

Practical Concepts : PART – 3

Q-1 How to install pandas, numpy and matplotlib packages in python ?

Ans. Pandas, numpy and matplotlib can be installed using following commands on cmd prompt:

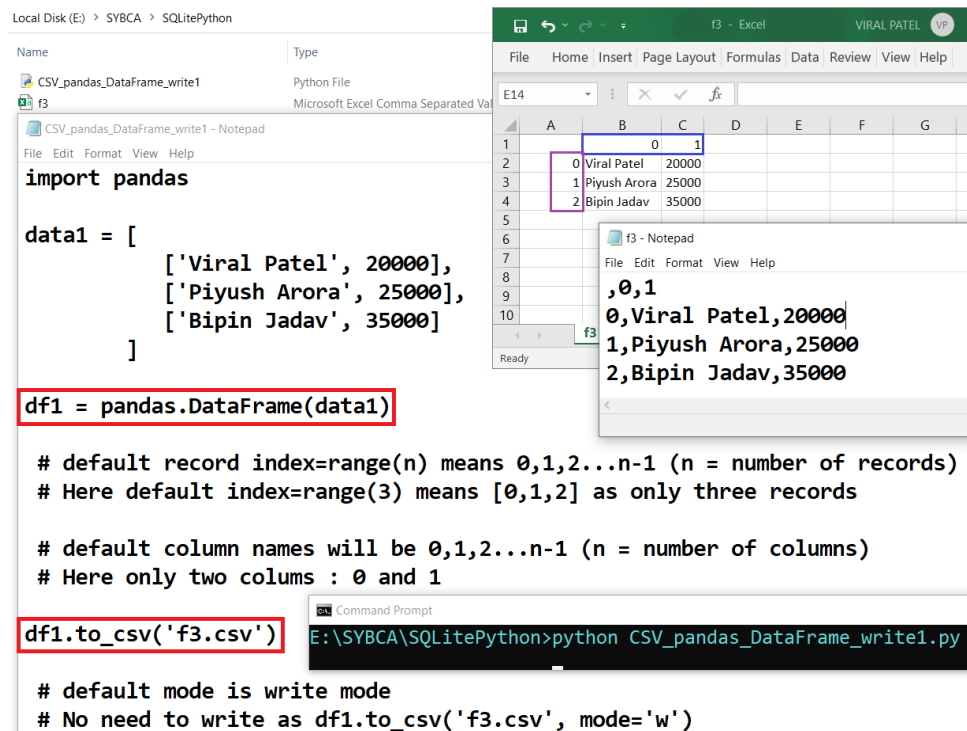
- **pip install pandas**
- **pip install numpy (# no need to write this command to install numpy as already installed when pandas package is installed)**
- **pip install matplotlib**

```
C:\Users\HP>pip install pandas
Defaulting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable
Collecting pandas
  Downloading pandas-1.3.0-cp39-cp39-win_amd64.whl (10.2 MB)
    |████████████████████| 10.2 MB 1.1 MB/s
Collecting pytz>=2017.3
  Downloading pytz-2021.1-py2.py3-none-any.whl (510 kB)
    |████████████████████| 510 kB 1.3 MB/s
Collecting numpy>=1.17.3
  Downloading numpy-1.21.0-cp39-cp39-win_amd64.whl (14.0 MB)
    |████████████████████| 14.0 MB 2.2 MB/s
Collecting python-dateutil>=2.7.3
  Downloading python_dateutil-2.8.2-py2.py3-none-any.whl (247 kB)
    |████████████████████| 247 kB 2.2 MB/s
Collecting six>=1.5
  Downloading six-1.16.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl (11 kB)
Installing collected packages: six, pytz, python-dateutil, numpy, pandas
WARNING: The script f2py.exe is installed in 'C:\Users\HP\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python39\Scripts'
which is not on PATH.
Consider adding this directory to PATH or, if you prefer to suppress this warning, use --no-warn-s
cript-location.
Successfully installed numpy-1.21.0 pandas-1.3.0 python-dateutil-2.8.2 pytz-2021.1 six-1.16.0
```

```
C:\Users\HP>pip install matplotlib
Defaulting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable
Collecting matplotlib
  Downloading matplotlib-3.4.2-cp39-cp39-win_amd64.whl (7.1 MB)
    |████████████████████| 7.1 MB 819 kB/s
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7 in c:\users\hp\appdata\roaming\python\python39\site-packages (from
matplotlib) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.16 in c:\users\hp\appdata\roaming\python\python39\site-packages (from matplotl
ib) (1.21.0)
Collecting pyparsing>=2.2.1
  Downloading pyparsing-2.4.7-py2.py3-none-any.whl (67 kB)
    |████████████████████| 67 kB 607 kB/s
Collecting cyclor>=0.10
  Downloading cyclor-0.10.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl (6.5 kB)
Collecting kiwisolver>=1.0.1
  Downloading kiwisolver-1.3.1-cp39-cp39-win_amd64.whl (51 kB)
    |████████████████████| 51 kB 787 kB/s
Collecting pillow>=6.2.0
  Downloading Pillow-8.3.1-1-cp39-cp39-win_amd64.whl (3.2 MB)
    |████████████████████| 3.2 MB 273 kB/s
Requirement already satisfied: six in c:\users\hp\appdata\roaming\python\python39\site-packages (from cyclor>=0.10->ma
tplotlib) (1.16.0)
Installing collected packages: pyparsing, pillow, kiwisolver, cyclor, matplotlib
Successfully installed cyclor-0.10.0 kiwisolver-1.3.1 matplotlib-3.4.2 pillow-8.3.1 pyparsing-2.4.7

C:\Users\HP>
```

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Q-2 How to write and append data in CSV file using DataFrame of pandas in python ?**Ans.****Default column names and row index :**


```

import pandas

data1 = [
    ['Viral Patel', 20000],
    ['Piyush Arora', 25000],
    ['Bipin Jadav', 35000]
]

df1 = pandas.DataFrame(data1)

# default record index=range(n) means 0,1,2...n-1 (n = number of records)
# Here default index=range(3) means [0,1,2] as only three records

# default column names will be 0,1,2...n-1 (n = number of columns)
# Here only two columns : 0 and 1

df1.to_csv('f3.csv')

# default mode is write mode
# No need to write as df1.to_csv('f3.csv', mode='w')

```

Command Prompt

```

E:\SYBCA\SQLitePython>python CSV_pandas_DataFrame_write1.py

```

Excel View:

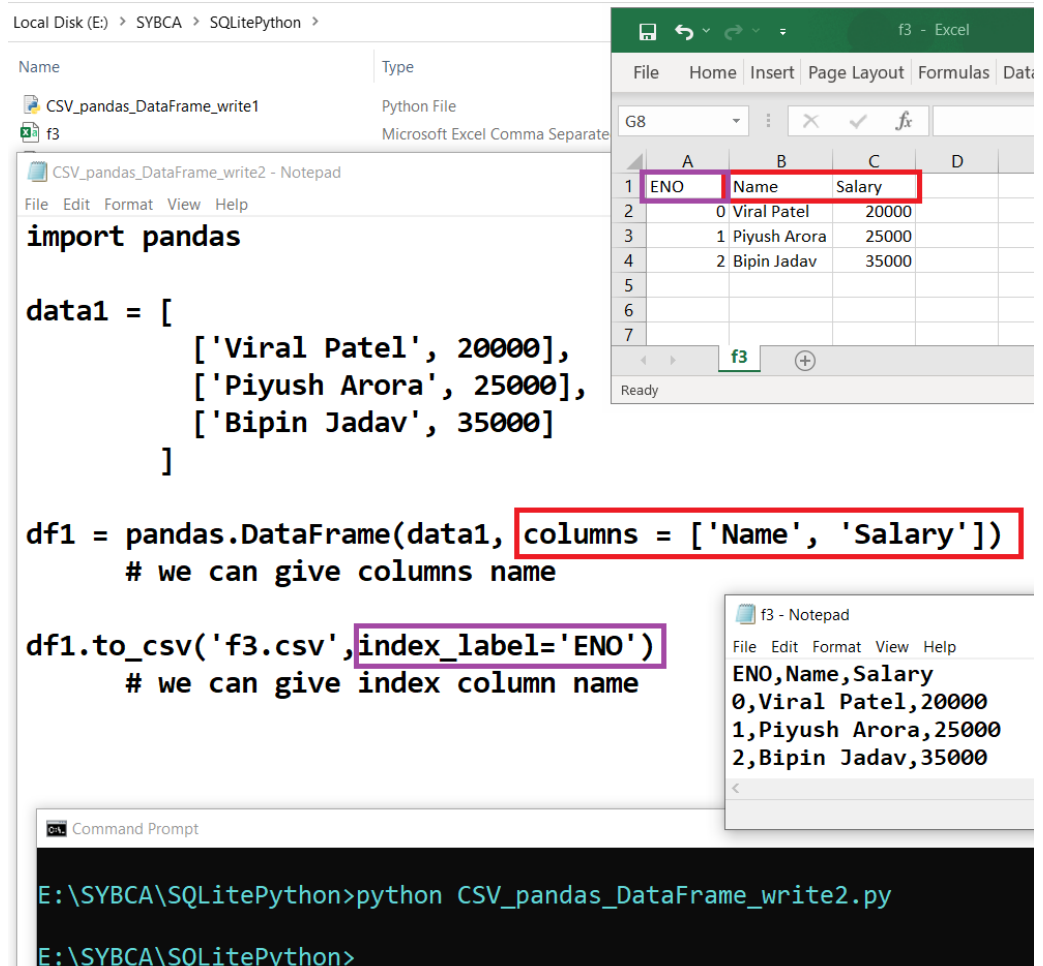
	0	1
0	Viral Patel	20000
1	Piyush Arora	25000
2	Bipin Jadav	35000

Notepad View:

```

0,1
0,Viral Patel,20000
1,Piyush Arora,25000
2,Bipin Jadav,35000

```

User defined column names and index column name :


```

import pandas

data1 = [
    ['Viral Patel', 20000],
    ['Piyush Arora', 25000],
    ['Bipin Jadav', 35000]
]

df1 = pandas.DataFrame(data1, columns = ['Name', 'Salary'])
# we can give columns name

df1.to_csv('f3.csv', index_label='ENO')
# we can give index column name

```

Command Prompt

```

E:\SYBCA\SQLitePython>python CSV_pandas_DataFrame_write2.py
E:\SYBCA\SQLitePython>

```

Excel View:

ENO	Name	Salary
0	Viral Patel	20000
1	Piyush Arora	25000
2	Bipin Jadav	35000

Notepad View:

```

ENO,Name,Salary
0,Viral Patel,20000
1,Piyush Arora,25000
2,Bipin Jadav,35000

```

Change index as we want :

The screenshot illustrates the process of changing the index of a pandas DataFrame. It shows a file explorer with files f1, f2, and CSV_pandas_DataFrame_write3. Two Excel spreadsheets, f1 and f2, are displayed. f1 shows a DataFrame with columns ENO, Name, and Salary, and rows 1, 2, 3. f2 shows the same DataFrame with a custom index E01, E02, E03. A Notepad window contains the following Python code:

```
import pandas

data1 = [
    ['Viral Patel', 20000],
    ['Piyush Arora', 25000],
    ['Bipin Jadav', 35000]
]

df1 = pandas.DataFrame(data1, index=range(1,4), columns = ['Name', 'Salary'])
# we can change index range (start from 1, end at 4-1=3)

df1.to_csv('f1.csv', index_label='ENO')

df2 = pandas.DataFrame(data1, index=['E01', 'E02', 'E03'], columns = ['Name', 'Salary'])
# we can give user defined index list

df2.to_csv('f2.csv', index_label='ENO')
```

A Command Prompt window shows the execution of the script:

```
E:\SYBCA\SQLitePython>python CSV_pandas_DataFrame_write3.py
E:\SYBCA\SQLitePython>
```

Different formats of data (list of lists, dictionary of lists, list of dictionaries) and Append mode :

The screenshot illustrates the process of appending data to a pandas DataFrame. It shows a file explorer with files f3 and CSV_pandas_DataFrame_write4. An Excel spreadsheet, f3, is displayed with columns ENO, Name, and Salary, and rows 1 through 10. A Notepad window contains the following Python code:

```
import pandas

data1 = [
    ['Viral Patel', 20000],
    ['Piyush Arora', 25000],
    ['Bipin Jadav', 35000]
]

df1 = pandas.DataFrame(data1, index=range(1,4), columns = ['Name', 'Salary'])
df1.to_csv('f3.csv', index_label='ENO')

data2 = {
    'emp_name': ['Pratiksha Patel', 'Rekha Picholiya', 'Riddhi Joshi'],
    'emp_salary': [30000, 40000, 50000]
}

df2 = pandas.DataFrame(data2, index=range(4,7))
df2.to_csv('f3.csv', mode='a', header=False)

data3 = [
    {'emp_name': 'Heta Desai', 'emp_salary': 60000},
    {'emp_name': 'Rosemol Thomas', 'emp_salary': 70000},
    {'emp_name': 'Radhika Amlani', 'emp_salary': 80000}
]

df3 = pandas.DataFrame(data3, index=range(7,10))
df3.to_csv('f3.csv', mode='a', header=False)
```

A Command Prompt window shows the execution of the script:

```
E:\SYBCA\SQLitePython>python CSV_pandas_DataFrame_write4.py
E:\SYBCA\SQLitePython>
```

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Append list of tuples format data in CSV file with new columns name :

The screenshot illustrates the process of appending new data to a CSV file. It consists of three main parts:

- Excel Spreadsheet (f3 - Excel):** Shows a table with columns 'ENO', 'Name', and 'Salary'. The existing data is as follows:

ENO	Name	Salary
1	Viral Patel	20000
2	Piyush Arora	25000
3	Bipin Jadav	35000
4	Pratiksha Patel	30000
5	Rekha Picholiya	40000
6	Riddhi Joshi	50000
7	Heta Desai	60000
8	Rosemol Thomas	70000
9	Radhika Amlani	80000

 The new data being appended is shown in rows 12-14:

	emp_name	emp_salary
a	Rutesh Desai	75000
b	Ravi Patel	50000
c	Mahendra Patel	60000
- Notepad File (CSV_pandas_DataFrame_write5 - Notepad):** Contains the following Python code:


```
import pandas

data4 = [
    ('Rutesh Desai', 75000),
    ('Ravi Patel', 50000),
    ('Mahendra Patel', 60000),
]

df4 = pandas.DataFrame(data4,
                        columns=['emp_name', 'emp_salary'],
                        index=['a', 'b', 'c'])

df4.to_csv('f3.csv', mode='a', header=True)
```
- Command Prompt:** Shows the execution of the script:


```
E:\SYBCA\SQLitePython>python CSV_pandas_DataFrame_write5.py
E:\SYBCA\SQLitePython>
```

Q-3 How to read data from CSV file using pandas in python ?**Ans.**

The screenshot illustrates the process of reading data from a CSV file. It consists of three main parts:

- Excel Spreadsheet (f4 - Excel):** Shows a table with columns 'ENO', 'Name', and 'Salary'. The data is as follows:

ENO	Name	Salary
E01	Viral Patel	20000
E02	Piyush Arora	25000
E03	Bipin Jadav	35000
E04	Pratiksha Patel	30000
E05	Rekha Picholiya	40000
E06	Riddhi Joshi	50000
- Notepad File (CSV_pandas_read - Notepad):** Contains the following Python code:


```
import pandas

df = pandas.read_csv('f4.csv')

print(df)
print(df.values)

df = pandas.read_csv('f4.csv', index_col=[0])
print(df)
print(df.values)
```
- Command Prompt:** Shows the execution of the script:


```
E:\SYBCA\SQLitePython>python CSV_pandas_read.py
ENO      Name      Salary
0 E01    Viral Patel  20000
1 E02    Piyush Arora  25000
2 E03    Bipin Jadav   35000
3 E04    Pratiksha Patel 30000
4 E05    Rekha Picholiya 40000
5 E06    Riddhi Joshi  50000
[['E01' 'Viral Patel' 20000]
 ['E02' 'Piyush Arora' 25000]
 ['E03' 'Bipin Jadav' 35000]
 ['E04' 'Pratiksha Patel' 30000]
 ['E05' 'Rekha Picholiya' 40000]
 ['E06' 'Riddhi Joshi' 50000]]
ENO      Name      Salary
E01    Viral Patel  20000
E02    Piyush Arora  25000
E03    Bipin Jadav   35000
E04    Pratiksha Patel 30000
E05    Rekha Picholiya 40000
E06    Riddhi Joshi  50000
[['Viral Patel' 20000]
 ['Piyush Arora' 25000]
 ['Bipin Jadav' 35000]
 ['Pratiksha Patel' 30000]
 ['Rekha Picholiya' 40000]
 ['Riddhi Joshi' 50000]]
```

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Q-4 How to extract specific row/rows from DataFrame in python ?**Ans.****System generated index column using by loc and iloc to extract rows:**

The screenshot illustrates the process of extracting specific rows from a DataFrame using the index column. It includes a CSV file, a pandas DataFrame, and a list of extracted rows.

CSV File (f4.csv):

ENo	Name	Salary
E01	Viral Patel	20000
E02	Piyush Arora	25000
E03	Bipin Jadav	35000
E04	Pratiksha Patel	30000
E05	Rekha Picholiya	40000
E06	Riddhi Joshi	50000

DataFrame (df):

```

import pandas
df = pandas.read_csv('f4.csv')

print("\n",df)
print("\n",df.values)
print("\n",df.loc[0])
print("\n",df.loc[[0]])
print("\n",df.loc[[0,2,4]])
print("\n",df.iloc[1])
print("\n",df.iloc[[1]])
print("\n",df.iloc[[1,3,5]])
  
```

Extracted Rows:

- Row 0: ENo: E01, Name: Viral Patel, Salary: 20000
- Row 1: ENo: E02, Name: Piyush Arora, Salary: 25000
- Row 2: ENo: E03, Name: Bipin Jadav, Salary: 35000
- Row 3: ENo: E04, Name: Pratiksha Patel, Salary: 30000
- Row 4: ENo: E05, Name: Rekha Picholiya, Salary: 40000
- Row 5: ENo: E06, Name: Riddhi Joshi, Salary: 50000

Command Prompt:

```

E:\SYBCA\SQLitePython>python CSV_pandas_read_specific_rows_2.py
  
```

Take any particular data column as index column using by loc and iloc to extract rows:

The screenshot illustrates the process of extracting specific rows from a DataFrame using a particular column as the index. It includes a CSV file, a pandas DataFrame, and a list of extracted rows.

CSV File (f4.csv):

ENo	Name	Salary
E01	Viral Patel	20000
E02	Piyush Arora	25000
E03	Bipin Jadav	35000
E04	Pratiksha Patel	30000
E05	Rekha Picholiya	40000
E06	Riddhi Joshi	50000

DataFrame (df):

```

import pandas
df = pandas.read_csv('f4.csv', index_col=[0])

print("\n",df)
print("\n",df.values)
print("\n",df.loc['E01'])
print("\n",df.loc[['E01']])
print("\n",df.loc[['E01','E03','E05']])
print("\n",df.iloc[1])
print("\n",df.iloc[[1]])
print("\n",df.iloc[[1,3,5]])
  
```

Extracted Rows:

- Row 0: Name: Viral Patel, Salary: 20000, Name: E01, dtype: object
- Row 1: Name: Piyush Arora, Salary: 25000, Name: E02, dtype: object
- Row 2: Name: Bipin Jadav, Salary: 35000, Name: E03, dtype: object
- Row 3: Name: Pratiksha Patel, Salary: 30000, Name: E04, dtype: object
- Row 4: Name: Rekha Picholiya, Salary: 40000, Name: E05, dtype: object
- Row 5: Name: Riddhi Joshi, Salary: 50000, Name: E06, dtype: object

Command Prompt:

```

E:\SYBCA\SQLitePython>python CSV_pandas_read_specific_rows_1.py
  
```


head() and tail() functions to extract rows :

The screenshot illustrates the use of `head()` and `tail()` functions in pandas to extract specific rows from a DataFrame. The data is stored in a CSV file named `f4.csv` with the following content:

ENo	Name	Salary
E01	Viral Patel	20000
E02	Piyush Arora	25000
E03	Bipin Jadav	35000
E04	Pratiksha Patel	30000
E05	Rekha Picholiya	40000
E06	Riddhi Joshi	50000

The Python script in `CSV_pandas_read_specific_rows_3.py` is as follows:

```
import pandas
df = pandas.read_csv('f4.csv')
print("\n",df)
print("\n",df.values)
print("\n",df.head(2))
print("\n",df.head(-2))
print("\n",df.head())
print("\n",df.tail(2))
print("\n",df.tail(-2))
print("\n",df.tail())
```

The terminal outputs show the following results:

- `df`: Prints the entire DataFrame.
- `df.values`: Prints the data as a 2D array.
- `df.head(2)`: Prints the first 2 rows (E01, E02).
- `df.head(-2)`: Prints the last 2 rows (E05, E06).
- `df.head()`: Prints the first row (E01).
- `df.tail(2)`: Prints the last 2 rows (E05, E06).
- `df.tail(-2)`: Prints the first 2 rows (E01, E02).
- `df.tail()`: Prints the last row (E06).

Q-5 How to extract specific column/columns from DataFrame in python ?

The screenshot illustrates the use of `loc`, `iloc`, and indexing to extract specific columns from a DataFrame. The data is stored in a CSV file named `f4.csv` with the same content as above.

The Python script in `CSV_pandas_read_specific_columns_1.py` is as follows:

```
import pandas
df = pandas.read_csv('f4.csv')
print("\n")
print(df.loc[:, 'Name'])
print("\n")
print(df.loc[:, ['ENo', 'Salary']])
print("\n")
print(df.iloc[:, 2])
print("\n")
print(df.iloc[:, [0, 1]])
print("\n")
print(df['Name'])
print("\n")
print(df['Name'].values)
```

The terminal outputs show the following results:

- `df.loc[:, 'Name']`: Prints the 'Name' column.
- `df.loc[:, ['ENo', 'Salary']]`: Prints the 'ENo' and 'Salary' columns.
- `df.iloc[:, 2]`: Prints the 'Salary' column.
- `df.iloc[:, [0, 1]]`: Prints the 'ENo' and 'Name' columns.
- `df['Name']`: Prints the 'Name' column as a Series.
- `df['Name'].values`: Prints the 'Name' column values as a NumPy array.

Q-6 How to extract specific attribute/attributes of specific row/rows values from DataFrame in python ?

Local Disk (E:) > SYBCA > SQLitePython > Command Prompt

```
E:\SYBCA\SQLitePython>python CSV_pandas_read_specific_rows_columns_1.py
```

CSV_pandas_read_specific_rows_columns_1 - Notepad

```
import pandas

df = pandas.read_csv('f4.csv')

print()
print(df.loc[0]['Name'])

print()
print(df.loc[1,['ENo','Salary']])

print()
print(df.iloc[0][1])

print()
print(df.iloc[1][[0,2]])

print()
print(df.iloc[1][0:2])

df = pandas.read_csv('f4.csv', index_col=['ENo'])

print()
print(df.loc['E03']['Name'])

print()
print(df.loc['E04',['Name','Salary']])

print()
print(df.iloc[4][0])

print()
print(df.loc['E01']['Name','Salary'])
```

Output:

```

Name
Viral Patel
Viral Patel
Viral Patel
Bipin Jadav
Pratiksha Patel
Rakha Picholiya
Rakha Picholiya
Viral Patel
Name: E01, dtype: object

ENo,Name,Salary
E01,Viral Patel,20000
E02,Piyush Arora,25000
E03,Bipin Jadav,35000
E04,Pratiksha Patel,30000
E05,Rakha Picholiya,40000
E06,Riddhi Joshi,50000

Name: Viral Patel
Salary: 20000
Name: E01, dtype: object
  
```

Q-7 How to measure central tendency - mean, median, mode, variance and use of describe() function?

Local Disk (E:) > SYBCA > SQLitePython > Command Prompt

```
E:\SYBCA\SQLitePython>python CSV_pandas_MCT.py
```

CSV_pandas_MCT - Notepad

```
import pandas
df = pandas.read_csv('f5.csv')

print("Salary : ")
print(df['Salary'].to_string(index=False))

print("\nvalue counts : ")
print(df['Salary'].value_counts())

print("\nsum : ", df['Salary'].sum())
print("\nmin : ", df['Salary'].min())
print("\nmax : ", df['Salary'].max())
print("\nmean : ", df['Salary'].mean())
print("\nmedian : ", df['Salary'].median())

print("\nmode : ")
print(df['Salary'].mode())

print("\nvariance - \
Standard Deviation : ")
print(df['Salary'].std())

print("\nvariance - \
skewness : ")
print(df['Salary'].skew())

print("\ndescribe data:")
print(df['Salary'].describe())
```

Output:

```

Salary :
20000
25000
30000
40000
20000
25000

value counts :
20000    2
25000    2
30000    1
40000    1
Name: Salary, dtype: int64

sum : 160000
min : 20000
max : 40000
mean : 26666.666666666668
median : 25000.0

mode :
0    20000
1    25000
dtype: int64

variance - Standard Deviation :
7527.72652709081

variance - skewness :
1.2698154608846948

describe data:
count    6.000000
mean     26666.666667
std       7527.726527
min       20000.000000
25%       21250.000000
50%       25000.000000
75%       28750.000000
max       40000.000000
Name: Salary, dtype: float64
  
```

Q-8 How to convert DataFrame in Numpy array ?**Ans.**

```

E:\SYBCA\SQLitePython>python numpy1.py

List of list type data convert in numpy type array:
[['Viral Patel' 20000]
 ['Piyush Arora' 25000]
 ['Bipin Jadav' 35000]]

Dictionary of list type data convert in numpy type array:
[['Pratiksha Patel' 30000]
 ['Rekha Picholiya' 40000]
 ['Riddhi Joshi' 50000]]

List of Dictionaries type data convert in numpy type array:
[['Heta Desai' 60000]
 ['Rosemol Thomas' 70000]
 ['Radhika Amlani' 80000]]

List of tuples type data convert in numpy type array:
[['Rutesh Desai' 75000]
 ['Ravi Patel' 50000]
 ['Mahendra Patel' 60000]]

E:\SYBCA\SQLitePython>
  
```

```

numpy1 - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
import pandas as pd

data1 = [['Viral Patel', 20000], ['Piyush Arora', 25000], ['Bipin Jadav', 35000]]
df1 = pd.DataFrame(data1)

print("\nList of list type data convert in numpy type array: ")
df1_numpy = df1.to_numpy()
print(df1_numpy)

data2 = {'emp_name': ['Pratiksha Patel', 'Rekha Picholiya', 'Riddhi Joshi'],
        'emp_salary': [30000, 40000, 50000]}
df2 = pd.DataFrame(data2)

print("\nDictionary of list type data convert in numpy type array: ")
df2_numpy = df2.to_numpy()
print(df2_numpy)

data3 = [{'emp_name': 'Heta Desai', 'emp_salary': 60000},
        {'emp_name': 'Rosemol Thomas', 'emp_salary': 70000},
        {'emp_name': 'Radhika Amlani', 'emp_salary': 80000}]
df3 = pd.DataFrame(data3)

print("\nList of Dictionaries type data convert in numpy type array: ")
df3_numpy = df3.to_numpy()
print(df3_numpy)

data4 = [('Rutesh Desai', 75000), ('Ravi Patel', 50000), ('Mahendra Patel', 60000)]
df4 = pd.DataFrame(data4)

print("\nList of tuples type data convert in numpy type array: ")
df4_numpy = df4.to_numpy()
print(df4_numpy)
  
```

Q-9 How to update pip command ?**Ans.**

```

C:\Program Files\Python39\Scripts>pip install --upgrade pip
Defaulting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable
Requirement already satisfied: pip in c:\users\hp\appdata\roaming\python\python39\site-packages (21.2.2)
Collecting pip
  Downloading pip-21.2.3-py3-none-any.whl (1.6 MB)
    | 1.6 MB 2.2 MB/s
Installing collected packages: pip
  Attempting uninstall: pip
    Found existing installation: pip 21.2.2
    Uninstalling pip-21.2.2:
      Successfully uninstalled pip-21.2.2
  Successfully installed pip-21.2.3
  
```

Q-10 How to install openpyxl package in python (to read and write in excel file using DataFrame) ?**Ans.**

```

C:\Program Files\Python39\Scripts>pip install openpyxl
Defaulting to user installation because normal site-packages is not writeable
Collecting openpyxl
  Downloading openpyxl-3.0.7-py2.py3-none-any.whl (243 kB)
    | 243 kB 930 kB/s
Collecting et-xmlfile
  Downloading et_xmlfile-1.1.0-py3-none-any.whl (4.7 kB)
Installing collected packages: et-xmlfile, openpyxl
Successfully installed et-xmlfile-1.1.0 openpyxl-3.0.7
  
```


Q-11 How to write data in excel file using DataFrame in python ?**Ans.**

The screenshot shows a file explorer window with the following files:

Name	Type
f1	Microsoft Excel Worksheet
CSV_numpy_write	Python File

The Notepad window shows the following Python code:

```
import pandas

data1 = [
    ['Viral Patel', 20000],
    ['Piyush Arora', 25000],
    ['Bipin Jadav', 35000]
]

df1 = pandas.DataFrame(data1, index=['E0', 'E1', 'E2'], columns = ['Name', 'Salary'])
ew = pandas.ExcelWriter('f1.xlsx')
df1.to_excel(ew)
ew.save()
```

The Command Prompt window shows the execution of the script:

```
E:\SYBCA\SQLitePython>python CSV_pandas_DataFrame_write6.py
E:\SYBCA\SQLitePython>
```

Write data in specific excel sheet of excel file :

The screenshot shows two Excel files. The first file, 'f1', has the following data:

	Name	Salary
E0	Viral Patel	20000
E1	Piyush Arora	25000
E2	Bipin Jadav	35000

The second file, 'f2', has the following data:

	Name	Salary
E11	Pratiksha Patel	30000
E12	Rekha Picholiya	40000
E13	Riddhi Joshi	50000

The Notepad window shows the following Python code:

```
import pandas

data1 = [
    ['Viral Patel', 20000],
    ['Piyush Arora', 25000],
    ['Bipin Jadav', 35000]
]

ew = pandas.ExcelWriter('f1.xlsx')
df1 = pandas.DataFrame(data1, index=['E0', 'E1', 'E2'], columns = ['Name', 'Salary'])
df1.to_excel(ew, 'SVPatel')

data2 = {
    'Name': ['Pratiksha Patel', 'Rekha Picholiya', 'Riddhi Joshi'],
    'Salary': [30000, 40000, 50000]
}

df2 = pandas.DataFrame(data2, index=['E11', 'E12', 'E13'], columns = ['Name', 'Salary'])
df2.to_excel(ew, 'BCA')
ew.save()
```

The Command Prompt window shows the execution of the script:

```
E:\SYBCA\SQLitePython>python CSV_pandas_DataFrame_Excel_write6.py
E:\SYBCA\SQLitePython>
```

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Q-12 How to read data from excel file ?**Ans.****For old pandas version to read excel file need to install xlrd : pip install xlrd==1.2.0****For new pandas version no need to install xlrd.**

The screenshot illustrates the process of reading data from an Excel file using pandas. It shows three main components: an Excel file, a Command Prompt, and a Notepad file.

Excel File (f1):

- Sheet 'SVPatel':** Contains data for three employees: Viral Patel (Salary: 20000), Piyush Arora (Salary: 25000), and Bipin Jadav (Salary: 35000).
- Sheet 'BCA':** Contains data for three employees: Pratiksha Patel (Salary: 30000), Rekha Picholiya (Salary: 40000), and Riddhi Joshi (Salary: 50000).

Command Prompt:

```
E:\SYBCA\SQLitePython>python CSV_pandas_DataFrame_Excel_read6.py
```

The output shows the data from both sheets being printed as pandas DataFrames.

Notepad File (CSV_pandas_DataFrame_Excel_read6.py):

```
import pandas as pd

df1 = pd.read_excel(r'f1.xlsx')
print("\n",df1)

df1 = pd.read_excel(r'f1.xlsx',index_col=0)
print("\n",df1)

df2 = pd.read_excel(r'f1.xlsx',index_col=0,sheet_name='BCA')
print("\n",df2)

df3 = pd.read_excel(r'f1.xlsx',sheet_name=['SVPatel','BCA'])
print("\n",df3['SVPatel'])
print("\n",df3['BCA'].values)
```

Arrows in the image indicate the flow of data from the Excel sheets to the Command Prompt output and the corresponding code in the Notepad file.

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