

# HOW TO RETRIEVE DATA WITH THE LOC[] METHOD

SHARP SIGHT

# WHAT YOU'LL LEARN

- How to use `loc []` to retrieve data in DataFrames
- Select rows and columns based on *label*
  - Selecting specific cells of data
  - Selecting single rows
  - Selecting single columns
- How to select "slices" of data
  - select multiple rows or columns at the same time

# QUICK REVIEW OF DATAFRAME STRUCTURE

# HERE'S THE DATA WE'LL BE USING

- We'll use the following data for the examples in this presentation
- This is actually a subset of a more complete dataset you'll work with elsewhere

| country_code | country        | continent     | population    | gdp                |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| USA          | United States  | North America | 323,405,935   | 18,624,475,000,000 |
| CHN          | China          | Asia          | 1,378,665,000 | 11,190,992,550,230 |
| JPN          | Japan          | Asia          | 126,994,511   | 4,949,273,341,994  |
| DEU          | Germany        | Europe        | 82,348,669    | 3,477,796,274,497  |
| GBR          | United Kingdom | Europe        | 65,595,565    | 2,650,850,178,102  |
| FRA          | France         | Europe        | 66,859,768    | 2,465,134,297,439  |

# EACH ROW AND EACH COLUMN HAVE AN INTEGER INDEX

You learned about this in the lesson on `iloc[]`

|           |   | column index |                |               |               |                    |
|-----------|---|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
|           |   | 0            | 1              | 2             | 3             | 4                  |
| row index |   | country_code | country        | continent     | population    | gdp                |
|           | 0 | USA          | United States  | North America | 323,405,935   | 18,624,475,000,000 |
|           | 1 | CHN          | China          | Asia          | 1,378,665,000 | 11,190,992,550,230 |
|           | 2 | JPN          | Japan          | Asia          | 126,994,511   | 4,949,273,341,994  |
|           | 3 | DEU          | Germany        | Europe        | 82,348,669    | 3,477,796,274,497  |
|           | 4 | GBR          | United Kingdom | Europe        | 65,595,565    | 2,650,850,178,102  |
|           | 5 | FRA          | France         | Europe        | 66,859,768    | 2,465,134,297,439  |

# ROWS AND COLUMNS CAN ALSO BE REFERENCED BY "LABEL"

|           |              |                |               |               |                    |
|-----------|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
|           |              | column label   |               |               |                    |
| row label | country_code | country        | continent     | population    | gdp                |
|           | USA          | United States  | North America | 323,405,935   | 18,624,475,000,000 |
|           | CHN          | China          | Asia          | 1,378,665,000 | 11,190,992,550,230 |
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# METHODS FOR SELECTING DATA

# THERE ARE TWO PANDAS METHODS FOR SELECTING ROWS AND COLUMNS

- The `loc[]` method selects by label
- The `iloc[]` method selects by integer index
- We can use both of these to select:
  - single rows of data
  - slices of data



# INTRODUCTION TO THE PANDAS LOC METHOD

# THE LOC METHOD ALLOWS YOU TO LOCATE DATA BY LABEL

Here, we're selecting a column by "label"



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# SYNTAX OF THE LOC[] METHOD

The name of your  
dataframe

The label of the  
row(s) you want to  
retrieve

```
your_dataframe.loc[row-label, column-label]
```

The `loc` method,  
called using "dot notation"  
after name of the dataframe

The label of the  
columns(s) you  
want to retrieve

EXAMPLE: HOW TO SELECT A  
SINGLE CELL WITH LOC

# TO SELECT A CELL OF DATA, WE NEED TO SPECIFY THE ROW AND COLUMN WITH LOC

Select row  
for 'JPN'

Select the  
'country' column

```
country_data.loc['JPN', 'country']
```

# SELECT A CELL WITH LOC

Select row  
for 'JPN'

Select the  
'country' column

```
country_data.loc[ 'JPN' , 'country' ]
```

| country_code | country        | continent     | population    | gdp                |
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# HOW TO SELECT A SINGLE ROW WITH LOC

# SYNTAX TO SELECT A ROW OF DATA WITH LOC[]

A row label indicates that we want to retrieve the data for a particular row

```
your_dataframe.loc[row-label, :]
```

The ':' indicates that we want to retrieve all columns



# SELECT A ROW WITH LOC

Select row  
for 'JPN'

Select all  
columns

```
country_data.loc['JPN', :]
```

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# HOW TO SELECT A SINGLE COLUMN WITH LOC

# SYNTAX TO SELECT A COLUMN OF DATA WITH LOC[]

The ':' indicates that we want  
to retrieve all rows

```
your_dataframe.loc[:, column-label ]
```

The column label index  
indicates that we want to  
retrieve the data for a  
particular column

# SELECT A COLUMN WITH LOC

Select all  
rows

Select the 'country'  
column

```
country_data.loc[:, 'country']
```

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SLICING ROWS *AND* COLUMNS

# SYNTAX TO SELECT MULTIPLE ROWS OF DATA WITH LOC[]

The label of the first row  
you want to retrieve



```
your_dataframe.loc[ start:stop, : ]
```



The label of the row that  
we want to "stop" at

(this row will be retrieved)

# SELECT MULTIPLE ROWS

Select rows from  
JPN to GBR

Select all columns

```
country_data.loc['JPN' : 'GBR', :]
```

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# SELECT MULTIPLE COLUMNS

Select all rows

Select columns from  
country to population

```
country_data.loc[:, 'country': 'population']
```

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# SELECT SUBSET OF CELLS

Select rows from  
JPN to GBR

Select columns from  
country to population

```
country_data.loc['JPN': 'GBR', 'country': 'population']
```

| country_code | country        | continent     | population    | gdp                |
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RECAP

# RECAP OF WHAT WE LEARNED

- How to retrieve data using `loc[]`
  - select single rows by label
  - select single columns, by column name
- How to select *slices* of data
  - multiple rows
  - multiple columns
  - subset of cells