Program 2: Data Transformation with Pandas: Explore more advanced data transformation techniques using Pandas. Perform merging, grouping, pivoting, and reshaping data for analysis.

Step1: Import pandas

```
import pandas as pd
```

Step2 : Read titanic.csv le to the dataframe variable titanic

```
titanic = pd.read_csv("titanic.csv")
titanic
```

	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	
0	1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7
1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th...	female	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71
2	3	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26.0	0	0	STON/O2. 3101282	7
3	4	1	1	Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	female	35.0	1	0	113803	53

Step 3: To see the rst 8 rows of the dataframe

```
titanic.head(8)
```

	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fa
0	1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7.25
1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th...	female	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.28
2	3	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26.0	0	0	STON/O2. 3101282	7.92

Step 4: To see the last 10 rows of the dataframe

```
titanic.tail(10)
```

	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket
881	882	0	3	Markun, Mr. Johann	male	33.0	0	0	349257
882	883	0	3	Dahlberg, Miss. Gerda Ulrika	female	22.0	0	0	7552
883	884	0	2	Banfield, Mr. Frederick James	male	28.0	0	0	C.A./SOTON 34068
884	885	0	3	Sutehall, Mr. Henry Jr	male	25.0	0	0	SOTON/OQ 392076

Step5 : Show the data types of the individual series in the dataframe

```
titanic.dtypes
```

```
PassengerId      int64
Survived         int64
Pclass           int64
Name            object
Sex             object
Age            float64
SibSp            int64
Parch            int64
Ticket          object
Fare           float64
Cabin           object
Embarked        object
dtype: object
```

Step6: Write the data to excel le using the to_excel function

```
titanic.to_excel("titanic.xlsx", sheet_name="passengers", index=False)
```

Step7 : Load the data in the excel titanic.xlsx to a dataframe (say ship)

```
ship =pd.read_excel("titanic.xlsx", sheet_name="passengers")
ship
ship.head(4)
```

	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Cabin	Embarked
0	1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7.2500	NaN	S
1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th...	female	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.2833	C85	C
2	3	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26.0	0	0	STON/O2. 3101282	7.9250	NaN	S

Step8: Provide the technical summary of the dataframe

```
ship.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 891 entries, 0 to 890
Data columns (total 12 columns):
 #   Column       Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------       --------------  -----
 0   PassengerId  891 non-null    int64
 1   Survived     891 non-null    int64
 2   Pclass       891 non-null    int64
 3   Name         891 non-null    object
 4   Sex          891 non-null    object
 5   Age          714 non-null    float64
 6   SibSp        891 non-null    int64
 7   Parch        891 non-null    int64
 8   Ticket       891 non-null    object
 9   Fare         891 non-null    float64
 10  Cabin        204 non-null    object
 11  Embarked     889 non-null    object
```

```
dtypes: float64(2), int64(5), object(5)
memory usage: 83.7+ KB
```

Conclusion: The provided program offers a practical demonstration of basic data handling tasks using Pandas in Python. It covers essential operations like data creation, extraction, exploration, and manipulation. The code snippets are concise and clear, making them suitable for beginners to understand and replicate. While these tasks serve as a good starting point, real-world scenarios may demand more advanced techniques and analyses.