

**Department of Engineering Sciences and  
Technology,  
Second Year Btech in Computer Science  
Project Based Learning-Python  
Assignment - 16**

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Problem statement : **Write a program to filter rows from a DataFrame based on a condition using boolean indexing or the query() method. Sort the filtered DataFrame by a specific column using sort\_values().**

Pre-requisites: Install the Pandas library:

```
pip install pandas
```

Basic knowledge of Pandas DataFrames and filtering.

Code:

```
# Import Pandas
import pandas as pd

# Sample data
data = {
    "Name": ["Alice", "Bob", "Charlie", "David", "Eve"],
    "Age": [25, 30, 35, 40, 28],
    "Salary": [50000, 60000, 55000, 70000, 65000]
}
```

```
# Create a DataFrame
df = pd.DataFrame(data)

# Filter rows where Age > 30 using Boolean indexing
filtered_df_boolean = df[df["Age"] > 30]

# Filter rows where Age > 30 using the query() method
filtered_df_query = df.query("Age > 30")

# Sort the filtered DataFrame by the 'Salary' column in descending order
sorted_df = filtered_df_boolean.sort_values(by="Salary", ascending=False)

# Display the original DataFrame
print("Original DataFrame:")
print(df)

# Display the filtered DataFrame (Boolean indexing)
print("\nFiltered DataFrame (Age > 30, Boolean indexing):")
print(filtered_df_boolean)

# Display the filtered DataFrame (query() method)
print("\nFiltered DataFrame (Age > 30, query() method):")
print(filtered_df_query)

# Display the sorted DataFrame
print("\nSorted DataFrame (Filtered rows sorted by Salary in descending order):")
print(sorted_df)
```

Explanation :

Create a DataFrame:

- The **data** dictionary contains columns for **Name**, **Age**, and **Salary**.
- The dictionary is converted into a Pandas DataFrame using **pd.DataFrame()**.

Filter Rows Using Boolean Indexing:

- A condition (**df["Age"] > 30**) is applied to filter rows where the **Age** column's value is greater than 30.
- Boolean indexing selects rows that satisfy the condition.

Filter Rows Using **query()** Method:

- The **query()** method is used to filter rows with a condition provided as a string.

Sort the Filtered DataFrame:

- **sort\_values(by="Salary", ascending=False)** sorts the filtered rows by the **Salary** column in descending order.

Display Results:

- The original DataFrame, filtered DataFrames (using both methods), and the sorted DataFrame are printed.

Output:

Original DataFrame:

|   | Name    | Age | Salary |
|---|---------|-----|--------|
| 0 | Alice   | 25  | 50000  |
| 1 | Bob     | 30  | 60000  |
| 2 | Charlie | 35  | 55000  |
| 3 | David   | 40  | 70000  |
| 4 | Eve     | 28  | 65000  |

Filtered DataFrame (Age > 30, Boolean indexing):

|   | Name    | Age | Salary |
|---|---------|-----|--------|
| 2 | Charlie | 35  | 55000  |

```
3 David 40 70000
```

Filtered DataFrame (Age > 30, query() method):

```
   Name Age Salary
2 Charlie 35 55000
3 David 40 70000
```

Sorted DataFrame (Filtered rows sorted by Salary in descending order):

```
   Name Age Salary
3 David 40 70000
2 Charlie 35 55000
```

### Output Explained:

- **Boolean Indexing:**
  - Directly filters rows by applying conditions to the DataFrame.
- **query() Method:**
  - Provides an alternative to Boolean indexing with a string-based query syntax.
- **sort\_values():**
  - Sorts rows by a specified column, either in ascending or descending order.

This program demonstrates efficient row filtering and sorting techniques, crucial for data preprocessing and analysis tasks.