In the same way, any existing column can be modified:

```
In[21]: df.eval('D = (A - B) / C', inplace=True)
        df.head()
```

```
Out[21]:          A         B         C         D
        0  0.375506  0.406939  0.069938 -0.449425
         1  0.069087  0.235615  0.154374 -1.078728
         2  0.677945  0.433839  0.652324  0.374209
         3  0.264038  0.808055  0.347197 -1.566886
         4  0.589161  0.252418  0.557789  0.603708
```

Local variables in DataFrame.eval()

The `DataFrame.eval()` method supports an additional syntax that lets it work with local Python variables. Consider the following:

```
In[22]: column_mean = df.mean(1)
        result1 = df['A'] + column_mean
        result2 = df.eval('A + @column_mean')
        np.allclose(result1, result2)
```

```
Out[22]: True
```

The `@` character here marks a *variable name* rather than a *column name*, and lets you efficiently evaluate expressions involving the two "namespaces": the namespace of columns, and the namespace of Python objects. Notice that this `@` character is only supported by the `DataFrame.eval()` *method*, not by the `pandas.eval()` *function*, because the `pandas.eval()` function only has access to the one (Python) namespace.

DataFrame.query() Method

The `DataFrame` has another method based on evaluated strings, called the `query()` method. Consider the following:

```
In[23]: result1 = df[(df.A < 0.5) & (df.B < 0.5)]
        result2 = pd.eval('df[(df.A < 0.5) & (df.B < 0.5)]')
        np.allclose(result1, result2)
```

```
Out[23]: True
```

As with the example used in our discussion of `DataFrame.eval()`, this is an expression involving columns of the `DataFrame`. It cannot be expressed using the `DataFrame.eval()` syntax, however! Instead, for this type of filtering operation, you can use the `query()` method:

```
In[24]: result2 = df.query('A < 0.5 and B < 0.5')
        np.allclose(result1, result2)
```

```
Out[24]: True
```

In addition to being a more efficient computation, compared to the masking expression this is much easier to read and understand. Note that the `query()` method also accepts the `@` flag to mark local variables:

```
In[25]: Cmean = df['C'].mean()
        result1 = df[(df.A < Cmean) & (df.B < Cmean)]
        result2 = df.query('A < @Cmean and B < @Cmean')
        np.allclose(result1, result2)
```

```
Out[25]: True
```

Performance: When to Use These Functions

When considering whether to use these functions, there are two considerations: *computation time* and *memory use*. Memory use is the most predictable aspect. As already mentioned, every compound expression involving NumPy arrays or Pandas `DataFrame`s will result in implicit creation of temporary arrays: For example, this:

```
In[26]: x = df[(df.A < 0.5) & (df.B < 0.5)]
```

is roughly equivalent to this:

```
In[27]: tmp1 = df.A < 0.5
        tmp2 = df.B < 0.5
        tmp3 = tmp1 & tmp2
        x = df[tmp3]
```

If the size of the temporary `DataFrame`s is significant compared to your available system memory (typically several gigabytes), then it's a good idea to use an `eval()` or `query()` expression. You can check the approximate size of your array in bytes using this:

```
In[28]: df.values.nbytes
```

```
Out[28]: 32000
```

On the performance side, `eval()` can be faster even when you are not maxing out your system memory. The issue is how your temporary `DataFrame`s compare to the size of the L1 or L2 CPU cache on your system (typically a few megabytes in 2016); if they are much bigger, then `eval()` can avoid some potentially slow movement of values between the different memory caches. In practice, I find that the difference in computation time between the traditional methods and the `eval`/`query` method is usually not significant—if anything, the traditional method is faster for smaller arrays! The benefit of `eval`/`query` is mainly in the saved memory, and the sometimes cleaner syntax they offer.

We've covered most of the details of `eval()` and `query()` here; for more information on these, you can refer to the Pandas documentation. In particular, different parsers and engines can be specified for running these queries; for details on this, see the discussion within the "Enhancing Performance" section.