Using merge_ordered()

JOINING DATA WITH PANDAS

Aaren Stubberfield
Instructor

datacamp

merge_ordered()

Left Table

A	B	C
A3	B3	C3
A2	B2	C2
A1	B1	C1

Right Table

C	D
C4	D4
C2	D2
C1	D1

Result Table

A	B	C	D
A1	B1	C1	D1
A2	B2	C2	D2
A3	B3	C3	
		C4	D4

Method comparison

`.merge()` **method:**

- Column(s) to join on
  - `on` , `left_on` , and `right_on`
- Type of join
  - `how` *(left, right, inner, outer)* {{@}}
  - **default** inner
- Overlapping column names
  - `suffixes`
- Calling the method
  - `df1.merge(df2)`

`merge_ordered()` **method:**

- Column(s) to join on
  - `on` , `left_on` , and `right_on`
- Type of join
  - `how` *(left, right, inner, outer)*
  - **default** outer
- Overlapping column names
  - `suffixes`
- Calling the function
  - `pd.merge_ordered(df1, df2)`

Financial dataset

[1] Photo by Markus Spiske on Unsplash

Stock data

Table Name: `aapl`

	date	close
0	2007-02-01	12.087143
1	2007-03-01	13.272857
2	2007-04-01	14.257143
3	2007-05-01	17.312857
4	2007-06-01	17.434286

Table Name: `mcd`

	date	close
0	2007-01-01	44.349998
1	2007-02-01	43.689999
2	2007-03-01	45.049999
3	2007-04-01	48.279999
4	2007-05-01	50.549999

Merging stock data

```
import pandas as pd
pd.merge_ordered(aapl, mcd, on='date', suffixes=('_aapl','_mcd'))
```

```
   date         close_aapl  close_mcd
0  2007-01-01   NaN         44.349998
1  2007-02-01   12.087143   43.689999
2  2007-03-01   13.272857   45.049999
3  2007-04-01   14.257143   48.279999
4  2007-05-01   17.312857   50.549999
5  2007-06-01   17.434286   NaN
```

Forward fill

Before

A	B
A1	B1
A2	
A3	B3
A4	
A5	B5

After

A	B
A1	B1
A2	**B1**
A3	B3
A4	**B3**
A5	B5

Fills missing with previous value

Forward fill example

```
pd.merge_ordered(aapl, mcd, on='date',
                 suffixes=('_aapl','_mcd'),
                 fill_method='ffill')
```

	date	close_aapl	close_mcd
0	2007-01-01	NaN	44.349998
1	2007-02-01	12.087143	43.689999
2	2007-03-01	13.272857	45.049999
3	2007-04-01	14.257143	48.279999
4	2007-05-01	17.312857	50.549999
5	2007-06-01	17.434286	50.549999

```
pd.merge_ordered(aapl, mcd, on='date',
                 suffixes=('_aapl','_mcd'))
```

	date	close_aapl	close_mcd
0	2007-01-01	NaN	44.349998
1	2007-02-01	12.087143	43.689999
2	2007-03-01	13.272857	45.049999
3	2007-04-01	14.257143	48.279999
4	2007-05-01	17.312857	50.549999
5	2007-06-01	17.434286	NaN

When to use merge_ordered()?

- Ordered data / time series
- Filling in missing values

Let's practice!

JOINING DATA WITH PANDAS

Using merge_asof()

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Using merge_asof()

Left Table

B	C
B2	1
B3	5
B4	10

Right Table

C	D
1	D1
2	D2
3	D3
6	D6
7	D7

Result Table

B	C	D
B2	1	D1
B3	5	D3
B4	10	D7

- Similar to a `merge_ordered()` left join
  - Similar features as `merge_ordered()`
- Match on the nearest key column and not exact matches.
  - Merged "on" columns must be sorted.

Using merge_asof()

Left Table

B	C
B2	1
B3	5
B4	10

Right Table

C	D
1	D1
2	D2
3	D3
6	D6
7	D7

Result Table

B	C	D
B2	1	D1
B3	5	D3
B4	10	D7

- Similar to a `merge_ordered()` left join
  - Similar features as `merge_ordered()`
- Match on the nearest key column and not exact matches.
  - Merged "on" columns must be sorted.

Datasets

Table Name: `visa`

	date_time	close
0	2017-11-17 16:00:00	110.32
1	2017-11-17 17:00:00	110.24
2	2017-11-17 18:00:00	110.065
3	2017-11-17 19:00:00	110.04
4	2017-11-17 20:00:00	110.0
5	2017-11-17 21:00:00	109.9966
6	2017-11-17 22:00:00	109.82

Table Name: `ibm`

	date_time	close
0	2017-11-17 15:35:12	149.3
1	2017-11-17 15:40:34	149.13
2	2017-11-17 15:45:50	148.98
3	2017-11-17 15:50:20	148.99
4	2017-11-17 15:55:10	149.11
5	2017-11-17 16:00:03	149.25
6	2017-11-17 16:05:06	149.5175
7	2017-11-17 16:10:12	149.57
8	2017-11-17 16:15:30	149.59
9	2017-11-17 16:20:32	149.82
10	2017-11-17 16:25:47	149.96

merge_asof() example

```
pd.merge_asof(visa, ibm, on='date_time',
              suffixes=('_visa','_ibm'))
```

	date_time	close_visa	close_ibm
0	2017-11-17 16:00:00	110.32	149.11
1	2017-11-17 17:00:00	110.24	149.83
2	2017-11-17 18:00:00	110.065	149.59
3	2017-11-17 19:00:00	110.04	149.505
4	2017-11-17 20:00:00	110.0	149.42
5	2017-11-17 21:00:00	109.9966	149.26
6	2017-11-17 22:00:00	109.82	148.97

Table Name: `ibm`

	date_time	close
0	2017-11-17 15:35:12	149.3
1	2017-11-17 15:40:34	149.13
2	2017-11-17 15:45:50	148.98
3	2017-11-17 15:50:20	148.99
4	2017-11-17 15:55:10	149.11
5	2017-11-17 16:00:03	149.25
6	2017-11-17 16:05:06	149.5175
7	2017-11-17 16:10:12	149.57
8	2017-11-17 16:15:30	149.59
9	2017-11-17 16:20:32	149.82
10	2017-11-17 16:25:47	149.96

merge_asof() example with direction

```
pd.merge_asof(visa, ibm, on=['date_time'],
              suffixes=('_visa','_ibm'),
              direction='forward')
```

	date_time	close_visa	close_ibm
0	2017-11-17 16:00:00	110.32	149.25
1	2017-11-17 17:00:00	110.24	149.6184
2	2017-11-17 18:00:00	110.065	149.59
3	2017-11-17 19:00:00	110.04	149.505
4	2017-11-17 20:00:00	110.0	149.42
5	2017-11-17 21:00:00	109.9966	149.26
6	2017-11-17 22:00:00	109.82	148.97

Table Name: `ibm`

	date_time	close
0	2017-11-17 15:35:12	149.3
1	2017-11-17 15:40:34	149.13
2	2017-11-17 15:45:50	148.98
3	2017-11-17 15:50:20	148.99
4	2017-11-17 15:55:10	149.11
5	2017-11-17 16:00:03	149.25
6	2017-11-17 16:05:06	149.5175
7	2017-11-17 16:10:12	149.57
8	2017-11-17 16:15:30	149.59
9	2017-11-17 16:20:32	149.82
10	2017-11-17 16:25:47	149.96

When to use merge_asof()

- Data sampled from a process
- Developing a training set (no data leakage)

Let's practice!

JOINING DATA WITH PANDAS

Selecting data with .query()

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The .query() method

```
.query('SOME SELECTION STATEMENT')
```

- Accepts an input string
  - Input string used to determine what rows are returned
  - Input string similar to statement after **WHERE** clause in **SQL** statement
    - **Prior knowledge of SQL is not necessary**

Querying on a single condition

This table is `stocks`

	date	disney	nike
0	2019-07-01	143.009995	86.029999
1	2019-08-01	137.259995	84.5
2	2019-09-01	130.320007	93.919998
3	2019-10-01	129.919998	89.550003
4	2019-11-01	151.580002	93.489998
5	2019-12-01	144.630005	101.309998
6	2020-01-01	138.309998	96.300003
7	2020-02-01	117.650002	89.379997
8	2020-03-01	96.599998	82.739998
9	2020-04-01	99.580002	84.629997

```
stocks.query('nike >= 90')
```

	date	disney	nike
2	2019-09-01	130.320007	93.919998
4	2019-11-01	151.580002	93.489998
5	2019-12-01	144.630005	101.309998
6	2020-01-01	138.309998	96.300003

Querying on a multiple conditions, "and", "or"

This table is `stocks`

	date	disney	nike
0	2019-07-01	143.009995	86.029999
1	2019-08-01	137.259995	84.5
2	2019-09-01	130.320007	93.919998
3	2019-10-01	129.919998	89.550003
4	2019-11-01	151.580002	93.489998
5	2019-12-01	144.630005	101.309998
6	2020-01-01	138.309998	96.300003
7	2020-02-01	117.650002	89.379997
8	2020-03-01	96.599998	82.739998
9	2020-04-01	99.580002	84.629997

```
stocks.query('nike > 90 and disney < 140')
```

	date	disney	nike
2	2019-09-01	130.320007	93.919998
6	2020-01-01	138.309998	96.300003

```
stocks.query('nike > 96 or disney < 98')
```

	date	disney	nike
5	2019-12-01	144.630005	101.309998
6	2020-01-01	138.309998	96.300003
28	020-03-01	96.599998	82.739998

Updated dataset

This table is `stocks_long`

```
  date        stock   close
0 2019-07-01  disney  143.009995
1 2019-08-01  disney  137.259995
2 2019-09-01  disney  130.320007
3 2019-10-01  disney  129.919998
4 2019-11-01  disney  151.580002
5 2019-07-01  nike    86.029999
6 2019-08-01  nike    84.5
7 2019-09-01  nike    93.919998
8 2019-10-01  nike    89.550003
9 2019-11-01  nike    93.489998
```

Using .query() to select text

```
stocks_long.query('stock=="disney" or (stock=="nike" and close < 90)')
```

```
   date         stock   close
0  2019-07-01   disney  143.009995
1  2019-08-01   disney  137.259995
2  2019-09-01   disney  130.320007
3  2019-10-01   disney  129.919998
4  2019-11-01   disney  151.580002
5  2019-07-01   nike    86.029999
6  2019-08-01   nike    84.5
8  2019-10-01   nike    89.550003
```

Let's practice!

JOINING DATA WITH PANDAS

Reshaping data with .melt()

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Wide versus long data

Wide Format

	first	last	height	weight
0	John	Doe	5.5	130
1	Mary	Bo	6.0	150

Long Format

	first	last	variable	value
0	John	Doe	height	5.5
1	Mary	Bo	height	6.0
2	John	Doe	weight	130
3	Mary	Bo	weight	150

What does the .melt() method do?

- The melt method will allow us to unpivot our dataset

	first	last	height	weight
0	John	Doe	5.5	130
1	Mary	Bo	6.0	150

	first	last	variable	value
0	John	Doe	height	5.5
1	Mary	Bo	height	6.0
2	John	Doe	weight	130
3	Mary	Bo	weight	150

Dataset in wide format

This table is called `social_fin`

	financial	company	2019	2018	2017	2016
0	total_revenue	twitter	3459329	3042359	2443299	2529619
1	gross_profit	twitter	2322288	2077362	1582057	1597379
2	net_income	twitter	1465659	1205596	-108063	-456873
3	total_revenue	facebook	70697000	55838000	40653000	27638000
4	gross_profit	facebook	57927000	46483000	35199000	23849000
5	net_income	facebook	18485000	22112000	15934000	10217000

Example of .melt()

```
social_fin_tall = social_fin.melt(id_vars=['financial','company'])
print(social_fin_tall.head(10))
```

```
  financial      company   variable  value
0 total_revenue  twitter   2019      3459329
1 gross_profit   twitter   2019      2322288
2 net_income     twitter   2019      1465659
3 total_revenue  facebook  2019      70697000
4 gross_profit   facebook  2019      57927000
5 net_income     facebook  2019      18485000
6 total_revenue  twitter   2018      3042359
7 gross_profit   twitter   2018      2077362
8 net_income     twitter   2018      1205596
9 total_revenue  facebook  2018      55838000
```

Melting with value_vars

```
social_fin_tall = social_fin.melt(id_vars=['financial','company'],
                                  value_vars=['2018','2017'])
print(social_fin_tall.head(9))
```

```
  financial      company   variable  value
0 total_revenue  twitter   2018      3042359
1 gross_profit   twitter   2018      2077362
2 net_income     twitter   2018      1205596
3 total_revenue  facebook  2018      55838000
4 gross_profit   facebook  2018      46483000
5 net_income     facebook  2018      22112000
6 total_revenue  twitter   2017      2443299
7 gross_profit   twitter   2017      1582057
8 net_income     twitter   2017      -108063
```

Melting with column names

```
social_fin_tall = social_fin.melt(id_vars=['financial','company'],
                                  value_vars=['2018','2017'],
                                  var_name='year', value_name='dollars')
print(social_fin_tall.head(8))
```

```
  financial      company   year  dollars
0 total_revenue  twitter   2018  3042359
1 gross_profit   twitter   2018  2077362
2 net_income     twitter   2018  1205596
3 total_revenue  facebook  2018  55838000
4 gross_profit   facebook  2018  46483000
5 net_income     facebook  2018  22112000
6 total_revenue  twitter   2017  2443299
7 gross_profit   twitter   2017  1582057
```

Let's practice!

JOINING DATA WITH PANDAS

Course wrap-up

JOINING DATA WITH PANDAS

Aaren Stubberfield
Instructor

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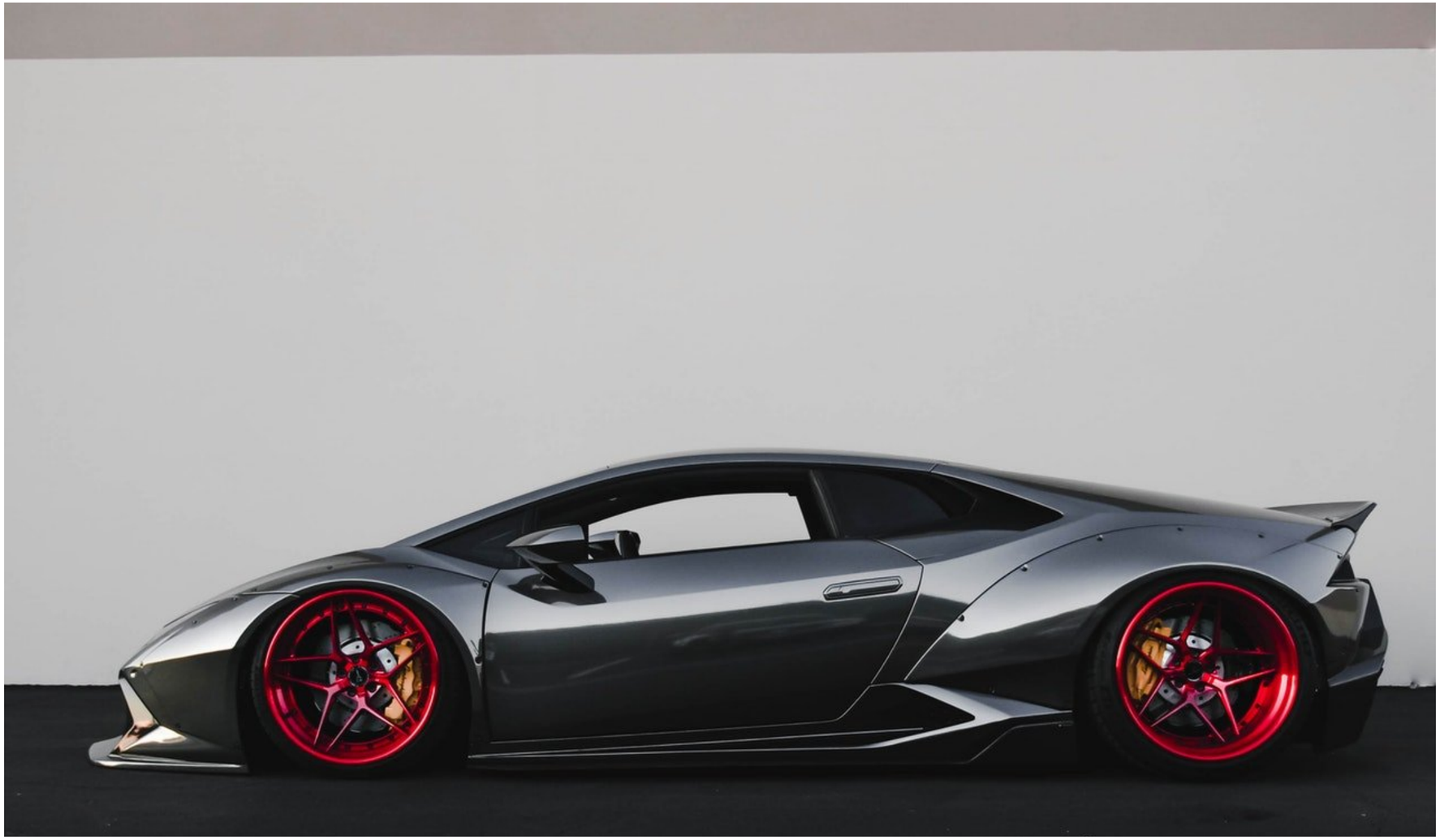
You're this high performance race car now



[1] Photo by jae park from Pexels

Data merging basics

- Inner join using `.merge()`
- One-to-one and one-to-many relationships
- Merging multiple tables

Merging tables with different join types

- Inner join using `.merge()`
- One-to-one and one-to-one relationships
- Merging multiple tables
- **Left, right, and outer joins**
- **Merging a table to itself and merging on indexes**

Advanced merging and concatenating

- Inner join using `.merge()`
- One-to-one and one-to-one relationships
- Merging multiple tables
- Left, right, and outer joins
- Merging a table to itself and merging on indexes
- **Filtering joins**
  - **semi and anti joins**
- **Combining data vertically with `.concat()`**
- **Verify data integrity**

Merging ordered and time-series data

- Inner join using `.merge()`
- One-to-one and one-to-one relationships
- Merging multiple tables
- Left, right, and outer joins
- Merging a table to itself and merging on indexes
- Filtering joins
  - semi and anti joins
- Combining data vertically with `.concat()`
- Verify data integrity

- **Ordered data**
  - **`merge_ordered()` and `merge_asof()`**
- **Manipulating data with `.melt()`**

Thank you!

JOINING DATA WITH PANDAS