1. 层级索引

下面创建一个Series , 在输入索引Index 时 , 输入了由两个子list 组成的list , 第一个子list 是外层索引 , 第二个

list是内层索引。

示例代码:

运行结果:

```
a 0 -0.884133

1 -0.567754

2 0.593369

b 0 -1.017891

1 -0.862712

2 -0.276842

c 0 0.271346

1 1.527237

2 0.214306

d 0 0.241426

1 1.550397

2 -1.221101

dtype: float64
```

1.1 MultiIndex索引对象

- 打印这个Series的索引类型,显示是MultiIndex
- 直接将索引打印出来,可以看到有lavels,和labels两个信息。lavels表示两个层级中分别有那些标签,labels是每个位置分别是什么标签。

示例代码:

```
print(type(ser_obj.index))
print(ser_obj.index)
```

选取子集

- 1. 根据索引获取数据。因为现在有两层索引,当通过外层索引获取数据的时候,可以直接利用外层索引的标签来获取。
- 2. 当要通过内层索引获取数据的时候,在list中传入两个元素,前者是表示要选取的外层索引,后者表示要选取的内层索引。

● 外层选取:

```
ser_obj['outer_label']
```

示例代码:

```
# 外层选取
print(ser_obj['c'])
```

运行结果:

```
0 -1.362096
1 1.558091
2 -0.452313
dtype: float64
```

● 内层选取:

```
ser_obj[:, 'inner_label']
```

示例代码:

```
# 内层选取
print(ser_obj[:, 2])
```

运行结果:

```
a 0.826662
b 0.015426
c -0.452313
d -0.051063
dtype: float64
```

常用于分组操作、透视表的生成等

1.2 交换分层顺序

swaplevel()

.swaplevel()交换内层与外层索

引。示例代码:

```
print(ser_obj.swaplevel())
```

运行结果:

```
0 a 0.099174

1 a -0.310414

2 a -0.558047

0 b 1.742445

1 b 1.152924

2 b -0.725332

0 c -0.150638

1 c 0.251660

2 c 0.063387

0 d 1.080605

1 d 0.567547

2 d -0.154148

dtype: float64
```

1.3 交换并排序分层

sortlevel()

.sortlevel()先对外层索引进行排序,再对内层索引进行排序,默认是

升序。示例代码:

```
# 交換并排序分层
print(ser_obj.swaplevel().sortlevel())
```

```
0 a 0.099174
b 1.742445
c -0.150638
d 1.080605
1 a -0.310414
b 1.152924
c 0.251660
d 0.567547
2 a -0.558047
b -0.725332
c 0.063387
d -0.154148
dtype: float64
```

2. 统计计算/描述

示例代码:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

df_obj = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(5,4), columns = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
print(df_obj)
```

运行结果:

```
a b c d
0 1.469682 1.948965 1.373124 -0.564129
1 -1.466670 -0.494591 0.467787 -2.007771
2 1.368750 0.532142 0.487862 -1.130825
3 -0.758540 -0.479684 1.239135 1.073077
4 -0.007470 0.997034 2.669219 0.742070
```

2.1 常用的统计计算

```
sum, mean, max, min…
```

- axis=0 按列统计, axis=1按行统计
- ⇒ skipna 排除缺失值,默认为True

示例代码:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

df_obj = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(5, 4), columns=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])

print(df_obj.sum())

print(df_obj.max())

print(df_obj.min(axis=1, skipna=False))
```

```
a -0.093774
b 1.485695
c -2.413556
d 1.441479
dtype: float64
a 0.715802
```

```
b 2.806553

c 1.007157

d 2.592477

dtype: float64

0 -2.067502

1 -0.599844

2 -0.986101

3 -1.670302

4 -0.384834

dtype: float64
```

2.2 常用统计描述

describe 产生多个统计数据

示例代码:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

df_obj = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(5, 4), columns=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])

print(df_obj.describe())
```

运行结果:

```
a b c d

count 5.000000 5.000000 5.000000

mean -0.540213 0.006083 0.823476 0.527913

std 0.646222 0.980733 1.194791 1.072275

min -1.660017 -1.353596 -0.185150 -0.845403

25% -0.516731 -0.382940 -0.095912 -0.204725

50% -0.253750 -0.073449 0.150285 0.554409

75% -0.189627 0.628880 2.049298 1.485285

max -0.080941 1.211522 2.198858 1.649998
```

2.3 常用的统计描述方法

方法 说明

count 非NA值的数量

describe 针对Series或各DataFrame列计算汇总统计

min、max 计算最小值和最大值

argmin、argmax 计算能够获取到最小值和最大值的索引位置(整数)

idxmin、idxmax 计算能够获取到最小值和最大值的索引值

quantile 计算样本的分位数 (0到1)

sum 值的总和 mean 值的平均数

 median
 值的算术中位数(50%分位数)

 mad
 根据平均值计算平均绝对离差

 var
 样本值的方差

 std
 样本值的标准差

3.分组

• 对数据集进行分组,然后对每组进行统计分析

• SQL能够对数据进行过滤,分组聚合

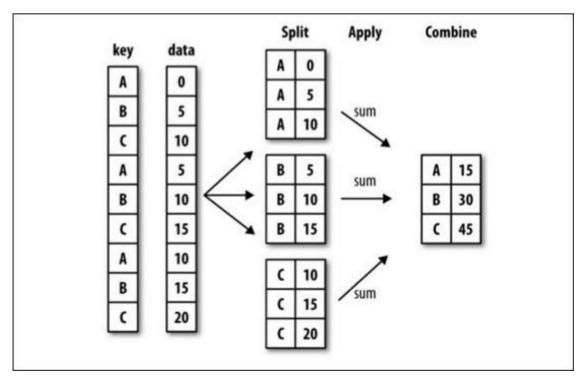
• pandas能利用groupby进行更加复杂的分组运算

• 分组运算过程:split->apply->combine

1. 拆分:进行分组的根据

2. 应用:每个分组运行的计算规则

3. 合并: 把每个分组的计算结果合并起来



```
key1 key2 data1 data2
0 a one 0.061886 1.996054
1 b one -0.490538 -1.019215
2 a two -2.588103 1.924369
3 b three 0.700773 0.779460
4 a two -1.029944 1.613716
5 b two -0.427249 -2.083439
6 a one -0.984490 -0.796844
7 a three -0.318081 -1.320501
```

3.1 GroupBy对象

3.1.1 分组操作

groupby()进行分组, GroupBy对象没有进行实际运算,只是包含分组的中间数据

按列名分组: obj. groupby('label')

示例代码:

```
# dataframe根据key1进行分组
print(type(df_obj.groupby('key1')))

# dataframe的 data1 列根据 key1 进行分组
print(type(df_obj['data1'].groupby(df_obj['key1'])))
```

运行结果:

```
<class 'pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy'>
<class 'pandas.core.groupby.SeriesGroupBy'>
```

3.1.2 分组运算

对GroupBy对象进行分组运算/多重分组运算,如mean()

非数值数据不进行分组运算

示例代码:

运行结果:

```
data1 data2
key1
a    0.437389 -0.230101
b    0.014657    0.802114
key1
a    0.437389
b    0.014657
Name: data1, dtype: float64
```

• size() 返回每个分组的元素个

```
grouped1 = df_obj.groupby('key1')
grouped2 = df_obj['data1'].groupby(df_obj['key1'])

# size
print(grouped1.size())
print(grouped2.size())
```

```
key1
a    5
b    3
dtype: int64

key1
a    5
b    3
dtype: int64
```

3.1.3 按自定义的key分组

```
obj.groupby(self_def_key)
```

自定义的key可为列表或多层列表

obj.groupby(['labell', 'label2'])->多层dataframe

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
dict_obj = {'key1': ['a', 'b', 'a', 'b',
                   'a', 'b', 'a', 'a'],
           'key2': ['one', 'one', 'two', 'three',
                   'two', 'two', 'one', 'three'],
           'data1': np.random.randn(8),
           'data2': np.random.randn(8)}
df_obj = pd.DataFrame(dict_obj)
#按自定义key分组,列表
self_def_key = [0, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 7]
print(df_obj.groupby(self_def_key).size())
#按自定义key分组,多层列表
print(df_obj.groupby([df_obj['key1'], df_obj['key2']]).size())
# 按多个列多层分组
grouped2 = df_obj.groupby(['key1', 'key2'])
print(grouped2.size())
# 多层分组按key的顺序进行
```

```
grouped3 = df_obj.groupby(['key2', 'key1'])
print(grouped3.mean())
# unstack可以将多层索引的结果转换成单层的dataframe
print(grouped3.mean().unstack())
```

```
1
 1
2 1
4
7 1
dtype: int64
key1 key2
   one 2
    three
    two 2
  one
    three 1
    two
dtype: int64
key1 key2
    one 2
    three 1
    two
 one
    three 1
   two
dtype: int64
         data1 data2
key2 key1
one a -1.100637 0.168577
b 0.839764 -1.048685
three a -0.641627 1.967077
b -0.312337 1.239482
two a -0.553330 0.330943
    b 0.024266 0.064230
       data1
                     data2
      a
                b a
key1
key2
one -1.100637 0.839764 0.168577 -1.048685
three -0.641627 -0.312337 1.967077 1.239482
two -0.553330 0.024266 0.330943 0.064230
```

3.2 GroupBy对象迭代操作

3.2.1 单层分组

示例代码:

运行结果:

```
a key1 key2 data1 data2
0 a one 0.327682 1.137163
2 a two -2.018393 1.156390
4 a two 1.790860 0.062181
6 a one 0.393871 -1.661719
7 a three 0.452544 -0.503565

b key1 key2 data1 data2
1 b one -2.731446 -0.434587
3 b three 0.026817 -0.190618
5 b two -1.156609 0.265790
```

3.2.2 多层分组

```
('a', 'one')
key1 key2 data1
  a one 0.117471 1.044322
6 a one -0.945911 0.881467
('a', 'three')
key1 key2 data1 data2
7 a three 0.826353 1.531075
('a', 'two')
key1 key2 data1 data2
2 a two -0.702421 -0.115524
  a two -0.838747 0.299189
('b', 'one')
key1 key2
           data1 data2
1 b one 1.198171 -0.486353
('b', 'three')
             data1 data2
key1 key2
3 b three -0.158719 -0.164132
('b', 'two')
key1 key2 data1 data2
5 b two 0.295161 0.189368
```

3.3 GroupBy对象转换列表或字典

```
'data2': np.random.randn(8)}

df_obj = pd.DataFrame(dict_obj)

grouped = df_obj.groupby('key1')

# GroupBy对象转换list
print(list(grouped))

# GroupBy对象转换dict
print(dict(list(grouped)))
```

```
[('a', key1 key2 data1 data2
      one -0.441549 -1.077987
2 a two -1.485748 0.926357
      two -0.354483 0.504437
4
  а
6 a one 1.254582 -1.060020
7 a three 1.334259 -1.090224), ('b', key1 key2 data1 data2
1 b one 0.454144 0.476292
3 b three 0.840347 -0.438205
5 b two -0.262609 -0.265114)]
{'a': key1 key2 data1 data2
0 a one -0.441549 -1.077987
2 a two -1.485748 0.926357
      two -0.354483 0.504437
4
  а
6 a one 1.254582 -1.060020
7 a three 1.334259 -1.090224, 'b': key1 key2 data1
                                                      data2
  b one 0.454144 0.476292
1
3 b three 0.840347 -0.438205
5 b two -0.262609 -0.265114}
```

3.3.1 按列、数据类型分组

示例代码:

```
# 按列分组
print(df_obj.dtypes)

# 按数据类型分组
print(df_obj.groupby(df_obj.dtypes, axis=1).size())
print(df_obj.groupby(df_obj.dtypes, axis=1).sum())
```

```
key1    object
key2    object
data1    float64
data2    float64
```

```
dtype: object
float64
         2
object 2
dtype: int64
   float64 object
0 -2.157264
           aone
1 2.760672 bone
2 0.686927 atwo
3 0.081491 bthree
4 -0.245499 atwo
5 -0.415241
           btwo
6 0.144359 aone
7 -0.698190 athree
```

3.3.2 其他分组方法

示例代码:

运行结果:

```
a b c d e
A 3 1.0 4.0 2.0 3
B 1 NaN NaN NaN 6
C 9 8.0 5.0 4.0 6
D 2 4.0 1.0 9.0 7
E 5 7.0 9.0 7.0 4
```

3.3.3 通过字典分组

示例代码:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
dict_obj = {'key1': ['a', 'b', 'a', 'b',
                    'a', 'b', 'a', 'a'],
            'key2': ['one', 'one', 'two', 'three',
                     'two', 'two', 'one', 'three'],
            'data1': np.random.randn(8),
            'data2': np.random.randn(8)}
df_obj = pd.DataFrame(dict_obj)
df_obj2 = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randint(1, 10, (5, 5)),
                      columns=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'],
                      index=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E'])
# 通过字典分组
mapping_dict = {'a': 'Python', 'b': 'Python', 'c': 'Java', 'd': 'C', 'e': 'Java'}
print(df_obj2.groupby(mapping_dict, axis=1).size())
print(df_obj2.groupby(mapping_dict, axis=1).count()) # 非NaN的个数
print(df_obj2.groupby(mapping_dict, axis=1).sum())
```

运行结果:

```
C
      1
Java
     2
Python
      2
dtype: int64
 C Java Python
A 1
    2
B 1
     2
          2
C 1
    2
     2
E 1
    2
          2
 C Java Python
A 7 17
         11
B 1
     16
          13
C 6 9
         12
     7
D 8
         11
E 2 14
          7
```

3.3.4 函数参数为行索引或列索引

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

```
1 1
2 3
3 1
dtype: int64
```

3.3.5 通过索引级别分组

示例代码:

```
language Python Java Python
```

```
Α
                 С
index
0
        8
               5
                 2
                      2
       6 6
               2
                      6
1
2
       8 6
              3 8
                     3
       1 8
              1 5
                     2
3
       8 2 5 7 9
language Java Python
      11
      15
           14
1
      14
          14
2
      13
           4
3
      9
           22
index A B C
0
   17 7 2
   12 8 9
2
   14 6 8
   9 3 5
4
   10 14 7
```

4. 聚合

数据处理的最后一步为数据聚合,通常指的是转换数据,使每一个数组生成一个单一的数

- 值数组产生标量的过程,如sum()、mean()、count()等
- 常用于对分组后的数据进行计算

示例代码:

```
key1
         key2
              data1 data2
0
                  4
                         2
         one
                         3
1
     b
         one
                  8
2
                  1
                         5
    а
         two
                         2
3
    b three
                  1
4
         two
                  3
                         5
    а
5
         two
                  8
                       1
                  2
6
                         6
         one
7
                  8
                         8
    a three
```

4.1 内置的聚合函数

```
sum(), mean(), max(), min(), count(), size(), describe()
```

示例代码:

```
print(df_obj.groupby('key1').sum())
print(df_obj.groupby('key1').max())
print(df_obj.groupby('key1').min())
print(df_obj.groupby('key1').mean())
print(df_obj.groupby('key1').size())
print(df_obj.groupby('key1').count())
print(df_obj.groupby('key1').describe())
```

```
data1 data2
key1
а
        25
              30
      15
             11
    key2 data1 data2
key1
             9
                   8
     two
а
             9
                   7
    two
    key2 data1 data2
key1
             2
                   2
     one
а
            1
                  1
     one
              data2
     data1
key1
     5.0 6.000000
     5.0 3.666667
b
key1
a 5
    3
dtype: int64
```

```
key2 data1 data2
key1
      5
           5 5
           3
                 3
h
      3
                                ... data2
    data1
                                      std min 25<mark>%</mark> 50% 75% max
    count mean
               std min 25% 50% ...
key1
    5.0 5.0 2.915476 2.0 3.0 4.0 ... 2.345208 2.0 6.0 7.0 7.0 8.0
    3.0 5.0 4.000000 1.0 3.0 5.0 ... 3.055050 1.0 2.0 3.0 5.0 7.0
[2 rows x 16 columns]
```

4.2 自定义函数传入agg方法

grouped. agg (func)

func的参数为groupby索引对应的记录

示例代码:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
dict_obj = {'key1': ['a', 'b', 'a', 'b',
                    'a', 'b', 'a', 'a'],
           'key2': ['one', 'one', 'two', 'three',
                    'two', 'two', 'one', 'three'],
           'data1': np.random.randint(1, 10,8),
           'data2': np.random.randint(1, 10,8)}
df_obj = pd.DataFrame(dict_obj)
df_obj5 = pd.DataFrame(dict_obj)
# 自定义聚合函数
def peak_range(df):
       返回数值范围
   # print type(df) #参数为索引所对应的记录
   return df.max() - df.min()
print(df_obj5.groupby('key1').agg(peak_range))
print(df_obj.groupby('key1').agg(lambda df: df.max() - df.min()))
```

4.3 应用多个聚合函数

同时应用多个函数进行聚合操作,使用函数列表

示例代码:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
dict_obj = {'key1': ['a', 'b', 'a', 'b',
                   'a', 'b', 'a', 'a'],
           'key2': ['one', 'one', 'two', 'three',
                   'two', 'two', 'one', 'three'],
           'data1': np.random.randint(1, 10,8),
           'data2': np.random.randint(1, 10,8)}
df_obj = pd.DataFrame(dict_obj)
# 自定义聚合函数
def peak_range(df):
       返回数值范围
   # print type(df) #参数为索引所对应的记录
   return df.max() - df.min()
# 同时应用多个聚合函数
print(df_obj.groupby('key1').agg(['mean', 'std', 'count', peak_range])) #默认列名为函数名
print(df_obj.groupby('key1').agg(['mean', 'std', 'count', ('range', peak_range)])) # 通过元组
提供新的列名
```

```
data1 ... data2
mean std count ... std count peak_range
key1 ...
a 5.000000 2.449490 5 ... 2.280351 5 6
b 7.333333 2.081666 3 ... 2.516611 3 5

[2 rows x 8 columns]

data1 data2
mean std count range mean std count range
key1
a 5.000000 2.449490 5 6 4.200000 2.280351 5 6
b 7.333333 2.081666 3 4 3.333333 2.516611 3 5
```

4.4 对不同列作用不同聚合函数

示例代码:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
dict_obj = {'key1': ['a', 'b', 'a', 'b',
                    'a', 'b', 'a', 'a'],
            'key2': ['one', 'one', 'two', 'three',
                    'two', 'two', 'one', 'three'],
            'data1': np.random.randint(1, 10,8),
            'data2': np.random.randint(1, 10,8)}
df_obj = pd.DataFrame(dict_obj)
# 每列作用不同的聚合函数
dict_mapping = {'data1': 'mean',
              'data2': 'sum'}
print(df_obj.groupby('key1').agg(dict_mapping))
dict_mapping = {'data1': ['mean', 'max'],
               'data2': 'sum'}
print(df_obj.groupby('key1').agg(dict_mapping))
```

```
data1 data2
key1
a 6.800000 19
b 5.333333 14
data1 data2

mean max sum
key1
a 6.800000 9 19
b 5.333333 8 14
```

4.5 常用的内置聚合函数

函数名	说明
count	分组中非NA值的数量
sum	非NA值的和
mean	非NA值的平均值
median	非NA值的算术中位数
std 、var	无偏(分母为n-1)标准差和方差
min, max	非NA值的最小值和最大值
prod	非NA值的积
first last	第一个和最后一个非NA值

```
key2 data1 data2
 key1
      one
            1
            2
                 5
      one
  а
            7
                 8
2
       two
                 2
3
  b three
            6
4
 a two
            7
5
      two
            7
                 9
      one
            2
7 a three
            6
                 1
    sum_data1 sum_data2
key1
         23
                 27
а
         15
                15
```

4.6 merge

使用merge的外连接,比较复杂

示例代码:

```
key1
       key2
           data1 data2 sum data1 sum data2
                2
                           26
                                   27
0
       one
                  5
                          26
                                   27
2
       two
              1
              9
                  8
                           26
                                   27
4
       two
   а
6
   а
     one
             6
                  8
                          26
                                   27
                  4
   a three
                           26
                                   27
1
   b one
             3
                  1
                           20
                                   11
             9
                  9
  b three
                           20
                                   11
3
5
              8
                  1
                           20
                                   11
       two
```

4.7 transform

transform的计算结果和原始数据的形状保持一

致,如:grouped.transform(np.sum)

示例代码:

```
key2 data1 data2
                           sum_key2 sum_data1 sum_data2
 key1
          6 8 onetwotwoonethree
  а
                                      27
                                             27
0
      one
             1
                         onethreetwo
                                       10
                                              17
1
       one
                 6
             6 7 onetwotwoonethree
2
       two
                                      27
                                              27
                 7
            6
                         onethreetwo
                                      10
3
 b three
                                             17
             5 6 onetwotwoonethree
                                      27
   a two
4
                                              27
5
            3
                      onethreetwo
                                      10
                                              17
     two
             1 onetwotwoonethree
                                       27
                                              27
6
     one
   a three
             9 5 onetwotwoonethree
                                       27
                                              27
```

也可传入自定义函数,

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
dict_obj = {'key1': ['a', 'b', 'a', 'b',
                   'a', 'b', 'a', 'a'],
           'key2': ['one', 'one', 'two', 'three',
                   'two', 'two', 'one', 'three'],
           'data1': np.random.randint(1, 10,8),
           'data2': np.random.randint(1, 10, 8)}
df_obj = pd.DataFrame(dict_obj)
# 按key1分组后,计算data1,data2的统计信息并附加到原始表格中,并添加表头前缀
k1_sum = df_obj.groupby('key1').sum().add_prefix('sum_')
k1_sum_tf = df_obj.groupby('key1').transform(np.sum).add_prefix('sum_')
df_obj[k1_sum_tf.columns] = k1_sum_tf
# 自定义函数传入transform
def diff_mean(s):
       返回数据与均值的差值
   return s - s.mean()
print(df_obj.groupby('key1').transform(diff_mean))
```

```
data1 data2 sum_data1 sum_data2
0 1.200000 -3.200000 0 0
1 3.333333 3.333333
                     0
2 1.200000 0.800000
                     0
                             0
                     0
3 -1.666667 -1.666667
                             0
4 1.200000 -2.200000
                    0
                            0
5 -1.666667 -1.666667
                    0
6 -1.800000 2.800000
7 -1.800000 1.800000
```

4.8 groupby.apply()

apply()函数更适用于执行更为一般的GRoupBy操作,但是他对参数有特定的要求:作为参数的函数必须生成一个标量(聚合),因为只有这样才能进行广播。

```
color status value1 value2
0 white up 12.33 11.23
1 black up 14.55 31.80
2 white down 22.34 29.99
3 white down 27.84 31.18
4 black down 23.40 18.25
5 black up 18.33 22.44

color status value1 value2

color
white white down 27.84 31.18
black black up 23.40 31.80
white white up 22.34 29.99
```