

Lecture 22

Pandas



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Lecture 22 outline

Last time: SciPy

This time: Pandas

- Pandas overview
- Pandas containers
- Pandas methods



The ***pandas*** package improves the data-processing and data-organizing capabilities of Python using a variety of new containers and methods

pandas containers are especially when:

- working with “labeled” data tables
- working with data tables with mixed data types
- exploring datasets through the interactive console
- applying complex operations to only specific rows/columns

Low memory usage, fast built-in methods
Convenient read/write file methods

pandas documentation

official documentation



Getting started

New to *pandas*? Check out the getting started guides. They contain an introduction to *pandas*' main concepts and links to additional tutorials.

To the getting started guides



User guide

The user guide provides in-depth information on the key concepts of *pandas* with useful background information and explanation.

To the user guide



API reference

The reference guide contains a detailed description of the *pandas* API. The reference describes how the methods work and which parameters can be used. It assumes that you have an understanding of the key concepts.

To the reference guide



Developer guide

Saw a typo in the documentation? Want to improve existing functionalities? The contributing guidelines will guide you through the process of improving *pandas*.

To the development guide

Data Wrangling with pandas Cheat Sheet

[Pandas API Reference](#) [Pandas User Guide](#)

Creating DataFrames

	a	b	c
1	4	7	10
2	5	8	11
3	6	9	12

```
df = pd.DataFrame({
    "a": [4, 5, 6],
    "b": [7, 8, 9],
    "c": [10, 11, 12]},
    index = [1, 2, 3])
```

Specify values for each column.

```
df = pd.DataFrame([
    [4, 7, 10],
    [5, 8, 11],
    [6, 9, 12]],
    index=[1, 2, 3],
    columns=['a', 'b', 'c'])
```

Specify values for each row.

	a	b	c
1	4	7	10
2	5	8	11
3	6	9	12

```
df = pd.DataFrame({
    "a": [4, 5, 6],
    "b": [7, 8, 9],
    "c": [10, 11, 12]},
    index = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples(
        [(1, 'd'), (2, 'd'), (3, 'e')],
        names=['a', 'b'])
```

Create DataFrame with a MultiIndex

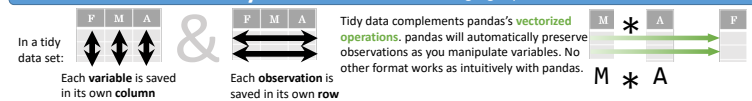
Method Chaining

Most *pandas* methods return a DataFrame so that another *pandas* method can be applied to the result. This improves readability of code.

```
df = (pd.melt(df)
      .rename(columns={
          'variable': 'var',
          'value': 'val'})
      .query('val >= 200'))
```

cheat sheet

Tidy Data – A foundation for wrangling in pandas



Reshaping Data – Change layout, sorting, reindexing, renaming

pd.melt(df)
Gather columns into rows.

df.pivot(columns='var', values='val')
Spread rows into columns.

pd.concat([df1, df2])
Append rows of DataFrames

pd.concat([df1, df2], axis=1)
Append columns of DataFrames

df.sort_values('mpg')
Order rows by values of a column (low to high).

df.sort_values('mpg', ascending=False)
Order rows by values of a column (high to low).

df.rename(columns = {'y': 'year'})
Rename the columns of a DataFrame

df.sort_index()
Sort the index of a DataFrame

df.reset_index()
Reset index of DataFrame to row numbers, moving index to columns.

df.drop(columns=['Length', 'Height'])
Drop columns from DataFrame

Subset Observations - rows

df[df.Length > 7]
Extract rows that meet logical criteria.

df.drop_duplicates()
Remove duplicate rows (only considers columns).

df.sample(frac=0.5)
Randomly select fraction of rows.

df.sample(n=10)
Randomly select n rows.

df.nlargest(n, 'value')
Select and order top n entries.

df.nsmallest(n, 'value')
Select and order bottom n entries.

df.head(n)
Select first n rows.

df.tail(n)
Select last n rows.

Subset Variables - columns

df[['width', 'length', 'species']]
Select multiple columns with specific names.

df['width'] or df.width
Select single column with specific name.

df.filter(regex='regex')
Select columns whose name matches regular expression *regex*.

Subsets - rows and columns

Use **df.loc[]** and **df.iloc[]** to select only rows, only columns or both.

Use **df.at[]** and **df.iat[]** to access a single value by row and column.

First index selects rows, second index columns.

df.iloc[10:20]
Select rows 10-20.

df.iloc[:, [1, 2, 5]]
Select columns in positions 1, 2 and 5 (first column is 0).

df.loc[:, 'x2':'x4']
Select all columns between x2 and x4 (inclusive).

df.loc[df['a'] > 10, ['a', 'c']]
Select rows meeting logical condition, and only the specific columns.

df.iat[1, 2]
Access single value by index

df.at[4, 'A']
Access single value by label

Using query

query() allows Boolean expressions for filtering rows.

```
df.query('Length > 7')
df.query('Length > 7 and Width < 8')
df.query('Name.str.startswith("abc")', engine='python')
```

Logic in Python (and pandas)		regex (Regular Expressions) Examples	
<	Less than	!=	Not equal to
>	Greater than	df.column.isin(values)	Group membership
==	Equals	pd.isnull(obj)	Is NaN
<=	Less than or equals	pd.notnull(obj)	Is not NaN
>=	Greater than or equals	df.any()	Logical and, or, not, xor, any, all

Cheatsheet for pandas (<http://pandas.pydata.org>), originally written by Irv Lustig, [Pivision Consulting](#), inspired by [Beautiful Data Wrangling Cheatsheet](#)

<https://pandas.pydata.org/docs/>

https://pandas.pydata.org/Pandas_Cheat_Sheet.pdf

pd.DataFrame anatomy

```
$ cat codons.csv
codon,abbr,code
AAA,Lys,K
AAC,Asn,N
AAG,Lys,K
AAT,Asn,N
ACA,Thr,T
ACC,Thr,T
ACG,Thr,T
ACT,Thr,T
AGA,Arg,R
...
TTG,Leu,L
TTT,Phe,F
```

csv in shell

rows
indexed
0 to 63



```
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> fn = 'codon.csv'
>>> codon = pd.read_table(fn, sep=',')
>>> codon
```

columns
3 locations (labels)
indexed 0 to 2

	codon	abbr	code
0	AAA	Lys	K
1	AAC	Asn	N
2	AAG	Lys	K
3	AAT	Asn	N
4	ACA	Thr	T
...
59	TGT	Cys	C
60	TTA	Leu	L
61	TTC	Phe	F
62	TTG	Leu	L
63	TTT	Phe	F

data table
(64 rows x 3 columns)

[64 rows x 3 columns]

Python code using Pandas

reading and writing files

```
>>> # read data into new DataFrame
>>> pd.read_<press tab>
pd.read_clipboard(  pd.read_gbq(          pd.read_parquet(      pd.read_sql_query(
pd.read_csv(        pd.read_hdf(          pd.read_pickle(       pd.read_sql_table(
pd.read_excel(      pd.read_html(        pd.read_sas(          pd.read_stata(
pd.read_feather(    pd.read_json(         pd.read_spss(         pd.read_table(
pd.read_fwf(        pd.read_orc(          pd.read_sql(

>>> # return values of DataFrame as new type
>>> df.to_<press tab>
df.to_clipboard(    df.to_hdf(          df.to_parquet(       df.to_string(
df.to_csv(          df.to_html(         df.to_period(        df.to_timestamp(
df.to_dict(         df.to_json(         df.to_pickle(        df.to_xarray(
df.to_excel(        df.to_latex(        df.to_records(
df.to_feather(      df.to_markdown(     df.to_sql(
df.to_gbq(          df.to_numpy(        df.to_stata(

>>> # example: read csv, then write to excel
>>> df = pd.read_csv('amino_acids.csv')
>>> df.to_excel('amino_acids.xlsx')
```

*most standard formats supported
(csv, tsv, excel, json, SQL, etc.)*

shape and axes

Extract info about the dimensions and size of the container

```
>>> codon = pd.read_csv('codons.csv', sep=',')
>>> # shape returns ordered sizes of dimensions
>>> codon.shape
(64, 3)
>>> # total size is the product of all dimension sizes
>>> codon.size
192
>>> # labeled column names
>>> codon.columns
Index(['codon', 'abbr', 'code'], dtype='object')
>>> # unlabeled row (index) names
>>> codon.index
RangeIndex(start=0, stop=64, step=1)
>>> # row and column info
>>> codon.axes
[RangeIndex(start=0, stop=64, step=1), Index(['codon', 'abbr', 'code'],
dtype='object')]
```

```
>>> # partial view
```

```
>>> codon
```

	codon	abbr	code
0	AAA	Lys	K
1	AAC	Asn	N
2	AAG	Lys	K
3	AAT	Asn	N
4	ACA	Thr	T
..
59	TGT	Cys	C
60	TTA	Leu	L
61	TTC	Phe	F
62	TTG	Leu	L
63	TTT	Phe	F

```
[64 rows x 3 columns]
```

```
>>> # first three lines
```

```
>>> codon.head(3)
```

	codon	abbr	code
0	AAA	Lys	K
1	AAC	Asn	N
2	AAG	Lys	K

```
>>> # last three lines
```

```
>>> codon.tail(3)
```

	codon	abbr	code
61	TTC	Phe	F
62	TTG	Leu	L
63	TTT	Phe	F

*Various helper methods
to view container
properties and contents*

```
>>> # overview of DataFrame properties
```

```
>>> codon.info()
```

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

```
RangeIndex: 64 entries, 0 to 63
```

```
Data columns (total 3 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
---	--------	----------------	-------

0	codon	64 non-null	object
1	abbr	64 non-null	object
2	code	64 non-null	object

```
dtypes: object(3)
```

```
memory usage: 1.6+ KB
```

```
>>> # summary of DataFrame contents
```

```
>>> codon.describe()
```

	codon	abbr	code
count	64	64	64
unique	64	21	21
top	AGC	Arg	L
freq	1	6	6


```
>>> aa.head(3)
```

	name	abbr	code	mol_formula	mol_weight	hydrophob
0	alanine	Ala	A	C3H7N02	89.10	41
1	arginine	Arg	R	C6H14N4O2	174.20	-14
2	asparagine	Asn	N	C4H8N2O3	132.12	-28

```
>>> aa.tail(3)
```

	name	abbr	code	mol_formula	mol_weight	hydrophob
17	tryptophan	Trp	W	C11H12N2O2	204.23	97
18	tyrosine	Tyr	Y	C9H11N03	181.19	63
19	valine	Val	V	C5H11N02	117.15	76

```
>>> aa.info()
```

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

```
RangeIndex: 20 entries, 0 to 19
```

```
Data columns (total 6 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	name	20 non-null	object
1	abbr	20 non-null	object
2	code	20 non-null	object
3	mol_formula	20 non-null	object
4	mol_weight	20 non-null	float64
5	hydrophob	20 non-null	int64

```
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(4)
```

```
memory usage: 1.1+ KB
```


*Various helper methods
to view container
properties and contents
(different table)*

```
>>> aa.describe()
```

	mol_weight	hydrophob
count	20.000000	20.000000
mean	136.903000	25.250000
std	30.863209	52.885054
min	75.070000	-55.000000
25%	118.627500	-16.250000
50%	132.615000	10.500000
75%	150.697500	74.500000
max	204.230000	100.000000

pd.Series and *pd.DataFrame*

```
>>> ## create a 1D Series
>>> data_1d = ['Homo', 'Pan', 'Gorilla', 'Pongo']
>>> df_1d = pd.Series(data_1d, name='Genus')
0      Homo
1       Pan
2  Gorilla
3     Pongo
Name: Genus, dtype: object
>>> ## create a 2D DataFrame
>>> data_2d = [['Homo', 60], ['Pan', 45], ['Gorilla', 125], ['Pongo', 50]]
>>> df_2d = pd.DataFrame(data_2d, columns=['Genus', 'Mass_kg'])
>>> df_2d
   Genus  Mass_kg
0   Homo        60
1    Pan        45
2 Gorilla       125
3   Pongo        50
>>> ## DataFrames are built with Series
>>> df_2d['Genus']
0      Homo
1       Pan
2  Gorilla
3     Pongo
Name: Genus, dtype: object
```

 extract column from *df_2d*
with location label 'Genus'

data types

```
>>> ## Compare the container types
>>> type(df_1d)
<class 'pandas.core.series.Series'>
>>> type(df_2d)
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
>>> type(df_2d['Genus'])
<class 'pandas.core.series.Series'>
>>> ## Compare the element dtypes
>>> df_1d.dtype
dtype('O')
>>> df_2d.dtypes
Genus      object
Mass_kg    int64
dtype: object
>>> df_2d['Genus'].dtype
dtype('O')
```

Container types

- `pd.Series`
- `pd.DataFrame`

Element dtypes

- `object` (normally *string*)
- `int64`
- `float64`
- `bool`
- `datetime64`
- (a few others)

slide with location/index
.iloc and .loc

accessing elements

```
>>> aa = pd.read_csv('amino_acids.csv', index_col='code')
>>> aa.columns
Index(['name', 'abbr', 'mol_formula', 'mol_weight', 'hydrophob'],
      dtype='object')
>>> aa.index
Index(['A', 'R', 'N', 'D', 'C', 'E', 'Q', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'L', 'K',
      'M', 'F', 'P', 'S', 'T', 'W', 'Y', 'V'],
      dtype='object', name='code')
```

df.columns and *df.index* return labels for accessing rows, columns, and/or elements

```
>>> aa.loc['A',:]
name      alanine
abbr      Ala
mol_formula C3H7N02
mol_weight      89.1
hydrophob      41
Name: A, dtype: object
```

first position accesses row

```
>>> aa.loc[:, 'mol_weight']
code
A      89.10
R     174.20
...
Y     181.19
V     117.15
Name: mol_weight, dtype: float64
```

second position accesses column

```

>>> aa.loc['A',:]['mol_weight']
89.1
>>> aa.loc[:, 'mol_weight']['A']
89.1
>>> aa.loc['A', 'mol_weight']
89.1
>>> aa.iloc[0,:]['mol_weight']
89.1
>>> aa.iloc[:,3]['A']
89.1
>>> aa.iloc[0,3]
89.1
>>> aa.loc['A',:][3]
89.1
>>> aa.iloc[0,:]['mol_weight']
89.1

```

accessing the same element
with *loc* and *iloc*

```

>>> aa.loc['A':'C', 'name': 'abbr']
      name abbr
code
A      alanine  Ala
R      arginine  Arg
N      asparagine Asn
D      aspartic acid Asp
C      cysteine   Cys

```

slice indexing
by label

```

>>> aa.loc[['A','R'],:]
      name abbr mol_formula  mol_weight  hydrophob
code
A      alanine  Ala      C3H7N02        89.1        41
R      arginine  Arg      C6H14N402       174.2       -14
>>> aa.loc[['A','R'], ['mol_weight', 'hydrophob']]
      mol_weight  hydrophob
code
A           89.1         41
R          174.2        -14
>>> aa.iloc[[0,1],:]
      name abbr mol_formula  mol_weight  hydrophob
code
A      alanine  Ala      C3H7N02        89.1        41
R      arginine  Arg      C6H14N402       174.2       -14
>>> aa.iloc[[0,1], [3,4]]
      mol_weight  hydrophob
code
A           89.1         41
R          174.2        -14
>>> aa.iloc[0:2, 3:5]
      mol_weight  hydrophob
code
A           89.1         41
R          174.2        -14

```

more slice indexing examples
using *loc* and *iloc*

```
>>> aa['mol_weight'] > 150
code
A      False
R      True
N      False
...
W      True
Y      True
V      False
Name: mol_weight, dtype: bool
```

use comparisons
(e.g. <, >, ==, !=)
to construct a
boolean *pd.Series*

...then use it to
extract those rows
matching value *True*

```
>>> aa[ aa['mol_weight'] > 150 ]
      name abbr mol_formula  mol_weight  hydrophob
code
R      arginine  Arg   C6H14N4O2    174.20      -14
H      histidine His    C6H9N3O2    155.16     -31
F  phenylalanine Phe    C9H11N02    165.19      97
W      tryptophan Trp   C11H12N2O2    204.23      97
Y      tyrosine  Tyr    C9H11N03    181.19      63
```

the *isin()* method
can be used to find
entries that match
a provided set of values

```
>>> codon[ codon['code'].isin(['A','C']) ]
      codon abbr code
36    GCA  Ala   A
37    GCC  Ala   A
38    GCG  Ala   A
39    GCT  Ala   A
57    TGC  Cys   C
59    TGT  Cys   C
```

sorting

head shows first
N rows

sort_index against row
labels, then call *head(3)*

reverse *sort_index*

sort_values against
mol_weight values

sort_values against
hydrophob values

```
>>> aa.head(3)
      name abbr mol_formula  mol_weight  hydrophob
code
A      alanine Ala    C3H7N02      89.10        41
R      arginine Arg    C6H14N4O2     174.20       -14
N      asparagine Asn   C4H8N2O3     132.12       -28
>>> aa.sort_index(axis=0).head(3)
      name abbr mol_formula  mol_weight  hydrophob
code
A      alanine Ala    C3H7N02      89.10        41
C      cysteine Cys    C3H7N02S     121.16        49
D      aspartic acid Asp  C4H7N04     133.11       -55
>>> aa.sort_index(axis=0, ascending=False).head(3)
      name abbr mol_formula  mol_weight  hydrophob
code
Y      tyrosine Tyr    C9H11N03     181.19        63
W      tryptophan Trp   C11H12N2O2     204.23        97
V      valine Val     C5H11N02     117.15        76
>>> aa.sort_values('mol_weight').head(3)
      name abbr mol_formula  mol_weight  hydrophob
code
G      glycine Gly     C2H5N02      75.07         0
A      alanine Ala     C3H7N02      89.10        41
S      serine Ser      C3H7N03     105.09        -5
>>> aa.sort_values('hydrophob').head(3)
      name abbr mol_formula  mol_weight  hydrophob
code
D      aspartic acid Asp  C4H7N04     133.11       -55
P      proline Pro     C5H9N02     115.13       -46
H      histidine His    C6H9N3O2     155.16       -31
```


helper methods

many helper methods are provided to summarize values in containers

```
>>> codon.value_counts('code')
```

```
code
S      6
R      6
L      6
A      4
V      4
T      4
G      4
P      4
O      3
I      3
Q      2
Y      2
N      2
C      2
K      2
H      2
F      2
E      2
D      2
W      1
M      1
dtype: int64
```

value_counts

```
>>> aa.quantile([0.05, 0.20, 0.5, 0.80, 0.95])
```

	mol_weight	hydrophob
0.05	88.3985	-46.45
0.20	116.7460	-24.00
0.50	132.6150	10.50
0.80	157.1660	80.20
0.95	182.3420	99.05

quantiles

```
>>> aa.loc[:, 'mol_weight': 'hydrophob'].rank()
```

	mol_weight	hydrophob
code		
A	2.0	12.0
R	18.0	6.0
N	10.0	4.0
D	11.0	1.0
C	7.0	13.0
E	14.0	10.0
Q	12.0	7.0
G	1.0	9.0
H	16.0	3.0
I	8.5	19.0
L	8.5	20.0
K	13.0	5.0
M	15.0	15.0
F	17.0	17.5
P	4.0	2.0
S	3.0	8.0
T	6.0	11.0
W	20.0	17.5
Y	19.0	14.0
V	5.0	16.0

rank

apply statements

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(3, 2), index=list('ABC'),
columns=list('XY'))
>>> df
      X      Y
A -0.885028  1.710104
B  0.712194 -1.530990
C -0.848945 -0.646218
>>> df.apply(lambda x: x+10)
      X      Y
A  9.114972 11.710104
B 10.712194  8.469010
C  9.151055  9.353782
>>> df.apply(lambda x: sum(x), axis=0)
X  -1.021779
Y  -0.467105
dtype: float64
>>> df.apply(lambda x: sum(x), axis=1)
A    0.825076
B   -0.818796
C   -1.495163
dtype: float64
```

apply a function iteratively against
each row (*axis=0*) or each column (*axis=1*)

melting

```
>>> aa.head(3)
```

	name	abbr	code	mol_formula	mol_weight	hydrophob
0	alanine	Ala	A	C3H7NO2	89.10	41
1	arginine	Arg	R	C6H14N4O2	174.20	-14
2	asparagine	Asn	N	C4H8N2O3	132.12	-28

Standard format stores on AA per row,
multiple variables per AA

```
>>> pd.melt(aa, id_vars='abbr')
```

	abbr	variable	value
0	Ala	name	alanine
1	Arg	name	arginine
2	Asn	name	asparagine
3	Asp	name	aspartic acid
4	Cys	name	cysteine
...
75	Ser	hydrophob	-5
76	Thr	hydrophob	13
77	Trp	hydrophob	97
78	Tyr	hydrophob	63
79	Val	hydrophob	76

[80 rows x 3 columns]

Melted format stores one variable per AA per row,
multiple rows per AA

pivot table

melted data table
(multiple records
for each foo/bar)

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": ["foo", "foo", "foo", "foo", "foo",  
...                          "bar", "bar", "bar", "bar"],  
...                    "B": ["one", "one", "one", "two", "two",  
...                          "one", "one", "two", "two"],  
...                    "C": ["small", "large", "large", "small",  
...                          "small", "large", "small", "small",  
...                          "large"],  
...                    "D": [1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7],  
...                    "E": [2, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 8, 9, 9]})  
>>> df
```

	A	B	C	D	E
0	foo	one	small	1	2
1	foo	one	large	2	4
2	foo	one	large	2	5
3	foo	two	small	3	5
4	foo	two	small	3	6
5	bar	one	large	4	6
6	bar	one	small	5	8
7	bar	two	small	6	9
8	bar	two	large	7	9

pivot table
(summarize results
across foo/bar records)

```
>>> table = pd.pivot_table(df, values=['D', 'E'],  
...                         index=['A', 'C'],  
...                         aggfunc={'D': np.mean,  
...                                  'E': [min, max, np.mean]})  
>>> table
```

A	C	D mean	E max	mean	min
bar	large	5.500000	9.0	7.500000	6.0
	small	5.500000	9.0	8.500000	8.0
foo	large	2.000000	5.0	4.500000	4.0
	small	2.333333	6.0	4.333333	2.0

merging

```
>>> aa.head(3)
      name abbr mol_formula  mol_weight  hydrophob
code
A    alanine  Ala    C3H7N02    89.10      41
R    arginine  Arg    C6H14N4O2   174.20     -14
N    asparagine Asn    C4H8N2O3   132.12     -28
>>> codon.head(3)
      codon abbr code
0     AAA  Lys   K
1     AAC  Asn   N
2     AAG  Lys   K
>>> codon_aa = pd.merge( aa, codon, on='abbr')
>>> codon_aa
      name abbr mol_formula  mol_weight  hydrophob codon code
0    alanine  Ala    C3H7N02    89.10      41    GCA    A
1    alanine  Ala    C3H7N02    89.10      41    GCC    A
2    alanine  Ala    C3H7N02    89.10      41    GCG    A
3    alanine  Ala    C3H7N02    89.10      41    GCT    A
4  arginine  Arg    C6H14N4O2   174.20     -14    AGA    R
..      ...  ...      ...      ...      ...  ...  ...
56  tyrosine  Tyr    C9H11N03   181.19      63    TAT    Y
57   valine  Val    C5H11N02   117.15      76    GTA    V
58   valine  Val    C5H11N02   117.15      76    GTC    V
59   valine  Val    C5H11N02   117.15      76    GTG    V
60   valine  Val    C5H11N02   117.15      76    GTT    V

[61 rows x 7 columns]
```

Overview for Lab 22