

Ejercicio 3.1 Documentación de DataFrame

- Propiedades más importantes

Es mutable puede ser heterogéneo

permite hacer operaciones aritméticas entre columnas y renglones

[columns](#) The column labels of the DataFrame.

[dtypes](#) Return the dtypes in the DataFrame.

[iloc](#) Purely integer-location based indexing for selection by position.

[loc](#) Access a group of rows and columns by label(s) or a boolean array.

[shape](#) Return a tuple representing the dimensionality of the DataFrame.

[values](#) Return a Numpy representation of the DataFrame.

- Funciones más importantes

[aggregate](#)([func, axis]) Aggregate using one or more operations over the specified axis.

[append](#)(other[, ignore_index, ...]) (DEPRECATED) Append rows of other to the end of caller, returning a new object.

[apply](#)(func[, axis, raw, result_type, args]) Apply a function along an axis of the DataFrame.

[astype](#)(dtype[, copy, errors]) Cast a pandas object to a specified dtype dtype.

[drop](#)([labels, axis, index, columns, level, ...]) Drop specified labels from rows or columns.

[drop_duplicates](#)([subset, keep, inplace, ...]) Return DataFrame with duplicate rows removed.

[droplevel](#)(level[, axis]) Return Series/DataFrame with requested index / column level(s) removed.

[dropna](#)([axis, how, thresh, subset, inplace]) Remove missing values.

[duplicated](#)([subset, keep]) Return boolean Series denoting duplicate rows.

[groupby](#)([by, axis, level, as_index, sort, ...]) Group DataFrame using a mapper or by a Series of columns.

[isna](#)() Detect missing values.

[isnull](#)() DataFrame.isnull is an alias for DataFrame.isna.

[head](#)([n]) Return the first n rows.

[keys](#)() Get the 'info axis' (see Indexing for more).

Todos los descriptivos de estadísticos

[mean](#)([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only]) Return the mean of the values over the requested axis.

[median](#)([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only]) Return the median of the values over the requested axis.

[mode](#)([axis, numeric_only, dropna]) Get the mode(s) of each element along the selected axis.

- Agrupaciones que puedes detectar

[`GroupBy.count\(\)`](#) Compute count of group, excluding missing values.

[`GroupBy.max\(\[numeric_only, min_count\]\)`](#) Compute max of group values.

[`GroupBy.mean\(\[numeric_only, engine, ...\]\)`](#) Compute mean of groups, excluding missing values.

[`GroupBy.median\(\[numeric_only\]\)`](#) Compute median of groups, excluding missing values.

[`GroupBy.min\(\[numeric_only, min_count\]\)`](#) Compute min of group values.

[`GroupBy.std\(\[ddof, engine, engine_kwargs\]\)`](#) Compute standard deviation of groups, excluding missing values.

- Qué cambiarías de la estructura de la implementación del DF

Creemos, por lo que hemos usado hasta ahora `pandas.DataFrame` que tiene una implementación muy intuitiva y útil por lo que no creemos pertinente cambiar nada de ella.