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```
In [1]: import numpy as np
         import pandas as pd
         pd. __version__
         ' 1. 2. 4'
Out[1]:
In [2]: df = pd. DataFrame(np. random. randn(10, 4))
Out[2]:
         0 -0.395800 -0.139479 0.751977 2.028461
         1 -0.587758 -0.433575 -1.114608 -0.136803
         2 -1.087555  0.467530  0.285237  -2.578197
         3 0.382419 0.667569 0.981114 -1.019622
         4 0.930965 -0.512963 -0.143839 -0.424685
         5 -0.850639 -1.801774 -0.457765 -0.245743
         6 0.240210 -0.422405 -1.021124 0.051285
         7 -0.092449 0.326511 1.029859 2.218536
         8 0.498064 -0.443838 -0.041216 1.322280
         9 0.111124 0.347739 -0.862645 1.644943
```

一、拆分

```
In [3]: p1 = df[:3]
        p2 = df[3:7]
        p3 = df[7:]
        p1, p2, p3
                                      2
                  0
                          1
Out[3]:
         0 -0.395800 -0.139479 0.751977 2.028461
         1 - 0.587758 - 0.433575 - 1.114608 - 0.136803
         2 -1.087555 0.467530 0.285237 -2.578197,
              0 1 2 3
         3 0.382419 0.667569 0.981114 -1.019622
         4 \quad 0.930965 \quad -0.512963 \quad -0.143839 \quad -0.424685
         5 - 0.850639 - 1.801774 - 0.457765 - 0.245743
         6 0.240210 -0.422405 -1.021124 0.051285,
                           1
         7 -0.092449 0.326511 1.029859 2.218536
         8 0.498064 -0.443838 -0.041216 1.322280
         9 0.111124 0.347739 -0.862645 1.644943)
```

二、用concat实现多张表上下或左右拼接,按列表中的先后顺序拼接多张表

pandas.concat(objs, axis=0)

- objs: 一个序列,序列元素为Series/DataFrame/Panel等。你也可以传入一个字典,此时字典的键将作为keys参数。
- axis: 指定拼接沿着哪个轴。可以为0/'index'/,表示沿着 0 轴拼接。可以为1/'columns',表示沿着 1轴拼接。

```
In [4]: df1=pd. concat([p1, p2, p3]) ##参数是包含多个DataFrame的列表
        df1
Out[4]:
                                         3
        0 -0.395800 -0.139479 0.751977 2.028461
       1 -0.587758 -0.433575 -1.114608 -0.136803
        2 -1.087555 0.467530 0.285237 -2.578197
         0.930965 -0.512963 -0.143839 -0.424685
        5 -0.850639 -1.801774 -0.457765 -0.245743
        6 0.240210 -0.422405 -1.021124 0.051285
       7 -0.092449 0.326511
                          1.029859
                                   2.218536
          0.498064 -0.443838 -0.041216
                                   1.322280
         1.644943
       df2=pd. concat([p1, p2, p3], axis=1)
In [5]:
```

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	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
0	-0.395800	-0.139479	0.751977	2.028461	NaN	NaN						
1	-0.587758	-0.433575	-1.114608	-0.136803	NaN	NaN						
2	-1.087555	0.467530	0.285237	-2.578197	NaN	NaN						
3	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.382419	0.667569	0.981114	-1.019622	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.930965	-0.512963	-0.143839	-0.424685	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
5	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	-0.850639	-1.801774	-0.457765	-0.245743	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
6	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	0.240210	-0.422405	-1.021124	0.051285	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
7	NaN	-0.092449	0.326511	1.029859	2.218536							
8	NaN	0.498064	-0.443838	-0.041216	1.322280							
9	NaN	0.111124	0.347739	-0.862645	1.644943							

三、用merge实现两张表左右拼接,可以指定表1在左边还是右边,但是仅仅两张表

DataFrame.merge(right, how='inner', on=None)

参数:

Out[5]:

- right: 另一个DataFrame对象
- how: 指定连接类型。可以为:
 - 'left': 左连接。只使用左边DataFrame的连接键
 - 'right': 右连接。只使用右边DataFrame的连接键
- on: 一个label或者label list。它指定用作连接键的列的label。并且必须在两个DataFrame中这些label都存在。 如果它为None,则默认使用两个DataFrame的列label的交集。你可以通过left_on/right_on分别指定两侧DataFrame对齐的连接键。

```
In [6]: idx = pd. Index(['a','c','d','f'], name='idx1')
df = pd. DataFrame({'coll':[1,2,3,4],'col2':[2,3,4,5],'col3':[3,4,5,6]}, index=idx)
         df2 = pd. DataFrame({'coll':[4,3,2,1],'col3':[4,5,6,3],'col4':[1,3,3,2]},index=['a','f','g','i'])
         df, df2
                col1 col2 col3
Out[6]:
          а
                          3
                                4
          С
                         4
                                5
          d
                         5
             col1 col3 col4
                      4
                             1
                       5
                             3
                3
                       6
                             3
In [7]: df. merge(df2, how='left', on='coll'), ##由于how='left', 所以表1在左边, col3_x是表1的col3
             col1 col2 col3_x col3_y col4
Out[7]:
                      2
                               3
                       3
                                        6
                                              3
                2
          1
                               4
                3
                       4
                               5
                                              3
In [8]: df. merge(df2, how='right', on='coll')
Out[8]:
            col1 col2 col3_x col3_y col4
                                       1
```