

# Data Exploration using Pandas



## CHEATSHEET

### 1. Reading and Writing Data

- Reading a CSV file**  

```
>>>df=pd.read_csv('AnalyticsVidhya.csv')
```
- Writing content of data frame to CSV file**  

```
>>>df.to_csv('AV.csv')
```
- Reading an Excel file**  

```
>>>df=pd.read_excel('AV.xlsx','sheet1')
```
- Writing content of data frame to Excel file**  

```
>>>df.to_excel('AV2.xlsx',sheet_name='sheet2')
```



### 2. Getting Preview of Dataframe

- Looking at top n records**  

```
>>>df.head(5)
```
- Looking at bottom n records**  

```
>>>df.tail(5)
```
- View columns name**  

```
>>>df.columns
```

### 3. Rename Columns of Data Frame

- Rename method helps to rename column of data frame.**  

```
>>>df2=df.rename(columns={'old_columnname':'new_columnname'})
```

This statement will create a new data frame with new column name.
- To rename the column of existing data frame, set inplace=True.**  

```
>>>df.rename(columns={'old_columnname':'new_columnname'}, inplace=True)
```

### 4. Selecting Columns or Rows

- Accessing sub data frames**  

```
>>>df[['column1','column2']]
```
- Filtering Records**  

```
>>>df[ df['column1']>10]
>>>df[ (df['column1']>10) & df['column2']==30]
>>>df[ (df['column1']>10) | df['column2']==30]
```



### 5. Handling Missing Values

This is an inevitable part of dealing with data . To overcome this hurdle, use dropna or fillna function.

- dropna:** It is used to drop rows or columns having missing data  

```
>>>df1.dropna()
```
- fillna:** It is used to fill missing values  

```
>>>df2.fillna(value=5) #It replaces all missing values with 5
>>>mean=df2['column1'].mean()
>>>df2['column1'].fillna(mean) #It replaces all missing values of column1 with mean of available values
```

### 6. Creating New Columns

New column is a function of existing columns

```
>>>df['NewColumn1']=df['column2'] #Create a copy of existing column2
```

```
>>>df['NewColumn2']=df['column2']+10 #Add 10 to existing column2 then create a new one
```

```
>>>df['NewColumn3']= df['column1'] + df['column2'] #Add elements of column1 and column2 then create new column
```

### 7. Aggregate

- Groupby:** Groupby helps to perform three operations
  - Splitting the data into groups
  - Applying a function to each group individually
  - Combining the result into a data structure

```
>>>df.groupby('column1').sum()
>>>df.groupby(['column1','column2']).count()
```



- Pivot Table:** It helps to generate data structure. It has three components index, columns and values (similar to excel)

```
>>>pd.pivot_table(df, values='column1', index=['column2','column3'], columns=['column4'])
```

By default, it shows the sum of values column but you can change it using argument aggfunc

```
>>>pd.pivot_table(df, values='column1', index=['column2','column3'], columns=['column4'], aggfunc=len)
```

#it shows count

- Cross Tab:** Cross Tab computes the simple cross tabulation of two factors.

```
>>>pd.crosstab(df.column1, df.column2)
```

### 8. Merging/ Concatenating DataFrames

It performs similar operation like we do in SQL.

- Concatenating:** It concatenate two or more data frames based on their columns.

```
>>>pd.concat([df1,df2])
```

- Merging:** We can perform left, right and inner join also.

```
>>>pd.merge(df1, df2, on='column1', how='inner')
>>>pd.merge(df1, df2, on='column1', how='left')
>>>pd.merge(df1, df2, on='column1', how='right')
>>>pd.merge(df1, df2, on='column1', how='outer')
```

### 9. Applying function to element, column or dataframe

- Map:** It iterates over each element of a series.  

```
>>>df['column1'].map(lambda x: 10+x) #this will add 10 to each element of column1
```

```
>>>df['column2'].map(lambda x: 'AV'+x) #this will concatenate "AV" at the beginning of each element of column2 (column format is string)
```
- Apply:** As the name suggests, applies a function along any axis of the DataFrame.  

```
>>>df[['column1','column2']].apply(sum) #it will returns the sum of all the values of column1 and column2.
```
- ApplyMap:** This helps to apply a function to each element of dataframe.  

```
>>>func = lambda x: x+2
>>>df.applymap(func) #it will add 2 to each element of dataframe (all columns of dataframe must be numeric type)
```

### 10. Identify unique values

Function unique helps to return unique values of a column.

```
>>>df['Column1'].unique()
```

### 11. Basic Stats

Pandas helps to understand the data using basic statistical methods.

- describe:** This returns the quick stats (count, mean, std, min, first quartile, median, third quartile, max) on suitable columns

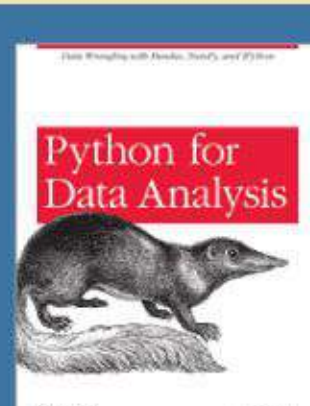
```
>>>df.describe()
```

- covariance:** It returns the co-variance between suitable columns.

```
>>>df.cov()
```

- correlation:** It returns the co-variance between suitable columns.

```
>>>df.corr()
```



To learn more, we recommend  
Wes McKinney's **Python for Data Analysis**  
Book for Learning Pandas

For more resources on analytics / data science, visit

**www.analyticsvidhya.com**