Procesamiento de datos Series y DataFrame de Pandas

Series

Series

 Arreglos de 1 dimensión etiquetados, estos pueden tener como índices otros objetos como cadenas

ARREGLO	10	70	120	NUMPY
	0	1	2	
SERIE	10	70	120	PANDAS
	'a'	'b'	'C'	

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Crear series e indexación

Creación

```
>>>import pandas as pd
>>>serie = pd.Series([10, 70, 120])
>>>serie
0
      10
      70
                      con índices enteros
     120
dtype: int64
>>>serie = pd.Series([10, 70, 120],
index=['a','b','c'])
      10
a
                       con índices texto
      70
     120
dtype: int64
```

Indexación

```
>>> serie[0]
10
>>> serie[2]
120
```

Slicing

```
>>> serie[0:2]
a    10
b    70
dtype: int64
```

Crear series a partir de colecciones

```
>>>serie = pd.Series(np.random.random(4),list('badc'))
>>> serie
     0.132439
                             A partir de un arreglo de 1 dimensión
     0.644991
     0.713788
     0.374691
                             A partir de un dicccionario
dtype: float64
>>dic = {'a': 0.13, 'b': 0.64, 'c': 0.71, 'd': 0.37}
>>>serie = pd.Series(dic)
     0.13
a
                  Los índices para la serie se orden de manera ascendente
     0.64
                  Para cambiar el orden de los índices incluir el segundo argumento
     0.71
     0.37
dtype: float64
```

Similitudes con numpy

```
>>>s = pd.Series(np.random.random(5),index=list('abcde'))
    0.275891
a
    0.024151
                                   >>s[s>0.3]
  0.578902
                                       0.578902
  0.763546
                                     0.763546
    0.801908
                                       0.801908
dtype: float64
                                   dtype: float64
>>>s[0]
0.275891
                                   >>>s[[4,3,1]]
>>> s[2:]
                                       0.801908
    0.578902
                                   d 0.763546
    0.763546
                                       0.024151
    0.801908
                                   dtype: float64
dtype: float64
```

Similitudes con diccionarios

```
>>>s['a']
0.275891
>>>s['e'] = 12
>>>s
a    0.275891
b    0.024151
c    0.578902
d    0.763546
e    12.000000
dtype: float64
```

```
>>>s['f'] = 30
>>>S
    0.275891
a
  0.024151
 0.578902
 0.763546
e 12.000000
   30.000000
dtype: float64
>>>'e' in s
True
>>>'g' in s
False
```

DataFrame

DataFrame

- Arreglo de numpy de 2 dimensiones (matriz) etiquetado en las columnas y en las filas.
- En la práctica un DataFrame es una colección de columnas donde cada columa es una Series de pandas
- Se puede crear a partir de diferentes objetos:
 - Diccionario simple con objetos Listas o Series
 - Arreglos de numpy de 2D
 - Una Serie
 - Otros DataFrames

DataFrame como matriz etiquetada

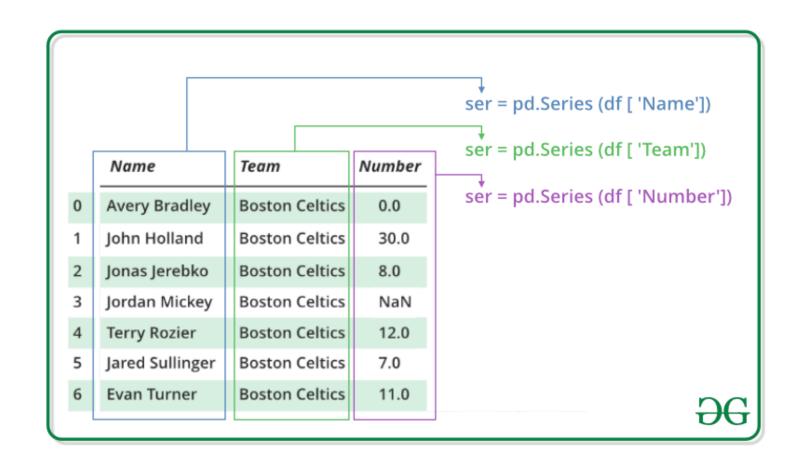
	1	2
0	23	45
1	72	81
2	56	64
3	34	75

NUMPY

PANDAS

	alturas	pesos
Jorge	23	45
Joshua	72	81
Raul	56	64
Santiago	34	75

DataFrame como colección de serie



DataFrame

```
>>> M = [[65, 74],
                                                 0
   [68, 72],
                                                68
    [63, 71],
         [70, 82]]
>>> frame = pd.DataFrame(M))
                                                70
                                                   82
>>> print(frame)
>>> personas = ['Jorge','Joshua','Raul','Santiago']
>>> frame = pd.DataFrame(M,columns=['estaturas','pesos'],
        index=personas)
                                                       estaturas
                                                                  pesos
                                                             65
                                            Jorge
                                                                    74
>>> print(frame)
                                                             68
                                                                    72
                                            Joshua
                                            Raul
                                                             63
                                                                    71
                                            Santiago
                                                                    82
                                                             70
```

Crear a partir de un arreglo de numpy

```
>>> m1 = np.random.randint(60, 80, 12)
>>> m1 = m1.reshape(3, 4)
>>> frame = pd.DataFrame(m1, columns=list('abcd'), index=lists('ABC')
>>> frame
```

```
a b c d
A 64 78 60 63
B 69 66 72 75
C 64 60 60 76
```

Crear con diccionario simple

```
d = { 'states': ['Ohio','Ohio','Nevada','Nevada'],
      'year': [2000, 2001, 2002, 2001, 2002],
      'popu': [1.5, 1.7, 3.6, 2.4, 2.9]}
>>> frame = pd.DataFrame(d)
>>> frame
        states
  popu
               year
  1.5
          Ohio
               2000
                             >>> frame = pd.DataFrame(d,
  1.7 Ohio
               2001
                               columns=['year','states','popu'])
  3.6
      Ohio 2002
                             >>> frame
  2.4 Nevada 2001
                                year states
                                             popu
  2.9
        Nevada 2002
                                2000 Ohio
                                             1.5
                                2001 Ohio 1.7
                                2002 Ohio 3.6
                                2001 Nevada 2.4
                                2002 Nevada 2.9
```

Crear con diccionario compuesto

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
rankings = {
   2006: {'Jorge': 5, 'Joshua': 3, 'Raul': 234 },
   2004: {'Jorge': 5, 'Joshua': 8, 'Raul': 1000 },
   2002: {'Jorge': 10, 'Joshua': 6 },
   2000: {'Jorge': 5 } }
                                                        2002 2004
                                                                    2006
                                                  2000
                                          Jorge
                                                  5.0 10.0
df = pd.DataFrame(rankings)
                                                   NaN
                                          Joshua
                                                         6.0
print(df)
                                          Raul
                                                   NaN
                                                         NaN
                                                              1000
                                                                     234
                                                  2000
                                                        2002
                                                              2004
                                                                    2006
df = df.fillna(0)
                                         Jorge
                                                  5.0 10.0
print(df)
                                          Joshua
                                                  0.0 6.0
                                         Raul
                                                                     234
                                                   0.0
                                                         0.0
                                                              1000
```

Manejo de archivos

Leer datos de archivos

Leer desde un archivo csv

```
csv_path = 'TopSellingAlbums.csv'
df = pd.read_csv(csv_path)
# Print first five rows of the dataframe
df.head()
```

Leer desde un archivo csv con un separador distinto

```
csv_path = 'TopSellingAlbums.csv'
df = pd.read_csv(csv_path, sep=';')
# Print first five rows of the dataframe
df.head()
```

Acceder a una columna del dataframe

x=df[['Length']]

V
Λ

	Artist	Album	Released	Length	ienre	Music Recording Sales (millions)	Claimed Sales (millions)	Released.1	Soundtrack	Rating
0	Michael Jackson	Thriller	1982	0:42:19	op, rock, R&B	46.0	65	30-Nov-82	NaN	10.0
1	AC/DC	Back in Black	1980	0:42:11	ard rock	26.1	50	25-Jul-80	NaN	9.5
2	Pink Floyd	The Dark Side of the Moon	1973	0:42:49	rogressive rock	24.2	45	01-Mar-73	NaN	9.0
3	Whitney Houston	The Bodyguard	1992	0:57:44	&B, soul, pop	27.4	44	17-Nov-92	Y	8.5
4	Meat Loaf	Bat Out of Hell	1977	0:46:33	ard rock, rogressive rock	20.6	43	21-Oct-77	NaN	8.0
5	Eagles	Their Greatest Hits (1971-1975)	1976	0:43:08	ock, soft rock, olk rock	32.2	42	17-Feb-76	NaN	7.5
6	Bee Gees	Saturday Night Fever	1977	1:15:54	isco	20.6	40	15-Nov-77	Υ	7.0
7	Fleetwood Mac	Rumours	1977	0:40:01	oft rock	27.9	40	04-Feb-77	NaN	6.5



	Length
0	0:42:19
1	0:42:11
2	0:42:49
3	0:57:44
4	0:46:33
5	0:43:08
6	1:15:54
7	0:40:01

Seleccionar múltiples columnas

y=df[['Artist','Length','Genre']]

У

	Artist	lbum	Release	Length	Genre	Music Recording Sales (millions)	Claimed Sales (millions)	Released.1	Soundtrack	Rating
	Michael Jackson	Thriller	1982	0:42:19	pop, rock, R&B	46.0	65	30-Nov-82	NaN	10.0
	AC/DC	Back in Black	1980	0:42:11	hard rock	26.1	50	25-Jul-80	NaN	9.5
	Pink Floyd	The Dark Side of the Moon	1973	0:42:49	progressive rock	24.2	45	01-Mar-73	NaN	9.0
	Whitney Houston	he Bodyguard	1992	0:57:44	R&B, soul, pop	27.4	44	17-Nov-92	Y	8.5
	Meat Loaf	3at Out of Hell	1977	0:46:33	hard rock, progressive rock	20.6	43	21-Oct-77	NaN	8.0
	Eagles	heir Greatest Hits 1971-1975)	1976	0:43:08	rock, soft rock, folk rock	32.2	42	17-Feb-76	NaN	7.5
ĺ	Bee Gees	aturday Night Fever	1977	1:15:54	disco	20.6	40	15-Nov-77	Υ	7.0
	Fleetwood Mac	Rumours	1977	0:40:01	soft rock	27.9	40	04-Feb-77	NaN	6.5



	Artist	Length	Genre
0	Michael Jackson	0:42:19	pop, rock, R&B
1	AC/DC	0:42:11	hard rock
2	Pink Floyd	0:42:49	progressive rock
3	Whitney Houston	0:57:44	R&B, soul, pop
4	Meat Loaf	0:46:33	hard rock, progressive rock
5	Eagles	0:43:08	rock, soft rock, folk rock
6	Bee Gees	1:15:54	disco
7	Fleetwood Mac	0:40:01	soft rock

Acceder a celdas con .iloc

df.iloc[0,0]:'Michael Jackson'

df.iloc[0,2]:1982

df.iloc[1,0]: 'AC/DC'

df.iloc[1,2]:1980

	Artist	Album	Released	Length	Genre	Music recording sales (millions)	Claimed sales (millions)	Released	Soundtrack	Rating (friends)
0	Michael Jackson	Thriller	1982	00:42:19	Pop, rock, R&B	46	65	30-Nov-82		10.0
1	AC/DC	Back in Black	1980	00:42:11	Hard rock	26.1	50	25-Jul-80		8.5
2	Pink Floyd	The Dark Side of the Moon	1973	00:42:49	Progressive rock	24.2	45	01-Mar-73		9.5
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4	Meat Loaf	Bat Out of Hell	1977	00:46:33	Hard rock, progressive rock	20.6	43	21-Oct-77		7.0
5	Eagles	Their Greatest Hits (1971- 1975)	1976	00:43:08	Rock, soft rock, folk rock	32.2	42	17-Feb-76		9.5
6	Bee Gees	Saturday Night Fever	1977	1:15:54	Disco	20.6	40	15-Nov-77	Υ	9.0
7	Fleetwood Mac	Rumours	1977	00:40:01	Soft rock	27.9	40	04-Feb-77		9.5

Acceder a celdas con .loc

df.loc[0, 'Artist']:'Michael Jackson'

df.loc[0, 'Released']:1982

df.loc[1, 'Artist']:'AC/DC'

df.loc[1, 'Released']:1980

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6	Bee Gees	Saturday Night Fever	1977	1:15:54	disco	20.6	40	15-Nov-77	Υ	7.0
7	Fleetwood Mac	Rumours	1977	0:40:01	soft rock	27.9	40	04-Feb-77	NaN	6.5

Slicing DataFrame con .iloc

z=df.iloc[0:2, 0:3]

	Artist	Album	Released	Length	Genre	Music Recording Sales (millions)	Claimed Sales (millions)	Released.1	Soundtrack	Rating
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2	Pink Floyd	The Dark Side of the Moon	1973	0:42:49	progressive rock	24.2	45	01-Mar-73	NaN	9.0
3	Whitney Houston	The Bodyguard	1992	0:57:44	R&B, soul, pop	27.4	44	17-Nov-92	Y	8.5
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6	Bee Gees	Saturday Night Fever	1977	1:15:54	disco	20.6	40	15-Nov-77	Υ	7.0
7	Fleetwood Mac	Rumours	1977	0:40:01	soft rock	27.9	40	04-Feb-77	NaN	6.5

7



	Artist	Album	Released
0	Michael Jackson	Thriller	1982
1	AC/DC	Back in Black	1980

Slicing DataFrame con .loc

df.loc[0:2, 'Artist':'Released']

	Artist	Album	Released	Length	Genre	Music Recording Sales (millions)	Claimed Sales (millions)	Released.1	Soundtrack	Rating
0	Michael Jackson	Thriller	1982	0:42:19	pop, rock, R&B	46.0	65	30-Nov-82	NaN	10.0
1	AC/DC	Back in Black	1980	0:42:11	hard rock	26.1	50	25-Jul-80	NaN	9.5
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3	Whitney Houston	The Bodyguard	1992	0:57:44	R&B, soul, pop	27.4	44	17-Nov-92	Y	8.5
4	Meat Loaf	Bat Out of Hell	1977	0:46:33	hard rock, progressive rock	20.6	43	21-Oct-77	NaN	8.0
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7	Fleetwood Mac	Rumours	1977	0:40:01	soft rock	27.9	40	04-Feb-77	NaN	6.5





	Artist	Album	Released
0	Michael Jackson	Thriller	1982
1	AC/DC	Back in Black	1980
2	Pink Floyd	The Dark Side of the Moon	1973

Filtras datos con la indexación por columna

```
>>> frame
   states
           year
                 popu
     Ohio (
           2000
                 1.5
           2001
     Ohio
                  1.7
     Ohio
           2002
                3.6
                                >>> df = frame [ frame['year'] > 2001 ]
  Nevada 2001
                  2.4
                                >>> df
   Nevada 2002
                  2.9
                                         states
                                   year
                                                 popu
                                   2002
                                        Ohio
                                                3.6
                                   2002 Nevada 2.9
>>> df = frame [ (frame['year'] > 2000) & (frame['popu'] > 2) ]
>>> df
  states
          year
                popu
    Ohio (
          2002
                3.6
  Nevada
          2001
                2.4
                2.9
  Nevada 2002
```