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</u> <u>FAQ (https://www.coursera.org/learn/python-data-analysis/resources/0dhYG)</u> course resource.

Merging Dataframes

Store 1 22.5 Sponge Chris

Store 1 2.5 Kitty Litter Kevyn

Store 2 5.0 Spoon Filip

```
In [ ]: df['Date'] = ['December 1', 'January 1', 'mid-May']
df

In [ ]: df['Delivered'] = True
df
```

```
In [ ]: df['Feedback'] = ['Positive', None, 'Negative']
df
```

```
In [ ]: adf = df.reset_index()
  adf['Date'] = pd.Series({0: 'December 1', 2: 'mid-May'})
  adf
```

```
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':
                                 {'Name': 'Sally', 'Role': 'Course liasion', 'Location':
                                 {'Name': 'James', 'Role': 'Grader', 'Location': 'Washing
        student_df = pd.DataFrame([{'Name': 'James', 'School': 'Business', 'Location': '1
                                   {'Name': 'Mike', 'School': 'Law', 'Location': 'Fratern
                                   {'Name': 'Sally', 'School': 'Engineering', 'Location':
        pd.merge(staff_df, student_df, how='left', left_on='Name', right_on='Name')
{'First Name': 'James', 'Last Name': 'Wilde', 'Role': 'G
        student_df = pd.DataFrame([{'First Name': 'James', 'Last Name': 'Hammond', 'Schoo
                                   {'First Name': 'Mike', 'Last Name': 'Smith', 'School': {'First Name': 'Sally', 'Last Name': 'Brooks', 'School
        staff df
        student df
        pd.merge(staff_df, student_df, how='inner', left_on=['First Name','Last Name'], r
```

Idiomatic Pandas: Making Code Pandorable

```
In [ ]: import pandas as pd
    df = pd.read_csv('census.csv')
    df
```

```
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)
        import numpy as np
In [ ]:
         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]
df
```

```
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(
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(
In [ ]: df.head()
In [ ]: df = df.set_index('STNAME')
        def fun(item):
            if item[0]<'M':</pre>
                 return 0
            if item[0]<'Q':</pre>
                 return 1
            return 2
        for group, frame in df.groupby(fun):
             print('There are ' + str(len(frame)) + ' records in group ' + str(group) + '
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

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.m
```

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
t1
```

Out[6]: 2016-09-01 a 2016-09-02 b 2016-09-03 c 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.Perio
t2

Out[8]: 2016-09 d 2016-10 e 2016-11 f

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'
 ts3

Out[10]:

	а	b
2 June 2013	16	46
Aug 29, 2014	14	66
2015-06-26	59	99
7/12/16	27	17

```
In [11]: ts3.index = pd.to_datetime(ts3.index)
ts3
```

```
Out[11]:
```

	а	b
2013-06-02	16	46
2014-08-29	14	66
2015-06-26	59	99
2016-07-12	27	17

```
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

Out[16]:

	Count 1	Count 2
2016-10-02	104	125
2016-10-16	109	122
2016-10-30	111	127
2016-11-13	117	126
2016-11-27	114	126
2016-12-11	109	121
2016-12-25	105	126
2017-01-08	105	125
2017-01-22	101	123

In [17]: df.index.weekday_name

Out[17]: array(['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
2016-10-16	5.0	-3.0
2016-10-30	2.0	5.0
2016-11-13	6.0	-1.0
2016-11-27	-3.0	0.0
2016-12-11	-5.0	-5.0
2016-12-25	-4.0	5.0
2017-01-08	0.0	-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

In []: df.asfreq('W', method='ffill')

In []: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline

df.plot()