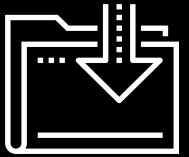




# Introduction to Pandas and Jupyter

Data Boot Camp

Lesson 4.1



# Class Objectives

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By the end of today's class, you will be able to:



Serve Jupyter Notebook files from local directories and connect to their development environment.



Create Pandas DataFrames from scratch.



Run functions on Pandas DataFrames.



Read and write DataFrames to and from CSV files by using Pandas.



# Instructor Demonstration

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## Introduction to Jupyter Notebook

# Introduction to Jupyter Notebook



Before diving into Pandas, let's learn about Jupyter Notebook.



Jupyter Notebook is an open-source application that allows its users to create documents that contain live code, equations, visualizations, and explanatory text.



In other words, Jupyter Notebook combines a text editor, the console, and a markdown file into one application.



# Connecting Jupyter Notebook to a Virtual Environment



Follow these steps:



Create a Python file with Jupyter Notebook. Set the kernel as 'PythonData'.



Setting the kernel for Jupyter projects is important because these kernels let the program know which libraries are available for use.



Only those libraries loaded into the selected development environment can be used in a Jupyter Notebook project.

# Introduction to Jupyter Notebook



Before diving into Pandas, let's learn about Jupyter Notebook.



Understanding the structure of Jupyter Notebook files is key to navigation.



Each cell contains Python code that can be run independently by placing the cursor inside a cell and pressing Shift + Enter.



Jupyter notebooks allow users to experiment with code directly and save it for later.



The values in Jupyter notebooks are stored based on what lines of code were run last.



# Activity: Comic Book Remix

In this activity, you will create a Jupyter notebook that performs the same functions as the Comic Book activity from the previous unit.

Suggested Time:

15 minutes

# Activity: Comic Book Remix

---

## Instructions

Using `comicbooks.py` as a starting point, convert the application so that it runs properly within a Jupyter notebook.

Have the application print out the user's input, the path to `comic_books.csv`, and the publisher/date published for the book in different cells.

## Bonus

Go through any of the activities from last week, and convert them to run within a Jupyter notebook. As you go, try to split up the code into cells and print out the outputs.





Time's Up! Let's Review.



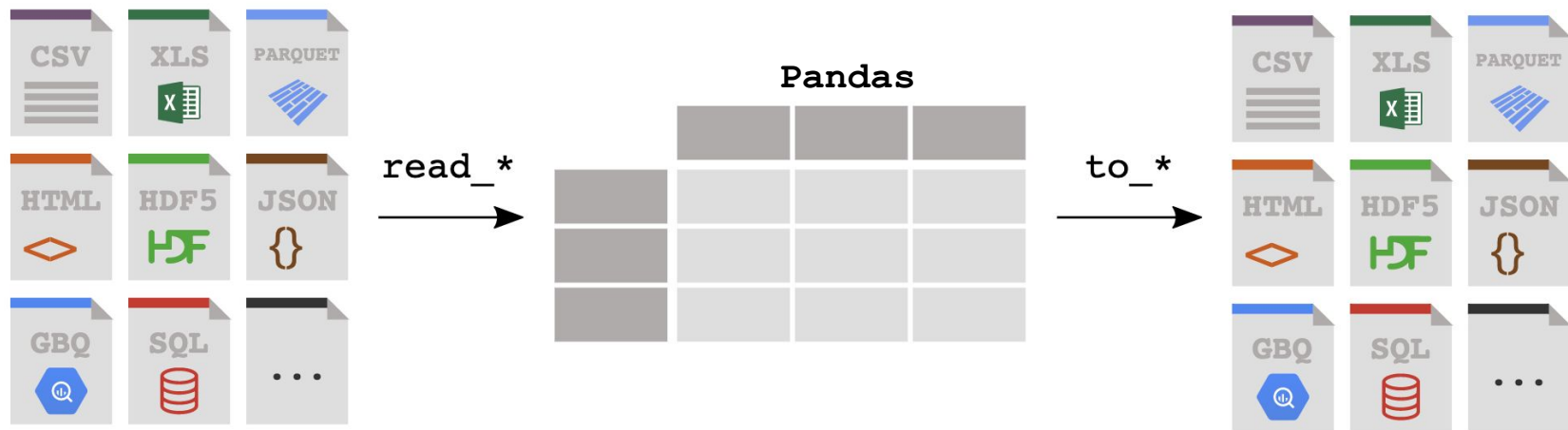
# Instructor Demonstration

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## Introduction to Pandas

# Introduction to Pandas

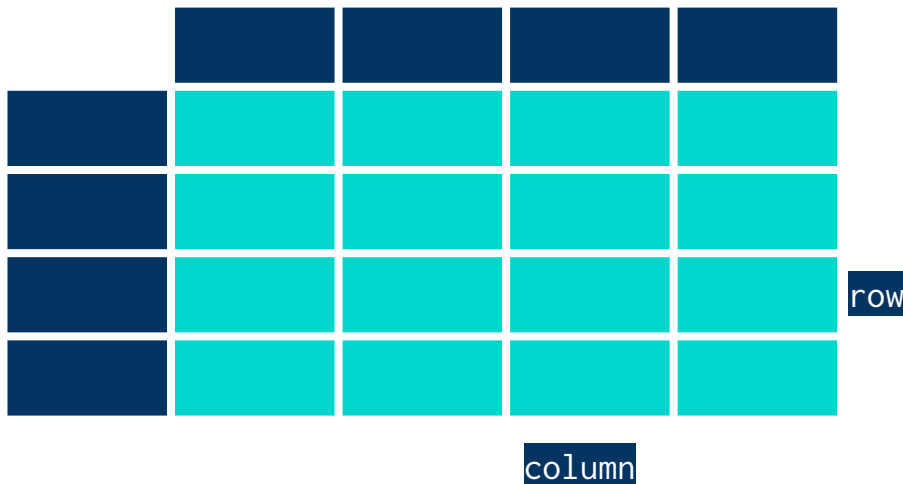
Modifying large datasets in Python can be challenging. Thankfully, the Pandas library is extremely powerful when it comes to visualizing, analyzing, and altering large datasets.



# Introduction to Pandas

Although Python alone is stuck using lists, tuples, and dictionaries, Pandas lets Python programmers work with Series and DataFrames. A **DataFrame** is a table with rows and columns. Each column in a DataFrame is a **Series**.

## DataFrames




row

column

## Series






# Instructor Demonstration

---

## DataFrame Creation

# DataFrame Creation

---

01

Import the Pandas library by using `import pandas as pd`.

This method of import allows Pandas functions/methods to be called by using the variable `pd`.

02

To create a Series, run the `pd.Series()` function and place a list within the parentheses. The index for the values in the Series will be the numeric index of the initial list.

# DataFrame Creation

---

03

One way (of many) to create DataFrames from scratch is to use the `pd.DataFrame()` function and provide it with a list of dictionaries. Each dictionary will represent a new row where the keys become column headers and the values are placed inside the table.

04

Another way to use the `pd.DataFrame()` function is to provide a dictionary of lists. The keys of the dictionary will be the column headers and the listed values will be placed into their respective rows.



# Activity: DataFrame Shop

In this activity, you will create DataFrames from scratch by using the two methods just discussed.

Suggested Time:

15 minutes



# Activity: DataFrame Shop

---

## Instructions

Create a DataFrame for a frame shop. The DataFrame should contain three columns, "Frame", "Price", and "Sales", and have five rows of data stored within it.

Using an alternative method, create a DataFrame for an art gallery. The DataFrame should contain three columns, "Painting", "Price", and "Popularity", and have four rows of data stored within it.

## Bonus

Once both DataFrames have been created, discuss which method you preferred and why.



Time's Up! Let's Review.



# Instructor Demonstration

---

## DataFrame Functions

# Built-In Pandas Function: head()

---

The `head()` method is helpful because it allows the programmer to view a minified version of a much larger table; then, they can make informed changes without searching through the entire dataset.

```
In [3]: # Use Pandas to read data  
data_file_df = pd.read_csv(data_file)  
data_file_df.head()
```

Out[3]:

	id	Full Name	Gender	Amount	Car
0	1	Minnnie Rean	male	15484.5	Jeep
1	2	Ursa Torricella	female	13443.3	Saturn
2	3	Joyann Pirolini	male	9095.6	Ram
3	4	Sharl Ridsdell	female	11871.6	Dodge
4	5	Laurence Jovasevic	male	13459.8	Chrysler

# Built-In Pandas Function: describe()

The `describe()` method prints out a DataFrame containing some analysis of the table and its columns. It also indicates some of the other data functions can be performed on a DataFrame or Series.

```
In [4]: # Display a statistical overview of the DataFrame  
data_file_df.describe()
```

Out[4]:

	id	Amount
<b>count</b>	1000.000000	1000.000000
<b>mean</b>	500.500000	9988.738100
<b>std</b>	288.819436	5783.375372
<b>min</b>	1.000000	15.300000
<b>25%</b>	250.750000	5043.150000
<b>50%</b>	500.500000	9899.500000
<b>75%</b>	750.250000	15044.225000
<b>max</b>	1000.000000	19927.900000

# Working with a Single Column

---



Most data functions can also be performed on a Series by referencing a single column within the whole DataFrame.



Similar to referencing a key within a dictionary, take the DataFrame and follow it with brackets that contain the desired column's header.

```
In [5]: # Reference a single column within a DataFrame  
data_file_df["Amount"].head()
```

```
Out[5]: 0    15484.5  
        1    13443.3  
        2     9095.6  
        3    11871.6  
        4    13459.8  
        Name: Amount, dtype: float64
```

# Working with Multiple Columns

---

Multiple columns can be referenced by placing all of the column headers desired within a pair of double brackets. If two sets of brackets are not used, then Pandas will return an error.

```
In [6]: # Reference multiple columns within a DataFrame  
data_file_df[["Amount", "Gender"]].head()
```

Out[6]:

	Amount	Gender
0	15484.5	male
1	13443.3	female
2	9095.6	male
3	11871.6	female
4	13459.8	male

# A Few Aggregating Functions

---

<code>.mean()</code>	computes the mean
<code>.sum()</code>	adds the values

```
In [7]: # The mean method averages the series  
average = data_file_df["Amount"].mean()  
average
```

```
Out[7]: 9988.738099999993
```

```
In [8]: # The sum method adds every entry in the series  
total = data_file_df["Amount"].sum()  
total
```

```
Out[8]: 9988738.100000001
```



# Built-In Pandas Function: `unique()`

In some situations, it's helpful to list all of the unique values stored within a column. This is precisely what the `unique()` function does: it looks into a Series and returns all of the different values contained in it.

```
In [9]: # The unique method shows every element only once
unique = data_file_df["Car"].unique()
unique
```

```
Out[9]: array(['Jeep', 'Saturn', 'Ram', 'Dodge', 'Chrysler', 'Cadillac',
               'Pontiac', 'Nissan', 'Lexus', 'Volkswagen', 'Suzuki', 'Kia',
               'Mercury', 'Audi', 'Bugatti', 'BMW', 'Mazda', 'GMC', 'Ford',
               'Mercedes-Benz', 'Land Rover', 'Chevrolet', 'Toyota', 'Honda',
               'Subaru', 'Oldsmobile', 'MINI', 'Lincoln', 'Mitsubishi', 'Isuzu',
               'Infiniti', 'Eagle', 'Saab', 'Buick', 'Volvo', 'Lotus', 'Maserati',
               'Jensen', 'Hyundai', 'Maybach', 'Corbin', 'Acura', 'Ferrari',
               'Plymouth', 'Studebaker', 'Jaguar', 'Rolls-Royce', 'Aston Martin',
               'Merkur', 'Citroën', 'Daewoo', 'Tesla', 'Porsche', 'Scion', 'Geo',
               'Hummer', 'Lamborghini', 'Fiat', 'Bentley', 'Peugeot', 'Austin',
               'Spyker'], dtype=object)
```

# Built-In Pandas Function: `value_counts()`

---

Another method with similar functionality is `value_counts()`, which not only returns a list of all unique values within a Series, but also counts how many times a value appears.

```
In [10]: # The value_counts method counts unique values in a column  
count = data_file_df["Gender"].value_counts()  
count
```

```
Out[10]: male          455  
female        446  
non-binary     99  
Name: Gender, dtype: int64
```

# Beyond Pandas Visualization Power

Calculations can also be performed on columns and then added into the DataFrame as a new column. This is done by referencing the DataFrame, placing the desired column header within brackets, and then setting it equal to a Series.

```
In [11]: # Calculations can also be performed on Series and added into DataFrames as new columns
thousands_of_dollars = data_file_df["Amount"]/1000
data_file_df["Thousands of Dollars"] = thousands_of_dollars

data_file_df.head()
```

Out[11]:

	id	Full Name	Gender	Amount	Car	Thousands of Dollars
0	1	Minnnie Rean	male	15484.5	Jeep	15.4845
1	2	Ursa Torricella	female	13443.3	Saturn	13.4433
2	3	Joyann Pirolini	male	9095.6	Ram	9.0956
3	4	Sharl Ridsdell	female	11871.6	Dodge	11.8716
4	5	Laurence Jovasevic	male	13459.8	Chrysler	13.4598



# Activity: Training Grounds

In this activity, you will now take a large DataFrame containing 200 rows, analyze it with data functions, and then add a new column into it.

Suggested Time:

15 minutes

# Activity: Training Grounds

---

Using the DataFrame provided, perform all of the following actions:



Provide a simple analytical overview of the dataset's numeric columns.



Collect all of the names of the trainers within the dataset.



Figure out how many students each trainer has.



Find the average weight of the students at the gym.



Find the combined weight of all of the students at the gym.



Convert the "Membership (Days)" column into weeks, and then add this new Series into the DataFrame.



Time's Up! Let's Review.



# Instructor Demonstration

---

## Modifying Columns

# Modifying Columns

---

## Column manipulation



An easy way to modify the names or placement of columns is to use the `rename()` function and double brackets.



To collect a list of all the columns contained within a DataFrame, use the `'df.columns'` call, and an object containing the column headers will be printed to the screen.

```
In [3]: # Collecting a list of all columns within the DataFrame  
training_df.columns
```

```
Out[3]: Index(['Membership(Days)', 'Name', 'Trainer', 'Weight'], dtype='object')
```



# Modifying Columns

## Column manipulation



To reorder the columns, create a reference to the DataFrame followed by two brackets with the column headers placed in the desired order.



It's also possible to remove columns simply by **not** creating a reference to them. This will, in essence, drop them from the newly created DataFrame.

```
In [4]: # Reorganizing the columns using double brackets
organized_df = training_df[["Name", "Trainer", "Weight", "Membership(Days)"]]
organized_df.head()
```

Out[4]:

	Name	Trainer	Weight	Membership(Days)
0	Gino Walker	Bettyann Savory	128	52
1	Hiedi Wasser	Mariah Barberio	180	70
2	Kerrie Wetzel	Gordon Perrine	193	148
3	Elizabeth Sackett	Pa Dargan	177	124
4	Jack Mitten	Blanch Victoria	237	186

# Modifying Columns

## Column manipulation



To rename the columns within a DataFrame, use the `df.rename()` method and place `columns={}` within the parentheses.



Inside the dictionary, the keys should be references to the current columns, and the values should be the desired column names.

```
In [5]: # Using .rename(columns={}) in order to rename columns
renamed_df = organized_df.rename(columns={"Membership(Days)": "Membership in Days", "Weight": "Weight in Pounds"})
renamed_df.head()
```

Out[5]:

	Name	Trainer	Weight in Pounds	Membership in Days
0	Gino Walker	Bettyann Savory	128	52
1	Hiedi Wasser	Mariah Barberio	180	70
2	Kerrie Wetzel	Gordon Perrine	193	148
3	Elizabeth Sackett	Pa Dargan	177	124
4	Jack Mitten	Blanch Victoria	237	186



# Activity: Hey Arnold!

In this activity, you will take a premade DataFrame of *Hey Arnold!* characters and reorganize it so that it's easier to understand.

Suggested Time:

10 minutes

# Activity: Hey Arnold!

---

First, use Pandas to create a DataFrame with the following columns and values:

Characters_in_show	Arnold, Gerald, Helga, Phoebe, Harold, Eugene.
color_of_hair	blonde, black, blonde, black, unknown, red.
Height	average, tallish, tallish, short, tall, short.
Football_Shaped_Head	True, False, False, False, False, False.

Note that the column names are inconsistent and difficult to work with.  
Rename them to the following, respectively:

```
Character, Hair Color, Height, Football Head
```

Next, create a new table that contains all of the columns in the following order:

```
Character, Football Head, Hair Color, Height
```



Time's Up! Let's Review.



Break

Countdown timer

15:00

(with alarm)



# Instructor Demonstration

---

## Reading and Writing CSV Files

# Reading and Writing CSV Files

---

A CSV file's path is created and passed into the `pd.read_csv()` method, with the returned DataFrame stored within a variable.

```
In [3]: # Read our Data file with the pandas library
# Not every CSV requires an encoding, but be aware this can come up
file_one_df = pd.read_csv(file_one, encoding="ISO-8859-1")
```

```
In [4]: # Show just the header
file_one_df.head()
```

Out[4]:

	id	full_name	email	gender
0	1	Jacquenette Nesterov	jnesterov0@squarespace.com	female
1	2	Leanora Cashell	lcashell1@blogger.com	male
2	3	Arley Medford	amedford2@newyorker.com	male
3	4	Rafaello Crawshaw	rcrawshaw3@multiply.com	male
4	5	Karalee Hallaways	khallaways4@uol.com.br	non-binary



# Reading and Writing CSV Files

---

It's just as easy to write to a CSV file as it is to read from one.

Simply use the `df.to_csv()` method, and pass the path to the desired output file. By using the `index` and `header` parameters, programmers can also choose whether they would like the index or header for the table to be passed as well.

```
In [8]: # Export file as a CSV, without the Pandas index, but with the header  
file_one_df.to_csv("Output/fileOne.csv", index=False, header=True)
```



# Activity: Comic Books Part 1

In this activity, you will take a large CSV file containing comic books, read it into Jupyter Notebook by using Pandas, clean up the columns, and then write a modified DataFrame to a new CSV file.

Suggested Time:

20 minutes

# Activity: Comic Books Part 1

## Instructions

Read in the comic books CSV by using Pandas.

Remove unnecessary columns from the DataFrame so that only the following columns remain: ISBN, Title, Other titles, Name, All names, Country of publication, Place of publication, Publisher, and Date of publication

Rename the Name column to Author, rename the Date of publication to Publication Year, and then apply title case styling where appropriate in the remaining columns

Write the DataFrame to a new CSV file.

## Hint

The base CSV file uses UTF-8 encoding. Trying to read in the file by using another kind of encoding could introduce strange characters to the dataset.



Time's Up! Let's Review.



## Activity: Comic Books Part 2

In this activity, you will take the modified version of the comic book DataFrame and create a new summary DataFrame based on that dataset, using some of Pandas' built-in data functions.

Suggested Time:

20 minutes

## Activity: Comic Books Part 2

---

Using the modified DataFrame that was created earlier, create a summary table for the dataset that includes the following pieces of information:



The count of unique authors within the DataFrame



The count of unique countries of publication within the DataFrame



The year of the earliest published book in the DataFrame



The year of the latest published book in the DataFrame



Time's Up! Let's Review.

# Questions?

