```
>>> df.to_json(orient='table')
'{"schema": {"fields": [{"name": "index", "type": "string"},
                        {"name": "col 1", "type": "string"},
                        {"name": "col 2", "type": "string"}],
             "primaryKey": "index",
             "pandas_version": "0.20.0"},
  "data": [{"index": "row 1", "col 1": "a", "col 2": "b"},
           {"index": "row 2", "col 1": "c", "col 2": "d"}]}'
```

pandas.Series.to_latex

`Series.to_latex`(*self*, *buf=None*, *columns=None*, *col_space=None*, *header=True*, *index=True*, *na_rep='NaN'*, *formatters=None*, *float_format=None*, *sparsify=None*, *index_names=True*, *bold_rows=False*, *column_format=None*, *longtable=None*, *escape=None*, *encoding=None*, *decimal='.'*, *multicolumn=None*, *multicolumn_format=None*, *multirow=None*, *caption=None*, *label=None*)

Render object to a LaTeX tabular, longtable, or nested table/tabular.

Requires `\usepackage{booktabs}`. The output can be copy/pasted into a main LaTeX document or read from an external file with `\input{table.tex}`.

Changed in version 0.20.2: Added to Series.

Changed in version 1.0.0: Added caption and label arguments.

Parameters

buf [str, Path or StringIO-like, optional, default None] Buffer to write to. If None, the output is returned as a string.

columns [list of label, optional] The subset of columns to write. Writes all columns by default.

col_space [int, optional] The minimum width of each column.

header [bool or list of str, default True] Write out the column names. If a list of strings is given, it is assumed to be aliases for the column names.

index [bool, default True] Write row names (index).

na_rep [str, default 'NaN'] Missing data representation.

formatters [list of functions or dict of {str: function}, optional] Formatter functions to apply to columns' elements by position or name. The result of each function must be a unicode string. List must be of length equal to the number of columns.

float_format [one-parameter function or str, optional, default None] Formatter for floating point numbers. For example `float_format="%.2f"` and `float_format="{:0.2f}".format` will both result in 0.1234 being formatted as 0.12.

sparsify [bool, optional] Set to False for a DataFrame with a hierarchical index to print every multiindex key at each row. By default, the value will be read from the config module.

index_names [bool, default True] Prints the names of the indexes.

bold_rows [bool, default False] Make the row labels bold in the output.

column_format [str, optional] The columns format as specified in LaTeX table format e.g. 'rcl' for 3 columns. By default, 'l' will be used for all columns except columns of numbers, which default to 'r'.

longtable [bool, optional] By default, the value will be read from the pandas config module. Use a longtable environment instead of tabular. Requires adding a usepackage{longtable} to your LaTeX preamble.

escape [bool, optional] By default, the value will be read from the pandas config module. When set to False prevents from escaping latex special characters in column names.

encoding [str, optional] A string representing the encoding to use in the output file, defaults to 'utf-8'.

decimal [str, default '.'] Character recognized as decimal separator, e.g. ',' in Europe.

multicolumn [bool, default True] Use multicolumn to enhance MultiIndex columns. The default will be read from the config module.

multicolumn_format [str, default 'l'] The alignment for multicolumns, similar to *column_format* The default will be read from the config module.

multirow [bool, default False] Use multirow to enhance MultiIndex rows. Requires adding a usepackage{multirow} to your LaTeX preamble. Will print centered labels (instead of top-aligned) across the contained rows, separating groups via clines. The default will be read from the pandas config module.

caption [str, optional] The LaTeX caption to be placed inside `\caption{}` in the output.

New in version 1.0.0.

label [str, optional] The LaTeX label to be placed inside `\label{}` in the output. This is used with `\ref{}` in the main `.tex` file.

New in version 1.0.0.

Returns

str or None If buf is None, returns the result as a string. Otherwise returns None.

See also:

`DataFrame.to_string` Render a DataFrame to a console-friendly tabular output.

`DataFrame.to_html` Render a DataFrame as an HTML table.

Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'name': ['Raphael', 'Donatello'],
...                    'mask': ['red', 'purple'],
...                    'weapon': ['sai', 'bo staff']})
>>> print(df.to_latex(index=False))
\begin{tabular}{lll}
 \toprule
       name &    mask &    weapon \\
 \midrule
    Raphael &     red &       sai \\
  Donatello &  purple &  bo staff \\
```

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```
\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
```

pandas.Series.to_list

`Series.to_list(self)`

Return a list of the values.

These are each a scalar type, which is a Python scalar (for str, int, float) or a pandas scalar (for Timestamp/Timedelta/Interval/Period)

Returns

list

See also:

`numpy.ndarray.tolist`

pandas.Series.to_markdown

`Series.to_markdown(self, buf: Union[IO[str], NoneType] = None, mode: Union[str, NoneType] = None, **kwargs) → Union[str, NoneType]`

Print Series in Markdown-friendly format.

New in version 1.0.0.

Parameters

buf [writable buffer, defaults to sys.stdout] Where to send the output. By default, the output is printed to sys.stdout. Pass a writable buffer if you need to further process the output.

mode [str, optional] Mode in which file is opened.

****kwargs** These parameters will be passed to *tabulate*.

Returns

str Series in Markdown-friendly format.

Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(["elk", "pig", "dog", "quetzal"], name="animal")
>>> print(s.to_markdown())
|    | animal   |
|---:|:---------|
|  0 | elk      |
|  1 | pig      |
|  2 | dog      |
|  3 | quetzal  |
```

pandas.Series.to_numpy

`Series.to_numpy(self, dtype=None, copy=False, na_value=<object object at 0x7f5374a06320>, **kwargs)`

A NumPy ndarray representing the values in this Series or Index.

New in version 0.24.0.

Parameters

dtype [str or numpy.dtype, optional] The dtype to pass to `numpy.asarray()`.

copy [bool, default False] Whether to ensure that the returned value is a not a view on another array. Note that `copy=False` does not *ensure* that `to_numpy()` is no-copy. Rather, `copy=True` ensure that a copy is made, even if not strictly necessary.

na_value [Any, optional] The value to use for missing values. The default value depends on *dtype* and the type of the array.

New in version 1.0.0.

****kwargs** Additional keywords passed through to the `to_numpy` method of the underlying array (for extension arrays).

New in version 1.0.0.

Returns

numpy.ndarray

See also:

`Series.array` Get the actual data stored within.

`Index.array` Get the actual data stored within.

`DataFrame.to_numpy` Similar method for DataFrame.

Notes

The returned array will be the same up to equality (values equal in *self* will be equal in the returned array; likewise for values that are not equal). When *self* contains an ExtensionArray, the dtype may be different. For example, for a category-dtype Series, `to_numpy()` will return a NumPy array and the categorical dtype will be lost.

For NumPy dtypes, this will be a reference to the actual data stored in this Series or Index (assuming `copy=False`). Modifying the result in place will modify the data stored in the Series or Index (not that we recommend doing that).

For extension types, `to_numpy()` *may* require copying data and coercing the result to a NumPy type (possibly object), which may be expensive. When you need a no-copy reference to the underlying data, `Series.array` should be used instead.

This table lays out the different dtypes and default return types of `to_numpy()` for various dtypes within pandas.

dtype	array type
category[T]	ndarray[T] (same dtype as input)
period	ndarray[object] (Periods)
interval	ndarray[object] (Intervals)
IntegerNA	ndarray[object]
datetime64[ns]	datetime64[ns]
datetime64[ns, tz]	ndarray[object] (Timestamps)

Examples

```
>>> ser = pd.Series(pd.Categorical(['a', 'b', 'a']))
>>> ser.to_numpy()
array(['a', 'b', 'a'], dtype=object)
```

Specify the *dtype* to control how datetime-aware data is represented. Use `dtype=object` to return an ndarray of pandas *Timestamp* objects, each with the correct `tz`.

```
>>> ser = pd.Series(pd.date_range('2000', periods=2, tz="CET"))
>>> ser.to_numpy(dtype=object)
array([Timestamp('2000-01-01 00:00:00+0100', tz='CET', freq='D'),
       Timestamp('2000-01-02 00:00:00+0100', tz='CET', freq='D')],
      dtype=object)
```

Or `dtype='datetime64[ns]'` to return an ndarray of native datetime64 values. The values are converted to UTC and the timezone info is dropped.

```
>>> ser.to_numpy(dtype="datetime64[ns]")
...
array(['1999-12-31T23:00:00.000000000', '2000-01-01T23:00:00...'],
      dtype='datetime64[ns]')
```

pandas.Series.to_period

`Series.`**`to_period`**`(`*self*, *freq=None*, *copy=True*`)`

Convert Series from DatetimeIndex to PeriodIndex with desired frequency (inferred from index if not passed).

Parameters

freq [str, default None] Frequency associated with the PeriodIndex.

copy [bool, default True] Whether or not to return a copy.

Returns

Series Series with index converted to PeriodIndex.

pandas.Series.to_pickle

`Series.to_pickle`(*self*, *path*, *compression: Union[str, NoneType] = 'infer'*, *protocol: int = 4*) → None

Pickle (serialize) object to file.

Parameters

path [str] File path where the pickled object will be stored.

compression [{'infer', 'gzip', 'bz2', 'zip', 'xz', None}, default 'infer'] A string representing the compression to use in the output file. By default, infers from the file extension in specified path.

protocol [int] Int which indicates which protocol should be used by the pickler, default HIGHEST_PROTOCOL (see [1] paragraph 12.1.2). The possible values are 0, 1, 2, 3, 4. A negative value for the protocol parameter is equivalent to setting its value to HIGHEST_PROTOCOL.

New in version 0.21.0..

See also:

read_pickle Load pickled pandas object (or any object) from file.

DataFrame.to_hdf Write DataFrame to an HDF5 file.

DataFrame.to_sql Write DataFrame to a SQL database.

DataFrame.to_parquet Write a DataFrame to the binary parquet format.

Examples

```
>>> original_df = pd.DataFrame({"foo": range(5), "bar": range(5, 10)})
>>> original_df
   foo  bar
0    0    5
1    1    6
2    2    7
3    3    8
4    4    9
>>> original_df.to_pickle("./dummy.pkl")
```

```
>>> unpickled_df = pd.read_pickle("./dummy.pkl")
>>> unpickled_df
   foo  bar
0    0    5
1    1    6
2    2    7
3    3    8
4    4    9
```

```
>>> import os
>>> os.remove("./dummy.pkl")
```

pandas.Series.to_sql

`Series.to_sql`(*self*, *name: str*, *con*, *schema=None*, *if_exists: str = 'fail'*, *index: bool = True*, *index_label=None*, *chunksize=None*, *dtype=None*, *method=None*) → None

Write records stored in a DataFrame to a SQL database.

Databases supported by SQLAlchemy [1] are supported. Tables can be newly created, appended to, or overwritten.

Parameters

name [str] Name of SQL table.

con [sqlalchemy.engine.Engine or sqlite3.Connection] Using SQLAlchemy makes it possible to use any DB supported by that library. Legacy support is provided for sqlite3.Connection objects. The user is responsible for engine disposal and connection closure for the SQLAlchemy connectable See here

schema [str, optional] Specify the schema (if database flavor supports this). If None, use default schema.

if_exists [{'fail', 'replace', 'append'}, default 'fail'] How to behave if the table already exists.

- fail: Raise a ValueError.
- replace: Drop the table before inserting new values.
- append: Insert new values to the existing table.

index [bool, default True] Write DataFrame index as a column. Uses *index_label* as the column name in the table.

index_label [str or sequence, default None] Column label for index column(s). If None is given (default) and *index* is True, then the index names are used. A sequence should be given if the DataFrame uses MultiIndex.

chunksize [int, optional] Specify the number of rows in each batch to be written at a time. By default, all rows will be written at once.

dtype [dict or scalar, optional] Specifying the datatype for columns. If a dictionary is used, the keys should be the column names and the values should be the SQLAlchemy types or strings for the sqlite3 legacy mode. If a scalar is provided, it will be applied to all columns.

method [{None, 'multi', callable}, optional] Controls the SQL insertion clause used:

- None : Uses standard SQL `INSERT` clause (one per row).
- 'multi': Pass multiple values in a single `INSERT` clause.
- callable with signature `(pd_table, conn, keys, data_iter)`.

Details and a sample callable implementation can be found in the section *insert method*.

New in version 0.24.0.

Raises

ValueError When the table already exists and *if_exists* is 'fail' (the default).

See also:

`read_sql` Read a DataFrame from a table.

Notes

Timezone aware datetime columns will be written as `Timestamp with timezone` type with SQLAlchemy if supported by the database. Otherwise, the datetimes will be stored as timezone unaware timestamps local to the original timezone.

New in version 0.24.0.

References

[1], [2]

Examples

Create an in-memory SQLite database.

```
>>> from sqlalchemy import create_engine
>>> engine = create_engine('sqlite://', echo=False)
```

Create a table from scratch with 3 rows.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'name' : ['User 1', 'User 2', 'User 3']})
>>> df
     name
0  User 1
1  User 2
2  User 3
```

```
>>> df.to_sql('users', con=engine)
>>> engine.execute("SELECT * FROM users").fetchall()
[(0, 'User 1'), (1, 'User 2'), (2, 'User 3')]
```

```
>>> df1 = pd.DataFrame({'name' : ['User 4', 'User 5']})
>>> df1.to_sql('users', con=engine, if_exists='append')
>>> engine.execute("SELECT * FROM users").fetchall()
[(0, 'User 1'), (1, 'User 2'), (2, 'User 3'),
 (0, 'User 4'), (1, 'User 5')]
```

Overwrite the table with just `df1`.

```
>>> df1.to_sql('users', con=engine, if_exists='replace',
...            index_label='id')
>>> engine.execute("SELECT * FROM users").fetchall()
[(0, 'User 4'), (1, 'User 5')]
```

Specify the dtype (especially useful for integers with missing values). Notice that while pandas is forced to store the data as floating point, the database supports nullable integers. When fetching the data with Python, we get back integer scalars.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, None, 2]})
>>> df
     A
0  1.0
1  NaN
2  2.0
```

```
>>> from sqlalchemy.types import Integer
>>> df.to_sql('integers', con=engine, index=False,
...           dtype={"A": Integer()})
```

```
>>> engine.execute("SELECT * FROM integers").fetchall()
[(1,), (None,), (2,)]
```

pandas.Series.to_string

`Series.to_string`(*self*, *buf=None*, *na_rep='NaN'*, *float_format=None*, *header=True*, *index=True*, *length=False*, *dtype=False*, *name=False*, *max_rows=None*, *min_rows=None*)

Render a string representation of the Series.

Parameters

buf [StringIO-like, optional] Buffer to write to.

na_rep [str, optional] String representation of NaN to use, default 'NaN'.

float_format [one-parameter function, optional] Formatter function to apply to columns' elements if they are floats, default None.

header [bool, default True] Add the Series header (index name).

index [bool, optional] Add index (row) labels, default True.

length [bool, default False] Add the Series length.

dtype [bool, default False] Add the Series dtype.

name [bool, default False] Add the Series name if not None.

max_rows [int, optional] Maximum number of rows to show before truncating. If None, show all.

min_rows [int, optional] The number of rows to display in a truncated repr (when number of rows is above *max_rows*).

Returns

str or None String representation of Series if `buf=None`, otherwise None.

pandas.Series.to_timestamp

`Series.to_timestamp`(*self*, *freq=None*, *how='start'*, *copy=True*)

Cast to DatetimeIndex of Timestamps, at *beginning* of period.

Parameters

freq [str, default frequency of PeriodIndex] Desired frequency.

how [{'s', 'e', 'start', 'end'}] Convention for converting period to timestamp; start of period vs. end.

copy [bool, default True] Whether or not to return a copy.

Returns

Series with DatetimeIndex

pandas.Series.to_xarray

`Series.to_xarray(self)`
Return an xarray object from the pandas object.

Returns

xarray.DataArray or xarray.Dataset Data in the pandas structure converted to Dataset if the object is a DataFrame, or a DataArray if the object is a Series.

See also:

DataFrame.to_hdf Write DataFrame to an HDF5 file.

DataFrame.to_parquet Write a DataFrame to the binary parquet format.

Notes

See the xarray docs

Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([('falcon', 'bird', 389.0, 2),
...                    ('parrot', 'bird', 24.0, 2),
...                    ('lion', 'mammal', 80.5, 4),
...                    ('monkey', 'mammal', np.nan, 4)],
...                   columns=['name', 'class', 'max_speed',
...                            'num_legs'])
>>> df
     name   class  max_speed  num_legs
0  falcon    bird      389.0         2
1  parrot    bird       24.0         2
2    lion  mammal       80.5         4
3  monkey  mammal        NaN         4
```

```
>>> df.to_xarray()
<xarray.Dataset>
Dimensions:    (index: 4)
Coordinates:
  * index      (index) int64 0 1 2 3
Data variables:
    name       (index) object 'falcon' 'parrot' 'lion' 'monkey'
    class      (index) object 'bird' 'bird' 'mammal' 'mammal'
    max_speed  (index) float64 389.0 24.0 80.5 nan
    num_legs   (index) int64 2 2 4 4
```

```
>>> df['max_speed'].to_xarray()
<xarray.DataArray 'max_speed' (index: 4)>
array([389. ,  24. ,  80.5,   nan])
Coordinates:
  * index    (index) int64 0 1 2 3
```

```
>>> dates = pd.to_datetime(['2018-01-01', '2018-01-01',
...                         '2018-01-02', '2018-01-02'])
>>> df_multiindex = pd.DataFrame({'date': dates,
```

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```
...                                 'animal': ['falcon', 'parrot',
...                                            'falcon', 'parrot'],
...                                 'speed': [350, 18, 361, 15]})
>>> df_multiindex = df_multiindex.set_index(['date', 'animal'])
```

```
>>> df_multiindex
                    speed
date       animal
2018-01-01 falcon    350
           parrot     18
2018-01-02 falcon    361
           parrot     15
```

```
>>> df_multiindex.to_xarray()
<xarray.Dataset>
Dimensions:  (animal: 2, date: 2)
Coordinates:
  * date     (date) datetime64[ns] 2018-01-01 2018-01-02
  * animal   (animal) object 'falcon' 'parrot'
Data variables:
    speed    (date, animal) int64 350 18 361 15
```

pandas.Series.tolist

`Series.tolist(self)`

Return a list of the values.

These are each a scalar type, which is a Python scalar (for str, int, float) or a pandas scalar (for Timestamp/Timedelta/Interval/Period)

Returns

list

See also:

`numpy.ndarray.tolist`

pandas.Series.transform

`Series.transform(self, func, axis=0, *args, **kwargs)`

Call `func` on self producing a Series with transformed values.

Produced Series will have same axis length as self.

Parameters

func [function, str, list or dict] Function to use for transforming the data. If a function, must either work when passed a Series or when passed to Series.apply.

Accepted combinations are:

- function
- string function name
- list of functions and/or function names, e.g. `[np.exp. 'sqrt']`

- dict of axis labels -> functions, function names or list of such.

axis [{0 or 'index'}] Parameter needed for compatibility with DataFrame.

***args** Positional arguments to pass to *func*.

****kwargs** Keyword arguments to pass to *func*.

Returns

Series A Series that must have the same length as self.

Raises

ValueError [If the returned Series has a different length than self.]

See also:

Series.agg Only perform aggregating type operations.

Series.apply Invoke function on a Series.

Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': range(3), 'B': range(1, 4)})
>>> df
   A  B
0  0  1
1  1  2
2  2  3
>>> df.transform(lambda x: x + 1)
   A  B
0  1  2
1  2  3
2  3  4
```

Even though the resulting Series must have the same length as the input Series, it is possible to provide several input functions:

```
>>> s = pd.Series(range(3))
>>> s
0    0
1    1
2    2
dtype: int64
>>> s.transform([np.sqrt, np.exp])
       sqrt        exp
0  0.000000   1.000000
1  1.000000   2.718282
2  1.414214   7.389056
```

pandas.Series.transpose

`Series.transpose(self, *args, **kwargs)`
Return the transpose, which is by definition self.

Returns

%(klass)s

pandas.Series.truediv

`Series.truediv(self, other, level=None, fill_value=None, axis=0)`
Return Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *truediv*).

Equivalent to `series / other`, but with support to substitute a fill_value for missing data in one of the inputs.

Parameters

other [Series or scalar value]

fill_value [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing.

level [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed MultiIndex level.

Returns

Series The result of the operation.

See also:

Series.rtruediv

Examples

```
>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.divide(b, fill_value=0)
a    1.0
b    inf
c    inf
```

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```
d    0.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
```

pandas.Series.truncate

Series.**truncate**(*self: ~ FrameOrSeries*, *before=None*, *after=None*, *axis=None*, *copy: bool = True*) → ~FrameOrSeries

Truncate a Series or DataFrame before and after some index value.

This is a useful shorthand for boolean indexing based on index values above or below certain thresholds.

Parameters

before [date, str, int] Truncate all rows before this index value.

after [date, str, int] Truncate all rows after this index value.

axis [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, optional] Axis to truncate. Truncates the index (rows) by default.

copy [bool, default is True,] Return a copy of the truncated section.

Returns

type of caller The truncated Series or DataFrame.

See also:

DataFrame.loc Select a subset of a DataFrame by label.

DataFrame.iloc Select a subset of a DataFrame by position.

Notes

If the index being truncated contains only datetime values, *before* and *after* may be specified as strings instead of Timestamps.

Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'],
...                    'B': ['f', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j'],
...                    'C': ['k', 'l', 'm', 'n', 'o']},
...                   index=[1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
>>> df
   A  B  C
1  a  f  k
2  b  g  l
3  c  h  m
4  d  i  n
5  e  j  o
```

```
>>> df.truncate(before=2, after=4)
   A  B  C
2  b  g  l
```

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```
3  c  h  m
4  d  i  n
```

The columns of a DataFrame can be truncated.

```
>>> df.truncate(before="A", after="B", axis="columns")
   A  B
1  a  f
2  b  g
3  c  h
4  d  i
5  e  j
```

For Series, only rows can be truncated.

```
>>> df['A'].truncate(before=2, after=4)
2    b
3    c
4    d
Name: A, dtype: object
```

The index values in `truncate` can be datetimes or string dates.

```
>>> dates = pd.date_range('2016-01-01', '2016-02-01', freq='s')
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(index=dates, data={'A': 1})
>>> df.tail()
                     A
2016-01-31 23:59:56  1
2016-01-31 23:59:57  1
2016-01-31 23:59:58  1
2016-01-31 23:59:59  1
2016-02-01 00:00:00  1
```

```
>>> df.truncate(before=pd.Timestamp('2016-01-05'),
...             after=pd.Timestamp('2016-01-10')).tail()
                     A
2016-01-09 23:59:56  1
2016-01-09 23:59:57  1
2016-01-09 23:59:58  1
2016-01-09 23:59:59  1
2016-01-10 00:00:00  1
```

Because the index is a DatetimeIndex containing only dates, we can specify *before* and *after* as strings. They will be coerced to Timestamps before truncation.

```
>>> df.truncate('2016-01-05', '2016-01-10').tail()
                     A
2016-01-09 23:59:56  1
2016-01-09 23:59:57  1
2016-01-09 23:59:58  1
2016-01-09 23:59:59  1
2016-01-10 00:00:00  1
```

Note that `truncate` assumes a 0 value for any unspecified time component (midnight). This differs from partial string slicing, which returns any partially matching dates.

```
>>> df.loc['2016-01-05':'2016-01-10', :].tail()
                     A
2016-01-10 23:59:55  1
2016-01-10 23:59:56  1
2016-01-10 23:59:57  1
2016-01-10 23:59:58  1
2016-01-10 23:59:59  1
```

pandas.Series.tshift

`Series.`**`tshift`**(*self: ~ FrameOrSeries*, *periods: int = 1*, *freq=None*, *axis=0*) → ~FrameOrSeries

Shift the time index, using the index's frequency if available.

Parameters

periods [int] Number of periods to move, can be positive or negative.

freq [DateOffset, timedelta, or str, default None] Increment to use from the tseries module or time rule expressed as a string (e.g. 'EOM').

axis [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns', None}, default 0] Corresponds to the axis that contains the Index.

Returns

shifted [Series/DataFrame]

Notes

If freq is not specified then tries to use the freq or inferred_freq attributes of the index. If neither of those attributes exist, a ValueError is thrown

pandas.Series.tz_convert

`Series.`**`tz_convert`**(*self: ~ FrameOrSeries*, *tz*, *axis=0*, *level=None*, *copy: bool = True*) → ~FrameOrSeries

Convert tz-aware axis to target time zone.

Parameters

tz [str or tzinfo object]

axis [the axis to convert]

level [int, str, default None] If axis is a MultiIndex, convert a specific level. Otherwise must be None.

copy [bool, default True] Also make a copy of the underlying data.

Returns

%(klass)s Object with time zone converted axis.

Raises

TypeError If the axis is tz-naive.

pandas.Series.tz_localize

`Series.tz_localize`(*self: ~ FrameOrSeries*, *tz*, *axis=0*, *level=None*, *copy: bool = True*, *ambiguous='raise'*, *nonexistent: str = 'raise'*) → ~FrameOrSeries

Localize tz-naive index of a Series or DataFrame to target time zone.

This operation localizes the Index. To localize the values in a timezone-naive Series, use `Series.dt.tz_localize()`.

Parameters

tz [str or tzinfo]

axis [the axis to localize]

level [int, str, default None] If axis ia a MultiIndex, localize a specific level. Otherwise must be None.

copy [bool, default True] Also make a copy of the underlying data.

ambiguous ['infer', bool-ndarray, 'NaT', default 'raise'] When clocks moved backward due to DST, ambiguous times may arise. For example in Central European Time (UTC+01), when going from 03:00 DST to 02:00 non-DST, 02:30:00 local time occurs both at 00:30:00 UTC and at 01:30:00 UTC. In such a situation, the *ambiguous* parameter dictates how ambiguous times should be handled.

- 'infer' will attempt to infer fall dst-transition hours based on order
- bool-ndarray where True signifies a DST time, False designates a non-DST time (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous times)
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are ambiguous times
- 'raise' will raise an AmbiguousTimeError if there are ambiguous times.

nonexistent [str, default 'raise'] A nonexistent time does not exist in a particular timezone where clocks moved forward due to DST. Valid values are:

- 'shift_forward' will shift the nonexistent time forward to the closest existing time
- 'shift_backward' will shift the nonexistent time backward to the closest existing time
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are nonexistent times
- timedelta objects will shift nonexistent times by the timedelta
- 'raise' will raise an NonExistentTimeError if there are nonexistent times.

New in version 0.24.0.

Returns

Series or DataFrame Same type as the input.

Raises

TypeError If the TimeSeries is tz-aware and tz is not None.

Examples

Localize local times:

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1],
...               index=pd.DatetimeIndex(['2018-09-15 01:30:00']))
>>> s.tz_localize('CET')
2018-09-15 01:30:00+02:00    1
dtype: int64
```

Be careful with DST changes. When there is sequential data, pandas can infer the DST time:

```
>>> s = pd.Series(range(7),
...               index=pd.DatetimeIndex(['2018-10-28 01:30:00',
...                                       '2018-10-28 02:00:00',
...                                       '2018-10-28 02:30:00',
...                                       '2018-10-28 02:00:00',
...                                       '2018-10-28 02:30:00',
...                                       '2018-10-28 03:00:00',
...                                       '2018-10-28 03:30:00']))
>>> s.tz_localize('CET', ambiguous='infer')
2018-10-28 01:30:00+02:00    0
2018-10-28 02:00:00+02:00    1
2018-10-28 02:30:00+02:00    2
2018-10-28 02:00:00+01:00    3
2018-10-28 02:30:00+01:00    4
2018-10-28 03:00:00+01:00    5
2018-10-28 03:30:00+01:00    6
dtype: int64
```

In some cases, inferring the DST is impossible. In such cases, you can pass an ndarray to the ambiguous parameter to set the DST explicitly

```
>>> s = pd.Series(range(3),
...               index=pd.DatetimeIndex(['2018-10-28 01:20:00',
...                                       '2018-10-28 02:36:00',
...                                       '2018-10-28 03:46:00']))
>>> s.tz_localize('CET', ambiguous=np.array([True, True, False]))
2018-10-28 01:20:00+02:00    0
2018-10-28 02:36:00+02:00    1
2018-10-28 03:46:00+01:00    2
dtype: int64
```

If the DST transition causes nonexistent times, you can shift these dates forward or backwards with a timedelta object or *'shift_forward'* or *'shift_backwards'*. >>> s = pd.Series(range(2), ... index=pd.DatetimeIndex(['2015-03-29 02:30:00', ... '2015-03-29 03:30:00'])) >>> s.tz_localize('Europe/Warsaw', nonexistent='shift_forward') 2015-03-29 03:00:00+02:00 0 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 1 dtype: int64 >>> s.tz_localize('Europe/Warsaw', nonexistent='shift_backward') 2015-03-29 01:59:59.999999999+01:00 0 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 1 dtype: int64 >>> s.tz_localize('Europe/Warsaw', nonexistent=pd.Timedelta('1H')) 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 0 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 1 dtype: int64

pandas.Series.unique

`Series.unique(self)`

Return unique values of Series object.

Uniques are returned in order of appearance. Hash table-based unique, therefore does NOT sort.

Returns

ndarray or ExtensionArray The unique values returned as a NumPy array. See Notes.

See also:

`unique` Top-level unique method for any 1-d array-like object.

`Index.unique` Return Index with unique values from an Index object.

Notes

Returns the unique values as a NumPy array. In case of an extension-array backed Series, a new `ExtensionArray` of that type with just the unique values is returned. This includes

- Categorical
- Period
- Datetime with Timezone
- Interval
- Sparse
- IntegerNA

See Examples section.

Examples

```
>>> pd.Series([2, 1, 3, 3], name='A').unique()
array([2, 1, 3])
```

```
>>> pd.Series([pd.Timestamp('2016-01-01') for _ in range(3)]).unique()
array(['2016-01-01T00:00:00.000000000'], dtype='datetime64[ns]')
```

```
>>> pd.Series([pd.Timestamp('2016-01-01', tz='US/Eastern')
...            for _ in range(3)]).unique()
<DatetimeArray>
['2016-01-01 00:00:00-05:00']
Length: 1, dtype: datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]
```

An unordered Categorical will return categories in the order of appearance.

```
>>> pd.Series(pd.Categorical(list('baabc'))).unique()
[b, a, c]
Categories (3, object): [b, a, c]
```

An ordered Categorical preserves the category ordering.

```
>>> pd.Series(pd.Categorical(list('baabc'), categories=list('abc'),
...                          ordered=True)).unique()
[b, a, c]
Categories (3, object): [a < b < c]
```

pandas.Series.unstack

`Series.unstack`(*self*, *level=- 1*, *fill_value=None*)
Unstack, a.k.a. pivot, Series with MultiIndex to produce DataFrame. The level involved will automatically get sorted.

Parameters

level [int, str, or list of these, default last level] Level(s) to unstack, can pass level name.

fill_value [scalar value, default None] Value to use when replacing NaN values.

Returns

DataFrame Unstacked Series.

Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4],
...               index=pd.MultiIndex.from_product([['one', 'two'],
...                                                 ['a', 'b']]))
>>> s
one  a    1
     b    2
two  a    3
     b    4
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.unstack(level=-1)
     a  b
one  1  2
two  3  4
```

```
>>> s.unstack(level=0)
   one  two
a    1    3
b    2    4
```

pandas.Series.update

`Series.update`(*self*, *other*)
Modify Series in place using non-NA values from passed Series. Aligns on index.

Parameters

other [Series]

Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
>>> s.update(pd.Series([4, 5, 6]))
>>> s
0    4
1    5
2    6
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> s.update(pd.Series(['d', 'e'], index=[0, 2]))
>>> s
0    d
1    b
2    e
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
>>> s.update(pd.Series([4, 5, 6, 7, 8]))
>>> s
0    4
1    5
2    6
dtype: int64
```

If `other` contains NaNs the corresponding values are not updated in the original Series.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
>>> s.update(pd.Series([4, np.nan, 6]))
>>> s
0    4
1    2
2    6
dtype: int64
```

pandas.Series.value_counts

`Series.`**`value_counts`**(*self*, *normalize=False*, *sort=True*, *ascending=False*, *bins=None*, *dropna=True*)

Return a Series containing counts of unique values.

The resulting object will be in descending order so that the first element is the most frequently-occurring element. Excludes NA values by default.

Parameters

normalize [bool, default False] If True then the object returned will contain the relative frequencies of the unique values.

sort [bool, default True] Sort by frequencies.

ascending [bool, default False] Sort in ascending order.

bins [int, optional] Rather than count values, group them into half-open bins, a convenience for `pd.cut`, only works with numeric data.

dropna [bool, default True] Don't include counts of NaN.

Returns

Series

See also:

Series.count Number of non-NA elements in a Series.

DataFrame.count Number of non-NA elements in a DataFrame.

Examples

```
>>> index = pd.Index([3, 1, 2, 3, 4, np.nan])
>>> index.value_counts()
3.0    2
4.0    1
2.0    1
1.0    1
dtype: int64
```

With *normalize* set to *True*, returns the relative frequency by dividing all values by the sum of values.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([3, 1, 2, 3, 4, np.nan])
>>> s.value_counts(normalize=True)
3.0    0.4
4.0    0.2
2.0    0.2
1.0    0.2
dtype: float64
```

bins

Bins can be useful for going from a continuous variable to a categorical variable; instead of counting unique apparitions of values, divide the index in the specified number of half-open bins.

```
>>> s.value_counts(bins=3)
(2.0, 3.0]      2
(0.996, 2.0]    2
(3.0, 4.0]      1
dtype: int64
```

dropna

With *dropna* set to *False* we can also see NaN index values.

```
>>> s.value_counts(dropna=False)
3.0    2
NaN    1
4.0    1
2.0    1
1.0    1
dtype: int64
```

pandas.Series.var

`Series.var`(*self*, *axis=None*, *skipna=None*, *level=None*, *ddof=1*, *numeric_only=None*, ***kwargs*)

Return unbiased variance over requested axis.

Normalized by N-1 by default. This can be changed using the ddof argument

Parameters

axis [{index (0)}]

skipna [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA.

level [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a scalar.

ddof [int, default 1] Delta Degrees of Freedom. The divisor used in calculations is N - ddof, where N represents the number of elements.

numeric_only [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

Returns

scalar or Series (if level specified)

pandas.Series.view

`Series.view`(*self*, *dtype=None*)

Create a new view of the Series.

This function will return a new Series with a view of the same underlying values in memory, optionally reinterpreted with a new data type. The new data type must preserve the same size in bytes as to not cause index misalignment.

Parameters

dtype [data type] Data type object or one of their string representations.

Returns

Series A new Series object as a view of the same data in memory.

See also:

`numpy.ndarray.view` Equivalent numpy function to create a new view of the same data in memory.

Notes

Series are instantiated with `dtype=float64` by default. While `numpy.ndarray.view()` will return a view with the same data type as the original array, `Series.view()` (without specified dtype) will try using `float64` and may fail if the original data type size in bytes is not the same.

Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([-2, -1, 0, 1, 2], dtype='int8')
>>> s
0   -2
1   -1
2    0
3    1
4    2
dtype: int8
```

The 8 bit signed integer representation of *-1* is *0b11111111*, but the same bytes represent 255 if read as an 8 bit unsigned integer:

```
>>> us = s.view('uint8')
>>> us
0    254
1    255
2      0
3      1
4      2
dtype: uint8
```

The views share the same underlying values:

```
>>> us[0] = 128
>>> s
0   -128
1     -1
2      0
3      1
4      2
dtype: int8
```

pandas.Series.where

`Series.where`(*self*, *cond*, *other=nan*, *inplace=False*, *axis=None*, *level=None*, *errors='raise'*, *try_cast=False*)

Replace values where the condition is False.

Parameters

cond [bool Series/DataFrame, array-like, or callable] Where *cond* is True, keep the original value. Where False, replace with corresponding value from *other*. If *cond* is callable, it is computed on the Series/DataFrame and should return boolean Series/DataFrame or array. The callable must not change input Series/DataFrame (though pandas doesn't check it).

other [scalar, Series/DataFrame, or callable] Entries where *cond* is False are replaced with corresponding value from *other*. If other is callable, it is computed on the Series/DataFrame and should return scalar or Series/DataFrame. The callable must not change input Series/DataFrame (though pandas doesn't check it).

inplace [bool, default False] Whether to perform the operation in place on the data.

axis [int, default None] Alignment axis if needed.

level [int, default None] Alignment level if needed.

errors [str, {'raise', 'ignore'}, default 'raise'] Note that currently this parameter won't affect the results and will always coerce to a suitable dtype.

- 'raise' : allow exceptions to be raised.
- 'ignore' : suppress exceptions. On error return original object.

try_cast [bool, default False] Try to cast the result back to the input type (if possible).

Returns

Same type as caller

See also:

`DataFrame.mask()` Return an object of same shape as self.

Notes

The where method is an application of the if-then idiom. For each element in the calling DataFrame, if `cond` is `True` the element is used; otherwise the corresponding element from the DataFrame `other` is used.

The signature for `DataFrame.where()` differs from `numpy.where()`. Roughly `df1.where(m, df2)` is equivalent to `np.where(m, df1, df2)`.

For further details and examples see the `where` documentation in *indexing*.

Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(range(5))
>>> s.where(s > 0)
0    NaN
1    1.0
2    2.0
3    3.0
4    4.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.mask(s > 0)
0    0.0
1    NaN
2    NaN
3    NaN
4    NaN
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.where(s > 1, 10)
0    10
1    10
2    2
3    3
4    4
dtype: int64
```