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Author: George McIntire
Data Scientist

Author: Brendan Martin
Founder of LearnDataSci

Author: Lauren Washington
Lead Data Scientist & ML Developer

Python Pandas Tutorial: A Complete Introduction for Beginners

Learn some of the most important pandas features for exploring, cleaning, transforming, visualizing, and learning from data.

Contents Index +

You should already know:

- **Python fundamentals – learn interactively on** dataquest.io

The *pandas* package is the most important tool at the disposal of Data

> [pandas] is derived from the term "panel data", an econometrics term for data sets that include observations over multiple time periods for the same individuals. — Wikipedia

If you're thinking about data science as a career, then it is imperative that one of the first things you do is learn pandas. In this post, we will go over the essential bits of information about pandas, including how to install it, its uses, and how it works with other common Python data analysis packages such as **matplotlib** and **scikit-learn**.

Article Resources

- iPython notebook and data available on GitHub

Other articles in this series

- Applied Introduction to NumPy

What's Pandas for?

Pandas has so many uses that it might make sense to list the things it can't do instead of what it can do.

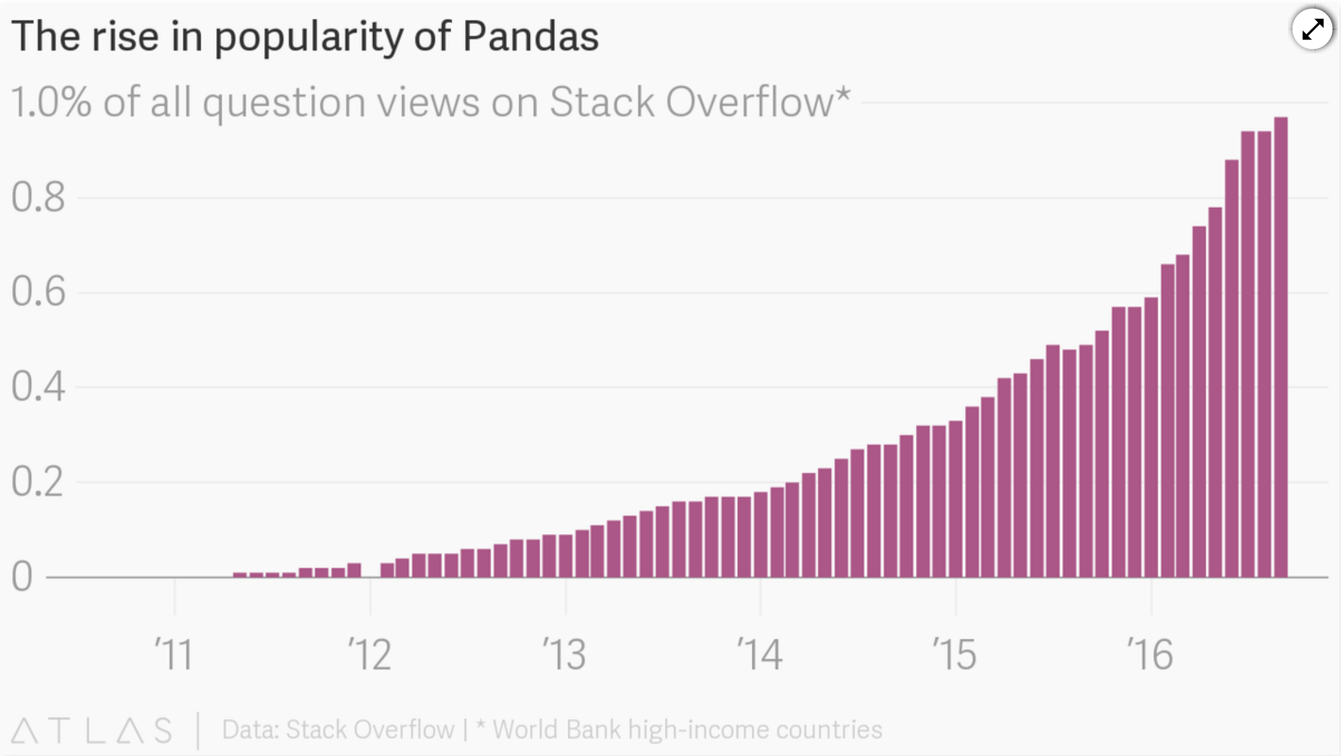
This tool is essentially your data’s home. Through pandas, you get acquainted with your data by cleaning, transforming, and analyzing it.

For example, say you want to explore a dataset stored in a CSV on your computer. Pandas will extract the data from that CSV into a DataFrame — a table, basically — then let you do things like:

- Calculate statistics and answer questions about the data, like

- Clean the data by doing
  rows or columns by sor
- Visualize the data with h
  bubbles, and more.
- Store the cleaned, transformed data back into a CSV, other file or database

Before you jump into the modeling or the complex visualizations you need to have a good understanding of the nature of your dataset and pandas is the best avenue through which to do that.


The rise in popularity of Pandas

Data: Stack Overflow | * World Bank high-income countries

How does pandas fit into the data science toolkit?

Not only is the pandas library a central component of the data science toolkit but it is used in conjunction with other libraries in that collectio

Matplotlib, and machine learning algorithms in **Scikit-learn**.

Jupyter Notebooks offer a good environment for using pandas to do data exploration and modeling, but pandas can also be used in text editors just as easily.

Jupyter Notebooks give us the ability to execute code in a particular cell as opposed to running the entire file. This saves a lot of time when working with large datasets and complex transformations. Notebooks also provide an easy way to visualize pandas' DataFrames and plots. As a matter of fact, this article was created entirely in a Jupyter Notebook.

When should you start using pandas?

If you do not have any experience coding in Python, then you should stay away from learning pandas until you do. You don't have to be at the level of the software engineer, but you should be adept at the basics, such as lists, tuples, dictionaries, functions, and iterations. Also, I'd also recommend familiarizing yourself with **NumPy** due to the similarities mentioned above.

If you're looking for a good place to learn Python, Python for Everybody on Coursera is great (and Free).

X

Test your Python knowledge 🐍

Complete the quiz to see your results.

1 of 9: What statement does this code print?

```
fruit = 'apple'

if fruit == 'Apple':
```

'apple'

'The fruit is an orange'

'The fruit is an apple'

'The fruit is unidentified'

I don't know yet

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SCORE

Moreover, for those of you looking to do a data science bootcamp or some other accelerated data science education program, it's highly recommended you start learning pandas on your own before you start the program.

Even though accelerated programs teach you pandas, better skills beforehand means you'll be able to maximize time for learning and mastering the more complicated material.

Pandas First Steps

Install and import

Pandas is an easy package to install. Open up your terminal program (for Mac users) or command line (for PC users) and install it using either of

OR

`pip install pandas`

Alternatively, if you're currently viewing this article in a Jupyter notebook you can run this cell:

```
!pip install pandas
```

The `!` at the beginning runs cells as if they were in a terminal.

To import pandas we usually import it with a shorter name since it's used so much:

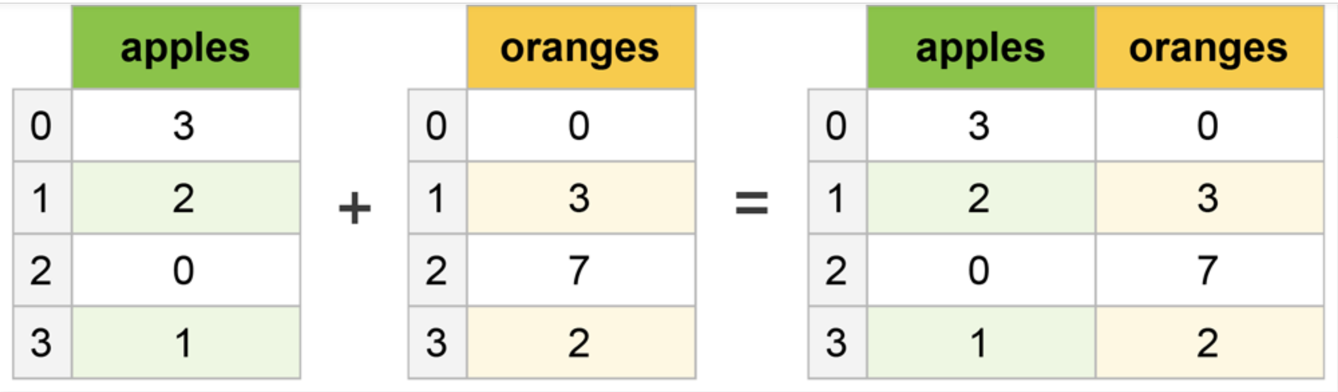
```
import pandas as pd
```

Now to the basic components of pandas.

Core components of pandas: Series and DataFrames

The primary two components of pandas are the `Series` and `DataFrame`.

A `Series` is essentially a column, and a `DataFrame` is a multi-dimensional table made up of a collection of Series.



	apples
0	3
1	2
2	0
3	1

+

	oranges
0	0
1	3
2	7
3	2

=

	apples	oranges
0	3	0
1	2	3
2	0	7
3	1	2

DataFrames and Series are quite similar in that many operations that you can do with one you can do with the other, such as filling in null values and calculating the mean.

You'll see how these components work when we start working with data below.

Creating DataFrames from scratch

Creating DataFrames right in Python is good to know and quite useful when testing new methods and functions you find in the pandas docs.

There are *many* ways to create a DataFrame from scratch, but a great option is to just use a simple `dict`.

Let's say we have a fruit stand that sells apples and oranges. We want to have a column for each fruit and a row for each customer purchase. To organize this as a dictionary for pandas we could do something like:

```
data = {
    'apples': [3, 2, 0, 1],
    'oranges': [0, 3, 7, 2]
}
```

```
purchases = pd.DataFrame(data)

purchases
```

OUT:

	apples	oranges
0	3	0
1	2	3
2	0	7
3	1	2

How did that work?

Each *(key, value)* item in `data` corresponds to a *column* in the resulting DataFrame.

The **Index** of this DataFrame was given to us on creation as the numbers 0-3, but we could also create our own when we initialize the DataFrame.

Let's have customer names as our index:

```
purchases = pd.DataFrame(data, index=['June', 'Robert', 'Lily', 'David'])

purchases
```

OUT:

	apples	oranges
June	3	0
Robert	2	3
Lily	0	7

```
purchases.loc['June']
```

```
apples     3
oranges    0
Name: June, dtype: int64
```

There's more on locating and extracting data from the DataFrame later, but now you should be able to create a DataFrame with any random data to learn on.

Let's move on to some quick methods for creating DataFrames from various other sources.

How to read in data

It’s quite simple to load data from various file formats into a DataFrame. In the following examples we'll keep using our apples and oranges data, but this time it's coming from various files.

Reading data from CSVs

```
df = pd.read_csv('purchases.csv')

df
```

OUT:

	Unnamed: 0	apples	oranges
0	June	3	0
1	Robert	2	3
2	Lily	0	7
3	David	1	2

CSVs don't have indexes like our DataFrames, so all we need to do is just designate the `index_col` when reading:

```
df = pd.read_csv('purchases.csv', index_col=0)

df
```

OUT:

	apples	oranges
June	3	0
Robert	2	3
Lily	0	7
David	1	2

Here we're setting the index to be column zero.

You'll find that most CSVs won't ever have an index column and so

If you have a JSON file — which is essentially a stored Python `dict` — pandas can read this just as easily:

```
df = pd.read_json('purchases.json')

df
```

OUT:

	apples	oranges
David	1	2
June	3	0
Lily	0	7
Robert	2	3

Notice this time our index came with us correctly since using JSON allowed indexes to work through nesting. Feel free to open `data_file.json` in a notepad so you can see how it works.

Pandas will try to figure out how to create a DataFrame by analyzing structure of your JSON, and sometimes it doesn't get it right. Often you'll need to set the `orient` keyword argument depending on the structure, so check out read_json docs about that argument to see which orientation you're using.

Reading data from a SQL database

If you're working with data from a SQL database you need to first establish a connection using an appropriate Python library, then pass

```
pip install pysqlite3
```

Or run this cell if you're in a notebook:

```
!pip install pysqlite3
```

`sqlite3` is used to create a connection to a database which we can then use to generate a DataFrame through a `SELECT` query.

So first we'll make a connection to a SQLite database file:

```
import sqlite3

con = sqlite3.connect("database.db")
```

SQL Tip

If you have data in PostgreSQL, MySQL, or some other SQL server, you'll need to obtain the right Python library to make a connection. For example, `psycopg2` (link) is a commonly used library for making connections to PostgreSQL. Furthermore, you would make a connection to a database URI instead of a file like we did here with SQLite.

For a great course on SQL check out The Complete SQL Bootcamp on Udemy is in a column called "index".

By passing a SELECT query and our `con`, we can read from the *purchases* table:

```
df = pd.read_sql_query("SELECT * FROM purchases", con)

df
```

OUT:

	index	apples	oranges
0	June	3	0
1	Robert	2	3
2	Lily	0	7
3	David	1	2

Just like with CSVs, we could pass `index_col='index'`, but we can also set an index after-the-fact:

```
df = df.set_index('index')

df
```

index		
June	3	0
Robert	2	3
Lily	0	7
David	1	2

In fact, we could use `set_index()` on *any* DataFrame using *any* column at *any* time. Indexing Series and DataFrames is a very common task, and the different ways of doing it is worth remembering.

Converting back to a CSV, JSON, or SQL

So after extensive work on cleaning your data, you're now ready to save it as a file of your choice. Similar to the ways we read in data, pandas provides intuitive commands to save it:

```
df.to_csv('new_purchases.csv')

df.to_json('new_purchases.json')

df.to_sql('new_purchases', con)
```

When we save JSON and CSV files, all we have to input into those functions is our desired filename with the appropriate file extension. With SQL, we're not creating a new file but instead inserting a new table into the database using our `con` variable from before.

Let's move on to importing some real-world data and detailing a few o

DataFrames possess hundreds of methods and other operations that are crucial to any analysis. As a beginner, you should know the operations that perform simple transformations of your data and those that provide fundamental statistical analysis.

Let's load in the IMDB movies dataset to begin:

```
movies_df = pd.read_csv("IMDB-Movie-Data.csv", index_col="Title")
```

We're loading this dataset from a CSV and designating the movie titles to be our index.

Viewing your data

The first thing to do when opening a new dataset is print out a few rows to keep as a visual reference. We accomplish this with `.head()`:

```
movies_df.head()
```

	Rank	Genre	Description	Director	
Title					
Guardians of the Galaxy	1	Action,Adventure,Sci-Fi	A group of intergalactic criminals are forced ...	James Gunn	Chris Pra Diesel, Br Cooper, Z
Prometheus	2	Adventure,Mystery,Sci-Fi	Following clues to the origin of mankind, a te...	Ridley Scott	Noomi Ra Logan Ma Green, M
Split	3	Horror,Thriller	Three girls are kidnapped by a man with a diag...	M. Night Shyamalan	James Mc Taylor-Jo Richar...
Sing	4	Animation,Comedy,Family	In a city of humanoid animals, a hustling thea...	Christophe Lourdelet	Matthew McConau Witherspo Ma...
Suicide Squad	5	Action,Adventure,Fantasy	A secret government agency recruits some of th...	David Ayer	Will Smith Leto, Mar Viola D...

`.head()` outputs the **first** five rows of your DataFrame by default, but we could also pass a number as well: `movies_df.head(10)` would output the top ten rows, for example.

To see the **last** five rows use `.tail()`. `tail()` also accepts a number, and in this case we printing the bottom two rows.:

```
movies_df.tail(2)
```

	Rank	Genre	Description	Director	
Title					
Search Party	999	Adventure,Comedy	A pair of friends embark on a mission to reuni...	Scot Armstrong	Adam Pally Miller, Thor Middleditcl
Nine Lives	1000	Comedy,Family,Fantasy	A stuffy businessman finds himself trapped ins...	Barry Sonnenfeld	Kevin Spac Jennifer Ga Robbie Amell,Ch...

Typically when we load in a dataset, we like to view the first five or so rows to see what's under the hood. Here we can see the names of each column, the index, and examples of values in each row.

You'll notice that the index in our DataFrame is the *Title* column, which you can tell by how the word *Title* is slightly lower than the rest of the columns.

Getting info about your data

`.info()` should be one of the very first commands you run after loading your data:

```
movies_df.info()
```

```
Index: 1000 entries, Guardians of the Galaxy to Nine Lives
Data columns (total 11 columns):
Rank                      1000 non-null int64
Genre                     1000 non-null object
Description               1000 non-null object
Director                  1000 non-null object
Actors                    1000 non-null object
Year                      1000 non-null int64
Runtime (Minutes)         1000 non-null int64
Rating                    1000 non-null float64
Votes                     1000 non-null int64
Revenue (Millions)        872 non-null float64
Metascore                 936 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(3), int64(4), object(4)
memory usage: 93.8+ KB
```

`.info()` provides the essential details about your dataset, such as the number of rows and columns, the number of non-null values, what type of data is in each column, and how much memory your DataFrame is using.

Notice in our movies dataset we have some obvious missing values in the `Revenue` and `Metascore` columns. We'll look at how to handle those in a bit.

Seeing the datatype quickly is actually quite useful. Imagine you just imported some JSON and the integers were recorded as strings. You go to do some arithmetic and find an "unsupported operand" Exception because you can't do math with strings. Calling `.info()` will quickly point out that your column you thought was all integers are actually string objects.

Another fast and useful attribute is `.shape`, which outputs just a tuple o

```
movies_df.shape
```

```
(1000, 11)
```

Note that `.shape` has no parentheses and is a simple tuple of format (rows, columns). So we have **1000 rows** and **11 columns** in our movies DataFrame.

You'll be going to `.shape` a lot when cleaning and transforming data. For example, you might filter some rows based on some criteria and then want to know quickly how many rows were removed.

Handling duplicates

This dataset does not have duplicate rows, but it is always important to verify you aren't aggregating duplicate rows.

To demonstrate, let's simply just double up our movies DataFrame by appending it to itself:

```
temp_df = movies_df.append(movies_df)

temp_df.shape
```

```
(2000, 11)
```

Notice call `.shape` quickly proves our DataFrame rows have doubled.

Now we can try dropping duplicates:

```
temp_df = temp_df.drop_duplicates()

temp_df.shape
```

```
(1000, 11)
```

Just like `append()`, the `drop_duplicates()` method will also return a copy of your DataFrame, but this time with duplicates removed. Calling `.shape` confirms we're back to the 1000 rows of our original dataset.

It's a little verbose to keep assigning DataFrames to the same variable like in this example. For this reason, pandas has the `inplace` keyword argument on many of its methods. Using `inplace=True` will modify the DataFrame object in place:

```
temp_df.drop_duplicates(inplace=True)
```

Now our `temp_df` *will* have the transformed data automatically.

Another important argument for `drop_duplicates()` is `keep`, which has three possible options:

Since we didn't define the `keep` arugment in the previous example it was defaulted to `first`. This means that if two rows are the same pandas will drop the second row and keep the first row. Using `last` has the opposite effect: the first row is dropped.

`keep`, on the other hand, will drop all duplicates. If two rows are the same then both will be dropped. Watch what happens to `temp_df`:

```
temp_df = movies_df.append(movies_df)  # make a new copy

temp_df.drop_duplicates(inplace=True, keep=False)

temp_df.shape
```

```
(0, 11)
```

Since all rows were duplicates, `keep=False` dropped them all resulting in zero rows being left over. If you're wondering why you would want to do this, one reason is that it allows you to locate all duplicates in your dataset. When conditional selections are shown below you'll see how to do that.

Column cleanup

Many times datasets will have verbose column names with symbols, upper and lowercase words, spaces, and typos. To make selecting dat

```
movies_df.columns
```

```
Index(['Rank', 'Genre', 'Description', 'Director', 'Actors', 'Year',
       'Runtime (Minutes)', 'Rating', 'Votes', 'Revenue (Millions)',
       'Metascore'],
      dtype='object')
```

Not only does `.columns` come in handy if you want to rename columns by allowing for simple copy and paste, it's also useful if you need to understand why you are receiving a `Key Error` when selecting data by column.

We can use the `.rename()` method to rename certain or all columns via a `dict`. We don't want parentheses, so let's rename those:

```
movies_df.rename(columns={
        'Runtime (Minutes)': 'Runtime',
        'Revenue (Millions)': 'Revenue_millions'
    }, inplace=True)


movies_df.columns
```

```
Index(['Rank', 'Genre', 'Description', 'Director', 'Actors', 'Year', 'Runtim
       'Rating', 'Votes', 'Revenue_millions', 'Metascore'],
      dtype='object')
```

`.rename()` we could also set a list of names to the columns like so:

```
movies_df.columns = ['rank', 'genre', 'description', 'director', 'actors', '
                     'rating', 'votes', 'revenue_millions', 'metascore']


movies_df.columns
```

```
Index(['rank', 'genre', 'description', 'director', 'actors', 'year', 'runtim
       'rating', 'votes', 'revenue_millions', 'metascore'],
      dtype='object')
```

But that's too much work. Instead of just renaming each column manually we can do a list comprehension:

```
movies_df.columns = [col.lower() for col in movies_df]

movies_df.columns
```

```
Index(['rank', 'genre', 'description', 'director', 'actors', 'year', 'runtim
       'rating', 'votes', 'revenue_millions', 'metascore'],
      dtype='object')
```

`list` (and `dict`) comprehensions come in handy a lot when working with pandas and data in general.

How to work with missing values

When exploring data, you’ll most likely encounter missing or null values, which are essentially placeholders for non-existent values. Most commonly you'll see Python's `None` or NumPy's `np.nan`, each of which are handled differently in some situations.

There are two options in dealing with nulls:

1. Get rid of rows or columns with nulls
2. Replace nulls with non-null values, a technique known as **imputation**

Let's calculate to total number of nulls in each column of our dataset. The first step is to check which cells in our DataFrame are null:

```
movies_df.isnull()
```

OUT:

	rank	genre	description	director	actors	year	runtime
Title							
Guardians of the Galaxy	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
Prometheus	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
Split	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
Sing	False	False	False	False	False	False	False
Suicide Squad	False	False	False	False	False	False	False

To count the number of nulls in each column we use an aggregate function for summing:

```
movies_df.isnull().sum()
```

```
rank                  0
genre                 0
description           0
director              0
actors                0
year                  0
runtime               0
rating                0
votes                 0
revenue_millions    128
metascore            64
dtype: int64
```

`.isnull()` just by iteself isn't very useful, and is usually used in conjunction with other methods, like `sum()`.

We can see now that our data has **128** missing values for `revenue_millions` and **64** missing values for `metascore`.

Removing null values

Data Scientists and Analysts regularly face the dilemma of dropping or imputing null values, and is a decision that requires intimate knowledge of your data and its context. Overall, removing null data is only suggested if you have a small amount of missing data.

```
movies_df.dropna()
```

This operation will delete any **row** with at least a single null value, but it will return a new DataFrame without altering the original one. You could specify `inplace=True` in this method as well.

So in the case of our dataset, this operation would remove 128 rows where `revenue_millions` is null and 64 rows where `metascore` is null. This obviously seems like a waste since there's perfectly good data in the other columns of those dropped rows. That's why we'll look at imputation next.

Other than just dropping rows, you can also drop columns with null values by setting `axis=1`:

```
movies_df.dropna(axis=1)
```

In our dataset, this operation would drop the `revenue_millions` and `metascore` columns

Intuition

What's with this `axis=1` parameter?

It's not immediately obvious where `axis` comes from and why you need it to be 1 for it to affect columns. To see why, just look at the `.shape` output:

As we learned above, this is a tuple that represents the shape of the DataFrame, i.e. 1000 rows and 11 columns. Note that the *rows* are at index zero of this tuple and *columns* are at **index one** of this tuple. This is why `axis=1` affects columns. This comes from NumPy, and is a great example of why learning NumPy is worth your time.

Imputation

Imputation is a conventional feature engineering technique used to keep valuable data that have null values.

There may be instances where dropping every row with a null value removes too big a chunk from your dataset, so instead we can impute that null with another value, usually the **mean** or the **median** of that column.

Let's look at imputing the missing values in the `revenue_millions` column. First we'll extract that column into its own variable:

```
revenue = movies_df['revenue_millions']
```

Using square brackets is the general way we select columns in a DataFrame.

If you remember back to when we created DataFrames from scratch, the keys of the `dict` ended up as column names. Now when we select columns of a DataFrame, we use brackets just like if we were accessing a Python dictionary.

```
revenue.head()
```

```
Title
Guardians of the Galaxy    333.13
Prometheus                 126.46
Split                      138.12
Sing                       270.32
Suicide Squad              325.02
Name: revenue_millions, dtype: float64
```

Slightly different formatting than a DataFrame, but we still have our `Title` index.

We'll impute the missing values of revenue using the mean. Here's the mean value:

```
revenue_mean = revenue.mean()

revenue_mean
```

```
82.95637614678897
```

With the mean, let's fill the nulls using `fillna()`:

```
revenue.fillna(revenue_mean, inplace=True)
```

Notice that by using `inplace=True` we have actually affected the original `movies_df`:

```
movies_df.isnull().sum()
```

```
rank                   0
genre                  0
description            0
director               0
actors                 0
year                   0
runtime                0
rating                 0
votes                  0
revenue_millions       0
metascore             64
dtype: int64
```

Imputing an entire column with the same value like this is a basic example. It would be a better idea to try a more granular imputation by Genre or Director.

For example, you would find the mean of the revenue generated in each genre individually and impute the nulls in each genre with that genre's mean.

Let's now look at more ways to examine and understand the dataset.

Understanding your variables

```
movies_df.describe()
```

OUT:

	rank	year	runtime	rating	
count	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000	1000.000000	1.00000
mean	500.500000	2012.783000	113.172000	6.723200	1.69808
std	288.819436	3.205962	18.810908	0.945429	1.887626
min	1.000000	2006.000000	66.000000	1.900000	6.10000
25%	250.750000	2010.000000	100.000000	6.200000	3.63090
50%	500.500000	2014.000000	111.000000	6.800000	1.107990
75%	750.250000	2016.000000	123.000000	7.400000	2.39909
max	1000.000000	2016.000000	191.000000	9.000000	1.791916e

Understanding which numbers are continuous also comes in handy when thinking about the type of plot to use to represent your data visually.

`.describe()` can also be used on a categorical variable to get the count of rows, unique count of categories, top category, and freq of top category:

```
movies_df['genre'].describe()
```

```
count                       1000
unique                       207
top         Action,Adventure,Sci-Fi
freq                          50
Name: genre, dtype: object
```

is Action/Adventure/Sci-Fi, which shows up 50 times (freq).

`.value_counts()` can tell us the frequency of all values in a column:

```
movies_df['genre'].value_counts().head(10)
```

```
Action,Adventure,Sci-Fi       50
Drama                         48
Comedy,Drama,Romance          35
Comedy                        32
Drama,Romance                 31
Action,Adventure,Fantasy      27
Comedy,Drama                  27
Animation,Adventure,Comedy    27
Comedy,Romance                26
Crime,Drama,Thriller          24
Name: genre, dtype: int64
```

Relationships between continuous variables

By using the correlation method `.corr()` we can generate the relationship between each continuous variable:

```
movies_df.corr()
```

`rank`	1.000000	-0.261605	-0.221739	-0.219555	-0.283876
`year`	-0.261605	1.000000	-0.164900	-0.211219	-0.411904
`runtime`	-0.221739	-0.164900	1.000000	0.392214	0.407062
`rating`	-0.219555	-0.211219	0.392214	1.000000	0.511537
`votes`	-0.283876	-0.411904	0.407062	0.511537	1.000000
`revenue_millions`	-0.252996	-0.117562	0.247834	0.189527	0.607941
`metascore`	-0.191869	-0.079305	0.211978	0.631897	0.325684

Correlation tables are a numerical representation of the bivariate relationships in the dataset.

Positive numbers indicate a positive correlation — one goes up the other goes up — and negative numbers represent an inverse correlation — one goes up the other goes down. 1.0 indicates a perfect correlation.

So looking in the first row, first column we see `rank` has a perfect correlation with itself, which is obvious. On the other hand, the correlation between `votes` and `revenue_millions` is 0.6. A little more interesting.

Examining bivariate relationships comes in handy when you have an outcome or dependent variable in mind and would like to see the features most correlated to the increase or decrease of the outcome. You can visually represent bivariate relationships with scatterplots (seen below in the plotting section).

For a deeper look into data summarizations check out Essential Statistics for Data Science.

Let's now look more at manipulating DataFrames.

learned about simple column extraction using single brackets, and we imputed null values in a column using `fillna()`. Below are the other methods of slicing, selecting, and extracting you'll need to use constantly.

It's important to note that, although many methods are the same, DataFrames and Series have different attributes, so you'll need be sure to know which type you are working with or else you will receive attribute errors.

Let's look at working with columns first.

By column

You already saw how to extract a column using square brackets like this:

```
genre_col = movies_df['genre']

type(genre_col)
```

```
pandas.core.series.Series
```

This will return a *Series*. To extract a column as a *DataFrame*, you need to pass a list of column names. In our case that's just a single column:

```
genre_col = movies_df[['genre']]

type(genre_col)
```

```
pandas.core.frame.DataFrame
```

Since it's just a list, adding another column name is easy:

```
subset = movies_df[['genre', 'rating']]

subset.head()
```

OUT:

	genre	rating
Title		
Guardians of the Galaxy	Action,Adventure,Sci-Fi	8.1
Prometheus	Adventure,Mystery,Sci-Fi	7.0
Split	Horror,Thriller	7.3
Sing	Animation,Comedy,Family	7.2
Suicide Squad	Action,Adventure,Fantasy	6.2

Now we'll look at getting data by rows.

By rows

For rows, we have two options:

- `.loc` - **loc**ates by name
- `.iloc` - **loc**ates by numerical **i**ndex

Remember that we are still indexed by movie Title, so to use `.loc` we

```
prom = movies_df.loc["Prometheus"]

prom
```

```
rank                                                              2
genre                                      Adventure,Mystery,Sci-Fi
description       Following clues to the origin of mankind, a te...
director                                               Ridley Scott
actors            Noomi Rapace, Logan Marshall-Green, Michael Fa...
year                                                           2012
runtime                                                         124
rating                                                            7
votes                                                        485820
revenue_millions                                             126.46
metascore                                                        65
Name: Prometheus, dtype: object
```

On the other hand, with `iloc` we give it the numerical index of Prometheus:

```
prom = movies_df.iloc[1]
```

`loc` and `iloc` can be thought of as similar to Python `list` slicing. To show this even further, let's select multiple rows.

How would you do it with a list? In Python, just slice with brackets like `example_list[1:4]`. It's works the same way in pandas:

```
movie_subset = movies_df.loc['Prometheus':'Sing']

movie_subset = movies_df.iloc[1:4]

movie_subset
```

OUT:

	rank	genre	description	director	
Title					
Prometheus	2	Adventure,Mystery,Sci-Fi	Following clues to the origin of mankind, a te...	Ridley Scott	Noomi Rap Logan Mar Green, Mic
Split	3	Horror,Thriller	Three girls are kidnapped by a man with a diag...	M. Night Shyamalan	James McA Taylor-Joy, Richar...
Sing	4	Animation,Comedy,Family	In a city of humanoid animals, a hustling thea...	Christophe Lourdelet	Matthew McConaug Witherspoo Ma...

One important distinction between using `.loc` and `.iloc` to select multiple rows is that `.loc` includes the movie *Sing* in the result, but when using `.iloc` we're getting rows 1:4 but the movie at index 4 (*Suicide Squad*) is not included.

Slicing with `.iloc` follows the same rules as slicing with lists, the object at the index at the end is not included.

Conditional selections

to 8.0?

To do that, we take a column from the DataFrame and apply a Boolean condition to it. Here's an example of a Boolean condition:

```
condition = (movies_df['director'] == "Ridley Scott")

condition.head()
```

```
Title
Guardians of the Galaxy    False
Prometheus                  True
Split                      False
Sing                       False
Suicide Squad              False
Name: director, dtype: bool
```

Similar to `isnull()`, this returns a Series of True and False values: True for films directed by Ridley Scott and False for ones not directed by him.

We want to filter out all movies not directed by Ridley Scott, in other words, we don’t want the False films. To return the rows where that condition is True we have to pass this operation into the DataFrame:

```
movies_df[movies_df['director'] == "Ridley Scott"]
```

Title					
Prometheus	2	Adventure,Mystery,Sci-Fi	Following clues to the origin of mankind, a te...	Ridley Scott	Noomi Rapace, Logan Marshall-Green, Michael Fa...
The Martian	103	Adventure,Drama,Sci-Fi	An astronaut becomes stranded on Mars after hi...	Ridley Scott	Matt Damon, Jessica Chastain, Kristen Wiig, Ka...
Robin Hood	388	Action,Adventure,Drama	In 12th century England, Robin and his band of...	Ridley Scott	Russell Crowe, Cate Blanchett, Matthew Macfady...
American Gangster	471	Biography,Crime,Drama	In 1970s America, a detective works to bring d...	Ridley Scott	Denzel Washington, Russell Crowe, Chiwetel Eji...
Exodus: Gods and Kings	517	Action,Adventure,Drama	The defiant leader Moses rises up against the ...	Ridley Scott	Christian Bale, Joel Edgerton, Ben Kingsley, S...

You can get used to looking at these conditionals by reading it like:

Select `movies_df` **where** `movies_df` **director equals Ridley Scott.**

Let's look at conditional selections using numerical values by filtering the DataFrame by ratings:

Title					
Interstellar	37	Adventure,Drama,Sci-Fi	A team of explorers travel through a wormhole ...	Christopher Nolan	Matthew McConaugh Anne Hathaway, Jessica Ch.
The Dark Knight	55	Action,Crime,Drama	When the menace known as the Joker wreaks havo...	Christopher Nolan	Christian Ba Heath Ledg Aaron Eckhart,Mi..
Inception	81	Action,Adventure,Sci-Fi	A thief, who steals corporate secrets through ...	Christopher Nolan	Leonardo DiCaprio, Joseph Gordon-Lev Ellen...

We can make some richer conditionals by using logical operators `|` for "or" and `&` for "and".

Let's filter the the DataFrame to show only movies by Christopher Nolan OR Ridley Scott:

```
movies_df[(movies_df['director'] == 'Christopher Nolan') | (movies_df['direc
```

Title					
Prometheus	2	Adventure,Mystery,Sci-Fi	Following clues to the origin of mankind, a te...	Ridley Scott	Noomi Rapace, Marshall-Green, Michael
Interstellar	37	Adventure,Drama,Sci-Fi	A team of explorers travel through a wormhole ...	Christopher Nolan	Matthew McCona Anne Hathawa Jessica C
The Dark Knight	55	Action,Crime,Drama	When the menace known as the Joker wreaks havo...	Christopher Nolan	Christian Heath Le Aaron Eckhart,
The Prestige	65	Drama,Mystery,Sci-Fi	Two stage magicians engage in competitive one-...	Christopher Nolan	Christian Hugh Jackman Scarlett Johanss.
Inception	81	Action,Adventure,Sci-Fi	A thief, who steals corporate secrets through ...	Christopher Nolan	Leonardo DiCaprio Joseph Gordon- Ellen...

We need to make sure to group evaluations with parentheses so Python knows how to evaluate the conditional.

Using the `isin()` method we could make this more concise though:

```
movies_df[movies_df['director'].isin(['Christopher Nolan', 'Ridley Scott'])]
```

Title					
Prometheus	2	Adventure,Mystery,Sci-Fi	Following clues to the origin of mankind, a te...	Ridley Scott	Noomi Rapace, Marshall-Green, Michael
Interstellar	37	Adventure,Drama,Sci-Fi	A team of explorers travel through a wormhole ...	Christopher Nolan	Matthew McCona Anne Hathawa Jessica
The Dark Knight	55	Action,Crime,Drama	When the menace known as the Joker wreaks havo...	Christopher Nolan	Christian Heath Le Aaron Eckhart,I
The Prestige	65	Drama,Mystery,Sci-Fi	Two stage magicians engage in competitive one-...	Christopher Nolan	Christian Hugh Jackman Scarlett Johanss
Inception	81	Action,Adventure,Sci-Fi	A thief, who steals corporate secrets through ...	Christopher Nolan	Leonardo DiCapric Joseph Gordon- Ellen...

Let's say we want all movies that were released between 2005 and 2010, have a rating above 8.0, but made below the 25th percentile in revenue.

Here's how we could do all of that:

```
movies_df[
    ((movies_df['year'] >= 2005) & (movies_df['year'] <= 2010))
    & (movies_df['rating'] > 8.0)
    & (movies_df['revenue_millions'] < movies_df['revenue_millions'].quantil
]
```

Title					
3 Idiots	431	Comedy,Drama	Two friends are searching for their long lost ...	Rajkumar Hirani	Aamir Khan, Madhavan, M Singh, Sharn Joshi
The Lives of Others	477	Drama,Thriller	In 1984 East Berlin, an agent of the secret po...	Florian Henckel von Donnersmarck	Ulrich Mühe, Martina Gedeck,Seb Koch, Ul...
Incendies	714	Drama,Mystery,War	Twins journey to the Middle East to discover t...	Denis Villeneuve	Lubna Azaba Mélissa Désormeaux Poulin, Maxi
Taare Zameen Par	992	Drama,Family,Music	An eight-year-old boy is thought to be a lazy ...	Aamir Khan	Darsheel Saf Aamir Khan, Tanay Chhed Sac...

If you recall up when we used `.describe()` the 25th percentile for revenue was about 17.4, and we can access this value directly by using the `quantile()` method with a float of 0.25.

So here we have only four movies that match that criteria.

Applying functions

It is possible to iterate over a DataFrame or Series as you would with a list, but doing so — especially on large datasets — is very slow.

First we would create a function that, when given a rating, determines if it's good or bad:

```
def rating_function(x):
    if x >= 8.0:
        return "good"
    else:
        return "bad"
```

Now we want to send the entire rating column through this function, which is what `apply()` does:

```
movies_df["rating_category"] = movies_df["rating"].apply(rating_function)

movies_df.head(2)
```

OUT:

	rank	genre	description	director	actors	
Title						
Guardians of the Galaxy	1	Action,Adventure,Sci-Fi	A group of intergalactic criminals are forced ...	James Gunn	Chris Pratt, Vin Diesel, Bradley Cooper, Zoe S...	2
Prometheus	2	Adventure,Mystery,Sci-Fi	Following clues to the origin of mankind, a te...	Ridley Scott	Noomi Rapace, Logan Marshall-Green, Michael Fa...	2

You can also use anonymous functions as well. This lambda function achieves the same result as `rating_function`:

```
movies_df["rating_category"] = movies_df["rating"].apply(lambda x: 'good' if

movies_df.head(2)
```

OUT:

	rank	genre	description	director	actors	
Title						
Guardians of the Galaxy	1	Action,Adventure,Sci-Fi	A group of intergalactic criminals are forced ...	James Gunn	Chris Pratt, Vin Diesel, Bradley Cooper, Zoe S...	2
Prometheus	2	Adventure,Mystery,Sci-Fi	Following clues to the origin of mankind, a te...	Ridley Scott	Noomi Rapace, Logan Marshall-Green, Michael Fa...	2

Overall, using `apply()` will be much faster than iterating manually over rows because pandas is utilizing vectorization.

> Vectorization: a style of computer programming where operations are applied to whole arrays instead of individual elements —Wikipedia

A good example of high usage of `apply()` is during natural language processing (NLP) work. You'll need to apply all sorts of text cleaning functions to strings to prepare for machine learning.

Another great thing about pandas is that it integrates with Matplotlib, so you get the ability to plot directly off DataFrames and Series. To get started we need to import Matplotlib (`pip install matplotlib`):

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.rcParams.update({'font.size': 20, 'figure.figsize': (10, 8)}) # set font
```

Now we can begin. There won't be a lot of coverage on plotting, but it should be enough to explore you're data easily.

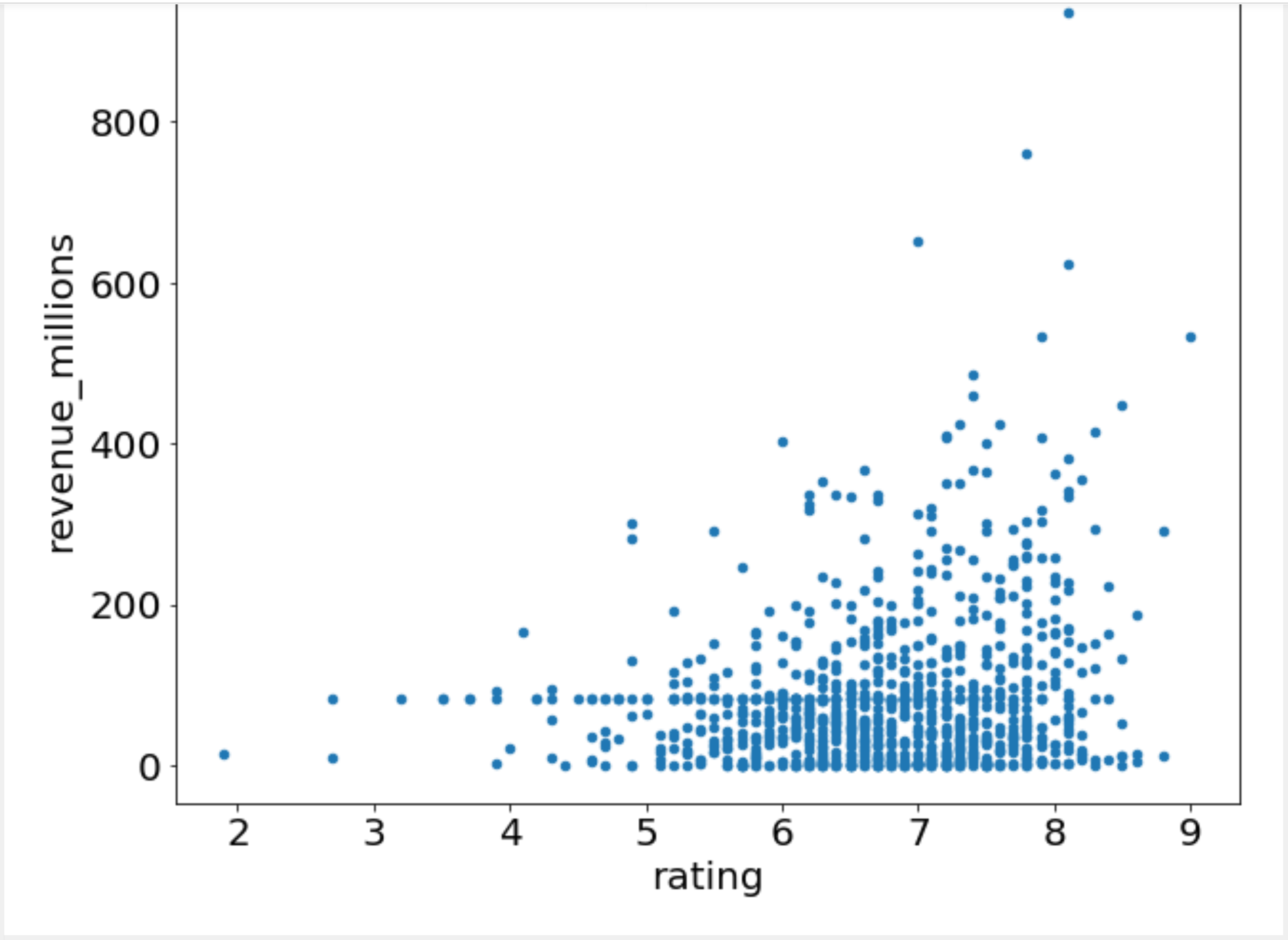
Plotting Tip

For categorical variables utilize Bar Charts* and Boxplots.

For continuous variables utilize Histograms, Scatterplots, Line graphs, and Boxplots.

Let's plot the relationship between ratings and revenue. All we need to do is call `.plot()` on `movies_df` with some info about how to construct the plot:

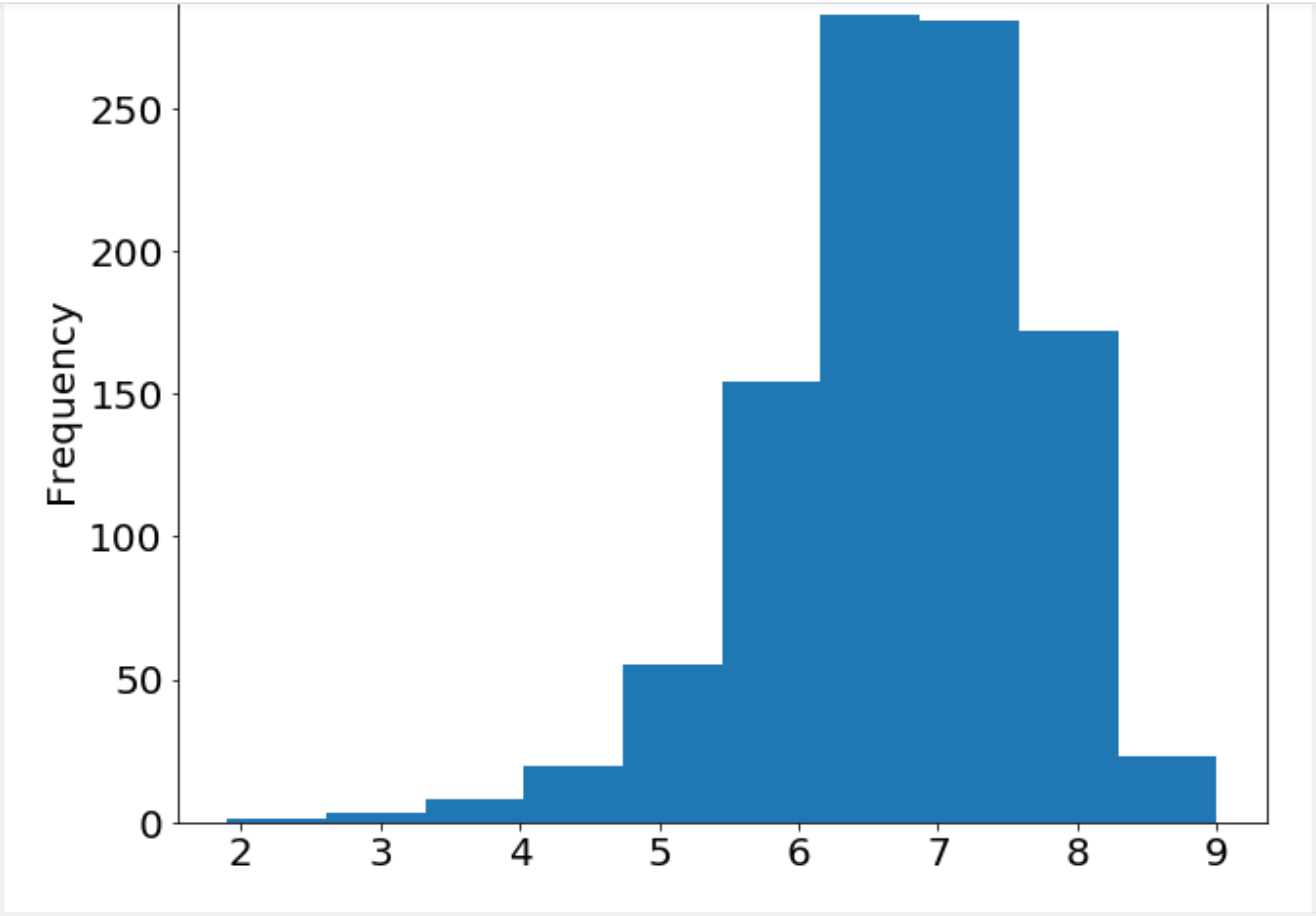
```
movies_df.plot(kind='scatter', x='rating', y='revenue_millions', title='Reve
```



What's with the semicolon? It's not a syntax error, just a way to hide the `<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x26613b5cc18>` output when plotting in Jupyter notebooks.

If we want to plot a simple Histogram based on a single column, we can call plot on a column:

```
movies_df['rating'].plot(kind='hist', title='Rating');
```



Do you remember the `.describe()` example at the beginning of this tutorial? Well, there's a graphical representation of the interquartile range, called the Boxplot. Let's recall what `describe()` gives us on the ratings column:

```
movies_df['rating'].describe()
```

```
mean         6.723200
std          0.945429
min          1.900000
25%          6.200000
50%          6.800000
75%          7.400000
max          9.000000
Name: rating, dtype: float64
```

Meet the Authors

George McIntire

Data Scientist

Data Scientist and writer, currently working as a Data Visualization Analyst at Callisto Media

Brendan Martin

Founder of LearnDataSci

Author and Editor at LearnDataSci. Python development and data science consultant.

Lauren Washington

Lead Data Scientist & ML Developer

Lead data scientist and machine learning developer at smartQED, and mentor at the Thinkful Data Science program.

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