

PANDAS : DataFrames Concat() VS Append()

DataFrame axis :

	a	b	c
0	0	jun	mon
1	2	jul	tue
2	4	aug	wed
3	5	sep	thu
4	7	oct	fri

What is a DataFrame Index ?

A DataFrame is a **Python object that stores data in a row-and-column format**

Data Frame Index are the Column Labels and Row Indices. They are nothing but the addresses through which a particular column or a Row is identified.

	age	workclass	fnlwgt	education	education_num	marital_status
0	39	State-gov	77516	Bachelors	13	Never-married
1	50	Self-emp-not-inc	83311	Bachelors	13	Married-civ-spouse
2	38	Private	215646	HS-grad	9	Divorced
3	53	Private	234721	11th	7	Married-civ-spouse

So, when we say `ignore_index = True` , all the labels are reset to Pandas default Index labels.

(And then later, we will have to add the column names again)

Importing necessary libraries:

```
In [44]: 1 import pandas as pd
         2 import numpy as np
```

Creating DataFrames from Dictionaries:

```
In [47]: 1 import pandas as pd
         2 df1 = pd.DataFrame({'a': [1,3,6,8,9], 'b': ['red', 'green', 'blue', 'white', 'black']})
         3 df2 = pd.DataFrame({'a': [0,2,4,5,7], 'b': ['jun', 'jul', 'aug', 'sep', 'oct']})
         4 df3 = pd.DataFrame({'a': [0,2,4,5,7], 'b': ['jun', 'jul', 'aug', 'sep', 'oct'], 'c': ['mon', 'tue', 'wed', 'thu', 'fri']})

In [46]: 1 df4 = pd.DataFrame({'a': [1,3,6,8,9], 'b': ['red', 'green', 'blue', 'white', 'black']})
         2 df5 = pd.DataFrame({'w': [0,2,4,5,7,10,11], 'z': ['jun', 'jul', 'aug', 'sep', 'oct', 'nov', 'dec']})
         3 df6 = pd.DataFrame({'r': [0,2,4,5,7], 's': ['jun', 'jul', 'aug', 'sep', 'oct'], 'c': ['mon', 'tue', 'wed', 'thu', 'fri']})
```


concat()

Use `pandas.concat()` to concatenate/merge two or multiple pandas DataFrames across rows or columns.

When you `concat()` two pandas DataFrames on rows, it creates a new Dataframe containing all rows of two DataFrames . Under the hood it is appending one DataFrame with another.

When you use `concat()` on columns it performs the join operation.

Pandas.concat is a function that takes a list of objects as input.



```
1 pd.concat([df1, df3], axis=1)
```

In the below example since we did not set “`ignore_index = True`”, the Column labels are repeated.

concat()

With axis=1 both DataFrames are put along each other

	1	df1
	a	b
0	1	red
1	3	green
2	6	blue
3	8	white
4	9	black

1	df3		
	a	b	c
0	0	jun	mon
1	2	jul	tue
2	4	aug	wed
3	5	sep	thu
4	7	oct	fri

1	pd.concat([df1, df3], axis=1)				
	a	b	a	b	c
0	1	red	0	jun	mon
1	3	green	2	jul	tue
2	6	blue	4	aug	wed
3	8	white	5	sep	thu
4	9	black	7	oct	fri

Below, `ignore_index=True` has reset the column Names

```
In [45]: 1 pd.concat([df1, df3], axis=1, ignore_index = True)
```

Out[45]:

	0	1	2	3	4
0	1	red	0	jun	mon
1	3	green	2	jul	tue
2	6	blue	4	aug	wed
3	8	white	5	sep	thu
4	9	black	7	oct	fri

For unequal no. of columns in the data frame, a non-existent value in one of the dataframe will be filled with NaN values.

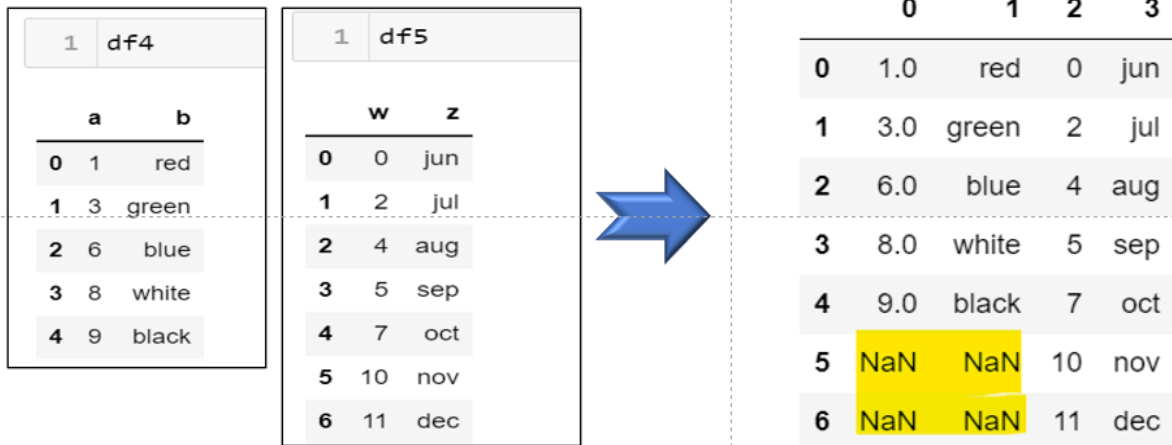
```
In [40]: 1 pd.concat([df4, df5], axis=1, ignore_index = True)
```

axis 1 means , perform concat along the columns

concat()

Concatenation function with axis=1 Dataframes are put along each other:

axis = 1

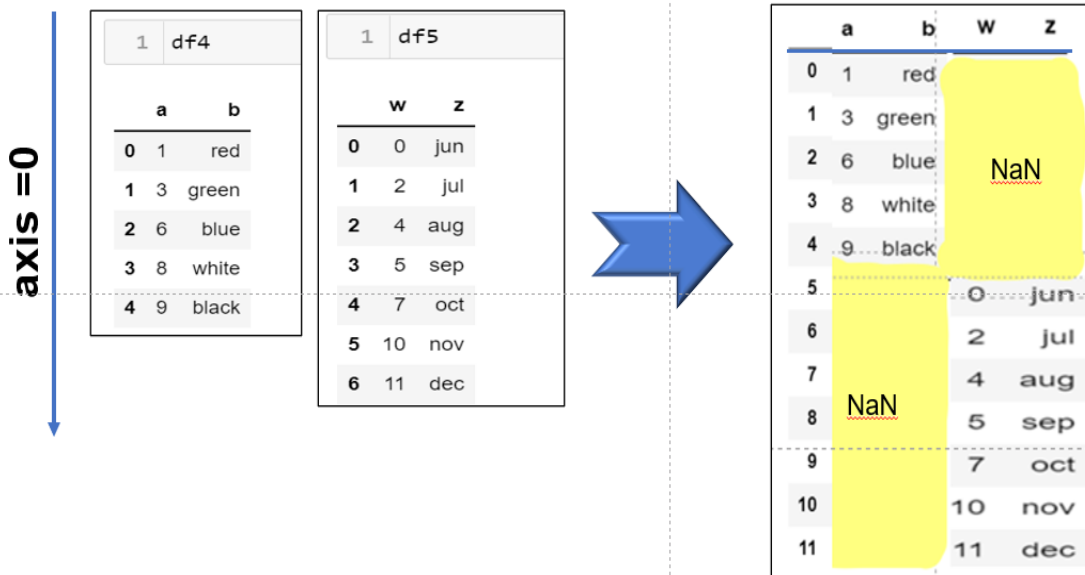


	0	1	2	3
0	1.0	red	0	jun
1	3.0	green	2	jul
2	6.0	blue	4	aug
3	8.0	white	5	sep
4	9.0	black	7	oct
5	NaN	NaN	10	nov
6	NaN	NaN	11	dec

axis 0 means → perform concat across rows or vertically

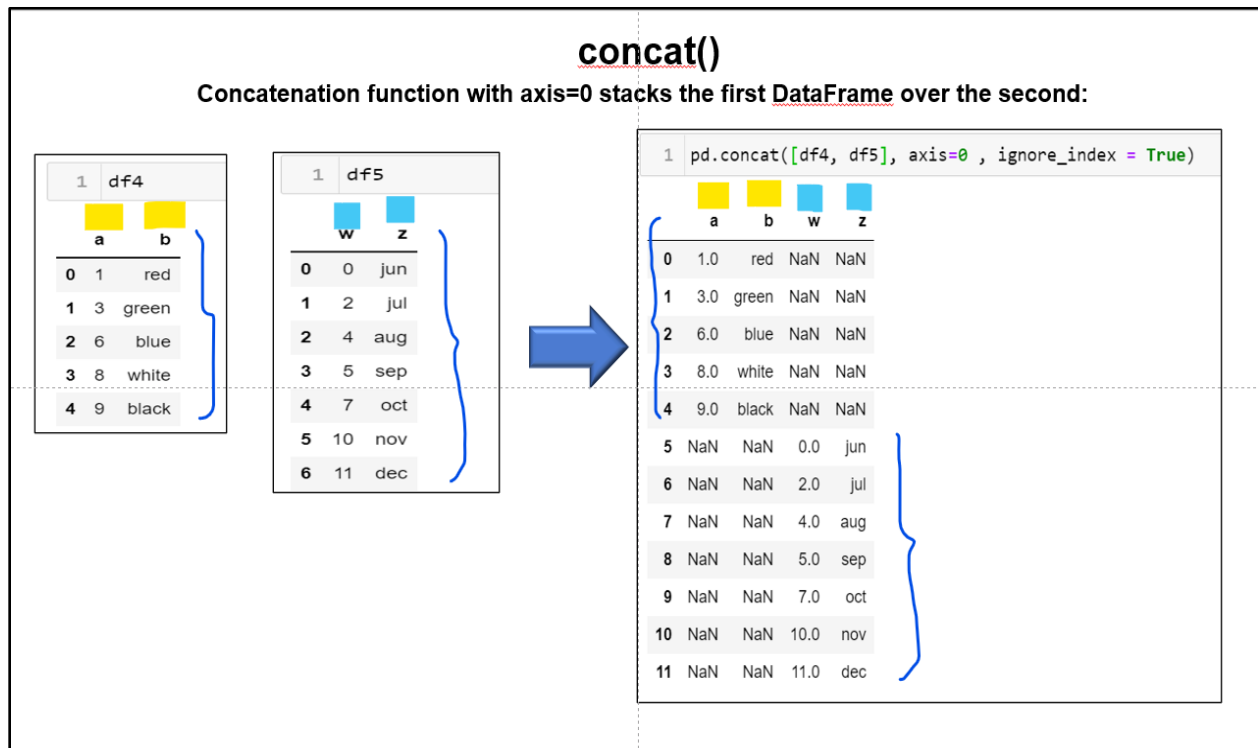
concat()

Concatenation function with axis=0 stacks the first DataFrame over the second:

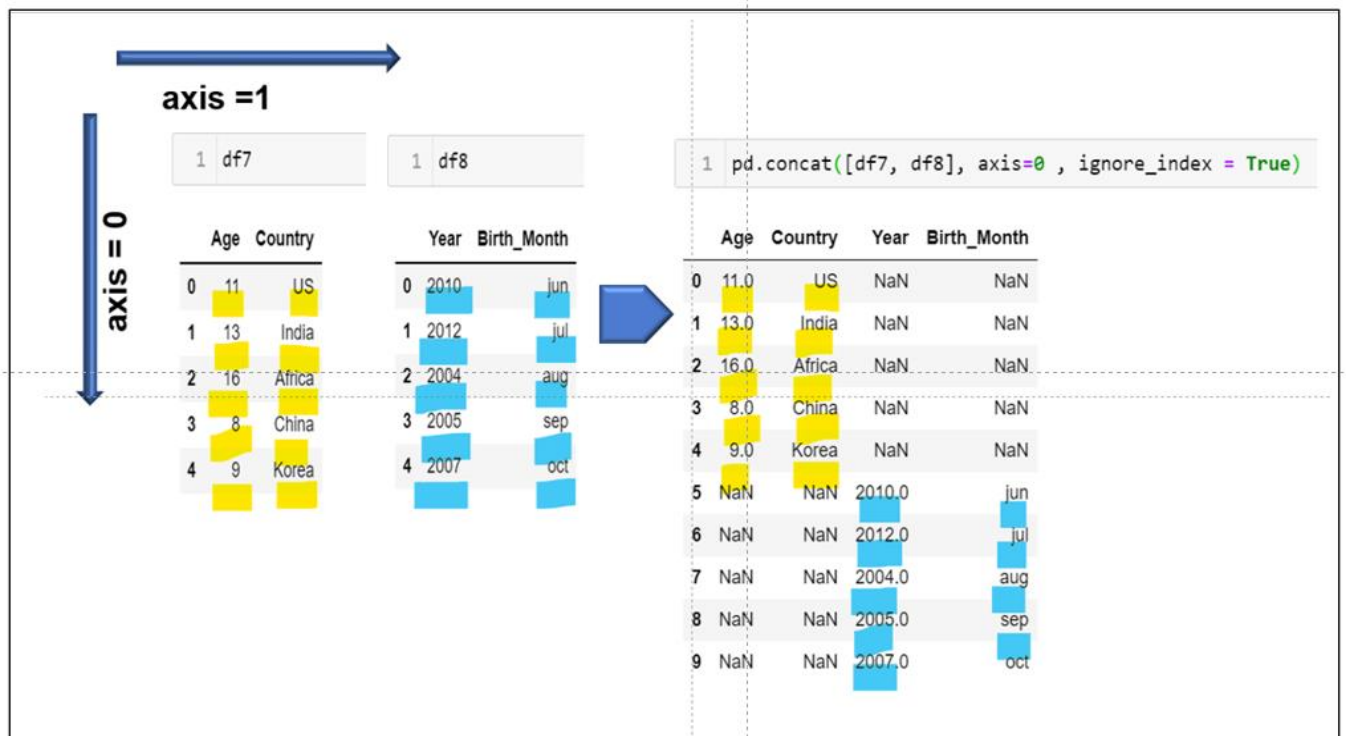


	a	b	w	z
0	1	red		
1	3	green		
2	6	blue		
3	8	white		
4	9	black		
5			0	jun
6			2	jul
7			4	aug
8			5	sep
9			7	oct
10			10	nov
11			11	dec

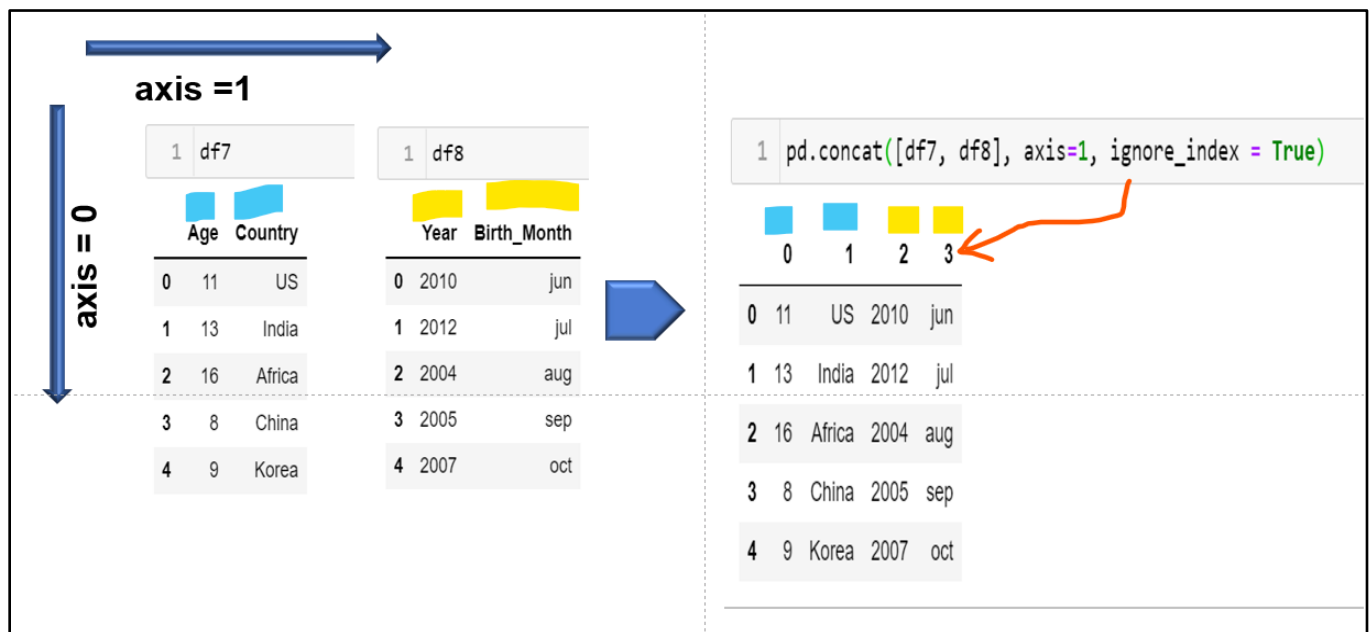
Below : since we are Concatenating along axis = 0 , that is , vertically along the Rows , the Row indices have been Reset , when we set “ignore_index = True”



Another example : Concat Vertically on axis 0 , ignore Index



Alternatively if we concat horizontally and say ignore_index = True , then the Column names will be lost:



Another example :

Read the dfs :

```
1 df1 = pd.read_excel("df1.xlsx")
```

```
1 df2 = pd.read_excel("df2.xlsx")
```

```
1 df3 = pd.read_excel("df3.xlsx")
```



When we concat on axis 1 , that is along the columns, observe the repeated column names

axis =1

```
1 pd.concat([df1, df2 , df3], axis=1).head(2) #Horizontally
```

	Month	HS_Code	Detailed_Product	HS_sub	Keyword1_PARTIAL_match	Keyword1_PARTIAL_score	Month	HS_Code	Detailed_Product	HS_sub	Key
0	202109.0	90189090.0	blade f/bv380r 4-prong 16mm x 60mm	9018.0	bv580r	83.0	202109.0	90189090.0	blade f/bv380r 4-prong 16mm x 60mm	9018.0	
1	202109.0	90189090.0	blade f/bv380r 4-prong 16mm x 40mm	9018.0	bv580r	83.0	202109.0	90189090.0	blade f/bv380r 4-prong 16mm x 40mm	9018.0	

Concatenating DataFrames from List of dfs

Concat along axis 0 (that is vertically)

```
1 df1list = [df9 , df10 , df11]
```

axis =1

axis = 0

1	df9
	Age Country
0	11 US
1	13 India
2	16 Africa
3	8 China
4	9 Korea

1	df10
	Age Country
0	11 US
1	13 India
2	16 Africa
3	8 China
4	9 Korea

1	df11
	Age Country
0	11 US
1	13 India
2	16 Africa
3	8 China
4	9 Korea


```
In [116]: 1 pd.concat([dfs for dfs in dflist], axis=0, ignore_index=True)
```

```
Out[116]:
```

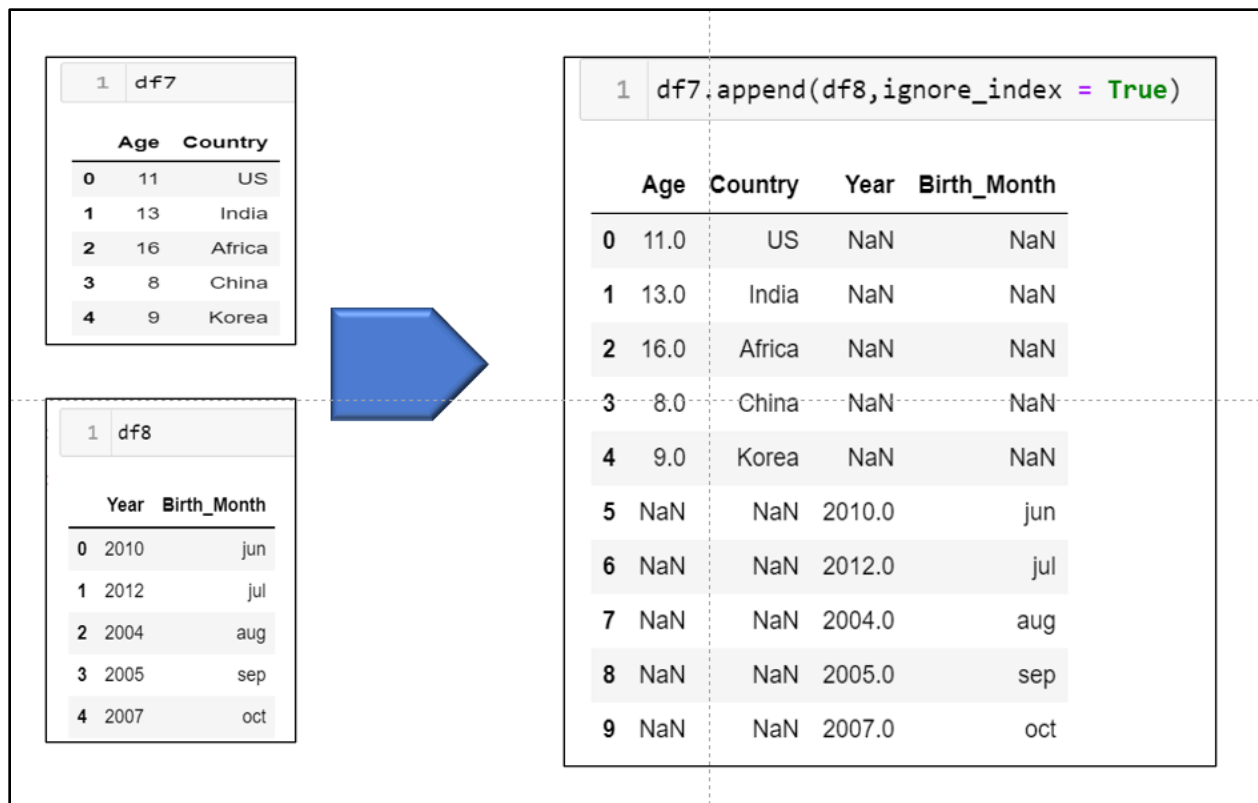
	Age	Country
0	11	US
1	13	India
2	16	Africa
3	8	China

append()

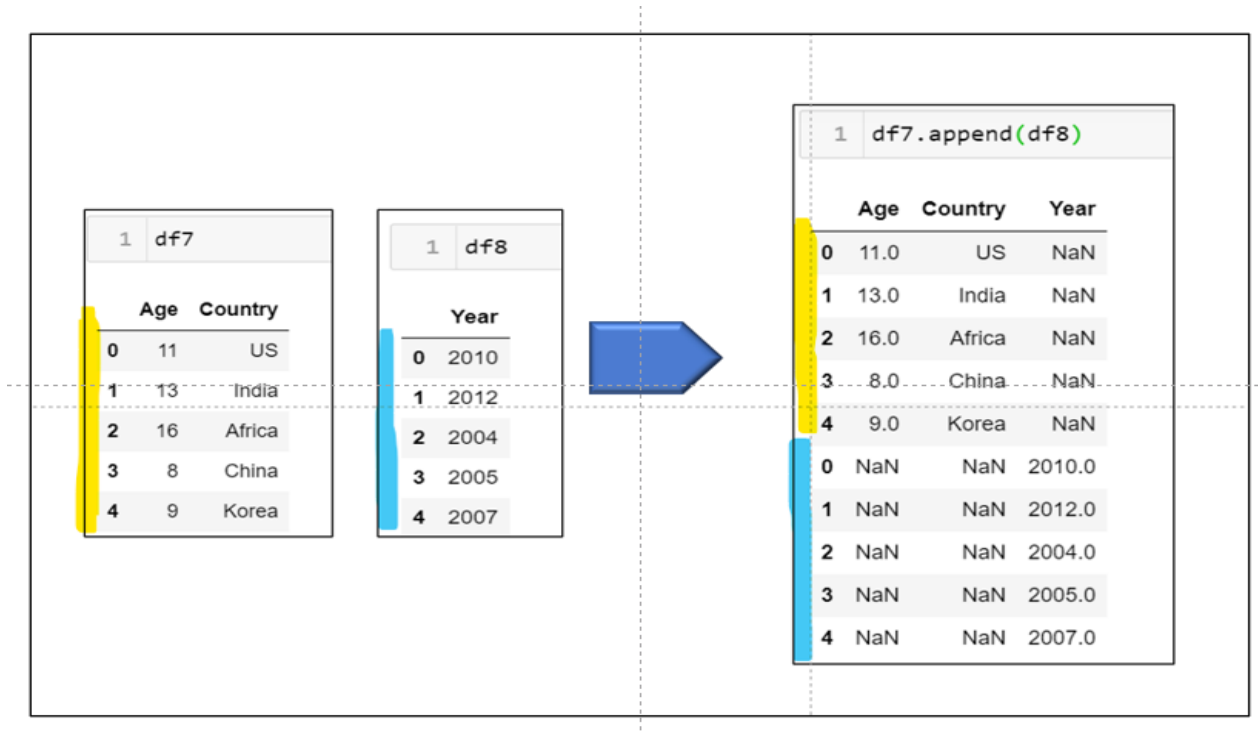
`dataframe.append()` function is used to append rows of other dataframe to the end of the given dataframe, returning a new dataframe object. Columns not in the original dataframes are added as new columns and the new cells are populated with NaN value

ignore_index : If True, do not use the index labels. (labels → Column Names or Row Labels)

Alternatively : Append is the specific case of concat, which concats the second dataframe's records at the end of first dataframe.



If we do not set `ignore_index = True` :



`Append()` method does not change the original DataFrame

The difference here is Append takes one dataframe at a time and appends it to the first dataframe vertically whereas concat can take a whole list of data frames and append either horizontally or vertically depending on the axis specified.

Thank you

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