

▼ DataFrame Operations

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Section: CPE22S3

Date: March 27, 2024

Submitted to: Engr. Roman M. Richard

About the Data

In this notebook, we will working with 2 data sets:

- Facebook's stock price throughout 2018 (obtained using the `stock_analysis` [package](#))
- daily weather data for NYC from the [National Centers for Environmental Information \(NCEI\) API](#).

Note: The NCEI is part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and, as you can see from the URL for the API, this resource was created when the NCEI was called the NCDC. Should the URL for this resource change in the future, you can search for the NCEI weather API to find the updated one.



Background on the weather data

Data meanings:

- AWND : average wind speed
- PRCP : precipitation in millimeters
- SNOW : snowfall in millimeters
- SNWD : snow depth in millimeters
- TMAX : maximum daily temperature in Celsius
- TMIN : minimum daily temperature in Celsius



▼ Setup

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import pandas as pd
3
4 weather = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/data/data 8.3/nyc_weather_2018 .csv', parse_dates=['date'])
5 weather.head()
```

	attributes	datatype	date	station	value	
0	„N,	PRCP	2018-01-01	GHCND:US1CTFR0039	0.0	
1	„N,	PRCP	2018-01-01	GHCND:US1NJBG0015	0.0	
2	„N,	SNOW	2018-01-01	GHCND:US1NJBG0015	0.0	
3	„N,	PRCP	2018-01-01	GHCND:US1NJBG0017	0.0	
4	„N,	SNOW	2018-01-01	GHCND:US1NJBG0017	0.0	

Next steps: [View recommended plots](#)

```
1 fb =pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/data/data 8.3/fb_2018.csv',index_col='date',parse_dates =True)
2 fb.head()
```



	open	high	low	close	volume	
date						
2018-01-02	177.68	181.58	177.5500	181.42	18151903	
2018-01-03	181.88	184.78	181.3300	184.67	16886563	
2018-01-04	184.90	186.21	184.0996	184.33	13880896	
2018-01-05	185.59	186.90	184.9300	186.85	13574535	
2018-01-08	187.20	188.90	186.3300	188.28	17994726	

Next steps: [View recommended plots](#)

Arithmetics and Statistics



We already saw that we can use mathematical operators like `+` and `/` with dataframes directly. However, we can also use methods, which allow us to specify the axis to perform the calculation over. By default this is per column. Let's find the z-scores for the volume traded and look at the days where this was more than 3 standard deviations from the mean:

```
1 fb.assign(
2     abs_z_score_volume = lambda x: x.volume.sub(x.volume.mean()).div(x.volume.std()).abs()
3 ).query('abs_z_score_volume > 3')
```

	open	high	low	close	volume	abs_z_score_volume	
date							
2018-03-19	177.01	177.17	170.06	172.56	88140060	3.145078	
2018-03-20	167.47	170.20	161.95	168.15	129851768	5.315169	
2018-03-21	164.80	173.40	163.30	169.39	106598834	4.105413	
2018-03-26	160.82	161.10	149.02	160.06	126116634	5.120845	
2018-07-26	174.89	180.13	173.75	176.26	169803668	7.393705	



We can use `rank()` and `pct_change()` to see which days had the largest change in volume traded from the day before:

```
1 fb.assign(
2     volume_pct_change=fb.volume.pct_change(),
3     pct_change_rank=lambda x: x.volume_pct_change.abs().rank(
4         ascending = False
5     )
6 ).nsmallest(5, 'pct_change_rank')
```

	open	high	low	close	volume	volume_pct_change	pct_change_rank	
date								
2018-01-12	178.06	181.48	177.40	179.37	77551299	7.087876	1.0	
2018-03-19	177.01	177.17	170.06	172.56	88140060	2.611789	2.0	
2018-07-26	174.89	180.13	173.75	176.26	169803668	1.628841	3.0	
2018-09-21	166.64	167.25	162.81	162.93	45994800	1.428956	4.0	
2018-03-26	160.82	161.10	149.02	160.06	126116634	1.352496	5.0	

January 12th was when the news that Facebook changed its news feed product to focus more on content from a users' friends over the brands they follow. Given that Facebook's advertising is a key component of its business ([nearly 89% in 2017](#)), many shares were sold and the price dropped in panic:

```
1 fb['2018-01-11': '2018-01-12']
```

	open	high	low	close	volume	
date						
2018-01-11	188.40	188.40	187.38	187.77	9588587	
2018-01-12	178.06	181.48	177.40	179.37	77551299	

Throughout 2018, Facebook's stock price never had a low above \$215:

```
1 (fb > 215).any()

open      True
high      True
low       False
close     True
volume    True
dtype: bool
```

Facebook's OHLC (open, high, low, and close) prices all had at least one day they were at \$215 or less:

```
1 (fb > 215).all()

open      False
high      False
low       False
close     False
volume    True
dtype: bool
```

✓ Binning and thresholds

When working with the volume traded, we may be interested in ranges of volume rather than the exact values. No two days have the same volume traded:

```
1 (fb.volume.value_counts() > 1 ).sum()

0
```

We can use `pd.cut()` to create 3 bins of even an even range in volume traded and name them. Then we can work with low, medium, and high volume traded categories:

```
1 volume_binned = pd.cut(fb.volume, bins =3, labels=['low','med','high'])
2 volume_binned.value_counts()

low      240
med       8
high      3
Name: volume, dtype: int64

1 fb[volume_binned == 'high'].sort_values(
2     'volume',ascending = False
3 )
```

	open	high	low	close	volume
date					
2018-07-26	174.89	180.13	173.75	176.26	169803668
2018-03-20	167.47	170.20	161.95	168.15	129851768
2018-03-26	160.82	161.10	149.02	160.06	126116634



July 25th Facebook announced disappointing user growth and the stock tanked in the after hours:

```
1 fb[ '2018-07-25': '2018-07-26' ]
```

	open	high	low	close	volume
date					
2018-07-25	215.715	218.62	214.27	217.50	64592585
2018-07-26	174.890	180.13	173.75	176.26	169803668



Cambridge Analytica scandal broke on Saturday March 17th, so we look to the Monday for the numbers:

```
1 fb[ '2018-03-16': '2018-03-20' ]
```

	open	high	low	close	volume
date					
2018-03-16	184.49	185.33	183.41	185.09	24403438
2018-03-19	177.01	177.17	170.06	172.56	88140060
2018-03-20	167.47	170.20	161.95	168.15	129851768

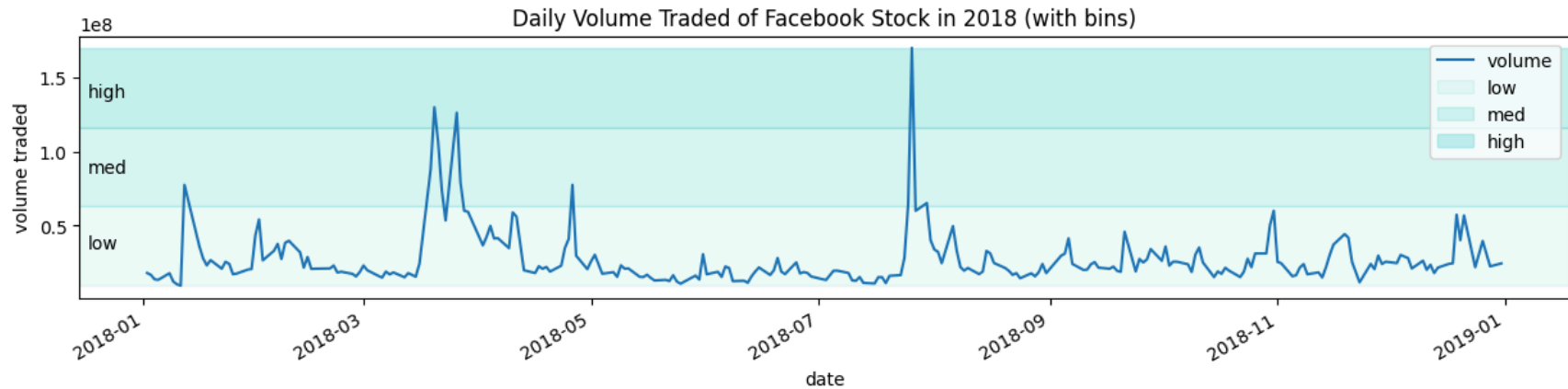


Since most days have similar volume, but a few are very large, we have very wide bins. Most of the data is in the low bin.

Note: visualizations will be covered in chapters [5](#) and [6](#).

```
1 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

1 fb.plot(y= 'volume', figsize=(15,3),title = 'Daily Volume Traded of Facebook Stock in 2018 (with bins)')
2 for bin_name, alpha, bounds in zip(
3     ['low','med','high'], [0.1,0.2,0.3],pd.cut(fb.volume, bins =3).unique().categories.values
4 ):
5     plt.axhspan(bounds.left, bounds.right, alpha =alpha, label = bin_name, color = 'mediumturquoise')
6     plt.annotate(bin_name, xy= ('2017-12-17',(bounds.left + bounds.right)/2.1))
7
8 plt.ylabel('volume traded')
9 plt.legend()
10 plt.show()
```



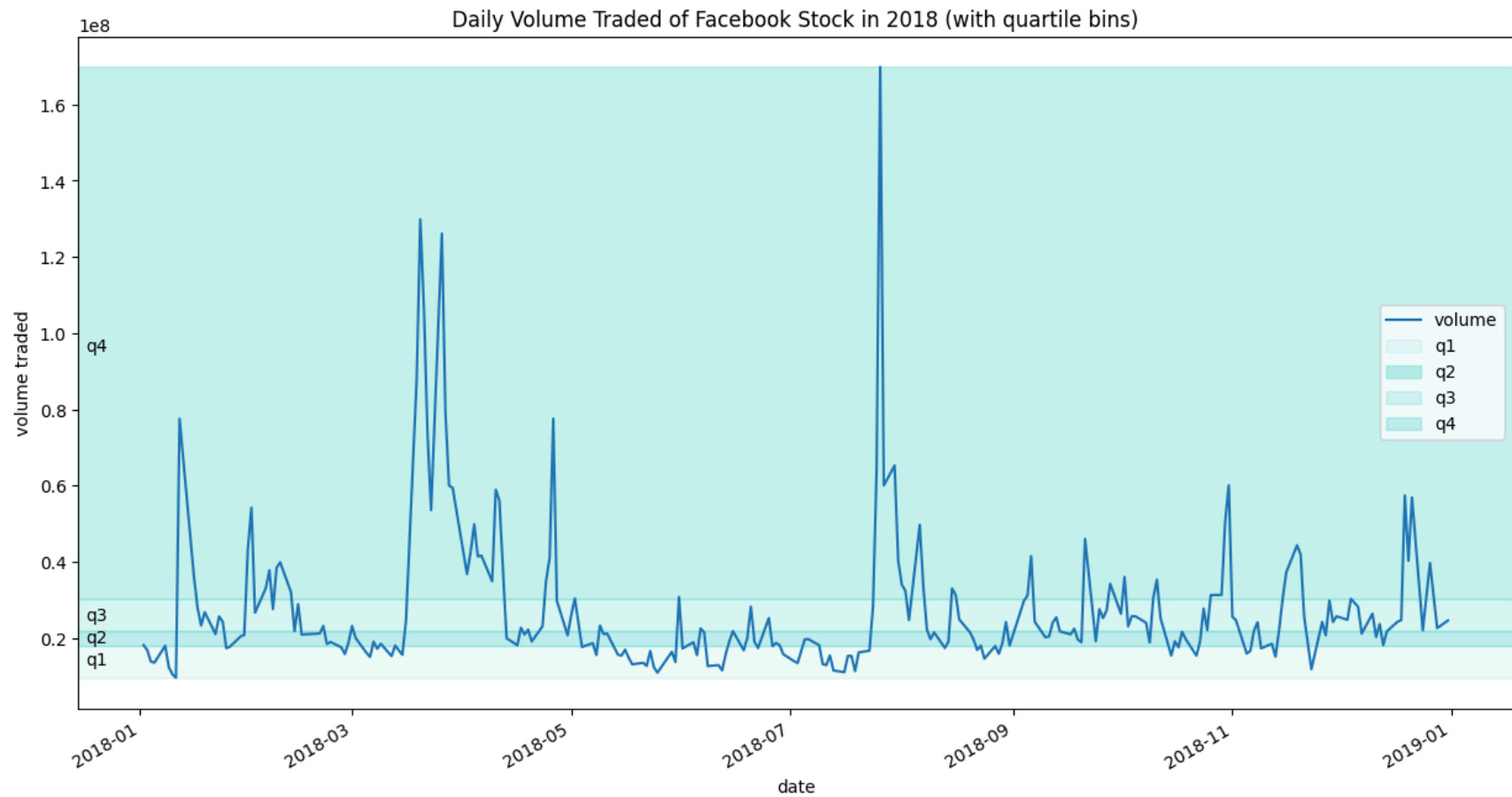
If we split using quantiles, the bins will have roughly the same number of observations. For this, we use `qcut()`. We will make 4 quartiles:

```
1 volume_qbinned = pd.qcut(fb.volume, q=4, labels= ['q1','q2','q3','q4'])
2 volume_qbinned.value_counts()

q1      63
q2      63
q4      63
q3      62
Name: volume, dtype: int64
```

Notice the bins don't cover ranges of the same size anymore:

```
1 fb.plot(y='volume', figsize=(15, 8), title='Daily Volume Traded of Facebook Stock in 2018 (with quartile bins)')
2
3 for bin_name, alpha, bounds in zip(
4     ['q1', 'q2', 'q3', 'q4'], [0.1, 0.35, 0.2, 0.3], pd.qcut(fb.volume, q=4).unique().categories.values
5 ):
6     plt.axhspan(bounds.left, bounds.right, alpha=alpha, label=bin_name, color='mediumturquoise')
7     plt.annotate(bin_name, xy=('2017-12-17', (bounds.left + bounds.right)/2.1))
8
9 plt.ylabel('volume traded')
10 plt.legend()
11 plt.show()
12
```



Sometimes we don't want to make bins, but rather cap values at a threshold. Before we look at an example, let's pivot our weather data for the Central Park station:

```
1 central_park_weather = weather.query(  
2 'station == "GHCND:USW0094728"'  
3 ).pivot(index='date', columns='datatype', values='value')  
4  
5 central_park_weather.head()
```

datatype	AWND	PRCP	SNOW	SNWD	TMAX	TMIN	WDF2	WDF5	WSF2	WSF5	WT01	WT02	WT03	WT06	WT08
date															
2018-01-01	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.1	-13.8	300.0	300.0	6.7	11.2	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2018-01-02	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.2	-10.5	260.0	250.0	7.2	12.5	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2018-01-03	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.0	-8.8	260.0	270.0	6.3	9.8	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2018-01-04	5.6	19.3	249.0	30.0	-1.6	-7.1	310.0	310.0	10.7	19.2	1.0	1.0	NaN	NaN	1.0
2018-01-05	5.8	0.0	0.0	180.0	-7.1	-12.7	280.0	280.0	9.4	15.7	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

Next steps:

 [View recommended plots](#)

Say we don't care how much snow there was, just that it snowed in Central Park. However, we don't want to make a Boolean column since we need to preserve the data type of float. We can use `clip()` to replace values above a upper threshold with the threshold and replace values below a lower threshold with the lower threshold. This means we can use `clip(0, 1)` to change all the snow values of one or more to 1, which easily shows us the days snow was recorded in Central Park. Preserving the data type will save some work later on if we are building a model:

```
1 central_park_weather.SNOW.clip(0,1).value_counts()

0.0    354
1.0     11
Name: SNOW, dtype: int64
```

Note: the `clip()` method can also be called on the dataframe itself.

✓ Applying Functions

We can use the `apply()` method to run the same operation on all columns (or rows) of the dataframe. Let's calculate the z-scores of the TMIN, TMAX, and PRCP observations in Central Park in October 2018:

```
1 oct_weather_z_scores =central_park_weather.loc[
2     '2018-10', ['TMIN', 'TMAX', 'PRCP']
3 ].apply(lambda x: x.sub(x.mean()).div(x.std()))
4
5 oct_weather_z_scores.describe().T
```

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
datatype								
TMIN	31.0	-1.790682e-16	1.0	-1.339112	-0.751019	-0.474269	1.065152	1.843511
TMAX	31.0	1.951844e-16	1.0	-1.305582	-0.870013	-0.138258	1.011643	1.604016
PRCP	31.0	4.655774e-17	1.0	-0.394438	-0.394438	-0.394438	-0.240253	3.936167

October 27th rained much more than the rest of the days:

```
1 oct_weather_z_scores.query('PRCP > 3')
```

datatype	TMIN	TMAX	PRCP
date			
2018-10-27	-0.751019	-1.201045	3.936167

Indeed, this day was much higher than the rest:

```
1 central_park_weather.loc['2018-10', 'PRCP'].describe()
```

```
count    31.000000
mean      2.941935
std       7.458542
min       0.000000
25%       0.000000
50%       0.000000
75%       1.150000
max       32.300000
Name: PRCP, dtype: float64
```

When the function we want to apply isn't vectorized, we can:

- use `np.vectorize()` to vectorize it (similar to how `map()` works) and then use it with `apply()`
- use `applymap()` and pass it the non-vectorized function directly

Say we wanted to count the digits of the whole numbers for the Facebook data. `len()` is not vectorized:

```
1 import numpy as np
2
3 fb.apply(
4     lambda x: np.vectorize(lambda y: len(str(np.ceil(y))))(x)
5 ).astype('int64').equals(
6     fb.applymap(lambda x: len(str(np.ceil(x))))
7 )

True
```

A simple operation of addition to each element in a series grows linearly in time complexity when using `iteritems()`, but stays near 0 when using vectorized operations. `iteritems()` and related methods should only be used if there is no vectorized solution:

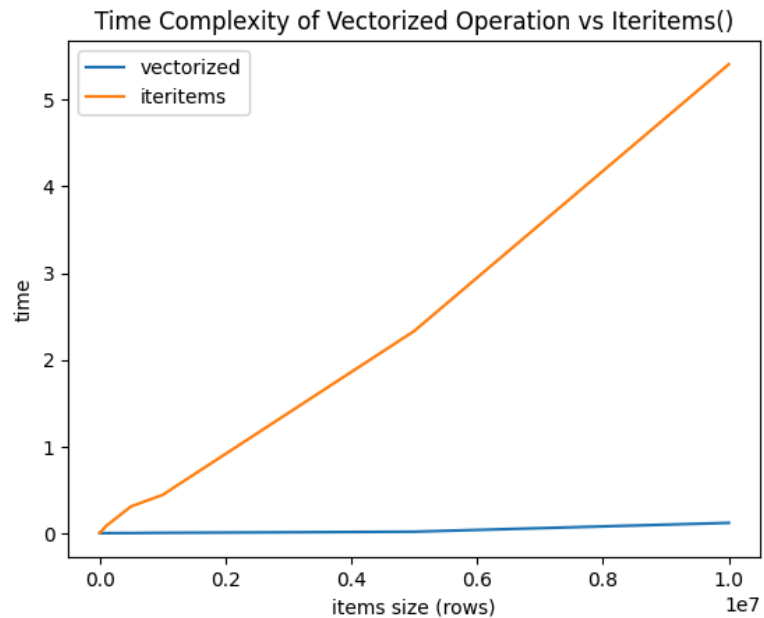
```
1 import time
2
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4 import numpy as np
5 import pandas as pd
6
7 np.random.seed(0)
```

```

7 np.random.seed(0)
8
9 vectorized_results = {}
10 iteritems_results = {}
11
12 for size in [10,100,1000,10000,100000,500000,1000000,5000000,10000000]:
13     test = pd.Series(np.random.uniform(size=size))
14
15     start = time.time()
16     x = test + 10
17     end = time.time()
18     vectorized_results[size] = end - start
19
20     start = time.time()
21     x=[]
22     for i,v in test.iteritems():
23         x.append(v+10)
24     x = pd.Series(x)
25     end = time.time()
26     iteritems_results[size] = end - start
27
28 pd.DataFrame(
29     [pd.Series(vectorized_results, name = 'vectorized'), pd.Series(iteritems_results, name = 'iteritems')]
30 ).T.plot(title= 'Time Complexity of Vectorized Operation vs Iteritems()')
31
32 plt.xlabel('items size (rows)')
33 plt.ylabel('time')
34 plt.show()

```

<ipython-input-114-8140ff1e8cdc>:22: FutureWarning: iteritems is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use .items instead.
for i,v in test.iteritems():



✓ Window Calculations

Consult the **understanding windows calculation notebook** for interactive visualization to help understand window calculations.

The `rolling()` method allows us to perform rolling window calculations. We simply specify the window size (3 days here) and follow it with a call to an aggregation function (sum here):

```
1 central_park_weather['2018-10'].assign(
2     rolling_PRCP=lambda x: x.PRCP.rolling('3D').sum()
3 )[['PRCP','rolling_PRCP']].head(7).T
```

<ipython-input-115-c5ce7d0787b6>:1: FutureWarning: Indexing a DataFrame with a datetimelike index using a single string to slice the rows, like `frame[string]`, is deprecated

```
central_park_weather['2018-10'].assign(
    date 2018-10-01 2018-10-02 2018-10-03 2018-10-04 2018-10-05 2018-10-06 2018-10-07
    datatype
    PRCP          0.0         17.5          0.0          1.0          0.0          0.0          0.0
    rolling_PRCP   0.0         17.5         17.5         18.5          1.0          1.0          0.0
```

We can also perform the rolling calculations on the entire dataframe at once. This will apply the same aggregation function to each column:

```
1 central_park_weather['2018-10'].rolling('3D').mean().head(7).iloc[:,6]
```

<ipython-input-116-2abb37634d3b>:1: FutureWarning: Indexing a DataFrame with a datetimelike index using a single string to slice the rows, like `frame[string]`, is deprecated

```
central_park_weather['2018-10'].rolling('3D').mean().head(7).iloc[:,6]
```

datatype	AWND	PRCP	SNOW	SNWD	TMAX	TMIN
date						
2018-10-01	0.900000	0.000000	0.0	0.0	24.400000	17.200000
2018-10-02	0.900000	8.750000	0.0	0.0	24.700000	17.750000
2018-10-03	0.966667	5.833333	0.0	0.0	24.233333	17.566667
2018-10-04	0.800000	6.166667	0.0	0.0	24.233333	17.200000
2018-10-05	1.033333	0.333333	0.0	0.0	23.133333	16.300000
2018-10-06	0.833333	0.333333	0.0	0.0	22.033333	16.300000
2018-10-07	1.066667	0.000000	0.0	0.0	22.600000	17.400000

We can use different aggregation functions per column if we use `agg()` instead. We pass in a dictionary mapping the column to the aggregation to perform on it:

```
1 central_park_weather['2018-10-01':'2018-10-07'].rolling('3D').agg(
2     {'TMAX': 'max', 'TMIN': 'min', 'AWND': 'mean', 'PRCP': 'sum'}
```

```

3 ).join( # join with original data for comparison
4     central_park_weather[['TMAX', 'TMIN', 'AWND', 'PRCP']],
5     lsuffix= '_rolling'
6 ).sort_index(axis=1)# sort to columns so rolling calcs are next to originals

```

datatype	AWND	AWND_rolling	PRCP	PRCP_rolling	TMAX	TMAX_rolling	TMIN	TMIN_rolling
date								
2018-10-01	0.9	0.900000	0.0	0.0	24.4	24.4	17.2	17.2
2018-10-02	0.9	0.900000	17.5	17.5	25.0	25.0	18.3	17.2
2018-10-03	1.1	0.966667	0.0	17.5	23.3	25.0	17.2	17.2
2018-10-04	0.4	0.800000	1.0	18.5	24.4	25.0	16.1	16.1
2018-10-05	1.6	1.033333	0.0	1.0	21.7	24.4	15.6	15.6
2018-10-06	0.5	0.833333	0.0	1.0	20.0	24.4	17.2	15.6
2018-10-07	1.1	1.066667	0.0	0.0	26.1	26.1	19.4	15.6

Rolling calculations (`rolling()`) use a sliding window. Expanding calculations (`expanding()`) however grow in size. These are equivalent to cumulative aggregations like `cumsum()` ; however, we can specify the minimum number of periods required to start calculating (default is 1):

```

1 central_park_weather.PRCP.expanding().sum().equals(central_park_weather.PRCP.cumsum())
False

```

Separate expanding aggregations per column. Note that `agg()` will accept numpy functions too

```

1 central_park_weather['2018-10-01':'2018-10-07'].expanding().agg(
2     {'TMAX': np.max, 'TMIN': np.min, 'AWND': np.mean, 'PRCP': np.sum}
3 ).join(
4     central_park_weather[['TMAX', 'TMIN', 'AWND', 'PRCP']],
5     lsuffix='_expanding'
6 ).sort_index(axis=1)
7

```

datatype	AWND	AWND_expanding	PRCP	PRCP_expanding	TMAX	TMAX_expanding	TMIN	TMIN_expanding
date								
2018-10-01	0.9	0.900000	0.0	0.0	24.4	24.4	17.2	17.2
2018-10-02	0.9	0.900000	17.5	17.5	25.0	25.0	18.3	17.2
2018-10-03	1.1	0.966667	0.0	17.5	23.3	25.0	17.2	17.2
2018-10-04	0.4	0.825000	1.0	18.5	24.4	25.0	16.1	16.1
2018-10-05	1.6	0.980000	0.0	18.5	21.7	25.0	15.6	15.6
2018-10-06	0.5	0.900000	0.0	18.5	20.0	25.0	17.2	15.6
2018-10-07	1.1	0.928571	0.0	18.5	26.1	26.1	19.4	15.6

We can calculate the exponentially weighted moving average as follows. Note that span here is the periods to use:

```
1 fb.assign(
2     close_ewma =lambda x: x.close.ewm(span = 5).mean()
3 ).tail(10)[['close', 'close_ewma']]
```

	close	close_ewma
date		
2018-12-17	140.19	142.235433
2018-12-18	143.66	142.710289
2018-12-19	133.24	139.553526
2018-12-20	133.40	137.502350
2018-12-21	124.95	133.318234
2018-12-24	124.06	130.232156
2018-12-26	134.18	131.548104
2018-12-27	134.52	132.538736
2018-12-28	133.20	132.759157
2018-12-31	131.09	132.202772

Consult the [understanding_window_calculations.ipynb](#) notebook for interactive visualizations to help understand window calculations.

✓ Pipes

Pipes all use to apply any function that accepts our data as the first argument and pass in any additional arguments. This makes it easy to chain steps together regardless of if they are methods or functions:

We can pass any function that will accept the caller of `pipe()` as the first argument:

```

1 def get_info(df):
2     return '%d rows and %d columns and max closing z-score was %d' % (df.shape, df.close.max())
3
4 fb['2018-Q1'].apply(lambda x: (x - x.mean())/x.std()).pipe(get_info)\
5 == get_info(fb['2018-Q1'].apply(lambda x: (x - x.mean())/x.std()))

<ipython-input-121-152b58c75100>:4: FutureWarning: Indexing a DataFrame with a datetimelike index using a single string to slice the rows, like `frame[string]`, is deprecated
fb['2018-Q1'].apply(lambda x: (x - x.mean())/x.std()).pipe(get_info)\
<ipython-input-121-152b58c75100>:5: FutureWarning: Indexing a DataFrame with a datetimelike index using a single string to slice the rows, like `frame[string]`, is deprecated
== get_info(fb['2018-Q1'].apply(lambda x: (x - x.mean())/x.std()))
True

```

For example, passing `pd.DataFrame.rolling` to `pipe()` is equivalent to calling `rolling()` directly on the dataframe, except we have more flexibility to change this:

```

1 fb.pipe(pd.DataFrame.rolling, '20D').mean().equals(fb.rolling('20D').mean())

True

```

The pipe takes the function passed in and calls it with the object that called `pipe()` as the first argument. Positional and keyword arguments are passed down:

```

1 pd.DataFrame.rolling(fb, '20D').mean().equals(fb.rolling('20D').mean())

True

```

We can use a pipe to make a function that we can use for all our window calculation needs:

```

1 def window_calc(df, func, agg_dict, *args, **kwargs):
2     """
3     Run a window calculation of your choice on a DataFrame.
4
5     Parameters:
6     - df: The DataFrame to run the calculation on.
7     - func: The window calculation method that takes df
8           as the first argument.
9     - agg_dict: Information to pass to `agg()`, could be a
10               dictionary mapping the columns to the aggregation
11               function to use, a string name for the function,
12               or the function itself.
13     - args: Positional arguments to pass to `func`.
14     - kwargs: Keyword arguments to pass to `func`.
15
16     Returns:
17     - A new DataFrame object.
18     """
19     return df.pipe(func, *args, **kwargs).agg(agg_dict)

```

```
1 window_calc(fb, pd.DataFrame.expanding, np.median).head()
2
```

	open	high	low	close	volume
date					
2018-01-02	177.68	181.580	177.5500	181.420	18151903.0
2018-01-03	179.78	183.180	179.4400	183.045	17519233.0
2018-01-04	181.88	184.780	181.3300	184.330	16886563.0
2018-01-05	183.39	185.495	182.7148	184.500	15383729.5
2018-01-08	184.90	186.210	184.0996	184.670	16886563.0

Using the exponentially weighted moving average requires we pass in a keyword argument:

```
1 window_calc(fb,pd.DataFrame.ewm, 'mean',span=3).head()
```

	open	high	low	close	volume
date					
2018-01-02	177.680000	181.580000	177.550000	181.420000	1.815190e+07
2018-01-03	180.480000	183.713333	180.070000	183.586667	1.730834e+07