# Introduction to Python for Social Science Lecture 2 - Data Structures and Pandas I

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## Recap

#### Last week we covered the following topics:

- What is Python, and what can I use it for?
- ▶ What tools do I have to write, test and run Python code?
  - Opening up JupyterLab/Notebooks/IPython
  - Executing code in Jupyter, etc.
- Writing your first Python script and notebook.
  - ► Installing libraries
  - Importing libraries
  - print, +, -, \*, /, list, for...

#### This week

This week we will learn about data:

- ► Thinking about (tabular) data
- ► I/O
- Slicing, indexing
- Summarising

And we will do all of these things with the pandas library.

### The Hard Truth About Data Science...

- ► Analysis usually takes <30% of your time.
- >50% of your time will be spent reading, cleaning, checking, storing, and cursing your data.

#### The Good News:

Data cleaning is meticulous work, but that doesn't mean you can't be efficient.

## Thinking About Data

Without getting into information theory, we can think about two properties of data:

- 1. Value
- 2. Relation (to other values)

## Data Structures

## Three Ways of Structuring Data:

- ► Graph (Relational)
- ► Hierarchical
- ► Tabular

# Data I/O

Pandas comes with functions for reading and writing to all kinds of data formats. A quick list can be viewed using tab completion:

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

```
In [2]: pd.read_<TAB>
read_clipboard() read_hdf()
                                  read_sas()
                 read_html()
read_csv
                                  read_sql()
read_excel() read_json()
                                  read_sql_query()
read_feather() read_msgpack()
                                  read_sql_table()
read_fwf()
                 read_parquet()
                                  read stata()
read_gbq()
                 read_pickle()
                                  read table
```

#### csv format

csv, also known as comma-separated-values (or as I prefer to call it, character-separated values), is a standard *plaintext* tabular data storage format.

#### Some reasons to use csv:

- lightweight
- human-readable
- optional header (first row)
- \*fairly\* portable between systems

#### Some limitations of csv:

- unpredictable behaviour of separator is common character (e.g..)
- fixed number of rows (strictly tabular)
- not very durable