

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
```

Series is 1D and DataFrames are 2D objects

- But why?
- And what exactly is index?

```
# series is 1D --> qki series me kisi data ko fetch karne ke lye only
one info ki need hoti hai
# dataframe is 2D --> qki df me kisi data ko fetch karne ke lye at
least two info ki need hoti hai
```

```
# can we have multiple index? Let's try
```

```
index_val = [('cse', 2019), ('cse', 2020), ('cse', 2021), ('cse', 2022),
              ('ece', 2019), ('ece', 2020), ('ece', 2021), ('ece', 2022)]
```

```
a = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8], index=index_val) # abb jo index bana
hai wo do ka combination hai
```

```
a
```

```
(cse, 2019)    1
(cse, 2020)    2
(cse, 2021)    3
(cse, 2022)    4
(ece, 2019)    5
(ece, 2020)    6
(ece, 2021)    7
(ece, 2022)    8
```

```
dtype: int64
```

```
# now fetch some data
```

```
a[('cse', 2020)]
```

```
2
```

```
# the problem in this approach
```

```
# maan lo mujhe unn sare value ko fetch karna hai jaha pe cse hai
```

```
a['cse'] # ye error dega qki proper cse name ka koi index hi nahi
hai to chalo ek another method ke multi indexing karte hain
```

```
-----
-----
KeyError                                Traceback (most recent call
last)
```

```
File ~\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\pandas\core\indexes\base.py:3805,
in Index.get_loc(self, key)
```

```
    3804 try:
```

```
-> 3805     return self._engine.get_loc(casted_key)
```

```
    3806 except KeyError as err:
```

```
File index.pyx:167, in pandas._libs.index.IndexEngine.get_loc()
```

File index.pyx:196, in pandas._libs.index.IndexEngine.get_loc()

File pandas_libs\hashtable_class_helper.pxi:7081, in
pandas._libs.hashtable.PyObjectHashTable.get_item()

File pandas_libs\hashtable_class_helper.pxi:7089, in
pandas._libs.hashtable.PyObjectHashTable.get_item()

KeyError: 'cse'

The above exception was the direct cause of the following exception:

KeyError Traceback (most recent call
last)

Cell In[11], line 3

```
1 # the problem in this approach
2 # maan lo mujhe unn sare value ko fetch karna hai jaha pe cse
hai
----> 3 a['cse']
```

File ~\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\pandas\core\series.py:1121, in
Series.__getitem__(self, key)

```
1118     return self._values[key]
1120 elif key_is_scalar:
-> 1121     return self._get_value(key)
1123 # Convert generator to list before going through hashable part
1124 # (We will iterate through the generator there to check for
slices)
1125 if is_iterator(key):
```

File ~\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\pandas\core\series.py:1237, in
Series._get_value(self, label, takeable)

```
1234     return self._values[label]
1236 # Similar to Index.get_value, but we do not fall back to
positional
-> 1237 loc = self.index.get_loc(label)
1239 if is_integer(loc):
1240     return self._values[loc]
```

File ~\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\pandas\core\indexes\base.py:3812,
in Index.get_loc(self, key)

```
3807     if isinstance(casted_key, slice) or (
3808         isinstance(casted_key, abc.Iterable)
3809         and any(isinstance(x, slice) for x in casted_key)
3810     ):
3811         raise InvalidIndexError(key)
-> 3812     raise KeyError(key) from err
3813 except TypeError:
3814     # If we have a listlike key, _check_indexing_error will
```

```

raise
3815     # InvalidIndexError. Otherwise we fall through and re-
raise
3816     # the TypeError.
3817     self._check_indexing_error(key)

```

KeyError: 'cse'

The solution -> multiindex series(also known as Hierarchical Indexing)

multiple index levels within a single index

multiindexing ke lye multiindex object create karo

how to create multiindex object

1. pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples()

```

index_val = [('cse', 2019), ('cse', 2020), ('cse', 2021), ('cse', 2022),
             ('ece', 2019), ('ece', 2020), ('ece', 2021), ('ece', 2022)]

```

```

multiindex = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples(index_val)

```

```

multiindex

```

```

MultiIndex([('cse', 2019),
            ('cse', 2020),
            ('cse', 2021),
            ('cse', 2022),
            ('ece', 2019),
            ('ece', 2020),
            ('ece', 2021),
            ('ece', 2022)],
           )

```

multiindex.levels # ye first column bale index ko alag and second column bale ko alag index bana dega ofcourse ye dono aapas me grouped rahega

```

FrozenList([['cse', 'ece'], [2019, 2020, 2021, 2022]])

```

```

multiindex.levels[0]

```

```

Index(['cse', 'ece'], dtype='object')

```

```

multiindex.levels[1]

```

```

Index([2019, 2020, 2021, 2022], dtype='int64')

```

1. pd.MultiIndex.from_product()

```

pd.MultiIndex.from_product([['cse', 'ece'], [2019, 2020, 2021, 2022]]) #
ye bhi same result dega and it will eork simillar as cartesian product

```

```

MultiIndex([('cse', 2019),
            ('cse', 2020),
            ('cse', 2021),
            ('cse', 2022),

```

```

        ('ece', 2019),
        ('ece', 2020),
        ('ece', 2021),
        ('ece', 2022)],
    )

# creating a series with multiindex object
s = pd.Series([1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8],index=multiindex)
s

cse  2019    1
     2020    2
     2021    3
     2022    4
ece   2019    5
     2020    6
     2021    7
     2022    8
dtype: int64

# how to fetch items from such a series
s['cse']    # abb jitne me index cse hai wo print ho jayega

2019    1
2020    2
2021    3
2022    4
dtype: int64

s['cse',2019]

1

# a logical question -- > ki multiindex series 1D hai yaa 2D to ye 2D
hai qki kisi particularr value ko fetch karne ke lye hume 2 info ki
need hoti hai
# one question is arise ki phir to hum ye kaam dataframe se bhi kar
sakte the then why series

# unstack => unstack ek multiindex series ko dataframe me convert
kar deta hai and pahla index pahle index ke taraah and andar ka index
# as a column name behave karne lagta hai

temp = s.unstack()
temp


```

	2019	2020	2021	2022
cse	1	2	3	4
ece	5	6	7	8

```
# stack      => ye dataframe ko multiindex series me concert kar  
deta hai just opposite of unstack  
temp.stack()
```

```
cse  2019    1  
      2020    2  
      2021    3  
      2022    4  
ece   2019    5  
      2020    6  
      2021    7  
      2022    8
```

```
dtype: int64
```

```
# but question abhi tak wahi hai jab hum same kaaam df se kar sakte  
hain the why we need of mulyiindexing series
```

```
# qki hum multidimension(heigher dimension) data to lower dimension  
data me convert kar sake
```

```
# multiindex dataframe
```

```
branch_df1 = pd.DataFrame(  
    [  
        [1,2],  
        [3,4],  
        [5,6],  
        [7,8],  
        [9,10],  
        [11,12],  
        [13,14],  
        [15,16],  
    ],  
    index = multiindex,  
    columns = ['avg_package', 'students']  
)
```

3D ↘

		avg package	students
branch	year		
cse	2019	4.5	120
cse	2020	4.1	100
ece	2022	3.9	130

ye ek 3D data hai qki kisi bhi specific value ko find karne ke lye at least 3 info chahiye but isse hum 2D me convert kae sakte hain

branch_df1

		avg_package	students
cse	2019	1	2
	2020	3	4
	2021	5	6
	2022	7	8
ece	2019	9	10
	2020	11	12
	2021	13	14
	2022	15	16

branch_df1.loc['cse']

	avg_package	students
2019	1	2
2020	3	4
2021	5	6
2022	7	8

branch_df1.loc['ece']

	avg_package	students
2019	9	10
2020	11	12
2021	13	14
2022	15	16

branch_df1['avg_package']

cse	2019	1
	2020	3
	2021	5
	2022	7
ece	2019	9
	2020	11
	2021	13
	2022	15

Name: avg_package, dtype: int64

*# abhi tak ki jo learning hai usme ye baat pata chalta hai ki index
alag chize hain and column alag chize hain but agar implementation
level pe baat*

*# karo to pandas isse alag alag consider hi nahi karta qki agar pure
data ka transpose karo to column index and index column ban jayega
isse*

*# ye matlab nikalta hai ki hum column me bhi multi-indexing kar sakte
hain jaha pe ki column me herarichy ho*

multiindex df from columns perspective

```
branch_df2 = pd.DataFrame(
    [
        [1,2,0,0],
        [3,4,0,0],
        [5,6,0,0],
        [7,8,0,0],
    ],
    index = [2019,2020,2021,2022],
    columns = pd.MultiIndex.from_product([['delhi','mumbai'],
    ['avg_package','students']])
)
```

branch_df2

	delhi		mumbai	
	avg_package	students	avg_package	students
2019	1	2	0	0
2020	3	4	0	0
2021	5	6	0	0
2022	7	8	0	0

branch_df2['delhi']

	avg_package	students
2019	1	2
2020	3	4
2021	5	6
2022	7	8

branch_df2['mumbai']['avg_package']

```

2019    0
2020    0
2021    0
2022    0
Name: avg_package, dtype: int64

```

```
branch_df2.loc[2019]
```

```

delhi    avg_package    1
         students      2
mumbai   avg_package    0
         students      0
Name: 2019, dtype: int64

```

Multiindex df in terms of both cols and index

```

branch_df3 = pd.DataFrame(
    [
        [1,2,0,0],
        [3,4,0,0],
        [5,6,0,0],
        [7,8,0,0],
        [9,10,0,0],
        [11,12,0,0],
        [13,14,0,0],
        [15,16,0,0],
    ],
    index = multiindex,
    columns = pd.MultiIndex.from_product([['delhi','mumbai'],
['avg_package','students']])
)

```

```
branch_df3
```

		delhi		mumbai	
		avg_package	students	avg_package	students
cse	2019	1	2	0	0
	2020	3	4	0	0
	2021	5	6	0	0
	2022	7	8	0	0
ece	2019	9	10	0	0
	2020	11	12	0	0
	2021	13	14	0	0
	2022	15	16	0	0

this above data is 4D hai qki koi bhi value fatch karne ke lye at least 4 peice of info ki need hogi . 1. ki kon se branch ka student hai
2. kon se year ka , 3. kon se city ka , 4. kya nikalna hai avg_package yaaa students

Stacking and Unstacking

branch_df1

		avg_package	students
cse	2019	1	2
	2020	3	4
	2021	5	6
	2022	7	8
ece	2019	9	10
	2020	11	12
	2021	13	14
	2022	15	16

`branch_df1.unstack()` # andar bala index(year) column me convert ho jayega lekin existing column khatam nahi hoga balki yaha pe column me #multiindexing hoga ye abhi bhi 3D data hi hai suru me bhi 3D hi tha

	avg_package				students			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
cse	1	3	5	7	2	4	6	8
ece	9	11	13	15	10	12	14	16

`branch_df1.unstack().unstack()` # abb ek level ki indexing phir se ho jayega jo row me index tha wo again column ban jayega and abb koi row bacha
nahi hai to ye series me convert ho jayega

avg_package	2019	cse	1
		ece	9
	2020	cse	3
		ece	11
	2021	cse	5
		ece	13
	2022	cse	7
		ece	15
students	2019	cse	2
		ece	10
	2020	cse	4
		ece	12
	2021	cse	6
		ece	14
	2022	cse	8
		ece	16

dtype: int64

`branch_df1.unstack().unstack().stack()` # series me stack nahi hota hai

```
-----
-----
AttributeError                                Traceback (most recent call
last)
~\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_1788\2260072893.py in ?()
----> 1 branch_df1.unstack().unstack().stack()    # series me stack
nahi hota hai
```

```
~\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\pandas\core\generic.py in ?(self, name)
6295         and name not in self._accessors
6296         and
self._info_axis._can_hold_identifiers_and_holds_name(name)
6297     ):
6298         return self[name]
-> 6299     return object.__getattr__(self, name)
```

AttributeError: 'Series' object has no attribute 'stack'

```
branch_df1.unstack().stack()
```

```
C:\Users\jayra\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_1788\1991893145.py:1:
FutureWarning: The previous implementation of stack is deprecated and
will be removed in a future version of pandas. See the What's New
notes for pandas 2.1.0 for details. Specify future_stack=True to adopt
the new implementation and silence this warning.
branch_df1.unstack().stack()
```

	avg_package	students
cse 2019	1	2
2020	3	4
2021	5	6
2022	7	8
ece 2019	9	10
2020	11	12
2021	13	14
2022	15	16

```
branch_df1.unstack().stack().stack()    # ye phir se ek series ban
jayega qki sare column khatam ho gya
```

```
C:\Users\jayra\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_1788\2205799161.py:1:
FutureWarning: The previous implementation of stack is deprecated and
will be removed in a future version of pandas. See the What's New
notes for pandas 2.1.0 for details. Specify future_stack=True to adopt
the new implementation and silence this warning.
branch_df1.unstack().stack().stack()    # ye phir se ek series ban
jayega qki sare column khatam ho gya
```

cse	2019	avg_package	1
		students	2
	2020	avg_package	3

```

         2021  students      4
         2021  avg_package    5
         2022  students      6
         2022  avg_package    7
         2022  students      8
ece  2019  avg_package    9
         2020  students     10
         2020  avg_package   11
         2021  students     12
         2021  avg_package   13
         2022  students     14
         2022  avg_package   15
         2022  students     16
dtype: int64

```

In Short

- `unstack()` --> andar bale row(index) ko andar ka column bana deta hai
- `stack()` --> andar bale column ko andar ka row bana deta hai
- basically reshape kar rahe hain stack and unstack ke help se

branch_df2

	delhi		mumbai	
	avg_package	students	avg_package	students
2019	1	2	0	0
2020	3	4	0	0
2021	5	6	0	0
2022	7	8	0	0

branch_df2.unstack()

delhi	avg_package	2019	1
		2020	3
		2021	5
		2022	7
	students	2019	2
		2020	4
		2021	6
		2022	8
mumbai	avg_package	2019	0
		2020	0
		2021	0
		2022	0
	students	2019	0
		2020	0
		2021	0
		2022	0

```
2022    0
dtype: int64
```

```
branch_df2.stack()
```

```
C:\Users\jayra\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_1788\3132666484.py:1:
FutureWarning: The previous implementation of stack is deprecated and
will be removed in a future version of pandas. See the What's New
notes for pandas 2.1.0 for details. Specify future_stack=True to adopt
the new implementation and silence this warning.
```

```
branch_df2.stack()
```

		delhi	mumbai
2019	avg_package	1	0
	students	2	0
2020	avg_package	3	0
	students	4	0
2021	avg_package	5	0
	students	6	0
2022	avg_package	7	0
	students	8	0

```
branch_df2.stack().stack()
```

```
C:\Users\jayra\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_1788\2534568903.py:1:
FutureWarning: The previous implementation of stack is deprecated and
will be removed in a future version of pandas. See the What's New
notes for pandas 2.1.0 for details. Specify future_stack=True to adopt
the new implementation and silence this warning.
```

```
branch_df2.stack().stack()
```

2019	avg_package	delhi	1
		mumbai	0
	students	delhi	2
		mumbai	0
2020	avg_package	delhi	3
		mumbai	0
	students	delhi	4
		mumbai	0
2021	avg_package	delhi	5
		mumbai	0
	students	delhi	6
		mumbai	0
2022	avg_package	delhi	7
		mumbai	0
	students	delhi	8
		mumbai	0

```
dtype: int64
```

branch_df3

		delhi		mumbai	
		avg_package	students	avg_package	students
cse	2019	1	2	0	0
	2020	3	4	0	0
	2021	5	6	0	0
	2022	7	8	0	0
ece	2019	9	10	0	0
	2020	11	12	0	0
	2021	13	14	0	0
	2022	15	16	0	0

branch_df3.unstack()

delhi					mumbai					
avg_package					students					avg_package
2019 2020 2021 2022					2019 2020 2021 2022					2019
2020	2021									
cse		1	3	5	7	2	4	6	8	0
0	0									
ece		9	11	13	15	10	12	14	16	0
0	0									

mumbai	avg_package	2019	cse	0
			ece	0
	2020		cse	0
			ece	0
	2021		cse	0
			ece	0
	2022		cse	0
			ece	0
students	2019		cse	0
			ece	0
	2020		cse	0
			ece	0
	2021		cse	0
			ece	0
	2022		cse	0
			ece	0

dtype: int64

branch_df3.stack()

C:\Users\jayra\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_1788\4148153360.py:1:
FutureWarning: The previous implementation of stack is deprecated and will be removed in a future version of pandas. See the What's New notes for pandas 2.1.0 for details. Specify future_stack=True to adopt the new implementation and silence this warning.

branch_df3.stack()

			delhi	mumbai
cse	2019	avg_package	1	0
		students	2	0
	2020	avg_package	3	0
		students	4	0
	2021	avg_package	5	0
		students	6	0
	2022	avg_package	7	0
		students	8	0
ece	2019	avg_package	9	0
		students	10	0
	2020	avg_package	11	0
		students	12	0
	2021	avg_package	13	0
		students	14	0
	2022	avg_package	15	0
		students	16	0

branch_df3.stack().stack()

C:\Users\jayra\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_1788\4023844418.py:1:
FutureWarning: The previous implementation of stack is deprecated and will be removed in a future version of pandas. See the What's New

notes for pandas 2.1.0 for details. Specify future_stack=True to adopt the new implementation and silence this warning.

```
branch_df3.stack().stack()
```

cse	2019	avg_package	delhi	1
			mumbai	0
		students	delhi	2
			mumbai	0
	2020	avg_package	delhi	3
			mumbai	0
		students	delhi	4
			mumbai	0
	2021	avg_package	delhi	5
			mumbai	0
		students	delhi	6
			mumbai	0
	2022	avg_package	delhi	7
			mumbai	0
		students	delhi	8
			mumbai	0
ece	2019	avg_package	delhi	9
			mumbai	0
		students	delhi	10
			mumbai	0
	2020	avg_package	delhi	11
			mumbai	0
		students	delhi	12
			mumbai	0
	2021	avg_package	delhi	13
			mumbai	0
		students	delhi	14
			mumbai	0
	2022	avg_package	delhi	15
			mumbai	0
		students	delhi	16
			mumbai	0

dtype: int64

Working with multiindex dataframes

head and tail

```
branch_df3.head()
```

		delhi		mumbai	
		avg_package	students	avg_package	students
cse	2019	1	2	0	0
	2020	3	4	0	0
	2021	5	6	0	0
	2022	7	8	0	0
ece	2019	9	10	0	0

```
branch_df3.tail()
```

		delhi		mumbai	
		avg_package	students	avg_package	students
cse	2022	7	8	0	0
ece	2019	9	10	0	0
	2020	11	12	0	0
	2021	13	14	0	0
	2022	15	16	0	0

```
# shape
```

```
branch_df3.shape
```

```
(8, 4)
```

```
# info
```

```
branch_df3.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
MultiIndex: 8 entries, ('cse', 2019) to ('ece', 2022)
Data columns (total 4 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   (delhi, avg_package)                  8 non-null     int64
1   (delhi, students)                    8 non-null     int64
2   (mumbai, avg_package)                 8 non-null     int64
3   (mumbai, students)                   8 non-null     int64
dtypes: int64(4)
memory usage: 932.0+ bytes
```

```
branch_df3.unstack().info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Index: 2 entries, cse to ece
Data columns (total 16 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   (delhi, avg_package, 2019)            2 non-null     int64
1   (delhi, avg_package, 2020)            2 non-null     int64
2   (delhi, avg_package, 2021)            2 non-null     int64
3   (delhi, avg_package, 2022)            2 non-null     int64
4   (delhi, students, 2019)                2 non-null     int64
5   (delhi, students, 2020)                2 non-null     int64
6   (delhi, students, 2021)                2 non-null     int64
7   (delhi, students, 2022)                2 non-null     int64
8   (mumbai, avg_package, 2019)            2 non-null     int64
9   (mumbai, avg_package, 2020)            2 non-null     int64
10  (mumbai, avg_package, 2021)            2 non-null     int64
11  (mumbai, avg_package, 2022)            2 non-null     int64
12  (mumbai, students, 2019)                2 non-null     int64
13  (mumbai, students, 2020)                2 non-null     int64
```



```

14 (mumbai, students, 2021)      2 non-null      int64
15 (mumbai, students, 2022)      2 non-null      int64
dtypes: int64(16)
memory usage: 272.0+ bytes

```

```

# duplicated -> isnull
branch_df3.duplicated()

```

```

cse  2019    False
      2020    False
      2021    False
      2022    False
ece  2019    False
      2020    False
      2021    False
      2022    False

```

```
dtype: bool
```

```
branch_df3.isnull()
```

		delhi		mumbai	
		avg_package	students	avg_package	students
cse	2019	False	False	False	False
	2020	False	False	False	False
	2021	False	False	False	False
	2022	False	False	False	False
ece	2019	False	False	False	False
	2020	False	False	False	False
	2021	False	False	False	False
	2022	False	False	False	False

ho jo bhi normal df ke sath karte hain wo sab kuch yaha bhi kar sakte hain

```

# Extract rows single
branch_df3

```

		delhi		mumbai	
		avg_package	students	avg_package	students
cse	2019	1	2	0	0
	2020	3	4	0	0
	2021	5	6	0	0
	2022	7	8	0	0
ece	2019	9	10	0	0
	2020	11	12	0	0
	2021	13	14	0	0
	2022	15	16	0	0

```
branch_df3.loc[('cse',2022)]
```

```
delhi    avg_package    7
         students      8
mumbai   avg_package    0
         students      0
Name: (cse, 2022), dtype: int64
```

```
# multiple
# 1st, 3rd and 5th row nikal
branch_df3[('cse',2019):('ece',2020):2]
```

		delhi		mumbai	
		avg_package	students	avg_package	students
cse	2019	1	2	0	0
	2021	5	6	0	0
ece	2019	9	10	0	0

```
# using iloc
branch_df3.iloc[0]    # ye internal bala index ko pakad ke kaam karta hai
```

```
delhi    avg_package    1
         students      2
mumbai   avg_package    0
         students      0
Name: (cse, 2019), dtype: int64
```

```
branch_df3.iloc[0:5:2]
```

		delhi		mumbai	
		avg_package	students	avg_package	students
cse	2019	1	2	0	0
	2021	5	6	0	0
ece	2019	9	10	0	0

```
# extracting cols
branch_df3['delhi']
```

		avg_package	students
cse	2019	1	2
	2020	3	4
	2021	5	6
	2022	7	8
ece	2019	9	10
	2020	11	12
	2021	13	14
	2022	15	16

```
branch_df3['delhi']['students']
```

```
cse    2019    2
        2020    4
```

```

    2021      6
    2022      8
ece  2019     10
    2020     12
    2021     14
    2022     16
Name: students, dtype: int64

```

```

# multiple cols
branch_df3

```

		delhi		mumbai	
		avg_package	students	avg_package	students
cse	2019	1	2	0	0
	2020	3	4	0	0
	2021	5	6	0	0
	2022	7	8	0	0
ece	2019	9	10	0	0
	2020	11	12	0	0
	2021	13	14	0	0
	2022	15	16	0	0

```

# hume delhi ka student and mumbai ka avg_package nikalna hai
branch_df3.iloc[:,1:3]

```

		delhi	mumbai
		students	avg_package
cse	2019	2	0
	2020	4	0
	2021	6	0
	2022	8	0
ece	2019	10	0
	2020	12	0
	2021	14	0
	2022	16	0

```

# extracting both (row, cols)

```

```
branch_df3
```

		delhi		mumbai	
		avg_package	students	avg_package	students
cse	2019	1	2	0	0
	2020	3	4	0	0
	2021	5	6	0	0
	2022	7	8	0	0
ece	2019	9	10	0	0
	2020	11	12	0	0
	2021	13	14	0	0
	2022	15	16	0	0

```
# suppose cse ka 1st row and ece ka 1st row chahaiye and delhi ka
student and mumbai ka avg_package bala column chahaiye
branch_df3.iloc[[0,4],[1,2]]
```

		delhi	mumbai
		students	avg_package
cse	2019	2	0
ece	2019	10	0

```
# sort index
# both -> descending -> diff order
# based on one level
branch_df3.sort_index(ascending=False) # dono level ke index pe
sorting ho jayega
```

		delhi		mumbai	
		avg_package	students	avg_package	students
ece	2022	15	16	0	0
	2021	13	14	0	0
	2020	11	12	0	0
	2019	9	10	0	0
cse	2022	7	8	0	0
	2021	5	6	0	0
	2020	3	4	0	0
	2019	1	2	0	0

```
# suppose branch decending order me and year ascending order me
chahaiye matlab ki alag alag level pe different sorting
branch_df3.sort_index(ascending = [False,True]) # matlab ki level 0 ko
decending and level 1 ascending
```

		delhi		mumbai	
		avg_package	students	avg_package	students
ece	2019	9	10	0	0
	2020	11	12	0	0
	2021	13	14	0	0
	2022	15	16	0	0
cse	2019	1	2	0	0
	2020	3	4	0	0
	2021	5	6	0	0
	2022	7	8	0	0

```
# what iff only one level pe sorting karna ho abhi tak dono level pe
sorting ho raha hai
# suppose sirf year pe sirf sorting karna hai
branch_df3.sort_index(level=1,ascending=[False]) #level column
position ko denote karta hai ki kon se column ke according ke sort
#karna hai suru 0 se
hota hai islye yaha level me 1 dale hain
```

		delhi		mumbai	
		avg_package	students	avg_package	students
cse	2022	7	8	0	0
ece	2022	15	16	0	0
cse	2021	5	6	0	0
ece	2021	13	14	0	0
cse	2020	3	4	0	0
ece	2020	11	12	0	0
cse	2019	1	2	0	0
ece	2019	9	10	0	0

```
branch_df3.sort_index(level=0,ascending=[False])
```

		delhi		mumbai	
		avg_package	students	avg_package	students
ece	2019	9	10	0	0
	2020	11	12	0	0
	2021	13	14	0	0
	2022	15	16	0	0
cse	2019	1	2	0	0
	2020	3	4	0	0
	2021	5	6	0	0
	2022	7	8	0	0

```
# multiindex dataframe(col) ----> transpose
branch_df3
```

		delhi		mumbai	
		avg_package	students	avg_package	students
cse	2019	1	2	0	0
	2020	3	4	0	0
	2021	5	6	0	0
	2022	7	8	0	0
ece	2019	9	10	0	0
	2020	11	12	0	0
	2021	13	14	0	0
	2022	15	16	0	0

```
branch_df3.transpose()
```

		cse				ece			
		2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
delhi	avg_package	1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15
	students	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16
mumbai	avg_package	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

```
# swplevel
# level ko change kar sakte hain
branch_df3
```

		delhi		mumbai	
		avg_package	students	avg_package	students
cse	2019	1	2	0	0
	2020	3	4	0	0
	2021	5	6	0	0
	2022	7	8	0	0
ece	2019	9	10	0	0
	2020	11	12	0	0
	2021	13	14	0	0
	2022	15	16	0	0

branch_df3.swaplevel()

		delhi		mumbai	
		avg_package	students	avg_package	students
2019	cse	1	2	0	0
2020	cse	3	4	0	0
2021	cse	5	6	0	0
2022	cse	7	8	0	0
2019	ece	9	10	0	0
2020	ece	11	12	0	0
2021	ece	13	14	0	0
2022	ece	15	16	0	0

hum column ke sath bhi swap kar sakte hain

branch_df3.swaplevel(axis=1)

		avg_package	students	avg_package	students
		delhi	delhi	mumbai	mumbai
cse	2019	1	2	0	0
	2020	3	4	0	0
	2021	5	6	0	0
	2022	7	8	0	0
ece	2019	9	10	0	0
	2020	11	12	0	0
	2021	13	14	0	0
	2022	15	16	0	0

Long Vs Wide Data

Name	Height	Weight
John	160	67
Christopher	182	78

Name	Attribute	Value
John	Height	160
John	Weight	67
Christopher	Height	182
Christopher	Weight	78

Wide format is where we have a single row for every data point with multiple columns to hold the values of various attributes.

Long format is where, for each data point we have as many rows as the number of attributes and each row contains the value of a particular attribute for a given data point.

*# jab dono data set same information deta hai to why we have different way to organise to ye islye qki kisi spacific problem ke lye long data use
ho sakta hai and kisi ke lye wide data*

melt and pivot

- melt => wide data format ko long me convert karta hai
- pivot => long data format ko wide me convert karta hai

```
# melt => wide to long
pd.DataFrame({'cse': [120]})

   cse
0  120

pd.DataFrame({'cse': [120]}).melt()

   variable  value
0        cse    120

pd.DataFrame({'cse': [120], 'ece': [100], 'mech': [50]}) # ye ek wide data hai

   cse  ece  mech
0  120  100   50
```

```
pd.DataFrame({'cse':[120], 'ece':[100], 'mech':[50]}).melt() # ye ek long me converted data hai
```

	variable	value
0	cse	120
1	ece	100
2	mech	50

yaha pe apne aap column ka kuch name aa gya hai aap isse apne according change kar sakte hain

```
pd.DataFrame({'cse':[120], 'ece':[100], 'mech':  
[50]}).melt(var_name='branch', value_name='num_students')
```

	branch	num_students
0	cse	120
1	ece	100
2	mech	50

```
df=pd.DataFrame(  
    {  
        'branch':['cse','ece','mech'],  
        '2020':[100,150,60],  
        '2021':[120,130,80],  
        '2022':[150,140,70]  
    }  
)  
df
```

	branch	2020	2021	2022
0	cse	100	120	150
1	ece	150	130	140
2	mech	60	80	70

df.melt() # ye data to kuvh ajib sa ho gya yee islye hua qki hume sare column ko row banane ki need nahi thi hum 2020,2021 and 2022 ko to row banana chahate

#hain but brancgh bale column ko convert nahi karmna chahate hain

	variable	value
0	branch	cse
1	branch	ece
2	branch	mech
3	2020	100
4	2020	150
5	2020	60
6	2021	120
7	2021	130
8	2021	80
9	2022	150


```
10      2022      140
11      2022       70
```

```
df.melt(id_vars=['branch']) # id_vars me jo daat pass karte hain wo
convert nahi hota hai
```

```
   branch variable  value
0     cse      2020     100
1     ece      2020     150
2    mech      2020      60
3     cse      2021     120
4     ece      2021     130
5    mech      2021      80
6     cse      2022     150
7     ece      2022     140
8    mech      2022      70
```

```
df.melt(id_vars=['branch'], var_name='year', value_name='students')
```

```
   branch  year  students
0     cse  2020        100
1     ece  2020        150
2    mech  2020         60
3     cse  2021        120
4     ece  2021        130
5    mech  2021         80
6     cse  2022        150
7     ece  2022        140
8    mech  2022         70
```

```
# melt ---> real world example
```

```
death = pd.read_csv('time_series_covid19_deaths_global.csv')
death.head()
```

	Province/State	Country/Region	Lat	Long	1/22/20	1/23/20
0	NaN	Afghanistan	33.93911	67.709953	0	0
1	NaN	Albania	41.15330	20.168300	0	0
2	NaN	Algeria	28.03390	1.659600	0	0
3	NaN	Andorra	42.50630	1.521800	0	0
4	NaN	Angola	-11.20270	17.873900	0	0

	1/24/20	1/25/20	1/26/20	1/27/20	...	12/24/22	12/25/22
12/26/22 \							
0	0	0	0	0	...	7845	7846

7846

1	0	0	0	0	...	3595	3595
3595							
2	0	0	0	0	...	6881	6881
6881							
3	0	0	0	0	...	165	165
165							
4	0	0	0	0	...	1928	1928
1928							

	12/27/22	12/28/22	12/29/22	12/30/22	12/31/22	1/1/23	1/2/23
0	7846	7846	7847	7847	7849	7849	7849
1	3595	3595	3595	3595	3595	3595	3595
2	6881	6881	6881	6881	6881	6881	6881
3	165	165	165	165	165	165	165
4	1930	1930	1930	1930	1930	1930	1930

[5 rows x 1081 columns]

```
confirm = pd.read_csv('time_series_covid19_confirmed_global.csv')
confirm.head()
```

	Province/State	Country/Region	Lat	Long	1/22/20	1/23/20
0	NaN	Afghanistan	33.93911	67.709953	0	0
1	NaN	Albania	41.15330	20.168300	0	0
2	NaN	Algeria	28.03390	1.659600	0	0
3	NaN	Andorra	42.50630	1.521800	0	0
4	NaN	Angola	-11.20270	17.873900	0	0

	1/24/20	1/25/20	1/26/20	1/27/20	...	12/24/22	12/25/22
12/26/22 \							
0	0	0	0	0	...	207310	207399
207438							
1	0	0	0	0	...	333749	333749
333751							
2	0	0	0	0	...	271194	271198
271198							
3	0	0	0	0	...	47686	47686
47686							
4	0	0	0	0	...	104973	104973
104973							

	12/27/22	12/28/22	12/29/22	12/30/22	12/31/22	1/1/23	1/2/23
0	207460	207493	207511	207550	207559	207616	207627
1	333751	333776	333776	333806	333806	333811	333812
2	271202	271208	271217	271223	271228	271229	271229

```

3      47686      47751      47751      47751      47751      47751      47751
4      105095     105095     105095     105095     105095     105095     105095

```

```
[5 rows x 1081 columns]
```

```

# suppose inn dono ko mila ke ek new data frame banana hai jisme ki 4
# columns hoga jisme ki -> country,date,confirm,death bale column hoga
# steps =>pahle melt karenge and the merge karenge
death=death.melt(id_vars=['Province/State','Country/Region','Lat','Lon
g'],var_name='date',value_name='num_death')
death

```

	Province/State	Country/Region	Lat	Long
date \				
0	NaN	Afghanistan	33.939110	67.709953
1/22/20				
1	NaN	Albania	41.153300	20.168300
1/22/20				
2	NaN	Algeria	28.033900	1.659600
1/22/20				
3	NaN	Andorra	42.506300	1.521800
1/22/20				
4	NaN	Angola	-11.202700	17.873900
1/22/20				
...
...				
311248	NaN	West Bank and Gaza	31.952200	35.233200
1/2/23				
311249	NaN	Winter Olympics 2022	39.904200	116.407400
1/2/23				
311250	NaN	Yemen	15.552727	48.516388
1/2/23				
311251	NaN	Zambia	-13.133897	27.849332
1/2/23				
311252	NaN	Zimbabwe	-19.015438	29.154857
1/2/23				

	num_death
0	0
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
...	...
311248	5708
311249	0
311250	2159
311251	4024
311252	5637

```
[311253 rows x 6 columns]
```

```
confirm=confirm.melt(id_vars=['Province/State','Country/Region','Lat','Long'],var_name='date',value_name='num_cases')
confirm
```

	Province/State	Country/Region	Lat	Long
date \				
0	NaN	Afghanistan	33.939110	67.709953
1/22/20				
1	NaN	Albania	41.153300	20.168300
1/22/20				
2	NaN	Algeria	28.033900	1.659600
1/22/20				
3	NaN	Andorra	42.506300	1.521800
1/22/20				
4	NaN	Angola	-11.202700	17.873900
1/22/20				
...
...				
311248	NaN	West Bank and Gaza	31.952200	35.233200
1/2/23				
311249	NaN	Winter Olympics 2022	39.904200	116.407400
1/2/23				
311250	NaN	Yemen	15.552727	48.516388
1/2/23				
311251	NaN	Zambia	-13.133897	27.849332
1/2/23				
311252	NaN	Zimbabwe	-19.015438	29.154857
1/2/23				

	num_cases
0	0
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
...	...
311248	703228
311249	535
311250	11945
311251	334661
311252	259981

```
[311253 rows x 6 columns]
```

```
confirm.merge(death,on=['Province/State','Country/Region','Lat','Long','date'])
```

	Province/State	Country/Region	Lat	Long
0	NaN	Afghanistan	33.939110	67.709953
1	NaN	Albania	41.153300	20.168300
2	NaN	Algeria	28.033900	1.659600
3	NaN	Andorra	42.506300	1.521800
4	NaN	Angola	-11.202700	17.873900
...
311248	NaN	West Bank and Gaza	31.952200	35.233200
311249	NaN	Winter Olympics 2022	39.904200	116.407400
311250	NaN	Yemen	15.552727	48.516388
311251	NaN	Zambia	-13.133897	27.849332
311252	NaN	Zimbabwe	-19.015438	29.154857

	num_cases	num_death
0	0	0
1	0	0
2	0	0
3	0	0
4	0	0
...
311248	703228	5708
311249	535	0
311250	11945	2159
311251	334661	4024
311252	259981	5637

[311253 rows x 7 columns]

```
confirm.merge(death,on=['Province/State','Country/
Region','Lat','Long','date'])[['Country/
Region','date','num_cases','num_death']] # required output
```

	Country/Region	date	num_cases	num_death
0	Afghanistan	1/22/20	0	0
1	Albania	1/22/20	0	0
2	Algeria	1/22/20	0	0
3	Andorra	1/22/20	0	0
4	Angola	1/22/20	0	0

311248	West Bank and Gaza	1/2/23	703228	5708
311249	Winter Olympics 2022	1/2/23	535	0
311250	Yemen	1/2/23	11945	2159
311251	Zambia	1/2/23	334661	4024
311252	Zimbabwe	1/2/23	259981	5637

[311253 rows x 4 columns]

Pivot Table

The pivot table takes simple column-wise data as input, and groups the entries into a two-dimensional table that provides a multidimensional summarization of the data.

- pivot table generally categorical column ke lye use karte hain

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
```

```
df = sns.load_dataset('tips')    # seaborn jo library hai usme inbuilt
toy dataset available hota hai usme se ek hai tips(ye ek restaurant ka
data hai)
df.head()
```

	total_bill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size
0	16.99	1.01	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	2
1	10.34	1.66	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3
2	21.01	3.50	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3
3	23.68	3.31	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	2
4	24.59	3.61	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	4

```
# we have to find gender ke hisab se total bill
# m-1
```

```
df.groupby('sex')[['total_bill']].mean()
```

C:\Users\jayra\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_5096\1049992168.py:3:
FutureWarning: The default of observed=False is deprecated and will be
changed to True in a future version of pandas. Pass observed=False to
retain current behavior or observed=True to adopt the future default
and silence this warning.

```
df.groupby('sex')[['total_bill']].mean()
```

	total_bill
sex	
Male	20.744076
Female	18.056897

abb hume janna hai ki smoker female jo hai wo kitna bill pay karti hai and jo non-smoker female hai wo kitna bill pay karti hai and also for men

```
df.groupby(['sex', 'smoker'])[['total_bill']].mean() # ye abhi multiindex data hai we can unstack this
```

C:\Users\jayra\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_5096\3129696968.py:2:
FutureWarning: The default of observed=False is deprecated and will be changed to True in a future version of pandas. Pass observed=False to retain current behavior or observed=True to adopt the future default and silence this warning.

```
df.groupby(['sex', 'smoker'])[['total_bill']].mean() # ye abhi multiindex data hai we can unstack this
```

		total_bill
sex	smoker	
Male	Yes	22.284500
	No	19.791237
Female	Yes	17.977879
	No	18.105185

```
df.groupby(['sex', 'smoker'])[['total_bill']].mean().unstack()
```

C:\Users\jayra\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_5096\884363850.py:1:
FutureWarning: The default of observed=False is deprecated and will be changed to True in a future version of pandas. Pass observed=False to retain current behavior or observed=True to adopt the future default and silence this warning.

```
df.groupby(['sex', 'smoker'])[['total_bill']].mean().unstack()
```

		total_bill	
	smoker	Yes	No
sex			
Male		22.284500	19.791237
Female		17.977879	18.105185

m-2 using pivot table isme 3 chize batani hoti hai 1. index kon ban raha hai 2. column kon ban raha hai 3. kin values ke upar analysis karna hai

```
df.pivot_table(index='sex', columns='smoker', values='total_bill') # ye ek shortcut way hai
```

C:\Users\jayra\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_5096\627329560.py:1:
FutureWarning: The default value of observed=False is deprecated and will change to observed=True in a future version of pandas. Specify observed=False to silence this warning and retain the current behavior

```
df.pivot_table(index='sex', columns='smoker', values='total_bill') # ye ek shortcut way hai
```

smoker	Yes	No
sex		
Male	22.284500	19.791237
Female	17.977879	18.105185

by default aggregate function me mean hota hai but we can change accordingly

```
df.pivot_table(index='sex',columns='smoker',values='total_bill',aggfun
c='sum')
```

C:\Users\jayra\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_1788\2557101372.py:2:
FutureWarning: The default value of observed=False is deprecated and will change to observed=True in a future version of pandas. Specify observed=False to silence this warning and retain the current behavior

```
df.pivot_table(index='sex',columns='smoker',values='total_bill',aggfun
c='sum')
```

smoker	Yes	No
sex		
Male	1337.07	1919.75
Female	593.27	977.68

```
df.pivot_table(index='sex',columns='smoker',values='total_bill',aggfun
c={'total_bill' : 'sum'}) # another method of applying aggregate
function
```

C:\Users\jayra\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_5096\2431434623.py:1:
FutureWarning: The default value of observed=False is deprecated and will change to observed=True in a future version of pandas. Specify observed=False to silence this warning and retain the current behavior

```
df.pivot_table(index='sex',columns='smoker',values='total_bill',aggfun
c={'total_bill' : 'sum'})
```

smoker	Yes	No
sex		
Male	1337.07	1919.75
Female	593.27	977.68

```
df.pivot_table(index='sex',columns='smoker',values='total_bill',aggfun
c='count')
```

C:\Users\jayra\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_1788\2608939217.py:1:
FutureWarning: The default value of observed=False is deprecated and will change to observed=True in a future version of pandas. Specify observed=False to silence this warning and retain the current behavior

```
df.pivot_table(index='sex',columns='smoker',values='total_bill',aggfun
c='count')
```


smoker	Yes	No
sex		
Male	60	97
Female	33	54

all columns together

```
df.pivot_table(index='sex',columns='smoker',aggfunc={'total_bill' :
'mean','tip' : 'mean' , 'size': 'mean'}) # ye by default mean find karke
deta hai too
```

jo bhi numerical columns hai uske lye mean specify karna hoga

C:\Users\jayra\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_5096\3885653735.py:2:
FutureWarning: The default value of observed=False is deprecated and
will change to observed=True in a future version of pandas. Specify
observed=False to silence this warning and retain the current behavior
df.pivot_table(index='sex',columns='smoker',aggfunc={'total_bill' :
'mean','tip' : 'mean' , 'size': 'mean'})

smoker	size		tip		total_bill	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
sex						
Male	2.500000	2.711340	3.051167	3.113402	22.284500	19.791237
Female	2.242424	2.592593	2.931515	2.773519	17.977879	18.105185

now you vcan extract single column according to your need

```
df.pivot_table(index='sex',columns='smoker',aggfunc={'total_bill' :
'mean','tip' : 'mean' , 'size': 'mean'})['tip']
```

C:\Users\jayra\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_5096\1674464473.py:2:
FutureWarning: The default value of observed=False is deprecated and
will change to observed=True in a future version of pandas. Specify
observed=False to silence this warning and retain the current behavior
df.pivot_table(index='sex',columns='smoker',aggfunc={'total_bill' :
'mean','tip' : 'mean' , 'size': 'mean'})['tip']

smoker	Yes	No
sex		
Male	3.051167	3.113402
Female	2.931515	2.773519

```
df.pivot_table(index='sex',columns='smoker',aggfunc={'total_bill' :
'mean','tip' : 'mean' , 'size': 'mean'})['size']
```

C:\Users\jayra\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_5096\1336985347.py:1:
FutureWarning: The default value of observed=False is deprecated and
will change to observed=True in a future version of pandas. Specify
observed=False to silence this warning and retain the current behavior
df.pivot_table(index='sex',columns='smoker',aggfunc={'total_bill' :
'mean','tip' : 'mean' , 'size': 'mean'})['size']

smoker	Yes	No
sex		
Male	2.500000	2.711340
Female	2.242424	2.592593

multidimensional

```
df.pivot_table(index=['sex','smoker'],columns=['day','time'],values='total_bill')
```

C:\Users\jayra\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_5096\3218821712.py:2:
FutureWarning: The default value of observed=False is deprecated and will change to observed=True in a future version of pandas. Specify observed=False to silence this warning and retain the current behavior

```
df.pivot_table(index=['sex','smoker'],columns=['day','time'],values='total_bill')
```

day		Thur		Fri		Sat
Sun						
time		Lunch	Dinner	Lunch	Dinner	Dinner
Dinner						
sex	smoker					
Male	Yes	19.171000	NaN	11.386667	25.892	21.837778
		26.141333				
	No	18.486500	NaN	NaN	17.475	19.929063
		20.403256				
Female	Yes	19.218571	NaN	13.260000	12.200	20.266667
		16.540000				
	No	15.899167	18.78	15.980000	22.750	19.003846
		20.824286				

```
df.pivot_table(index=['sex','smoker'],columns=['day','time']) # sare data ko analyze karke de dega
```

C:\Users\jayra\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_5096\1883326029.py:1:
FutureWarning: The default value of observed=False is deprecated and will change to observed=True in a future version of pandas. Specify observed=False to silence this warning and retain the current behavior

```
df.pivot_table(index=['sex','smoker'],columns=['day','time'])
```

		size					
tip \							
day		Thur		Fri		Sat	Sun
Thur							
time		Lunch	Dinner	Lunch	Dinner	Dinner	Dinner
Lunch							
sex	smoker						
Male	Yes	2.300000	NaN	1.666667	2.4	2.629630	2.600000
		3.058000					

No	2.500000	NaN	NaN	2.0	2.656250	2.883721
2.941500						
Female Yes	2.428571	NaN	2.000000	2.0	2.200000	2.500000
2.990000						
No	2.500000	2.0	3.000000	2.0	2.307692	3.071429
2.437083						

total_bill						
\						
day		Fri		Sat		Sun
time		Dinner	Lunch	Dinner		Dinner
Dinner						
sex	smoker					
Male	Yes	NaN	1.90	3.246	2.879259	3.521333
NaN						
	No	NaN	NaN	2.500	3.256563	3.115349
NaN						
Female	Yes	NaN	2.66	2.700	2.868667	3.500000
NaN						
	No	3.0	3.00	3.250	2.724615	3.329286
18.78						

day		Fri		Sat		Sun
time		Lunch	Dinner	Dinner		Dinner
sex	smoker					
Male	Yes	11.386667	25.892	21.837778		26.141333
	No	NaN	17.475	19.929063		20.403256
Female	Yes	13.260000	12.200	20.266667		16.540000
	No	15.980000	22.750	19.003846		20.824286

```
df.pivot_table(index=['sex','smoker'],columns=['day','time'],aggfunc={
'size':'mean','tip':'max','total_bill':'sum'})
```

```
C:\Users\jayra\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_5096\2382294253.py:1:
FutureWarning: The default value of observed=False is deprecated and
will change to observed=True in a future version of pandas. Specify
observed=False to silence this warning and retain the current behavior
```

```
df.pivot_table(index=['sex','smoker'],columns=['day','time'],aggfunc={
'size':'mean','tip':'max','total_bill':'sum'})
```

size						
tip \						
day		Thur		Fri		Sat
Thur						
time		Lunch	Dinner	Lunch	Dinner	Dinner
Lunch						

sex	smoker						
Male	Yes	2.300000	NaN	1.666667	2.4	2.629630	2.600000
5.00	No	2.500000	NaN	NaN	2.0	2.656250	2.883721
6.70							
Female	Yes	2.428571	NaN	2.000000	2.0	2.200000	2.500000
5.00	No	2.500000	2.0	3.000000	2.0	2.307692	3.071429
5.17							

		total_bill						
\	day		Fri		Sat	Sun	Thur	
time		Dinner	Lunch	Dinner	Dinner	Dinner	Lunch	Dinner
sex	smoker							
Male	Yes	NaN	2.20	4.73	10.00	6.5	191.71	0.00
34.16	No	NaN	NaN	3.50	9.00	6.0	369.73	0.00
0.00								
Female	Yes	NaN	3.48	4.30	6.50	4.0	134.53	0.00
39.78	No	3.0	3.00	3.25	4.67	5.2	381.58	18.78
15.98								

day			Sat		Sun	
time		Dinner	Lunch	Dinner	Lunch	Dinner
sex	smoker					
Male	Yes	129.46	0.0	589.62	0.0	392.12
	No	34.95	0.0	637.73	0.0	877.34
Female	Yes	48.80	0.0	304.00	0.0	66.16
	No	22.75	0.0	247.05	0.0	291.54

margins

```
df.pivot_table(index='sex',columns='smoker',values='total_bill',aggfun
c='sum')
```

C:\Users\jayra\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_5096\1740248909.py:2:
FutureWarning: The default value of observed=False is deprecated and
will change to observed=True in a future version of pandas. Specify
observed=False to silence this warning and retain the current behavior

```
df.pivot_table(index='sex',columns='smoker',values='total_bill',aggfun
c='sum')
```

smoker	Yes	No
sex		
Male	1337.07	1919.75
Female	593.27	977.68

```
df.pivot_table(index='sex',columns='smoker',values='total_bill',aggfun
c='sum',margins=True) # margins bass total nikal ke de deta hai
```

C:\Users\jayra\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_5096\521140019.py:1:
FutureWarning: The default value of observed=False is deprecated and
will change to observed=True in a future version of pandas. Specify
observed=False to silence this warning and retain the current behavior

```
df.pivot_table(index='sex',columns='smoker',values='total_bill',aggfun
c='sum',margins=True)
```

smoker	Yes	No	All
sex			
Male	1337.07	1919.75	3256.82
Female	593.27	977.68	1570.95
All	1930.34	2897.43	4827.77

plotting graph

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

	Date	Account	Category
Subcategory \			
0	3/2/2022 10:11	CUB - online payment	Food
NaN			
1	3/2/2022 10:11	CUB - online payment	Other
NaN			
2	3/1/2022 19:50	CUB - online payment	Food
NaN			
3	3/1/2022 18:56	CUB - online payment	Transportation
NaN			
4	3/1/2022 18:22	CUB - online payment	Food
NaN			
..
..			
272	11/22/2021 14:16	CUB - online payment	Food
NaN			
273	11/22/2021 14:16	CUB - online payment	Food
NaN			
274	11/21/2021 17:07	CUB - online payment	Transportation
NaN			
275	11/21/2021 15:50	CUB - online payment	Food
NaN			
276	11/21/2021 13:30	CUB - online payment	Other
NaN			

	Note	INR	Income/Expense	Note.1	Amount
Currency \					
0	Brownie	50.0	Expense	NaN	50.0
INR					
1	To lended people	300.0	Expense	NaN	300.0
INR					
2	Dinner	78.0	Expense	NaN	78.0
INR					
3	Metro	30.0	Expense	NaN	30.0
INR					
4	Snacks	67.0	Expense	NaN	67.0
INR					
..
.					
272	Dinner	90.0	Expense	NaN	90.0
INR					
273	Lunch with company	97.0	Expense	NaN	97.0
INR					
274	Rapido	130.0	Expense	NaN	130.0
INR					
275	Lunch	875.0	Expense	NaN	875.0
INR					
276	Got from gobi	2000.0	Income	NaN	2000.0
INR					

	Account.1
0	50.0
1	300.0
2	78.0
3	30.0
4	67.0
..	...
272	90.0
273	97.0
274	130.0
275	875.0
276	2000.0

[277 rows x 11 columns]

```
df['Category'].value_counts()
```

Category	
Food	156
Other	60
Transportation	31
Apparel	7
Household	6
Allowance	6
Social Life	5

```

Education      1
Salary         1
Self-development 1
Beauty         1
Gift           1
Petty cash     1
Name: count, dtype: int64

```

```
df.info
```

```

<bound method DataFrame.info of                                     Date
Account      Category  Subcategory \
0      3/2/2022 10:11  CUB - online payment      Food
NaN
1      3/2/2022 10:11  CUB - online payment      Other
NaN
2      3/1/2022 19:50  CUB - online payment      Food
NaN
3      3/1/2022 18:56  CUB - online payment  Transportation
NaN
4      3/1/2022 18:22  CUB - online payment      Food
NaN
..      ...      ...      ...      .
..
272  11/22/2021 14:16  CUB - online payment      Food
NaN
273  11/22/2021 14:16  CUB - online payment      Food
NaN
274  11/21/2021 17:07  CUB - online payment  Transportation
NaN
275  11/21/2021 15:50  CUB - online payment      Food
NaN
276  11/21/2021 13:30  CUB - online payment      Other
NaN

```

```

Note      INR Income/Expense  Note.1  Amount
Currency \
0      Brownie      50.0      Expense      NaN      50.0
INR
1      To lended people      300.0      Expense      NaN      300.0
INR
2      Dinner      78.0      Expense      NaN      78.0
INR
3      Metro      30.0      Expense      NaN      30.0
INR
4      Snacks      67.0      Expense      NaN      67.0
INR
..      ...      ...      ...      ...      .
.
272      Dinner      90.0      Expense      NaN      90.0

```

```

INR
273 Lunch with company 97.0 Expense NaN 97.0
INR
274 Rapido 130.0 Expense NaN 130.0
INR
275 Lunch 875.0 Expense NaN 875.0
INR
276 Got from gobi 2000.0 Income NaN 2000.0
INR

```

```

Account.1
0 50.0
1 300.0
2 78.0
3 30.0
4 67.0
.. ...
272 90.0
273 97.0
274 130.0
275 875.0
276 2000.0

```

```
[277 rows x 11 columns]>
```

```
df["Date"]=pd.to_datetime(df["Date"])
```

```
df.info
```

```

<bound method DataFrame.info of                                     Date
Account      Category Subcategory \
0  2022-03-02 10:11:00 CUB - online payment      Food
NaN
1  2022-03-02 10:11:00 CUB - online payment      Other
NaN
2  2022-03-01 19:50:00 CUB - online payment      Food
NaN
3  2022-03-01 18:56:00 CUB - online payment  Transportation
NaN
4  2022-03-01 18:22:00 CUB - online payment      Food
NaN
..          ...          ...          ...
...
272 2021-11-22 14:16:00 CUB - online payment      Food
NaN
273 2021-11-22 14:16:00 CUB - online payment      Food
NaN
274 2021-11-21 17:07:00 CUB - online payment  Transportation
NaN
275 2021-11-21 15:50:00 CUB - online payment      Food

```



```

NaN
276 2021-11-21 13:30:00 CUB - online payment          Other
NaN

      Note      INR Income/Expense  Note.1  Amount
Currency \
0      Brownie    50.0      Expense    NaN    50.0
INR
1      To lended people  300.0      Expense    NaN    300.0
INR
2      Dinner     78.0      Expense    NaN    78.0
INR
3      Metro     30.0      Expense    NaN    30.0
INR
4      Snacks    67.0      Expense    NaN    67.0
INR
..      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...
.
272      Dinner    90.0      Expense    NaN    90.0
INR
273 Lunch with company  97.0      Expense    NaN    97.0
INR
274      Rapido   130.0      Expense    NaN   130.0
INR
275      Lunch   875.0      Expense    NaN   875.0
INR
276      Got from gobi 2000.0      Income    NaN  2000.0
INR

      Account.1
0      50.0
1     300.0
2     78.0
3     30.0
4     67.0
..     ...
272    90.0
273    97.0
274   130.0
275   875.0
276  2000.0

[277 rows x 11 columns]>

df['month']=df["Date"].dt.month_name()
df['month']

0      March
1      March
2      March

```

```

3      March
4      March
...
272    November
273    November
274    November
275    November
276    November
Name: month, Length: 277, dtype: object

```

```
df.head()
```

	Date	Account	Category
Subcategory \			
0 2022-03-02 10:11:00	CUB - online payment		Food
NaN			
1 2022-03-02 10:11:00	CUB - online payment		Other
NaN			
2 2022-03-01 19:50:00	CUB - online payment		Food
NaN			
3 2022-03-01 18:56:00	CUB - online payment	Transportation	
NaN			
4 2022-03-01 18:22:00	CUB - online payment		Food
NaN			

	Note	INR	Income/Expense	Note.1	Amount	Currency
Account.1 \						
0	Brownie	50.0	Expense	NaN	50.0	INR
50.0						
1	To lended people	300.0	Expense	NaN	300.0	INR
300.0						
2	Dinner	78.0	Expense	NaN	78.0	INR
78.0						
3	Metro	30.0	Expense	NaN	30.0	INR
30.0						
4	Snacks	67.0	Expense	NaN	67.0	INR
67.0						

```

month
0 March
1 March
2 March
3 March
4 March

```

```
df.pivot_table(index='month',columns='Category',values='INR',aggfunc='sum')
```

Category	Allowance	Apparel	Beauty	Education	Food	Gift
Household \						

month						
December	11000.0	2590.0	196.0	NaN	6440.72	NaN
4800.0						
February	NaN	798.0	NaN	NaN	5579.85	NaN
2808.0						
January	1000.0	NaN	NaN	1400.0	9112.51	NaN
4580.0						
March	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	195.00	NaN
NaN						
November	2000.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	3174.40	115.0
NaN						

Category	Other	Petty cash	Salary	Self-development	Social
Life \					
month					
December	1790.0	NaN	NaN	400.0	513.72
February	20000.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	1800.00
January	13178.0	NaN	8000.0	NaN	200.00
March	900.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
November	2000.0	3.0	NaN	NaN	NaN

Category	Transportation
month	
December	914.0
February	5078.8
January	2850.0
March	30.0
November	331.0

```
df.pivot_table(index='month',columns='Category',values='INR',aggfunc='sum',fill_value=0) #dropna bhi kar sakte hain
```

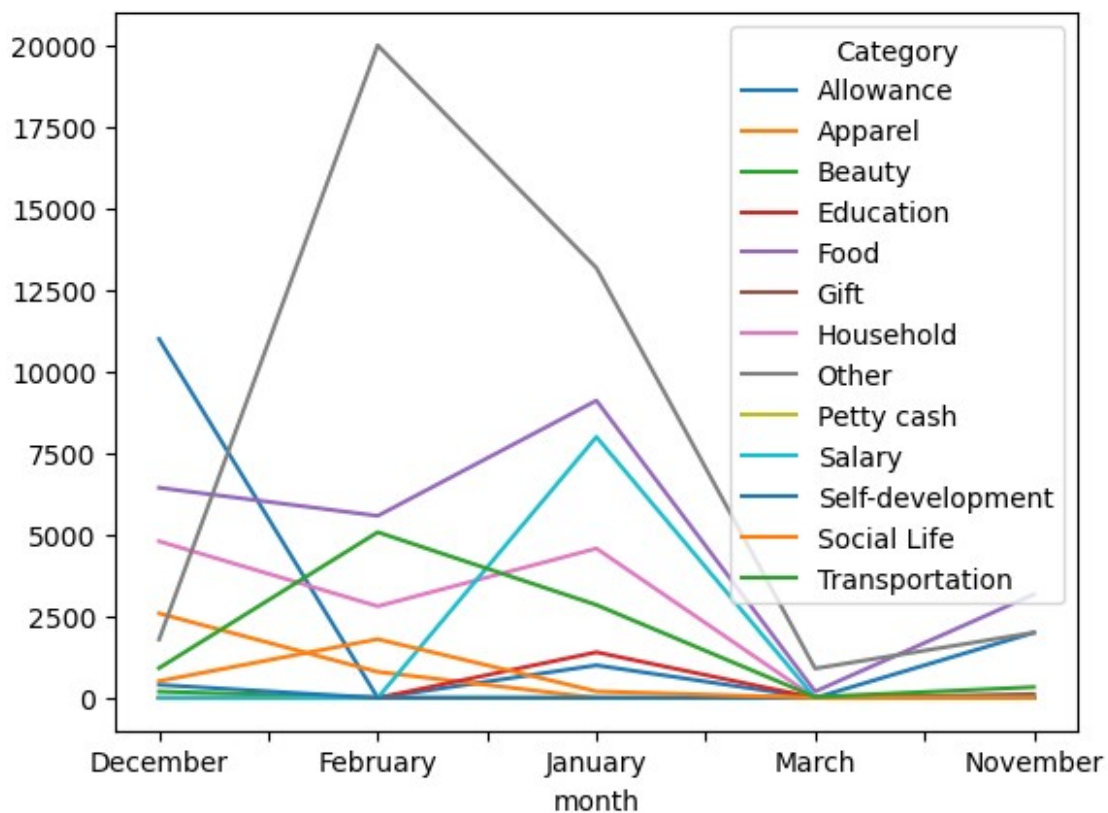
Category	Allowance	Apparel	Beauty	Education	Food	Gift
Household \						
month						
December	11000.0	2590.0	196.0	0.0	6440.72	0.0
4800.0						
February	0.0	798.0	0.0	0.0	5579.85	0.0
2808.0						
January	1000.0	0.0	0.0	1400.0	9112.51	0.0
4580.0						
March	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	195.00	0.0
0.0						

November 0.0	2000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3174.40	115.0
Category Life \ month	Other	Petty cash	Salary	Self-development	Social	
December	1790.0	0.0	0.0	400.0	513.72	
February	20000.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1800.00	
January	13178.0	0.0	8000.0	0.0	200.00	
March	900.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	
November	2000.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	

Category month	Transportation
December	914.0
February	5078.8
January	2850.0
March	30.0
November	331.0

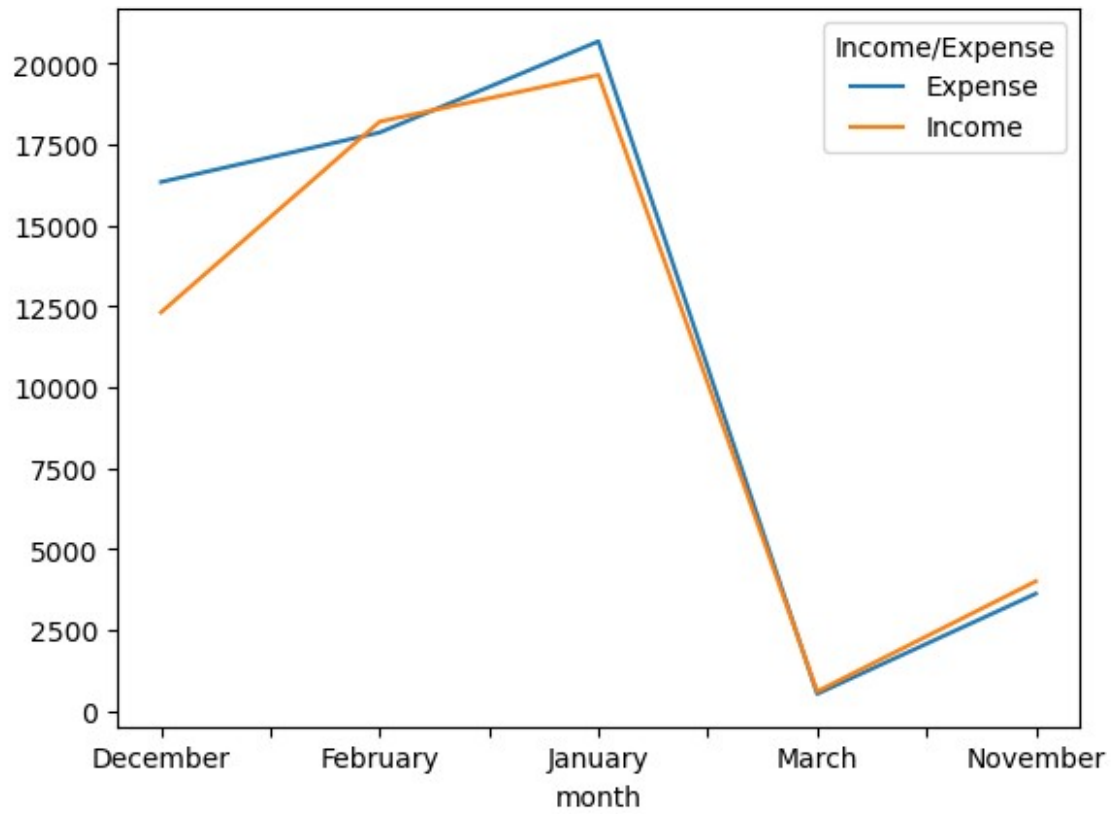
```
df.pivot_table(index='month',columns='Category',values='INR',aggfunc='sum',fill_value=0).plot()
```

```
<Axes: xlabel='month'>
```



```
df.pivot_table(index='month',columns='Income/Expense',values='INR',aggfunc='sum',fill_value=0).plot()
```

```
<Axes: xlabel='month'>
```



```
df.pivot_table(index='month',columns='Account',values='INR',aggfunc='sum',fill_value=0).plot()
<Axes: xlabel='month'>
```

