

## Print Dataframe for Management data

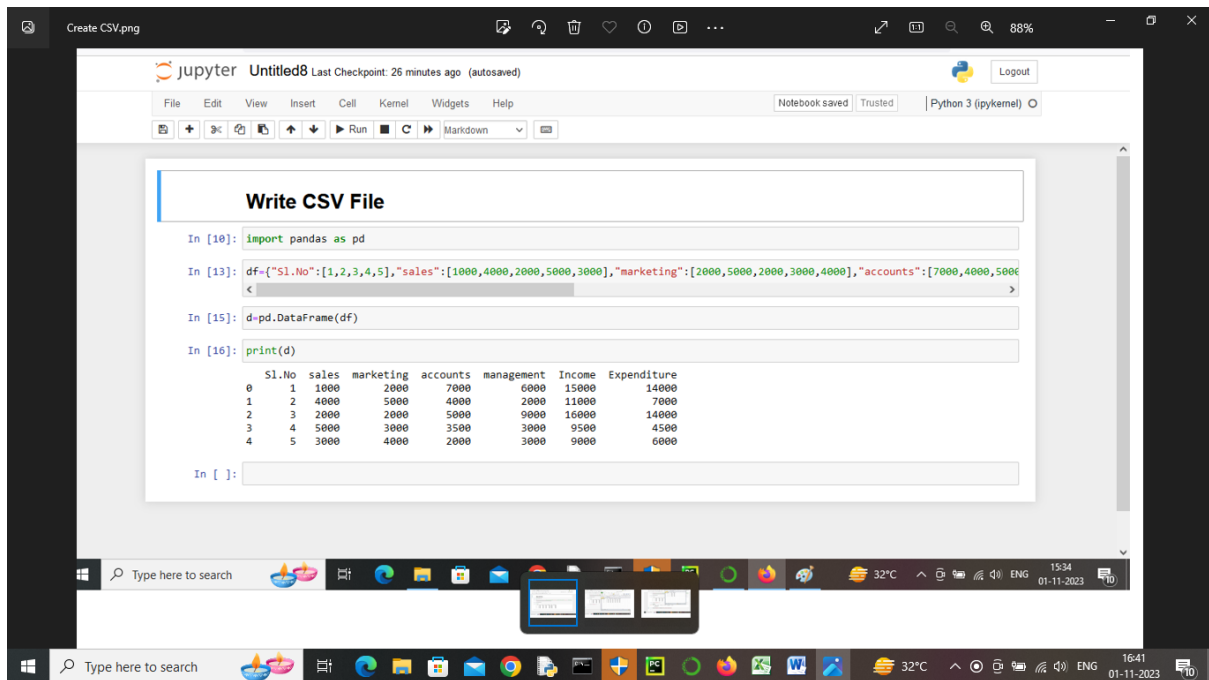
```
import pandas as pd
```

```
df={"Sl.No":[1,2,3,4,5],"sales":[1000,4000,2000,  
5000,3000],"marketing":[2000,5000,2000,3000,4  
000],"accounts":[7000,4000,5000,3500,2000],"m  
anagement":[6000,2000,9000,3000,3000],"Inco  
me":[15000,11000,16000,9500,9000],"Expenditu  
re":[14000,7000,14000,4500,6000]}
```

```
d=pd.DataFrame(df)
```

```
print(d)
```

## OUTPUT jupyter Notebook



## To Create CSV File

**d.to\_csv("newmgdata.csv")**

## OUTPUT of newmgdata.csv File

The screenshot displays a Jupyter Notebook interface with a code cell and its output, alongside a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The Jupyter Notebook code cell contains the following Python code:

```
In [13]: df={"Sl.No": [1,2,3,4,5], "sales": [1000,4000,2000,5000,3000], "marketing": [2000,5000,2000,3000,4000], "accounts": [7000,4000,5000,3500,2000], "income": [6000,11000,9000,16000,9500], "expenditure": [15000,7000,14000,4500,6000]}
In [15]: d=pd.DataFrame(df)
In [16]: print(d)
In [17]: d.to_csv("newmgdata.csv")
```

The output of the code cell shows the DataFrame 'd' with the following data:

	Sl.No	sales	marketing	accounts	income	expenditure
0	1	1000	2000	7000	6000	15000
1	2	4000	5000	4000	11000	7000
2	3	2000	2000	5000	9000	14000
3	4	5000	3000	3500	16000	4500
4	5	3000	4000	2000	9500	6000

The Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, titled 'newmgdata - Microsoft Excel', displays the same data in a tabular format. The columns are labeled 'Sl.No', 'sales', 'marketing', 'accounts', 'income', and 'expenditure'. The data is organized into rows corresponding to the DataFrame output.

Columns in Excel cells

d.columns

## OUTPUT

```
Index(['Sl.No', 'sales', 'marketing', 'accounts',  
'management',  
'Income', 'Expenditure'], dtype='object')
```

## New Columns in Excel cells

```
d.to_csv("newmgdata.csv", columns=['Sl.No', 'Income',  
'Expenditure'])
```

## OUTPUT

The screenshot displays a Jupyter Notebook interface with a code cell and its output, alongside an Excel spreadsheet. The code cell contains the following Python code:

```
In [13]: df={"Sl.No": [1,2,3,4,5], "sales": [1000,4000]}  
<  
In [15]: d=pd.DataFrame(df)  
In [16]: print(d)  
  
In [24]: d.to_csv("newmgdata.csv",)  
In [25]: d.columns  
Out[25]: Index(['Sl.No', 'sales', 'marketing', 'accounts', 'management', 'Income',  
'Expenditure'], dtype='object')  
In [33]: d.to_csv("newmgdata.csv", columns=['Sl.No', 'Income', 'Expenditure'])  
In [ ]:  
In [ ]:
```

The output of the code shows the DataFrame 'd' with columns 'Sl.No', 'sales', 'marketing', 'accounts', and 'management'. The values for 'sales' are 1000, 4000, 2000, 3000, and 4000 for 'Sl.No' values 1 through 5 respectively. The Excel spreadsheet, titled 'newmgdata', shows the data exported from the DataFrame, with columns 'Sl.No', 'Income', and 'Expenditure'. The values for 'Income' and 'Expenditure' are 15000, 14000, 11000, 7000, and 16000, 14000, 9500, 4500, and 9000, 6000 for 'Sl.No' values 1 through 5 respectively.