

## W2. Summary

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下午4:59

1. Create Series

- .list - data: type - array - index
- dict - data: type - key - index  
value  
missing value - None  
NaN
- value index - list of values

2. Query a series (iloc, loc, [label]) - value

work with data = each value - operation

(program approach: iterate - invoke)

① Vectorization = up - function (iterable)  
method → iter

test:

%% timeit

-n

modify code function no. loops

② broadcasting: operation → value

iloc/loc [label] - change values

(add new values - new entry → row)

Series - append (series) → add new series.

## 3. DataFrame

• Create Series - row

(dict - key - index - col. names  
value - cols. values)

• Extract - iloc / loc [index] → Series (col name  
col. value)  
(new entry) → row selection (row)  
Multi Series.

loc [index, col. name] → Multi axis.

↓ col. [col. name] (chain operation)

([] loc[:, [col name1, col. name2]])

• drop - copy

inplace.

## 4. DataFrame indexing & loading

read data - (P) create: series - dict

(external file pd.read\_csv (file + sheet  
delimited data, index\_col, headers - skiprows ←)

(reduce df → [col / row - df])  
View of df.

## 5. Query a DataFrame

Boolean mask

(1-D Series) - data structure → specific row/col.

2-D BF  
• overlay - comparison operator - T/F  
Broadcasting

2. overlay Boolean mask on df.

① → condition = where

apply → df [Series: df.where (Boolean mask)]

→ return new df (series: shape, index

T - ✓

② → value: index operator (F - NaN)

df [Boolean mask]

3. 2 Boolean mask outputs

(chain logical operators and / or

another Boolean mask: value  
condition

## 6. Dataframes Index

set\_index (col

reset\_index

→ multi-level index: a list of cols  
search in order

(find distinct data. - unique.

(reduce data →

cols keep ↓ ↓

(set composite keys

(extract data - level

## 7. missing data

set\_index - single col

sort\_index → x unique

(reset\_index

set\_index - composite

fillna (method = 'ffill')