



PANDAS

A POWERFUL DATA MANIPULATION TOOL

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WHAT'S SO SPECIAL ABOUT PANDAS?

1. Tabular/Matrix
2. Data Flexibility
3. Data Manipulation
4. Time Series



INSTALLATION

```
pip install pandas
```

```
pip install pandas as pd
```

PANDAS DATA STRUCTURES

- Series - basically an ordered dict that can be named
- Dataframe - A labeled two dimensional datatype

SERIES

```
import pandas as pd

cookies = pd.Series(
    [
        'Chocolate Chip,',
        'Peanut Butter,',
        'Ginger Molasses,',
        'Oatmeal Raisin,',
        'Sugar',
        'Oreo',
    ]
)
```

WHAT DOES IT LOOK LIKE?

```
0      Chocolate Chip  
1      Peanut Butter  
2      Ginger Molasses  
3      Oatmeal Raisin  
4              Sugar  
5              Oreo  
dtype: object
```


PROPERTIES

```
>>> cookies.values  
  
array(['Chocolate Chip', 'Peanut Butter', 'Ginger Molasses',  
      'Oatmeal Raisin', 'Sugar', 'Oreo'], dtype=object)  
  
>>> cookies.index  
  
Int64Index([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5], dtype='int64')
```


SPECIFYING THE INDEX

```
cookies = pd.Series([12, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2], index=['Chocolate Chip',  
        'Peanut Butter',  
        'Ginger Molasses',  
        'Oatmeal Raisin',  
        'Sugar',  
        'Powder Sugar']
```

1)

INDEXED SERIES

Chocolate Chip	12
Peanut Butter	10
Ginger Molasses	8
Oatmeal Raisin	6
Sugar	4
Powder Sugar	2
dtype: int64	

NAMING THE VALUES AND INDEXES

```
>>> cookies.name = 'counts'  
>>> cookies.index.name = 'type'
```

```
type  
Chocolate Chip      12  
Peanut Butter       10  
Ginger Molasses      8  
Oatmeal Raisin       6  
Sugar                4  
Powder Sugar         2  
Name: counts, dtype: int64
```

ACCESSING ELEMENTS

```
>>> cookies[[name.endswith('Sugar') for name in cookies.index]]
```

```
Sugar          4  
Powder Sugar   2  
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> cookies[cookies > 10]
```

```
Chocolate Chip    12  
Name: counts, dtype: int64
```

DATAFRAMES

```
df = pd.DataFrame({  
    'count': [12, 10, 8, 6, 2, 2, 2],  
    'type': ['Chocolate Chip', 'Peanut Butter', 'Ginger Molasses', 'Oatmeal R',  
    'owner': ['Jason', 'Jason', 'Jason', 'Jason', 'Jason', 'Jason', 'Marvin']  
})
```

	count	owner	type
0	12	Jason	Chocolate Chip
1	10	Jason	Peanut Butter
2	8	Jason	Ginger Molasses
3	6	Jason	Oatmeal Raisin
4	2	Jason	Sugar
5	2	Jason	Powder Sugar
6	2	Marvin	Sugar

ACCESSING COLUMNS

```
>>> df['type']
```

```
0    Chocolate Chip  
1    Peanut Butter  
2    Ginger Molasses  
3    Oatmeal Raisin  
4              Sugar  
5    Powder Sugar  
6              Sugar  
Name: type, dtype: object
```


ACCESSING ROWS

```
>>> df.loc[2]
```

```
count      8  
owner      Jason  
type      Ginger Molasses  
Name: 2, dtype: object
```

SLICING ROWS

```
>>> df.loc[2:5]
      count  owner      type
2         8  Jason  Ginger Molasses
3         6  Jason  Oatmeal Raisin
4         2  Jason      Sugar
5         2  Jason  Powder Sugar
```

PIVOTING

```
>>> df.loc[3:4].T
```

	3	4
count	6	2
owner	Jason	Jason
type	Oatmeal Raisin	Sugar

GROUPING

```
>>> df.groupby('owner').sum()
```

count	
owner	
Jason	40
Marvin	2

```
>>> df.groupby(['type', 'owner']).sum()
```

		count
type	owner	
Chocolate Chip	Jason	12
Ginger Molasses	Jason	8
Oatmeal Raisin	Jason	6
Peanut Butter	Jason	10
Powder Sugar	Jason	2
Sugar	Jason	2
	Marvin	2

RENAMING COLUMNS

```
>>> g_sum = df.groupby(['type']).sum()  
>>> g_sum.columns = ['Total']
```

	Total
sum	
Chocolate Chip	12
Ginger Molasses	8
Oatmeal Raisin	6
Peanut Butter	10
Powder Sugar	2
Sugar	4

PIVOT TABLES

```
>>> pd.pivot_table(df, values='count', index=['type'], columns=['owner'])
```

Owner	Jason	Marvin
type		
Chocolate Chip	12	NaN
Ginger Molasses	8	NaN
Oatmeal Raisin	6	NaN
Peanut Butter	10	NaN
Powder Sugar	2	NaN
Sugar	2	2

JOINING

```
>>> df = pivot_t.join(g_sum)
>>> df.fillna(0, inplace=True)
```

	Jason	Marvin	Total
type			
Chocolate Chip	12	0	12
Ginger Molasses	8	0	8
Oatmeal Raisin	6	0	6
Peanut Butter	10	0	10
Powder Sugar	2	0	2
Sugar	2	2	4



