Data Mining 2

Topic 01 : Module Introduction

Lecture 31 : Top X pandas commands

Dr Kieran Murphy

Department of Computing and Mathematics, Waterford Institute of Technology.
(Kieran.Murphy@setu.ie)

Spring Semester, 2026

Outline

- Reading data formats
- Computing descriptive statistics
- Processing data by filtering and grouping

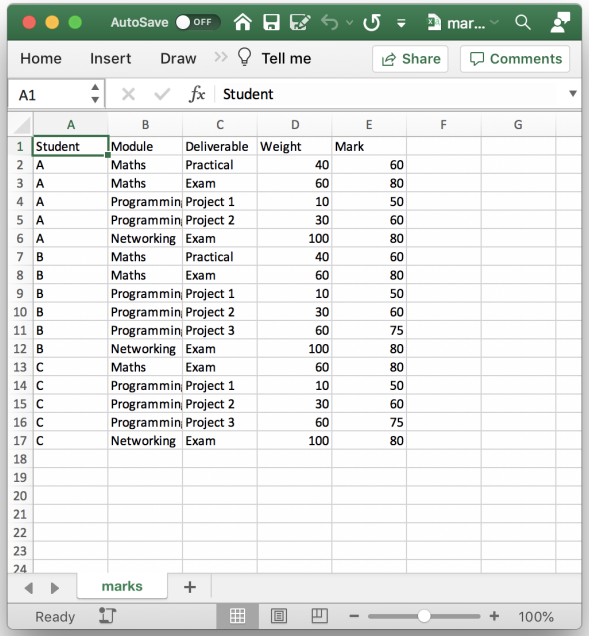
Part I

Introduction

Minimal Dataset

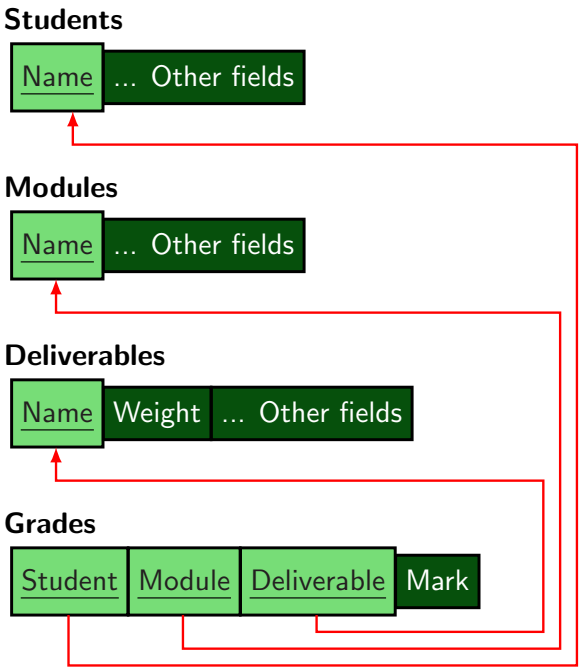
To better understand the various pandas operations we are going use a tiny* dataset based on (fictional) student results. (marks.csv)

In Excel . . .



Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
A	Maths	Practical	40	60
A	Maths	Exam	60	80
A	Programmin	Project 1	10	50
A	Programmin	Project 2	30	60
A	Networking	Exam	100	80
B	Maths	Practical	40	60
B	Maths	Exam	60	80
B	Programmin	Project 1	10	50
B	Programmin	Project 2	30	60
B	Programmin	Project 3	60	75
B	Networking	Exam	100	80
C	Maths	Exam	60	80
C	Programmin	Project 1	10	50
C	Programmin	Project 2	30	60
C	Programmin	Project 3	60	75
C	Networking	Exam	100	80

. . . or database schema . . .



. . . like to know . . .

- Student performance — weighted mark on each module, missing deliverables etc.
- Module performance — number of attempts and average mark.
- Deliverable performance — number of attempts and average mark, predictor of overall module grade, etc.

*Dataset is small enough that you can verify operation results by hand.

Terminology

```
df.head(1000)
```

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
0	A	Maths	Practical	40	60
1	A	Maths	Exam	60	80
2	A	Programming	Project 1	10	50
3	A	Programming	Project 2	30	60
4	A	Networking	Lab Work	100	80
5	B	Maths	Practical	40	60
6	B	Maths	Exam	60	80
7	B	Programming	Project 1	10	50
8	B	Programming	Project 2	30	60
9	B	Programming	Project 3	60	75
10	B	Networking	Project	100	80
11	C	Maths	Exam	60	80
12	C	Programming	Project 1	10	50
13	C	Programming	Project 2	30	60
14	C	Programming	Project 3	60	75
15	C	Networking	Lab Work	100	80

- A DataFrame is a table of data values.
  - `df = pd.read_csv("Marks.csv")`
- A Series is a list of data values — typically columns in a dataframe. We can access an individual column using
  - `df.Deliverable` (dot notation)
  - `df["Deliverable"]` (dict notation)
  - `df.iloc[:,2]` (numpy, index notation)
- The index is a special column whose values can be used to access rows — rather using row number.
  - The default index is equal to the row number.

Part II

Input and Output

Setup

Minimal

We begin every data mining project with importing the three core data science packages:

```
1 import numpy as np
  import pandas as pd
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  plt.style.use('seaborn-darkgrid')
```

numpy — fast array operations
pandas — data manipulation
matplotlib — visualisation

- We give modules nicknames (`np`, `pd`, ...) to simplify their later use, and we access properties/functions of a package using the dot notation (`np.max`, `pd.DataFrame`, ...).

Extra

```
2 import seaborn as sns
  import statsmodels.api as sm

  pd.set_option('display.max_columns', 500)
  pd.set_option('display.width', 1000)
```

seaborn — statistical visualisation
statsmodels — statistical data exploration
pandas options to show all columns for wider datasets

Reading data from a CSV file

Pandas supports a huge variety of input/output formats so best approach is to focus on what is needed to process the given data and verify input. Our marks dataset is in CSV format so we start with

```
3 import numpy as np
  import pandas as pd
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  plt.style.use('seaborn-darkgrid')
```

and input using

```
4 df = pd.read_csv('Marks.csv', sep=',')
  print(df.shape)
  df.head()
```

```
(16, 5)
```

[2]:

(16, 5)

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
0	A	Maths	Practical	40	60
1	A	Maths	Exam	60	80
2	A	Programming	Project 1	10	50
3	A	Programming	Project 2	30	60
4	A	Networking	Lab Work	100	80

Always verify input by checking dataset dimensions and looking at some rows!!!

Datatypes

Pandas data types:

- `object` — used for text or mixed numeric and non-numeric values.
- `int64` — integer values,
  - Does not support missing values, so an int column containing at least one missing value will automatically be converted to float.
- `float64` — floating point numbers.
- `bool` — `True`/`False` values
- `datetime64` — date and time values
- `category` — Finite (typically small) list of text values

```
Student       object
Module        object
Deliverable   object
Weight         int64
Mark           int64
dtype: object
```

5
```
df.dtypes
```

Regularly verifying datatypes is vital[†] :

- Operations differ based on datatype, eg, '+' concatenate strings but adds numerical values.
- Datatype can change based on results, eg, int converts to float due to missing values.

[†]Google "Detecting Excel's gene auto-conversions."

Datatypes — Converting

We will deal with modifying and creating new columns later, but while we are on datatypes, we will look at changing datatype ...

Using the Series function `astype`

6
```
df["Weight"] = df["Weight"].astype('float')
df["Weight"].dtype
```
```
dtype('float64')
```

- New datatype is required argument — `'int'`, `'float'`, `'str'`, `'object'`, `'category'`, etc.
- Simple, but fragile if data conversion is possible.

or using pandas function `to_numeric`

7
```
df["Weight"] = pd.to_numeric(df["Weight"])
df["Weight"].dtype
```
```
dtype('float64')
```

- More powerful, can specify what to do in cases where the conversion fails etc
- Have functions `to_numeric`, `to_datetime`, and `to_timedelta`.

Missing Values

Identifying and dealing with missing values is critical step in data preparation. What should you do? delete rows containing missing values? or impute then?
Here we will just look at identifying missing values.

8
```
df.isna()
```

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
0	False	False	False	False	False
1	False	False	False	False	False
2	False	False	False	False	False
3	False	False	False	False	False
4	False	False	False	False	False
5	False	False	False	False	False
6	False	False	False	False	False
7	False	False	False	False	False
8	False	False	False	False	False
9	False	False	False	False	False
10	False	False	False	False	False
11	False	False	False	False	False
12	False	False	False	False	False
13	False	False	False	False	False
14	False	False	False	False	False
15	False	False	False	False	False

9
```
df.isna().sum()
```

```
Student        0
Module         0
Deliverable    0
Weight         0
Mark           0
dtype: int64
```

10
```
df.isna().sum().sum()
```

```
0
```

- Use dataframe function `fillna` to replace missing values.
- Recall `False` and `True` map to 0 and 1 respectively.
- Use `df.isna().sum(axis=1)` to sum along rows.

Output

Saving dataframe to CSV is straightforward (I rarely include the (default) index when saving datasets).

```
11 df.to_csv('marks_2.csv', index=False)
```

- CSV has become the default file format in Data Mining application especially for 'informal' datasets.
  - ✔ human readable, easy to generate / parse (if correct).
  - ✘ Can be highly redundant, slow to input/output.
  - ✘ No meta information.
- Other formats are better for speed and resulting file size and for saving meta data not supported by CSV (such as columns datatypes, category information, etc).

towards data science : The Best Format to Save Pandas Data

Part III

Filtering

Selecting individual rows/columns results in a series

Columns can accessed using dot, dict and numpy index notation.

```
df.head(1000)
```

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
0	A	Maths	Practical	40	60
1	A	Maths	Exam	60	80
2	A	Programming	Project 1	10	50
3	A	Programming	Project 2	30	60
4	A	Networking	Lab Work	100	80
5	B	Maths	Practical	40	60
6	B	Maths	Exam	60	80
7	B	Programming	Project 1	10	50
8	B	Programming	Project 2	30	60
9	B	Programming	Project 3	60	75
10	B	Networking	Project	100	80
11	C	Maths	Exam	60	80
12	C	Programming	Project 1	10	50
13	C	Programming	Project 2	30	60
14	C	Programming	Project 3	60	75
15	C	Networking	Lab Work	100	80

```
14 df.iloc[:,0]
13 df['Student']
12 df.Student
```

⟹

```
0     A
1     A
2     A
3     A
4     A
5     B
6     B
7     B
8     B
9     B
10    B
11    C
12    C
13    C
14    C
15    C
Name: Student, dtype: object
```

```
Student              A
Module           Maths
Deliverable  Practical
Weight              40
Mark                60
Name: 0, dtype: object
```

```
15 df.iloc[0]
```

⟸ Access row using numpy index

Head and Tail

Commands `head` and `tail` return the first and last n rows (default $n = 5$) of a dataframe/series.

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
0	A	Maths	Practical	40	60
1	A	Maths	Exam	60	80
2	A	Programming	Project 1	10	50
3	A	Programming	Project 2	30	60
4	A	Networking	Lab Work	100	80
5	B	Maths	Practical	40	60
6	B	Maths	Exam	60	80
7	B	Programming	Project 1	10	50
8	B	Programming	Project 2	30	60
9	B	Programming	Project 3	60	75
10	B	Networking	Project	100	80
11	C	Maths	Exam	60	80
12	C	Programming	Project 1	10	50
13	C	Programming	Project 2	30	60
14	C	Programming	Project 3	60	75
15	C	Networking	Lab Work	100	80

16
```
df.head()
```

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
0	A	Maths	Practical	40	60
1	A	Maths	Exam	60	80
2	A	Programming	Project 1	10	50
3	A	Programming	Project 2	30	60
4	A	Networking	Lab Work	100	80

17
```
df.head(1)
```

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
0	A	Maths	Practical	40	60

18
```
df.tail()
```

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
11	C	Maths	Exam	60	80
12	C	Programming	Project 1	10	50
13	C	Programming	Project 2	30	60
14	C	Programming	Project 3	60	75
15	C	Networking	Lab Work	100	80

19
```
df.tail()
```

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
15	C	Networking	Lab Work	100	80

Query — on a single-column criteria

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
0	A	Maths	Practical	40	60
1	A	Maths	Exam	60	80
2	A	Programming	Project 1	10	50
3	A	Programming	Project 2	30	60
4	A	Networking	Lab Work	100	80
5	B	Maths	Practical	40	60
6	B	Maths	Exam	60	80
7	B	Programming	Project 1	10	50
8	B	Programming	Project 2	30	60
9	B	Programming	Project 3	60	75
10	B	Networking	Project	100	80
11	C	Maths	Exam	60	80
12	C	Programming	Project 1	10	50
13	C	Programming	Project 2	30	60
14	C	Programming	Project 3	60	75
15	C	Networking	Lab Work	100	80

20
```
df.query("Student=='A'")
```

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
0	A	Maths	Practical	40	60
1	A	Maths	Exam	60	80
2	A	Programming	Project 1	10	50
3	A	Programming	Project 2	30	60
4	A	Networking	Lab Work	100	80

21
```
df.query("Mark>=70")
```

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
1	A	Maths	Exam	60	80
4	A	Networking	Lab Work	100	80
6	B	Maths	Exam	60	80
9	B	Programming	Project 3	60	75
10	B	Networking	Project	100	80
11	C	Maths	Exam	60	80
14	C	Programming	Project 3	60	75
15	C	Networking	Lab Work	100	80

Query — on multiple columns (using python logical operators)

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
0	A	Maths	Practical	40	60
1	A	Maths	Exam	60	80
2	A	Programming	Project 1	10	50
3	A	Programming	Project 2	30	60
4	A	Networking	Lab Work	100	80
5	B	Maths	Practical	40	60
6	B	Maths	Exam	60	80
7	B	Programming	Project 1	10	50
8	B	Programming	Project 2	30	60
9	B	Programming	Project 3	60	75
10	B	Networking	Project	100	80
11	C	Maths	Exam	60	80
12	C	Programming	Project 1	10	50
13	C	Programming	Project 2	30	60
14	C	Programming	Project 3	60	75
15	C	Networking	Lab Work	100	80

22
```
df.query("Mark<70 and Module=='Maths'")
```

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
0	A	Maths	Practical	40	60
5	B	Maths	Practical	40	60

23
```
df.query("Mark<70 or Module=='Maths'")
```

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
0	A	Maths	Practical	40	60
1	A	Maths	Exam	60	80
2	A	Programming	Project 1	10	50
3	A	Programming	Project 2	30	60
5	B	Maths	Practical	40	60
6	B	Maths	Exam	60	80
7	B	Programming	Project 1	10	50
8	B	Programming	Project 2	30	60
11	C	Maths	Exam	60	80
12	C	Programming	Project 1	10	50
13	C	Programming	Project 2	30	60

Query — on multiple columns (using pandas logical operators)

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
0	A	Maths	Practical	40	60
1	A	Maths	Exam	60	80
2	A	Programming	Project 1	10	50
3	A	Programming	Project 2	30	60
4	A	Networking	Lab Work	100	80
5	B	Maths	Practical	40	60
6	B	Maths	Exam	60	80
7	B	Programming	Project 1	10	50
8	B	Programming	Project 2	30	60
9	B	Programming	Project 3	60	75
10	B	Networking	Project	100	80
11	C	Maths	Exam	60	80
12	C	Programming	Project 1	10	50
13	C	Programming	Project 2	30	60
14	C	Programming	Project 3	60	75
15	C	Networking	Lab Work	100	80

24

```
df.query("(Mark<70) & (Module=='Maths')")
```

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
0	A	Maths	Practical	40	60
5	B	Maths	Practical	40	60

25

```
df.query("(Mark<70) | (Module=='Maths')")
```

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
0	A	Maths	Practical	40	60
1	A	Maths	Exam	60	80
2	A	Programming	Project 1	10	50
3	A	Programming	Project 2	30	60
5	B	Maths	Practical	40	60
6	B	Maths	Exam	60	80
7	B	Programming	Project 1	10	50
8	B	Programming	Project 2	30	60
11	C	Maths	Exam	60	80
12	C	Programming	Project 1	10	50
13	C	Programming	Project 2	30	60

Filtering using `loc`

Note the square (not round) brackets — think of `loc` as array indexing not a function call.

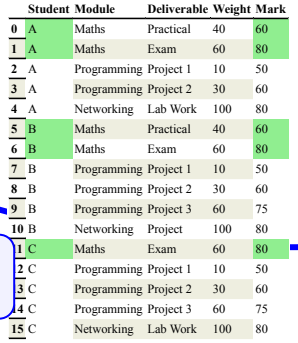
	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
0	A	Maths	Practical	40	60
1	A	Maths	Exam	60	80
2	A	Programming	Project 1	10	50
3	A	Programming	Project 2	30	60
4	A	Networking	Lab Work	100	80
5	B	Maths	Practical	40	60
6	B	Maths	Exam	60	80
7	B	Programming	Project 1	10	50
8	B	Programming	Project 2	30	60
9	B	Programming	Project 3	60	75
10	B	Networking	Project	100	80
11	C	Maths	Exam	60	80
12	C	Programming	Project 1	10	50
13	C	Programming	Project 2	30	60
14	C	Programming	Project 3	60	75
15	C	Networking	Lab Work	100	80

```
df.loc[ROW_SELECTION, COL_SELECTION]
```

where row and columns selection can be

- Single values: row number or column name
- An integer list for rows or list of column names
- A boolean list for logical indexing of rows
- A colon to indicate every row/column

```
26 df.loc[df.Module=="Maths", ["Student", "Mark"]]
```

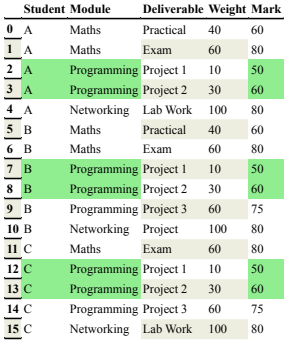


	Student	Mark
0	A	60
1	A	80
5	B	60
6	B	80
11	C	80

More complicated example

I prefer to define define row selection criteria, and the column list and order, separately to the `loc` statement.

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
0	A	Maths	Practical	40	60
1	A	Maths	Exam	60	80
2	A	Programming	Project 1	10	50
3	A	Programming	Project 2	30	60
4	A	Networking	Lab Work	100	80
5	B	Maths	Practical	40	60
6	B	Maths	Exam	60	80
7	B	Programming	Project 1	10	50
8	B	Programming	Project 2	30	60
9	B	Programming	Project 3	60	75



	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
0	A	Maths	Practical	40	60
1	A	Maths	Exam	60	80
2	A	Programming	Project 1	10	50
3	A	Programming	Project 2	30	60
4	A	Networking	Lab Work	100	80
5	B	Maths	Practical	40	60
6	B	Maths	Exam	60	80
7	B	Programming	Project 1	10	50
8	B	Programming	Project 2	30	60
9	B	Programming	Project 3	60	75
10	B	Networking	Project	100	80
11	C	Maths	Exam	60	80
12	C	Programming	Project 1	10	50
13	C	Programming	Project 2	30	60

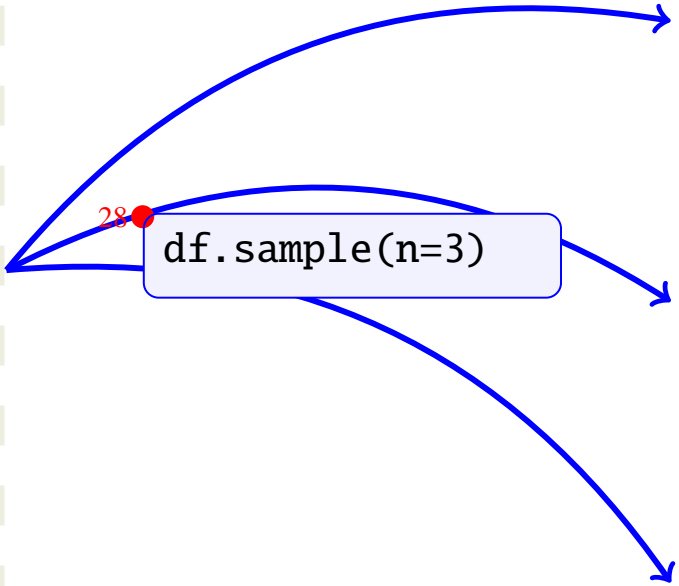
```
criteria = ((df.Mark<50) & (df.Module=='Maths')) | ((df.Mark<70) & (df.Module!='Maths'))
columns = ['Module', 'Student', 'Mark']

df.loc[criteria, columns]
```

Sampling

The `sample` function selects a random subset of the dataframe rows.

- Either specify the number of rows (as an integer) or fraction of the data (as a float).
- Can set the seed using `random_state` parameter for reproducible samples.

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
0	A	Maths	Practical	40	60
1	A	Maths	Exam	60	80
2	A	Programming	Project 1	10	50
3	A	Programming	Project 2	30	60
4	A	Networking	Lab Work	100	80
5	B	Maths	Practical	40	60
6	B	Maths	Exam	60	80
7	B	Programming	Project 1	10	50
8	B	Programming	Project 2	30	60
9	B	Programming	Project 3	60	75
10	B	Networking	Project	100	80
11	C	Maths	Exam	60	80
12	C	Programming	Project 1	10	50
13	C	Programming	Project 2	30	60
14	C	Programming	Project 3	60	75
15	C	Networking	Lab Work	100	80



	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
11	C	Maths	Exam	60	80
3	A	Programming	Project 2	30	60
8	B	Programming	Project 2	30	60

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
13	C	Programming	Project 2	30	60
8	B	Programming	Project 2	30	60
1	A	Maths	Exam	60	80

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
12	C	Programming	Project 1	10	50
5	B	Maths	Practical	40	60
2	A	Programming	Project 1	10	50

Part IV

Sorting

Sorting

A pandas dataframe has two sorting operations:

- `sort_index()` orders rows based on current index.
- `sort_values(COLUMNS)` orders rows based on single column or list of columns.

Two important modifications:

- By default, the sort order is in ascending. Set parameter `ascending=False` to reverse this.
- By default, a new dataframe is returned with desired sort order, set parameter `inplace=True` to update current dataframe instead (then no output is generated).

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
0	A	Maths	Practical	40	60
1	A	Maths	Exam	60	80
2	A	Programming	Project 1	10	50
3	A	Programming	Project 2	30	60
4	A	Networking	Lab Work	100	80
5	B	Maths	Practical	40	60
6	B	Maths	Exam	60	80
7	B	Programming	Project 1	10	50
8	B	Programming	Project 2	30	60
9	B	Programming	Project 3	60	75
10	B	Networking	Project	100	80
11	C	Maths	Exam	60	80
12	C	Programming	Project 1	10	50
13	C	Programming	Project 2	30	60
14	C	Programming	Project 3	60	75
15	C	Networking	Lab Work	100	80

29

```
df.sort_values(['Module','Deliverable'])
```

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
1	A	Maths	Exam	60	80
6	B	Maths	Exam	60	80
11	C	Maths	Exam	60	80
0	A	Maths	Practical	40	60
5	B	Maths	Practical	40	60
4	A	Networking	Lab Work	100	80
15	C	Networking	Lab Work	100	80
10	B	Networking	Project	100	80
2	A	Programming	Project 1	10	50
7	B	Programming	Project 1	10	50
12	C	Programming	Project 1	10	50
3	A	Programming	Project 2	30	60
8	B	Programming	Project 2	30	60
13	C	Programming	Project 2	30	60
9	B	Programming	Project 3	60	75
14	C	Programming	Project 3	60	75

Part V

Defining New Columns

Defining new columns — row-wise operation

We want to compute the weighted mark for each module for each student. Two steps:

- Create column, `W_Mark`, to store the weighted mark for each deliverable. This is a row by row calculation — only need data in current row to compute the result.
- Create column, `M_Mark`, to store the module mark for each student. This is a group calculation — need all rows for that student and module to compute the result.

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark
1	A	Maths	Exam	60	80
6	B	Maths	Exam	60	80
11	C	Maths	Exam	60	80
0	A	Maths	Practical	40	60
5	B	Maths	Practical	40	60
4	A	Networking	Lab Work	100	80
15	C	Networking	Lab Work	100	80
10	B	Networking	Project	100	80
2	A	Programming	Project 1	10	50
7	B	Programming	Project 1	10	50
12	C	Programming	Project 1	10	50
3	A	Programming	Project 2	30	60
8	B	Programming	Project 2	30	60
13	C	Programming	Project 2	30	60
9	B	Programming	Project 3	60	75
14	C	Programming	Project 3	60	75

```
df['W_Mark'] = df.Weight * df.Mark // 100
```

Need to use dict notation (not dot notation) when defining a new column.

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark	W_Mark
1	A	Maths	Exam	60	80	48
6	B	Maths	Exam	60	80	48
11	C	Maths	Exam	60	80	48
0	A	Maths	Practical	40	60	24
5	B	Maths	Practical	40	60	24
4	A	Networking	Lab Work	100	80	80
15	C	Networking	Lab Work	100	80	80
10	B	Networking	Project	100	80	80
2	A	Programming	Project 1	10	50	5
7	B	Programming	Project 1	10	50	5
12	C	Programming	Project 1	10	50	5
3	A	Programming	Project 2	30	60	18
8	B	Programming	Project 2	30	60	18
13	C	Programming	Project 2	30	60	18
9	B	Programming	Project 3	60	75	45
14	C	Programming	Project 3	60	75	45

Defining new columns — group aggregate result

- Create column, `W_Mark`, to store the weighted mark for each deliverable. This is a row by row calculation — only need data in current row to compute the result.
- Create column, `M_Mark`, to store the module mark for each student. This is a group calculation — need all rows for that student and module to compute the result.

columns to group on | output cols | aggregate

```
31 df.groupby(['Student','Module'])['W_Mark'].sum()
```

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark	W_Mark
1	A	Maths	Exam	60	80	48
6	B	Maths	Exam	60	80	48
11	C	Maths	Exam	60	80	48
0	A	Maths	Practical	40	60	24
5	B	Maths	Practical	40	60	24
4	A	Networking	Lab Work	100	80	80
15	C	Networking	Lab Work	100	80	80
10	B	Networking	Project	100	80	80
2	A	Programming	Project 1	10	50	5
7	B	Programming	Project 1	10	50	5
12	C	Programming	Project 1	10	50	5
3	A	Programming	Project 2	30	60	18
8	B	Programming	Project 2	30	60	18
13	C	Programming	Project 2	30	60	18
9	B	Programming	Project 3	60	75	45
14	C	Programming	Project 3	60	75	45

Result has multi-level index, need to use `reset_index` to revert to default index

		W_Mark
Student	Module	
A	Maths	72
	Networking	80
	Programming	23
B	Maths	72
	Networking	80
	Programming	68
C	Maths	48
	Networking	80
	Programming	68

Defining new columns — group aggregate result II

columns to group on | output cols | aggregate

```
32 df.groupby(['Student','Module'])[ ['W_Mark'] ].sum().reset_index()
```

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark	W_Mark
1	A	Maths	Exam	60	80	48
6	B	Maths	Exam	60	80	48
11	C	Maths	Exam	60	80	48
0	A	Maths	Practical	40	60	24
5	B	Maths	Practical	40	60	24
4	A	Networking	Lab Work	100	80	80
15	C	Networking	Lab Work	100	80	80
10	B	Networking	Project	100	80	80
2	A	Programming	Project 1	10	50	5
7	B	Programming	Project 1	10	50	5
12	C	Programming	Project 1	10	50	5
3	A	Programming	Project 2	30	60	18
8	B	Programming	Project 2	30	60	18
13	C	Programming	Project 2	30	60	18
9	B	Programming	Project 3	60	75	45
14	C	Programming	Project 3	60	75	45

This is the required result and we can save this to a new dataframe. However, we often want to put this into to out original dataframe as an extra column. Only problem we have different rows so can't just assign to a new column — need to use `transform` function.

	Student	Module	W_Mark
0	A	Maths	72
1	A	Networking	80
2	A	Programming	23
3	B	Maths	72
4	B	Networking	80
5	B	Programming	68
6	C	Maths	48
7	C	Networking	80
8	C	Programming	68

Defining new columns — group aggregate result

III

columns to group on | output cols | aggregate

```
33 df['M_Mark'] = df.groupby(['Student','Module'])[ ['W_Mark'] ].transform(sum)
```

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark	W_Mark
1	A	Maths	Exam	60	80	48
6	B	Maths	Exam	60	80	48
11	C	Maths	Exam	60	80	48
0	A	Maths	Practical	40	60	24
5	B	Maths	Practical	40	60	24
4	A	Networking	Lab Work	100	80	80
15	C	Networking	Lab Work	100	80	80
10	B	Networking	Project	100	80	80
2	A	Programming	Project 1	10	50	5
7	B	Programming	Project 1	10	50	5
12	C	Programming	Project 1	10	50	5
3	A	Programming	Project 2	30	60	18
8	B	Programming	Project 2	30	60	18
13	C	Programming	Project 2	30	60	18
9	B	Programming	Project 3	60	75	45
14	C	Programming	Project 3	60	75	45

	Student	Module	W_Mark
0	A	Maths	72
1	A	Networking	80
2	A	Programming	23
3	B	Maths	72
4	B	Networking	80
5	B	Programming	68
6	C	Maths	48
7	C	Networking	80
8	C	Programming	68

	Student	Module	Deliverable	Weight	Mark	W_Mark	M_Mark
1	A	Maths	Exam	60	80	48	72
6	B	Maths	Exam	60	80	48	72
11	C	Maths	Exam	60	80	48	48
0	A	Maths	Practical	40	60	24	72
5	B	Maths	Practical	40	60	24	72
4	A	Networking	Lab Work	100	80	80	80
15	C	Networking	Lab Work	100	80	80	80
10	B	Networking	Project	100	80	80	80
2	A	Programming	Project 1	10	50	5	23
7	B	Programming	Project 1	10	50	5	68
12	C	Programming	Project 1	10	50	5	68
3	A	Programming	Project 2	30	60	18	23
8	B	Programming	Project 2	30	60	18	68
13	C	Programming	Project 2	30	60	18	68
9	B	Programming	Project 3	60	75	45	68
14	C	Programming	Project 3	60	75	45	68

The `transform` broadcasts the result for each group over every row in that group.

Part VI

Review Exercises

Review Exercises

Generate the following reports:

1. Number of deliverables by each student. (`value_counts`, or `groupby` and `count`)
2. List and rank deliverables by grade. (`sort_values`, `rank`)
3. Top 2 deliverables (by grade).
4. Top 2 module (by average grade).
5. Top 2 modules (by minimum grade).
6. Modules (by minimum grade).

Harder exercises (new functions)

1. List which students missed which deliverables. (`pivot`, `melt`)