



Powerful data structure and software ecosystem

强大的数据结构**和**Python扩展库

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用Python玩转数据

为什么需要字典

为什么要使用字典？



某公司人事部门让技术部门用Python构建一个简易的员工信息表，包含员工的姓名和工资信息。根据信息表查询员工牛云的工资。

F_{ile}

Filename: info.py

```
names = ['Wangdachui', 'Niuyun', 'Linling', 'Tianqi']
```

```
salaries = [3000, 2000, 4500, 8000]
```

```
print(salaries[names.index('Niuyun')])
```



Output:

2000

salaries['Niuyun']

Dict			

• 什么是字典？

一种映射类型

- 键 (key)
- 值 (value)
- key-value对

创建字典

Info	
0	'Wangdachui'
1	'Niuyun',
2	'Linling'
3	'Tianqi'

• 创建字典

- 直接
- 利用dict函数

```
cInfo['Niuyun']
```

Source

```
>>> aInfo = {'Wangdachui': 3000, 'Niuyun': 2000, 'Linling': 4500, 'Tianqi': 8000}
>>> info = [('Wangdachui', 3000), ('Niuyun', 2000), ('Linling', 4500), ('Tianqi', 8000)]
>>> bInfo = dict(info)
>>> cInfo = dict([('Wangdachui', 3000), ('Niuyun', 2000), ('Linling', 4500), ('Tianqi', 8000)])
>>> dInfo = dict(Wangdachui=3000, Niuyun=2000, Linling=4500, Tianqi=8000)
```

```
{'Tianqi': 8000, 'Wangdachui': 3000, 'Linling': 4500, 'Niuyun': 2000}
```

创建字典



创建员工信息表时如何将所有员工的工资默认值设置为3000?

Source

```
>>> aDict = {}.fromkeys(['Wangdachui', 'Niuyun', 'Linling', 'Tianqi'], 3000)
>>> aDict
{'Tianqi': 3000, 'Wangdachui': 3000, 'Niuyun': 3000, 'Linling': 3000}
```

```
sorted(aDict) = ?
```

```
['Linling', 'Niuyun', 'Tianqi', 'Wangdachui']
```



已知有姓名列表和工资列表，如何生成字典类型的员工信息表？



```
>>> names = ['Wangdachui', 'Niuyun', 'Linling', 'Tianqi']
>>> salaries = [3000, 2000, 4500, 8000]
>>> dict(zip(names, salaries))
{'Tianqi': 8000, 'Wangdachui': 3000, 'Niuyun': 2000, 'Linling': 4500}
```

生成字典



对于几个公司的财经数据，如何构造公司代码和股票价格的字典？

```
{'AXP': '78.51', 'BA': '184.76', 'CAT ': '96.39', 'CSCO': '33.71', 'CVX': '106.09'}
```

```
lf = [('AXP', 'American Express Company', '78.51'),  
      ('BA', 'The Boeing Company', '184.76'),  
      ('CAT', 'Caterpillar Inc.', '96.39'),  
      ('CSCO', 'Cisco Systems,Inc.', '33.71'),  
      ('CVX', 'Chevron Corporation', '106.09')]
```


生成字典



Filename: createdict.py

pList = ...

aList = []

bList = []

for i in range(5):

 aStr = pList[i][0]

 bStr = pList[i][2]

 aList.append(aStr)

 bList.append(bStr)

aDict = dict(zip(aList,bList))

print(aDict)

```
pList = [('AXP', 'American Express Company', '78.51'),  
         ('BA', 'The Boeing Company', '184.76'),  
         ('CAT', 'Caterpillar Inc.', '96.39'), ...]
```

```
{'AXP': '78.51', 'BA': '184.76', 'CAT ': '96.39', 'CSCO': '33.71', 'CVX': '106.09'}
```

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用Python玩转数据

字典的使用

字典的基本操作

S
ource

```
>>> alnfo = {'Wangdachui': 3000, 'Niuyun': 2000, 'Linling': 4500, 'Tianqi': 8000}
```

```
>>> alnfo['Niuyun']
```

键值查找

2000

```
>>> alnfo['Niuyun'] = 9999
```

更新

```
>>> alnfo
```

```
{'Tianqi': 8000, 'Wangdachui': 3000, 'Linling': 4500, 'Niuyun': 9999}
```

```
>>> alnfo['Fuyun'] = 1000
```

添加

```
>>> alnfo
```

```
{'Tianqi': 8000, 'Fuyun': 1000, 'Wangdachui': 3000, 'Linling': 4500, 'Niuyun': 9999}
```

```
>>> 'Mayun' in alnfo
```

成员判断

False

```
>>> del alnfo['Fuyun']
```

删除字典成员

```
>>> alnfo
```

```
{'Tianqi': 8000, 'Wangdachui': 3000, 'Linling': 4500, 'Niuyun': 9999}
```

字典的内建函数

dict()
len()
hash()

S

```
>>> names = ['Wangdachui', 'Niuyun', 'Linling', 'Tianqi']
>>> salaries = [3000, 2000, 4500, 8000]
>>> aInfo = dict(zip(names, salaries))
>>> aInfo
{'Wangdachui': 3000, 'Linling': 4500, 'Niuyun': 2000, 'Tianqi': 8000}
>>> len(aInfo)
4
```

字典的内建函数

Source

```
>>> hash('Wangdachui')
```

```
7716305958664889313
```

```
>>> testList = [1, 2, 3]
```

```
>>> hash(testList)
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
File "<pyshell#127>", line 1, in <module>
```

```
    hash(testList)
```

```
TypeError: unhashable type: 'list'
```

字典方法



已知有员工姓名和工资信息表{'Wangdachui':3000, 'Niuyun':2000, 'Linling':4500, 'Tianqi':8000}, 如何单独输出员工姓名和工资金额?

Source

```
>>> alnfo = {'Wangdachui': 3000, 'Niuyun': 2000, 'Linling': 4500, 'Tianqi': 8000}
>>> alnfo.keys()
['Tianqi', 'Wangdachui', 'Niuyun', 'Linling']
>>> alnfo.values()
[8000, 3000, 2000, 4500]
>>> for k, v in alnfo.items():
    print(k, v)
```

字典方法



人事部门有两份人员和工资信息表，第一份是原有信息，第二份是公司中有工资更改人员和新进人员的信息，如何处理可以较快地获得完整的信息表？

Source

```
>>> alInfo = {'Wangdachui': 3000, 'Niuyun': 2000, 'Linling': 4500}
>>> blInfo = {'Wangdachui': 4000, 'Niuyun': 9999, 'Wangzi': 6000}
>>> alInfo.update(blInfo)
>>> alInfo
{'Wangzi': 6000, 'Linling': 4500, 'Wangdachui': 4000, 'Niuyun': 9999}
```

字典方法



下面两个程序都通过键查找值，区别在哪里？你更喜欢哪一个？

S
ource

```
>>> stock = {'AXP': 78.51, 'BA': 184.76}
>>> stock['AAA']
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "<stdin>", line 1, in <module>
KeyError: 'AAA'
```

S
ource

```
>>> stock = {'AXP': 78.51, 'BA': 184.76}
>>> print(stock.get('AAA'))
None
```


字典方法

• 删除字典

Source

```
>>> aStock = {'AXP': 78.51, 'BA': 184.76}
>>> bStock = aStock
>>> aStock = {}
>>> bStock
{'BA': 184.76, 'AXP': 78.51}
```

Source

```
>>> aStock = {'AXP': 78.51, 'BA': 184.76}
>>> bStock = aStock
>>> aStock.clear()
>>> aStock
{}
>>> bStock
{'BA': 184.76, 'AXP': 78.51}
```

clear()	copy()	fromkeys()	get()	items()
keys()	pop()	setdefault()	update()	values()

常用
字典
方法

字典相关使用小案例

• JSON格式

- JavaScript Object Notation, JS 对象标记)
- 一种轻量级的数据交换格式

```
{ "name": "Niuyun", "address": { "city": "Beijing", "street": "Chaoyang Road" } }
```

解析后

```
>>> x = { "name": "Niuyun", "address": { "city": "Beijing", "street": "Chaoyang Road" } }
>>> x['address']['street']
'Chaoyang Road'
```

• 搜索引擎关键词查询

百度

<http://www.baidu.com/s?wd=%s>

谷歌

<http://www.googlestable.com/search/?q=%us>

Bing

中国: <http://cn.bing.com/search?q=%us>

美国: <http://www.bing.com/search?q=%us>

```
>>> import requests
>>> kw = {'q': 'Python dict'}
>>> r = requests.get('http://cn.bing.com/search',
                    params = kw)

>>> r.url
>>> print(r.text)
```

可变长关键字参数（字典）

Python中函数的参数形式

- 位置或关键字参数
- 仅位置的参数
- 可变长位置参数
- 可变长关键字参数
(参数可以设定默认值)



```
>>> def func(args1, *argst, **argsd):  
    print(args1)  
    print(argst)  
    print(argsd)  
  
>>> func('Hello','Wangdachui','Niuyun','Linling',a1= 1,a2=2,a3=3)  
Hello,  
( 'Wangdachui', 'Niuyun', 'Linling')  
{ 'a1': 1, 'a3': 3, 'a2': 2}
```



用Python玩转数据

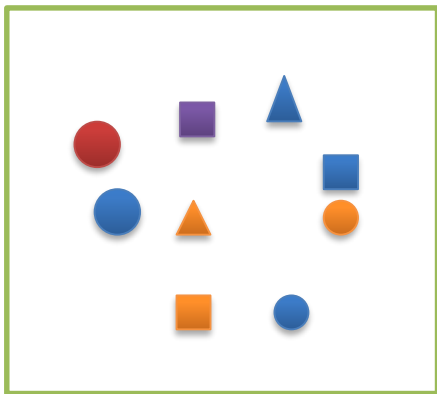
集合



人事部门的一份工资信息表登记时由于工作人员的疏忽有部分姓名重复登记了，如何快速解决这个问题？



```
>>> names = ['Wangdachui', 'Niuyun', 'Wangzi', 'Wangdachui', 'Linling', 'Niuyun']
>>> namesSet = set(names)
>>> namesSet
{'Wangzi', 'Wangdachui', 'Niuyun', 'Linling'}
```



• 什么是集合?

一个无序不重复的元素的组合

- 可变集合 (set)
- 不可变集合 (frozenset)

集合的创建

Source

```
>>> aSet = set('hello')
>>> aSet
{'h', 'e', 'l', 'o'}
>>> fSet = frozenset('hello')
>>> fSet
frozenset({'h', 'e', 'l', 'o'})
>>> type(aSet)
<class 'set'>
>>> type(fSet)
<class 'frozenset'>
```

集合比较



```
>>> aSet = set('sunrise')
>>> bSet = set('sunset')
>>> 'u' in aSet
True
>>> aSet == bSet
False
>>> aSet < bSet
False
>>> set('sun') < aSet
True
```

数学符号	Python符号
\in	in
\notin	not in
$=$	==
\neq	!=
\subset	<
\subseteq	<=
\supset	>
\supseteq	>=

标准类型运算符

集合关系运算

Source

```
>>> aSet = set('sunrise')
>>> bSet = set('sunset')
>>> aSet & bSet
{'u', 's', 'e', 'n'}
>>> aSet | bSet
{'e', 'i', 'n', 's', 'r', 'u', 't'}
>>> aSet - bSet
{'i', 'r'}
>>> aSet ^ bSet
{'i', 'r', 't'}
>>> aSet -= set('sun')
>>> aSet
{'e', 'i', 'r'}
```

数学符号	Python符号
\cap	<code>&</code>
\cup	<code> </code>
$-$ 或 \setminus	<code>-</code>
Δ	<code>^</code>

集合类型运算符

运算符可复合

`&=` `|=` `-=` `^=`

集合内建函数

- 函数也能完成以上的任务
 - 面向所有集合

s.issubset(t)
issuperset(t)
union(t)
intersection(t)
difference(t)
symmetric_difference(t)
copy()

A speech bubble icon containing the word "Source" in orange text.

```
>>> aSet = set('sunrise')
```

```
>>> bSet = set('sunset')
```

```
>>> aSet.issubset(bSet)
```

```
False
```

```
>>> aSet.intersection(bSet)
```

```
{'u', 's', 'e', 'n'}
```

```
>>> aSet.difference(bSet)
```

```
{'i', 'r'}
```

```
>>> cSet = aSet.copy()
```

```
>>> cSet
```

```
{'s', 'r', 'e', 'i', 'u', 'n'}
```

集合内建函数

- 函数也能完成以上的任务
 - 面向可变集合

update(t)

intersection_update(t)

difference_update(t)

symmetric_difference_update(t)

add(obj)

remove(obj)

discard(obj)

pop()

clear()

Source

```
>>> aSet = set('sunrise')
>>> aSet.add('!')
>>> aSet
{'!', 'e', 'i', 'n', 's', 'r', 'u'}
>>> aSet.remove('!')
>>> aSet
{'e', 'i', 'n', 's', 'r', 'u'}
>>> aSet.update('Yeah')
>>> aSet
{'a', 'e', 'i', 'h', 'n', 's', 'r', 'u', 'Y'}
>>> aSet.clear()
>>> aSet
set()
```



用Python玩转数据

扩展库SCIPY

特征

- 基于Python的软件生态系统
- 开源
- 主要为数学、科学和工程服务



NumPy

Base N-dimensional array
package



SciPy library

Fundamental library for
scientific computing



Matplotlib

Comprehensive 2D Plotting



IPython

Enhanced Interactive Console



Sympy

Symbolic mathematics



pandas

Data structures & analysis

Python常用的数据结构



其他数据结构?



- ## SciPy中的数据结构

Python原有数据结构的变化

- ndarray (N维数组)
- Series (变长字典)
- DataFrame (数据框)

NumPy



特征

- 强大的ndarray对象和ufunc函数
- 精巧的函数
- 比较适合线性代数和随机数处理等科学计算
- 有效的通用多维数据，可定义任意数据类型
- 无缝对接数据库

Source

```
>>> import numpy as np  
>>> xArray = np.ones((3,4))
```




特征

- 基于NumPy，是Python中科学计算程序的核心包，与NumPy中的函数有交集，但更丰富，有些功能更强
- 有效计算numpy矩阵，让NumPy和SciPy协同工作
- 致力于科学计算中常见问题的各个工具箱，其不同子模块有不同的应用，如插值、积分、优化和图像处理等



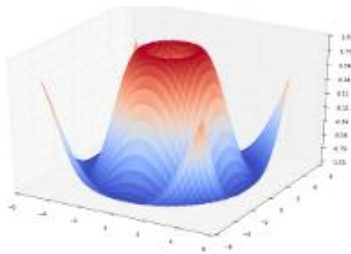
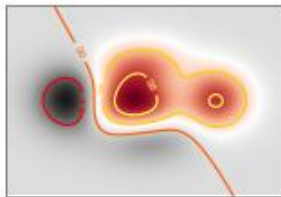
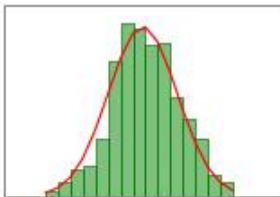
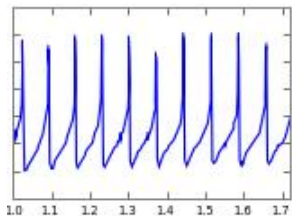
```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> from scipy import linalg
>>> arr = np.array([[1,2],[3,4]])
>>> linalg.det(arr)
-2.0
```

Matplotlib



特征

- 基于NumPy
- 二维绘图库，简单快速地生成曲线图、直方图和散点图等形式的图
- 常用的pyplot是一个简单提供类似MATLAB接口的模块



pandas



特征

- 基于 SciPy 和 NumPy
- 高效的Series和DataFrame数据结构
- 强大的可扩展数据操作与分析的Python库
- 高效处理大数据集的切片等功能
- 提供优化库功能读写多种文件格式，如CSV、HDF5



...

```
>>> df[2 : 5]
```

```
>>> df.head(4)
```

```
>>> df.tail(3)
```



用Python玩转数据

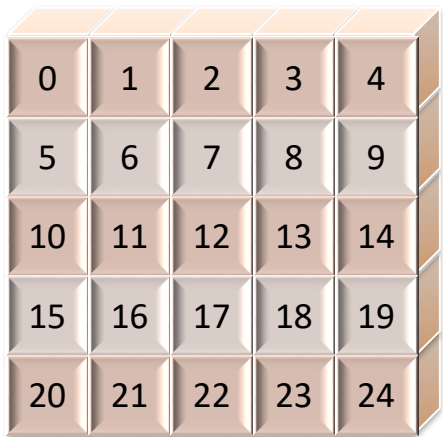
NDARRAY

Python中的数组

形式

- 用list和tuple等数据结构表示数组
 - 一维数组 `list = [1,2,3,4]`
 - 二维数组 `list = [[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]]`
- array模块
 - 通过array函数创建数组, `array.array("B", range(5))`
 - 提供append、insert和read等方法

ndarray



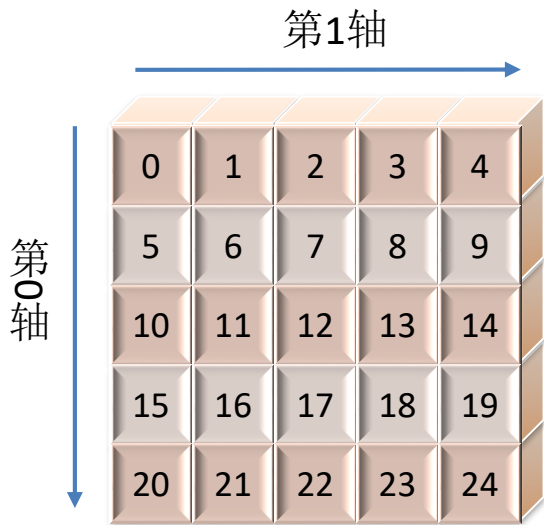
0	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24

- ndarray是什么?

N维数组

- NumPy中基本的数据结构
- 所有元素是同一种类型
- 别名为array
- 利于节省内存和提高CPU计算时间
- 有丰富的函数

ndarray基本概念



- ndarray数组属性

N维数组

- 维度 (dimensions) 称为轴 (axes) , 轴的个数称为秩 (rank)
- 基本属性
 - ndarray.ndim (秩)
 - ndarray.shape (维度)
 - ndarray.size (元素总个数)
 - ndarray.dtype (元素类型)
 - ndarray.itemsize (元素字节大小)

ndarray的创建

Source

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> aArray = np.array([1,2,3])
>>> aArray
array([1, 2, 3])
>>> bArray = np.array([(1,2,3),(4,5,6)])
>>> bArray
array([[1, 2, 3],
       [4, 5, 6]])
>>> np.arange(1,5,0.5)
array([ 1. , 1.5, 2. , 2.5, 3. , 3.5, 4. , 4.5])
>>> np.random.random((2,2))
array([[ 0.79777004, 0.1468679 ],
       [ 0.95838379, 0.86106278]])
>>> np.linspace(1, 2, 10, endpoint=False)
array([ 1. , 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9])
```

arange	array
copy	empty
empty_like	eye
fromfile	fromfunction
identity	linspace
logspace	mgrid
ogrid	ones
ones_like	r
zeros	zeros_like

ndarray创建函数

ndarray的创建

Source

```
>>> np.ones([2,3])
array([[ 1.,  1.,  1.],
       [ 1.,  1.,  1.]])
>>> np.zeros((2,2))
array([[ 0.,  0.],
       [ 0.,  0.]])
>>> np.fromfunction(lambda i,j:(i+1)*(j+1), (9,9))
array([[ 1.,  2.,  3.,  4.,  5.,  6.,  7.,  8.,  9.],
       [ 2.,  4.,  6.,  8., 10., 12., 14., 16., 18.],
       [ 3.,  6.,  9., 12., 15., 18., 21., 24., 27.],
       [ 4.,  8., 12., 16., 20., 24., 28., 32., 36.],
       [ 5., 10., 15., 20., 25., 30., 35., 40., 45.],
       [ 6., 12., 18., 24., 30., 36., 42., 48., 54.],
       [ 7., 14., 21., 28., 35., 42., 49., 56., 63.],
       [ 8., 16., 24., 32., 40., 48., 56., 64., 72.],
       [ 9., 18., 27., 36., 45., 54., 63., 72., 81.]])
```

arange	array
copy	empty
empty_like	eye
fromfile	fromfunction
identity	linspace
logspace	mgrid
ogrid	ones
ones_like	r
zeros	zeros_like

ndarray创建函数

ndarray的操作



1	2	3
4	5	6



```
>>> aArray = np.array([(1,2,3),(4,5,6)])  
array([[1, 2, 3],  
       [4, 5, 6]])  
>>> print(aArray[1])  
[4 5 6]  
>>> print(aArray[0:2])  
[[1 2 3]  
 [4 5 6]]  
>>> print(aArray[:,[0,1]])  
[[1 2]  
 [4 5]]  
>>> print(aArray[1,[0,1]])  
[4 5]  
>>> for row in aArray:  
        print(row)  
[1 2 3]  
[4 5 6]
```

ndarray的操作

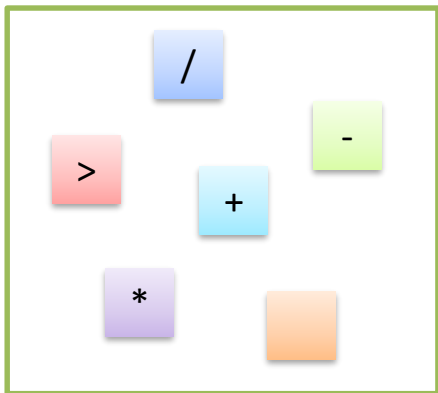
Source

```
>>> aArray = np.array([(1,2,3),(4,5,6)])
>>> aArray.shape
(2, 3)
>>> bArray = aArray.reshape(3,2)
>>> bArray
array([[1, 2],
       [3, 4],
       [5, 6]])
>>> aArray
array([[1, 2, 3],
       [4, 5, 6]])
```

Source

```
>>> aArray.resize(3,2)
>>> aArray
array([[1, 2],
       [3, 4],
       [5, 6]])
>>> bArray = np.array([1,3,7])
>>> cArray = np.array([3,5,8])
>>> np.vstack((bArray, cArray))
array([[1, 3, 7],
       [3, 5, 8]])
>>> np.hstack((bArray, cArray))
array([1, 3, 7, 3, 5, 8])
```

ndarray的运算



利用基本运算符

Source

```
>>> aArray = np.array([(5,5,5),(5,5,5)])
>>> bArray = np.array([(2,2,2),(2,2,2)])
>>> cArray = aArray * bArray
>>> cArray
array([[10, 10, 10],
       [10, 10, 10]])
>>> aArray += bArray
>>> aArray
array([[7, 7, 7],
       [7, 7, 7]])
>>> a = np.array([1,2,3])
>>> b = np.array([[1,2,3],[4,5,6]])
>>> a + b
array([[2, 4, 6],
       [5, 7, 9]])
```

ndarray的运算

S
ource

```
>>> aArray = np.array([(1,2,3),(4,5,6)])
>>> aArray.sum()
21
>>> aArray.sum(axis = 0)
array([5, 7, 9])
>>> aArray.sum(axis = 1)
array([ 6, 15])
>>> aArray.min()    # return value
1
>>> aArray.argmax()  # return index
5
>>> aArray.mean()
3.5
>>> aArray.var()
2.9166666666666665
>>> aArray.std()
1.707825127659933
```

sum	mean
std	var
min	max
argmin	argmax
cumsum	cumprod

利用基本数组统计方法

ndarray的专门应用—线性代数

Source

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> x = np.array([[1,2], [3,4]])
>>> r1 = np.linalg.det(x)
>>> print(r1)
-2.0
>>> r2 = np.linalg.inv(x)
>>> print(r2)
[[-2.  1.]
 [ 1.5 -0.5]]
>>> r3 = np.dot(x, x)
>>> print(r3)
[[ 7 10]
 [15 22]]
```

dot	矩阵内积
linalg.det	行列式
linalg.inv	逆矩阵
linalg.solve	多元一次方程组求根
linalg.eig	求特征值和特征向量

常用函数示例

ndarray的ufunc函数

- ufunc (universal function)
是一种能对数组的每个元素
进行操作的函数。NumPy内
置的许多ufunc函数都是在C
语言级别实现的，计算速度
非常快。

add, all, any, arange, apply_along_axis,
argmax, argmin, argsort, average,
bincount, ceil, clip, conj, corrcoef, cov,
cross, cumprod, cumsum, diff, dot,
exp, floor, ...

File

```
# Filename: math_numpy.py
import time
import math
import numpy as np
x = np.arange(0, 100, 0.01)
t_m1 = time.process_time()
for i, t in enumerate(x):
    x[i] = math.pow((math.sin(t)), 2)
t_m2 = time.process_time()
y = np.arange(0,100,0.01)
t_n1 = time.process_time()
y = np.power(np.sin(y), 2)
t_n2 = time.process_time()
print('Running time of math:', t_m2 - t_m1)
print('Running time of numpy:', t_n2 - t_n1)
```



用Python玩转数据

SERIES

Series

- 基本特征

- 类似一维数组的对象
- 由数据和索引组成



```
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> aSer = pd.Series([1,2.0,'a'])
>>> aSer
0    1
1    2
2    a
dtype: object
```

自定义Series的index



```
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> bSer = pd.Series(['apple', 'peach', 'lemon'], index = [1,2,3])
>>> bSer
1    apple
2    peach
3    lemon
dtype: object
>>> bSer.index
Int64Index([1, 2, 3], dtype='int64')
>>> bSer.values
array(['apple', 'peach', 'lemon'], dtype=object)
```

Series的基本运算

S

```
>>> aSer = pd.Series([3,5,7],index = ['a','b','c'])
```

```
>>> aSer['b']
```

```
5
```

```
>>> aSer * 2
```

```
a    6
```

```
b   10
```

```
c   14
```

```
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> import numpy as np
```

```
>>> np.exp(aSer)
```

```
a    20.085537
```

```
b   148.413159
```

```
c  1096.633158
```

```
dtype: float64
```

Series的数据对齐



```
>>> data = {'AXP':'86.40','CSCO':'122.64','BA':'99.44'}
>>> index = ['AXP','CSCO','BA','AAPL']
>>> aSer = pd.Series(data, index = index)
>>> aSer
AXP      86.40
CSCO    122.64
BA       99.44
AAPL      NaN
dtype: object
>>> pd.isnull(aSer)
AXP      False
CSCO     False
BA       False
AAPL      True
dtype: bool
```

Series的数据对齐

- 重要功能

- 在运算中自动对齐不同索引的数据



```
>>> aSer = pd.Series(data, index = sindex)
```

```
>>> aSer
```

```
AXP      86.40  
CSCO     122.64  
BA       99.44  
AAPL      NaN
```

```
dtype: object
```

```
>>> bSer = {'AXP':'86.40','CSCO':'122.64','CVX':'23.78'}
```

```
>>> cSer = pd.Series(bSer)
```

```
>>> aSer + cSer
```


```
AAPL      NaN  
AXP      86.4086.40  
BA       NaN  
CSCO     122.64122.64  
CVX      NaN
```

```
dtype: object
```

Series的数据对齐

- 重要功能

- 在运算中自动对齐不同索引的数据

 Source

```
>>> data = {'AXP':86.40,'CSCO':122.64,'BA':99.44}
>>> aSer = pd.Series(data, index = sindex)
>>> aSer
AXP      86.40
CSCO    122.64
BA       99.44
AAPL      NaN
dtype: object
>>> bSer = {'AXP':86.40,'CSCO':130.64,'CVX':23.78}
>>> cSer = pd.Series(bSer)
>>> (aSer+cSer)/2
AAPL      NaN
AXP      86.40
BA        NaN
CSCO    126.64
CVX       NaN
dtype: float64
```



用Python玩转数据

DATAFRAME

DataFrame

- 基本特征

- 一个表格型的数据结构
- 含有一组有序的列（类似于index）
- 大致可看成共享同一个index的Series集合

S

ource

```
>>> data = {'name': ['Wangdachui', 'Linling', 'Niuyun'], 'pay': [4000, 5000, 6000]}
>>> frame = pd.DataFrame(data)
>>> frame
```

	name	pay
0	Wangdachui	4000
1	Linling	5000
2	Niuyun	6000

DataFrame的索引和值



Source

```
>>> data = np.array([('Wangdachui', 4000), ('Linling', 5000), ('Niuyun', 6000)])
>>> frame = pd.DataFrame(data, index = range(1, 4), columns = ['name', 'pay'])
>>> frame
```

	name	pay
1	Wangdachui	4000
2	Linling	5000
3	Niuyun	6000

```
>>> frame.index
RangeIndex(start=1, stop=4, step=1)
>>> frame.columns
Index(['name', 'pay'], dtype='object')
>>> frame.values
array([['Wangdachui', '4000'],
       ['Linling', '5000'],
       ['Niuyun', '6000']], dtype=object)
```

DataFrame的基本操作

- 取DataFrame对象的列和行可获得Series



```
>>> frame['name']  
0    Wangdachui  
1         Linling  
2         Niuyun  
Name: name, dtype: object  
>>> frame.pay  
0    4000  
1    5000  
2    6000  
Name: pay, dtype: int64
```

	name	pay
0	Wangdachui	4000
1	Linling	5000
2	Niuyun	6000



```
>>> frame.iloc[ : 2, 1]  
0    4000  
1    5000  
Name: pay, dtype: object
```

DataFrame的基本操作

- DataFrame对象的修改和删除



```
>>> frame['name'] = 'admin'
>>> frame
```

	name	pay
0	admin	4000
1	admin	5000
2	admin	6000



```
>>> del frame['pay']
>>> frame
```

	name
0	admin
1	admin
2	admin

[3 rows x 1 columns]

DataFrame的统计功能

- DataFrame对象成员找最低工资和高工资人群信息

	name	pay
0	Wangdachui	4000
1	Linling	5000
2	Niuyun	6000



Source

```
>>> frame.pay.min()  
'4000'
```



Source

```
>>> frame[frame.pay >= '5000']  
   name  pay  
1  Linling 5000  
2  Niuyun 6000
```

DataFrame的统计功能

- DataFrame对象成员找最低工资和高工资人群信息

	name	pay
0	Wangdachui	4000
1	Linling	5000
2	Niuyun	6000



Source

```
>>> frame.pay.min()  
'4000'
```



Source

```
>>> frame[frame.pay >= '5000']  
   name  pay  
1  Linling 5000  
2  Niuyun 6000
```

小结

