

Pandas je python knjižnjica namenjena za uporabo pri analizo podatkov. Omogoča nam računanje statističnih podatkov (max, min, povprečje, data distribution, itd.). Omogoča nam čiščenje podatkov, filtracijo in vizualizacijo.

Install

```
pip install pandas
```

In [1]:

```
import pandas as pd
```

Basic objects

Pandas v glavnem operira z dvema primarnima objektoma:

Series in **DataFrame**.

- Series predstavlja en stolpec podatkov
- DataFrame predstavlja tabelo podatkov

Series

	apples
0	3
1	2
2	0
3	1

+

Series

	oranges
0	0
1	3
2	7
3	2

=

DataFrame

	apples	oranges
0	3	0
1	2	3
2	0	7
3	1	2

Series ustvarimo s preprostim ukazom:

In [2]:

```
data = pd.Series([0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0])
print(type(data))
print(data)
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.series.Series'>
0    0.25
1    0.50
2    0.75
3    1.00
dtype: float64
```

Pri izpisu vidimo naše podatke (`values`) in številčne vrednosti, ki predstavljajo index vrstic (`index`).

In [3]:

```
print(data.values)
print(data.index)
```

```
[0.25 0.5  0.75 1.  ]
RangeIndex(start=0, stop=4, step=1)
```

Tako kot pri numpy lahko do vrednosti dostopamo preko indexa.

In [4]:

```
print(data[1])
print()
print(data[0:2])
```

```
0.5
```

```
0    0.25
1    0.50
dtype: float64
```

Index ne potrebuje biti številčna vrednost. Lahko ga definiramo sami:

In [5]:

```
data = pd.Series([0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0], index=["a", "b", "c", "d"])
print(data)
print(data["a"])
print(data["b":])
```

```
a    0.25
b    0.50
c    0.75
d    1.00
dtype: float64
0.25
b    0.50
c    0.75
d    1.00
dtype: float64
```

In [6]:

```
# ustvarjanje Series s pomočjo dictionary
data = pd.Series({
    "a": 0.25,
    "b": 0.5,
    "c": 0.75,
    "d": 1
})
print(data)
```

```
a    0.25
b    0.50
c    0.75
d    1.00
dtype: float64
```

DataFrame je skupek Series in ga lahko prav tako ustvarimo na več načinov.

Eden izmed načinov je s pomočjo dictionary, kjer vsak **key:value** par predstavlja stolpec v našem DataFrame.

In [7]:

```
data = {
    "apples": [3,1,0,4],
    "oranges": [2,0,3,1]
}

df = pd.DataFrame(data)
print(type(df))
df
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

Out[7]:

	apples	oranges
0	3	2
1	1	0
2	0	3
3	4	1

Index je bil določen samodejno, vendar ga lahko prav tako tudi sami določimo.

In [8]:

```
data = {  
    "jabolka": [3,1,0,4],  
    "pomaranče": [2,0,3,1]  
}  
  
df = pd.DataFrame(data, index=["Maja", "Janez", "Jaka", "Živa"])  
df
```

Out[8]:

	jabolka	pomaranče
Maja	3	2
Janez	1	0
Jaka	0	3
Živa	4	1

Basic info from our data

Za začetek bomo uvozili večjo količino podatkov. Uporabili bomo IMDB dataset, kjer je shranjeno 1000 najpopularnejših filmov od 2006 do 2016.

<https://we.tl/t-aXOfVSSyer> (<https://we.tl/t-aXOfVSSyer>)

In [9]:

```
data = pd.read_csv("IMDB-Movie-Data.csv", index_col="Title")
```

Za hiter pregled lahko uporabimo funkcijo `df.head()` - ki nam pokaže prvih 5 vrstic - ali funkcijo `df.tail()` - ki nam pokaže zadnjih 5 vrstic.

In [10]:

data.head()

Out[10]:

	Rank	Genre	Description	Director	Actors	Year
Title						
Guardians of the Galaxy	1	Action,Adventure,Sci-Fi	A group of intergalactic criminals are forced ...	James Gunn	Chris Pratt, Vin Diesel, Bradley Cooper, Zoe S...	2014
Prometheus	2	Adventure,Mystery,Sci-Fi	Following clues to the origin of mankind, a te...	Ridley Scott	Noomi Rapace, Logan Marshall-Green, Michael Fa...	2012
Split	3	Horror,Thriller	Three girls are kidnapped by a man with a diag...	M. Night Shyamalan	James McAvoy, Anya Taylor-Joy, Haley Lu Richar...	2016
Sing	4	Animation,Comedy,Family	In a city of humanoid animals, a hustling thea...	Christophe Lourdelet	Matthew McConaughey,Reese Witherspoon, Seth Ma...	2016
Suicide Squad	5	Action,Adventure,Fantasy	A secret government agency recruits some of th...	David Ayer	Will Smith, Jared Leto, Margot Robbie, Viola D...	2016



Za pregled osnovnih značilnosti našega DataFrame lahko uporabimo funkcijo `df.info()` .

In [11]:

data.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Index: 1000 entries, Guardians of the Galaxy to Nine Lives
Data columns (total 11 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Rank                   1000 non-null   int64
1   Genre                  1000 non-null   object
2   Description             1000 non-null   object
3   Director                1000 non-null   object
4   Actors                 1000 non-null   object
5   Year                   1000 non-null   int64
6   Runtime (Minutes)      1000 non-null   int64
7   Rating                 1000 non-null   float64
8   Votes                  1000 non-null   int64
9   Revenue (Millions)     872 non-null    float64
10  Metascore              936 non-null    float64
dtypes: float64(3), int64(4), object(4)
memory usage: 93.8+ KB
```

V izpisu vidimo koliko vrstic vsebuje naš DataFrame, koliko stolpcev, imena stolpcev, kakšen data tip se nahaja v stolpcu, itd..

S pomočjo funkcije `describe()` lahko najdemo osnovne statistične parametre, kot so min, max, distribucija, itd..

In [12]:

data.describe()

Out[12]:

	Rank	Year	Runtime (Minutes)	Rating	Votes	Revenue (Millions)	Metascore
count	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000	1.000000e+03	872.000000	936.000000
mean	500.500000	2012.783000	113.172000	6.723200	1.698083e+05	82.956376	58.985000
std	288.819436	3.205962	18.810908	0.945429	1.887626e+05	103.253540	17.194000
min	1.000000	2006.000000	66.000000	1.900000	6.100000e+01	0.000000	11.000000
25%	250.750000	2010.000000	100.000000	6.200000	3.630900e+04	13.270000	47.000000
50%	500.500000	2014.000000	111.000000	6.800000	1.107990e+05	47.985000	59.500000
75%	750.250000	2016.000000	123.000000	7.400000	2.399098e+05	113.715000	72.000000
max	1000.000000	2016.000000	191.000000	9.000000	1.791916e+06	936.630000	100.000000

Za bolj podroben opis vsakega stolpca lahko uporabimo funkcijo `value_counts()`.

In [13]:

```
data["Director"].value_counts()
```

Out[13]:

```
Ridley Scott      8
David Yates      6
Michael Bay      6
M. Night Shyamalan 6
Paul W.S. Anderson 6
..
Sharon Maguire   1
Steven R. Monroe 1
Richard Curtis   1
Rupert Sanders   1
Julia Ducournau   1
Name: Director, Length: 644, dtype: int64
```

Slicing, selecting, extracting data

Iz našega DataFrame lahko izberemo specifičen stolpec na sledeč način:

In [14]:

```
genre = data["Genre"]
print(type(genre))
print(genre)
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.series.Series'>
Title
Guardians of the Galaxy    Action,Adventure,Sci-Fi
Prometheus                 Adventure,Mystery,Sci-Fi
Split                      Horror,Thriller
Sing                       Animation,Comedy,Family
Suicide Squad              Action,Adventure,Fantasy
..
Secret in Their Eyes       Crime,Drama,Mystery
Hostel: Part II            Horror
Step Up 2: The Streets     Drama,Music,Romance
Search Party               Adventure,Comedy
Nine Lives                 Comedy,Family,Fantasy
Name: Genre, Length: 1000, dtype: object
```

Tako dobimo Series object.

Če želimo izbrati samo en stolpec in ohraniti DataFrame object to storimo:

In [15]:

```
genre_df = data[["Genre"]]
print(type(genre_df))
genre_df
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

Out[15]:

Genre	
Title	
Guardians of the Galaxy	Action,Adventure,Sci-Fi
Prometheus	Adventure,Mystery,Sci-Fi
Split	Horror,Thriller
Sing	Animation,Comedy,Family
Suicide Squad	Action,Adventure,Fantasy
...	...
Secret in Their Eyes	Crime,Drama,Mystery
Hostel: Part II	Horror
Step Up 2: The Streets	Drama,Music,Romance
Search Party	Adventure,Comedy
Nine Lives	Comedy,Family,Fantasy

1000 rows × 1 columns

Če želimo izbrati več stolpcev hkrati:

In [16]:

```
subset = data[["Genre", "Director"]]
subset
```

Out[16]:

	Genre	Director
Title		
Guardians of the Galaxy	Action,Adventure,Sci-Fi	James Gunn
Prometheus	Adventure,Mystery,Sci-Fi	Ridley Scott
Split	Horror,Thriller	M. Night Shyamalan
Sing	Animation,Comedy,Family	Christophe Lourdelet
Suicide Squad	Action,Adventure,Fantasy	David Ayer
...
Secret in Their Eyes	Crime,Drama,Mystery	Billy Ray
Hostel: Part II	Horror	Eli Roth
Step Up 2: The Streets	Drama,Music,Romance	Jon M. Chu
Search Party	Adventure,Comedy	Scot Armstrong
Nine Lives	Comedy,Family,Fantasy	Barry Sonnenfeld

1000 rows × 2 columns

Vzememo lahko tudi celotne vrstice oziroma specifične vrednosti:

- `.loc[row, column]` - kjer do vrstic dostopamo preko njihovega imena (index)
- `.iloc[row, column]` - kjer do vrstic dostopamo preko njihovega števičnega indexa

In [17]:

```
prometheus = data.loc["Prometheus"]
print(type(prometheus))
print(prometheus)
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.series.Series'>
Rank
2
Genre                                Adventure,Mystery,Sci-F
i
Description          Following clues to the origin of mankind, a t
e...
Director                                Ridley Scot
t
Actors          Noomi Rapace, Logan Marshall-Green, Michael F
a...
Year                                                    201
2
Runtime (Minutes)                                     12
4
Rating                                                    7.
0
Votes                                                    48582
0
Revenue (Millions)                                     126.4
6
Metascore                                                    65.
0
Name: Prometheus, dtype: object
```

In [18]:

```
prometheus = data.iloc[1, 3]
print(type(prometheus))
print(prometheus)
```

```
<class 'str'>
Ridley Scott
```

Uporabljamo lahko tudi slicing:

In [19]:

```
subset = data.loc["Prometheus":"Sing"]
print(type(subset))
subset
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

Out[19]:

Rank		Genre	Description	Director	Actors	Year
Title						
Prometheus	2	Adventure,Mystery,Sci-Fi	Following clues to the origin of mankind, a te...	Ridley Scott	Noomi Rapace, Logan Marshall-Green, Michael Fa...	2012
Split	3	Horror,Thriller	Three girls are kidnapped by a man with a diag...	M. Night Shyamalan	James McAvoy, Anya Taylor-Joy, Haley Lu Richar...	2016
Sing	4	Animation,Comedy,Family	In a city of humanoid animals, a hustling thea...	Christophe Lourdelet	Matthew McConaughey,Reese Witherspoon, Seth Ma...	2016

In [20]:

```
subset = data.iloc[1:4]
print(type(subset))
subset
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

Out[20]:

Rank		Genre	Description	Director	Actors	Year
Title						
Prometheus	2	Adventure,Mystery,Sci-Fi	Following clues to the origin of mankind, a te...	Ridley Scott	Noomi Rapace, Logan Marshall-Green, Michael Fa...	2012
Split	3	Horror,Thriller	Three girls are kidnapped by a man with a diag...	M. Night Shyamalan	James McAvoy, Anya Taylor-Joy, Haley Lu Richar...	2016
Sing	4	Animation,Comedy,Family	In a city of humanoid animals, a hustling thea...	Christophe Lourdelet	Matthew McConaughey,Reese Witherspoon, Seth Ma...	2016

Opazimo, da slicing pri `.loc` vključuje zadnji element medtem, ko `.iloc` ne vključuje zadnjega elementa.

Vrstice lahko izberamo tudi po specifičnih pogojih. Za primer bomo vzeli vsako vrstico, kjer je bil direktor "Ridley Scott".

In [21]:

```
pogoj = (data["Director"] == "Ridley Scott")  
print(pogoj)
```

```
Title  
Guardians of the Galaxy    False  
Prometheus                 True  
Split                     False  
Sing                      False  
Suicide Squad             False  
...  
Secret in Their Eyes      False  
Hostel: Part II          False  
Step Up 2: The Streets   False  
Search Party             False  
Nine Lives               False  
Name: Director, Length: 1000, dtype: bool
```

In [22]:

```
rs = data[pogoj]
rs
```

Out[22]:

	Rank	Genre	Description	Director	Actors	Year	Runtime (Minutes)
Title							
Prometheus	2	Adventure,Mystery,Sci-Fi	Following clues to the origin of mankind, a te...	Ridley Scott	Noomi Rapace, Logan Marshall-Green, Michael Fa...	2012	124
The Martian	103	Adventure,Drama,Sci-Fi	An astronaut becomes stranded on Mars after hi...	Ridley Scott	Matt Damon, Jessica Chastain, Kristen Wiig, Ka...	2015	144
Robin Hood	388	Action,Adventure,Drama	In 12th century England, Robin and his band of...	Ridley Scott	Russell Crowe, Cate Blanchett, Matthew Macfady...	2010	140
American Gangster	471	Biography,Crime,Drama	In 1970s America, a detective works to bring d...	Ridley Scott	Denzel Washington, Russell Crowe, Chiwetel Eji...	2007	157
Exodus: Gods and Kings	517	Action,Adventure,Drama	The defiant leader Moses rises up against the ...	Ridley Scott	Christian Bale, Joel Edgerton, Ben Kingsley, S...	2014	150
The Counselor	522	Crime,Drama,Thriller	A lawyer finds himself in over his head when h...	Ridley Scott	Michael Fassbender, Penélope Cruz, Cameron Dia...	2013	117
A Good Year	531	Comedy,Drama,Romance	A British investment broker inherits his uncle...	Ridley Scott	Russell Crowe, Abbie Cornish, Albert Finney, M...	2006	117
Body of Lies	738	Action,Drama,Romance	A CIA agent on the ground in Jordan hunts down...	Ridley Scott	Leonardo DiCaprio, Russell Crowe, Mark Strong,...	2008	128

Pri našem izboru lahko uporabimo več kot en pogoj, katere med seboj združimo s pomočjo `|` in `&`.

In [23]:

```
pogoj1 = data["Director"] == "Ridley Scott"
pogoj2 = data["Metascore"] > 60

subset = data[pogoj1 & pogoj2]
subset
```

Out[23]:

	Rank	Genre	Description	Director	Actors	Year	Runtime (Minutes)	
Title								
Prometheus	2	Adventure,Mystery,Sci-Fi	Following clues to the origin of mankind, a te...	Ridley Scott	Noomi Rapace, Logan Marshall-Green, Michael Fa...	2012	124	
The Martian	103	Adventure,Drama,Sci-Fi	An astronaut becomes stranded on Mars after hi...	Ridley Scott	Matt Damon, Jessica Chastain, Kristen Wiig, Ka...	2015	144	
American Gangster	471	Biography,Crime,Drama	In 1970s America, a detective works to bring d...	Ridley Scott	Denzel Washington, Russell Crowe, Chiwetel Eji...	2007	157	

In []:

Primer analize dataseta - Ebay Car Sales Data

Analizirali bomo dataset oglasov rabljenih avto s strani *eBay Kleinanzeigen* (nemški ebay).

Podatki v datasetu so sledeči:

- **dateCrawled** - kdaj je program prvič našel oglas
- **name** - ime avta
- **seller** - podatek ali je prodajalec privatni ali ne
- **offerType** - tip ponudbe
- **price** - cena
- **abtest** - ali je avto vključen v A/B test
- **vehicleType** - tip vozila

- **yearOfRegistration** - leto v katerem je bilo vozilo registrirano
- **gearbox** - tip menjalnika
- **powerPS** - moč vozila v PS
- **model** - model vozila
- **kilometer** - koliko kilometrov je že prevoženih
- **monthOfRegistration** - mesec v katerem je bilo vozilo prvič registrirano
- **fuelType** - tip goriva
- **brand** - znamka vozila
- **notRepairedDamage** - če ima vozilo še ne-popravljenе poškodbe
- **dateCreated** - datum kdaj je bil oglas ustvarjen
- **nrOfPictures** - število slik v oglasu
- **postalCode** - poštna številka kjer se vozilo nahaja
- **lastSeenOnline** - kdaj je program zadnjič videl oglas

Začnemo z uvozom podatkov in osnovnimi informacijami o datasetu:

In [24]:

```
import pandas as pd

autos = pd.read_csv('data/autos.csv', encoding='Latin-1')
```

In [25]:

```
autos.head()
```

Out[25]:

	dateCrawled	name	seller	offerType	price	abt
0	2016-03-26 17:47:46	Peugeot_807_160_NAVTECH_ON_BOARD	privat	Angebot	\$5,000	con
1	2016-04-04 13:38:56	BMW_740i_4_4_Liter_HAMANN_UMBAU_Mega_Optik	privat	Angebot	\$8,500	con
2	2016-03-26 18:57:24	Volkswagen_Golf_1.6_United	privat	Angebot	\$8,990	1
3	2016-03-12 16:58:10	Smart_smart_fortwo_coupe_softouch/F1/Klima/Pan...	privat	Angebot	\$4,350	con
4	2016-04-01 14:38:50	Ford_Focus_1_6_Benzin_TÜV_neu_ist_sehr_gepfleg...	privat	Angebot	\$1,350	1

In [26]:

autos.info()

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 50000 entries, 0 to 49999
Data columns (total 20 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   dateCrawled                          50000 non-null  object
1   name                                50000 non-null  object
2   seller                              50000 non-null  object
3   offerType                           50000 non-null  object
4   price                               50000 non-null  object
5   abtest                              50000 non-null  object
6   vehicleType                         44905 non-null  object
7   yearOfRegistration                  50000 non-null  int64
8   gearbox                             47320 non-null  object
9   powerPS                             50000 non-null  int64
10  model                               47242 non-null  object
11  odometer                            50000 non-null  object
12  monthOfRegistration                  50000 non-null  int64
13  fuelType                            45518 non-null  object
14  brand                               50000 non-null  object
15  notRepairedDamage                   40171 non-null  object
16  dateCreated                         50000 non-null  object
17  nrOfPictures                        50000 non-null  int64
18  postalCode                          50000 non-null  int64
19  lastSeen                            50000 non-null  object
dtypes: int64(5), object(15)
memory usage: 7.6+ MB

```

Vidimo, da imamo 50'000 vrstic.

Od tega ima par stolpcev več neveljavnih vrednosti kar bo potrebno preveriti.

Večina vrednosti so "strings" (object), preostale pa so številčne.

Vidimo, da **price** in **odometer** nista številčni vrednosti, kar bo potrebno preveriti.

In []:

Cleaning the data

Za začetek bomo preimenovali stolpce v *snake_case*.

In [27]:

autos.columns

Out[27]:

```
Index(['dateCrawled', 'name', 'seller', 'offerType', 'price', 'abtes
t',
      'vehicleType', 'yearOfRegistration', 'gearbox', 'powerPS', 'mod
el',
      'odometer', 'monthOfRegistration', 'fuelType', 'brand',
      'notRepairedDamage', 'dateCreated', 'nrOfPictures', 'postalCod
e',
      'lastSeen'],
      dtype='object')
```

In [28]:

```
autos.columns = ['date_crawled', 'name', 'seller', 'offer_type', 'price', 'ab_test'
                 'vehicle_type', 'registration_year', 'gearbox', 'power_ps', 'model',
                 'odometer_km', 'registration_month', 'fuel_type', 'brand',
                 'unrepaired_damage', 'ad_created', 'num_photos', 'postal_code',
                 'last_seen']
```

In [29]:

autos.head()

Out[29]:

	date_crawled	name	seller	offer_type	price	a
0	2016-03-26 17:47:46	Peugeot_807_160_NAVTECH_ON_BOARD	privat	Angebot	\$5,000	(
1	2016-04-04 13:38:56	BMW_740i_4_4_Liter_HAMANN_UMBAU_Mega_Optik	privat	Angebot	\$8,500	(
2	2016-03-26 18:57:24	Volkswagen_Golf_1.6_United	privat	Angebot	\$8,990	
3	2016-03-12 16:58:10	Smart_smart_fortwo_coupe_softouch/F1/Klima/Pan...	privat	Angebot	\$4,350	(
4	2016-04-01 14:38:50	Ford_Focus_1_6_Benzin_TÜV_neu_ist_sehr_gepfleg...	privat	Angebot	\$1,350	

In []:

Za bolj natančen opis kaj se dogaja z vrednostmi v stolpcih lahko uporabimo **describe** metodo.

In [30]:

```
autos.describe(include='all')
```

Out[30]:

	date_crawled	name	seller	offer_type	price	ab_test	vehicle_type	registration_
count	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	44905	50000.00
unique	48213	38754	2	2	2357	2	8	
top	2016-03-19 17:36:18	Ford_Fiesta	privat	Angebot	\$0	test	limousine	
freq	3	78	49999	49999	1421	25756	12859	
mean	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	2005.07
std	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	105.71
min	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	1000.00
25%	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	1999.00
50%	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	2003.00
75%	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	2008.00
max	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	9999.00

Vidimo, da ima **seller** stolpec skoraj vse vrednosti enake. Prav tako stolpec **offer_type**.

Ta dva stolpca lahko odstranimo saj nam ne moreta pomagati pri analizi dataseta.

Odstranimo lahko tudi stolpec **num_photos** saj so vse vrednosti v stolpcu enake 0.

In [31]:

```
autos = autos.drop(["num_photos", "seller", "offer_type"], axis=1)
autos.head()
```

Out[31]:

	date_crawled	name	price	ab_test	vehicle_type
0	2016-03-26 17:47:46	Peugeot_807_160_NAVTECH_ON_BOARD	\$5,000	control	bus
1	2016-04-04 13:38:56	BMW_740i_4_4_Liter_HAMANN_UMBAU_Mega_Optik	\$8,500	control	limousine
2	2016-03-26 18:57:24	Volkswagen_Golf_1.6_United	\$8,990	test	limousine
3	2016-03-12 16:58:10	Smart_smart_fortwo_coupe_softouch/F1/Klima/Pan...	\$4,350	control	kleinwagen
4	2016-04-01 14:38:50	Ford_Focus_1_6_Benzin_TÜV_neu_ist_sehr_gepfleg...	\$1,350	test	kombi

In []:

Poglejmo si sedaj stolpca **price** in **odometer_km**.

Vrednosti v stolpcih bi morale biti številčne vendar so tipa *string*.

In [32]:

```
autos.loc[:, ("price", "odometer_km")]
```

Out[32]:

	price	odometer_km
0	\$5,000	150,000km
1	\$8,500	150,000km
2	\$8,990	70,000km
3	\$4,350	70,000km
4	\$1,350	150,000km
...
49995	\$24,900	100,000km
49996	\$1,980	150,000km
49997	\$13,200	5,000km
49998	\$22,900	40,000km
49999	\$1,250	150,000km

50000 rows × 2 columns

V stolpcu **price** imamo dodan še \$ znak in pa , (vejico) . Ta dva znaka odstranimo.

Podobno naridmo za **odometer_km** stolpec.

In [33]:

```

autos["price"] = (autos["price"]
                  .str.replace("$", "")
                  .str.replace(",", "")
                  .astype(int)
                  )
autos["price"]

```

<ipython-input-33-b1fb2bc4b711>:1: FutureWarning: The default value of regex will change from True to False in a future version. In addition, single character regular expressions will*not* be treated as literal strings when regex=True.

```
autos["price"] = (autos["price"]
```

Out[33]:

```

0          5000
1          8500
2          8990
3          4350
4          1350
...
49995      24900
49996       1980
49997      13200
49998      22900
49999       1250
Name: price, Length: 50000, dtype: int64

```

In [34]:

```

autos["odometer_km"] = (autos["odometer_km"]
                        .str.replace("km", "")
                        .str.replace(",", "")
                        .astype(int)
                        )
autos["odometer_km"]

```

Out[34]:

```

0          150000
1          150000
2           70000
3           70000
4          150000
...
49995      100000
49996      150000
49997          5000
49998       40000
49999      150000
Name: odometer_km, Length: 50000, dtype: int64

```

In []:

Poglejmo si sedaj še bolj natančno vrednosti v teh dveh stolpcih.

In [35]:

```
autos["odometer_km"].value_counts()
```

Out[35]:

150000	32424
125000	5170
100000	2169
90000	1757
80000	1436
70000	1230
60000	1164
50000	1027
5000	967
40000	819
30000	789
20000	784
10000	264

Name: odometer_km, dtype: int64

Vidimo, da so vrednosti kilometrov zaokrožene. To po vsej verjetnosti pomeni, da so lahko oglaševalci izbirali med že v-naprej definiranimi možnostmi, ko so ustvarjali oglas.

Vidimo tudi, da ima večina avto večje število prevoženih kilometrov.

Preverimo še stolpec **price**.

In [36]:

```
print(autos["price"].unique().shape)
print(autos["price"].describe())
```

```
(2357,)
count      5.000000e+04
mean       9.840044e+03
std        4.811044e+05
min        0.000000e+00
25%        1.100000e+03
50%        2.950000e+03
75%        7.200000e+03
max        1.000000e+08
Name: price, dtype: float64
```

In [37]:

```
autos["price"].value_counts().sort_index(ascending=True).head(20)
```

Out[37]:

```
0      1421
1       156
2         3
3         1
5         2
8         1
9         1
10        7
11        2
12        3
13        2
14        1
15        2
17        3
18        1
20        4
25        5
29        1
30        7
35        1
Name: price, dtype: int64
```

In [38]:

```
autos["price"].value_counts().sort_index(ascending=False).head(20)
```

Out[38]:

```
99999999  1
27322222  1
12345678  3
11111111  2
10000000  1
3890000   1
1300000   1
1234566   1
999999    2
999990    1
350000    1
345000    1
299000    1
295000    1
265000    1
259000    1
250000    1
220000    1
198000    1
197000    1
Name: price, dtype: int64
```

In []:

Ponovno vidimo, da so cene zaokrožene. Ponovno lahko to pomeni, da so oglaševalci lahko izbirali med že definiranimi vrednostmi oziroma to je lahko tudi zato ker ljudje radi zaokrožujemo številke.

Vidimo da imamo 1421 avtomobilov katerih cena je 0\$. 1421 predstavlja okoli 2% celotnega dataseta zato bomo te vnose preprosto izbrisali.

Vidimo, da imamo tudi nekaj avtomobilov katerih cena je več milijonov. Te oglase bomo tudi odstranili.

Obdržimo oglase katerih cena je med 1 in 350'000 \$.

In [39]:

```
autos = autos[autos["price"].between(1,350000)]  
autos["price"].describe()
```

Out[39]:

```
count      48565.000000  
mean        5888.935591  
std         9059.854754  
min           1.000000  
25%        1200.000000  
50%        3000.000000  
75%        7490.000000  
max       350000.000000  
Name: price, dtype: float64
```

Poglejmo si sedaj stolpec **registration_year**.

In [40]:

```
autos["registration_year"].describe()
```

Out[40]:

```
count      48565.000000  
mean        2004.755421  
std          88.643887  
min        1000.000000  
25%        1999.000000  
50%        2004.000000  
75%        2008.000000  
max         9999.000000  
Name: registration_year, dtype: float64
```

Vidimo, da je najmanjša vrednosti 1000 in največja 9999.

V letu 1000 še niso imeli avtov in iz prihodnosti tudi še nimamo vozil tako, da odstranimo nepravilne vnose.

Zgornja meja letnice je 2016, saj vozilo ne more biti oglaševano, če ni bilo registrirano.

Spognja letnica je bolj arbitrarno določena. Vzemimo vsa vozila od 1900 naprej.

In [41]:

```
autos = autos[autos["registration_year"].between(1900,2016)]
autos.describe()
```

Out[41]:

	price	registration_year	power_ps	odometer_km	registration_month	post
count	46681.000000	46681.000000	46681.000000	46681.000000	46681.000000	46681
mean	5977.716801	2002.910756	117.892933	125586.855466	5.827125	51097
std	9177.909479	7.185103	184.922911	39852.528628	3.670300	25755
min	1.000000	1910.000000	0.000000	5000.000000	0.000000	1067
25%	1250.000000	1999.000000	75.000000	100000.000000	3.000000	30827
50%	3100.000000	2003.000000	109.000000	150000.000000	6.000000	49828
75%	7500.000000	2008.000000	150.000000	150000.000000	9.000000	71732
max	350000.000000	2016.000000	17700.000000	150000.000000	12.000000	99998

Analiza cene avtomobilov

Poiščimo sedaj katere znamke avtomobilov se najbolj prodajajo in za koliko se povprečno prodajajo.

In [42]:

```
autos["brand"].value_counts(normalize=True)[:5].sum()
```

Out[42]:

volkswagen	0.211264
bmw	0.110045
opel	0.107581
mercedes_benz	0.096463
audi	0.086566
ford	0.069900
renault	0.047150
peugeot	0.029841
fiat	0.025642
seat	0.018273
skoda	0.016409
nissan	0.015274
mazda	0.015188
smart	0.014160
citroen	0.014010
toyota	0.012703
hyundai	0.010025
sonstige_autos	0.009811
volvo	0.009147
mini	0.008762
mitsubishi	0.008226
honda	0.007840
kia	0.007069
alfa_romeo	0.006641
porsche	0.006127
suzuki	0.005934
chevrolet	0.005698
chrysler	0.003513
dacia	0.002635
daihatsu	0.002506
jeep	0.002271
subaru	0.002142
land_rover	0.002099
saab	0.001649
jaguar	0.001564
daewoo	0.001500
trabant	0.001392
rover	0.001328
lancia	0.001071
lada	0.000578

Name: brand, dtype: float64

Vidimo, da je najbolj popularna znamka **volkswagen**.

Vidimo tudi, da prvih 5 znamk predstavlja okoli 60% vseh oglasov. Zato se bomo osredotočili na znamke, ki predstavljajo vsaj 5% vseh oglasov.

In [43]:

```
brand_counts = autos["brand"].value_counts(normalize=True)
common_brands = brand_counts[brand_counts > .05].index
print(common_brands)
```

```
Index(['volkswagen', 'bmw', 'opel', 'mercedes_benz', 'audi', 'ford'],
      dtype='object')
```

Pridobimo sedaj povprečno ceno za vsako znamko

In [44]:

```
brand_mean_prices = {}

for brand in common_brands:
    brand_only = autos[autos["brand"] == brand]
    mean_price = brand_only["price"].mean()
    brand_mean_prices[brand] = int(mean_price)

brand_mean_prices
```

Out[44]:

```
{'volkswagen': 5402,
 'bmw': 8332,
 'opel': 2975,
 'mercedes_benz': 8628,
 'audi': 9336,
 'ford': 3749}
```

Vidimo, da je opazna razlika med povprečnimi cenami znamk.

In []:

Vaja

Iz dataseta pišcite "title" podjetja, k je najbolj profitabilno (profits najboljši), za vsak sector (financial, itd..)

In []: