Python Pandas

Pandas is an open-source, BSD-licensed Python library providing high-performance, easy-to-use data structures and data analysis tools for the Python programming language. Python with Pandas is used in a wide range of fields including academic and commercial domains including finance, economics, Statistics, analytics, etc.In this tutorial, we will learn the various features of Python Pandas and how to use them in practice.

1)Python Pandas - Introduction

Pandas is an open-source Python Library providing high-performance data manipulation and analysis tool using its powerful data structures. The name Pandas is derived from the word Panel Data – an Econometrics from Multidimensional data.

In 2008, developer Wes McKinney started developing pandas when in need of high performance, flexible tool for analysis of data.

Prior to Pandas, Python was majorly used for data munging and preparation. It had very less contribution towards data analysis. Pandas solved this problem. Using Pandas, we can accomplish five typical steps in the processing and analysis of data, regardless of the origin of data — load, prepare, manipulate, model, and analyze.

Python with Pandas is used in a wide range of fields including academic and commercial domains including finance, economics, Statistics, analytics, etc.

Key Features of Pandas

- Fast and efficient DataFrame object with default and customized indexing.
- Tools for loading data into in-memory data objects from different file formats.
- Data alignment and integrated handling of missing data.
- Reshaping and pivoting of date sets.

- Label-based slicing, indexing and subsetting of large data sets.
- Columns from a data structure can be deleted or inserted.
- Group by data for aggregation and transformations.
- High performance merging and joining of data.
- Time Series functionality.

2)Introduction to Data Structures

Pandas deals with the following three data structures –

- Series
- DataFrame
- Panel

These data structures are built on top of Numpy array, which means they are fast.

Dimension & Description

The best way to think of these data structures is that the higher dimensional data structure is a container of its lower dimensional data structure. For example, DataFrame is a container of Series, Panel is a container of DataFrame.

Data Structure	Dimensions	Description
Series	1	1D labeled homogeneous array, sizeimmutable.
Data Frames	2	General 2D labeled, size-mutable tabular structure with potentially heterogeneously typed columns.
Panel	3	General 3D labeled, size-mutable array.

Building and handling two or more dimensional arrays is a tedious task, burden is placed on the user to consider the orientation of the data set when writing functions. But using Pandas data structures, the mental effort of the user is reduced.

For example, with tabular data (DataFrame) it is more semantically helpful to think of the **index** (the rows) and the **columns** rather than axis 0 and axis 1.

Mutability

All Pandas data structures are value mutable (can be changed) and except Series all are size mutable. Series is size immutable.

Note – DataFrame is widely used and one of the most important data structures. Panel is very less used.

Series

Series is a one-dimensional array like structure with homogeneous data. For example, the following series is a collection of integers 10, 23, 56, …

10	23	56	17	52	61	73	90	26	72

Key Points

- Homogeneous data
- Size Immutable
- Values of Data Mutable

DataFrame

DataFrame is a two-dimensional array with heterogeneous data. For example,

Name	Age	Gender	Rating
Steve	32	Male	3.45

Lia	28	Female	4.6
Vin	45	Male	3.9
Katie	38	Female	2.78

The table represents the data of a sales team of an organization with their overall performance rating. The data is represented in rows and columns. Each column represents an attribute and each row represents a person.

Data Type of Columns

The data types of the four columns are as follows –

Column	Type
Name	String
Age	Integer
Gender	String
Rating	Float

Key Points

- Heterogeneous data
- Size Mutable
- Data Mutable

Panel

Panel is a three-dimensional data structure with heterogeneous data. It is hard to represent the panel in graphical representation. But a panel can be illustrated as a container of DataFrame.

Key Points

- Heterogeneous data
- Size Mutable
- Data Mutable

3)Python Pandas - Series

Series is a one-dimensional labeled array capable of holding data of any type (integer, string, float, python objects, etc.). The axis labels are collectively called index.

pandas.Series

A pandas Series can be created using the following constructor –

```
pandas.DataFrame( data, index, dtype, copy)
```

The parameters of the constructor are as follows –

S.No	Parameter & Description
1	**data** data takes various forms like ndarray, list, constants
2	**index** Index values must be unique and hashable, same length as data. Default **np.arrange(n)** if no index is passed.
3	**dtype** dtype is for data type. If None, data type will be inferred

4	**copy** Copy data. Default False

A series can be created using various inputs like –

- Array
- Dict
- Scalar value or constant

Create an Empty Series

A basic series, which can be created is an Empty Series.

Example

```
#import the pandas library and aliasing as pd
import pandas as pd
s = pd.Series()
print s
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
Series([], dtype: float64)
```

Create a Series from ndarray

If data is an ndarray, then index passed must be of the same length. If no index is passed, then by default index will be **range(n)** where **n** is array length, i.e., [0,1,2,3…. **range(len(array))-1].**

Example 1

```
#import the pandas library and aliasing as pd
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
data = np.array(['a','b','c','d'])
s = pd.Series(data)
print s
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
0   a
1   b
2   c
3   d
dtype: object
```

We did not pass any index, so by default, it assigned the indexes ranging from 0 to **len(data)-1**, i.e., 0 to 3.

Example 2

```
#import the pandas library and aliasing as pd
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
data = np.array(['a','b','c','d'])
s = pd.Series(data,index=[100,101,102,103])
print s
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
100  a
101  b
102  c
103  d
dtype: object
```

We passed the index values here. Now we can see the customized indexed values in the output.

Create a Series from dict

A **dict** can be passed as input and if no index is specified, then the dictionary keys are taken in a sorted order to construct index. If **index** is passed, the values in data corresponding to the labels in the index will be pulled out.

Example 1

```
#import the pandas library and aliasing as pd
import pandas as pd
```

```
import numpy as np
data = {'a' : 0., 'b' : 1., 'c' : 2.}
s = pd.Series(data)
print s
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
a 0.0
b 1.0
c 2.0
dtype: float64
```

Observe – Dictionary keys are used to construct index.

Example 2

```
#import the pandas library and aliasing as pd
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
data = {'a' : 0., 'b' : 1., 'c' : 2.}
s = pd.Series(data,index=['b','c','d','a'])
print s
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
b 1.0
c 2.0
d NaN
a 0.0
dtype: float64
```

Observe – Index order is persisted and the missing element is filled with NaN (Not a Number).

Create a Series from Scalar

If data is a scalar value, an index must be provided. The value will be repeated to match the length of **index**

```
#import the pandas library and aliasing as pd
```

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
s = pd.Series(5, index=[0, 1, 2, 3])
print s
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
0  5
1  5
2  5
3  5
dtype: int64
```

Accessing Data from Series with Position

Data in the series can be accessed similar to that in an **ndarray.**

Example 1

Retrieve the first element. As we already know, the counting starts from zero for the array, which means the first element is stored at zeroth position and so on.

```
import pandas as pd
s = pd.Series([1,2,3,4,5],index = ['a','b','c','d','e'])

#retrieve the first element
print s[0]
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
1
```

Example 2

Retrieve the first three elements in the Series. If a : is inserted in front of it, all items from that index onwards will be extracted. If two parameters (with : between them) is used, items between the two indexes (not including the stop index)

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
s = pd.Series([1,2,3,4,5],index = ['a','b','c','d','e'])


#retrieve the first three element
print s[:3]
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
a  1
b  2
c  3
dtype: int64
```

Example 3

Retrieve the last three elements.

```
import pandas as pd
s = pd.Series([1,2,3,4,5],index = ['a','b','c','d','e'])


#retrieve the last three element
print s[-3:]
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
c  3
d  4
e  5
dtype: int64
```

Retrieve Data Using Label (Index)

A Series is like a fixed-size **dict** in that you can get and set values by index label.

Example 1

Retrieve a single element using index label value.

```
import pandas as pd
s = pd.Series([1,2,3,4,5],index = ['a','b','c','d','e'])


#retrieve a single element
```

```
print s['a']
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
1
```

Example 2

Retrieve multiple elements using a list of index label values.

```
import pandas as pd
s = pd.Series([1,2,3,4,5],index = ['a','b','c','d','e'])

#retrieve multiple elements
print s[['a','c','d']]
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
a  1
c  3
d  4
dtype: int64
```

Example 3

If a label is not contained, an exception is raised.

```
import pandas as pd
s = pd.Series([1,2,3,4,5],index = ['a','b','c','d','e'])

#retrieve multiple elements
print s['f']
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
…
KeyError: 'f'
```

4)Python Pandas - DataFrame

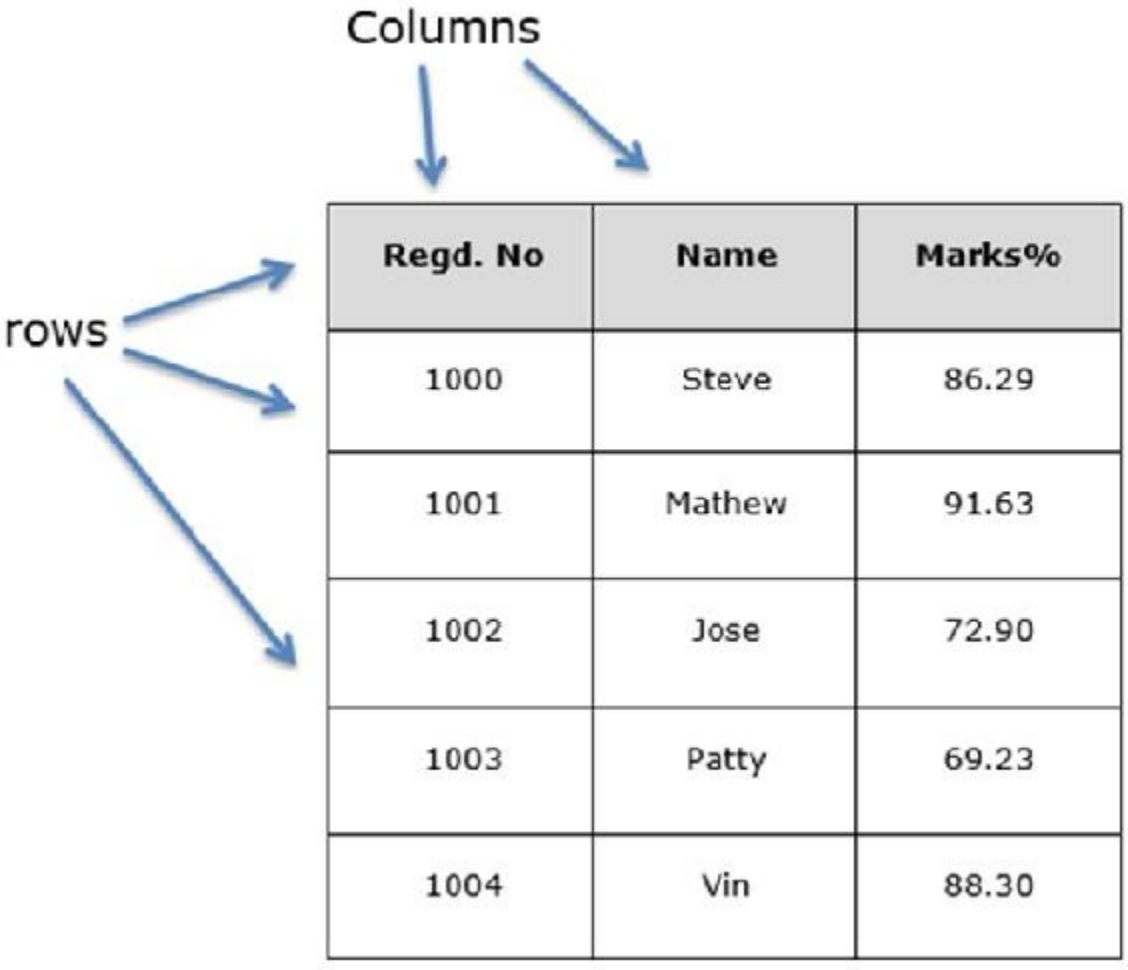
A Data frame is a two-dimensional data structure, i.e., data is aligned in a tabular fashion in rows and columns.

Features of DataFrame

- Potentially columns are of different types
- Size – Mutable
- Labeled axes (rows and columns)
- Can Perform Arithmetic operations on rows and columns

Structure

Let us assume that we are creating a data frame with student's data.



Regd. No	Name	Marks%
1000	Steve	86.29
1001	Mathew	91.63
1002	Jose	72.90
1003	Patty	69.23
1004	Vin	88.30

You can think of it as an SQL table or a spreadsheet data representation.

pandas.DataFrame

A pandas DataFrame can be created using the following constructor –

```
pandas.DataFrame( data, index, columns, dtype, copy)
```

The parameters of the constructor are as follows –

S.No	Parameter & Description
1	**data** data takes various forms like ndarray, series, map, lists, dict, constants and also another DataFrame.
2	**index** For the row labels, the Index to be used for the resulting frame is Optional Default np.arrange(n) if no index is passed.
3	**columns** For column labels, the optional default syntax is - np.arrange(n). This is only true if no index is passed.
4	**dtype** Data type of each column.
4	**copy** This command (or whatever it is) is used for copying of data, if the default is False.

Create DataFrame

A pandas DataFrame can be created using various inputs like –

- Lists
- dict
- Series
- Numpy ndarrays
- Another DataFrame

In the subsequent sections of this chapter, we will see how to create a DataFrame using these inputs.

Create an Empty DataFrame

A basic DataFrame, which can be created is an Empty Dataframe.

Example

```
#import the pandas library and aliasing as pd
import pandas as pd
df = pd.DataFrame()
print df
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
Empty DataFrame
Columns: []
Index: []
```

Create a DataFrame from Lists

The DataFrame can be created using a single list or a list of lists.

Example 1

```
import pandas as pd
data = [1,2,3,4,5]
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
print df
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
     0
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    4
4    5
```

Example 2

```
import pandas as pd

data = [['Alex',10],['Bob',12],['Clarke',13]]

df = pd.DataFrame(data,columns=['Name','Age'])

print df
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
      Name      Age
0     Alex      10
1     Bob       12
2     Clarke    13
```

Example 3

```
import pandas as pd

data = [['Alex',10],['Bob',12],['Clarke',13]]

df = pd.DataFrame(data,columns=['Name','Age'],dtype=float)

print df
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
      Name     Age
0     Alex     10.0
1     Bob      12.0
2     Clarke   13.0
```

Note – Observe, the **dtype** parameter changes the type of Age column to floating point.

Create a DataFrame from Dict of ndarrays / Lists

All the **ndarrays** must be of same length. If index is passed, then the length of the index should equal to the length of the arrays.

If no index is passed, then by default, index will be range(n), where **n** is the array length.

Example 1

```
import pandas as pd
data = {'Name':['Tom', 'Jack', 'Steve', 'Ricky'],'Age':[28,34,29,42]}
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
print df
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
      Age      Name
0     28        Tom
1     34       Jack
2     29      Steve
3     42      Ricky
```

Note – Observe the values 0,1,2,3. They are the default index assigned to each using the function range(n).

Example 2

Let us now create an indexed DataFrame using arrays.

```
import pandas as pd
data = {'Name':['Tom', 'Jack', 'Steve', 'Ricky'],'Age':[28,34,29,42]}
df = pd.DataFrame(data, index=['rank1','rank2','rank3','rank4'])
print df
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
         Age    Name
rank1    28      Tom
rank2    34     Jack
rank3    29    Steve
rank4    42    Ricky
```

Note – Observe, the **index** parameter assigns an index to each row.

Create a DataFrame from List of Dicts

List of Dictionaries can be passed as input data to create a DataFrame. The dictionary keys are by default taken as column names.

Example 1

The following example shows how to create a DataFrame by passing a list of dictionaries.

```
import pandas as pd
data = [{'a': 1, 'b': 2},{'a': 5, 'b': 10, 'c': 20}]
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
print df
```

Its **output** is as follows −

```
   a   b     c
0  1   2   NaN
1  5   10  20.0
```

Note − Observe, NaN (Not a Number) is appended in missing areas.

Example 2

The following example shows how to create a DataFrame by passing a list of dictionaries and the row indices.

```
import pandas as pd
data = [{'a': 1, 'b': 2},{'a': 5, 'b': 10, 'c': 20}]
df = pd.DataFrame(data, index=['first', 'second'])
print df
```

Its **output** is as follows −

```
        a   b     c
first   1   2   NaN
second  5   10  20.0
```

Example 3

The following example shows how to create a DataFrame with a list of dictionaries, row indices, and column indices.

```
import pandas as pd
data = [{'a': 1, 'b': 2},{'a': 5, 'b': 10, 'c': 20}]


#With two column indices, values same as dictionary keys
df1 = pd.DataFrame(data, index=['first', 'second'], columns=['a',
'b'])


#With two column indices with one index with other name
df2 = pd.DataFrame(data, index=['first', 'second'], columns=['a',
'b1'])
print df1
print df2
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
#df1 output
         a  b
first    1  2
second   5  10

#df2 output
         a  b1
first    1  NaN
second   5  NaN
```

Note – Observe, df2 DataFrame is created with a column index other than the dictionary key; thus, appended the NaN's in place. Whereas, df1 is created with column indices same as dictionary keys, so NaN's appended.

Create a DataFrame from Dict of Series

Dictionary of Series can be passed to form a DataFrame. The resultant index is the union of all the series indexes passed.

Example

```
import pandas as pd


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

```
      'two' : pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])}


df = pd.DataFrame(d)
print df
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
      one    two
a     1.0    1
b     2.0    2
c     3.0    3
d     NaN    4
```

Note – Observe, for the series one, there is no label **'d'** passed, but in the result, for the **d** label, NaN is appended with NaN.

Let us now understand **column selection, addition**, and **deletion** through examples.

Column Selection

We will understand this by selecting a column from the DataFrame.

Example

```
import pandas as pd


d = {'one' : pd.Series([1, 2, 3], index=['a', 'b', 'c']),
      'two' : pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])}


df = pd.DataFrame(d)
print df ['one']
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
a     1.0
b     2.0
c     3.0
d     NaN
Name: one, dtype: float64
```

Column Addition

We will understand this by adding a new column to an existing data frame.

Example

```
import pandas as pd


d = {'one' : pd.Series([1, 2, 3], index=['a', 'b', 'c']),
      'two' : pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])}


df = pd.DataFrame(d)


# Adding a new column to an existing DataFrame object with column
label by passing new series


print ("Adding a new column by passing as Series:")
df['three']=pd.Series([10,20,30],index=['a','b','c'])
print df


print ("Adding a new column using the existing columns in DataFrame:")
df['four']=df['one']+df['three']


print df
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
Adding a new column by passing as Series:
     one   two   three
a    1.0    1    10.0
b    2.0    2    20.0
c    3.0    3    30.0
d    NaN    4    NaN

Adding a new column using the existing columns in DataFrame:
      one   two   three    four
a     1.0    1    10.0     11.0
```

```
b     2.0    2    20.0     22.0
c     3.0    3    30.0     33.0
d     NaN    4     NaN     NaN
```

Column Deletion

Columns can be deleted or popped; let us take an example to understand how.

Example

```
# Using the previous DataFrame, we will delete a column
# using del function
import pandas as pd

d = {'one' : pd.Series([1, 2, 3], index=['a', 'b', 'c']),
     'two' : pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']),
     'three' : pd.Series([10,20,30], index=['a','b','c'])}

df = pd.DataFrame(d)
print ("Our dataframe is:")
print df

# using del function
print ("Deleting the first column using DEL function:")
del df['one']
print df

# using pop function
print ("Deleting another column using POP function:")
df.pop('two')
print df
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
Our dataframe is:
      one   three  two
a     1.0    10.0   1
b     2.0    20.0   2
c     3.0    30.0   3
d     NaN     NaN   4

Deleting the first column using DEL function:
      three    two
a     10.0     1
b     20.0     2
c     30.0     3
d     NaN      4

Deleting another column using POP function:
   three
a  10.0
b  20.0
c  30.0
d  NaN
```

Row Selection, Addition, and Deletion

We will now understand row selection, addition and deletion through examples. Let us begin with the concept of selection.

Selection by Label

Rows can be selected by passing row label to a **loc** function.

```
import pandas as pd


d = {'one' : pd.Series([1, 2, 3], index=['a', 'b', 'c']),
     'two' : pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])}


df = pd.DataFrame(d)
print df.loc['b']
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
one 2.0
```

```
two 2.0
Name: b, dtype: float64
```

The result is a series with labels as column names of the DataFrame. And, the Name of the series is the label with which it is retrieved.

Selection by integer location

Rows can be selected by passing integer location to an **iloc** function.

```
import pandas as pd

d = {'one' : pd.Series([1, 2, 3], index=['a', 'b', 'c']),
     'two' : pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])}

df = pd.DataFrame(d)
print df.iloc[2]
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
one   3.0
two   3.0
Name: c, dtype: float64
```

Slice Rows

Multiple rows can be selected using ' : ' operator.

```
import pandas as pd

d = {'one' : pd.Series([1, 2, 3], index=['a', 'b', 'c']),
    'two' : pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])}

df = pd.DataFrame(d)
print df[2:4]
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
      one    two
c     3.0     3
d     NaN     4
```

Addition of Rows

Add new rows to a DataFrame using the **append** function. This function will append the rows at the end.

```
import pandas as pd


df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2], [3, 4]], columns = ['a','b'])
df2 = pd.DataFrame([[5, 6], [7, 8]], columns = ['a','b'])


df = df.append(df2)
print df
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
   a  b
0  1  2
1  3  4
0  5  6
1  7  8
```

Deletion of Rows

Use index label to delete or drop rows from a DataFrame. If label is duplicated, then multiple rows will be dropped.

If you observe, in the above example, the labels are duplicate. Let us drop a label and will see how many rows will get dropped.

```
import pandas as pd


df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2], [3, 4]], columns = ['a','b'])
df2 = pd.DataFrame([[5, 6], [7, 8]], columns = ['a','b'])
```

```
df = df.append(df2)

# Drop rows with label 0
df = df.drop(0)

print df
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
  a b
1 3 4
1 7 8
```

In the above example, two rows were dropped because those two contain the same label 0.

5)Python Pandas - Basic Functionality

By now, we learnt about the three Pandas DataStructures and how to create them. We will majorly focus on the DataFrame objects because of its importance in the real time data processing and also discuss a few other DataStructures.

Series Basic Functionality

S.No.	Attribute or Method	Description
1	axes	Returns a list of the row axis labels.
2	dtype	Returns the dtype of the object.
3	empty	Returns True if series is empty.

4	ndim	Returns the number of dimensions of the underlying data, by definition 1.
5	size	Returns the number of elements in the underlying data.
6	values	Returns the Series as ndarray.
7	head()	Returns the first n rows.
8	tail()	Returns the last n rows.

Let us now create a Series and see all the above tabulated attributes operation.

Example

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

#Create a series with 100 random numbers
s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(4))
print s
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
0   0.967853
1  -0.148368
2  -1.395906
3  -1.758394
dtype: float64
```

axes

Returns the list of the labels of the series.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

#Create a series with 100 random numbers
s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(4))
print ("The axes are:")
print s.axes
```

Its **output** is as follows –

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

The above result is a compact format of a list of values from 0 to 5, i.e., [0,1,2,3,4].

empty

Returns the Boolean value saying whether the Object is empty or not. True indicates that the object is empty.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

#Create a series with 100 random numbers
s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(4))
print ("Is the Object empty?")
print s.empty
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
Is the Object empty?
False
```

ndim

Returns the number of dimensions of the object. By definition, a Series is a 1D data structure, so it returns

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

#Create a series with 4 random numbers
s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(4))
print s

print ("The dimensions of the object:")
print s.ndim
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
0   0.175898
1   0.166197
2  -0.609712
3  -1.377000
dtype: float64

The dimensions of the object:
1
```

size

Returns the size(length) of the series.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

#Create a series with 4 random numbers
s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(2))
print s
print ("The size of the object:")
```

```
print s.size
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
0   3.078058
1  -1.207803
dtype: float64

The size of the object:
2
```

values

Returns the actual data in the series as an array.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

#Create a series with 4 random numbers
s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(4))
print s

print ("The actual data series is:")
print s.values
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
0   1.787373
1  -0.605159
2   0.180477
3  -0.140922
dtype: float64

The actual data series is:
[ 1.78737302 -0.60515881 0.18047664 -0.1409218 ]
```

Head & Tail

To view a small sample of a Series or the DataFrame object, use the head() and the tail() methods.

head() returns the first **n** rows(observe the index values). The default number of elements to display is five, but you may pass a custom number.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

#Create a series with 4 random numbers
s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(4))
print ("The original series is:")
print s

print ("The first two rows of the data series:")
print s.head(2)
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
The original series is:
0   0.720876
1  -0.765898
2   0.479221
3  -0.139547
dtype: float64

The first two rows of the data series:
0   0.720876
1  -0.765898
dtype: float64
```

tail() returns the last **n** rows(observe the index values). The default number of elements to display is five, but you may pass a custom number.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

#Create a series with 4 random numbers
```

```
s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(4))
print ("The original series is:")
print s


print ("The last two rows of the data series:")
print s.tail(2)
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
The original series is:
0 -0.655091
1 -0.881407
2 -0.608592
3 -2.341413
dtype: float64

The last two rows of the data series:
2 -0.608592
3 -2.341413
dtype: float64
```

DataFrame Basic Functionality

Let us now understand what DataFrame Basic Functionality is. The following tables lists down the important attributes or methods that help in DataFrame Basic Functionality.

S.No.	Attribute or Method	Description
1	T	Transposes rows and columns.
2	axes	Returns a list with the row axis labels and column axis labels as the only members.
3	dtypes	Returns the dtypes in this object.

4	empty	True if NDFrame is entirely empty [no items]; if any of the axes are of length 0.
5	ndim	Number of axes / array dimensions.
6	shape	Returns a tuple representing the dimensionality of the DataFrame.
7	size	Number of elements in the NDFrame.
8	values	Numpy representation of NDFrame.
9	head()	Returns the last n rows.
10	tail()	Returns last n rows.

Let us now create a DataFrame and see all how the above mentioned attributes operate.

Example

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

#Create a Dictionary of series
d =
{'Name':pd.Series(['Tom','James','Ricky','Vin','Steve','Smith','Jack']
),
   'Age':pd.Series([25,26,25,23,30,29,23]),
   'Rating':pd.Series([4.23,3.24,3.98,2.56,3.20,4.6,3.8])}

#Create a DataFrame
```

```
df = pd.DataFrame(d)
print ("Our data series is:")
print df
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
Our data series is:
    Age   Name    Rating
0   25    Tom     4.23
1   26    James   3.24
2   25    Ricky   3.98
3   23    Vin     2.56
4   30    Steve   3.20
5   29    Smith   4.60
6   23    Jack    3.80
```

T (Transpose)

Returns the transpose of the DataFrame. The rows and columns will interchange.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

# Create a Dictionary of series
d =
{'Name':pd.Series(['Tom','James','Ricky','Vin','Steve','Smith','Jack']
),
   'Age':pd.Series([25,26,25,23,30,29,23]),
   'Rating':pd.Series([4.23,3.24,3.98,2.56,3.20,4.6,3.8])}

# Create a DataFrame
df = pd.DataFrame(d)
print ("The transpose of the data series is:")
print df.T
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
The transpose of the data series is:
         0     1       2      3      4      5       6
Age      25    26      25     23     30     29      23
Name     Tom   James   Ricky  Vin    Steve  Smith   Jack
Rating   4.23  3.24    3.98   2.56   3.2    4.6     3.8
```

axes

Returns the list of row axis labels and column axis labels.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

#Create a Dictionary of series
d =
{'Name':pd.Series(['Tom','James','Ricky','Vin','Steve','Smith','Jack']
),
   'Age':pd.Series([25,26,25,23,30,29,23]),
   'Rating':pd.Series([4.23,3.24,3.98,2.56,3.20,4.6,3.8])}

#Create a DataFrame
df = pd.DataFrame(d)
print ("Row axis labels and column axis labels are:")
print df.axes
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
Row axis labels and column axis labels are:

[RangeIndex(start=0, stop=7, step=1), Index([u'Age', u'Name',
u'Rating'],
```

```
dtype='object')]
```

dtypes

Returns the data type of each column.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

#Create a Dictionary of series
d =
{'Name':pd.Series(['Tom','James','Ricky','Vin','Steve','Smith','Jack']
),
   'Age':pd.Series([25,26,25,23,30,29,23]),
   'Rating':pd.Series([4.23,3.24,3.98,2.56,3.20,4.6,3.8])}

#Create a DataFrame
df = pd.DataFrame(d)
print ("The data types of each column are:")
print df.dtypes
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
The data types of each column are:
Age     int64
Name    object
Rating  float64
dtype: object
```

empty

Returns the Boolean value saying whether the Object is empty or not; True indicates that the object is empty.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

```
#Create a Dictionary of series
d =
{'Name':pd.Series(['Tom','James','Ricky','Vin','Steve','Smith','Jack']
),
   'Age':pd.Series([25,26,25,23,30,29,23]),
   'Rating':pd.Series([4.23,3.24,3.98,2.56,3.20,4.6,3.8])}

#Create a DataFrame
df = pd.DataFrame(d)
print ("Is the object empty?")
print df.empty
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
Is the object empty?
False
```

ndim

Returns the number of dimensions of the object. By definition, DataFrame is a 2D object.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

#Create a Dictionary of series
d =
{'Name':pd.Series(['Tom','James','Ricky','Vin','Steve','Smith','Jack']
),
   'Age':pd.Series([25,26,25,23,30,29,23]),
   'Rating':pd.Series([4.23,3.24,3.98,2.56,3.20,4.6,3.8])}

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

```
print ("Our object is:")
print df
print ("The dimension of the object is:")
print df.ndim
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
Our object is:
      Age    Name     Rating
0     25     Tom      4.23
1     26     James    3.24
2     25     Ricky    3.98
3     23     Vin      2.56
4     30     Steve    3.20
5     29     Smith    4.60
6     23     Jack     3.80

The dimension of the object is:
2
```

shape

Returns a tuple representing the dimensionality of the DataFrame. Tuple (a,b), where a represents the number of rows and **b** represents the number of columns.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np


#Create a Dictionary of series
d =
{'Name':pd.Series(['Tom','James','Ricky','Vin','Steve','Smith','Jack']
),
   'Age':pd.Series([25,26,25,23,30,29,23]),
   'Rating':pd.Series([4.23,3.24,3.98,2.56,3.20,4.6,3.8])}


#Create a DataFrame
```

```
df = pd.DataFrame(d)
print ("Our object is:")
print df
print ("The shape of the object is:")
print df.shape
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
Our object is:
   Age   Name    Rating
0  25    Tom     4.23
1  26    James   3.24
2  25    Ricky   3.98
3  23    Vin     2.56
4  30    Steve   3.20
5  29    Smith   4.60
6  23    Jack    3.80

The shape of the object is:
(7, 3)
```

size

Returns the number of elements in the DataFrame.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

#Create a Dictionary of series
d =
{'Name':pd.Series(['Tom','James','Ricky','Vin','Steve','Smith','Jack']
),
   'Age':pd.Series([25,26,25,23,30,29,23]),
   'Rating':pd.Series([4.23,3.24,3.98,2.56,3.20,4.6,3.8])}

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

```
print ("Our object is:")
print df
print ("The total number of elements in our object is:")
print df.size
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
Our object is:
    Age   Name    Rating
0   25    Tom     4.23
1   26    James   3.24
2   25    Ricky   3.98
3   23    Vin     2.56
4   30    Steve   3.20
5   29    Smith   4.60
6   23    Jack    3.80

The total number of elements in our object is:
21
```

values

Returns the actual data in the DataFrame as an **NDarray.**

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np


#Create a Dictionary of series
d =
{'Name':pd.Series(['Tom','James','Ricky','Vin','Steve','Smith','Jack']
),
   'Age':pd.Series([25,26,25,23,30,29,23]),
   'Rating':pd.Series([4.23,3.24,3.98,2.56,3.20,4.6,3.8])}


#Create a DataFrame
```

```
df = pd.DataFrame(d)
print ("Our object is:")
print df
print ("The actual data in our data frame is:")
print df.values
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
Our object is:
    Age   Name    Rating
0   25    Tom     4.23
1   26    James   3.24
2   25    Ricky   3.98
3   23    Vin     2.56
4   30    Steve   3.20
5   29    Smith   4.60
6   23    Jack    3.80
The actual data in our data frame is:
[[25 'Tom' 4.23]
[26 'James' 3.24]
[25 'Ricky' 3.98]
[23 'Vin' 2.56]
[30 'Steve' 3.2]
[29 'Smith' 4.6]
[23 'Jack' 3.8]]
```

Head & Tail

To view a small sample of a DataFrame object, use the **head()** and tail() methods. **head()** returns the first **n** rows (observe the index values). The default number of elements to display is five, but you may pass a custom number.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

#Create a Dictionary of series
```

```
d =
{'Name':pd.Series(['Tom','James','Ricky','Vin','Steve','Smith','Jack']
),
   'Age':pd.Series([25,26,25,23,30,29,23]),
   'Rating':pd.Series([4.23,3.24,3.98,2.56,3.20,4.6,3.8])}


#Create a DataFrame
df = pd.DataFrame(d)
print ("Our data frame is:")
print df
print ("The first two rows of the data frame is:")
print df.head(2)
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
Our data frame is:
    Age   Name    Rating
0   25    Tom     4.23
1   26    James   3.24
2   25    Ricky   3.98
3   23    Vin     2.56
4   30    Steve   3.20
5   29    Smith   4.60
6   23    Jack    3.80

The first two rows of the data frame is:
   Age   Name   Rating
0  25    Tom    4.23
1  26    James  3.24
```

tail() returns the last **n** rows (observe the index values). The default number of elements to display is five, but you may pass a custom number.

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np


#Create a Dictionary of series
```

```
d =
{'Name':pd.Series(['Tom','James','Ricky','Vin','Steve','Smith','Jack']
),
   'Age':pd.Series([25,26,25,23,30,29,23]),
   'Rating':pd.Series([4.23,3.24,3.98,2.56,3.20,4.6,3.8])}


#Create a DataFrame
df = pd.DataFrame(d)
print ("Our data frame is:")
print df
print ("The last two rows of the data frame is:")
print df.tail(2)
```

Its **output** is as follows –

```
Our data frame is:
    Age   Name    Rating
0   25    Tom     4.23
1   26    James   3.24
2   25    Ricky   3.98
3   23    Vin     2.56
4   30    Steve   3.20
5   29    Smith   4.60
6   23    Jack    3.80

The last two rows of the data frame is:
    Age   Name    Rating
5   29    Smith    4.6
6   23    Jack     3.8
```