

## Lesson 6

Lets take a look at the **groupby** function.

```
In [1]: # Import libraries
import pandas as pd
import sys
```

```
In [2]: print 'Python version ' + sys.version
print 'Pandas version: ' + pd.__version__
```

```
Python version 2.7.5 |Anaconda 2.1.0 (64-bit)| (default, Jul  1 2013, 1:
Pandas version: 0.15.2
```

```
In [3]: # Our small data set
d = {'one':[1,1,1,1,1],
      'two':[2,2,2,2,2],
      'letter':['a','a','b','b','c']}

# Create dataframe
df = pd.DataFrame(d)
df
```

```
Out[3]:
```

	letter	one	two
0	a	1	2
1	a	1	2
2	b	1	2
3	b	1	2
4	c	1	2

```
In [4]: # Create group object
one = df.groupby('letter')

# Apply sum function
one.sum()
```

```
Out[4]:
```

	one	two
letter		
a	2	4
b	2	4
c	1	2

```
In [5]: letterone = df.groupby(['letter', 'one']).sum()
letterone
```

```
Out[5]:
```

		two
letter	one	
a	1	4
b	1	4
c	1	2

```
In [6]: letterone.index
```

```
Out[6]: MultiIndex(levels=[[u'a', u'b', u'c'], [1]],
                    labels=[[0, 1, 2], [0, 0, 0]],
                    names=[u'letter', u'one'])
```

You may want to **not** have the columns you are grouping by become your index, this can be easily achieved as shown below.

```
In [7]: letterone = df.groupby(['letter', 'one'], as_index=False).sum()
letterone
```

```
Out[7]:
```

	letter	one	two
0	a	1	4
1	b	1	4
2	c	1	2

```
In [8]: letterone.index
```

```
Out[8]: Int64Index([0, 1, 2], dtype='int64')
```

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