

GUIDE

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

# we be only working w csvs in this one
```

```
In [4]: """
the csv farm_mkt.csv is a file containing 5 rows and
4 columns:
Location
Intersection
Day
Type
"""

farm = pd.read_csv('farm_mkt.csv')
"""
this line opens the csv and keeps it as a dataframe
called farm. As soon as u use this command, u can apply whichever pandas dataframe
commands you'd like to use on this data. Because farm is now a dataframe.
"""
```

```
Out[4]: "\nthis line opens the csv and keeps it as a dataframe\ncalled farm. As soon as
u use this command, u can apply whichever pandas dataframe commands you'd like t
o use on this data. Because farm is now a dataframe.\n"
```

```
In [11]: # for instance, if you want to see the first few (by default, its 5) lines of the d
ata: use df.head()
farm.head()
# if you want to see a certain number of the first lines:
```

Out[11]:

	LOCATION	INTERSECTION	DAY	TYPE
0	Bridgeport	35th & Wallace	Saturday	Weekly
1	Beverly	W 95th St & S Longwood Dr	Sunday	Weekly
2	Daley Plaza	W Washington St & N Dearborn St	Thursday	Downtown
3	Federal Plaza	W Adams St & S Dearborn St	Tuesday	Downtown
4	Pullman	E 111th Pl & S Cottage Grove Ave	Wednesday	Weekly

```
In [12]: print('Print the first 7 lines')
farm.head(7)
```

Print the first 7 lines

Out[12]:

	LOCATION	INTERSECTION	DAY	TYPE
0	Bridgeport	35th & Wallace	Saturday	Weekly
1	Beverly	W 95th St & S Longwood Dr	Sunday	Weekly
2	Daley Plaza	W Washington St & N Dearborn St	Thursday	Downtown
3	Federal Plaza	W Adams St & S Dearborn St	Tuesday	Downtown
4	Pullman	E 111th Pl & S Cottage Grove Ave	Wednesday	Weekly
5	Hyde Park	53rd & Hyde Park	Thursday	Weekly
6	Lincoln Park	W Armitage Ave & N Orchard St	Saturday	Weekly

```
In [13]: # if u want to see the last few (by default, 5) lines of the data:
print('Print the last 5 lines')
farm.tail()
```

Print the last 5 lines

Out[13]:

	LOCATION	INTERSECTION	DAY	TYPE
19	La Follette Park	1333 N Laramie Ave	Wednesday	Weekly
20	Columbus Park	Harrison & Central	Tuesday	Weekly
21	Austin Town Center	Lake & Central	Saturday	Weekly
22	Argyle Market	Argyle and Broadway	Thursday	Weekly
23	Devon Community Monthly Market	2720 W Devon	Varies	Monthly

```
In [14]: # if you want to see a certain number of the last lines:
print('Print the last 7 lines')
farm.tail(7)
```

Print the last 7 lines

Out[14]:

	LOCATION	INTERSECTION	DAY	TYPE
17	Southport Market	1420 West Grace (Blaine School)	Saturday	Weekly
18	Logan Square Night Market	3107 W Logan Blvd	Wednesday	Independent
19	La Follette Park	1333 N Laramie Ave	Wednesday	Weekly
20	Columbus Park	Harrison & Central	Tuesday	Weekly
21	Austin Town Center	Lake & Central	Saturday	Weekly
22	Argyle Market	Argyle and Broadway	Thursday	Weekly
23	Devon Community Monthly Market	2720 W Devon	Varies	Monthly

```
In [20]: # if you'd like to see certain lines, you have to use loc or iloc methods, a concept we'll work on later:
print('Here are the columns')
farm.columns
# this command above will tell you what columns are there are:
```

Here are the columns

```
Out[20]: Index(['LOCATION', 'INTERSECTION', 'DAY', 'TYPE'], dtype='object')
```

```
In [21]: print('The datatype info of the columns')
farm.info()
# this one tells you what type of columns you have
```

The datatype info of the columns
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 24 entries, 0 to 23
Data columns (total 4 columns):
LOCATION 24 non-null object
INTERSECTION 24 non-null object
DAY 24 non-null object
TYPE 24 non-null object
dtypes: object(4)
memory usage: 848.0+ bytes

```
In [19]: print('Statistics of the data')
farm.describe()
# this command gives descriptive statistics that summarize the central tendency, dispersion and shape of a dataset's distribution, excluding NaN values.
```

Statistics of the data

```
Out[19]:
```

	LOCATION	INTERSECTION	DAY	TYPE
count	24	24	24	24
unique	24	24	6	4
top	Devon Community Monthly Market	Lake & Central	Saturday	Weekly
freq	1	1	8	18

```
In [22]: # Sometimes you need to select certain things, or find them somehow. You can use location commands for that
# they're called iloc and loc. They have quite a learning curve, so you'll have to mess with them a lot

# how to select a column:
print('One way of selecting it')
farm['LOCATION']
```

One way of selecting it

```
Out[22]: 0          Bridgeport
1          Beverly
2          Daley Plaza
3          Federal Plaza
4          Pullman
5          Hyde Park
6          Lincoln Park
7          Lincoln Square
8      Museum of Contemporary Art/Streeterville
9          Division Street
10         Garfield Park Conservatory
11         Northcenter
12         Printer's Row
13         South Shore
14         Willis Tower Plaza
15         Wicker Park & Bucktown
16      West Humboldt Park Farmers Market & Bazaar
17         Southport Market
18         Logan Square Night Market
19         La Follette Park
20         Columbus Park
21         Austin Town Center
22         Argyle Market
23         Devon Community Monthly Market
Name: LOCATION, dtype: object
```

```
In [23]: # another way of selecting it:
print('Another way of Selecting it')
farm.LOCATION
```

Another way of Selecting it

```
Out[23]: 0          Bridgeport
1          Beverly
2          Daley Plaza
3          Federal Plaza
4          Pullman
5          Hyde Park
6          Lincoln Park
7          Lincoln Square
8          Museum of Contemporary Art/Streeterville
9          Division Street
10         Garfield Park Conservatory
11         Northcenter
12         Printer's Row
13         South Shore
14         Willis Tower Plaza
15         Wicker Park & Bucktown
16         West Humboldt Park Farmers Market & Bazaar
17         Southport Market
18         Logan Square Night Market
19         La Follette Park
20         Columbus Park
21         Austin Town Center
22         Argyle Market
23         Devon Community Monthly Market
Name: LOCATION, dtype: object
```

Look at the following image to understand iloc

```
In [28]: # now suppose you wanted a specific record, with all the columns:
print('One specific record using iloc')
farm.iloc[1:2]
# iloc chooses a specific row, and the num after the colon tells how many more rows
after the previous number to print:
# it gets rows (or columns) at particular positions in the index (so it only takes
integers).
```

One specific record using iloc

```
Out[28]:
```

	LOCATION	INTERSECTION	DAY	TYPE
1	Beverly	W 95th St & S Longwood Dr	Sunday	Weekly

```
In [29]: # let us start from beginning: print the second row onwards:
print('2nd record onwards')
farm.iloc[2:,]
```

2nd record onwards

Out [29]:

	LOCATION	INTERSECTION	DAY	TYPE
2	Daley Plaza	W Washington St & N Dearborn St	Thursday	Downtown
3	Federal Plaza	W Adams St & S Dearborn St	Tuesday	Downtown
4	Pullman	E 111th Pl & S Cottage Grove Ave	Wednesday	Weekly
5	Hyde Park	53rd & Hyde Park	Thursday	Weekly
6	Lincoln Park	W Armitage Ave & N Orchard St	Saturday	Weekly
7	Lincoln Square	W Leland Ave & N Western Ave	Tuesday	Weekly
8	Museum of Contemporary Art/Streeterville	E Chicago Ave & N Mies Van Der Rohe Way	Tuesday	Weekly
9	Division Street	W Division St & N Dearborn St	Saturday	Weekly
10	Garfield Park Conservatory	300 N. Central Park	Sunday	Weekly
11	Northcenter	W Belle Plaine Ave & N Damen Ave	Saturday	Weekly
12	Printer's Row	S Dearborn St & W Polk St	Saturday	Weekly
13	South Shore	77th and Lake Michigan	Sunday	Weekly
14	Willis Tower Plaza	W Jackson Blvd & S Wacker Dr	Thursday	Downtown
15	Wicker Park & Bucktown	N Wicker Park & Damen Ave	Sunday	Weekly
16	West Humboldt Park Farmers Market & Bazaar	3601 W Chicago Ave	Saturday	Independent
17	Southport Market	1420 West Grace (Blaine School)	Saturday	Weekly
18	Logan Square Night Market	3107 W Logan Blvd	Wednesday	Independent
19	La Follette Park	1333 N Laramie Ave	Wednesday	Weekly
20	Columbus Park	Harrison & Central	Tuesday	Weekly
21	Austin Town Center	Lake & Central	Saturday	Weekly
22	Argyle Market	Argyle and Broadway	Thursday	Weekly
23	Devon Community Monthly Market	2720 W Devon	Varies	Monthly

```
In [30]: # print the second row to 15th row
print('Row 1 to Row 15')
farm.iloc[2:16]
```

Row 1 to Row 15

Out [30]:

	LOCATION	INTERSECTION	DAY	TYPE
2	Daley Plaza	W Washington St & N Dearborn St	Thursday	Downtown
3	Federal Plaza	W Adams St & S Dearborn St	Tuesday	Downtown
4	Pullman	E 111th Pl & S Cottage Grove Ave	Wednesday	Weekly
5	Hyde Park	53rd & Hyde Park	Thursday	Weekly
6	Lincoln Park	W Armitage Ave & N Orchard St	Saturday	Weekly
7	Lincoln Square	W Leland Ave & N Western Ave	Tuesday	Weekly
8	Museum of Contemporary Art/Streeterville	E Chicago Ave & N Mies Van Der Rohe Way	Tuesday	Weekly
9	Division Street	W Division St & N Dearborn St	Saturday	Weekly
10	Garfield Park Conservatory	300 N. Central Park	Sunday	Weekly
11	Northcenter	W Belle Plaine Ave & N Damen Ave	Saturday	Weekly
12	Printer's Row	S Dearborn St & W Polk St	Saturday	Weekly
13	South Shore	77th and Lake Michigan	Sunday	Weekly
14	Willis Tower Plaza	W Jackson Blvd & S Wacker Dr	Thursday	Downtown
15	Wicker Park & Bucktown	N Wicker Park & Damen Ave	Sunday	Weekly

```
In [26]: # print up till the 5th row
print(farm.iloc[:6])
```

	LOCATION	INTERSECTION	DAY	TYPE
0	Bridgeport	35th & Wallace	Saturday	Weekly
1	Beverly	W 95th St & S Longwood Dr	Sunday	Weekly
2	Daley Plaza	W Washington St & N Dearborn St	Thursday	Downtown
3	Federal Plaza	W Adams St & S Dearborn St	Tuesday	Downtown
4	Pullman	E 111th Pl & S Cottage Grove Ave	Wednesday	Weekly
5	Hyde Park	53rd & Hyde Park	Thursday	Weekly

```
In [32]: # now suppose you want to load a specific row from a specific column:
# choose column as farm['somethin'] or as farm.somethin
print("Specific Column's record")
farm.TYPE.iloc[2:3]
# this above command (the iloc one specifically) prints only one command
```

Specific Column's record

```
Out [32]: 2    Downtown
Name: TYPE, dtype: object
```

```
In [33]: # now we do loc:

# this one should just print one record, #4
print('One Record, num #4')
farm.loc[4]
```

One Record, num #4

```
Out[33]: LOCATION          Pullman
INTERSECTION    E 111th Pl & S Cottage Grove Ave
DAY              Wednesday
TYPE             Weekly
Name: 4, dtype: object
```

```
In [36]: print('Location of the 4th record')
farm.LOCATION.loc[4]
# you can get just the location of the 4th record w this
```

Location of the 4th record

```
Out[36]: 'Pullman'
```

Assignment:

1. Find and download a csv for analysis. (It can be as much as you want, don't get a dataset that's too big though, you don't want anything to crash. Keep it at a limit of 20 rows, and max 10 columns.)
2. Get the head, tail and 5 random rows in between of the dataframe
3. Get a set of 3 rows from a specific column in your dataset