

Pandas:

A python library that can make analyzing data easier

Documentation: [pandas - Python Data Analysis Library \(pydata.org\)](https://pandas.pydata.org/)

Dataframes:

- A pandas object that is used to store a dataset
- Information is organized in rows and columns
- Dataframes simplify common operations, like sorting data

Series:

- A pandas object used to create dataframes
- Seen as a one dimensional list of data
 - Think of it as a single column in a dataframe

Indexing into Dataframes

Main Techniques:

1. [df.loc\[\]](#)
2. [df.iloc\[\]](#)

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Name	Indexing Pattern
loc	name.loc[row_label, col_label]
iloc	name.iloc[row_index, col_index]

```
import pandas as pd
data = {'A': [1, 2, 3], 'B': [4, 5, 6], 'C': [7, 8, 9]}
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
df
# Out[1]:
# A  B  C
# 0  1  4  7
# 1  2  5  8
# 2  3  6  9
```

Single label: Note this returns the row as a Series.

```
df.loc[1]
# Out[1]:
# A    2
# B    5
# C    8
# Name: 1, dtype: object
```

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Selection

The process of accessing a subset of a dataframe. You can select subsets using **loc** and **iloc**.

```
data = {
    "A": [1, 2, 3],
    "B": [4, 5, 6],
    "C": [7, 8, 9]
}
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
df.loc[0:1, ["A", "C"]]
```

	A	C
0	1	7
1	2	8

```
df.iloc[1:2, 1]
```

	B
1	5

Filtering

Selecting values of a dataset where certain conditions are true.

[Check out this article!](#)

Popular Pattern:

`df[condition]`

```
data = {  
    "A": [1, 2, 3],  
    "B": [4, 5, 6],  
    "C": [7, 8, 9]  
}  
  
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
```

```
evens = df[df.iloc[:, :] % 2 == 0]  
evens
```

	A	B	C
0	NaN	4.0	NaN
1	2.0	NaN	8.0
2	NaN	6.0	NaN

[Check out this article!](#)

Combining Dataframes

Three techniques:

Concatenate: Naively combines along an axis.

Merge: Combine through shared column.

Join: Combine using shared indices.

Finally, for the **FULL OUTER JOIN**, given by

