pandas.DataFrame.to_excel

`DataFrame.`**`to_excel`**`(`*excel_writer*, *sheet_name='Sheet1'*, *na_rep=''*, *float_format=None*, *columns=None*, *header=True*, *index=True*, *index_label=None*, *startrow=0*, *startcol=0*, *engine=None*, *merge_cells=True*, *encoding=None*, *inf_rep='inf'*, *verbose=True*, *freeze_panes=None*`)`   [source]

Write object to an Excel sheet.

To write a single object to an Excel .xlsx file it is only necessary to specify a target file name. To write to multiple sheets it is necessary to create an *ExcelWriter* object with a target file name, and specify a sheet in the file to write to.

Multiple sheets may be written to by specifying unique *sheet_name*. With all data written to the file it is necessary to save the changes. Note that creating an *ExcelWriter* object with a file name that already exists will result in the contents of the existing file being erased.

Parameters:	**excel_writer** : *str or ExcelWriter object*
	File path or existing ExcelWriter.

      sheet_name : *str, default 'Sheet1'*
          Name of sheet which will contain DataFrame.

      na_rep : *str, default ''*
          Missing data representation.

      float_format : *str, optional*
          Format string for floating point numbers. For example `float_format="%.2f"` will format 0.1234 to 0.12.

      columns : *sequence or list of str, optional*
          Columns to write.

      header : *bool or list of str, default True*
          Write out the column names. If a list of string is given it is assumed to be aliases for the column names.

      index : *bool, default True*
          Write row names (index).

      index_label : *str or sequence, optional*
          Column label for index column(s) if desired. If not specified, and *header* and *index* are True, then the index names are used. A sequence should be given if the DataFrame uses MultiIndex.

      startrow : *int, default 0*
          Upper left cell row to dump data frame.

      startcol : *int, default 0*
          Upper left cell column to dump data frame.

      engine : *str, optional*
          Write engine to use, 'openpyxl' or 'xlsxwriter'. You can also set this via the options `io.excel.xlsx.writer`, `io.excel.xls.writer`, and `io.excel.xlsm.writer`.

      merge_cells : *bool, default True*

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> Write MultiIndex and Hierarchical Rows as merged cells.

encoding : *str, optional*
> Encoding of the resulting excel file. Only necessary for xlwt, other writers support unicode natively.

inf_rep : *str, default 'inf'*
> Representation for infinity (there is no native representation for infinity in Excel).

verbose : *bool, default True*
> Display more information in the error logs.

freeze_panes : *tuple of int (length 2), optional*
> Specifies the one-based bottommost row and rightmost column that is to be frozen.
> *New in version 0.20.0..*

See also:

to_csv
> Write DataFrame to a comma-separated values (csv) file.

ExcelWriter
> Class for writing DataFrame objects into excel sheets.

read_excel
> Read an Excel file into a pandas DataFrame.

read_csv
> Read a comma-separated values (csv) file into DataFrame.

Notes

For compatibility with `to_csv()`, to_excel serializes lists and dicts to strings before writing.

Once a workbook has been saved it is not possible write further data without rewriting the whole workbook.

Examples

Create, write to and save a workbook:

```
>>> df1 = pd.DataFrame([['a', 'b'], ['c', 'd']],
...                    index=['row 1', 'row 2'],
...                    columns=['col 1', 'col 2'])
>>> df1.to_excel("output.xlsx")  # doctest: +SKIP
```

To specify the sheet name:

```
>>> df1.to_excel("output.xlsx",
...              sheet_name='Sheet_name_1')  # doctest: +SKIP
```

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If you wish to write to more than one sheet in the workbook, it is necessary to specify an Excel-Writer object:

```
>>> df2 = df1.copy()
>>> with pd.ExcelWriter('output.xlsx') as writer:  # doctest: +SKIP
...     df1.to_excel(writer, sheet_name='Sheet_name_1')
...     df2.to_excel(writer, sheet_name='Sheet_name_2')
```

To set the library that is used to write the Excel file, you can pass the *engine* keyword (the default engine is automatically chosen depending on the file extension):

```
>>> df1.to_excel('output1.xlsx', engine='xlsxwriter')  # doctest: +SKIP
```

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