# Introduction to pandas: Takeaways 🖻

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### Syntax

#### PANDAS DATAFRAME BASICS

• Reading a file into a dataframe:

```
f500 = pd.read_csv('f500.csv',index_col=0)
```

• Returning a dataframe's data types:

```
col_types = f500.dtypes
```

• Returning the dimensions of a dataframe:

```
dims = f500.shape
```

#### SELECTING VALUES FROM A DATAFRAME

• Selecting a single column:

```
f500["rank"]
```

• Selecting multiple columns:

```
f500[["country", "rank"]]
```

• Selecting the first n rows:

```
first_five = f500.head(5)
```

• Selecting rows from a dataframe by label:

```
drink_companies = f500.loc[["Anheuser-Busch InBev", "Coca-Cola", "Heineken Holding"]]
big_movers = f500.loc[["Aviva", "HP", "JD.com", "BHP Billiton"], ["rank", "previous_rank"]]
middle_companies = f500.loc["Tata Motors": "Nationwide", "rank": "country"]
```

#### DATA EXPLORATION METHODS

• Describing a Series object:

```
revs = f500["revenues"]
summary_stats = revs.describe()
```

• Unique Value Counts for a Column:

```
country_freqs = f500['country'].value_counts()
```

#### ASSIGNMENT WITH PANDAS

• Replacing a specific column with a new Series object:

```
f500["revenues_b"] = f500["revenues"] / 1000
```

• Replacing a specific value in a dataframe:

```
f500.loc["Dow Chemical","ceo"] = "Jim Fitterling"
```

#### **BOOLEAN INDEXING IN PANDAS**

• Filtering a dataframe down on a specific value in a column:

```
kr_bool = f500["country"] == "South Korea"

top_5_kr = f500[kr_bool].head()
```

• Updating values using Boolean filtering:

```
f500.loc[f500["previous_rank"] == 0, "previous_rank"] = np.nan
prev_rank_after = f500["previous_rank"].value_counts(dropna=False).head()
```

## Concepts

- NumPy provides fundamental structures and tools that makes working with data easier, but there are several things that limit its usefulness as a single tool when working with data:
  - The lack of support for column names forces us to frame the questions we want to answer as multi-dimensional array operations.
  - Support for only one data type per ndarray makes it more difficult to work with data that contains both numeric and string data.
  - There are lots of low level methods, however there are many common analysis patterns that don't have pre-built methods.

- The **pandas** library provides solutions to all of these pain points and more. Pandas is not so much a replacement for NumPy as an extension of NumPy. The underlying code for pandas uses the NumPy library extensively. The main objects in pandas are **Series** and **Dataframes**. Series is equivalent to a 1D Ndarray while a dataframe is equivalent to a 2D Ndarray.
- Different label selection methods:

Select by Label	Explicit Syntax	Shorthand Convention	Other Shorthand
Single column from dataframe	df.loc[:,"col1"]	df["col1"]	df.col1
List of columns from dataframe	df.loc[:,["col1","col7"]]	df[["col1","col7"]]	
Slice of columns from dataframe	df.loc[:,"col1":"col4"]		
Single row from dataframe	df.loc["row4"]		
List of rows from dataframe	df.loc[["row1", "row8"]]		
Slice of rows from dataframe	df.loc["row3":"row5"]	df["row3":"row5"]	
Single item from series	s.loc["item8"]	s["item8"]	s.item8
List of items from series	s.loc[["item1","item7"]]	s[["item1","item7"]]	
Slice of items from series	s.loc["item2":"item4"]	s["item2":"item4"]	

### Resources

- <u>Dataframe.loc[]</u>
- Indexing and Selecting Data

