# **PANDAS**

import pandas as pd import numpy as np

## **Importing Data**

pd.read_csv(filenam e)	From a CSV file
pd.read_table(filena me)	From a delimited text file (like TSV)
pd.read_excel(filena me)	From an Excel file
<pre>pd.read_sql(query, connection_object)</pre>	Read from a SQL table/database
<pre>pd.read_json(json_st ring)</pre>	Read from a JSON formatted string, URL or file.
pd.read_html(url)	Parses an html URL, string or file and extracts tables to a list of dataframes
pd.read_clipboard()	Takes the contents of your clipboard and passes it to read_table()

pd.DataFrame(dict)	From a dict, keys for columns names, values for
	data as lists

#### **Exporting Data**

df.to_csv(filename)	Write to a CSV file
df.to_excel(filename)	Write to an Excel file
df.to_sql(table_name, connection_object)	Write to a SQL table
df.to_json(filename)	Write to a file in JSON format

#### **Create Test Objects**

Useful for testing code segements

<pre>pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(20,5) )</pre>	5 columns and 20 rows of random floats
pd.Series(my_list)	Create a series from an iterable my_list
<pre>df.index = pd.date_range('1900/1/30', periods=df.shape[0])</pre>	Add a date index

## Viewing/Inspecting Data

df.head(n)	First n rows of the DataFrame

df.tail(n)		Last n rows of the DataFrame	
df.shape()		Number of rows and columns	
df.info()		Index, Datatype and Memory information	
df.describe()		Summary statistics for numerical columns	
s.value_counts(dropn se)	a=Fal	View unique values and counts	
df.apply(pd.Series.va unts)	lue_co	Unique values and counts for all columns	
Selection			
df[col]	Returns	s column with label col as Series	
df[[col1, col2]]	Returns columns as a new DataFrame		
s.iloc[0]	Selection	on by position	
s.loc['index_one']	Selection	on by index	
df.iloc[0,:]	First ro	W	
df.iloc[0,0]	First ele	First element of first column	

# **Data Cleaning**

df.columns = ['a','b','c']	Rename columns
pd.isnull()	Checks for null Values, Returns Boolean Arrray
pd.notnull()	Opposite of pd.isnull()
df.dropna()	Drop all rows that contain null values
<pre>df.dropna(axis=1 )</pre>	Drop all columns that contain null values
<pre>df.dropna(axis=1 ,thresh=n)</pre>	Drop all columns have less than n non-null values
df.fillna(x)	Replace all null values with x
s.fillna(s.mean())	Replace all null values with the mean (mean can be replaced with almost any function from the statistics section)
s.astype(float)	Convert the datatype of the series to float
s.replace(1,'one')	Replace all values equal to 1 with 'one'

```
Replace all 1 with 'one' and 3 with 'three'
s.replace([1,3],['
one','three'])
df.rename(colum
                      Mass renaming of columns
ns=lambda x: x
 +1)
df.rename(colum
                      Selective renaming
ns={'old_name':
'new_ name'})
df.set_index('colu
                      Change the index
mn_one')
df.rename(index
                      Mass renaming of index
 =lambda x: x +
 1)
Filter, Sort & Groupby
df[df[col] > 0.5]
                      Rows where the column col is greater than 0.5
df[(df[col] > 0.5)
                      Rows where 0.7 > \text{col} > 0.5
\& (df[col] < 0.7)]
df.sort_values(col
                     Sort values by col1 in ascending order
 1)
df.sort_values(col
                      Sort values by col2 in descending order
2,ascending=Fals
e)
```

<pre>df.sort_values([co l1,col2],ascending =[True,False])</pre>	Sort values by col1 in ascending order then col2 in descending order
df.groupby(col)	Returns a groupby object for values from one column
<pre>df.groupby([col1, col2])</pre>	Returns groupby object for values from multiple columns
df.groupby(col1)[col2]	Returns the mean of the values in <b>col2</b> , grouped by the values in <b>col1</b> (mean can be replaced with almost any function from the statistics section)
<pre>df.pivot_table(ind ex=col1,values=[ col2,col3],aggfun c=mean)</pre>	Create a pivot table that groups by col1 and calculates the mean of col2 and col3
df.groupby(col1). agg(np.mean)	Find the average across all columns for every unique col1 group
<pre>df.apply(np.mean )</pre>	Apply the function np.mean() across each column
nf.apply(np.max, axis=1)	Apply the function np.max() across each row
Join/Combine	

df1.append(df2) Add the rows in df1 to the end of df2 (columns should be identical)

<pre>df.concat([df1, df2],axis=1)</pre>	Add the columns in $df1$ to the end of $df2$ (rows should be identical)
<pre>df1.join(df2,on =col1,how='inn er')</pre>	SQL-style join the columns in df1 with the columns on df2 where the rows for col have identical values. how can be one of 'left', 'right', 'outer', 'inner'

#### **Statistics**

These can all be applied to a series as well.

df.describe ()	Summary statistics for numerical columns
df.mean()	Returns the mean of all columns
df.corr()	Returns the correlation between columns in a DataFrame
df.count()	Returns the number of non-null values in each DataFrame column
df.max()	Returns the highest value in each column
df.min()	Returns the lowest value in each column
df.median( )	Returns the median of each column
df.std()	Returns the standard deviation of each column