# 03.01-Introducing-Pandas-Objects

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## 1 Introducing Pandas Objects

At a very basic level, Pandas objects can be thought of as enhanced versions of NumPy structured arrays in which the rows and columns are identified with labels rather than simple integer indices. As we will see during the course of this chapter, Pandas provides a host of useful tools, methods, and functionality on top of the basic data structures, but nearly everything that follows will require an understanding of what these structures are. Thus, before we go any further, let's take a look at these three fundamental Pandas data structures: the `Series`, `DataFrame`, and `Index`.

We will start our code sessions with the standard NumPy and Pandas imports:

[1]:
```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
```

### 1.1 The Pandas Series Object

A Pandas `Series` is a one-dimensional array of indexed data. It can be created from a list or array as follows:

[2]:
```
data = pd.Series([0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0])
data
```

[2]:
```
0    0.25
1    0.50
2    0.75
3    1.00
dtype: float64
```

The `Series` combines a sequence of values with an explicit sequence of indices, which we can access with the `values` and `index` attributes. The `values` are simply a familiar NumPy array:

[3]:
```
data.values
```

[3]:
```
array([0.25, 0.5 , 0.75, 1.  ])
```

The `index` is an array-like object of type `pd.Index`, which we'll discuss in more detail momentarily:

[4]:
```
data.index
```

[4]:
```
RangeIndex(start=0, stop=4, step=1)
```

Like with a NumPy array, data can be accessed by the associated index via the familiar Python square-bracket notation:

[5]:
```
data[1]
```

[5]:
```
0.5
```

[6]:
```
data[1:3]
```

[6]:
```
1    0.50
2    0.75
dtype: float64
```

As we will see, though, the Pandas `Series` is much more general and flexible than the one-dimensional NumPy array that it emulates.

### 1.1.1 Series as Generalized NumPy Array

From what we've seen so far, the `Series` object may appear to be basically interchangeable with a one-dimensional NumPy array. The essential difference is that while the NumPy array has an *implicitly defined* integer index used to access the values, the Pandas `Series` has an *explicitly defined* index associated with the values.

This explicit index definition gives the `Series` object additional capabilities. For example, the index need not be an integer, but can consist of values of any desired type. So, if we wish, we can use strings as an index:

[7]:
```
data = pd.Series([0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0],
                 index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
data
```

[7]:
```
a    0.25
b    0.50
c    0.75
d    1.00
dtype: float64
```

And the item access works as expected:

[8]:
```
data['b']
```

[8]:
```
0.5
```

We can even use noncontiguous or nonsequential indices:

[9]:
```
data = pd.Series([0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0],
                 index=[2, 5, 3, 7])
data
```

[9]:
```
2    0.25
5    0.50
3    0.75
7    1.00
dtype: float64
```

[10]:
```
data[5]
```

[10]:
```
0.5
```

### 1.1.2 Series as Specialized Dictionary

In this way, you can think of a Pandas `Series` a bit like a specialization of a Python dictionary. A dictionary is a structure that maps arbitrary keys to a set of arbitrary values, and a `Series` is a structure that maps typed keys to a set of typed values. This typing is important: just as the type-specific compiled code behind a NumPy array makes it more efficient than a Python list for certain operations, the type information of a Pandas `Series` makes it more efficient than Python dictionaries for certain operations.

The `Series`-as-dictionary analogy can be made even more clear by constructing a `Series` object directly from a Python dictionary, here the five most populous US states according to the 2020 census:

[11]:
```
population_dict = {'California': 39538223, 'Texas': 29145505,
                   'Florida': 21538187, 'New York': 20201249,
                   'Pennsylvania': 13002700}
population = pd.Series(population_dict)
population
```

[11]:
```
California      39538223
Texas           29145505
Florida         21538187
New York        20201249
Pennsylvania    13002700
dtype: int64
```

From here, typical dictionary-style item access can be performed:

[12]:
```
population['California']
```

[12]:
```
39538223
```

Unlike a dictionary, though, the `Series` also supports array-style operations such as slicing:

[13]:
```
population['California':'Florida']
```

[13]:
```
California    39538223
Texas         29145505
Florida       21538187
dtype: int64
```

We'll discuss some of the quirks of Pandas indexing and slicing in Data Indexing and Selection.

### 1.1.3 Constructing Series Objects

We've already seen a few ways of constructing a Pandas `Series` from scratch. All of them are some version of the following:

`pd.Series(data, index=index)`

where `index` is an optional argument, and `data` can be one of many entities.

For example, `data` can be a list or NumPy array, in which case `index` defaults to an integer sequence:

[14]:
```
pd.Series([2, 4, 6])
```

[14]:
```
0    2
1    4
2    6
dtype: int64
```

Or `data` can be a scalar, which is repeated to fill the specified index:

[15]:
```
pd.Series(5, index=[100, 200, 300])
```

[15]:
```
100    5
200    5
300    5
dtype: int64
```

Or it can be a dictionary, in which case `index` defaults to the dictionary keys:

[16]:
```
pd.Series({2:'a', 1:'b', 3:'c'})
```

[16]:
```
2    a
1    b
3    c
dtype: object
```

In each case, the index can be explicitly set to control the order or the subset of keys used:

[17]:
```
pd.Series({2:'a', 1:'b', 3:'c'}, index=[1, 2])
```

[17]:
```
1    b
2    a
dtype: object
```

## 1.2 The Pandas DataFrame Object

The next fundamental structure in Pandas is the `DataFrame`. Like the `Series` object discussed in the previous section, the `DataFrame` can be thought of either as a generalization of a NumPy array, or as a specialization of a Python dictionary. We'll now take a look at each of these perspectives.

### 1.2.1 DataFrame as Generalized NumPy Array

If a `Series` is an analog of a one-dimensional array with explicit indices, a `DataFrame` is an analog of a two-dimensional array with explicit row and column indices. Just as you might think of a two-dimensional array as an ordered sequence of aligned one-dimensional columns, you can think of a `DataFrame` as a sequence of aligned `Series` objects. Here, by "aligned" we mean that they share the same index.

To demonstrate this, let's first construct a new `Series` listing the area of each of the five states discussed in the previous section (in square kilometers):

[18]:
```
area_dict = {'California': 423967, 'Texas': 695662, 'Florida': 170312,
             'New York': 141297, 'Pennsylvania': 119280}
area = pd.Series(area_dict)
area
```

[18]:
```
California      423967
Texas           695662
Florida         170312
New York        141297
Pennsylvania    119280
dtype: int64
```

Now that we have this along with the `population` Series from before, we can use a dictionary to construct a single two-dimensional object containing this information:

[19]:
```
states = pd.DataFrame({'population': population,
                       'area': area})
states
```

[19]:

| | population | area |
|---|---|---|
| California | 39538223 | 423967 |
| Texas | 29145505 | 695662 |
| Florida | 21538187 | 170312 |
| New York | 20201249 | 141297 |
| Pennsylvania | 13002700 | 119280 |

Like the `Series` object, the `DataFrame` has an `index` attribute that gives access to the index labels:

[20]:
```
states.index
```

[20]:
```
Index(['California', 'Texas', 'Florida', 'New York', 'Pennsylvania'],
dtype='object')
```

Additionally, the `DataFrame` has a `columns` attribute, which is an `Index` object holding the column labels:

[21]:
```
states.columns
```

[21]:
```
Index(['population', 'area'], dtype='object')
```

Thus the DataFrame can be thought of as a generalization of a two-dimensional NumPy array, where both the rows and columns have a generalized index for accessing the data.

### 1.2.2 DataFrame as Specialized Dictionary

Similarly, we can also think of a DataFrame as a specialization of a dictionary. Where a dictionary maps a key to a value, a DataFrame maps a column name to a Series of column data. For example, asking for the 'area' attribute returns the Series object containing the areas we saw earlier:

[22]:
```
states['area']
```

[22]:
```
California      423967
Texas           695662
Florida         170312
New York        141297
Pennsylvania    119280
Name: area, dtype: int64
```

Notice the potential point of confusion here: in a two-dimensional NumPy array, data[0] will return the first *row*. For a DataFrame, data['col0'] will return the first *column*. Because of this, it is probably better to think about DataFrames as generalized dictionaries rather than generalized arrays, though both ways of looking at the situation can be useful. We'll explore more flexible means of indexing DataFrames in Data Indexing and Selection.

### 1.2.3 Constructing DataFrame Objects

A Pandas DataFrame can be constructed in a variety of ways. Here we'll explore several examples.

**From a single Series object** A DataFrame is a collection of Series objects, and a single-column DataFrame can be constructed from a single Series:

[23]:
```
pd.DataFrame(population, columns=['population'])
```

[23]:
```
              population
California      39538223
Texas           29145505
Florida         21538187
New York        20201249
Pennsylvania    13002700
```

**From a list of dicts** Any list of dictionaries can be made into a DataFrame. We'll use a simple list comprehension to create some data:

[24]:
```
data = [{'a': i, 'b': 2 * i}
        for i in range(3)]
pd.DataFrame(data)
```

[24]:
```
   a  b
0  0  0
```

```
1  1  2
2  2  4
```

Even if some keys in the dictionary are missing, Pandas will fill them in with `NaN` values (i.e., "Not a Number"; see Handling Missing Data):

[25]:
```
pd.DataFrame([{'a': 1, 'b': 2}, {'b': 3, 'c': 4}])
```

[25]:

| | a | b | c |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1.0 | 2 | NaN |
| 1 | NaN | 3 | 4.0 |

**From a dictionary of Series objects** As we saw before, a `DataFrame` can be constructed from a dictionary of `Series` objects as well:

[26]:
```
pd.DataFrame({'population': population,
              'area': area})
```

[26]:

| | population | area |
|---|---|---|
| California | 39538223 | 423967 |
| Texas | 29145505 | 695662 |
| Florida | 21538187 | 170312 |
| New York | 20201249 | 141297 |
| Pennsylvania | 13002700 | 119280 |

**From a two-dimensional NumPy array** Given a two-dimensional array of data, we can create a `DataFrame` with any specified column and index names. If omitted, an integer index will be used for each:

[27]:
```
pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(3, 2),
             columns=['foo', 'bar'],
             index=['a', 'b', 'c'])
```

[27]:

| | foo | bar |
|---|---|---|
| a | 0.471098 | 0.317396 |
| b | 0.614766 | 0.305971 |
| c | 0.533596 | 0.512377 |

**From a NumPy structured array** We covered structured arrays in Structured Data: NumPy's Structured Arrays. A Pandas `DataFrame` operates much like a structured array, and can be created directly from one:

[28]:
```
A = np.zeros(3, dtype=[('A', 'i8'), ('B', 'f8')])
A
```

[28]:
```
array([(0, 0.), (0, 0.), (0, 0.)], dtype=[('A', '<i8'), ('B', '<f8')])
```

[29]:
```
pd.DataFrame(A)
```

[29]:
```
   A    B
0  0  0.0
1  0  0.0
2  0  0.0
```

### 1.3 The Pandas Index Object

As you've seen, the `Series` and `DataFrame` objects both contain an explicit *index* that lets you reference and modify data. This `Index` object is an interesting structure in itself, and it can be thought of either as an *immutable array* or as an *ordered set* (technically a multiset, as `Index` objects may contain repeated values). Those views have some interesting consequences in terms of the operations available on `Index` objects. As a simple example, let's construct an `Index` from a list of integers:

[30]:
```python
ind = pd.Index([2, 3, 5, 7, 11])
ind
```

[30]:
```
Int64Index([2, 3, 5, 7, 11], dtype='int64')
```

#### 1.3.1 Index as Immutable Array

The `Index` in many ways operates like an array. For example, we can use standard Python indexing notation to retrieve values or slices:

[31]:
```python
ind[1]
```

[31]:
```
3
```

[32]:
```python
ind[::2]
```

[32]:
```
Int64Index([2, 5, 11], dtype='int64')
```

`Index` objects also have many of the attributes familiar from NumPy arrays:

[33]:
```python
print(ind.size, ind.shape, ind.ndim, ind.dtype)
```

```
5 (5,) 1 int64
```

One difference between `Index` objects and NumPy arrays is that the indices are immutable—that is, they cannot be modified via the normal means:

[34]:
```python
ind[1] = 0
```

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
TypeError                                 Traceback (most recent call last)
/var/folders/xc/sptt9bk14s34rgxt7453p03r0000gp/T/ipykernel_83282/393126374.py i
  ↪<module>
----> 1 ind[1] = 0
```

```
~/.local/share/virtualenvs/python-data-science-handbook-2e-u_kwqDTB/lib/python3
↪9/site-packages/pandas/core/indexes/base.py in __setitem__(self, key, value)
   4583     @final
   4584     def __setitem__(self, key, value):
-> 4585         raise TypeError("Index does not support mutable operations")
   4586 
   4587     def __getitem__(self, key):

TypeError: Index does not support mutable operations
```

This immutability makes it safer to share indices between multiple `DataFrame`s and arrays, without the potential for side effects from inadvertent index modification.

### 1.3.2 Index as Ordered Set

Pandas objects are designed to facilitate operations such as joins across datasets, which depend on many aspects of set arithmetic. The `Index` object follows many of the conventions used by Python's built-in `set` data structure, so that unions, intersections, differences, and other combinations can be computed in a familiar way:

[35]:
```
indA = pd.Index([1, 3, 5, 7, 9])
indB = pd.Index([2, 3, 5, 7, 11])
```

[36]:
```
indA.intersection(indB)
```

[36]:
```
Int64Index([3, 5, 7], dtype='int64')
```

[37]:
```
indA.union(indB)
```

[37]:
```
Int64Index([1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11], dtype='int64')
```

[38]:
```
indA.symmetric_difference(indB)
```

[38]:
```
Int64Index([1, 2, 9, 11], dtype='int64')
```