Effective Programming Practices for Economists

Data management with pandas

Selecting rows and columns

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Overview

- Selecting columns
- Selecting individual rows
- Selecting rows and columns
- Selecting rows using Boolean Series
- Selecting rows with queries

Selecting columns

Cuba

Spain

Spain

Americas

Europe

Europe

	Column	selection	is with	square	brackets
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- For multiple columns you need double brackets:
 - Outer: selecting columns
 - Inner: defining a list of variables

Selecting individual rows

	continent	life_exp
year		
2002	Americas	77.16
2007	Americas	78.27

```
>>> df.loc[("Cuba", 2002)]
continent Americas
life_exp 77.158
Name: (Cuba, 2002), dtype: object
```

- Selection of rows needs `.loc[]`
- Selection is label based!
- For a MultiIndex you can specify some or all levels

Selecting rows and columns

```
>>> df.loc[1, "country"]
'Cuba'
>>> df.loc[[1, 3], ["country", "year"]]
```

	country	year
1	Cuba	2007
3	Spain	2007

- Use `.loc[rows, columns]` to select rowsand columns
- Can use everything you have seen before

Selecting rows using Boolean Series

```
df["year"] >= 2005

0    False
1    True
2    False
3    True
Name: year, dtype: bool

>>> df[df["year"] >= 2005]
```

	country	continent	year	life_exp
1	Cuba	Americas	2007	78.27
3	Spain	Europe	2007	80.94

- Comparisons of Series produce Boolean Series!
- Complex conditions with `|` and `&`
- Boolean Series can be used for selecting rows
- Works also inside `.loc`

Selecting rows with queries

>>> df.query("year >= 2005")

country	continent	year	life_exp
1 Cuba	Americas	2007	78.27
3 Spain	Europe	2007	80.94

>>> df.query("year >= 2005 & continent == 'Europe'")

country	continent	year	life_exp
3 Spain	Europe	2007	80.94

- query` selects rows based on strings with conditions
- Can use index names just as column names
- Use single quotes () for string value inside the query
- More readable than selection via Boolean Series