

# Shane Lynn

Data science, Startups, Analytics, and Data visualisation.

## Merge and Join DataFrames with Pandas in Python

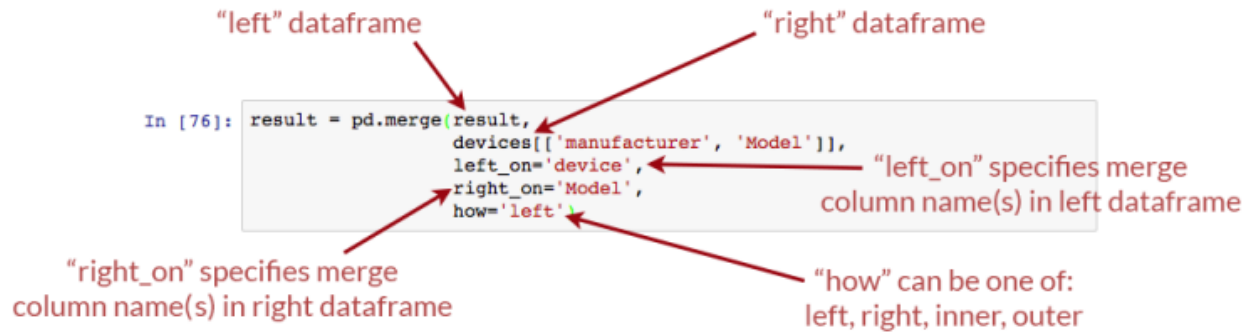
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In any real world data science situation with [Python](#), you'll be about 10 minutes in when you'll need to merge or join [Pandas](#) Dataframes together to form your analysis dataset. [Merging and joining dataframes](#) is a core process that any aspiring data analyst will need to master. This blog post addresses the process of merging datasets, that is, joining two datasets together based on common columns between them. Key topics covered here:

- [What is a merge or join of two dataframes?](#)
- [What are inner, outer, left and right merges?](#)
- [How do I merge two dataframes with different common column names? \(left\\_on and right\\_on syntax\)](#)

If you'd like to work through the tutorial yourself, I'm using a [Jupyter notebook](#) setup with [Python 3.5.2 from Anaconda](#), and I've posted the code on GitHub here. I've included the sample datasets in the GitHub repository.



Merging overview if you need a quickstart (all explanations below)! The Pandas merge() command takes the left and right dataframes, matches rows based on the “on” columns, and performs different types of merges – left, right, etc.

## Example data

For this post, I have taken some real data from the [KillBiller application](#) and some downloaded data, contained in three CSV files:

- [user\\_usage.csv](#) – A first dataset containing users monthly mobile usage statistics
- [user\\_device.csv](#) – A second dataset containing details of an individual “use” of the system, with dates and device information.
- [android\\_devices.csv](#) – A third dataset with device and manufacturer data, which lists all Android devices and their model code, obtained from Google [here](#).

We can load these CSV files as [Pandas DataFrames](#) into pandas using the Pandas [read\\_csv](#) command, and examine the contents using the [DataFrame head\(\)](#) command.

```
In [6]: user_usage.head()
```

Out[6]:

	outgoing_mins_per_month	outgoing_sms_per_month	monthly_mb	use_id
0	21.97	4.82	1557.33	22787
1	1710.08	136.88	7267.55	22788
2	1710.08	136.88	7267.55	22789
3	94.46	35.17	519.12	22790
4	71.59	79.26	1557.33	22792

Sample usage information from the KillBiller application showing monthly mobile usage statistics for a subset of users.

```
In [7]: user_device.head()
```

Out[7]:

	use_id	user_id	platform	platform_version	device	use_type_id
0	22782	26980	ios	10.2	iPhone7,2	2
1	22783	29628	android	6.0	Nexus 5	3
2	22784	28473	android	5.1	SM-G903F	1
3	22785	15200	ios	10.2	iPhone7,2	3
4	22786	28239	android	6.0	ONE E1003	1

User information from KillBiller application giving the device and OS version for individual “uses” of the KillBiller application.

```
In [10]: devices.head(10)
```

Out[10]:

	Retail Branding	Marketing Name	Device	Model
0	NaN	NaN	AD681H	Smartfren Andromax AD681H
1	NaN	NaN	FJL21	FJL21
2	NaN	NaN	T31	Panasonic T31
3	NaN	NaN	hws7721g	MediaPad 7 Youth 2
4	3Q	OC1020A	OC1020A	OC1020A
5	7Eleven	IN265	IN265	IN265
6	A.O.I. ELECTRONICS FACTORY	A.O.I.	TR10CS1_11	TR10CS1
7	AG Mobile	AG BOOST 2	BOOST2	E4010
8	AG Mobile	AG Flair	AG_Flair	Flair
9	AG Mobile	AG Go Tab Access 2	AG_Go_Tab_Access_2	AG_Go_Tab_Access_2

Android Device data, containing all Android devices with manufacturer and model details.

There are linking attributes between the sample datasets that are important to note – “use\_id” is shared between the user\_usage and user\_device, and the “device” column of user\_device and “Model” column of the devices dataset contain common codes.

## Sample problem

We would like to determine if the usage patterns for users differ between different devices. For example, do users using [Samsung](#) devices use more call minutes than those using [LG](#)

devices? This is a toy problem given the small sample size in these dataset, but is a perfect example of where merges are required.

We want to form a single dataframe with columns for user usage figures (calls per month, sms per month etc) and also columns with device information (model, manufacturer, etc). We will need to “merge” (or “join”) our sample datasets together into one single dataset for analysis.



## Merging DataFrames

*“Merging” two datasets is the process of bringing two datasets together into one, and aligning the rows from each based on common attributes or columns.*

The words “merge” and “join” are used relatively interchangeably in Pandas and other languages, namely [SQL](#) and [R](#). In Pandas, there are separate “[merge](#)” and “[join](#)” functions, both of which do similar things.

In this example scenario, we will need to perform two steps:

1. For each row in the user\_usage dataset – make a new column that contains the “device” code from the user\_devices dataframe. i.e. for the first row, the use\_id is 22787, so we go to the user\_devices dataset, find the use\_id 22787, and copy the value from the “device” column across.

2. After this is complete, we take the new device columns, and we find the corresponding “Retail Branding” and “Model” from the devices dataset.
3. Finally, we can look at different statistics for usage [splitting and grouping data](#) by the device manufacturers used.

## Can I use a for loop?

Yes. You could write for loops for this task. The first would loop through the `use_id` in the `user_usage` dataset, and then find the right element in `user_devices`. The second for loop will repeat this process for the devices.

However, using for loops will be much slower and more verbose than using Pandas merge functionality. So, if you come across this situation – **don’t use for loops**.

## Merging user\_usage with user\_devices

Lets see how we can correctly add the “device” and “platform” columns to the `user_usage` dataframe using the [Pandas Merge](#) command.

```
1. result = pd.merge(user_usage,
2.                    user_device[['use_id', 'platform', 'device']],
3.                    on='use_id')
4. result.head()
```

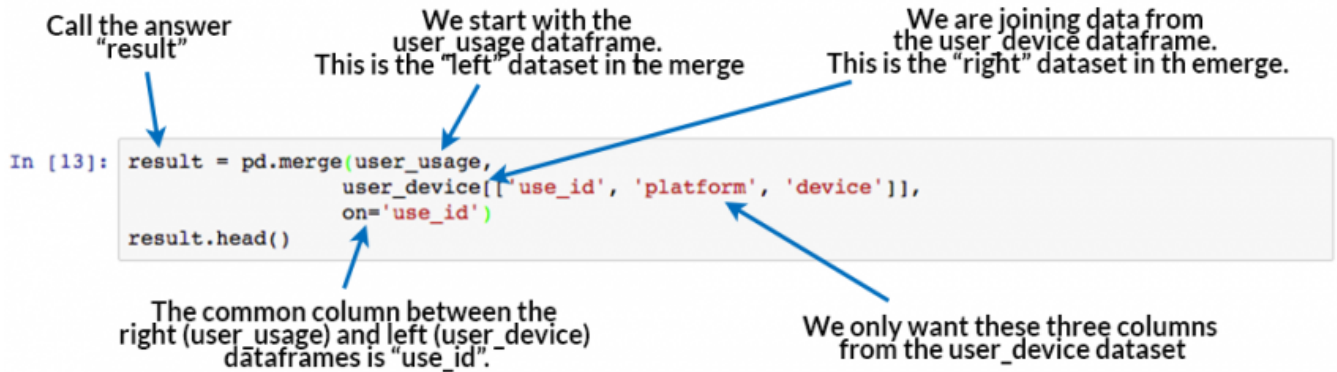
```
In [13]: result = pd.merge(user_usage,
                             user_device[['use_id', 'platform', 'device']],
                             on='use_id')
result.head()
```

```
Out[13]:
```

	outgoing_mins_per_month	outgoing_sms_per_month	monthly_mb	use_id	platform	device
0	21.97	4.82	1557.33	22787	android	GT-I9505
1	1710.08	136.88	7267.55	22788	android	SM-G930F
2	1710.08	136.88	7267.55	22789	android	SM-G930F
3	94.46	35.17	519.12	22790	android	D2303
4	71.59	79.26	1557.33	22792	android	SM-G361F

Result of merging user usage with user devices based on a common column.

So that works, and very easily! Now – how did that work? What was the `pd.merge` command doing?



How Pandas Merge commands work. At the very least, merging requires a “left” dataset, a “right” dataset, and a common column to merge “on”.

The merge command is the key learning objective of this post. The merging operation at its simplest takes a left dataframe (the first argument), a right dataframe (the second argument), and then a merge column name, or a column to merge “on”. In the output/result, rows from the left and right dataframes are matched up where there are common values of the merge column specified by “on”.

With this result, we can now move on to get the manufacturer and model number from the “devices” dataset. However, first we need to understand a little more about merge types and the sizes of the output dataframe.

## Inner, Left, and right merge types

In our example above, we merged `user_usage` with `user_devices`. The `head()` preview of the result looks great, but there’s more to this than meets the eye. First, let’s look at the [sizes or shapes](#) of our inputs and outputs to the merge command:

The resultant size of the dataset after the merge operation may not be as expected. Pandas `merge()` defaults to an “inner” merge operation.

Why is the result a different size to both the original dataframes?

By default, the [Pandas merge operation](#) acts with an “inner” merge. An inner merge, (or inner join) keeps only the common values in both the left and right dataframes for the result. In our example above, only the rows that contain `use_id` values that are common between `user_usage` and `user_device` remain in the result dataset. We can validate this by looking at how many values are common:

Only common values between the left and right dataframes are retained by default in Pandas, i.e. an “inner” merge is used.

There are 159 values of `use_id` in the `user_usage` table that appear in `user_device`. These are the same values that also appear in the final result dataframe (159 rows).

## Other Merge Types

There are three different types of merges available in Pandas. These merge types are common across most database and data-orientated languages ([SQL](#), [R](#), [SAS](#)) and are typically referred to as “joins”. If you don’t know them, learn them now.



1. **Inner Merge / Inner join** – The default Pandas behaviour, only keep rows where the merge “on” value exists in both the left and right dataframes.
2. **Left Merge / Left outer join** – (aka left merge or left join) Keep every row in the left dataframe. Where there are missing values of the “on” variable in the right dataframe, add empty / NaN values in the result.
3. **Right Merge / Right outer join** – (aka right merge or right join) Keep every row in the right dataframe. Where there are missing values of the “on” variable in the left column, add empty / NaN values in the result.
4. **Outer Merge / Full outer join** – A full outer join returns all the rows from the left dataframe, all the rows from the right dataframe, and matches up rows where possible, with NaNs elsewhere.

The merge type to use is specified using the “how” parameter in the merge command, taking values “left”, “right”, “inner” (default), or “outer”.

Venn diagrams are commonly used to exemplify the different merge and join types. See this example from [Stack overflow](#):

Merge/Join types as used in Pandas, R, SQL, and other data-orientated languages and libraries. Source: Stack Overflow.

If this is new to you, or you are looking at the above with a frown, take the time to watch this video on [“merging dataframes” from Coursera](#) for another explanation that might help. We’ll now look at each merge type in more detail, and work through examples of each.

## Example of left merge / left join

Let’s repeat our merge operation, but this time perform a “left merge” in Pandas.

- Originally, the result dataframe had 159 rows, because there were 159 values of “use\_id” common between our left and right dataframes and an “inner” merge was used by default.

- For our left merge, we expect the result to have the same number of rows as our left dataframe “user\_usage” (240), with missing values for all but 159 of the merged “platform” and “device” columns (81 rows).
- We expect the result to have the same number of rows as the left dataframe because each use\_id in user\_usage appears only once in user\_device. A one-to-one mapping is not always the case. In merge operations where a single row in the left dataframe is matched by multiple rows in the right dataframe, multiple result rows will be generated. i.e. if a use\_id value in user\_usage appears twice in the user\_device dataframe, there will be two rows for that use\_id in the join result.

You can change the merge to a left-merge with the “how” parameter to your merge command. The top of the result dataframe contains the successfully matched items, and at the bottom contains the rows in user\_usage that didn’t have a corresponding use\_id in user\_device.

```
1. result = pd.merge(user_usage,  
2.                   user_device[['use_id', 'platform', 'device']],  
3.                   on='use_id',  
4.                   how='left')
```

Left join example in pandas. Specify the join type in the “how” command. A left join, or left merge, keeps every row from the left dataframe.

Result from left-join or left-merge of two dataframes in Pandas. Rows in the left dataframe that have no corresponding join value in the right dataframe are left with NaN values.

## Example of right merge / right join

For examples sake, we can repeat this process with a right join / right merge, simply by replacing *how='left'* with *how='right'* in the Pandas merge command.

```
1. result = pd.merge(user_usage,
2.                   user_device[['use_id', 'platform', 'device']],
3.                   on='use_id',
4.                   how='right')
```

The result expected will have the same number of rows as the right dataframe, `user_device`, but have several empty, or NaN values in the columns originating in the left dataframe, `user_usage` (namely “`outgoing_mins_per_month`”, “`outgoing_sms_per_month`”, and “`monthly_mb`”). Conversely, we expect no missing values in the columns originating in the right dataframe, “`user_device`”.

Example of a right merge, or right join. Note that the output has the same number of rows as the right dataframe, with missing values only where `use_id` in the left dataframe didn't match anything in the left.

## Example of outer merge / full outer join

Finally, we will perform an **outer merge** using Pandas, also referred to as a “full outer join” or just “outer join”. An outer join can be seen as a combination of left and right joins, or the opposite of an inner join. In outer joins, every row from the left and right dataframes is retained in the result, with NaNs where there are no matched join variables.

As such, we would expect the results to have the same number of rows as there are distinct values of “use\_id” between user\_device and user\_usage, i.e. every join value from the left dataframe will be in the result along with every value from the right dataframe, and they’ll be linked where possible.

Outer merge result using Pandas. Every row from the left and right dataframes is retained in the result, with missing values or numpy NaN values where the merge column doesn’t

match.

In the diagram below, example rows from the outer merge result are shown, the first two are examples where the “use\_id” was common between the dataframes, the second two originated only from the left dataframe, and the final two originated only from the right dataframe.

## Using merge indicator to track merges

To assist with the identification of where rows originate from, Pandas provides an “**indicator**” parameter that can be used with the merge function which creates an additional column called “\_merge” in the output that labels the original source for each row.

```
1. result = pd.merge(user_usage,
2.                   user_device[['use_id', 'platform', 'device']],
3.                   on='use_id',
4.                   how='outer',
5.                   indicator=True)
```



Example rows from outer merge (full outer join) result. Note that all rows from left and right merge dataframes are included, but NaNs will be in different columns depending if the data originated in the left or right dataframe.

## Final Merge – Joining device details to result

Coming back to our original problem, we have already merged `user_usage` with `user_device`, so we have the platform and device for each user. Originally, we used an “[inner merge](#)” as the default in Pandas, and as such, we only have entries for users where there is also device information. We’ll redo this merge using a left join to keep all users, and then use a second left merge to finally to get the device manufacturers in the same dataframe.

```
1. # First, add the platform and device to the user usage - use a left join
   this time.
2. result = pd.merge(user_usage,
3.                    user_device[['use_id', 'platform', 'device']],
4.                    on='use_id',
5.                    how='left')
6.
7. # At this point, the platform and device columns are included
8. # in the result along with all columns from user_usage
9.
10. # Now, based on the "device" column in result, match the "Model" column
    in devices.
11. devices.rename(columns={"Retail Branding": "manufacturer"},
12.                inplace=True)
13. result = pd.merge(result,
14.                    devices[['manufacturer', 'Model']],
15.                    left_on='device',
16.                    right_on='Model',
17.                    how='left')
18. print(result.head())
```

Final merged result with device manufacturer information merged onto the user usage table.

Two left merges were used to get to this point.

## Using `left_on` and `right_on` to merge with different column names

The columns used in a merge operator do not need to be named the same in both the left and right dataframe. In the second merge above, note that the device ID is called “device” in the left dataframe, and called “Model” in the right dataframe.

Different column names are specified for merges in Pandas using the “`left_on`” and “`right_on`” parameters, instead of using only the “`on`” parameter.

Merging dataframes with different names for the joining variable is achieved using the `left_on` and `right_on` arguments to the pandas merge function.

## Calculating statistics based on device

With our merges complete, we can use the [data aggregation functionality of Pandas](#) to quickly work out the mean usage for users based on device manufacturer. Note that the small sample size creates even smaller groups, so I wouldn't attribute any statistical significance to these particular results!

```
1. result.groupby("manufacturer").agg({
2.     "outgoing_mins_per_month": "mean",
3.     "outgoing_sms_per_month": "mean",
4.     "monthly_mb": "mean",
```

```
5.         "use_id": "count"  
6.     })
```

Final result using `agg()` pandas aggregation to group by device manufacturer and work out mean statistics for different columns.

## Becoming a master of merging – Part 2

That completes the first part of this merging tutorial. You should now have conquered the basics of merging, and be able to tackle your own merging and joining problems with the information above. Part 2 of this blog post addresses the following more advanced topics:

- How do you merge dataframes using multiple join /common columns?
- How do you merge dataframes based on the index of the dataframe?
- What is the difference between the merge and join functions in Pandas?
- How fast are merges in Python Pandas?

## Other useful resources

Don't let your merging mastery stop here. Try the following links for further explanations and information on the topic:

- [Join and Merge Dataframes](#) examples by Chris Albon.
- [Merge, join, and concatenate](#) official reference documentation from Pandas.
- [Combining DataFrames with Pandas](#) on “Python for Ecologists” by DataCarpentry
- [YouTube tutorial on Joining and Merging Dataframes](#) by “sentdex”
- [High performance database joins with Pandas](#), a comparison of merge speeds by Wes McKinney, creator of Pandas.
- [SQL Join tutorial](#) on W3Schools
- [SQL Join tutorial](#) on DoFactory
- [Comparing pandas merge with SQL](#) in official Pandas documentation.

### Related



The Pandas DataFrame - loading, editing, and viewing data in Python

December 13, 2017

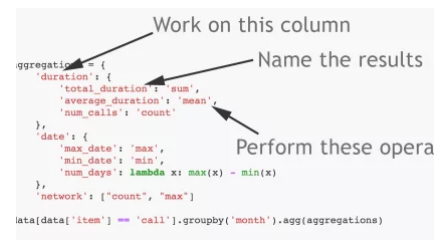
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June 14, 2015

In “blog”

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24 thoughts on “Merge and Join DataFrames with Pandas in Python”

**MOHAMED**

OCTOBER 24, 2017 AT 10:33 AM

Thank you for this tutorial ! Really useful and practical.

Where is the second part of this tutorial ? You talk about a second part but i didn't find .. maybe it's me.

[Reply](#)**SHANELYNN**

OCTOBER 31, 2017 AT 11:12 AM

Hi Mohamed, I'm glad you liked it. Unfortunately the second part is a "work in progress!" and time is short at the moment. Though hopefully I'll upload it in the coming weeks!

[Reply](#)**NIMIT GUPTA**

DECEMBER 4, 2017 AT 5:32 PM

Hi, Wow!, What an indepth tutorial on Pandas Merge(), and way best, than offical Pandas documentation, and any other online resources. #ManyThanks for writing it, and looking foward for Part 2 of it. #ThanksOnceAgain

[Reply](#)

Pingback: [Python Pandas DataFrame: load, edit, view data | Shane Lynn](#)

**ARMANDO V OCHOA SANCHEZ**

DECEMBER 28, 2017 AT 5:19 PM

Great material, thank you!! I'm waiting for the second part.

Right now I'm struggling with the merge of two complementary data frames, each of them have the same columns names and number, but one has NaN values where the other one as NON-NaN. Do you have any idea of how to merge them keeping only the NON-NaN values?

[Reply](#)

**MARTIN BEBOW**

JANUARY 1, 2018 AT 5:29 PM

Like I emailed you, you should have a place for those of us who feel like making a donation to your efforts. This tutorial is beautifully simple to understand and I want to encourage you and others like you to keep up the good work. I also am waiting for part 2.

[Reply](#)

**SARAA**

JANUARY 25, 2018 AT 1:18 AM

Great help, thank you very much Shane! how can we find the second part of the tutorial?

[Reply](#)

**SHANELYNN**

JANUARY 27, 2018 AT 7:12 PM

Hi Saraa – I'm afraid the second part of the tutorial is delayed due to my time constraints! Its on a todo list – Might be short and sweet when I can get it done!



[Reply](#)**DHRUV**

MARCH 29, 2018 AT 4:34 AM

Wow, amazing tutorial !  
Thanks for putting this together, really helps.

[Reply](#)**NAGENDRA DESAI**

JUNE 11, 2018 AT 10:59 AM

Excellent tutorial. I like your tutorials a lot Shane. Thanks very much!

[Reply](#)**THIRU P**

SEPTEMBER 21, 2018 AT 5:35 AM

Thanks for sharing

[Reply](#)**ROY WILLEMEN**

SEPTEMBER 23, 2018 AT 10:53 AM

Hi Shane,

Thanks for your excellent tutorial; that is really helpful!

One thing I am not yet understanding well. In your last merge, you are joining the 'extended usage' dataset (merge of user\_usage and user\_device) with the android devices dataset. You do so by joining the device variable from the usage on the Model variable in devices.

But this Model variable seems to be non-unique in the android dataset. E.g., Model 201M refers to two different devices, scorpion\_mini\_t and smq\_t.

Wouldn't this possibly result in a duplication of a usage record (if this 201M device occurs in one usage record)? And, consequently, in an error in the calculation later on?

Thanks for helping me out!

[Reply](#)

**ROY WILLEMEN**

OCTOBER 29, 2018 AT 9:38 AM

Hi Shane. Would it be possible to come back to my question, here above? ~Roy

[Reply](#)

**SHANELYNN**

OCTOBER 29, 2018 AT 9:45 AM

Hi Roy – no problem, sorry I missed that. Looking now at the merge, yes, if the model variable is non-unique, then yes, you will end up with a duplicate row for each device that matches those model strings. At the time of writing, I assumed that these models were unique! Good spot!

Best to remove those duplicates from the dataset prior to merging!

[Reply](#)

**RAFAEL**

OCTOBER 11, 2018 AT 11:44 PM

Thanks for sharing i've been dealing with joins until i found your blog. 😊

[Reply](#)

**SHANELYNN**

OCTOBER 15, 2018 AT 10:50 AM

That's great Rafael – super that you found it useful!

[Reply](#)

**FARIBORZ**

OCTOBER 22, 2018 AT 2:57 PM

Very clear tutorial. Thanks!

[Reply](#)

**ABHISHEK**

OCTOBER 29, 2018 AT 8:55 AM

Shane, could be please help me with the Second part. I ma not able to find it.

[Reply](#)

**SHANELYNN**

OCTOBER 29, 2018 AT 9:36 AM

Hi Abhishek, I'm afraid, the second part is not done yet – its' been on my todo list for FAR too long now – hopefully in the next while!

[Reply](#)

**KABISH NAPIT**

JANUARY 1, 2019 AT 3:38 PM

Excellent tutorial. I couldn't find a easy interpretation of left\_on and right\_on in major websites. I unblocked ads in this website. Win win for both of us. Enjoy ur coffee. 😊 Thank god i landed here. thanks.

[Reply](#)

**WINSTON**

JANUARY 19, 2019 AT 8:57 PM

Really good stuff! Can't wait for Part 2 (but understand you're busy)

[Reply](#)

**VISHAL KUMAR**

JANUARY 31, 2019 AT 3:34 PM

Thanks a lot for this much needed tutorial. Looking forward for part 2.

[Reply](#)

**SAJID**

MARCH 16, 2019 AT 6:59 PM

thanks Shane for explained these topics in well mannered .. its really very helpful to us.  
could you please help more with part 2.

[Reply](#)**JAMES GRIFFIN**

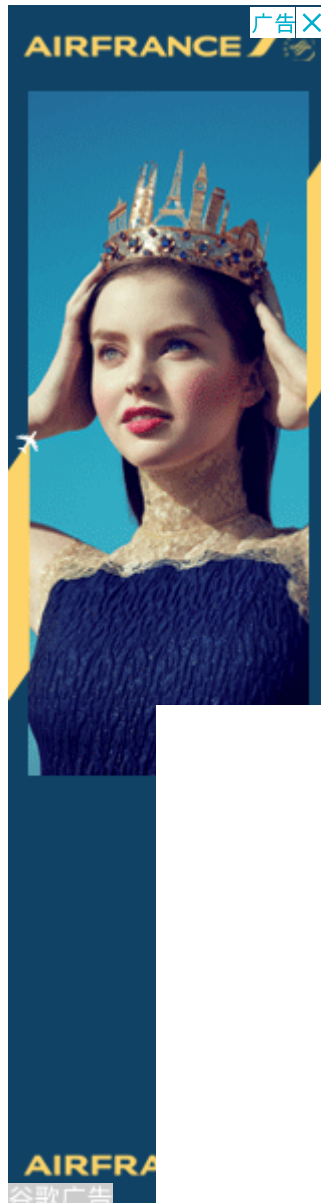
MARCH 27, 2019 AT 3:55 PM

Very helpful!! I'm not finding the link to the second tutorial, where can I find this?

[Reply](#)

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**Coffee generator:**



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