79.78
	2007	Europe	80.94

- We have seen that pandas aligns new columns in a DataFrame by index
- Many other operations are aligned by index
- Using a meaningful index makes this even safer
- Index should be unique and not contain floats

Setting and resetting the index

assume `df` is our gapminder example

```
>>> df.index
RangeIndex(start=0, stop=4, step=1)
>>> df = df.set_index(["country", "year"])
>>> df.index
MultiIndex([( 'Cuba', 2002),
             ( 'Cuba', 2007),
            ('Spain', 2002),
            ('Spain', 2007)],
           names=['country', 'year'])
>>> df = df.reset_index()
>>> df.index
RangeIndex(start=0, stop=4, step=1)
```

- `set_index` and `reset_index` are inverse
 functions
- set_index can take any column or list of columns
- Optional argument `drop=True` or
 `drop=False` determines what happens
 with the old index in `set_index`

Renaming columns

assume `df` is our gapminder example

```
>>> df.columns
Index(['country', 'continent', 'year',
 'life_exp'], dtype='string')
>>> new_names = {
       "life_exp": "life expectancy",
      "country": "country name",
        "continent": "continent name",
. . . }
>>> df = df.rename(columns=new_names)
>>> df.columns
Index(['country name', 'continent name',
 'year', 'life expectancy'], dtype='string')
```

- Dict can contain only the subset of variables that is actually renamed
- Renaming the index works the same way but is rarely needed
- Instead of a dict, you can provide a function that converts old names to new names!