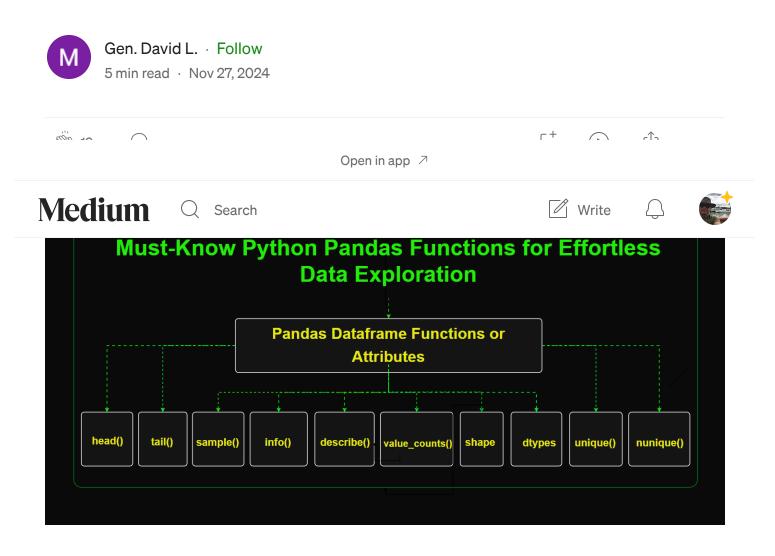
# Must-Know Python Pandas Functions for Effortless Data Exploration



The key point of data analysis lies in uncovering the stories behind the data. To achieve this, it's essential to build a solid foundation by thoroughly exploring and understanding the data. In this process, Python's Pandas

library plays a crucial role. Pandas not only offers a powerful set of features but also provides high flexibility, making data exploration both easy and efficient.

In this post we will introduce several must-know Pandas methods for effective data exploration.

#### Create a CSV sample dataset

To better illustrate and demonstrate how to use Pandas functions, let's first create a sample CSV dataset.

```
import random
import csv
from faker import Faker
# Initialize Faker
fake = Faker()
# List of products and their categories
products = [
    {"name": "Laptop", "category": "Electronics", "price": 899.99},
    {"name": "Smartphone", "category": "Electronics", "price": 699.99},
    {"name": "Headphones", "category": "Accessories", "price": 49.99},
    {"name": "Coffee Maker", "category": "Home Appliances", "price": 79.99},
    {"name": "Sneakers", "category": "Fashion", "price": 59.99},
    {"name": "Backpack", "category": "Fashion", "price": 39.99},
    {"name": "Blender", "category": "Home Appliances", "price": 99.99},
    {"name": "Desk Chair", "category": "Furniture", "price": 129.99},
    {"name": "Water Bottle", "category": "Accessories", "price": 19.99},
    {"name": "Notebook", "category": "Stationery", "price": 5.99},
7
# Define a function to generate order data
def generate_order_data(num_rows):
    data = []
    for _ in range(num_rows):
        product = random.choice(products)
        quantity = random.randint(1, 10)
```

```
total = round(product["price"] * quantity, 2)
        order = {
            "Order ID": fake.uuid4(),
            "Customer Name": fake.name(),
            "Customer Email": fake.email(),
            "Product Name": product["name"],
            "Category": product["category"],
            "Quantity": quantity,
            "Price": product["price"],
            "Total": total,
            "Order Date": fake.date_this_year(),
            "Shipping Address": fake.address(),
        data.append(order)
    return data
# Generate 1000 rows of data
num_rows = 1000
order_data = generate_order_data(num_rows)
# Save the data to a CSV file
output_file = "sample_orders.csv"
with open(output_file, mode="w", newline="", encoding="utf-8") as file:
    writer = csv.DictWriter(file, fieldnames=order_data[0].keys())
    writer.writeheader()
    writer.writerows(order_data)
print(f"Sample dataset with {num_rows} rows has been saved to '{output_file}'.")
```

This code ensures that the sample dataset is saved as a structured CSV file (sample\_orders.csv) for further data analysis by pandas functions.

#### Head function head()

head(): Used to preview the top rows of the sample dataset.

```
import pandas as pd
# Read the sample_orders.csv file into a Pandas DataFrame
```

```
df = pd.read_csv("sample_orders.csv")

# Display the first 10 rows of the dataset
print(df.head(10))
```

#### Tail function tail()

tail(): Used to preview the bottom rows of the sample dataset.

```
import pandas as pd

# Read the sample_orders.csv file into a Pandas DataFrame
df = pd.read_csv("sample_orders.csv")

# Display the last 10 rows of the dataset
print(df.tail(10))
```

```
637696d7-990c-4604-bec4-8b13c366b12a Marissa Faulkner
                                                       greenejuan@example.com Smartphone ... 699.99 2099.97 2024-08-03 6961 David Overpass Apt. 960\nEast Jason
0713aae3-2e64-4c5a-92b7-560b6f0202da
                                                     josemiranda@example.net Coffee Maker ... 79.99 79.99 2024-09-12 27294 Estrada Summit Suite 933\nWest Nathanch
c4e199d3-c61b-4cd4-b0bf-a59da722a8f4
3f40f7a8-9ee2-444d-b055-e222911ef116
                                     Gary Mendoza christopherbowen@example.org Blender ... 99.99 899.91 2024-07-09
                                                       xthompson@example.org Coffee Maker ... 79.99 399.95 2024-10-16 760 Megan Village Apt. 679\nLake Courtneyhaven
4e334dbf-04f1-4874-aae7-7c521440d580
504b4c19-a08b-4acc-bdd1-9b5e4c3e19dd Christopher Ramirez shepardheather@example.com Notebook ... 5.99 23.96 2024-03-27 86734 Candace Island Apt. 628\nPort Darlenefor
6533e9f7-66af-4b3a-971e-c3df3f9ad133
                                      Tracey Garza
                                                       heather01@example.org Backpack ... 39.99 79.98 2024-02-27 4165 Johnson Union Suite 114\nCynthiaton. UT 7
8f9d72cf-2fe9-4c65-8963-708cbb29f71f
                                     Kenneth Dillon
                                                                                Laptop ... 899.99 5399.94 2024-01-30
                                                                                                                                 305 Wang Via\nSanchezshire, ND 289
a21af4c9-1697-4449-abb1-497c1d4f07a1 Alexander Mills
                                                         vwells@example.net Blender ... 99.99 799.92 2024-01-13 4413 Contreras Dam Suite 023\nPort Christopher.
```

## Sample function sample()

sample(): This function is highly valuable when working with large datasets. When we need to extract and analyze a smaller subset from a larger DataFrame, `sample()` helps efficiently retrieve random samples, enabling preliminary data exploration or performance evaluation.

```
import pandas as pd

# Read the sample_orders.csv file into a Pandas DataFrame
df = pd.read_csv("sample_orders.csv")

# Read and display the random 10 rows from the dataset
print(df.sample(10))
```

# Information function info()

info(): This function provides a summary of the dataset, including the number of entries, column names, data types, and memory usage.

```
import pandas as pd

# Read the sample_orders.csv file into a Pandas DataFrame
df = pd.read_csv("sample_orders.csv")

# Display a summary of the dataset
print(df.info())
```

```
(class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame')
RangeIndex: 1000 entries, 0 to 999
Data columns (total 10 columns):
                         Non-Null Count
     Column
                                          Dtype
     Order ID
                         1000 non-null
                                           object
1
     Customer Name
                         1000 non-null
                                           object
2345678
     Customer Email
                         1000 non-null
                                           object
     Product Name
                         1000 non-nul1
                                           object
     Category
                         1000 non-nul1
                                           object
     Quantity
                         1000 non-null
                                           int64
                         1000 non-null
                                           float64
     Price
                         1000 non-null
                                           float64
     Total
                         1000 non-null
     Order Date
                                           object
     Shipping Address 1000 non-null
                                           object
dtypes: float64(2), int64(1), object(7) memory usage: 78.3+ KB
None
```

### Describe function describe()

describe(): This function provides basic statistical information about the dataset, such as mean, standard deviation, minimum and maximum values, and quartiles.

```
import pandas as pd

# Read the sample_orders.csv file into a Pandas DataFrame
df = pd.read_csv("sample_orders.csv")

# Display the basic statistical information about the dataset
print(df.describe())
```

```
Quantity
                            Price
                                           Total
                      1000.000000
       1000.000000
                                    1000.000000
count
           5. 437000
                       201. 742000
                                    1071. 141630
mean
                                    1863. 671317
          2.863954
                       297. 815676
std
           1.000000
                         5.990000
                                        5. 990000
min
25%
                        39.990000
          3.000000
                                     119.980000
50%
          5.000000
                        59.990000
                                     354. 920000
          8.000000
75%
                       129.990000
                                     799. 920000
         10.000000
                       899. 990000
                                    8999. 900000
max
```

#### Value counts function value\_counts()

value\_counts(): This method returns the count of all unique values in a column or a pandas Series.

```
import pandas as pd

# Read the sample_orders.csv file into a Pandas DataFrame
df = pd.read_csv("sample_orders.csv")

# Display the count of all unique values in a column, such as "Category"
print(df["Category"].value_counts())
```

```
Fashion 212
Home Appliances 207
Electronics 188
Accessories 188
Stationery 107
Furniture 98
Name: Category, dtype: int64
```

# Shape attribute

shape: This attribute returns the number of rows and columns in the dataset.

```
import pandas as pd

# Read the sample_orders.csv file into a Pandas DataFrame
df = pd.read_csv("sample_orders.csv")

# Display the number of rows and columns in the dataset
print(df.shape)
```

## Dataframe dtypes attribute

df.dtypes: This attribute returns the data types of all columns.

```
import pandas as pd

# Read the sample_orders.csv file into a Pandas DataFrame
df = pd.read_csv("sample_orders.csv")

# Display the data types of all columns
print(df.dtypes)
```

```
Order ID
                      object
Customer Name
                      object
Customer Email
                      object
Product Name
                      object
Category
                      object
Quantity
Total
Order Date
                      ob ject
Shipping Address
                      object
```

# Unique function unique()

unique(): This method returns all unique values in a column or a pandas Series.

```
import pandas as pd

# Read the sample_orders.csv file into a Pandas DataFrame

df = pd.read_csv("sample_orders.csv")
```

```
# Display all unique values in a column.
print(df["Category"].unique())
```

```
['Home Appliances' 'Stationery' 'Electronics' 'Fashion' 'Accessories' 'Furniture']
```

# Nunique function nunique()

nunique(): This function returns the number of unique values in a DataFrame.

```
import pandas as pd

# Read the sample_orders.csv file into a Pandas DataFrame
df = pd.read_csv("sample_orders.csv")

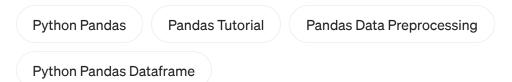
# Display the count of unique values in the dataset, sorted in descending order
df.nunique().sort_values(ascending=False)
```

```
Order ID
                      1000
                      1000
Shipping Address
                       996
Customer Email
                       993
Customer Name
Order Date
                       305
                       100
[otal
                        10
Product Name
                        10
Quantity
                        10
rice
                         6
Category
dtype: int64
```

In this post we provide a detailed introduction to essential core functions in the Pandas library, which are crucial for data analysis. These functions make data exploration more straightforward and efficient, helping analysts quickly grasp the structure and characteristics of a dataset.

With these must-know functions, data analysts can gain deeper insights into the data, uncover the stories behind it, and provide data-driven support for decision-making. These Pandas functions are an indispensable part of the data analysis workflow, enhancing both the efficiency and the depth of analysis.

Thanks for your reading.





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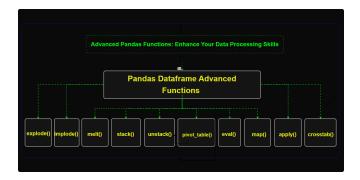


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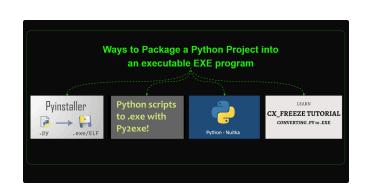
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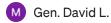
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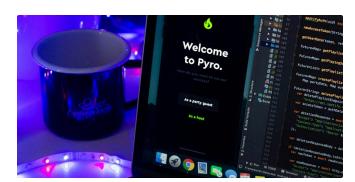
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