

## 1 Data Selection & Indexing

Used to **select specific rows or columns** from a DataFrame using column names, index values, `loc`, and `iloc`.

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## 2 Data Cleaning

Process of **removing or fixing dirty data** like missing values, duplicates, and wrong data types to make data usable.

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## 3 Filtering Data

Used to **extract required data** based on conditions (for example, `marks > 80`).

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## 4 Adding & Modifying Columns

Used to **create new columns or update existing columns** using calculations or values.

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## 5 Sorting Data

Used to **arrange data** in ascending or descending order based on one or more columns.

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## 6 GroupBy

Used to **group data and perform aggregate operations** like sum, mean, count, etc. (similar to SQL GROUP BY).

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## 7 Merging & Joining

Used to **combine multiple DataFrames** based on a common column (similar to SQL JOIN).

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## 8 Apply & Lambda Functions

Used to **apply custom logic or functions** to rows or columns in a DataFrame.

## STEP 1: Data Selection & Indexing

- Select columns
- Select rows
- Use `loc` and `iloc`

```
df["Marks"]  
df[["Name", "Age"]]  
df.loc[0]  
df.iloc[1]
```

✦ This is asked in interviews.

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## ◆ STEP 2: Data Cleaning

- Missing values
- Duplicates
- Changing data types

```
df.isnull()  
df.dropna()  
df.fillna(0)  
df.duplicated()  
df.drop_duplicates()
```

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## ◆ STEP 3: Filtering Data

how to apply conditions:

```
df[df["Marks"] > 80]  
df[(df["Age"] > 20) & (df["Marks"] > 85)]
```

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## ◆ STEP 4: Adding & Modifying Columns

```
df["Result"] = "Pass"
```

```
df["Bonus"] = df["Marks"] + 5
```

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## ◆ STEP 5: Sorting Data

```
df.sort_values("Marks")  
df.sort_values("Marks", ascending=False)
```

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## ◆ STEP 6: GroupBy

Used in real projects.

```
df.groupby("Age")["Marks"].mean()
```

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## ◆ STEP 7: Merging & Joining DataFrames

Like SQL joins:

```
pd.merge(df1, df2, on="ID")
```

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## ◆ STEP 8: Apply & Lambda Functions

```
df["Grade"] = df["Marks"].apply(lambda x: "A" if x >  
85 else "B")
```

## 1 Data Selection & Indexing

Definition: Used to select specific rows or columns from a DataFrame.

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
df = pd.DataFrame({
```

```
"Name": ["Aman", "Riya", "Neha"],  
"Age": [20, 21, 22],  
"Marks": [85, 90, 78]  
})
```

```
print(df["Marks"])    # Select column  
print(df.loc[0])      # Select row by label  
print(df.iloc[1])     # Select row by index
```

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## 2 Data Cleaning

Definition: **Used to handle missing values and duplicate data.**

```
df = pd.DataFrame({  
    "Name": ["Aman", "Riya", "Riya"],  
    "Marks": [85, None, 90]  
})
```

```
print(df.isnull())    # Check missing values  
df.fillna(0, inplace=True) # Fill missing values  
df.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
```

## 3 Filtering Data

Definition: **Used to extract data based on conditions.**

```
print(df[df["Marks"] > 80])
```

#### 4 Adding & Modifying Columns

Definition: **Used to create or update columns.**

```
df["Result"] = "Pass"
```

```
df["Marks"] = df["Marks"] + 5
```

```
print(df)
```

#### 5 Sorting Data

Definition: **Used to arrange data in ascending or descending order.**

```
df.sort_values("Marks", ascending=False, inplace=True)
```

```
print(df)
```