## Intro to Data Structures

https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/dsintro.html

# **Tutorial Pandas and Open Courses on Datacamp**

https://www.datacamp.com/community/open-courses

### **PYTHON**

- 1. <a href="https://campus.datacamp.com/courses/intro-to-python-for-data-science/chapter-4-numpy?ex=7">https://campus.datacamp.com/courses/intro-to-python-for-data-science/chapter-4-numpy?ex=7</a>
- 2. https://www.datacamp.com/community/open-courses/tidy-data-in-python-mini-course
- 3. <a href="https://www.datacamp.com/community/open-courses/intro-to-dataworld-in-python">https://www.datacamp.com/community/open-courses/intro-to-dataworld-in-python</a>
- 4. https://www.datacamp.com/community/open-courses/kaggle-python-tutorial-on-machine-learning
- 5. <a href="https://www.datacamp.com/community/open-courses/introduction-to-python-machine-learning-with-analytics-vidhya-hackathons">https://www.datacamp.com/community/open-courses/introduction-to-python-machine-learning-with-analytics-vidhya-hackathons</a>

### R

1. https://www.datacamp.com/community/open-courses/statistical-inference-and-data-analysis

https://www.datacamp.com/community/tutorials/pandas-multi-index

### In [1]:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
```

# Series is a one-dimensional labeled array

• The axis labels are collectively referred to as the index.

### **Create Series**

```
s = pd.Series(data, index=index)
```

#### Data:

- · Python dict
- ndarray
- scalar value

#### Index:

· list of axis labels

## Data come from ndarray

- If data is an ndarray, index must be the same length as data.
- If no index is passed, one will be created having values [0, ..., len(data) 1].

In [3]: s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(5), index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'])

In [4]: s Out[4]: a 0.2941 b 0.2869 c 1.7098 d -0.2126 e 0.2696 dtype: float64

In [5]: s.index Out[5]: Index(['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'], dtype='object')

In [6]: pd.Series(np.random.randn(5)) Out[6]: 0 -0.4531 1 -1.8215 2 -0.1263 3 -0.1533 4 0.4055 dtype: float64

Note: Starting in v0.8.0, pandas supports non-unique index values. If an operation that does not support duplicate index values is attempted, an exception will be raised at that time. The reason for being lazy is nearly all performance-based (there are many instances in computations, like parts of GroupBy, where the index is not used).

In [ ]: s = pd.Series(data, index=index)

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