

Pandas Basis

```
In [1]: # import necessary package
   import pandas as pd
   import numpy as np
```

Out[2]:

| | coverage | grades | name | year |
|------------|----------|--------|--------|------|
| Cochic | 25 | 4 | Jack | 2012 |
| Pima | 94 | 20 | Annie | 2012 |
| Santa Cruz | 57 | 15 | Bob | 2013 |
| Maricopa | 62 | 7 | Jake | 2014 |
| Yuma | 70 | 24 | Jasper | 2014 |

1. Show the first three rows and last two rows.

In [3]: df.head(3)

Out[3]:

| | coverage | grades | name | year |
|------------|----------|--------|-------|------|
| Cochic | 25 | 4 | Jack | 2012 |
| Pima | 94 | 20 | Annie | 2012 |
| Santa Cruz | 57 | 15 | Bob | 2013 |

In [4]: df.tail(2)

Out[4]:

| | coverage | grades | name | year |
|----------|----------|--------|--------|------|
| Maricopa | 62 | 7 | Jake | 2014 |
| Yuma | 70 | 24 | Jasper | 2014 |

2. Generate a new dataframe including county, year and reports from above datafram (county and reports can be NaN)

Out[6]:

| 0 NaN 2012 NaN 1 NaN 2012 NaN 2 NaN 2013 NaN 3 NaN 2014 NaN | | county | year | reports |
|--|---|--------|------|---------|
| 2 NaN 2013 NaN | 0 | NaN | 2012 | NaN |
| | 1 | NaN | 2012 | NaN |
| 3 NaN 2014 NaN | 2 | NaN | 2013 | NaN |
| | 3 | NaN | 2014 | NaN |
| 4 NaN 2014 NaN | 4 | NaN | 2014 | NaN |

3. Add a new column attribute called "New", which is NaN.

```
In [7]: dfreordered['New'] = pd.Series([])
    dfreordered
```

Out[7]:

| | county | year | reports | New |
|---|--------|------|---------|-----|
| 0 | NaN | 2012 | NaN | NaN |
| 1 | NaN | 2012 | NaN | NaN |
| 2 | NaN | 2013 | NaN | NaN |
| 3 | NaN | 2014 | NaN | NaN |
| 4 | NaN | 2014 | NaN | NaN |

4. Delete the column "New".

```
In [8]: # hint: use del dfreordered['desired column']
    del dfreordered['New']
    dfreordered
```

Out[8]:

| | county | year | reports |
|---|--------|------|---------|
| 0 | NaN | 2012 | NaN |
| 1 | NaN | 2012 | NaN |
| 2 | NaN | 2013 | NaN |
| 3 | NaN | 2014 | NaN |
| 4 | NaN | 2014 | NaN |

5. Show the index and columns name.

```
In [9]: df.index
Out[9]: Index(['Cochic', 'Pima', 'Santa Cruz', 'Maricopa', 'Yuma'], dtype='object')
```

In [10]: df.columns
Out[10]: Index(['coverage', 'grades', 'name', 'year'], dtype='object')

6. Use df.iloc to select the first row

```
In [11]: df.iloc[0]

Out[11]: coverage 25
grades 4
name Jack
year 2012
Name: Cochic, dtype: object

In [12]: df.loc['Cochic']

Out[12]: coverage 25
grades 4
name Jack
year 2012
Name: Cochic, dtype: object
```

7. Slice the column of "coverage" and "grades".

In [14]: df[['coverage', 'grades']]

Out[14]:

| | coverage | grades |
|------------|----------|--------|
| Cochic | 25 | 4 |
| Pima | 94 | 20 |
| Santa Cruz | 57 | 15 |
| Maricopa | 62 | 7 |
| Yuma | 70 | 24 |

8. select subtable of column name and year, row of Pima and Yuma

In [15]: df[['name','year']].loc[['Pima', 'Yuma']]

Out[15]:

| | name | year |
|------|--------|------|
| Pima | Annie | 2012 |
| Yuma | Jasper | 2014 |

9. Use df.iloc to select the first two columns

In [16]: df.iloc[:, :2]

Out[16]:

| | coverage | grades |
|------------|----------|--------|
| Cochic | 25 | 4 |
| Pima | 94 | 20 |
| Santa Cruz | 57 | 15 |
| Maricopa | 62 | 7 |
| Yuma | 70 | 24 |

10. Select by condition where grades greater than 10

In [17]: df[df['grades']>10]

Out[17]:

| | coverage | grades | name | year |
|------------|----------|--------|--------|------|
| Pima | 94 | 20 | Annie | 2012 |
| Santa Cruz | 57 | 15 | Bob | 2013 |
| Yuma | 70 | 24 | Jasper | 2014 |

11. Drop Rows of Cochic and Pima

In [18]: df.drop(['Cochic','Pima'])

Out[18]:

| | coverage | grades | name | year |
|------------|----------|--------|--------|------|
| Santa Cruz | 57 | 15 | Bob | 2013 |
| Maricopa | 62 | 7 | Jake | 2014 |
| Yuma | 70 | 24 | Jasper | 2014 |

12. Use df.drop to drop the column grades.

In [19]: df.drop('grades', axis =1)

Out[19]:

| | coverage | name | year |
|------------|----------|--------|------|
| Cochic | 25 | Jack | 2012 |
| Pima | 94 | Annie | 2012 |
| Santa Cruz | 57 | Bob | 2013 |
| Maricopa | 62 | Jake | 2014 |
| Yuma | 70 | Jasper | 2014 |

13. Use decribe function to show some statistics of column "coverage".

Pandas Fast Visualization

Read the following reading materials:

 $\underline{https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/visualization.html}$