

Siddhant Mundhe

Data engineering batch 1

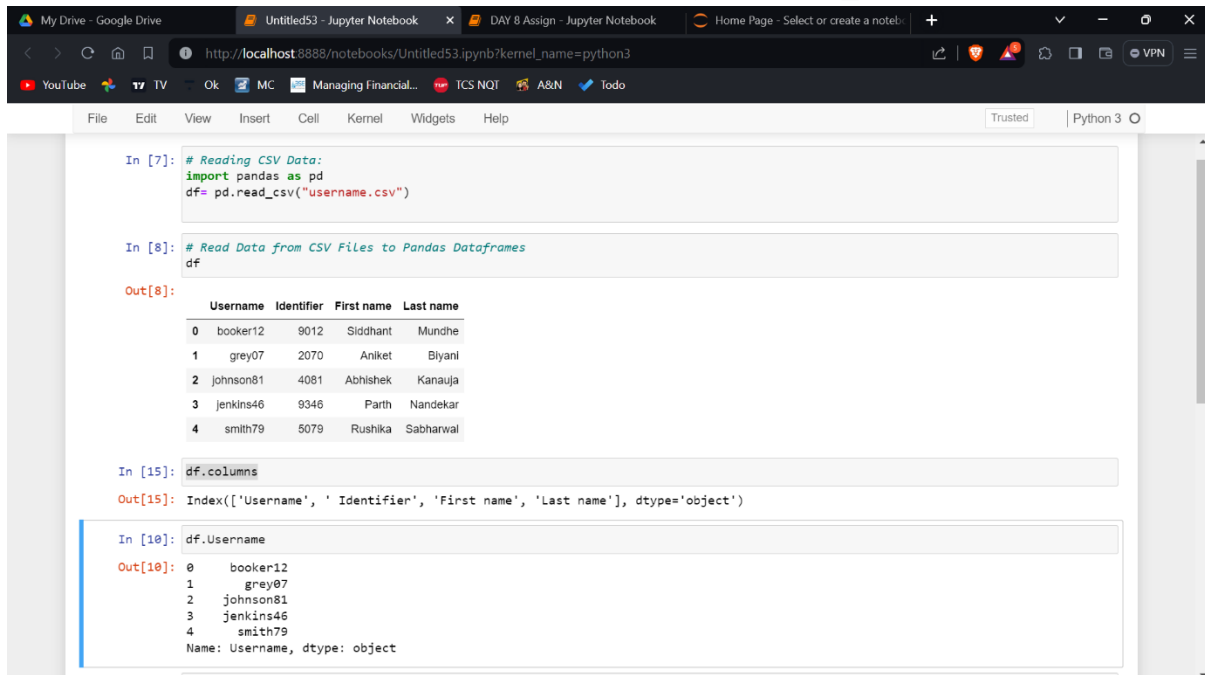
Coding Challenge 2

PANDAS

-Pandas is a popular open-source data manipulation and analysis library for Python.

-It provides data structures like DataFrame for efficient data manipulation with built-in functions for various tasks.

-Assuming you have a CSV file named Username.csv with some sample data, you can read it into a Pandas DataFrame using the read_csv function:



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with the following code and output:

```
In [7]: # Reading CSV Data:
import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_csv("username.csv")

In [8]: # Read Data from CSV Files to Pandas Dataframes
df

Out[8]:
```

	Username	Identifier	First name	Last name
0	booker12	9012	Siddhant	Mundhe
1	grey07	2070	Aniket	Biyani
2	johnson81	4081	Abhishek	Kanauja
3	jenkins46	9346	Parth	Nandekar
4	smith79	5079	Rushika	Sabharwal

```
In [15]: df.columns
Out[15]: Index(['Username', 'Identifier', 'First name', 'Last name'], dtype='object')

In [10]: df.Username
Out[10]: 0    booker12
1     grey07
2   johnson81
3   jenkins46
4     smith79
Name: Username, dtype: object
```

Filtering Data using Query:

-Pandas provides the query method for filtering data based on a query expression.

- To filter pandas DataFrame all you need to do is specify the condition within query function.

For example, let's say you want to filter rows where the 'Identifier > 2500':

```
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In [20]: # Filter Data in Pandas Dataframe using query.
import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv("username.csv")

print("Column Names:")
print(df.columns)

df.columns = df.columns.str.strip()

# Filter data using a query
filtered_data = df.query('Identifier > 2500')

print("\nFiltered DataFrame:")
print(filtered_data)

Column Names:
Index(['Username', 'Identifier', 'First name', 'Last name'], dtype='object')

Filtered DataFrame:
  Username Identifier First name Last name
0  booker12      9012  Siddhant  Mundhe
2  johnson81      4081  Abhishek  Kanauja
3  jenkins46      9346    Parth  Nandekar
4   smith79      5079   Rushika  Sabharwal
```

LAMBDA FUNCTION:

-In Python, a lambda function is a concise way to create anonymous functions. Lambda functions are often used for short, simple operations and are defined using the lambda keyword.

-The syntax for a lambda function is:

lambda arguments: expression

```
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In [22]: # Square using Lambda function
def square(x):
    return x ** 2

square_lambda = lambda x: x ** 2

print(square(5))           # Output: 25
print(square_lambda(5))    # Output: 25

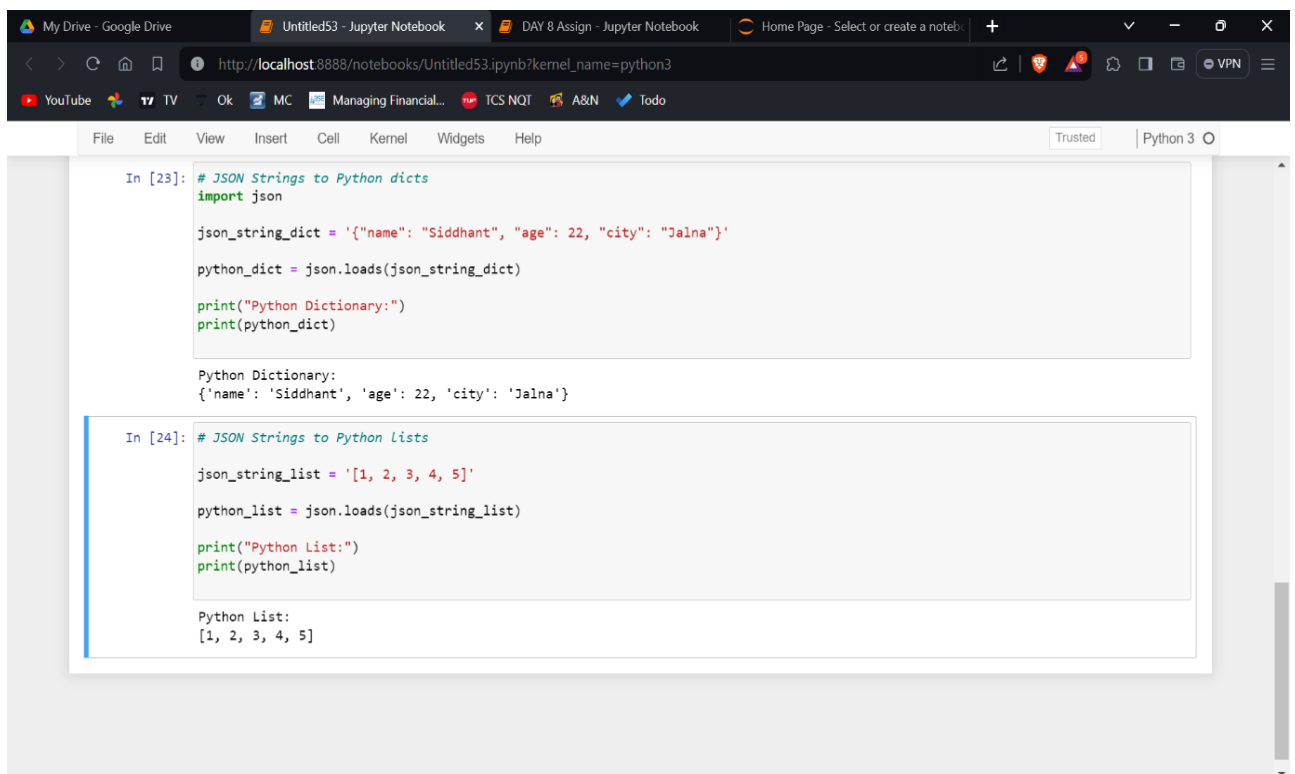
25
25
```

In this example, we have a regular function square that squares a given number. The equivalent lambda function square_lambda accomplishes the same task. The lambda function is particularly useful for short, one-line operations.

-In Python, you can convert **JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) strings to Python dictionaries or lists** using the json module.

- JSON is a lightweight data interchange format that is easy for humans to read and write and easy for machines to parse and generate.

- If you have a JSON string representing a dictionary and list, you can use the json.loads (load string) function to convert it into a Python dictionary or lists.



```
In [23]: # JSON Strings to Python dicts
import json

json_string_dict = '{"name": "Siddhant", "age": 22, "city": "Jalna"}'

python_dict = json.loads(json_string_dict)

print("Python Dictionary:")
print(python_dict)

Python Dictionary:
{'name': 'Siddhant', 'age': 22, 'city': 'Jalna'}
```

```
In [24]: # JSON Strings to Python Lists

json_string_list = '[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]'

python_list = json.loads(json_string_list)

print("Python List:")
print(python_list)

Python List:
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```