You are currently looking at **version 1.0** of this notebook. To download notebooks and datafiles, as well as get help on Jupyter notebooks in the Coursera platform, visit the <u>Jupyter Notebook FAQ</u> course resource. **Merging Dataframes** In [1]: import pandas as pd df = pd.DataFrame([{'Name': 'Chris', 'Item Purchased': 'Sponge', 'Cost': 22.50}, {'Name': 'Kevyn', 'Item Purchased': 'Kitty Litter', 'Cost': 2.50}, {'Name': 'Filip', 'Item Purchased': 'Spoon', 'Cost': 5.00}], index=['Store 1', 'Store 1', 'Store 2']) df Out[1]: Cost | Item Purchased | Name 22.5 Store 1 Sponge Chris 2.5 Kitty Litter Store 1 Kevyn Filip **Store 2** | 5.0 Spoon In []: df['Date'] = ['December 1', 'January 1', 'mid-May'] In []: | df['Delivered'] = True In []: df['Feedback'] = ['Positive', None, 'Negative'] In []: adf = df.reset index() adf['Date'] = pd.Series({0: 'December 1', 2: 'mid-May'}) In []: staff df = pd.DataFrame([{'Name': 'Kelly', 'Role': 'Director of HR'}, {'Name': 'Sally', 'Role': 'Course liasion'}, {'Name': 'James', 'Role': 'Grader'}]) staff df = staff df.set index('Name') student df = pd.DataFrame([{'Name': 'James', 'School': 'Business'}, {'Name': 'Mike', 'School': 'Law'}, {'Name': 'Sally', 'School': 'Engineering'}]) student_df = student_df.set_index('Name') print(staff_df.head()) print() print(student_df.head()) In []: pd.merge(staff_df, student_df, how='outer', left_index=True, right_index=True) In []: pd.merge(staff df, student df, how='inner', left index=True, right index=True) In []: pd.merge(staff df, student df, how='left', left index=True, right index=True) In []: | pd.merge(staff_df, student_df, how='right', left_index=True, right_index=True) In []: staff df = staff df.reset index() student df = student df.reset index() pd.merge(staff_df, student_df, how='left', left_on='Name', right_on='Name') In []: staff_df = pd.DataFrame([{'Name': 'Kelly', 'Role': 'Director of HR', 'Location': 'State Street'}, {'Name': 'Sally', 'Role': 'Course liasion', 'Location': 'Washington Avenue' {'Name': 'James', 'Role': 'Grader', 'Location': 'Washington Avenue'}]) student df = pd.DataFrame([{'Name': 'James', 'School': 'Business', 'Location': '1024 Billiard Avenu {'Name': 'Mike', 'School': 'Law', 'Location': 'Fraternity House #22'}, {'Name': 'Sally', 'School': 'Engineering', 'Location': '512 Wilson Cresce pd.merge(staff df, student df, how='left', left on='Name', right on='Name') In []: staff_df = pd.DataFrame([{'First Name': 'Kelly', 'Last Name': 'Desjardins', 'Role': 'Director of HR' {'First Name': 'Sally', 'Last Name': 'Brooks', 'Role': 'Course liasion'}, {'First Name': 'James', 'Last Name': 'Wilde', 'Role': 'Grader'}]) student df = pd.DataFrame([{'First Name': 'James', 'Last Name': 'Hammond', 'School': 'Business'}, {'First Name': 'Mike', 'Last Name': 'Smith', 'School': 'Law'}, {'First Name': 'Sally', 'Last Name': 'Brooks', 'School': 'Engineering'}]) staff_df student df pd.merge(staff_df, student_df, how='inner', left_on=['First Name','Last Name'], right_on=['First Name'] e','Last Name']) **Idiomatic Pandas: Making Code Pandorable** In []: import pandas as pd df = pd.read_csv('census.csv') In []: (df.where(df['SUMLEV']==50) .dropna() .set index(['STNAME', 'CTYNAME']) .rename(columns={'ESTIMATESBASE2010': 'Estimates Base 2010'})) In []: | df = df[df['SUMLEV']==50] df.set_index(['STNAME','CTYNAME'], inplace=True) df.rename(columns={'ESTIMATESBASE2010': 'Estimates Base 2010'}) In []: import numpy as np def min_max(row): data = row[['POPESTIMATE2010', 'POPESTIMATE2011', 'POPESTIMATE2012', 'POPESTIMATE2013', 'POPESTIMATE2014', 'POPESTIMATE2015']] return pd.Series({'min': np.min(data), 'max': np.max(data)}) In []: df.apply(min max, axis=1) In []: import numpy as np def min max(row): data = row[['POPESTIMATE2010', 'POPESTIMATE2011', 'POPESTIMATE2012', 'POPESTIMATE2013', 'POPESTIMATE2014', 'POPESTIMATE2015']] row['max'] = np.max(data) row['min'] = np.min(data) return row df.apply(min_max, axis=1) In []: rows = ['POPESTIMATE2010', 'POPESTIMATE2011', 'POPESTIMATE2012', 'POPESTIMATE2013', 'POPESTIMATE2014', 'POPESTIMATE2015'] df.apply(lambda x: np.max(x[rows]), axis=1) **Group by** In []: import pandas as pd import numpy as np df = pd.read csv('census.csv') df = df[df['SUMLEV']==50] In []: %%timeit -n 10 for state in df['STNAME'].unique(): avg = np.average(df.where(df['STNAME']==state).dropna()['CENSUS2010POP']) print('Counties in state ' + state + ' have an average population of ' + str(avg)) In []: %%timeit -n 10 for group, frame in df.groupby('STNAME'): avg = np.average(frame['CENSUS2010POP']) print('Counties in state ' + group + ' have an average population of ' + str(avg)) In []: df.head() In []: | df = df.set_index('STNAME') def fun(item): **if** item[0]<'M': return 0 **if** item[0]<'Q': return 1 return 2 for group, frame in df.groupby(fun): print('There are ' + str(len(frame)) + ' records in group ' + str(group) + ' for processing.') In []: df = pd.read csv('census.csv') df = df[df['SUMLEV']==50] In []: | df.groupby('STNAME').agg({'CENSUS2010POP': np.average}) In []: print(type(df.groupby(level=0)['POPESTIMATE2010','POPESTIMATE2011'])) print(type(df.groupby(level=0)['POPESTIMATE2010'])) In []: (df.set_index('STNAME').groupby(level=0)['CENSUS2010POP'] .agg({'avg': np.average, 'sum': np.sum})) In []: (df.set index('STNAME').groupby(level=0)['POPESTIMATE2010','POPESTIMATE2011'] .agg({'avg': np.average, 'sum': np.sum})) In []: | (df.set index('STNAME').groupby(level=0)['POPESTIMATE2010','POPESTIMATE2011'] .agg({'POPESTIMATE2010': np.average, 'POPESTIMATE2011': np.sum})) **Scales** In []: | df = pd.DataFrame(['A+', 'A', 'A-', 'B+', 'B', 'B-', 'C+', 'C', 'C-', 'D+', 'D'], index=['excellent', 'excellent', 'good', 'good', 'good', 'ok', 'ok', 'ok', 'poor', 'poor']) df.rename(columns={0: 'Grades'}, inplace=True) In []: df['Grades'].astype('category').head() In []: grades = df['Grades'].astype('category', categories=['D', 'D+', 'C-', 'C', 'C+', 'B-', 'B', 'B+', 'A-', 'A', 'A +'], ordered=True) grades.head() In []: grades > 'C' In []: df = pd.read_csv('census.csv') df = df[df['SUMLEV']==50] df = df.set index('STNAME').groupby(level=0)['CENSUS2010POP'].agg({'avg': np.average}) pd.cut(df['avg'],10) **Pivot Tables** In []: #http://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/98f1a129-f628-4ce4-b24d-6f16bf24dd64 df = pd.read_csv('cars.csv') In []: df.head() In []: | df.pivot table(values='(kW)', index='YEAR', columns='Make', aggfunc=np.mean) In []: | df.pivot table(values='(kW)', index='YEAR', columns='Make', aggfunc=[np.mean,np.min], margins=True) **Date Functionality in Pandas** In [2]: import pandas as pd import numpy as np **Timestamp** In [3]: pd.Timestamp('9/1/2016 10:05AM') Out[3]: Timestamp('2016-09-01 10:05:00') **Period** In [4]: pd.Period('1/2016') Out[4]: Period('2016-01', 'M') In [5]: pd.Period('3/5/2016') Out[5]: Period('2016-03-05', 'D') **DatetimeIndex** In [6]: t1 = pd.Series(list('abc'), [pd.Timestamp('2016-09-01'), pd.Timestamp('2016-09-02'), pd.Timestamp('2 016-09-03')]) t1 Out[6]: 2016-09-01 2016-09-02 2016-09-03 dtype: object In [7]: type(t1.index) Out[7]: pandas.tseries.index.DatetimeIndex PeriodIndex In [8]: t2 = pd.Series(list('def'), [pd.Period('2016-09'), pd.Period('2016-10'), pd.Period('2016-11')]) Out[8]: 2016-09 2016-10 е f 2016-11 Freq: M, dtype: object In [9]: type(t2.index) Out[9]: pandas.tseries.period.PeriodIndex **Converting to Datetime** In [10]: d1 = ['2 June 2013', 'Aug 29, 2014', '2015-06-26', '7/12/16'] ts3 = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randint(10, 100, (4,2)), index=d1, columns=list('ab')) Out[10]: а 16 46 2 June 2013 **Aug 29, 2014** 14 66 2015-06-26 59 99 27 17 7/12/16 In [11]: ts3.index = pd.to_datetime(ts3.index) Out[11]: b 2013-06-02 16 46 2014-08-29 14 66 **2015-06-26** | 59 | 99 27 2016-07-12 In [12]: pd.to datetime('4.7.12', dayfirst=True) Out[12]: Timestamp('2012-07-04 00:00:00') **Timedeltas** In [13]: pd.Timestamp('9/3/2016')-pd.Timestamp('9/1/2016') Out[13]: Timedelta('2 days 00:00:00') In [14]: pd.Timestamp('9/2/2016 8:10AM') + pd.Timedelta('12D 3H') Out[14]: Timestamp('2016-09-14 11:10:00') Working with Dates in a Dataframe In [15]: dates = pd.date_range('10-01-2016', periods=9, freq='2W-SUN') Out[15]: DatetimeIndex(['2016-10-02', '2016-10-16', '2016-10-30', '2016-11-13', '2016-11-27', '2016-12-11', '2016-12-25', '2017-01-08', '2017-01-22'], dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='2W-SUN') In [16]: df = pd.DataFrame({'Count 1': 100 + np.random.randint(-5, 10, 9).cumsum(), 'Count 2': 120 + np.random.randint(-5, 10, 9)}, index=dates) Out[16]: Count 1 | Count 2 2016-10-02 104 125 2016-10-16 109 122 2016-10-30 127 111 2016-11-13 126 117 2016-11-27 126 2016-12-11 109 121 126 2016-12-25 105 2017-01-08 125 105 **2017-01-22** 101 123 In [17]: df.index.weekday_name Out[17]: array(['Sunday', 'Sunday', 'Sunday', 'Sunday', 'Sunday', 'Sunday', 'Sunday', 'Sunday', 'Sunday'], dtype=object) In [18]: df.diff() Out[18]: Count 1 | Count 2 2016-10-02 NaN NaN -3.0 **2016-10-16** 5.0 2016-10-30 2.0 5.0 2016-11-13 6.0 -1.0 2016-11-27 0.0 2016-12-11 -5.0 -5.0 5.0 2016-12-25 -4.0 2017-01-08 -1.0 **2017-01-22** | -4.0 -2.0 In [19]: df.resample('M').mean() Out[19]: Count 1 Count 2 2016-10-31 108.0 124.666667 2016-11-30 115.5 126.000000 2016-12-31 107.0 123.500000 **2017-01-31** | 103.0 | 124.000000 In [20]: df['2017'] Out[20]: Count 1 | Count 2 **2017-01-08** 105 125 **2017-01-22** 101 123 In [21]: df['2016-12'] Out[21]: Count 1 | Count 2 **2016-12-11** 109 121 **2016-12-25** 105 126 In [22]: df['2016-12':]

Out[22]: Count 1 Count 2 **2016-12-11** 109 121 **2016-12-25** | 105 126 **2017-01-08** 105 125

2017-01-22 101

123