



Python For Data Science

Data Wrangling in Pandas Cheat Sheet

Learn Data Wrangling online at www.DataCamp.com

> Reshaping Data

Pivot

```
>>> df3= df2.pivot(index='Date', #Spread rows into columns
                    columns='Type',
                    values='Value')
```

	Date	Type	Value
0	2016-03-01	a	11.432
1	2016-03-02	b	13.031
2	2016-03-01	c	20.784
3	2016-03-03	a	99.906
4	2016-03-02	a	1.303
5	2016-03-03	c	20.784

	Type	a	b	c
0	2016-03-01	11.432	NaN	20.784
1	2016-03-02	1.303	13.031	NaN
2	2016-03-03	99.906	NaN	20.784

Pivot Table

```
>>> df4 = pd.pivot_table(df2, #Spread rows into
                          columns values='Value',
                          index='Date',
                          columns='Type']])
```

Stack / Unstack

```
>>> stacked = df5.stack() #Pivot a level of column labels
>>> stacked.unstack() #Pivot a level of index labels
```

		0	1
1	5	0.233482	0.390959
2	4	0.184713	0.237102
3	3	0.433522	0.429401

Unstacked

	5	4	3
1	0.233482	0.390959	0.184713
2	0.184713	0.237102	0.433522
3	0.429401	0.433522	0.429401

Stacked

Melt

```
>>> pd.melt(df2, #Gather columns into rows
            id_vars=["Date"],
            value_vars=["Type", "Value"],
            value_name="Observations")
```

	Date	Type	Value
0	2016-03-01	a	11.432
1	2016-03-02	b	13.031
2	2016-03-01	c	20.784
3	2016-03-03	a	99.906
4	2016-03-02	a	1.303
5	2016-03-03	c	20.784

	Date	Type	Observations
0	2016-03-01	a	11.432
1	2016-03-02	b	13.031
2	2016-03-01	c	20.784
3	2016-03-03	a	99.906
4	2016-03-02	a	1.303
5	2016-03-03	c	20.784

> Iteration

```
>>> df.iteritems() #(Column-index, Series) pairs
>>> df.iterrows() #(Row-index, Series) pairs
```

> Missing Data

```
>>> df.dropna() #Drop NaN values
>>> df3.fillna(df3.mean()) #Fill NaN values with a predetermined value
>>> df2.replace("a", "f") #Replace values with others
```

> Advanced Indexing

Also see NumPy Arrays

Selecting

```
>>> df3.loc[:,(df3>1).any()] #Select cols with any vals >1
>>> df3.loc[:,(df3>1).all()] #Select cols with vals > 1
>>> df3.loc[:,df3.isnull().any()] #Select cols with NaN
>>> df3.loc[:,df3.notnull().all()] #Select cols without NaN
```

Indexing With isin()

```
>>> df[(df.Country.isin(df2.Type))] #Find same elements
>>> df3.filter(items="a","b") #Filter on values
>>> df.select(lambda x: not x%5) #Select specific elements
```

Where

```
>>> s.where(s > 0) #Subset the data
```

Query

```
>>> df6.query('second > first') #Query DataFrame
```

Setting/Resetting Index

```
>>> df.set_index('Country') #Set the index
>>> df4 = df.reset_index() #Reset the index
>>> df = df.rename(index=str, #Rename
                  DataFrame columns={"Country":"cntry",
                                    "Capital":"cptl",
                                    "Population":"ppltn"})
```

Reindexing

```
>>> s2 = s.reindex(['a','c','d','e','b'])
```

Forward Filling

```
>>> df.reindex(range(4),
               method='ffill')
```

	Country	Capital	Population
0	Belgium	Brussels	11190846
1	India	New Delhi	1303171035
2	Brazil	Brasília	207847528
3	Brazil	Brasília	207847528

Backward Filling

```
>>> s3 = s.reindex(range(5),
                   method='bfill')
```

	0	3
1	1	3
2	2	3
3	3	3
4	4	3

MultiIndexing

```
>>> arrays = [np.array([1,2,3]),
              np.array([5,4,3])]
>>> df5 = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(3, 2), index=arrays)
>>> tuples = list(zip(*arrays))
>>> index = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples(tuples,
                                    names=['first', 'second'])
>>> df6 = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(3, 2), index=index)
>>> df2.set_index(["Date", "Type"])
```

> Duplicate Data

```
>>> s3.unique() #Return unique values
>>> df2.duplicated('Type') #Check duplicates
>>> df2.drop_duplicates('Type', keep='last') #Drop duplicates
>>> df.index.duplicated() #Check index duplicates
```

> Grouping Data

Aggregation

```
>>> df2.groupby(by=['Date', 'Type']).mean()
>>> df4.groupby(level=0).sum()
>>> df4.groupby(level=0).agg({'a':lambda x:sum(x)/len(x), 'b': np.sum})
```

Transformation

```
>>> customSum = lambda x: (x+x%2)
>>> df4.groupby(level=0).transform(customSum)
```

> Combining Data

data1		data2	
X1	X2	X1	X3
a	11.432	a	20.784
b	1.303	b	NaN
c	99.906	d	20.784

Merge

```
>>> pd.merge(data1,
             data2,
             how='left',
             on='X1')
```

X1	X2	X3
a	11.432	20.784
b	1.303	NaN
c	99.906	NaN

```
>>> pd.merge(data1,
             data2,
             how='right',
             on='X1')
```

X1	X2	X3
a	11.432	20.784
b	1.303	NaN
d	NaN	20.784

```
>>> pd.merge(data1,
             data2,
             how='inner',
             on='X1')
```

X1	X2	X3
a	11.432	20.784
b	1.303	NaN

```
>>> pd.merge(data1,
             data2,
             how='outer',
             on='X1')
```

X1	X2	X3
a	11.432	20.784
b	1.303	NaN
c	99.906	NaN
d	NaN	20.784

Join

```
>>> data1.join(data2, how='right')
```

Concatenate

Vertical

```
>>> s.append(s2)
```

Horizontal/Vertical

```
>>> pd.concat([s,s2],axis=1, keys=['One', 'Two'])
>>> pd.concat([data1, data2], axis=1, join='inner')
```

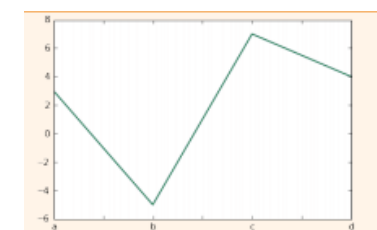
> Dates

```
>>> df2['Date']= pd.to_datetime(df2['Date'])
>>> df2['Date']= pd.date_range('2000-1-1',
                             periods=6,
                             freq='M')
>>> dates = [datetime(2012,5,1), datetime(2012,5,2)]
>>> index = pd.DatetimeIndex(dates)
>>> index = pd.date_range(datetime(2012,2,1), end, freq='BM')
```

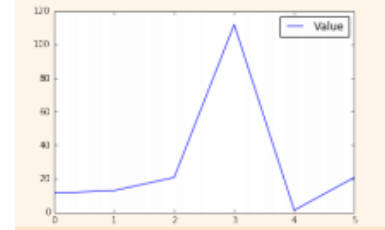
> Visualization

Also see Matplotlib

```
>>> import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
>>> s.plot()
>>> plt.show()
```



```
>>> df2.plot()
>>> plt.show()
```



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