Data In Motion Week 11 Pandas Challenge

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Challenge Questions

- 1. Read in the JSON file
- 2. Flatten the nested list from JSON object
- 3. Create a dataframe that includes the flatten list and all original columns

```
# necessary imports
In [1]:
          import pandas as pd
In [2]:
          # reading the data
          url = "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/BindiChen/machine-learning/main/data-analysis/0
          df = pd.read json(url)
          # return first rows
In [3]:
          df.head()
Out[3]:
                 school_name
                                class
                                                                  students
          0 ABC primary school
                               Year 1 {'id': 'A001', 'name': 'Tom', 'math': 60, 'phy...
          1 ABC primary school
                               Year 1
                                      {'id': 'A002', 'name': 'James', 'math': 89, 'p...
          2 ABC primary school Year 1
                                      {'id': 'A003', 'name': 'Jenny', 'math': 79, 'p...
```

There are two pandas methods that can be used to flatten a JSON object. The pd.Series and pd.json_normalize. I would show an example of the two methods

```
In [4]: # method 1
df['students'].apply(pd.Series)
```

```
        Out[4]:
        id
        name
        math
        physics
        chemistry

        0
        A001
        Tom
        60
        66
        61

        1
        A002
        James
        89
        76
        51

        2
        A003
        Jenny
        79
        90
        78
```

```
In [5]: # method 2
pd.json_normalize(df['students'])
```

```
        Out[5]:
        id
        name
        math
        physics
        chemistry

        0
        A001
        Tom
        60
        66
        61

        1
        A002
        James
        89
        76
        51

        2
        A003
        Jenny
        79
        90
        78
```

```
In [6]: # combining the data
df = pd.concat([pd.json_normalize(df['students']), df[['school_name', 'class']]], axis=1
df.head()
```

```
Out[6]:
              id name math physics chemistry
                                                      school_name
                                                                    class
         0 A001
                                              61 ABC primary school Year 1
                    Tom
                            60
                                    66
         1 A002 James
                            89
                                    76
                                              51 ABC primary school Year 1
         2 A003 Jenny
                           79
                                    90
                                              78 ABC primary school Year 1
```

```
In [7]: # checking datatypes
df.info()
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 3 entries, 0 to 2
Data columns (total 7 columns):

Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
id	3 non-null	object
name	3 non-null	object
math	3 non-null	int64
physics	3 non-null	int64
chemistry	3 non-null	int64
school_name	3 non-null	object
class	3 non-null	object
	id name math physics chemistry school_name	id 3 non-null name 3 non-null math 3 non-null physics 3 non-null chemistry 3 non-null school_name 3 non-null

dtypes: int64(3), object(4)
memory usage: 296.0+ bytes

In [2]: #!jupyter nbconvert --to webpdf --allow-chromium-download week_11_pandas.ipynb