



Indexing/**Manipulating**/**Assigning**/



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PD

Indexing

In Pandas, indexing retrieves data using labels or positions with `.loc[]` for labels and `.iloc[]` for integer positions.

```
import pandas as pd

data = {
    'Name': ['Alice', 'Bob', 'Charlie'],
    'Age': [25, 30, 35],
    'City': ['New York', 'Los Angeles', 'Chicago']
}

df = pd.DataFrame(data)
```

| | Name | Age | City |
|---|---------|-----|-------------|
| 0 | Alice | 25 | New York |
| 1 | Bob | 30 | Los Angeles |
| 2 | Charlie | 35 | Chicago |

```
df.loc[1, 'City']
```

```
df.iloc[1, 2]
```

Label-based Indexing .loc[] pandas

| | Name | Age | City |
|---|---------|-----|-------------|
| 0 | Alice | 25 | New York |
| 1 | Bob | 30 | Los Angeles |
| 2 | Charlie | 35 | Chicago |

```
print(df.loc[1])
```

```
Name      Bob
Age       30
City  Los Angeles
Name: 1, dtype: object
```

```
print(df.loc[1, 'City'])
```

```
Los Angeles
```

Integer-based Indexing .iloc[]

| | Name | Age | City |
|---|---------|-----|-------------|
| 0 | Alice | 25 | New York |
| 1 | Bob | 30 | Los Angeles |
| 2 | Charlie | 35 | Chicago |

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

```
Name      Bob
Age       30
City  Los Angeles
Name: 1, dtype: object
```

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

```
Los Angeles
```

Manipulating

Manipulate Pandas DataFrames using methods like `.drop()`, `.rename()`, `.sort_values()`, `.apply()`, and `.groupby()` for data transformation.

```
df_dropped = df.drop('City', axis=1)
```

```
df_renamed = df.rename(columns={'Name': 'Full Name'})
```

```
df_sorted = df.sort_values(by='Age')
```

| | Name | Age | City |
|---|---------|-----|-------------|
| 0 | Alice | 25 | New York |
| 1 | Bob | 30 | Los Angeles |
| 2 | Charlie | 35 | Chicago |

```
df_dropped = df.drop('City', axis=1)
print(df_dropped)
```

| | Name | Age |
|---|---------|-----|
| 0 | Alice | 25 |
| 1 | Bob | 30 |
| 2 | Charlie | 35 |

```
df_renamed = df.rename(columns={'Name': 'Full Name'})
print(df_renamed)
```

| | Full Name | Age | City |
|---|-----------|-----|-------------|
| 0 | Alice | 25 | New York |
| 1 | Bob | 30 | Los Angeles |
| 2 | Charlie | 35 | Chicago |

```
df_sorted = df.sort_values(by='Age')
print(df_sorted)
```

| | Name | Age | City |
|---|---------|-----|-------------|
| 0 | Alice | 25 | New York |
| 1 | Bob | 30 | Los Angeles |
| 2 | Charlie | 35 | Chicago |

```
df['Age in Months'] = df['Age'].apply(lambda x: x * 12)
print(df)
```

| | Name | Age | City | Age in Months |
|---|---------|-----|-------------|---------------|
| 0 | Alice | 25 | New York | 300 |
| 1 | Bob | 30 | Los Angeles | 360 |
| 2 | Charlie | 35 | Chicago | 420 |

```
df_grouped = df.groupby('City').mean()
print(df_grouped)
```

| | Age |
|-------------|------|
| City | |
| Chicago | 35.0 |
| Los Angeles | 30.0 |
| New York | 25.0 |

Assigning

Assign values in Pandas DataFrames using column assignment, like `df['column'] = value`, to update or create columns.

| | Name | Age |
|---|---------|-----|
| 0 | Alice | 25 |
| 1 | Bob | 30 |
| 2 | Charlie | 35 |

```
df['City'] = ['New York', 'Los Angeles', 'Chicago']  
print(df)
```

| | Name | Age | City |
|---|---------|-----|-------------|
| 0 | Alice | 25 | New York |
| 1 | Bob | 30 | Los Angeles |
| 2 | Charlie | 35 | Chicago |

```
df['Age'] = [26, 31, 36]  
print(df)
```

| | Name | Age | City |
|---|---------|-----|-------------|
| 0 | Alice | 26 | New York |
| 1 | Bob | 31 | Los Angeles |
| 2 | Charlie | 36 | Chicago |

```
df['Senior'] = df['Age'] > 30  
print(df)
```

| | Name | Age | City | Senior |
|---|---------|-----|-------------|--------|
| 0 | Alice | 26 | New York | False |
| 1 | Bob | 31 | Los Angeles | True |
| 2 | Charlie | 36 | Chicago | True |



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Thank you

