Experiment No. 11
Program to demonstrate data frame cre Manipulation using Pandas
Date of Performance:

Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering &

Department of Computer Engineerin

Experiment No

Title: Program to demonstrate data frame creation and Manipulati

Aim: To study and implement data frame creation and Manipulati

Objective: To introduce Pandas package :

Theor

Pandas is an open-source library that is built on top of NumPy library. It is that offers various data structures and operations for manipulating nume series. It is mainly popular for importing and analyzing data much easier. P has high-performance & productivity

Installation of Pandas

If you have Python and PIP already installed on a system, then installation of I

Install it using this command:

```
C:\Users\Your Name>pip install pandas
```

If this command fails, then use a python distribution that already has Pandas ir Anaconda, Spyder etc.

Import Pandas

Once Pandas is installed, import it in your applications by adding the import k

```
import pandas
```

Now Pandas is imported and ready to use.

Example

```
 'Fruit': ["Orange", "apple", "m
 'passings': [8 , 3
}
myvar = pandas.DataFrame(my
print(myv
```

OUTPUT:

	Fruit	passings
0	Orange	8
1	apple	3
2	mango	2

Pandas is usually imported under the pd alias.

alias: In Python alias are an alternate name for referring to the same thing.

Create an alias with the as keyword while importing:

```
import pandas as pd
```

Now the Pandas package can be referred to as pd instead of pandas.

Example

```
import pandas as pd

mydataset = {
 'Fruit': ["Orange", "apple", "mango"],
 'passings': [8 , 3 , 2]
}

myvar = pd.DataFrame(mydataset)
```

Example

```
import pandas as pd

print(pd.__version__)
```

Output:

```
2.0.3
```

What is a Seri

A Pandas Series is like a column in a table.

It is a one-dimensional array holding data of any type.

Example

Create a simple Pandas Series from a list:

```
import pandas as pd

a = [1, 7, 2]

myvar = pd.Series(a)

print(myvar)
```

```
0    1
1    7
2    2
dtype: int64
```

Labels

If nothing else is specified, the values are labeled with their index number. Firs
0, second value has index 1 etc.

```
print(myvar[0])
```

```
1
```

Create Labels

With the index argument, you can name your own labels.

Example

Create your own labels:

```
import pandas as pd
a = [7, 5, 8]
myvar = pd.Series(a, index = ["a", "b", "c"])
print(myvar)
```

```
a    7
b    5
c    8
dtype: int64
```

When you have created labels, you can access an item by referring to the label

Example

Return the value of "y":

```
print(myvar["y"])
```

```
import pandas a
calories = {"day1": 420, "day2": 380, "da
myvar = pd.Series(cal
print(myvar)
```

```
day1    420
day2    380
day3    390
dtype: int64
```

To select only some of the items in the dictionary, use the index argument and items you want to include in the Series.

Example

Create a Series using only data from "day1" and "day2":

```
import pandas as pd

calories = {"day1": 420, "day2": 380, "day3": 390}

myvar = pd.Series(calories, index = ["day1", "day2"])

print(myvar)
```

```
day1    420
day2    380
dtype: int64
```

DataFrames

Data sets in Pandas are usually multi-dimensional tables, called DataFrames.

Series is like a column, a DataFrame is the whole table.

```
 "duration": [50, 4(
\
myvar = pd.DataFrame
print(myv
```

```
   calories  duration
0       420        50
1       380        40
2       390        45
```

Read CSV Files

A simple way to store big data sets is to use CSV files (comma

CSV files contains plain text and is a well know format that can be read by
Pandas

In our examples we will be using a CSV file call

Examp

Load the CSV into a DataFrame:

```
import pandas as pd
df = pd.read_csv('data
print(df.to_strin
Exampl
```

Print the DataFrame without the to_string() method:

```
import pandas a
df = pd.read_csv('data.csv')
print(df)
```

max_rows

The number of rows returned is defined in Pandas or

You can check your system's maximum rows with the pd.options.display.max_row

Example

Check the number of maximum returned rows:

import pandas as pd

print(pd.options.display.max_rows)

```
import pandas as pd

print(pd.options.display.max_rows)
```

```
60
```

Example

Increase the maximum number of rows to display the entire DataFrame:

import pandas as pd

pd.options.display.max_rows = 9999

df = pd.read_csv('data.csv')

print(df)

Code:

import pandas as pd

print("Manipulated DataFrame:")

print(df)

```
Original DataFrame:
    roll-no  quiz1-marks  quiz2-marks  quiz3-marks  total
0         1           10            8            9     27
1         2            8            6            8     22
2         3            7            4            6     17
3         4            9            7            9     25
4         5            6            6            8     20
..      ...          ...          ...          ...    ...
68       69            5            2            7     14
69       70            4            4            1      9
70       71            6            0            3      9
71       72            7            8            1     16
72       73            8            0            9     17

[73 rows x 5 columns]

Manipulated DataFrame:
    roll-no  quiz1-marks  quiz2-marks  quiz3-marks  total   Average
0         1           10            8            9     27  9.000000
32       33            9            8           10     27  9.000000
61       62            8            8           10     26  8.666667
12       13            8            9            8     25  8.333333
3         4            9            7            9     25  8.333333
..      ...          ...          ...          ...    ...       ...
69       70            4            4            1      9  3.000000
70       71            6            0            3      9  3.000000
15       16            4            0            4      8  2.666667
55       56            4            0            2      6  2.000000
18       19            3            0            3      6  2.000000

[73 rows x 6 columns]
```