# **Pandas**

Pandas is a python library for data analysis. It adopts the Matlab and R philosophy for organizing 2-dimensional data in a special structure called data frame. In bioinformatics pandas are useful for doing tasks that are usually done with Microsoft Excel. The advantages of pandas are:

- It is fast. Part of it is implemented in C and has very good performance for tables that have up to millions of rows.
- Provides an interface that simulates databases. This way we can write short expressions that make complex processes.
  - In terms of Computer Science, we say that pandas is for "declarative language", in contrast to the classic python that offers control flow programming.
- Supported by third-party libraries for visualization, Machine Learning (eg sci-kit) and statistics (eg statmodels).
- Provides its own methods for fast plotting and statistical analysis
- Easy and fast input / output in various formats (excel included)

We usually import pandas as follows:

### In [23]: import pandas as pd

If it is not installed then you can install it as follows:

pip install pandas

Caution. The pip must be in the same location as the python.

Let's import a CSV file:

In [24]: hs = pd.read\_csv('https://ftp.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/gene/DATA/GENE\_INFO/Mammaliansep='\t' means that the columns are separated by tabs.

The first lines:

| n [10]: | h | s.head( | )      |        |          |                           |                 |
|---------|---|---------|--------|--------|----------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| t[10]:  |   | #tax_id | GeneID | Symbol | LocusTag | Synonyms                  |                 |
|         | 0 | 9606    | 1      | A1BG   | -        | A1B ABG GAB HYST2477      | MIM:138670 HGN( |
|         | 1 | 9606    | 2      | A2M    | -        | A2MD CPAMD5 FWP007 S863-7 | MIM:103950 HGNC |
|         | 2 | 9606    | 3      | A2MP1  | -        | A2MP                      | HGNC:           |

|          | The las | st lines: |            |             |          |             |            |               |             |
|----------|---------|-----------|------------|-------------|----------|-------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| In [11]: | hs.t    | ail()     |            |             |          |             |            |               |             |
| Out[11]: |         | #tax_id   | GeneID     | Symbol      | LocusTag | Synonyms    | dbXrefs    | chromosome    | map_locatio |
|          | 62011   | 741158    | 8923215    | trnD        | -        | -           | -          | МТ            |             |
|          | 62012   | 741158    | 8923216    | trnP        | -        | -           | -          | MT            |             |
|          | 62013   | 741158    | 8923217    | trnA        | -        | -           | -          | MT            |             |
|          | 62014   | 741158    | 8923218    | COX1        | -        | -           | -          | МТ            |             |
|          | 62015   | 741158    | 8923219    | 16S<br>rRNA | -        | -           | -          | MT            |             |
|          | The sa  | me can b  | e done wit | :h:         |          |             |            |               |             |
| In [13]: | hs[:    | 5] # The  | first 5    | lines       |          |             |            |               |             |
| Out[13]: | #ta     | x_id Gen  | eID Syml   | ool Locu    | sTag     |             | Synon      | yms           |             |
|          |         |           |            |             |          |             |            |               |             |
|          | 0 9     | 9606      | 1 A1       | BG          | -        | A1B ABG G   | SAB HYST2  | 477 MIM:      | 138670 HGN( |
|          |         |           |            |             |          |             |            |               |             |
|          | 1 9     | 9606      | 2 A2       | 2M          | - A2MI   | D CPAMD5 FV | VP007 S86  | 63-7 MIM:1    | 03950 HGNC  |
|          | 2 9     | 9606      | 3 A2M      | IP1         | -        |             | A2         | 2MP           | HGNC:       |
|          | 3 9     | 9606      | 9 NA       | λT1         | -        | AAC1 MN     | AT NAT-1 N | NATI MIM:1083 | 345 HGNC:HG |
|          |         |           |            |             |          |             |            |               |             |
|          | 4 9     | 9606      | 10 NA      | Τ2          | -        | AAC         | 2 NAT-2 P  | NAT MIM:6121  | 82 HGNC:HG  |
| In [15]: | hs[-5:] |           |            |             |          |             |            |               |             |
| Out[15]: |         | #tax_id   | GeneID     | Symbol      | LocusTag | Synonyms    | dbXrefs    | chromosome    | map_locatio |
|          | 62011   |           | 8923215    | trnD        |          | -           | _          | MT            |             |
|          | 62012   | 741158    | 8923216    | trnP        | -        | -           | _          | МТ            |             |
|          | 62013   | 741158    | 8923217    | trnA        | -        | -           | -          | MT            |             |
|          | 62014   | 741158    | 8923218    | COX1        | -        | -           | -          | MT            |             |

Synonyms

**3** 9606 9 NAT1 - AAC1|MNAT|NAT-1|NATI MIM:108345|HGNC:HG

#tax\_id GeneID Symbol LocusTag

```
COO1E 7/11E0 0000010
                                                                        K A T
        All columns:
In [16]: hs.columns
'Symbol_from_nomenclature_authority',
                'Full_name_from_nomenclature_authority', 'Nomenclature_status',
                'Other_designations', 'Modification_date', 'Feature_type'],
               dtype='object')
        Or in list:
In [19]:
          list(hs.columns.values)
Out[19]: ['#tax_id',
          'GeneID',
          'Symbol',
          'LocusTag'
          'Synonyms',
          'dbXrefs',
          'chromosome',
          'map_location',
          'description',
          'type_of_gene',
          'Symbol_from_nomenclature_authority',
          'Full_name_from_nomenclature_authority',
          'Nomenclature_status',
          'Other_designations',
          'Modification_date',
          'Feature_type']
        Nice. Let's just take three columns:
In [22]: hs[['Symbol', 'chromosome', 'type_of_gene']][:5]
Out[22]:
            Symbol chromosome type_of_gene
         0
              A1BG
                           19 protein-coding
         1
              A2M
                           12 protein-coding
         2
            A2MP1
                           12
                                    pseudo
         3
              NAT1
                            8 protein-coding
             NAT2
                            8 protein-coding
        Caution! The above is equivalent to:
         hs[:5][['Symbol', 'chromosome', 'type_of_gene']]
In [23]:
Out[23]:
            Symbol chromosome type_of_gene
         0
              A1BG
                           19 protein-coding
         1
              A2M
                           12 protein-coding
         2
            A2MP1
                           12
                                    pseudo
         3
                            8 protein-coding
              NAT1
```

#tax\_id GeneID Symbol LocusTag Synonyms dbXrefs chromosome map\_locatic

16S

#### Symbol chromosome type\_of\_gene

How many rows and how many columns does the Data Frame have?

In [25]: hs.shape

Out[25]: (62016, 16)

Out [286...

### Indexes

A dataframe must have an index. By default the index is the serial number of the rows. You can directly ask for a specific value of an index

```
In [43]:
          hs.iloc[10]
Out[43]: #tax_id
          9606
          GeneID
          16
          Symbol
          AARS1
          LocusTag
          Synonyms
                                                                                AARS | CMT
          2N|DEE29|EIEE29
                                                      MIM:601065|HGNC:HGNC:20|Ensembl:
          dbXrefs
          ENSG00000090861
          chromosome
         map_location
          16q22.1
          description
                                                                               alanyl-tR
         NA synthetase 1
          type_of_gene
          protein-coding
          Symbol_from_nomenclature_authority
          AARS1
          Full_name_from_nomenclature_authority
                                                                               alanyl-tR
         NA synthetase 1
         Nomenclature_status
                                                    alanine——tRNA ligase, cytoplasmic|
          Other_designations
          alaRS|alanin...
         Modification_date
         20210404
          Feature_type
                                                                                    2021
         New_date
          -04-04 00:00:00
         Name: 10, dtype: object
          hs.iloc[:2]
In [286...
```

**0** 9606 1 A1BG - A1B|ABG|GAB|HYST2477 MIM:138670|HGNC:HC

**Synonyms** 

#tax\_id GeneID Symbol LocusTag

### #tax id GeneID Symbol LocusTag Rows 100, 200 and 400:

| In [287 | hs.iloc[[100, 200, 400]] |         |        |        |          |                           |                               |  |  |
|---------|--------------------------|---------|--------|--------|----------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Out[287 |                          | #tax_id | GeneID | Symbol | LocusTag | Synonyms                  |                               |  |  |
|         | 100                      | 9606    | 119    | ADD2   | -        | ADDB                      | MIM:102681 HGNC:HGNC:244 Ense |  |  |
|         | 200                      | 9606    | 240    | ALOX5  | -        | 5-LO 5-<br>LOX 5LPG LOG5  | MIM:152390 HGNC:HGNC:435 Ense |  |  |
|         | 400                      | 9606    | 479    | ATP12A | -        | ATP1AL1 H-<br>K-ATPase HK | MIM:182360 HGNC:HGNC:13816 E  |  |  |

# **Filtering**

5

9606

NATP

11

By filtering we can request for a specific subset of our data that have a ginven property. A similar term is query (or querying).

Pandas and numpy (we will see in the next lecture) have a common mechanism for filtering. The interesting thing is that this mechanism is, influenced by R.

For starters we need to make a list that is the same size as the number of rows in the DataFrame. This list will only have True or False values. Let's see this in practice:

Suppose we only want the odd lines of a dataframe. Initially, we make a list where the odd positions contain the True value and the even ones the False value:

```
Now 1 can act as a filter if we pass it to a Data Frame:
In [26]: hs_filtered = hs[l]
          hs_filtered.shape # Half lines
In [28]:
Out[28]: (31397, 16)
          hs_filtered.head()
In [29]:
            #tax_id GeneID Symbol LocusTag
Out[29]:
                                                               Synonyms
              9606
          1
                         2
                               A2M
                                           - A2MD|CPAMD5|FWP007|S863-7
                                                                            MIM:103950|HGNC
                                                    AAC1|MNAT|NAT-1|NATI MIM:108345|HGNC:HG
          3
              9606
                         9
                              NAT1
```

AACP|NATP1

**7** 9606 13 AADAC - CES5A1|DAC MIM:600338|HGNC

We notice that it only has odd indexes.

OK, but how does this help me filter? We can simply do a logical operation with one column and the result is a list of logical values that can be used as a filter! For example. All genes on chromosome 8:

```
filter_chr_8 = hs['chromosome'] == '8'
In [35]:
In [37]:
          filter_chr_8[:10] # Print first 10
         0
               False
Out[37]:
               False
          2
               False
          3
                True
          4
                True
          5
                True
          6
               False
          7
               False
          8
               False
               False
         Name: chromosome, dtype: bool
         We confirm with:
          hs['chromosome'][:10]
In [38]:
               19
Out[38]:
               12
          1
          2
               12
          3
                8
          4
                8
          5
                8
          6
               14
          7
                3
                2
          8
          9
               17
         Name: chromosome, dtype: object
         we can now apply this filter:
In [41]:
          hs[filter_chr_8][:10] # First 10 genes in chromosome 8
```

| Out[41]: |    | #tax_id | GeneID | Symbol | LocusTag | Synonyms             |                    |
|----------|----|---------|--------|--------|----------|----------------------|--------------------|
|          | 3  | 9606    | 9      | NAT1   | -        | AAC1 MNAT NAT-1 NATI | MIM:108345 HGNC:H( |
|          | 4  | 9606    | 10     | NAT2   | -        | AAC2 NAT-2 PNAT      | MIM:612182 HGNC:H6 |
|          | 5  | 9606    | 11     | NATP   | -        | AACP NATP1           |                    |
|          | 54 | 9606    | 66     | ACTBP6 | _        | H8-PSI-BETA-AC3      |                    |

|       | #tax_id | GeneID         | Symbol              | LocusTag   | Synonyms                 |                   |
|-------|---------|----------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 95    | 9606    | 114            | ADCY8               | -          | AC8 ADCY3 HBAC1          | MIM:103070 HGNC:F |
| 125   | 9606    | 148            | ADRA1A              | -          | ADRA1C ADRA1L1 ALPHA1AAR | MIM:104221 HGNC:F |
| 131   | 9606    | 155            | ADRB3               | -          | BETA3AR                  | MIM:109691 HGNC:F |
| 237   | 9606    | 284            | ANGPT1              | -          | AGP1 AGPT ANG1           | MIM:601667 HGNC:F |
| 238   | 9606    | 285            | ANGPT2              | -          | AGPT2 ANG2               | MIM:601922 HGNC:H |
| If we | replace | ^^^<br>filter_ | <i></i><br>_chr_8 w | vith hs['c | :hromosome&'] == '8' (s  | ee also cell 35)  |

we will have:

In [42]: hs[hs['chromosome'] == '8'][:10]

| Out[42]: |     | #tax_id | GeneID | Symbol | LocusTag | Synonyms                 |                    |
|----------|-----|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------------------------|--------------------|
|          | 3   | 9606    | 9      | NAT1   | -        | AAC1 MNAT NAT-1 NATI     | MIM:108345 HGNC:H( |
|          | 4   | 9606    | 10     | NAT2   | -        | AAC2 NAT-2 PNAT          | MIM:612182 HGNC:HC |
|          | 5   | 9606    | 11     | NATP   | -        | AACP NATP1               |                    |
|          | 54  | 9606    | 66     | ACTBP6 | -        | H8-PSI-BETA-AC3          |                    |
|          | 95  | 9606    | 114    | ADCY8  | -        | AC8 ADCY3 HBAC1          | MIM:103070 HGNC:F  |
|          | 125 | 9606    | 148    | ADRA1A | -        | ADRA1C ADRA1L1 ALPHA1AAR | MIM:104221 HGNC:F  |
|          | 131 | 9606    | 155    | ADRB3  | -        | BETA3AR                  | MIM:109691 HGNC:F  |
|          | 237 | 9606    | 284    | ANGPT1 | -        | AGP1 AGPT ANG1           | MIM:601667 HGNC:F  |
|          | 238 | 9606    | 285    | ANGPT2 | -        | AGPT2 ANG2               | MIM:601922 HGNC:H  |
|          | 239 | 9606    | 286    | ANK1   | -        | ANK SPH1 SPH2            | MIM:612641 HGNC:H  |

Αυτό:

```
hs[hs['chromosome'] == '8']
```

Αξίζει να το ξαναδούμε. Καταρχήν μπορεί να "ξενίζει" η διπλή αναφορά στο hs και η διπλή χρήση του ..[..[ . Αλλά αν προσέξουμε μας δίνει ένα πολύ δυνατό και εκφραστικό εργαλείο να ορίζουμε φίλτρα δεδομένων. Επίσης δεν πρέπει να ξεχνάμε ότι ακριβώς τον ίδιο μηχανισμό χρησιμοποιεί η R και η Matlab. Αφού λοιπόν τα φίλτρα είναι πίνακες από λογικές τιμές, μπορούμε να κάνουμε λογικές πράξεις!

Τα γονίδια που ανήκουν στο χρωμόσωμα 8 και είναι pseudo genes:

This:

```
hs[hs['chromosome'] == '8']
```

is worth examining again. At a first glance, this double reference to hs and the dual use of brackets ( . . [ . . [ ) might be odd. But if we pay attention it gives us a very powerful and expressive tool to define data filters. We must also not forget that R and Matlab use exactly the same mechanism. So since filters are tables of boolean values, we can do logical operations!

The genes that belong to chromosome 8 and are pseudo genes:

| In [45]: | hs[ (I | hs['chro | omosome'] | ['type_of    | gene'] == 'pseud | o') ]             |               |
|----------|--------|----------|-----------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Out[45]: |        | #tax_id  | GeneID    | Symbol       | LocusTag         | Synonyms          |               |
|          | 5      | 9606     | 11        | NATP         | -                | AACP NATP1        |               |
|          | 54     | 9606     | 66        | ACTBP6       | -                | H8-PSI-BETA-AC3   |               |
|          | 568    | 9606     | 693       | BTF3P1       | -                | HUMBTFA           |               |
|          | 1289   | 9606     | 1587      | ADAM3A       | -                | ADAM3 CYRN1 tMDCI | HGNC:HGNC::   |
|          | 2019   | 9606     | 2503      | FTH1P11      | -                | FTHL11            |               |
|          | •••    |          |           |              |                  |                   |               |
|          | 58933  | 9606     | 112268397 | LOC112268397 | -                | -                 |               |
|          | 58934  | 9606     | 112268399 | LOC112268399 | -                | -                 |               |
|          | 59895  | 9606     | 112935968 | PTMAP15      | -                | -                 |               |
|          | 60739  | 9606     | 115482726 | H2AZP7       | -                | -                 | HGNC:HGNC:544 |
|          | 61434  | 9606     | 117751737 | HIKESHIP3    | -                | -                 | HGNC:HGNC:549 |

ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ! Οι παρενθέσεις είναι υποχρεωτικές:

Για μια στιγμή, γιατί δεν χρησιμοποιήσαμε τον αγαπημένο μας τελεστή and και χρησημοποιήσαμε αυτό το &; Θυμόμαστε ότι το αποτέλεσμα της and είναι **πάντα** (ακόμα και στη pandas) λογικές τιμές (δηλαδή είτε True είτε False). Ναι αλλά εμείς δεν θέλουμε Τrue ή False θέλουμε λίστες από True ή False. Για να κάνουμε αυτή τη διάκριση χρησιμοποιούμε το &.

Οι τελεστές που μπορούμε να χρησιμοποιήσουμε είναι:

- & --> and
- | --> or
- ~ --> not

Για παράδειγμα: Όλα τα γονίδια που ΔΕΝ ανήκουν στο χρωμόσωμα 8 ή 9 και είναι pseudo genes (τυπώνουμε τα πρώτα 5):

CAUTION! Brackets are required:

```
hs[ (hs['chromosome'] == '8') & (hs['type_of_gene'] == 'pseudo') ]
```

Wait, why didn't we use our favorite operator and use this & instead? Remember that the result of and, or and not are **always** (even in pandas) boolean values (ie either True or False). Yet we do not want this operator to return True or False we want it to return lists with True or False values. To make this distinction we define another set of operators:

The operators we can use are:

- & --> and
- | --> or
- ~ --> not

For example: All genes that do NOT belong to chromosome 8 or 9 and are pseudo genes (print the first 5):

| In [54]: | $hs[\sim((hs['chromosome'] == 8)   (hs['chromosome'] == 9)) & (hs['type_of_general order or content o$ |         |        |        |          |            |                                  |  |  |  |  |
|----------|---|---------|--------|--------|----------|------------|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Out[54]: |   | #tax_id | GeneID | Symbol | LocusTag | Synonyms   | dbXı                             |  |  |  |  |
|          | 2   | 9606    | 3      | A2MP1  | -        | A2MP       | HGNC:HGNC:8 Ensembl:ENSG00000256 |  |  |  |  |
|          | 5   | 9606    | 11     | NATP   | -        | AACP NATP1 | HGNC:HGN(                        |  |  |  |  |
|          | 51  | 9606    | 62     | ACTBP2 | -        | -          | HGNC:HGNC:                       |  |  |  |  |
|          | 52  | 9606    | 63     | ACTBP3 | -        | -          | HGNC:HGNC:                       |  |  |  |  |

There are many pandas functions that return filters (lists with True / False values). For example:

Check if the values of a column contain a given string:

| In [19]: | hs[ | hs[hs['description'].str.contains('membrane')][:5] |        |        |          |                                     |                     |  |  |  |  |
|----------|-----|--|--------|--------|----------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Out[19]: |     | #tax_id  | GeneID | Symbol | LocusTag | Synonyms                            |                     |  |  |  |  |
|          | 243 | 9606   | 290    | ANPEP  | -        | APN CD13 GP150 LAP1 P150 PEPN       | MIM:15 <sup>-</sup> |  |  |  |  |
|          | 411 | 9606   | 490    | ATP2B1 | -        | PMCA1 PMCA1kb                       | MIM:10              |  |  |  |  |
|          | 412 | 9606   | 491    | ATP2B2 | -        | PMCA2 PMCA2a PMCA2i                 | MIM:10              |  |  |  |  |
|          | 413 | 9606   | 492    | ATP2B3 | -        | CFAP39 CLA2 OPCA PMCA3 PMCA3a SCAX1 | MIM:30              |  |  |  |  |
|          | 414 | 9606   | 493    | ATP2B4 | -        | ATP2B2 MXRA1 PMCA4 PMCA4b PMCA4x    | MIM:10              |  |  |  |  |

Same as before but case insensitive:

| In [18]: | hs[ | hs['des | criptio | n'].str. | contains | <pre>'membrane', case=False)][:5]</pre> |        |
|----------|-----|---------|---------|----------|----------|---|--------|
| Out[18]: |     | #tax_id | GeneID  | Symbol   | LocusTag | Synonyms                                |        |
|          | 243 | 9606    | 290     | ANPEP    | -        | APN CD13 GP150 LAP1 P150 PEPN           | MIM:15 |
|          | 411 | 9606    | 490     | ATP2B1   | -        | PMCA1 PMCA1kb                           | MIM:10 |
|          | 412 | 9606    | 491     | ATP2B2   | -        | PMCA2 PMCA2a PMCA2i                     | MIM:10 |
|          | 413 | 9606    | 492     | ATP2B3   | -        | CFAP39 CLA2 OPCA PMCA3 PMCA3a SCAX1     | MIM:30 |
|          | 414 | 9606    | 493     | ATP2B4   | -        | ATP2B2 MXRA1 PMCA4 PMCA4b PMCA4x        | MIM:10 |

#### **Series**

Μία στήλη σε pandas ονομάζεται Series. Με τη describe μπορούμε να έχουμε μία καλή εικόνα των τιμών που περιέχει:

### **Series**

A column in pandas is called a Series. With the describe function we can get a good overview of its values:

Find all its unique values:

In [13]: hs['type\_of\_gene'].unique()

```
dtype=object)
       Find the number of lines that each unique values has:
        hs['type_of_gene'].value_counts()
In [16]:
Out[16]: protein-coding
                         19696
       ncRNA
                         17513
       pseudo
                         16556
                          4754
       biological-region
       unknown
                          1383
       other
                           840
       tRNA
                           595
                           541
       snoRNA
       snRNA
                           71
       rRNA
                           63
```

# Adding columns

Name: type\_of\_gene, dtype: int64

scRNA

We can create a new Series from another by using the apply function. apply takes a function and applies it to all lines returning a new Series. You can use this Series as a new column.

For example we notice that the dbXrefs column contains many IDs to other databases. We can have one of these codes in a new column:

```
import re
def create_ensembl(row):
    m = re.search(r'Ensembl:(ENSG\d+)', row['dbXrefs'])
    if not m:
        return pd.NA

    return m.group(1)

hs['ENSEMBL'] = hs.apply(create_ensembl, axis=1)
```

In [17]: hs[:5]

| Out[17]: |   | #tax_id | GeneID | Symbol | LocusTag | Synonyms                  |                    |
|----------|---|---------|--------|--------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|
|          | 0 | 9606    | 1      | A1BG   | -        | A1B ABG GAB HYST2477      | MIM:138670 HGN(    |
|          | 1 | 9606    | 2      | A2M    | -        | A2MD CPAMD5 FWP007 S863-7 | MIM:103950 HGNC    |
|          | 2 | 9606    | 3      | A2MP1  | -        | A2MP                      | HGNC:              |
|          | 3 | 9606    | 9      | NAT1   | -        | AAC1 MNAT NAT-1 NATI      | MIM:108345 HGNC:HG |
|          | 4 | 9606    | 10     | NAT2   | -        | AAC2 NAT-2 PNAT           | MIM:612182 HGNC:HG |

Notice that the last column contains the ENSEMBL ID.

We can add a new column with the map:

| In [284 | hs | hs['is_pseudo'] = hs['type_of_gene'].map(lambda x : x=='pseudo') |        |        |          |                           |                    |  |  |  |  |  |
|---------|----|--|--------|--------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| In [285 | hs | [:5]   |        |        |          |                           |                    |  |  |  |  |  |
| Out[285 |    | #tax_id  | GeneID | Symbol | LocusTag | Synonyms                  |                    |  |  |  |  |  |
|         | 0  | 9606   | 1      | A1BG   | -        | A1B ABG GAB HYST2477      | MIM:138670 HGN(    |  |  |  |  |  |
|         | 1  | 9606   | 2      | A2M    | -        | A2MD CPAMD5 FWP007 S863-7 | MIM:103950 HGNC    |  |  |  |  |  |
|         | 2  | 9606   | 3      | A2MP1  | -        | A2MP                      | HGNC:              |  |  |  |  |  |
|         | 3  | 9606   | 9      | Mitsos | -        | AAC1 MNAT NAT-1 NATI      | MIM:108345 HGNC:HG |  |  |  |  |  |

### NA = Not Available

What is this pd.NA? It is the pandas constant used when a value is not.. available. Pandas has a large collection of functions to manage this value:

For example check is a value in a series is pd.NA or not.

```
In [151... hs['ENSEMBL'].isna().value_counts()
```

Out[151... False 35145 True 26871

Name: ENSEMBL, dtype: int64

Delete the rows where the ENSEMBL column is pd.NA:

| <pre>In [152 hs.dropna(subset=['ENSEMBL'])[:5]</pre> |  |
|--|--|
|--|--|

|                    | Synonyms                  | LocusTag | Symbol | GeneID | #tax_id |   | Out[152 |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------|--------|--------|---------|---|---------|
| MIM:138670 HGN(    | A1B ABG GAB HYST2477      | -        | A1BG   | 1      | 9606    | 0 |         |
| MIM:103950 HGNC    | A2MD CPAMD5 FWP007 S863-7 | -        | A2M    | 2      | 9606    | 1 |         |
| HGNC:              | A2MP                      | -        | A2MP1  | 3      | 9606    | 2 |         |
| MIM:108345 HGNC:HG | AAC1 MNAT NAT-1 NATI      | -        | Mitsos | 9      | 9606    | 3 |         |
| MIM:612182 HGNC:HG | AAC2 NAT-2 PNAT           | -        | NAT2   | 10     | 9606    | 4 |         |

Replace pd.NA with another value:

```
In [153...
         hs['ENSEMBL'].fillna('Does not exist')
                   ENSG00000121410
Out[153... 0
                   ENSG00000175899
          1
          2
                   ENSG00000256069
          3
                   ENSG00000171428
          4
                   ENSG00000156006
         62011
                    Does not exist
          62012
                    Does not exist
         62013
                    Does not exist
                    Does not exist
         62014
         62015
                    Does not exist
         Name: ENSEMBL, Length: 62016, dtype: object
```

# Changing a value

To change a value we need to know the row and the column. To be more precise we need

to know the index of the line.

| In [155 | h | hs.at[3, 'Symbol'] = 'Mitsos' |        |        |          |                           |                    |  |  |
|---------|---|-------------------------------|--------|--------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| In [156 | h | s[:5]                         |        |        |          |                           |                    |  |  |
| Out[156 |   | #tax_id                       | GeneID | Symbol | LocusTag | Synonyms                  |                    |  |  |
|         | 0 | 9606                          | 1      | A1BG   | -        | A1B ABG GAB HYST2477      | MIM:138670 HGN0    |  |  |
|         | 1 | 9606                          | 2      | A2M    | -        | A2MD CPAMD5 FWP007 S863-7 | MIM:103950 HGNC    |  |  |
|         | 2 | 9606                          | 3      | A2MP1  | -        | A2MP                      | HGNC:              |  |  |
|         | 3 | 9606                          | 9      | Mitsos | -        | AAC1 MNAT NAT-1 NATI      | MIM:108345 HGNC:HG |  |  |
|         | 4 | 9606                          | 10     | NAT2   | -        | AAC2 NAT-2 PNAT           | MIM:612182 HGNC:HG |  |  |

## Μετονομασία στήλης

### Rename column

```
In [157... hs = hs.rename(columns={'ENSEMBL': 'ENSEMBL genes'})
```

# Διαγραφή στήλης:

### Delete column:

```
In [159... hs = hs.drop('ENSEMBL genes', axis=1)
```

## Ημερομηνίες

Πρατηρούμε ότι η στήλη: hs ['Modification\_date'] έχει ημερομηνίες αλλά η pandas τα βλέπει σαν string. Μπορούμε να αλλάξουμε τον τύπο μίας στήλης και να δηλώσουμε ότι περιέχει ημερομηνίες.

Για να το κάνουμε αυτό πρέπει να δηλώσουμε το format της ημερομηνίας: https://docs.python.org/3/library/datetime.html#strftime-and-strptime-behavior

#### **Dates**

Note that the column: hs ['Modification\_date'] has dates but pandas sees them as a string. We can change the type of a column and state that it contains dates.

To do this we must declare the format of the date: https://docs.python.org/3/library

In [34]: hs['New\_date'] = pd.to\_datetime(hs['Modification\_date'], format='%Y%m%d')

Προσέξτε τη διαφορά

Notice the difference

In [35]: hs[['New\_date', 'Modification\_date']][:10]

| Out[35]: |   | New_date   | Modification_date |
|----------|---|------------|-------------------|
|          | 0 | 2021-03-02 | 20210302          |
|          | 1 | 2021-04-04 | 20210404          |
|          | 2 | 2021-03-02 | 20210302          |
|          | 3 | 2021-03-02 | 20210302          |
|          | 4 | 2021-03-22 | 20210322          |
|          | 5 | 2021-03-02 | 20210302          |
|          | 6 | 2021-03-07 | 20210307          |
|          | 7 | 2021-03-02 | 20210302          |
|          | 8 | 2021-03-02 | 20210302          |
|          | 9 | 2021-03-02 | 20210302          |

Τώρα μπορούμε να κάνουμε ταξινόμηση, filtering, κτλ με βάση την ημερομηνία. Ποιο είναι το γονίδιο το οποίο ανανεώθηκε πιο παλιά:

Now we can do sorting, filtering, etc by date. What is the oldest renewed gene:

```
In [45]: hs.iloc[hs['New_date'].idxmin()]
Out[45]: #tax_id
                                                                                 9606
         GeneID
                                                                                 7909
         Symbol
                                                                                 HEMC
         LocusTag
         Synonyms
                                                                                  HCI
         dbXrefs
                                                                           MIM:602089
         chromosome
         map_location
         description
                                                    hemangioma, capillary, hereditary
         type_of_gene
                                                                              unknown
         Symbol_from_nomenclature_authority
         Full_name_from_nomenclature_authority
         Nomenclature_status
         Other_designations
         Modification_date
                                                                             20170402
         Feature_type
                                                                  2017-04-02 00:00:00
         New_date
         Name: 6234, dtype: object
```

## Ταξινόμηση

Χρησημοποιούμε τη sort\_values:

### Classification

We use sort values:

| In [50]: | hs.so | rt_valu | es('descri | ption')[:5]  |          |  |   |
|----------|-------|---------|------------|--------------|----------|--|---|
| Out[50]: |       | #tax_id | GeneID     | Symbol       | LocusTag | Synonyms                                 |   |
|          | 57645 | 9606    | 110599572  | LOC110599572 | -        | -  |   |
|          | 2120  | 9606    | 2632       | GBE1         | -        | APBD GBE GSD4                            | ٨ |
|          | 8277  | 9606    | 10554      | AGPAT1       | -        | 1-AGPAT1 G15 LPAAT-alpha LPAATA          | 1 |
|          | 8278  | 9606    | 10555      | AGPAT2       | -        | 1-AGPAT2 BSCL BSCL1 LPAAB LPAAT-<br>beta |   |
|          | 13332 | 9606    | 56894      | AGPAT3       | -        | 1-AGPAT 3 LPAAT-GAMMA1 LPAAT3            |   |

## Aπό python --> pandas

## From python -> pandas

Αν έχετε μία δομή σε python μπορείτε να τη μετασχηματίσετε ώστε να μπορεί να μπει σαν είσοδο στη DataFrame και να επιστρέψει ένα DataFrame.

Η DataFrame υποστηρίζει δύο διαφορετικές δομές:

**Δομή 1η:** Λίστα από dictionaries. Κάθε κλειδί στο dictionary είναι το όνομα μίας στήλης: If you have a structure in python you can transform it so that it can enter the DataFrame and return a DataFrame.

DataFrame supports two different structures:

1

2

4 test\_2

**Structure 1:** List of dictionaries. Each key in the dictionary is the name of a column:

**Δομή 2η**: Dictionaries με λίστες:

Structure 2: Dictionaries with lists:

```
    out [54]:
    col_1 col_2 col_3

    0
    1
    1 test_1

    1
    2
    4 test_2

    2
    3
    5 test_5

    3
    1
    1 test_2

    4
    1
    2 test_4
```

## Aπó pandas --> python

Με τη μέθοδο to\_dict μπορείτε να μετατρέψετε σε dictionary ή λίστα:

## From pandas -> python

With the to dict method you can convert to dictionary or list:

```
In [57]:
         df.to_dict('records') # Λίστα από dictionaries
Out[57]: [{'col_1': 1, 'col_2': 1, 'col_3': 'test_1'},
          {'col_1': 2, 'col_2': 4, 'col_3': 'test_2'},
          {'col_1': 3, 'col_2': 5, 'col_3': 'test_5'},
          {'col_1': 1, 'col_2': 1, 'col_3': 'test_2'},
          {'col_1': 1, 'col_2': 2, 'col_3': 'test_4'}]
In [59]: df.to_dict('index') # Dictionaies από dictionaries. Τα κλειδιά είναι τα in
Out[59]: {0: {'col_1': 1, 'col_2': 1, 'col_3': 'test_1'},
          1: {'col_1': 2, 'col_2': 4, 'col_3': 'test_2'},
          2: {'col_1': 3, 'col_2': 5, 'col_3': 'test_5'},
          3: {'col_1': 1, 'col_2': 1, 'col_3': 'test_2'},
          4: {'col_1': 1, 'col_2': 2, 'col_3': 'test_4'}}
In [62]:
          df.to_dict('dict') # Dictionary από dictionaries. Τα κλειδιά είναι οι στήλ
Out[62]: {'col_1': {0: 1, 1: 2, 2: 3, 3: 1, 4: 1},
          'col_2': {0: 1, 1: 4, 2: 5, 3: 1, 4: 2},
          'col_3': {0: 'test_1', 1: 'test_2', 2: 'test_5', 3: 'test_2', 4: 'test_4
         '}}
In [63]:
         df.to\_dict('list') # Dictionary από λίστες. Τα κλειδιά είναι οι στήλες
```

```
Out[63]: {'col_1': [1, 2, 3, 1, 1],
              'col_2': [1, 4, 5, 1, 2],
              'col_3': ['test_1', 'test_2', 'test_5', 'test_2', 'test_4']}
             pd.DataFrame({0: {'col_1': 1, 'col_2': 1, 'col_3': 'test_1'},
    1: {'col_1': 2, 'col_2': 4, 'col_3': 'test_2'},
    2: {'col_1': 3, 'col_2': 5, 'col_3': 'test_5'},
In [64]:
              3: {'col_1': 1, 'col_2': 1, 'col_3': 'test_2'},
              4: {'col_1': 1, 'col_2': 2, 'col_3': 'test_4'}})
                                1
Out[64]:
                        0
                                        2
                                                3
                                                       4
                                2
                                                1
             col_1
                                        3
                                                        1
            col_2
                        1
                                4
                                        5
            col_3 test_1 test_2 test_5 test_2 test_4
```

## Σώζοντας ένα pandas DataFrame

## Saving a DataFrame pandas

df2 = pd.read\_excel('test.xlsx')

In [72]:

Τα pandas είναι μία "εξωστρεφής" βιβλιοθήκη. Αυτό σημαίνει ότι μπορεί να σώζει και να φορτώνει από/σε πολλά φορμάτ. Το πιο κοινό είναι το csv:

Pandas are an "extroverted" library. This means it can save and load from / to many formats. The most common is csv:

```
In [65]: df.to_csv('test.csv')
In [67]:
         !cat test.csv # Για windows: !type test.csv
          ,col_1,col_2,col_3
         0,1,1,test_1
         1,2,4,test_2
         2,3,5,test_5
         3,1,1,test_2
         4,1,2,test_4
In [69]: df.to_csv('test.csv', index=None) # Σώζουμε χωρίς το index
In [70]: !cat test.csv # Για windows: !type test.csv
         col_1,col_2,col_3
         1,1,test 1
         2,4,test_2
         3,5,test_5
         1,1,test_2
         1,2,test 4
         Μπορούμε να σώσουμε ένα αρχείο σε φορμάτ excel:
         We can save a file in excel format:
In [71]: df.to_excel('test.xlsx')
         Και να διαβάσουμε από excel:
         And read from excel:
```

```
df2
In [74]:
              Unnamed: 0 col_1 col_2 col_3
Out [74]:
           0
                                        test 1
           1
                        1
                               2
                                     4 test 2
           2
                        2
                               3
                                     5 test_5
           3
                        3
                               1
                                     1 test_2
                        4
                                     2 test_4
                               1
```

Διαβάστε εδώ: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\_guide/io.html για τα διαφορετικά φορμάτ που μπορούμε να διαβάσουμε και να γράψουμε.

Read here: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\_guide/io.html for the different formats we can read and write.

### **Iteration**

#### **Iteration**

Αν και σπάνια το χρειαζόμαστε (..και προσπαθούμε να αντίσταθούμε στον πειρασμό να το χρησιμοποιήσουμε) μπορούμε να κάνουμε iterate (επανάληψη) σε κάθε γραμμή του DataFrame. Αν και υπάρχουν πολλοί τρόποι για να το κάνουμε αυτό, εδω δείχνουμε το itertuples:

Although we rarely need it ( ..and try to resist the temptation to use it ) we can iterate on each line of the DataFrame. Although there are many ways to do this, here we show itertuples:

## Grouping

Το grouping είναι μία από τις πιο βασικές λειτουργίες των βιβλιοθηκών που χειρίζονται 2-διάστατα δεδομένα. Στην ουσία με το grouping χωρίζουμε τις γραμμές σε groups. Από κάθε group παίρνουμε κάποιες στήλες και σε όλες τις τιμές του group της κάθε στήλης εφαρμόζουμε μία συνάρτηση. Με αυτόν τον τρόπο μπορούμε να κάνουμε πολύ χρήσιμες ερωτήσεις όπως: "για κάθε χρωμόσωμα ποιο είναι το μεγαλύτερο γονίδιο;", "για κάθε νομό ποια είναι η μεγαλύτερη πόλη", "ποιος είναι ο μέσος όρος των γονιδίων που έχουν συσχετιστεί με τον καρκίνο για κάθε χρωμόσωμα;" κτλ..

Η pandas έχει μία βασική δομή για το grouping:

Ας δούμε μερικά παραδείγματα. Φτιάχνουμε ένα random dataframe με 3 στήλες 20 γραμμές και τιμές από 1-4:

## Grouping

Grouping is one of the most basic functions of libraries that handle 2-dimensional data. In essence, with grouping we divide the lines into groups. We take some columns from each group and we apply a function to all the group values of each column. In this way we can ask very useful questions such as: "for each chromosome what is the largest gene?", "For each county what is the largest city", "what is the average of the genes associated with cancer for each chromosome?" etc...

Pandas have a basic structure for grouping:

Let's look at some examples. We make a random dataframe with 3 columns 20 rows and values from 1-4:

```
In [78]: import random

d = {
    'col_1': [random.randint(1,4) for x in range(20)],
    'col_2': [random.randint(1,4) for x in range(20)],
    'col_3': [random.randint(1,4) for x in range(20)],
}

df = pd.DataFrame(d)
df
```

```
Out[78]:
               col_1 col_2 col_3
            0
                  4
                         4
                               3
            1
                         4
                  1
                                3
            2
                  4
                         4
                                1
            3
                  2
                         2
                                1
            4
                         1
                  1
                               3
            5
                  1
                         4
                               2
                                2
            6
                  1
                         1
                  2
            7
                         3
                               3
            8
                  4
                         3
                                2
            9
                  4
                         4
                                2
           10
                  4
                         4
                                1
           11
                  2
                         3
                               3
           12
                  2
                         4
                               2
           13
                  1
                         2
                               4
           14
                         3
                               2
                  4
```

```
col_1 col_2 col_3
15
        2
               4
                       3
16
        3
               4
                       3
17
               2
        1
                       4
18
        1
               3
                       3
```

Για κάθε διαφορετική τιμή της στήλης col\_1, ποια είναι η μικρότερη τιμή της col\_2; For each different value of the col\_1 column, what is the smallest value of col\_2?

Για κάθε διαφορετική τιμή της στήλης  $col_1$ , ποια είναι η μικρότερη και μεγαλύτερη τιμή της  $col_2$ ;

For each different value of the col\_1 column, what is the smallest and largest value of col\_2 ?

```
df.groupby(['col_1'])[['col_2']].aggregate(['min', 'max'])
In [85]:
Out[85]:
                    col_2
                min max
          col_1
             1
                       4
                  1
             2
                  2
                       4
             3
                  4
                       4
             4
                  3
                       4
```

Για κάθε διαφορετική τιμή της στήλης  $col_1$ , ποια είναι η μικρότερη τιμή της στήλης  $col_2$  και μεγαλύτερη τιμή της στήλης  $col_3$ ;

For each different value in column  $col_1$ , what is the smallest value in column  $col_2$  and the largest value in column  $col_3$ ?

```
col_2 col_3
```

#### col\_1

Για κάθε διαφορετική τιμή της στήλης col\_1, ποια είναι η μικρότερη και μεγαλύτερη τιμή της στήλης col\_2 και μικρότερη και μεγαλύτερη τιμή της στήλης col\_3;

For each different value of the col\_1 column, what is the smallest and largest value of the col\_2 column and the smallest and largest value of the col\_3 column?

```
df.groupby(['col_1'])[['col_2', 'col_3']].aggregate( ['min', 'max'] )
In [89]:
                    col_2
Out[89]:
                              col_3
                min max min max
          col_1
             1
                  1
                       4
                            1
                                 4
             2
                  2
                       4
                            1
                                 3
             3
                  4
                       4
                            3
                                 3
             4
                  3
                       4
                            1
                                 3
```

Ένα group μπορεί να έχει παραπάνω από μία στήλες. Σε αυτή τη περίπτωση κάθε group περιέχει όλες τις διαφορετικές τιμές που προκύπτουν από τους συνδυασμούς των διαφορετικών τιμών των 2 (ή παραπάνω) στηλών.

Για όλες τις διαφορετικές τιμές της στήλης col\_1 και col\_2 ποια είναι η μικρότερη τιμή της στήλης col\_3;

A group can have more than one column. In this case each group contains all the different values resulting from the combinations of the different values of the 2 (or more) columns.

For all the different values in column  $col_1$  and  $col_2$  what is the smallest value in column  $col_3$ ?

```
df.groupby(['col_1', 'col_2'])[['col_3']].aggregate('min')
In [91]:
Out[91]:
                      col_3
          col_1 col_2
              1
                    1
                          2
                    2
                          1
                   3
                          3
                   4
                          2
             2
                    2
                          1
                    3
                          3
                          2
                    4
             3
                   4
                          3
             4
                    3
                          2
```

#### col 3

Σαν aggregate functions μπορείτε να βάλετε [πηγή]:

- mean(): Compute mean of groups
- sum(): Compute sum of group values
- size(): Compute group sizes
- count(): Compute count of group
- std(): Standard deviation of groups
- var(): Compute variance of groups
- sem(): Standard error of the mean of groups
- describe(): Generates descriptive statistics
- first(): Compute first of group values
- last(): Compute last of group values
- nth(): Take nth value, or a subset if n is a list
- min(): Compute min of group values
- max(): Compute max of group values

As aggregate functions you can put [ source ]:

- mean(): Compute mean of groups
- sum() : Compute sum of group values
- size() : Compute group sizes
- count(): Compute count of group
- std() : Standard deviation of groups
- var(): Compute variance of groups
- sem() : Standard error of the mean of groups
- describe() : Generates descriptive statistics
- first() : Compute first of group values
- last() : Compute last of group values
- nth(): Take nth value, or a subset if n is a list
- min(): Compute min of group values
- max(): Compute max of group values

Ας δούμε μερικά παραδείγματα από τα "δικά μας" δεδομένα.

Πόσα γονίδια έχει κάθε χρωμόσωμα;

Let's look at some examples from "our" data.

How many genes does each chromosome have?

```
In [96]: hs.groupby('chromosome')[['GeneID']].aggregate('count')
```

#### Out[96]:

#### GeneID

#### chromosome

146

1 5826

**10** 2463

10|19|3

1

#### GeneID chromosome MT Un Χ

Για κάθε ένα από τα χρωμοσώματα X και Y, πόσα διαφορετικά γονίδια υπάρχουν; For each of the X and Y chromosomes, how many different genes are there?

```
hs[hs['chromosome'].isin(['X', 'Y'])].groupby(['chromosome', 'type_of_gene
In [102...
                                        GeneID
Out [102...
          chromosome
                           type_of_gene
                    X biological-region
                                           157
                                ncRNA
                                           442
                                 other
                                            10
                         protein-coding
                                           830
                                pseudo
                                           906
                               snoRNA
                                            16
```

**tRNA** 

```
chromosome type_of_gene
unknown 126
Y biological-region 11
ncRNA 107
other 29
protein-coding 46
```

Ας αλλάξουμε τη σειρά των στηλών στο grouping:

Let's change the order of the columns in the grouping:

In [104... hs2 = hs[hs['chromosome'].isin(['X', 'Y'])].groupby(['type\_of\_gene', 'chrome'])

Out[104... GeneID

| type_of_gene      | chromosome |     |
|-------------------|------------|-----|
| biological-region | Х          | 157 |
|                   | Υ          | 11  |
| ncRNA             | X          | 442 |
|                   | Υ          | 107 |
| other             | Х          | 10  |
|                   | Υ          | 29  |
| protein-coding    | Х          | 830 |
|                   | Υ          | 46  |
| pseudo            | Х          | 906 |
|                   | Υ          | 389 |
| snoRNA            | X          | 16  |
| tRNA              | Х          | 5   |
| unknown           | Х          | 126 |
|                   | Υ          | 6   |

Κάτι αρκετά εξεζητημένο είναι ότι μπορούμε να εφαρμόσουμε μία συνάρτηση σε κάθε group με την apply. Για παράδειγμα Για κάθε type\_of\_gene ποιο είναι το ποσοσότ που ανήκει στο χρωμόσωμα Χ και ποιο το αντίστοιχο για το χρωμόσωμα Υ;

Something quite sophisticated is that we can apply a function to any group with apply. For example For each type\_of\_gene what is the percentage belonging to the X chromosome and what corresponds to the Y chromosome?

```
In [108... hs2.groupby(level=0).apply(lambda x: 100 * x / float(x.sum()))
```

Out [108... GeneID

type\_of\_gene chromosome
biological-region X 93.452381

|                |            | GeneID     |
|----------------|------------|------------|
| type_of_gene   | chromosome |            |
|                | Υ          | 6.547619   |
| ncRNA          | X          | 80.510018  |
|                | Υ          | 19.489982  |
| other          | X          | 25.641026  |
|                | Υ          | 74.358974  |
| protein-coding | X          | 94.748858  |
|                | Υ          | 5.251142   |
| pseudo         | X          | 69.961390  |
|                | Υ          | 30.038610  |
| snoRNA         | X          | 100.000000 |
| tRNA           | Х          | 100.000000 |

Το level σημαίνει σε ποιο "group" (από τα δύο που έχουμε εφαρμόσουμε) να γίνει το apply. Η αλήθεια είναι οτι αφού το X έχει πολύ περισσότερα γονίδια από το Y ο παραπάνω πίνακας δεν μας λέει και πάρα πολλά. Ας κάνουμε apply με τη function στο δεύτερο level:

The level means in which "group" (of the two we have applied) to apply. The truth is that since X has many more genes than Y the above table does not tell us too much. Let's apply with the function in the second level:

In [111...

```
hs3 = hs2.groupby(level=1).apply(lambda x: 100 * x / float(x.sum())) hs3
```

GeneID

Out [111...

|                   |            | OCHOID    |
|-------------------|------------|-----------|
| type_of_gene      | chromosome |           |
| biological-region | Х          | 6.300161  |
|                   | Υ          | 1.870748  |
| ncRNA             | X          | 17.736758 |
|                   | Υ          | 18.197279 |
| other             | X          | 0.401284  |
|                   | Υ          | 4.931973  |
| protein-coding    | X          | 33.306581 |
|                   | Υ          | 7.823129  |
| pseudo            | X          | 36.356340 |
|                   | Υ          | 66.156463 |
| snoRNA            | X          | 0.642055  |
| tRNA              | X          | 0.200642  |
| unknown           | X          | 5.056180  |
|                   | Υ          | 1.020408  |

Ενδιαφέρον: Στο χρωμόσωμα X το 33.3% των γονίδιων που περιέχει είναι protein-coding. Το αντίστοιχο ποσοστό για το Υ είναι 7.8%. Ενώ για το Υ το 66.2% των γονιδίων είναι pseudo και για το X είναι 36.3%. Μάλλον δεν κάνει και πολλά πράγματα το Y..

Interesting: On the X chromosome 33.3% of the genes it contains are protein-coding. The corresponding percentage for Y is 7.8%. While for Y 66.2% of the genes are pseudo and for X it is 36.3%. Y .. probably does not do many things ..

Μπορούμε να του πούμε: Το πρώτο group κάντο στήλες:

We can tell him: The first group make columns:

In [114...

hs3.unstack(0)

Out [114...

| type_of_gene | biological-<br>region | ncRNA     | other    | protein-<br>coding | pseudo    | snoRNA   | tRNA     |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|--------------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| chromosome   |                       |           |          |                    |           |          |          |
| Х            | 6.300161              | 17.736758 | 0.401284 | 33.306581          | 36.356340 | 0.642055 | 0.200642 |
| Υ            | 1.870748              | 18.197279 | 4.931973 | 7.823129           | 66.156463 | NaN      | NaN      |

Ή το 2ο group κάντο στήλες:

Or the 2nd group make columns:

In [115...

hs3.unstack(1)

Out [115...

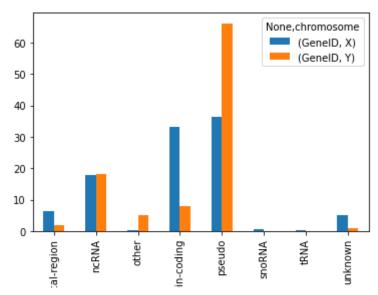
|                   |           | GeneID    |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| chromosome        | X         | Υ         |
| type_of_gene      |           |           |
| biological-region | 6.300161  | 1.870748  |
| ncRNA             | 17.736758 | 18.197279 |
| other             | 0.401284  | 4.931973  |
| protein-coding    | 33.306581 | 7.823129  |
| pseudo            | 36.356340 | 66.156463 |
| snoRNA            | 0.642055  | NaN       |
| tRNA              | 0.200642  | NaN       |
| unknown           | 5.056180  | 1.020408  |

Το unstacking είναι σημαντικό γιατί μας επιτρέπει να κάνουμε τα groups μπάρες (δες και συνέχεια)

Unstacking is important because it allows us to make groups bars (see also below)

In [117... hs3.unstack(1).plot(kind='bar')

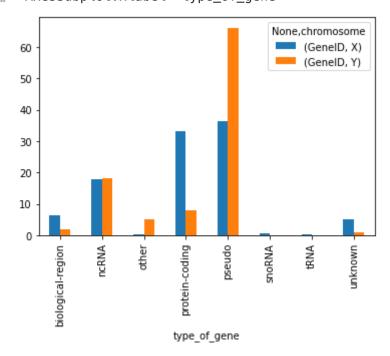
Out[117... <AxesSubplot:xlabel='type\_of\_gene'>



Εδώ βλέπουμε πως κάναμε μία "επεξεργασία" των δεδομένων χωρίς να κάνουμε ούτε μία for, if, κτλ.. Αυτός είναι ο "δηλωτικός τρόπος προγραμματισμού". Συνιθίζεται όταν γράφουμε πολλές εντολές που κάνουν διαδοχικές επεξεργασίες να τις γράφουμε με αυτό το στυλ (method chaining):

Here we see that we did a "processing" of the data without doing any for, if, etc .. This is the "declarative way of programming". It is common when writing many commands that do sequential processing to write them in this style (method chaining):

Out[125... <AxesSubplot:xlabel='type\_of\_gene'>



# **Plotting**

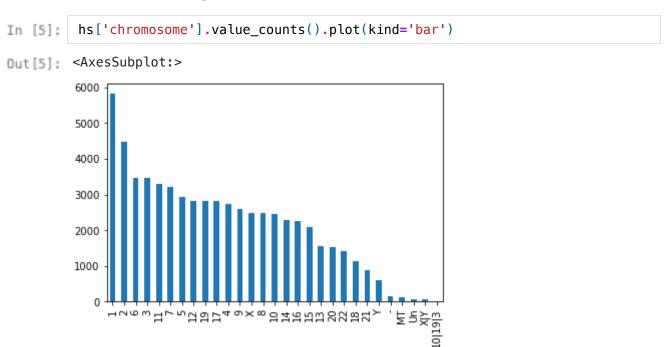
Η pandas υποστηρίζει ένα μεγάλο πλήθος από plots. Σε μελλοντικό μάθημα θα ασχοληθούμε περισσότερο με το πως κάνουμε plots χωρίς της pandas.

Barplots: πλήθος απο γονίδια ανά χρωμόσωμα:

## **Plotting**

Pandas support a large number of plots. In a future lesson we will deal more with how to make plots without pandas.

Barplots: number of genes per chromosome:

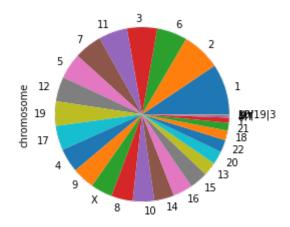


Το ίδιο σε piechart. **ΠΡΟΣΟΧΗ!!** Αποφεύγουμε να χρησιμοποιούμε piechart σε επιστημονικές δημοσιεύσεις! Google: why are pie charts bad

The same in piechart. **CAUTION!!** Avoid using piechart in scientific publications! Google: why are pie charts bad

```
In [6]: hs['chromosome'].value_counts().plot(kind='pie')
```

Out[6]: <AxesSubplot:ylabel='chromosome'>



# Ένα παράδειγμα με GWAS

# An example with GWAS

Ας χρησιμοποιήσουμε έναν κατάλογο από GWA studies. Ο κατάλογος βρίσκεται σε αυτό το link: https://www.ebi.ac.uk/gwas/api/search/downloads/full για να το φορτώσετε τρέξτε (κάνει πολύ ώρα!):

Let's use a list from GWA studies. The directory is at this link: https://www.ebi.ac.uk/gwas/api/search/downloads/full to load it run (it takes a long time!):

```
In [160... gwas = pd.read_csv('https://www.ebi.ac.uk/gwas/api/search/downloads/full',
```

/Users/admin/anaconda3/lib/python3.8/site-packages/IPython/core/interactive shell.py:3146: DtypeWarning: Columns (9,11,12,23,27) have mixed types.Specify dtype option on import or set low\_memory=False.

has\_raised = await self.run\_ast\_nodes(code\_ast.body, cell\_name,

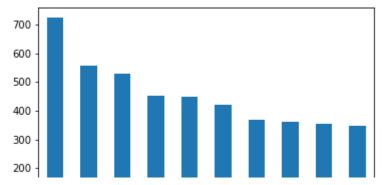
Οι στήλες:

The columns:

Ποια είναι τα 10 γονίδια στα οποία έχουν γίνει τα περισσότερα GWAS;

What are the 10 genes in which most GWAS have been made?

```
In [162... gwas["MAPPED_GENE"].value_counts()[:10].plot(kind="bar")
Out[162... <AxesSubplot:>
```



Μετατροπή του DATE από string σε datetime

Convert DATE from string to datetime

In [163... gwas['DATE'] = pd.to\_datetime(gwas["DATE"]) # Μετατροπή του DATE από string

Ας δούμε μερικά χαρακτηριστικά της στήλης P-VALUE;

Let's look at some features of the P-VALUE column?

```
In [194... gwas['PVALUE_MLOG'].describe()
```

Out[194...

```
251401.000000
count
mean
              17.671208
              66.731631
std
               5.000000
min
               7.000000
25%
50%
               9.301030
75%
              14.698970
           22135.221849
max
```

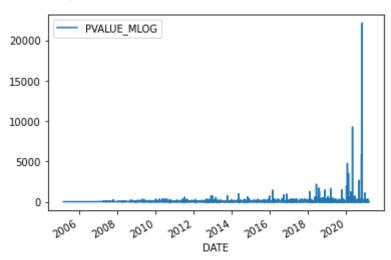
Name: PVALUE\_MLOG, dtype: float64

Ας τη κάνουμε plot με βάση τον χρόνο:

Let's plot it based on time:

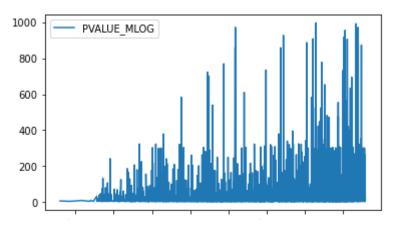
```
In [198... gwas.plot(x='DATE', y='PVALUE_MLOG')
```

Out[198... <AxesSubplot:xlabel='DATE'>



```
In [208... gwas[gwas['PVALUE_MLOG']<1000].plot(x='DATE', y='PVALUE_MLOG')</pre>
```

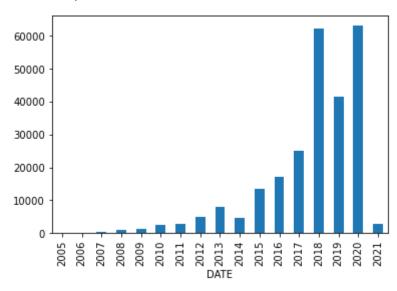
Out[208... <AxesSubplot:xlabel='DATE'>



Πόσα gwas δημοσιεύονται κάθε χρόνο;

How many gwas are published each year?

Out[217... <AxesSubplot:xlabel='DATE'>

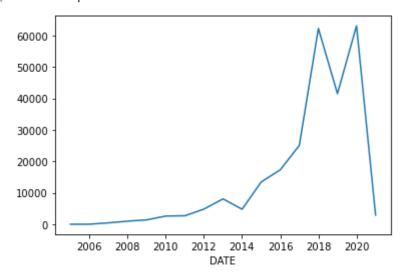


Ένας άλλος τρόπος να τα πλοτάρουμε:

Another way to plot them:

```
In [218... gwas.groupby(gwas['DATE'].dt.year)['DATE'].count().plot()
```

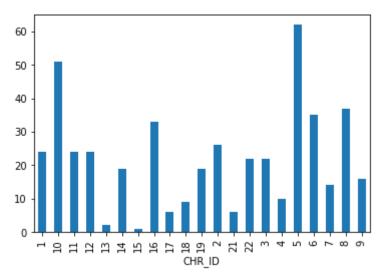
Out[218... <AxesSubplot:xlabel='DATE'>



Ας πάρουμε όλα τα GWAS που έχουν γίνει σε ασθένειες ή φαινότυπους που έχουν μέσα τη λέξη "Breast", και τα SNPs που έχουν βρεθεί έχουν συσχετιστεί με p-value< $10^{-10}$ , και ας τα κατατάξουμε σε χρωμοσώματα:

Let's take all the GWAS that have been done on diseases or phenotypes that have the word "Breast" in them, and the SNPs that have been found have been associated with p-value <10 <sup> -10 </sup>, and let's rank them chromosomes:

Out[220... <AxesSubplot:xlabel='CHR\_ID'>



Λογικό ότι το χρωμόσωμα 5 που έχει το BRCA2 gene είναι #1

It makes sense that chromosome 5 on the BRCA2 gene is #1

Ποιος είναι ο ερευνητής που έχει τις περισσότερες δημοσιεύσεις στο Nature Genetics;

Who is the researcher with the most publications in Nature Genetics?

Out[221... 'Lee JJ'

Ποιο region περιέχει τις περισσότερες μελέτες σχετικά με καρκίνο;

Which region contains the most cancer studies?

```
Out[225... '8q24.21'
```

Ποιος είναι ο μέσος όρος και το median του allele\_frequency για όλα τα variants που ανακαλύπτοντε κάθε χρόνο;

What is the average and median of allele\_frequency for all the variants you discover each year?

Out [277...

|        | moun     | median   |
|--------|----------|----------|
| DATE   |          |          |
| 2005.0 | NaN      | NaN      |
| 2006.0 | 0.370000 | 0.370000 |
| 2007.0 | 0.415373 | 0.400000 |
| 2008.0 | 0.389350 | 0.350000 |
| 2009.0 | 0.362769 | 0.320000 |
| 2010.0 | 0.358266 | 0.330000 |
| 2011.0 | 0.384316 | 0.340000 |
| 2012.0 | 0.340888 | 0.300000 |
| 2013.0 | 0.414986 | 0.380000 |
| 2014.0 | 0.420903 | 0.390000 |
| 2015.0 | 0.498522 | 0.477000 |
| 2016.0 | 0.367788 | 0.338245 |
| 2017.0 | 0.382940 | 0.335076 |
| 2018.0 | 0.473471 | 0.474000 |
| 2019.0 | 0.403819 | 0.381000 |
| 2020.0 | 0.438670 | 0.416900 |
| 2021.0 | 0.385103 | 0.359920 |

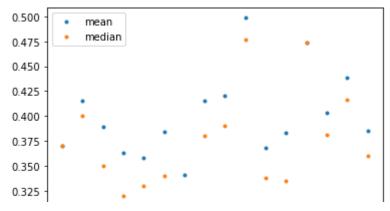
mean

median

Ας κάνουμε ένα scatter plot με τον x να είναι το YEAR και το y να είναι τα mean και median

Let's make a scatter plot with x being the YEAR and y being the mean and median

```
In [279... gwas_2.plot(style='.')
Out[279... <AxesSubplot:xlabel='DATE'>
```

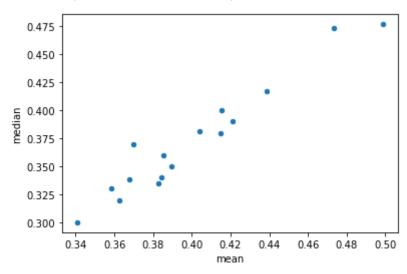


Και ένα scatter plot με το χ να είναι το mean και το y το median:

And a scatter plot with x being the mean and y being the median:

```
In [280... gwas_2.plot.scatter(x='mean', y='median')
```

Out[280... <AxesSubplot:xlabel='mean', ylabel='median'>



# Περισσότερα

- Cheatsheet
- Introduction to Pandas . plotting with pandas
- 100 pandas puzzles

### More

- Cheatsheet
- Introduction to Pandas . plotting with pandas
- 100 pandas puzzles

```
In [ ]:
```