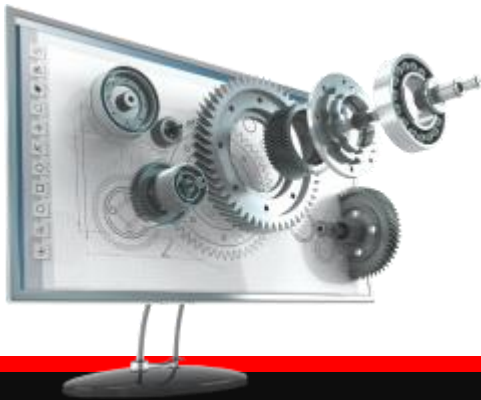




# Python for Beginners

Archer Infotech , PUNE





# Python - Pandas

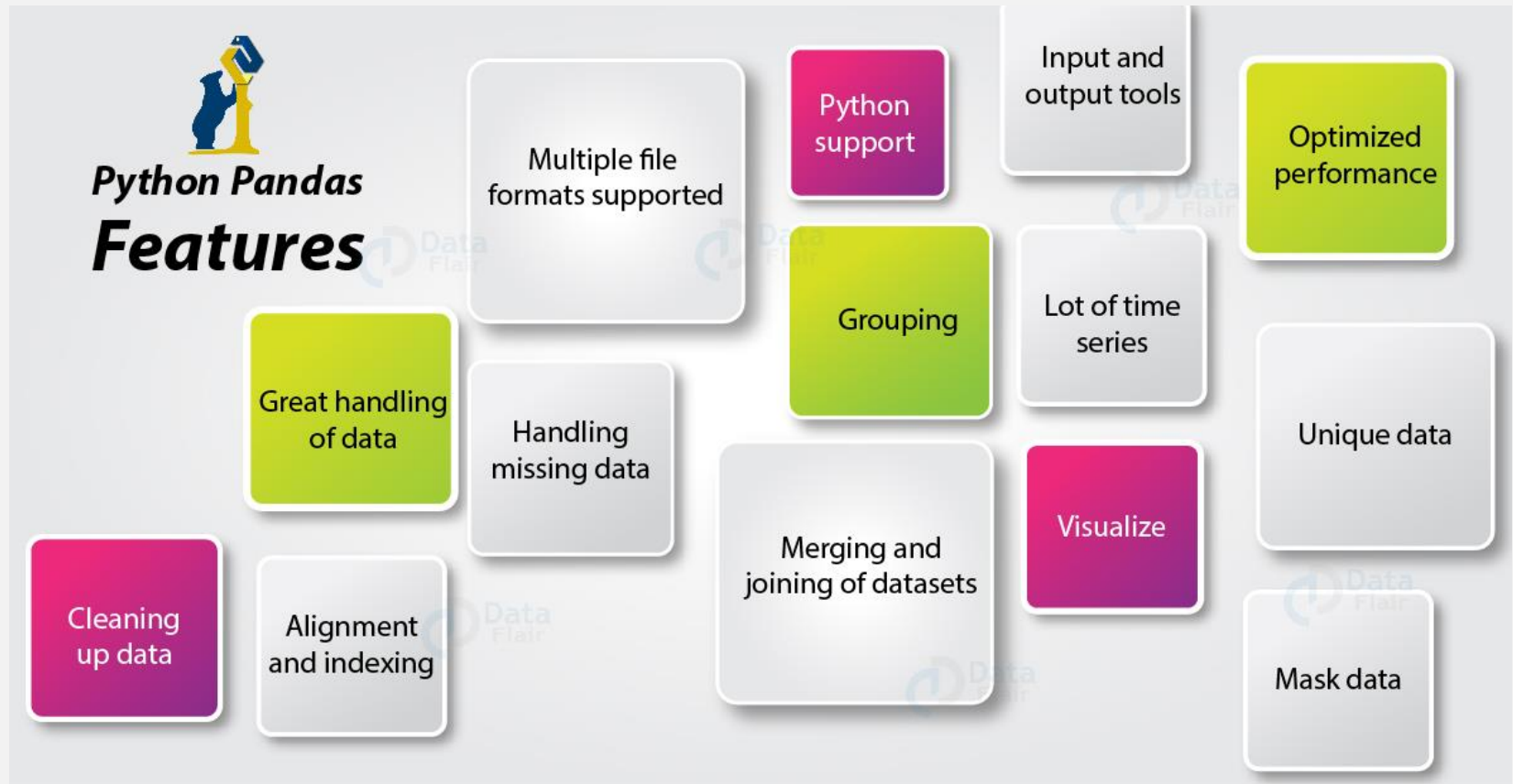
# What is Pandas ?



- **pandas** is a fast, powerful, flexible and easy to use open source data analysis and manipulation tool, built on top of the Python programming language.
- This package comprises many data structures and tools for effective data manipulation and analysis. Python **Pandas** is used everywhere including commercial and academic sectors and in fields like economics, finance, analytics, statistics, etc.
- **Pandas** library is built on top of **Numpy**, meaning Pandas needs **Numpy** to operate.



# Pandas Features



# Installation & importing pandas



- **Standard Python distribution doesn't come bundled with Pandas module. A lightweight alternative is to install pandas using popular Python package installer, pip.**

```
pip install pandas
```

- **The very first and the most important operation is to import Python Pandas library properly.**

```
import pandas as pd
```



# Pandas data structures



- **Pandas deals with following three data structures**
  - 1. Series**
  - 2. DataFrame**
  - 3. Panel**

**These data structures are built on top of numpy array ,  
which means they are faster**

**The best way to think of these data structures is that the higher dimensional data structure is a container of its lower dimensional data structure.  
e.g. DataFrame is a container of Series, Panel is a container of DataFrame**



# Pandas data structures



Data Structure	Dimensions	Description
Series	1	1D labeled homogeneous array, size immutable.
Data Frames	2	General 2D labeled, size-mutable tabular structure with potentially heterogeneously typed columns.
Panel	3	General 3D labeled, size-mutable array.

## Mutability

All Pandas data structures are value mutable (can be changed) and except Series all are size mutable. Series is size immutable.



# Pandas data structures



**Series :- Is a 1-D array like structure with homogenous data**

Homogeneous data

Size immutable

Values are mutable

10	23	56	17	52	61	73	90	26	72
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# Pandas data structures



**DataFrame :- Is a 2-D array with heterogeneous data**

Heterogeneous data

Size & values are mutable

Name	Age	Gender	Rating
Steve	32	Male	3.45
Lia	28	Female	4.6
Vin	45	Male	3.9
Katie	38	Female	2.7



# Pandas data structures



**Panel :- Panel is a three-dimensional data structure with heterogeneous data.**

It is hard to represent the panel in graphical representation. But a panel can be illustrated as a container of DataFrame.

Heterogeneous data

Size Mutable

Data Mutable



# Pandas Series



**Series** is a one-dimensional labeled array capable of holding data of any type (integer, string, float, python objects, etc.). The axis labels are collectively called **index**.

A pandas Series can be created using the following constructor –

```
pandas.Series( data, index, dtype, copy)
```

A series can be created using various inputs like –

- Scalar Values

- List

- Dictionaries

- Numpy Arrays



# Pandas Series Basic Attributes



Attributes	Description
<b>Series.index</b>	Defines the index of the Series.
<b>Series.shape</b>	It returns a tuple of shape of the data.
<b>Series.dtype</b>	It returns the data type of the data.
<b>Series.size</b>	It returns the size of the data.
<b>Series.empty</b>	It returns True if Series object is empty, otherwise returns false.
<b>Series.hasnans</b>	It returns True if there are any NaN values, otherwise returns false.
<b>Series.nbytes</b>	It returns the number of bytes in the data.
<b>Series.ndim</b>	It returns the number of dimensions in the data.
<b>Series.itemsize</b>	It returns the size of the datatype of item.



# Pandas Data Frame



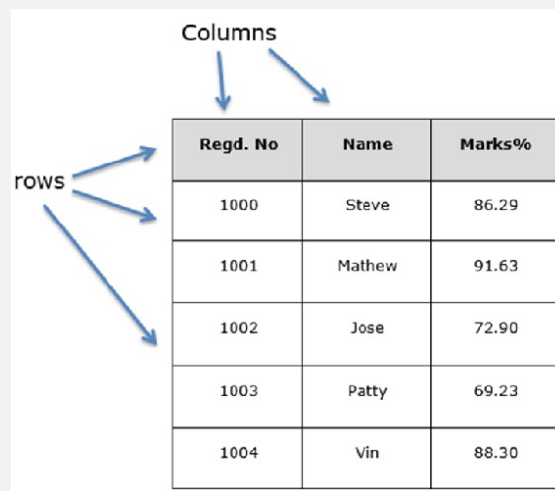
A **Data frame** is a two-dimensional data structure, i.e., data is aligned in a tabular fashion in rows and columns.

Potentially columns are of different types

Size – Mutable

Labeled axes (rows and columns)

Can Perform Arithmetic operations on rows and columns

A diagram illustrating a Pandas Data Frame as a table. The table has three columns: 'Regd. No', 'Name', and 'Marks%'. It has five rows of data. Blue arrows point from the labels 'Columns' and 'ROWS' to their respective axes in the table.

Regd. No	Name	Marks%
1000	Steve	86.29
1001	Mathew	91.63
1002	Jose	72.90
1003	Patty	69.23
1004	Vin	88.30



# Pandas Data Frame



A pandas Data Frame can be created using the following constructor –

```
pandas.DataFrame( data, index, columns, dtype, copy)
```

A data frame can be created using various inputs like –

- Lists

- Dict

- Series

- Numpy ndarrays

- Another DataFrame



# Pandas Data Frame Basic Functionality



Sr.No.	Attribute or Method & Description	
1	<b>T</b>	Transposes rows and columns.
2	<b>axes</b>	Returns a list with the row axis labels and column axis labels as the only members.
3	<b>dtypes</b>	Returns the dtypes in this object.
4	<b>empty</b>	True if NDFrame is entirely empty [no items]; if any of the axes are of length 0.
5	<b>ndim</b>	Number of axes / array dimensions.
6	<b>shape</b>	Returns a tuple representing the dimensionality of the DataFrame.
7	<b>size</b>	Number of elements in the NDFrame.
8	<b>values</b>	Numpy representation of NDFrame.
9	<b>head()</b>	Returns the first n rows.
10	<b>tail()</b>	Returns last n rows.



# Pandas Descriptive Statistics



Sr.No.	Function	Description
1	count()	Number of non-null observations
2	sum()	Sum of values
3	mean()	Mean of Values
4	median()	Median of Values
5	mode()	Mode of values
6	std()	Standard Deviation of the Values
7	min()	Minimum Value
8	max()	Maximum Value
9	abs()	Absolute Value
10	prod()	Product of Values
11	cumsum()	Cumulative Sum
12	cumprod()	Cumulative Product





# Pandas Iteration



To iterate over the rows of the DataFrame, we can use the following functions –

- **iteritems()** – to iterate over the (key,value) pairs
- **iterrows()** – iterate over the rows as (index,series) pairs
- **itertuples()** – iterate over the rows as namedtuples



# Pandas Indexing & Selecting Data



Sr.No	Indexing & Description	
1	<b>.loc()</b>	Label based
2	<b>.iloc()</b>	Integer based
3	<b>.ix()</b>	Both Label and Integer based





# **THANK YOU !!!**

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