精心整理 | 非常全面的Pandas入门教程

原创 石头 机器学习算法那些事 2019-04-22

pandas是基于NumPy的一种数据分析工具,在机器学习任务中,我们首先需要对数据进行清洗和编辑等工作,pandas库大大简化了我们的工作量,熟练并掌握pandas常规用法是正确构建机器学习模型的第一步。



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1. 如何安装Pandas

最常用的方法是通过Anaconda安装,在终端或命令符输入如下命令安装:

conda install pandas

若未安装Anaconda,使用Python自带的包管理工具pip来安装:

pip install pandas

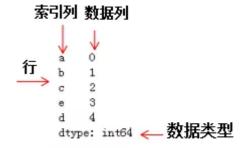
2. 如何导入pandas库和查询相应的版本信息

```
import numpy as np # pandas和numpy常常结合在一起使用,导入numpy库 import pandas as pd # 导入pandas库 print(pd. __version__) # 打印pandas版本信息 #> 0.23.4
```

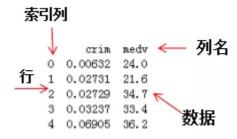
3. pandas数据类型

pandas包含两种数据类型: series和dataframe。

series是一种一维数据结构,每一个元素都带有一个索引,与一维数组的含义相似,其中索引可以为数字或字符串。series结构名称:



dataframe是一种二维数据结构,数据以表格形式(与excel类似)存储,有对应的行和列。dataframe结构名称:



4. series教程

1. 如何从列表,数组,字典构建series

```
mylist = list('abcedfghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz') # 列表
myarr = np. arange(26) # 数组
mydict = dict(zip(mylist, myarr)) # 字典

# 构建方法
ser1 = pd. Series(mylist)
ser2 = pd. Series(myarr)
ser3 = pd. Series(mydict)
```

```
print(ser3.head()) # 打印前5个数据

#> a 0
b 1
c 2
d 4
e 3
dtype:int64
```

2. 如何使series的索引列转化为dataframe的列

```
mylist = list('abcedfghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz')
myarr = np. arange (26)
mydict = dict(zip(mylist, myarr))
ser = pd. Series(mydict)
# series转换为dataframe
df = ser. to frame()
# 索引列转换为dataframe的列
df.reset_index(inplace=True)
print(df.head())
#>
      index 0
      0 a 0
      1
           b 1
      2
          c 2
          е 3
      3
      4
          d 4
```

3. 如何结合多个series组成dataframe

```
# 构建series1
ser1 = pd. Series(list('abcedfghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz'))
# 构建series2
ser2 = pd. Series (np. arange (26))
# 方法1, axis=1表示列拼接, 0表示行拼接
df = pd.concat([ser1, ser2], axis=1)
# 与方法1相比,方法2设置了列名
df = pd. DataFrame({'coll': ser1, 'col2': ser2})
print(df.head())
#>
      co11 co12
      0 a 0
      1
         b
              1
              2
      2 c
      3
              3
         е
        d
               4
```

4. 如何命名列索引的名称

```
ser = pd. Series(list('abcedfghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz'))

# 命名索引列名称
ser.name = 'alphabets'
# 显示前5行数据
ser.head()

#> 0 a
    1 b
    2 c
    3 e
    4 d
    Name: alphabets, dtype: object
```

5. 如何获得series对象A中不包含series对象B的元素

```
ser1 = pd. Series([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
ser2 = pd. Series([4, 5, 6, 7, 8])

# 返回ser1不包含ser2的布尔型series
ser3=~ser1.isin(ser2)
# 获取ser不包含ser2的元素
ser1[ser3]

#> 0 1
1 2
2 3
dtype: int64
```

6. 如何获得seriesA和seriesB不相同的项

```
ser1 = pd. Series([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
ser2 = pd. Series([4, 5, 6, 7, 8])
# 求ser1和ser2的并集
ser u = pd. Series(np. union1d(ser1, ser2))
# 求ser1和ser2的交集
ser i = pd. Series(np. intersect1d(ser1, ser2))
# ser_i在ser_u的补集就是ser1和ser2不相同的项
ser_u[~ser_u.isin(ser_i)]
#>
      0
         1
      1
          2
      2
          3
      5 6
        7
      6
           8
      dtype: int64
```

7. 如何获得数值series的四分位值

```
# 设置随机数种子
state = np. random. RandomState(100)

# 从均值为5标准差为25的正态分布随机抽取5个点构成series
ser = pd. Series(state. normal(10, 5, 25))

# 求ser的四分位数
np. percentile(ser, q=[0, 25, 50, 75, 100])

#> array([ 1.25117263, 7.70986507, 10.92259345, 13.36360403, 18.0949083 ])
```

8. 如何获得series中单一项的频率计数

```
#从0~7随机抽取30个列表值,组成series
ser = pd. Series(np. take(list('abcdefgh'), np. random. randint(8, size=30)))
# 对该series进行计数
ser. value_counts()

#> d 8
g 6
b 6
a 5
e 2
h 2
f 1
dtype: int64
```

9. 如何保留series中前两个频次最多的项,其他项替换为'other'

```
np. random. RandomState (100)
# 从1~4均匀采样12个点组成series
ser = pd. Series (np. random. randint(1, 5, [12]))
#除前两行索引对应的值不变,后几行索引对应的值为Other
ser[~ser.isin(ser.value_counts().index[:2])] = 'Other'
ser
#>
       0
            Other
                4
      2
                2
      3
                2
      4
                4
      5
            Other
      6
            Other
      7
            Other
      8
                4
      9
                4
      10
                4
                2
      11
      dtype: object
```

10. 如何对数值series分成10个相同数目的组

换个角度理解,对数值series离散化成10个类别 (categorical) 值

```
ser = pd. Series(np. random. random(20))
# 离散化10个类别值, 只显示前5行的数据
pd. qcut (ser, q=[0, .10, .20, .3, .4, .5, .6, .7, .8, .9, 1],
        labels=['1st', '2nd', '3rd', '4th', '5th', '6th', '7th', '8th', '9th', '10th']).head()
#>
0
    3rd
    1st
1
2
    6th
3
    6th
    9th
dtype: category
Categories (10, object): [1st < 2nd < 3rd < 4th \dots 7th < 8th < 9th < 10th]
```

11. 如何使numpy数组转化为给定形状的dataframe

```
ser = pd. Series (np. random. randint (1, 10, 35))
# serier类型转换numpy类型, 然后重构
df = pd. DataFrame(ser. values. reshape(7, 5))
print(df)
#>
         0 1 2 3 4
        1
           2
             1
      1
        1
           2 4 5 2
        1
           3
              3 2 8
      3
        8 6 4 9 6
      4 2 1 1 8 5
      5 3 2 8 5 6
      6 1 5 5 4 6
```

12. 如何找到series的值是3的倍数的位置

```
ser = pd. Series (np. random. randint (1, 10, 7))
print(ser)
# 获取值是3倍数的索引
np.argwhere(ser % 3==0)
#>
       0
            6
            8
       1
       2
            6
       3
           7
       4
            6
       5
            2
       6
            4
       dtype: int64
       array([[0],
#>
              [2],
              [4]])
```

13. 获取series中给定索引的元素 (items)

14. 如何垂直和水平的拼接series

```
ser1 = pd. Series(range(5))
ser2 = pd. Series(list('abcde'))

# 垂直拼接
df = pd. concat([ser1, ser2], axis=0)

# 水平拼接
df = pd. concat([ser1, ser2], axis=1)
print(df)

#> 0 1
0 0 a
1 1 b
2 2 c c
3 3 d
4 4 e
```

15. 如何获取series对象A中包含series对象B元素的位置

```
# ser1必须包含ser2, 否则会报错
ser1 = pd. Series([10, 9, 6, 5, 3, 1, 12, 8, 13])
ser2 = pd. Series([1, 3, 10, 13])

# 方法 1
[np. where(i == ser1)[0].tolist()[0] for i in ser2]

# 方法 2
[pd. Index(ser1).get_loc(i) for i in ser2]

#> [5, 4, 0, 8]
```

16. 如何计算series之间的均方差

```
truth = pd. Series(range(10))
pred = pd. Series(range(10)) + np. random.random(10)

# 均方差
np. mean((truth-pred)**2)

#> 0.25508722434194103
```

17. 如何使series中每个元素的首字母为大写

```
# series的元素为str类型
ser = pd. Series(['how', 'to', 'kick', 'ass?'])
# 方法 1
ser.map(lambda x: x.title())
# 方法 2 , 字符串相加
ser.map(lambda x: x[0].upper() + x[1:])
# 方法 3
pd. Series([i. title() for i in ser])
#>
      0
           How
       1
           То
       2
           Kick
           Ass?
       3
       dtype: object
```

18. 如何计算series中每个元素的字符串长度

```
ser = pd. Series(['how', 'to', 'kick', 'ass?'])

# 方法
ser. map(lambda x: len(x))

#> 0 3
1 2
2 4
3 4
dtype: int64
```

19. 如何计算series的一阶导和二阶导

```
ser = pd. Series([1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, 27, 35])

# 求一阶导并转化为列表类型
print(ser. diff(). tolist())

# 求二阶导并转化为列表类型
print(ser. diff(). diff(). tolist())
```

```
#> [nan, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 6.0, 8.0]
[nan, nan, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0, 2.0]
```

20. 如何将一系列日期字符串转换为timeseries

21. 如何从一个series中获取至少包含两个元音的元素

```
ser = pd. Series(['Apple', 'Orange', 'Plan', 'Python', 'Money'])

# 方法
from collections import Counter
# Counter是一个类字典类型,键是元素值,值是元素出现的次数,满足条件的元素返回True
mask = ser.map(lambda x: sum([Counter(x.lower()).get(i, 0) for i in list('aeiou')]) >= 2)
ser[mask]

#> O Apple
1 Orange
4 Money
dtype: object
```

22. 如何计算根据另一个series分组后的series均值

```
fruit = pd. Series(np. random. choice(['apple', 'banana', 'carrot'], 10))
weights = pd. Series(np. linspace(1, 10, 10))
# 根据fruit对weight分组
weightsGrouped = weights.groupby(fruit)
print(weightsGrouped.indices)
# 对分组后series求每个索引的平均值
weightsGrouped.mean()
#>
       {'apple': array([0, 3], dtype=int64), 'banana': array([1, 2, 4, 8],
dtype=int64), 'carrot': array([5, 6, 7, 9], dtype=int64)}
                 2. 50
#>
       app1e
       banana
                4.75
       carrot
                 7.75
       dtype: float64
```

23. 如何计算两个series之间的欧氏距离

```
p = pd. Series([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10])
q = pd. Series([10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1])

# 方法1
sum((p - q)**2)**.5

# 方法2
np. linalg. norm(p-q)

#> 18. 16590212458495
```

24. 如何在数值series中找局部最大值

局部最大值对应二阶导局部最小值

```
ser = pd. Series([2, 10, 3, 4, 9, 10, 2, 7, 3])

# 二阶导

dd = np. diff(np. sign(np. diff(ser)))

# 二阶导的最小值对应的值为最大值,返回最大值的索引

peak_locs = np. where(dd == -2)[0] + 1

peak_locs

#> array([1, 5, 7], dtype=int64)
```

25. 如何用最少出现的字符替换空格符

```
my_str = 'dbc deb abed gade'
# 方法
ser = pd. Series(list('dbc deb abed gade'))
# 统计元素的频数
freq = ser. value_counts()
print(freq)
# 求最小频数的字符
least_freq = freq.dropna().index[-1]
"". join(ser.replace(' ', least_freq))
#>
      d 4
           3
       b
           3
         3
           2
          1
           1
      dtype: int64
#>
       'dbcgdebgabedggade'
```

26. 如何计算数值series的自相关系数

```
ser = pd. Series (np. arange (20) + np. random. normal (1, 10, 20))
# 求series的自相关系数, i为偏移量
autocorrelations = [ser.autocorr(i).round(2) for i in range(11)]
print(autocorrelations[1:])
# 选择最大的偏移量
print('Lag having highest correlation: ', np. argmax(np. abs(autocorrelations[1:]))+1)
       [0.33, 0.41, 0.48, 0.01, 0.21, 0.16, -0.11, 0.05, 0.34, -0.24]
#>
#>
       Lag having highest correlation: 3
```

27. 如何对series进行算术运算操作

```
# 如何对series之间进行算法运算
import pandas as pd
series1 = pd. Series([3, 4, 4, 4], ['index1', 'index2', 'index3', 'index4'])
series2 = pd. Series([2, 2, 2, 2], ['index1', 'index2', 'index33', 'index44'])
series add = series1 + series2
print(series_add)
# 减法
series minus = series1 - series2
# series_minus
# 乘法
series_multi = series1 * series2
# series multi
# 除法
series_div = series1/series2
series div
```

series是基于索引进行算数运算操作的,pandas会根据索引对数据进行运算,若series之间有不同的索 引,对应的值就为Nan。结果如下:

```
#加法:
       index1
                  5.0
       index2
                  6.0
       index3
                  NaN
       index33
                  NaN
       index4
                  NaN
       index44
                  NaN
       dtype: float64
#除法:
       index1
                  1.5
       index2
                  2.0
       index3
                  NaN
       index33
                  NaN
       index4
                  NaN
       index44
                  NaN
       dtype: float64
```

3. dataframe教程

1. 如何从csv文件只读取前几行的数据

2. 如何从csv文件中每隔n行来创建dataframe

```
# 每隔50行读取一行数据
df = pd. read csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/selva86/datasets/master/BostonHousing.csv',
df2 = pd. DataFrame()
for chunk in df:
   # 获取series
   df2 = df2. append (chunk. iloc[0,:])
#显示前5行
print(df2.head())
#>
                      crim
                            zn indus chas
                                                                    age
      0
                   0.21977 0.0 6.91 0 0.4479999999999 5.602 62.0
                    0.0686 0.0 2.89
                                      0
                                                                   62.5
      1
                                                       0.445 7.416
      2
        2.7339700000000000 0.0 19.58 0
                                                       0.871 5.597 94.9
                    0.0315 95.0
                                1.47 0 0.402999999999999 6.975 15.3
      4 0.1907299999999999 22.0 5.86
                                      0
                                                       0.431 6.718 17.5
           dis rad tax ptratio
                                  b 1stat medv
      0 6.0877
               3 233
                       17.9
                               396.9
                                      16.2 19.4
      1 3.4952
               2 276
                       18.0
                               396.9 6.19 33.2
      2 1.5257
               5 403
                       14.7 351.85 21.45 15.4
      3 7.6534
               3 402
                         17.0
                               396.9 4.56 34.9
      4 7.8265
               7 330
                         19. 1 393. 74
                                      6.56 26.2
```

3. 如何改变导入csv文件的列值

改变列名'medv'的值,当列值≤25时,赋值为'Low';列值>25时,赋值为'High'.

```
# 使用converters参数,改变medv列的值
df = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/selva86/datasets/master/BostonHousing.csv',
               converters={'medv': lambda x: 'High' if float(x) > 25 else 'Low'})
print(df.head())
              b 1stat medv
#>
                4.98 Low
      0 396.90
                9.14 Low
      1 396.90
      2 392.83
                4.03 High
      3 394.63
                2.94 High
      4 396.90
                 5.33 High
```

4. 如何从csv文件导入指定的列

```
# 导入指定的列: crim和medv

df = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/selva86/datasets/master/BostonHousing.csv',
# 打印前四行dataframe信息
print(df.head())

#> crim medv
0 0.00632 24.0
1 0.02731 21.6
2 0.02729 34.7
3 0.03237 33.4
4 0.06905 36.2
```

5. 如何得到dataframe的行,列,每一列的类型和相应的描述统计信息

```
df = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/selva86/datasets/master/Cars93_miss.csv')
# 打印dataframe的行和列
print(df. shape)
# 打印dataframe每列元素的类型显示前5行
print(df. dtypes. head())
# 统计各类型的数目, 方法1
print(df.get dtype counts())
# 统计各类型的数目, 方法2
# print(df. dtypes. value_counts())
# 描述每列的统计信息,如std,四分位数等
df_stats = df.describe()
# dataframe转化数组
df arr = df.values
# 数组转化为列表
df list = df.values.tolist()
#>
       (93, 27)
      Manufacturer
                      object
      Mode1
                      object
                      object
      Туре
      Min.Price
                     float64
      Price
                     float64
      dtype: object
      float64 18
      object
      dtype: int64
```

6. 如何获取给定条件的行和列

```
import numpy as np
df = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/selva86/datasets/master/Cars93_miss.csv')
# print(df)
```

```
# 获取最大值的行和列
row, col = np.where(df.values == np.max(df.Price))
# 行和列获取最大值
print(df.iat[row[0], col[0]])
df.iloc[row[0], col[0]]

# 行索引和列名获取最大值
df.at[row[0], 'Price']
df.get_value(row[0], 'Price')

#> 61.9
```

7. 如何重命名dataframe的特定列

```
df1 = pd. DataFrame (data=np. array([[18, 50], [19, 51], [20, 55]]), index=['man1', 'man2', 'man3'], columns
print (df1)
# 修改列名
print("\nchange columns :\n")
#方法1
dfl. rename (columns={'weight':'stress'})
#方法2
df1. columns. values[1] = 'stress'
print(df1)
#>
              age weight
                       50
       man1
             18
                       51
       man2
              19
       man3
              20
                       55
       change columns:
              age stress
              18
                       50
       man1
              19
                       51
       man2
               20
                       55
       man3
```

8. 如何检查dataframe中是否有缺失值

```
df = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/selva86/datasets/master/Cars93_miss.csv')

# 若有缺失值,则为Ture
df.isnull().values.any()

#> True
```

9. 如何统计dataframe的每列中缺失值的个数

```
df = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/selva86/datasets/master/Cars93_miss.csv')

# 获取每列的缺失值个数
n_missings_each_col = df.apply(lambda x: x.isnull().sum())
print(n_missings_each_col.head())
```

```
#> Manufacturer 4
Model 1
Type 3
Min. Price 7
Price 2
dtype: int64
```

10. 如何用平均值替换相应列的缺失值

```
df = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/selva86/datasets/master/Cars93_miss.csv',nrd
print(df[['Min.Price', 'Max.Price']].head())
# 平均值替换缺失值
df_out = df[['Min.Price', 'Max.Price']] = df[['Min.Price', 'Max.Price']].apply(lambda x: x.fill)
print(df_out.head())
#>
          Min. Price Max. Price
       0
               12.9
       1
               29.2
                           38.7
       2
                           32.3
               25.9
       3
                NaN
                           44.6
       4
                NaN
                            NaN
#>
          Min. Price Max. Price
               12.9
       0
                           18.8
       1
               29.2
                           38.7
       2
               25.9
                           32.3
       3
               23.0
                           44.6
       4
               23.0
                           29.9
```

11. 如何用全局变量作为apply函数的附加参数处理指定的列

```
df = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/selva86/datasets/master/Cars93_miss.csv')
print(df[['Min.Price', 'Max.Price']].head())
# 全局变量
d = {'Min.Price': np.nanmean, 'Max.Price': np.nanmedian}
# 列名Min. Price的缺失值用平均值代替, Max. Price的缺失值用中值代替
df[['Min.Price', 'Max.Price']] = df[['Min.Price', 'Max.Price']].apply(lambda x, d: x.fillna(d[x.
print(df[['Min.Price', 'Max.Price']].head())
#>
          Min. Price Max. Price
       0
              12.9
                         18.8
               29.2
                          38.7
       1
       2
                          32.3
               25.9
       3
                NaN
                          44.6
                NaN
                          NaN
       4
#>
          Min. Price Max. Price
       0 12.900000
                         18.80
       1 29.200000
                         38.70
       2 25.900000
                         32.30
       3 17.118605
                         44.60
       4 17.118605
                         19.15
```

12. 如何以dataframe的形式选择特定的列

13. 如何改变dataframe中的列顺序

```
df = pd.DataFrame(np.arange(20).reshape(-1, 5), columns=list('abcde'))
print(df)
# 交换col1和col2
def switch columns (df, coll=None, col2=None):
   colnames = df. columns. tolist()
   i1, i2 = colnames. index(col1), colnames. index(col2)
   colnames[i2], colnames[i1] = colnames[i1], colnames[i2]
   return df[colnames]
df1 = switch columns(df, 'a', 'c')
print(df1)
#>
              b
                  C
       0
          0
             1 2
                     3
                          4
          5
              6
                  7
       1
       2 10 11 12 13 14
       3 15 16 17 18 19
#>
           C
          2
       0
             1
                 0
                     3 4
          7
              6
         12
            11 10
                    13 14
         17
             16 15
```

14. 如何格式化dataframe的值

```
df = pd. DataFrame(np. random. random(4)**10, columns=['random'])
print(df)
# 显示小数点后四位
df. apply(lambda x: '%. 4f' % x, axis=1)
print(df)
#/> random
```

```
0 3.539348e-04
1 3.864140e-10
2 2.973575e-02
3 1.414061e-01
#> random
0 3.539348e-04
1 3.864140e-10
2 2.973575e-02
3 1.414061e-01
```

15. 如何将dataframe中的所有值以百分数的格式表示

```
df = pd. DataFrame(np. random. random(4), columns=['random'])
# 格式化为小数点后两位的百分数
out = df. style. format({
   'random': '{0:.2%}'.format,
})
out
#>
              random
       0
              48.54%
       1
              91.51%
       2
              90.83%
       3
              20.45%
```

16. 如何从dataframe中每隔n行构建dataframe

```
df = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/selva86/datasets/master/Cars93_miss.csv')
# 每隔20行读dataframe数据
print(df.iloc[::20, :][['Manufacturer', 'Model', 'Type']])
#>
          Manufacturer
                         Model
                                   Type
       0
                Acura Integra
                                  Small
       20
              Chrysler LeBaron Compact
                Honda Prelude
                                Sporty
       60
               Mercury Cougar Midsize
       80
                Subaru
                       Loyale
                                  Small
```

17. 如何得到列中前n个最大值对应的索引

```
df = pd. DataFrame(np.random.randint(1, 15, 15).reshape(5,-1), columns=list('abc'))
print(df)
# 取'a'列前3个最大值对应的行
n = 5
df['a'].argsort()[::-1].iloc[:3]
#>
              b
          a
        5
             5 2
      1
        12
             7
                1
      2
         5
             2 12
          5 14 12
```

```
#> 4 1 13 13

#> 4 1
3 3
2 2
Name: a, dtype: int64
```

18. 如何获得dataframe行的和大于100的最末n行索引

```
df = pd. DataFrame (np. random. randint (10, 40, 16). reshape (-1, 4))
print(df)
# dataframe每行的和
rowsums = df.apply(np.sum, axis=1)
# 选取大于100的最末两行索引
# last two rows = df.iloc[np.where(rowsums > 100)[0][-2:], :]
nline = np. where (rowsums > 100) [0] [-2:]
nline
#>
          0 1 2 3
       0 19 34 15 12
       1 38 35 14 26
       2 39 32 18 20
       3 28 27 36 38
#>
       array([2, 3], dtype=int64)
```

19. 如何从series中查找异常值并赋值

```
ser = pd. Series(np. logspace(-2, 2, 30))

# 小于low_per分位的数赋值为low, 大于low_per分位的数赋值为high

def cap_outliers(ser, low_perc, high_perc):
    low, high = ser.quantile([low_perc, high_perc])
    print(low_perc, '%ile: ', low, '|', high_perc, '%ile: ', high)
    ser[ser < low] = low
    ser[ser > high] = high
    return(ser)

capped_ser = cap_outliers(ser, .05, .95)

#> 0.05 %ile: 0.016049294076965887 | 0.95 %ile: 63.876672220183934
```

20. 如何交换dataframe的两行

```
df = pd.DataFrame(np.arange(9).reshape(3, -1))
print(df)
# 函数
def swap_rows(df, i1, i2):
    a, b = df.iloc[i1, :].copy(), df.iloc[i2, :].copy()
    # 通过iloc换行
    df.iloc[i1, :], df.iloc[i2, :] = b, a
    return df
```

21. 如何倒转dataframe的行

```
df = pd. DataFrame (np. arange (9). reshape (3, -1))
print(df)
# 方法 1
df.iloc[::-1, :]
# 方法 2
print(df.loc[df.index[::-1], :])
         0 1 2
#>
       0 0 1 2
       1 3 4 5
       2 6 7 8
#>
         0 1 2
       2 6 7 8
       1 3 4 5
       0 0 1 2
```

22. 如何对分类变量进行one-hot编码

```
df = pd. DataFrame (np. arange (25). reshape (5, -1), columns=list ('abcde'))
print(df)
# 对列'a'进行onehot编码
df_onehot = pd.concat([pd.get_dummies(df['a']), df[list('bcde')]], axis=1)
print(df onehot)
#>
            b c d
         а
         0 1 2 3 4
      0
         5
            6 7 8 9
      2
        10 11 12 13 14
        15
           16 17
                  18 19
               22
        20
           21
                  23 24
#>
         0 5 10 15 20
                         b
                           c d
              0
                        1
                            2
        1 0
                 0
                     0
                                  4
      1 0 1
              0
                0 0 6 7 8
                                 9
      2 0 0
             1 0 0 11 12 13 14
```

```
3 0 0 0 1 0 16 17 18 19
4 0 0 0 0 1 21 22 23 24
```

23. 如何获取dataframe行方向上最大值个数最多的列

```
df = pd. DataFrame (np. random. randint (1, 100, 9). reshape (3, -1))
print(df)
# 获取每列包含行方向上最大值的个数
count_series = df.apply(np.argmax, axis=1).value_counts()
print(count_series)
# 输出行方向最大值个数最多的列的索引
print('Column with highest row maxes: ', count_series.index[0])
#>
          0
              1
      0 46 31 34
         38 13
                6
         1 18 15
#>统计列的最大值的个数
             0 2
             1
                1
             dtype: int64
#>
      Column with highest row maxes: 0
```

24. 如何得到列之间最大的相关系数

```
df = pd. DataFrame (np. random. randint (1, 100, 16). reshape (4, -1), columns=list ('pqrs'), index=list (
# df
print(df)
# 得到四个列的相关系数
abs_corrmat = np. abs(df.corr())
print(abs_corrmat)
# 得到每个列名与其他列的最大相关系数
max corr = abs corrmat.apply(lambda x: sorted(x)[-2])
# 显示每列与其他列的相关系数
print('Maximum Correlation possible for each column: ', np.round(max corr.tolist(), 2))
#>
                r s
          p
              q
      a 59 99
                1 34
      b 89 60 97 40
      c 43 35 14
                    6
      d 70 59 30 53
#>
                         q
      p 1.000000 0.200375 0.860051 0.744529
      q 0.200375 1.000000 0.236619 0.438541
      r 0.860051 0.236619 1.000000 0.341399
      s 0.744529 0.438541 0.341399 1.000000
#>
      Maximum Correlation possible for each column: [0.86 0.44 0.86 0.74]
```

25. 如何创建包含每行最小值与最大值比例的列

```
df = pd. DataFrame (np. random. randint (1, 100, 9). reshape (3, -1))
print(df)
# 方法1: axis=1表示行方向,
\min_{by_{a}} = df. apply(lambda x: np. min(x)/np. max(x), axis=1)
# 方法2
\min_{by_{max}} = np. \min(df, axis=1)/np. \max(df, axis=1)
min_by_max
#>
           0
              1 2
       0 81 68 59
       1 45 73 23
       2 20 22 69
#>
       0
          0. 728395
           0.315068
       1
            0.289855
       dtype: float64
```

26. 如何创建包含每行第二大值的列

```
df = pd. DataFrame (np. random. randint (1, 100, 9). reshape (3, -1))
print(df)
# 行方向上取第二大的值组成series
out = df.apply(lambda x: x.sort_values().unique()[-2], axis=1)
# 构建dataframe新的列
df['penultimate'] = out
print(df)
#>
          0
             1
      0 28 77
                1
      1 43 19 69
      2 29 30 72
            1 2 penultimate
#>
          0
                1
      0 28 77
                            28
      1 43 19 69
                            43
      2 29 30 72
                            30
```

27. 如何归一化dataframe的所有列

```
df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randint(1,100, 80).reshape(8, -1))

# 正态分布归一化
out1 = df.apply(lambda x: ((x - x.mean())/x.std()).round(2))
print('Solution Q1\n', out1)

# 线性归一化
out2 = df.apply(lambda x: ((x.max() - x)/(x.max() - x.min())).round(2))
print('Solution Q2\n', out2)
```

28. 如何计算每一行与下一行的相关性

```
df = pd. DataFrame(np. random. randint(1,100, 25). reshape(5, -1))
# 行与行之间的相关性
[df.iloc[i].corr(df.iloc[i+1]).round(2) for i in range(df.shape[0])[:-1]]
```

29. 如何用0赋值dataframe的主对角线和副对角线

```
df = pd. DataFrame (np. random. randint (1, 100, 25). reshape (5, -1))
print(df)
# zhu
for i in range(df.shape[0]):
   df.iat[i, i] = 0
   df.iat[df.shape[0]-i-1, i] = 0
print(df)
#>
           0
             1
                  2
                     3
                 71
       0
         51
             35
                     71
                         79
       1
         78
             25 71 85 44
         90
             97
                 72
                     14
                         4
                37 25 48
       3
         27
             91
          1
             26
                 68
                    70 20
#>
                  2
           0
              1
                     3
                          4
       0
          0
             35 71 71
                          0
       1
         78
             0 71
                     0 44
       2
         90 97
                 0 14
                         4
       3
             0 37
                     0 48
         27
                    70
          0
            26 68
                         0
```

30.如何得到按列分组的dataframe的平均值和标准差

```
df = pd.DataFrame({'coll': ['apple', 'banana', 'orange'] * 2,
                  'col2': np. random. randint (0, 15, 6),
                 'col3': np. random. randint(0, 15, 6)})
print(df)
# 按列col1分组后的平均值
df_grouped_mean = df.groupby(['col1']).mean()
print(df grouped mean)
# 按列col1分组后的标准差
df_grouped_std = df.groupby(['col1']).mean()
print(df grouped std)
#>
           col1 col2 col3
                  2
                      14
      0
         apple
      1 banana
                  11
                        8
      2 orange
                   8
                        10
                        2
      3
         apple
                   5
      4 banana
                    6
                        12
      5 orange
                11
                        13
              co12 co13
      col1
      apple
               3.5
                   8.0
      banana 8.5 10.0
              9.5 11.5
      orange
```

```
#> col2 col3
col1
apple 3.5 8.0
banana 8.5 10.0
orange 9.5 11.5
```

31. 如何得到按列分组后另一列的第n大的值

```
df = pd. DataFrame({'fruit': ['apple', 'banana', 'orange'] * 2,
                  'taste': np. random. rand(6),
                  'price': np. random. randint (0, 15, 6)})
print(df)
# teste列接fruit分组
df grpd = df['taste']. groupby(df. fruit)
# teste列中banana元素的信息
x=df grpd.get group('banana')
# 排序并找第2大的值
s = x. sort values().iloc[-2]
print(s)
#>
          fruit taste price
       0 apple 0.521990
       1 banana 0.640444
                               ()
       2 orange 0.460509
                               9
       3 apple 0.818963
                               4
       4 banana 0.646138
                              7
       5 orange 0.917056
                              12
       0. 6404436436085967
```

32. 如何计算分组dataframe的平均值,并将分组列保留为另一列

33.如何获取两列值元素相等的位置(并非索引)

```
np. where(df. fruit1 == df. fruit2)

#> fruit1 fruit2
0 apple banana
1 apple apple
2 orange apple

#> (array([1], dtype=int64),)
```

34. 如何创建指定列偏移后的新列

```
df = pd. DataFrame(np. random. randint(1, 100, 20). reshape(-1, 4), columns = list('abcd'))
# 创建往下偏移后的列
df['a lag1'] = df['a'].shift(1)
# 创建往上偏移后的列
df['b leadl'] = df['b']. shift(-1)
print(df)
            b c d a_lag1 b_lead1
      0 29 90 43 24
                        NaN
                               36.0
      1 94 36 67 66
                        29.0
                                76.0
      2 81 76 44 49
                      94.0
                               97.0
                               43.0
      3 55 97 10 74
                      81.0
      4 32 43 62 62
                        55.0
                                NaN
```

35. 如何获得dataframe中单一值的频数

```
df = pd. DataFrame(np.random.randint(1, 10, 20).reshape(-1, 4), columns = list('abcd'))
# 统计元素值的个数
pd. value_counts(df. values. ravel())
#>
       9
            3
       7
            3
            3
       1
            3
       6
            2
           2
       5
       4
            2
       8
           1
       2
            1
       dtype: int64
```

36. 如何将文本拆分为两个单独的列

```
df = pd.DataFrame(["STD, City State",
"33, Kolkata West Bengal",
"44, Chennai Tamil Nadu",
"40, Hyderabad Telengana",
"80, Bangalore Karnataka"], columns=['row'])

print(df)
# expand=True表示以分割符把字符串分成两列
```

```
df_out = df.row.str.split(', \\', expand=True)

# 获取新的列

new_header = df_out.iloc[0]

# 重新赋值

df_out = df_out[1:]

df_out.columns = new_header

print(df_out)
```

```
#>
                            row
      0
               STD, City State
      1 33, Kolkata West Bengal
      2 44, Chennai Tamil Nadu
      3 40, Hyderabad Telengana
      4 80, Bangalore Karnataka
#>
      O STD
           City
                      State
      1 33 Kolkata
                      West Bengal
      2 44
            Chennai
                      Tamil Nadu
      3 40 Hyderabad Telengana
      4 80
            Bangalore
                      Karnataka
```

37.如何构建多级索引的dataframe

我们利用元组 (Tuple) 构建多级索引, 然后定义dataframe.

```
# 如何构建多级索引的dataframe
# 先通过元组方式构建多级索引
import numpy as np
outside = ['A','A','B','B','B']
inside = [1,2,3,1,2,3]
my_index = list(zip(outside,inside))
# my_index
# 转化为pd格式的索引
my_index = pd. MultiIndex. from_tuples(my_index)
# my_index
# 构建多级索引dataframe
df = pd. DataFrame(np. random. randn(6,2), index =my_index, columns=['feal','fea2'])
df
```

多索引dataframe结果:

| | | fea1 | fea2 |
|---|---|-----------|-----------|
| A | 1 | -0.591187 | 0.722881 |
| | 2 | -0.794461 | 0.882104 |
| | 3 | -1.678903 | 0.267682 |
| В | 1 | 0.050657 | -0.291552 |
| | 2 | -0.654364 | 0.673911 |
| | 3 | 0.957179 | 0.232397 |

获取多索引dataframe的数据:

六、小结

pandas库在机器学习项目中的应用主要有两个步骤: (1) 读取文件, (2) 数据清洗和编辑工作, 该步骤中, 我们常常需要借组numpy数组来处理数据。希望这篇文章能够让你很好的入门pandas库, 多多练习才是王道。读者能够看到这里的都是真爱, 点个在看和广告呗!

参考:

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_42156420/article/details/82813482

推荐阅读

清晰易懂的numpy入门教程 清晰易懂的numpy进阶教程

深度好文 | Matplotlib可视化最有价值的50个图表 (附完整Python源代码)

