自学报告: Pandas库

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自学报告: Pandas库
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本文档说明:

本文档是针对Pandas 0.23.4的学习报告,主要是从实际的数据分析场景出发,以各个环节为线索学习Pandas的特性。

一、Pandas 简介

Pandas 是一个 Python 的开源项目,是数据分析的一个常用的工具。官方的文档中如下描述它:

<u>pandas</u> is an open source, BSD-licensed library providing high-performance, easy-to-use data structures and data analysis tools for the <u>Python</u> programming language.

(linkage: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/overview.html)

Pandas 数据结构的实现基于Numpy,可视化方面则基于 Matplotlib,因此 Pandas 对于它们均有很好的兼容性。

二、基本数据类型

三、文件读写

四、数据索引(index)、排序(sort)

五、数据分组(groupby)

数据分组的含义包含3个方面:

1. Split:将数据按照一定的标准进行分类。

2. Apply:对于每一个类别的数据,进行特定的操作。其中包括:

(1) Aggregation: 计算类别内数据的总体特征, 如和、均值、维数

(2) Transformation: 对类内数据总体进行处理, 如标准化、填补NA

(3) Filtration: 对某些类别的数据进行丢弃、筛选等

3. **Combine**:将经过操作的所有类别的数据重新按照某种方式组合起来。这一部分内容将在

下一节介绍。

下面简单介绍具体的方法:

1. Split

常用方法:

grouped = obj.groupby() 方法:接受的参数包括:

- 1个python函数,对指定方向(axis)的标签(label)进行处理,用来进行分类
- 1个列表或numpy数组对象,对应于指定方向(axis)的标签(label)

- 1个字典或Series对象,用于制定标签(label)到类名(group name)的映射关系
- 如果调用者是1个DataFrame对象,字符串指定了分类用到的列(colomn)

grouped.get_group(key) 方法:从所有分组中获得指定key的组。

grouped.filter() 方法: 筛选分组

grouped.count() 方法: 输出每个分组中的元素个数

常用属性:

grouped.groups 属性: 获得所有分组

迭代: for name, group in grouped:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
df = pd.DataFrame({'A' : ['foo', 'bar', 'foo', 'bar',
                          'foo', 'bar', 'foo', 'foo'],
                  'C' : np.random.randn(8),
                  'D' : np.random.randn(8),
                  'B' : ['one', 'one', 'two', 'three',
                        'two', 'two', 'one', 'three']
                  })
# 可以指定colomn
grouped = df.groupby('A')
grouped = df.groupby(['A', 'B'])
print(grouped.groups)
# 输出结果:
{('bar', 'one'): Int64Index([1], dtype='int64'), ('bar', 'three'):
Int64Index([3], dtype='int64'), ('bar', 'two'): Int64Index([5],
dtype='int64'), ('foo', 'one'): Int64Index([0, 6], dtype='int64'), ('foo',
'three'): Int64Index([7], dtype='int64'), ('foo', 'two'): Int64Index([2, 4],
dtype='int64')}
# 输出每个分组中的元素个数
print(grouped.count())
# 输出结果
           C D
```

```
bar one 1 1
   three 1 1
   two 1 1
foo one 2 2
   three 1 1
   two 2 2
# 可以指定方法by以及方向axis
# 下面是按照colomn名是否为元音字母来进行分组
def get_letter_type(letter):
   if letter.lower() in 'aeiou':
      return 'vowel'
   else:
      return 'consonant'
grouped = df.groupby(get_letter_type, axis=1)
for group in grouped:
   print(group)
# 输出结果:
('consonant', B C
                                    D
    one 0.350096 1.082806
    one 0.324642 0.611490
1
    two 0.075571 0.654428
2
3 three 0.028201 0.024015
4
    two 1.286625 1.217880
   two 0.975612 -0.914238
5
6
    one 0.282143 1.009814
7 three 1.181507 0.257534)
('vowel', A
0 foo
1 bar
2 foo
3 bar
4 foo
5 bar
6 foo
7 foo)
# 取消默认的将关键字排序
grouped = df.groupby(get_letter_type, axis=1,sort=False)
print(grouped.get_group('consonant'))
# 输出结果: 此时第二组的输出顺序为C, D, B
```

```
C D B

0 -0.612971 0.758547 one

1 -0.601868 0.605106 one

2 -0.307514 -0.638541 two

3 -0.100397 -0.728291 three

4 0.399796 1.092549 two

5 0.555295 0.849624 two

6 0.139331 1.831764 one

7 -0.194881 0.244773 three
```

2. Apply

aggregation:

常用方法:

```
grouped.aggregate(method) 方法:使用method参数处理grouped中的每一个分组。grouped.agg([method1[,method2[,...]]]) 方法:一次性用多个方法进行处理。grouped.agg({colomn:method,...}) 方法:用不同方法处理不同列的数据。
```

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
df = pd.DataFrame({'A' : ['foo', 'bar', 'foo', 'bar',
                          'foo', 'bar', 'foo', 'foo'],
                  'C' : np.random.randn(8),
                  'D' : np.random.randn(8),
                  'B' : ['one', 'one', 'two', 'three',
                        'two', 'two', 'one', 'three']
                 })
grouped = df.groupby('A',as index=False)
# 使用np.sum函数对每组求和
print(grouped.aggregate(np.sum))
# 输出结果:
    Α
             C
0 bar -1.000992 -0.081658
1 foo -1.340381 3.082666
```

```
# 效果与sum()函数相同:
print(grouped.sum())
# 输出结果:
   Α
        С
0 bar -1.000992 -0.081658
1 foo -1.340381 3.082666
# 多个方法处理
print(grouped['C'].agg([np.sum, np.mean, np.std]))
# 输出结果:
        sum mean std
Α
bar -0.467876 -0.155959 0.300311
foo 2.787968 0.557594 0.748056
# 用不同方法处理不同列的数据
print(grouped.agg({'C' : 'sum', 'D' : 'std'}))
# 输出结果:
      С
   Α
0 bar 0.613597 0.415764
1 foo -2.231638 0.773108
```

常用方法:

grouped.describe() 方法: 计算一系列的统计量,这些统计量也有专门的函数可以单独调用。

```
# 计算统计量
print(grouped.describe())
# 输出结果:
     C
   D
 count
                     std
                               min
                                        25%
                                                 50%
                                                           75%
           mean
                                                                    max
                                      25%
count
                                                50%
                                                         75%
          mean
                    std
                             min
                                                                  max
0 1.0 0.254161
                      NaN 0.254161 0.254161 0.254161 0.254161 0.254161
 1.0 1.511763
                    NaN 1.511763 1.511763 1.511763 1.511763
 1.0 0.215897
                      NaN 0.215897 0.215897 0.215897 0.215897 0.215897
 1.0 -0.990582
                    NaN -0.990582 -0.990582 -0.990582 -0.990582 -0.990582
2 1.0 -0.077118
                      NaN -0.077118 -0.077118 -0.077118 -0.077118 -0.077118
 1.0 1.211526
                    NaN 1.211526 1.211526 1.211526 1.211526
3 2.0 -0.491888 0.117887 -0.575247 -0.533567 -0.491888 -0.450209 -0.408530
 2.0 0.807291 0.761937 0.268520 0.537905 0.807291 1.076676 1.346061
 1.0 -0.862495
                      NaN -0.862495 -0.862495 -0.862495 -0.862495 -0.862495
 1.0 0.024580
                    NaN 0.024580 0.024580 0.024580 0.024580 0.024580
  2.0 0.024925 1.652692 -1.143704 -0.559389 0.024925 0.609240 1.193555
 2.0 0.592714 1.462816 -0.441652 0.075531 0.592714 1.109898 1.627081
```

transformation

常用方法:

grouped.transform(method) 方法:使用method方法对每组中的数据进行处理

```
index = pd.date_range('10/1/1999', periods=1100)
ts = pd.Series(np.random.normal(0.5, 2, 1100), index)
ts = ts.rolling(window=100,min_periods=100).mean().dropna()

key = lambda x: x.year
zscore = lambda x: (x - x.mean()) / x.std() #用于transform的函数, 进行归一化
transformed = ts.groupby(key).transform(zscore)

grouped_trans = transformed.groupby(key)
print(grouped_trans.mean()) #期望
print(grouped_trans.std()) #标准差
# 输出结果
2000 -2.699790e-16
2001 1.861525e-16
```

```
2002 -6.561138e-16

dtype: float64

2000 1.0

2001 1.0

2002 1.0

dtype: float64
```

filtration:

常用方法:

grouped.filter(method) 方法:使用method方法对每组中的数据进行判断,返回True或False,从而筛选出返回True的数据

实例:

apply:

常用方法:

grouped.apply(method) 方法:对每一个group应用apply方法

```
3 3.959855 15.680452

4 0.750213 0.562820

5 0.784470 0.615393

6 3.476535 12.086294

7 0.099393 0.009879

8 -1.783570 3.181121

9 0.427524 0.182777
```

(本节参考资料: http://pandas.pvdata.org/pandas-docs/stable/groupby.html)

六、合并(concatenate,merge,join)

1. concatenate:

常用方法:

```
pd.concat(objs, axis=0, join='outer', join_axes=None, ignore_index=False,keys=None, levels=None, names=None, verify_integrity=False,copy=True) 方法:
```

- objs: 需要合并的pandas对象的序列或者字典, 其中字典的键值会被当做keys参数
- axis : 合并的方向
- join : 如何处理其他方向的index的合并, outer代表取并集, inner代表取交集
- ignore_index : 是否忽略以前的index
- keys : 作为新的index添加到合并后的元素中, 形成多级的索引结构
- levels: 一个列表序列,用来建立 multiIndex
- names : 为新产生的index指定名字
- verify_integrity : 查看合并方向上是否有重复
- copy: 是否复制元素 (深拷贝)

```
df2 = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['A4', 'A5', 'A6', 'A7'],
                    'B': ['B4', 'B5', 'B6', 'B7'],
                    'E': ['E4', 'E5', 'E6', 'E7'],
                    'F': ['F4', 'F5', 'F6', 'F7']},
                     index=[4, 5, 6, 7])
df3 = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['A8', 'A9', 'A10', 'A11'],
                    'B': ['B8', 'B9', 'B10', 'B11'],
                    'C': ['C8', 'C9', 'C10', 'C11'],
                    'D': ['D8', 'D9', 'D10', 'D11']},
                    index=[8, 9, 10, 11])
# concantenate展示1: join='inner',keys=['x', 'y', 'z'],names=['level1']
concatenated1 = pd.concat([df1,df2,df3],join='inner',keys=['x', 'y',
'z'],names=['level1'])
print(concatenated1)
# 输出结果:
            Α
                 В
level1
Х
      0
           Α0
                В0
      1
           Α1
                В1
       2
           A2
                B2
       3
           Α3
                В3
      4
           Α4
                В4
У
       5
           Α5
                B5
      6
           Α6
                В6
      7
           Α7
                В7
Z
      8
          Α8
                В8
      9
           Α9
                В9
      10 A10 B10
       11 A11
               B11
# concantenate展示2: join='outer'
concatenated2 = pd.concat([df1,df2,df3],join='outer')
print(concatenated2)
# 输出结果:
     Α
         B C D E
0
    Α0
         B0
              CO DO NaN NaN
         B1
              C1 D1
1
    A1
                       NaN
                            NaN
2
    Α2
         B2
              C2
                   D2
                       NaN
                            NaN
```

```
3
     A3
           B3
                C3
                      D3
                          NaN
                                NaN
4
     Α4
                           E4
                                 F4
           В4
               NaN
                    NaN
5
     Α5
           B5
               NaN
                    NaN
                           E5
                                 F5
     Α6
           В6
               NaN
                    NaN
                                 F6
6
                           E6
7
     Α7
           В7
               NaN
                    NaN
                           E7
                                 F7
                C8
8
     Α8
           B8
                     D8
                          NaN
                               NaN
9
     Α9
           В9
                C9
                      D9
                          NaN
                               NaN
    A10
         B10
               C10
10
                    D10
                          NaN
                               NaN
    A11
         B11
               C11
                    D11
11
                          NaN
                               NaN
# concantenate展示3: axis=1,join='outer',ignore index=True
concatenated3 =
pd.concat([df1,df2,df3],axis=1,join='outer',ignore_index=True)
print(concatenated3)
# 输出结果:
     0
           1
                2
                                 5
                                      6
                                            7
                                                 8
                                                       9
                                                            10
                                                                  11
                      3
                           4
0
     Α0
           В0
                C0
                     D0
                                     NaN
                                           NaN
                                                NaN
                                                      NaN
                                                           NaN
                                                                 NaN
                          NaN
                               NaN
1
           B1
                C1
     Α1
                      D1
                          NaN
                               NaN
                                     NaN
                                           NaN
                                                NaN
                                                      NaN
                                                           NaN
                                                                 NaN
2
     Α2
           B2
                C2
                      D2
                          NaN
                                NaN
                                     NaN
                                           NaN
                                                NaN
                                                      NaN
                                                           NaN
                                                                 NaN
3
     Α3
           В3
                C3
                      D3
                                           NaN
                                                NaN
                                                      NaN
                                                           NaN
                                                                 NaN
                          NaN
                               NaN
                                     NaN
4
    NaN
         NaN
               NaN
                    NaN
                           Α4
                                 B4
                                      E4
                                            F4
                                                NaN
                                                      NaN
                                                           NaN
                                                                 NaN
5
    NaN
         NaN
               NaN
                    NaN
                           Α5
                                 B5
                                      E5
                                            F5
                                                NaN
                                                      NaN
                                                           NaN
                                                                 NaN
6
    NaN
         NaN
               NaN
                    NaN
                                            F6
                                                           NaN
                                                                 NaN
                           Α6
                                 В6
                                      E6
                                                NaN
                                                      NaN
7
    NaN
         NaN
               NaN
                    NaN
                           Α7
                                 B7
                                            F7
                                                NaN
                                                      NaN
                                                           NaN
                                                                 NaN
                                      E7
8
                                                       В8
                                                            C8
    NaN
         NaN
               NaN
                    NaN
                          NaN
                                NaN
                                     NaN
                                           NaN
                                                 Α8
                                                                  D8
                                                            C9
9
    NaN
         NaN
               NaN
                    NaN
                          NaN
                                           NaN
                                                 Α9
                                                       В9
                                                                  D9
                               NaN
                                     NaN
10
    NaN
         NaN
               NaN
                    NaN
                          NaN
                               NaN
                                     NaN
                                           NaN
                                                A10
                                                      B10
                                                           C10
                                                                 D10
11
    NaN
         NaN
                                                A11
                                                      B11
                                                           C11
                                                                 D11
               NaN
                    NaN
                          NaN
                               NaN
                                     NaN
                                           NaN
```

2. merge:

此方法是针对两个DataFrame对象的、类似于数据库方法的高效合并的方法。

常用方法:

pd.merge(left, right, how='inner', on=None, left_on=None, right_on=None, left_index=False, right_index=False, sort=True, suffixes=('_x', '_y'), copy=True, indicator=False, validate=None) 方法:

- left 、 right : 需要合并的 DataFrame 对象
- how: 当左右的键值集合不相同时如何解决,可以取的值为'left','right','outer','inner'

- on: 选择按照哪些键值进行merge操作
- left_on : 从 left 对象中选择的作为键值的column或index
- right_on : 从 right 对象中选择的作为键值的column或index
- sort : 是否将keys按照自字典序排序
- suffixes : 当column名相同时用以加以区分的后缀
- copy : 是否复制元素 (深拷贝)
- indicator : 用来指示每一行的数据的来源,在结果中额外增加 _merge_ 列,值可以为 'left only', 'right only', 'both'
- validate : 验证合并的两元素的关系, 取值为 '1:1' ,'1:m','m:1','m:m'

```
left = pd.DataFrame({'key1': ['K0', 'K0', 'K1', 'K2'],
                    'key2': ['K0', 'K1', 'K0', 'K1'],
                    'A': ['A0', 'A1', 'A2', 'A3'],
                    'B': ['B0', 'B1', 'B2', 'B3']})
right = pd.DataFrame({'key1': ['K0', 'K1', 'K1', 'K2'],
                     'key2': ['K0', 'K0', 'K0', 'K0'],
                     'C': ['C0', 'C1', 'C2', 'C3'],
                     'D': ['D0', 'D1', 'D2', 'D3']})
# merge展示1: on=['key1', 'key2']
merged1 = pd.merge(left, right, on=['key1', 'key2'])
print(merged1)
# 输出结果:
 key1 key2 A B C D
0 K0 K0 A0 B0 C0 D0
1 K1 K0 A2 B2 C1 D1
        K0 A2 B2 C2 D2
2
   K1
# merge展示2: how='left', on=['key1', 'key2'], indicator=True, 键值组合集合以
left为准
merged2 = pd.merge(left, right, how='left', on=['key1', 'key2'],
indicator=True)
print(merged2)
# 输出结果:
 key1 key2 A B C D
                               _merge
0
  K0 K0 A0 B0
                  C0
                       D0
                                 both
1
  K0 K1 A1 B1 NaN NaN left_only
   K1 K0 A2 B2
                    C1
2
                        D1
                                 both
```

```
3
   Κ1
        KØ A2 B2
                    C2
                         D2
                                  both
4
   Κ2
        K1 A3 B3 NaN NaN left only
# merge展示3: how='right', on=['key1', 'key2'], indicator=True, 键值组合集合以
right为准
merged3 = pd.merge(left, right, how='right', on=['key1', 'key2'],
indicator=True)
print(merged3)
# 输出结果:
  key1 key2
            Α
                  B C D
                                 merge
0
   Κ0
        Κ0
             Α0
                 B0 C0 D0
                                  both
   Κ1
             A2
                 B2 C1 D1
                                  both
1
        Κ0
2
   Κ1
        Κ0
             Α2
                 B2 C2 D2
                                  both
   K2
        Κ0
            NaN NaN C3 D3 right only
# merge展示4: how='outer', on=['key1', 'key2'], indicator=True, 键值组合集合求
并集
merged4 = pd.merge(left, right, how='outer', on=['key1', 'key2'],
indicator=True)
print(merged4)
# 输出结果:
  key1 key2
            Α
                  В
                       C
                            D
                                   _merge
   Κ0
        Κ0
             Α0
                 В0
                      C0
0
                           DØ
                                    both
1
   Κ0
        Κ1
             Α1
                 B1 NaN NaN
                                left only
   Κ1
        Κ0
             Α2
                      C1
                           D1
                                    both
2
                 B2
3
   Κ1
        Κ0
             Α2
                 B2
                      C2
                           D2
                                    both
4
   Κ2
        Κ1
             Α3
                     NaN NaN
                                left only
                 B3
   Κ2
        Κ0
            NaN NaN
                      C3
                           D3 right only
# merge展示5: how='inner', on=['key1', 'key2'], indicator=True, 键值组合集合求
交集
merged5 = pd.merge(left, right, how='inner', on=['key1', 'key2'],
indicator=True)
print(merged5)
# 输出结果:
  key1 key2
           А В
                   C
                        D _merge
   Κ0
        K0 A0 B0 C0 D0
0
                            both
1
   Κ1
        K0 A2 B2 C1 D1
                            both
   Κ1
        K0 A2 B2 C2 D2
                            both
2
```

3. join:

此方法是针对两个 DataFrame 对象, 与 merge 方法类似。

常用方法:

DataFrame.join(other, on=None, how='left', lsuffix='', rsuffix='', sort=False) 方法:

- Other : DataFrame 对象、带有 name 属性的 Series 对象或者 DataFrame 对象的列表
- on : 选择进行合并时选用的列
- how : 可以取的值为 'left' , 'right' , 'outer' , 'inner' , 与merge方法的含义类似
- lsuffix 、rsuffix :当column名相同时用以加以区分的后缀
- sort : 是否对键值对按照字典序进行排序

事实上,以下两个函数是等价的:

```
left.join(right, on=key_or_keys)
pd.merge(left, right, left_on=key_or_keys, right_index=True,
    how='left', sort=False)
```

因此,理解了 merge 函数也就理解了 join 函数,此处不再举例。

(本节参考资料: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/merging.html)

七、可视化

在这里,我们针对数据集 MovieLens (https://grouplens.org/datasets/movielens/) 进行可 视化分析。

1、散点图:

方法: series_obj.plot() 或 dataframe_obj.plot() ,

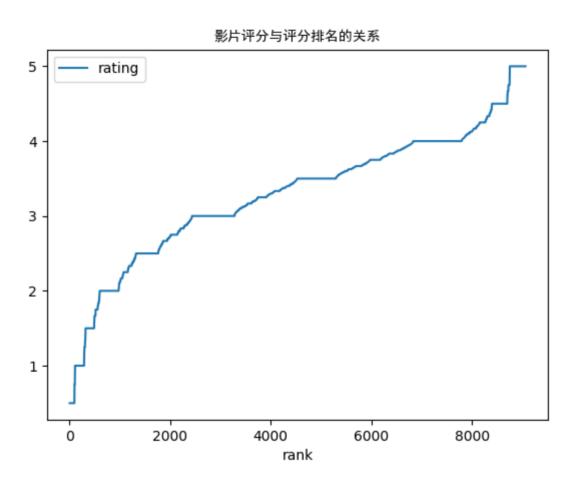
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

# 读入数据

path = '../dataset/ml-latest-small/'
links = pd.read_csv(path+'links.csv', encoding='latin-1')
movies = pd.read_csv(path+'movies.csv', encoding='latin-1')
ratings = pd.read_csv(path+'ratings.csv', encoding='latin-1')
tags = pd.read_csv(path+'tags.csv', encoding='latin-1')
```

```
# 综合各表数据
movie_ratings = pd.merge(movies, ratings)
# 计算每部影片的评分的平均值
ratings_mean = ratings.groupby(by='movieId').mean()
# 按照平均分排序
ratings_mean_sorted = ratings_mean.sort_values(by='rating')
ratings_mean_sorted['rank'] =
ratings_mean_sorted['rating'].rank(ascending=1,method='first')
# 绘制评分的散点图,按照评分从低到高
ratings_mean_sorted.plot(x='rank',y='rating')
plt.title(u"影片评分与评分排名的关系",fontproperties="SimHei")
plt.show()
```

输出如图:



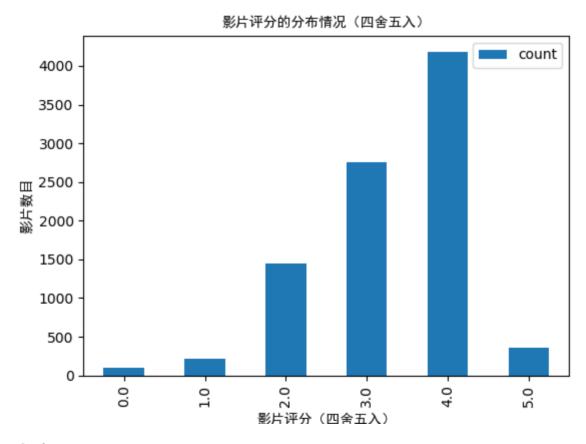
2. 条形图

方法: [series_obj.plot.bar()] 或 [dataframe_obj.plot.bar()],

四舍五入

```
ratings_mean['rating'] = ratings_mean['rating'].apply(np.round)
# 按照四舍五入后的评分进行分组
grouped = ratings_mean.groupby('rating')
count = []
names = []
for name, group in grouped:
    names.append(name)
    count.append(len(group))
rel = pd.DataFrame({'count':count},index=names)
# 条形图
rel.plot.bar()
plt.title(u"影片评分的分布情况(四舍五入)", fontproperties="SimHei")
plt.xlabel(u"影片评分(四舍五入)", fontproperties="SimHei")
plt.ylabel(u"影片数目", fontproperties="SimHei")
plt.show()
```

输出如图:

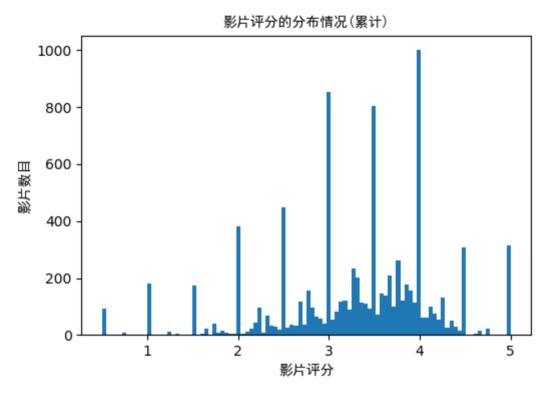


3. 直方图

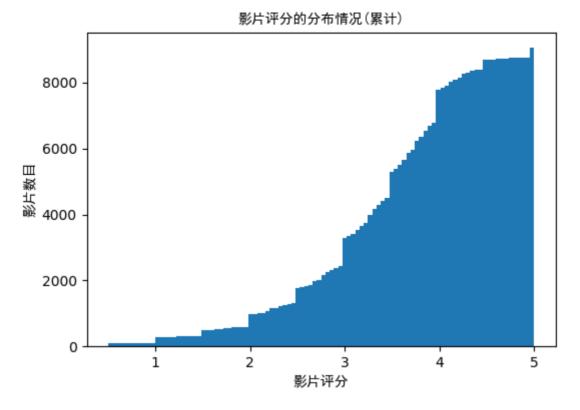
方法: series_obj.plot.hist([alpha=]) 或 dataframe_obj.plot.hist([alpha=]) ,

```
# 直方图
ratings_mean['rating'].plot.hist(bins=100)
plt.title(u"影片评分的分布情况", fontproperties="SimHei")
plt.xlabel(u"影片评分", fontproperties="SimHei")
plt.ylabel(u"影片数目", fontproperties="SimHei")
plt.show()
```

输出如图:



设置 cumulative = True 后,得到累计图:



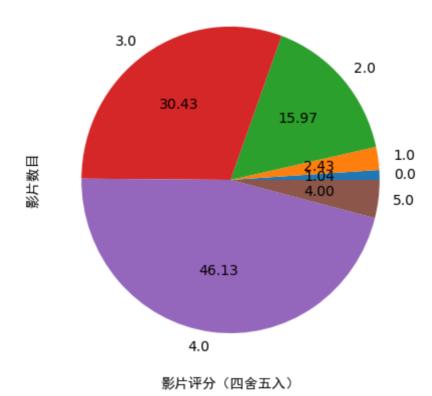
4. 扇形图

方法: series_obj.plot.pie(figsize=(,)) 或 dataframe_obj.plot.pie(figsize=(,)) ,

```
# 扇形图 rel['count'].plot.pie(figsize=(6,6),autopct='%.2f')
```

输出结果:

影片评分的分布情况 (四舍五入)

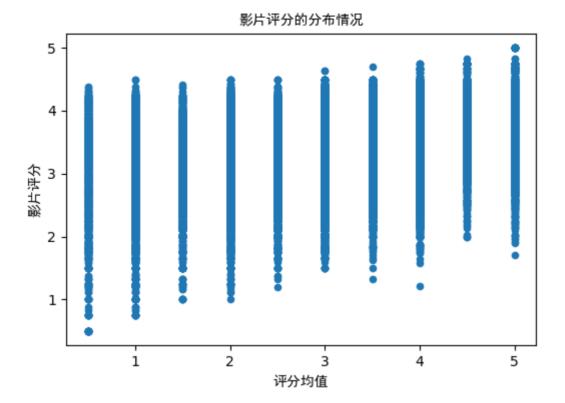


5. 散点图

```
方法: series_obj.plot.scatter(x=, y= [,c= [,...]]) 或 dataframe_obj.plot.scatter(x=,y= [,c= [,...]]) ,
```

```
# 将实际评分与平均分结合在一起
scatter = pd.merge(movie_ratings,ratings_mean,on='movieId')
scatter.plot.scatter(x='rating_x',y='rating_y')
# 散点图
plt.title(u"影片评分的分布情况", fontproperties="SimHei")
plt.xlabel(u"评分均值", fontproperties="SimHei")
plt.ylabel(u"影片评分", fontproperties="SimHei")
```

输出结果:

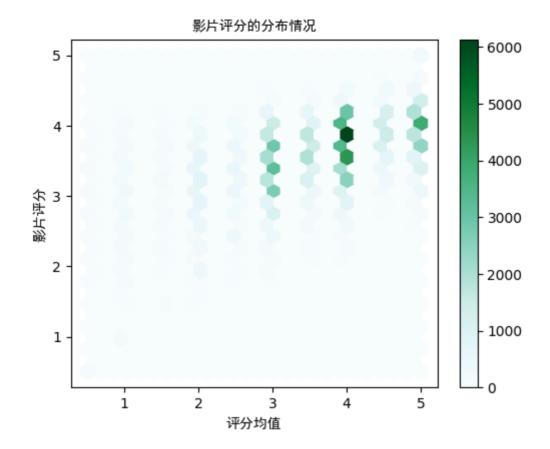


6. Hexagonal Bin图:

```
方法: series_obj.plot.hexbin(x=, y= [,gridsize= [,...]]) 或 dataframe_obj.plot.hexbin(x=,y= [,gridsize= [,...]]) ,
```

```
# Hexagonal Bin图:
scatter.plot.hexbin(x='rating_x',y='rating_y',gridsize=25)
```

输出结果:



八、参考资料