# PANDAS DATAFRAMES

#### Consider the following Python dictionary data and Python list labels:

data = {'birds': ['Cranes', 'Cranes', 'plovers', 'spoonbills', 'spoonbills', 'Cranes', 'plovers', 'Cranes', 'spoonbills', 'spoonbills'], 'age': [3.5, 4, 1.5, np.nan, 6, 3, 5.5, np.nan, 8, 4], 'visits': [2, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4, 2, 2, 3, 2], 'priority': ['yes', 'yes', 'no', 'yes', 'no', 'no', 'yes', 'no', 'no']}

```
labels = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j']
```

1. Create a DataFrame birds from this dictionary data which has the index labels.

#### Out[18]:

	birds	age	visits	priority
а	Cranes	3.5	2	yes
b	Cranes	4.0	4	yes

	birds	age	visits	priority
С	plovers	1.5	3	no
d	spoonbills	NaN	4	yes
е	spoonbills	6.0	3	no
f	Cranes	3.0	4	no
g	plovers	5.5	2	no
h	Cranes	NaN	2	yes
i	spoonbills	8.0	3	no
j	spoonbills	4.0	2	no

2. Display a summary of the basic information about birds DataFrame and its data.

In [2]: birds.describe()

Out[2]:

	age	visits
count	8.000000	10.000000
mean	4.437500	2.900000
std	2.007797	0.875595
min	1.500000	2.000000
25%	3.375000	2.000000
50%	4.000000	3.000000
75%	5.625000	3.750000
max	8.000000	4.000000

### 3. Print the first 2 rows of the birds dataframe

In [3]: birds[:2]

Out[3]:

	birds	age	visits	priority
а	Cranes	3.5	2	yes
b	Cranes	4.0	4	yes

4. Print all the rows with only 'birds' and 'age' columns from the dataframe

In [4]: birds.iloc[:,:2]

Out[4]:

	birds	age
а	Cranes	3.5
b	Cranes	4.0
С	plovers	1.5
d	spoonbills	NaN
e	spoonbills	6.0
f	Cranes	3.0
g	plovers	5.5
h	Cranes	NaN
i	spoonbills	8.0
j	spoonbills	4.0

5. select [2, 3, 7] rows and in columns ['birds', 'age', 'visits']

In [5]: birds.iloc[[2,3,7],:3]

Out[5]:

	birds	age	visits
С	plovers	1.5	3
d	spoonbills	NaN	4
h	Cranes	NaN	2

6. select the rows where the number of visits is less than 4

In [6]: birds[birds.visits < 4]</pre>

Out[6]:

	birds	age	visits	priority
а	Cranes	3.5	2	yes
С	plovers	1.5	3	no
е	spoonbills	6.0	3	no
g	plovers	5.5	2	no
h	Cranes	NaN	2	yes
i	spoonbills	8.0	3	no
j	spoonbills	4.0	2	no

7. select the rows with columns ['birds', 'visits'] where the age is missing i.e NaN

In [7]: birds[['birds','visits']][np.isnan(birds.age)]

Out[7]:

	birds	visits
d	spoonbills	4

	birds	visits
h	Cranes	2

8. Select the rows where the birds is a Cranes and the age is less than 4

```
In [8]: birds[(birds.birds == 'Cranes') & (birds.age < 4)]</pre>
```

Out[8]:

	birds	age	visits	priority
а	Cranes	3.5	2	yes
f	Cranes	3.0	4	no

9. Select the rows the age is between 2 and 4(inclusive)

```
In [9]: birds[(birds.age >= 2) & (birds.age <= 4)]</pre>
```

Out[9]:

	birds	age	visits	priority
а	Cranes	3.5	2	yes
b	Cranes	4.0	4	yes
f	Cranes	3.0	4	no
j	spoonbills	4.0	2	no

10. Find the total number of visits of the bird Cranes

```
In [10]: birds.visits[birds.birds == 'Cranes'].sum()
```

Out[10]: 12

11. Calculate the mean age for each different birds in dataframe.

```
In [11]: g = birds[['birds','age']].groupby('birds')
g.mean()
```

Out[11]:

	age
birds	
Cranes	3.5
plovers	3.5
spoonbills	6.0

12. Append a new row 'k' to dataframe with your choice of values for each column. Then delete that row to return the original DataFrame.

```
In [12]: new_row = pd.DataFrame({'birds' : 'pigeon' ,'age' : 2.5, 'visits' : 3,
    'priority' : 'yes'}, index = ['k'])
    birds = birds.append(new_row)
    birds
```

Out[12]:

	birds	age	visits	priority
а	Cranes	3.5	2	yes
b	Cranes	4.0	4	yes
С	plovers	1.5	3	no
d	spoonbills	NaN	4	yes
е	spoonbills	6.0	3	no
f	Cranes	3.0	4	no
g	plovers	5.5	2	no

	birds	age	visits	priority
h	Cranes	NaN	2	yes
i	spoonbills	8.0	3	no
j	spoonbills	4.0	2	no
k	pigeon	2.5	3	yes

```
In [13]: birds.drop('k', inplace = True)
birds
```

## Out[13]:

	birds	age	visits	priority
а	Cranes	3.5	2	yes
b	Cranes	4.0	4	yes
С	plovers	1.5	3	no
d	spoonbills	NaN	4	yes
е	spoonbills	6.0	3	no
f	Cranes	3.0	4	no
g	plovers	5.5	2	no
h	Cranes	NaN	2	yes
i	spoonbills	8.0	3	no
j	spoonbills	4.0	2	no

# 13. Find the number of each type of birds in dataframe (Counts)

```
In [14]: g = birds.groupby('birds')
g.size()
```

```
Out[14]: birds
         Cranes
                         4
          plovers
          spoonbills
          dtype: int64
In [19]: birds['birds'].value_counts()
Out[19]: spoonbills
                         4
         Cranes
                         4
          plovers
          Name: birds, dtype: int64
          14. Sort dataframe (birds) first by the values in the 'age' in decending order, then by the
          value in the 'visits' column in ascending order.
In [15]: birds.sort_values(['age','visits'], ascending = [False,True])
```

Out[15]:

	birds	age	visits	priority
i	spoonbills	8.0	3	no
е	spoonbills	6.0	3	no
g	plovers	5.5	2	no
j	spoonbills	4.0	2	no
b	Cranes	4.0	4	yes
а	Cranes	3.5	2	yes
f	Cranes	3.0	4	no
С	plovers	1.5	3	no
h	Cranes	NaN	2	yes
d	spoonbills	NaN	4	yes

### 15. Replace the priority column values with'yes' should be 1 and 'no' should be 0

```
In [16]: birds.loc[birds.priority == 'yes', 'priority'] = 1
birds.loc[birds.priority == 'no', 'priority'] = 0
birds
```

Out[16]:

	birds	age	visits	priority
а	Cranes	3.5	2	1
b	Cranes	4.0	4	1
С	plovers	1.5	3	0
d	spoonbills	NaN	4	1
е	spoonbills	6.0	3	0
f	Cranes	3.0	4	0
g	plovers	5.5	2	0
h	Cranes	NaN	2	1
i	spoonbills	8.0	3	0
j	spoonbills	4.0	2	0

16. In the 'birds' column, change the 'Cranes' entries to 'trumpeters'.

```
In [17]: birds.loc[birds.birds == 'Cranes', 'birds'] = 'trumpeters'
birds
```

Out[17]:

	birds	age	visits	priority
а	trumpeters	3.5	2	1
b	trumpeters	4.0	4	1

	birds	age	visits	priority
С	plovers	1.5	3	0
d	spoonbills	NaN	4	1
е	spoonbills	6.0	3	0
f	trumpeters	3.0	4	0
g	plovers	5.5	2	0
h	trumpeters	NaN	2	1
i	spoonbills	8.0	3	0
j	spoonbills	4.0	2	0