



# *Lesson #07*

## *Data Aggregation*

*March 2019*



**Introduction to Pandas**

**Exploring Data with Pandas**

**Data Cleaning Basics**


**Data Aggregation**

**Combining Data with Pandas**

**Transforming Data with Pandas**

**Working with String in Pandas**

**Working with missing and duplicate data**

- 
- Groupby operation
  - Common aggregation methods with groupby
  - Aggregation with pivot table

# Update from repository

---

```
git clone https://github.com/ivanovitchm/datascience_one_2019_1
```

Or ....

```
git pull
```





Dataset

^

745

# World Happiness Report

Happiness scored according to economic production, social support, etc.



Sustainable Development Solutions Network • updated 2 years ago (Version 2)

[Data](#)[Kernels \(421\)](#)[Discussion \(6\)](#)[Activity](#)[Download \(29 KB\)](#)[New Kernel](#)

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economics, social sciences, emotion

## Description

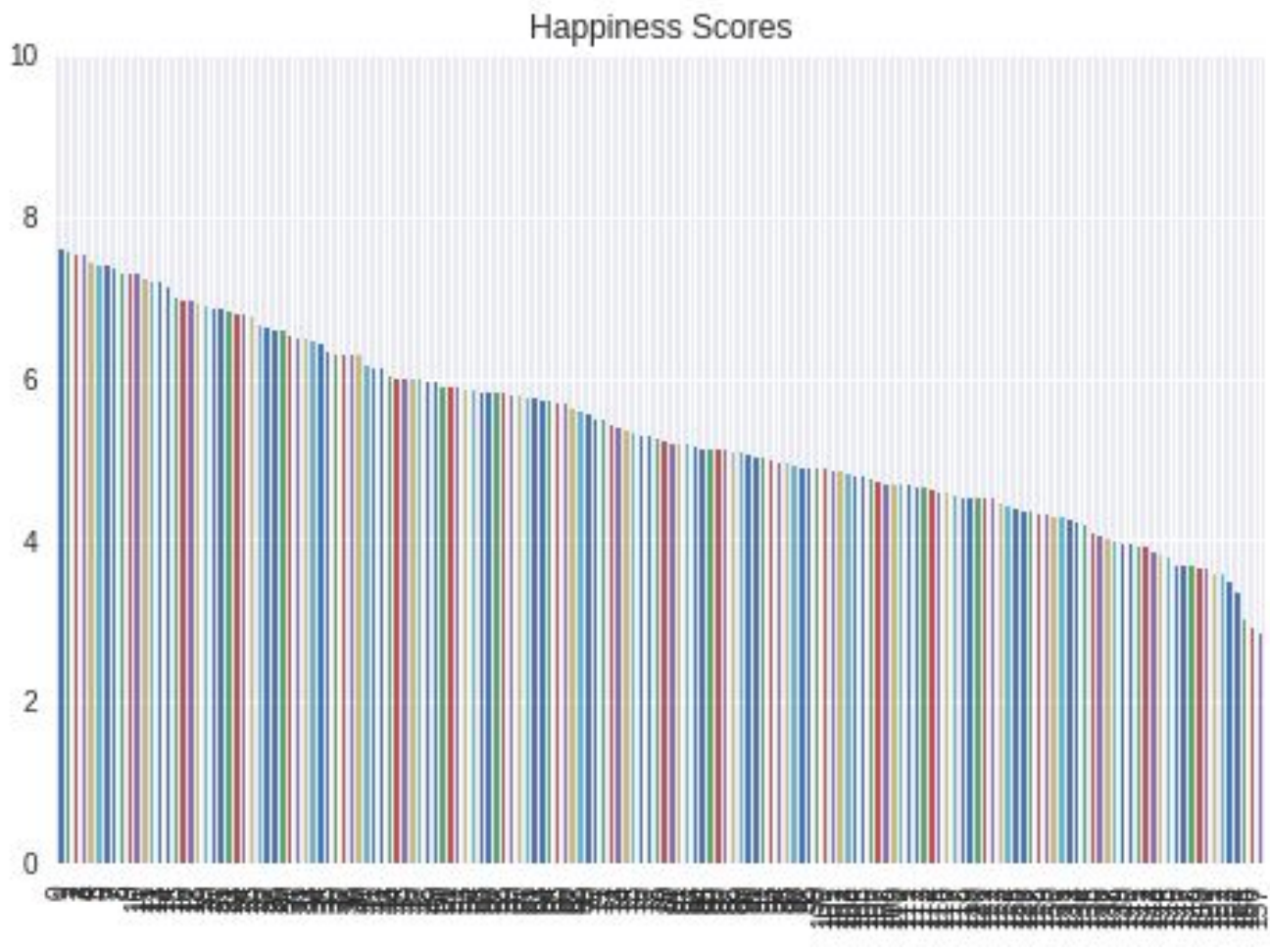
### Context

The World Happiness Report is a landmark survey of the state of global happiness. The first report was published in 2012, the second in 2013, the third in 2015, and the fourth in the 2016 Update. The World Happiness 2017, which ranks 155 countries by their happiness levels, was released at the United Nations at an event celebrating International Day of Happiness on March 20th. The report continues to gain global recognition as governments, organizations and civil society increasingly use happiness indicators to inform their policy-making decisions. Leading experts across fields – economics, psychology, survey analysis, national statistics, health, public policy and

# Introduction to data set

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Country	Region	Happiness Rank	Happiness Score	Standard Error	Economy (GDP per Capita)	Family
Switzerland	Western Europe	1	7.587	0.03411	1.39651	1.34951
Iceland	Western Europe	2	7.561	0.04884	1.30232	1.40223
Denmark	Western Europe	3	7.527	0.03328	1.32548	1.36058
Norway	Western Europe	4	7.522	0.0388	1.459	1.33095
Canada	North America	5	7.427	0.03553	1.32629	1.32261

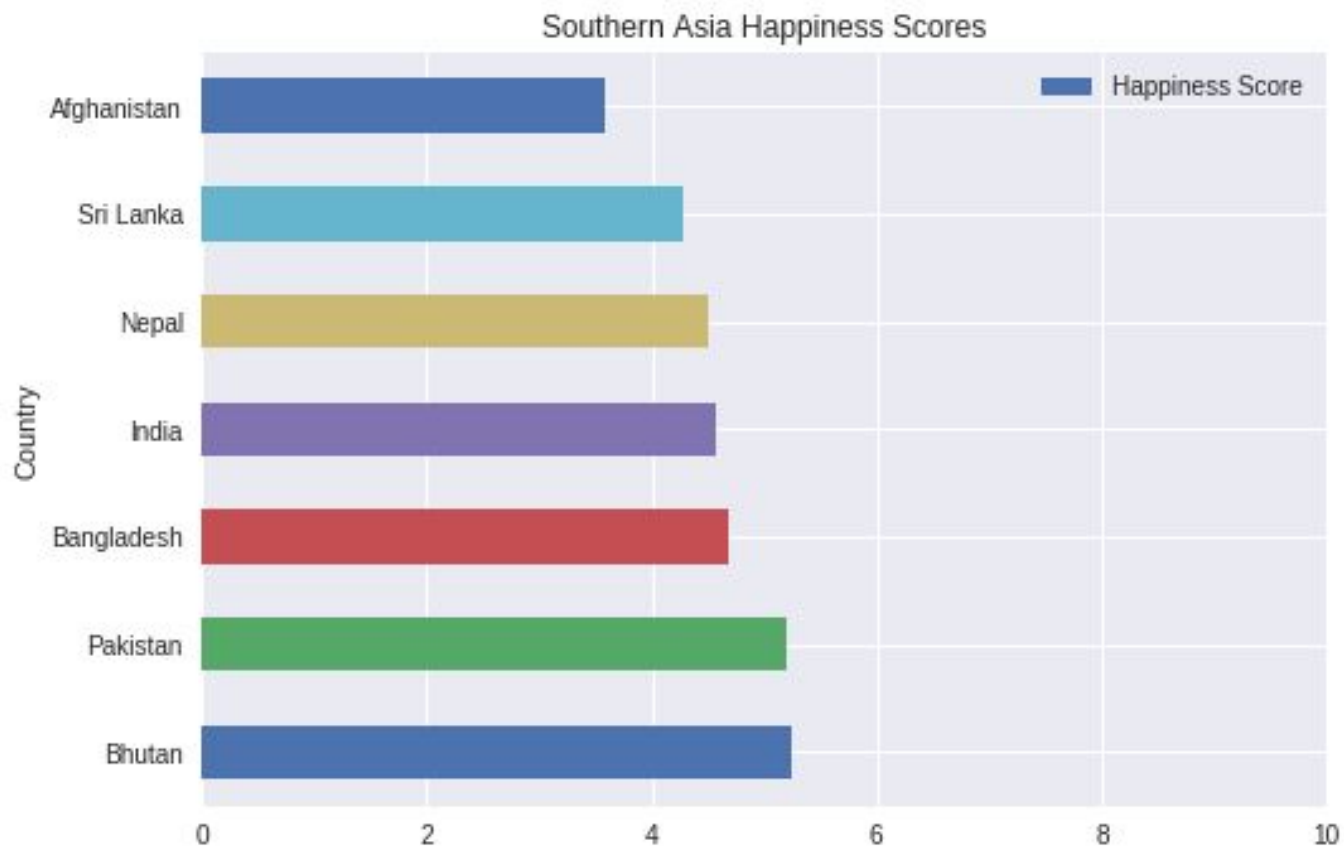


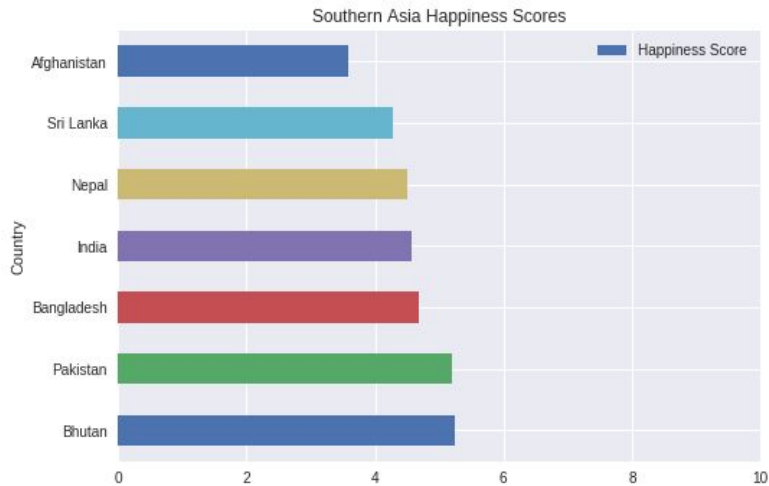
# Exploring aggregation opportunities

```
happiness2015['Region'].unique()
```

```
array(['Western Europe', 'North America', 'Australia and New Zealand',  
      'Middle East and Northern Africa', 'Latin America and Caribbean',  
      'Southeastern Asia', 'Central and Eastern Europe', 'Eastern Asia',  
      'Sub-Saharan Africa', 'Southern Asia'], dtype=object)
```

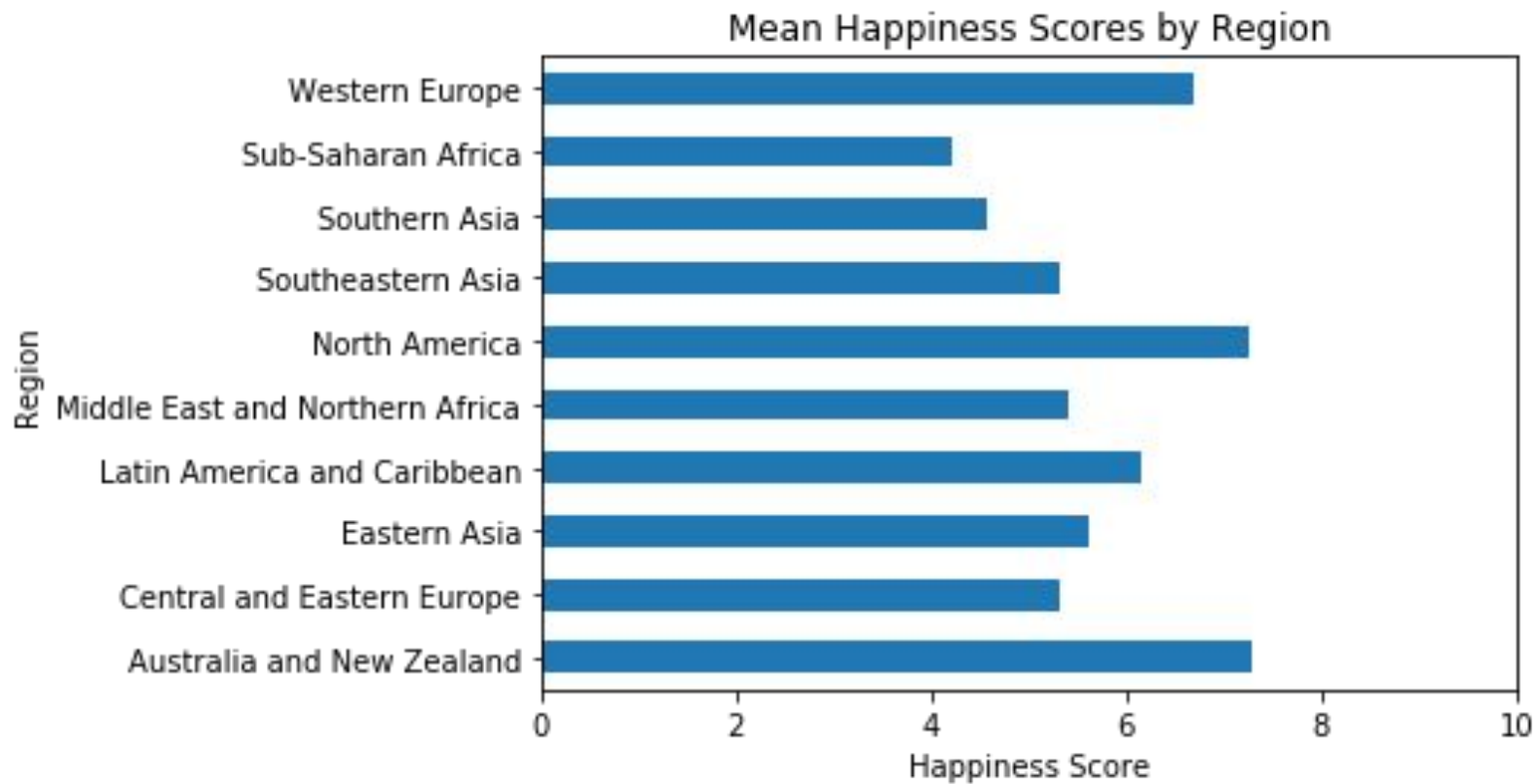




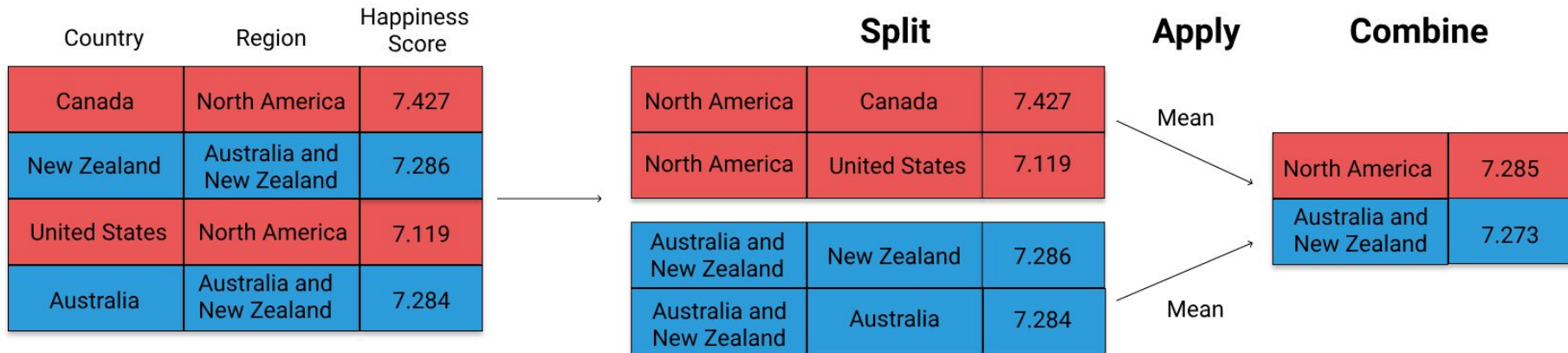


However, we wouldn't know if the Southern Asia region is representative of the entire world unless we look at the other regions

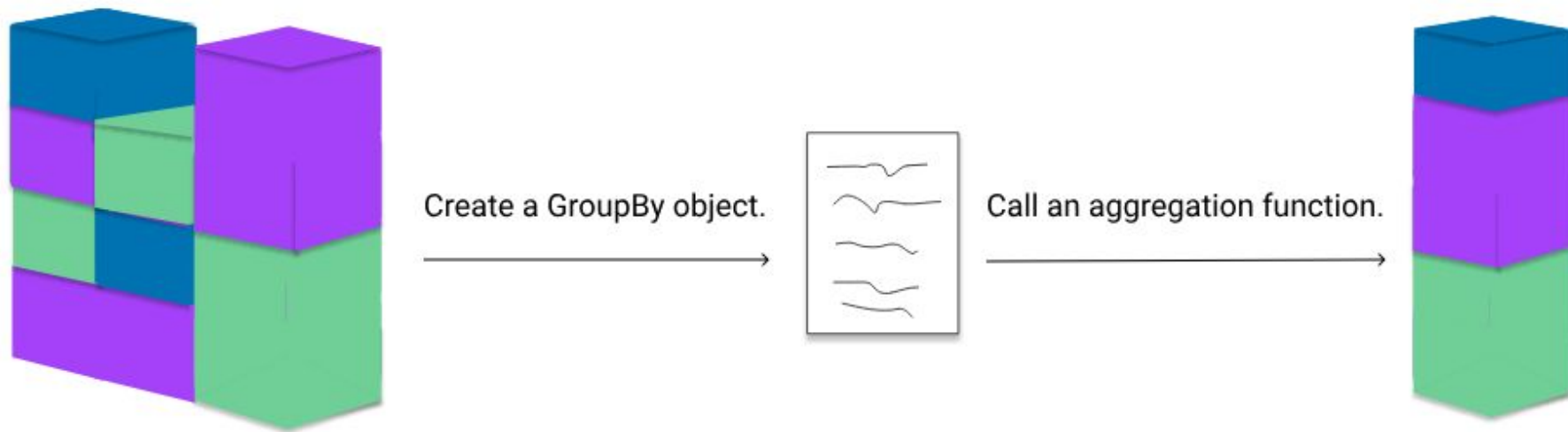
```
so_asia = happiness2015[happiness2015['Region'] == 'Southern Asia']
so_asia.plot(x='Country',
             y='Happiness Score',
             kind='barh',
             title='Southern Asia Happiness Scores',
             xlim=(0,10))
```



# The GroupBy Operation



# Creating GroupBy Object



```
df.groupby('col')
```



```
happiness2015.groupby( 'Region' )
```

```
<pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy object at 0x7f2fcf380d30>
```

Don't be alarmed! This isn't an error. This is telling us that an object of type **GroupBy** was returned, just like we expected.

```
grouped = happiness2015.groupby("Region")
aus_nz = grouped.get_group("Australia and New Zealand")
```

	Country	Region	Happiness Rank	Happiness Score	Standard Error	Economy (GDP per Capita)	Family	Health (Life Expectancy)
8	New Zealand	Australia and New Zealand	9	7.286	0.03371	1.25018	1.31967	0.90837
9	Australia	Australia and New Zealand	10	7.284	0.04083	1.33358	1.30923	0.93156

# Common Aggregation Methods

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```
grouped = happiness2015.groupby('Region')  
grouped.size()
```

Region	
Australia and New Zealand	2
Central and Eastern Europe	29
Eastern Asia	6
Latin America and Caribbean	22
Middle East and Northern Africa	20
North America	2
Southeastern Asia	9
Southern Asia	7
Sub-Saharan Africa	40
Western Europe	21
dtype:	int64

Methods	Description
mean()	Calculates the mean of groups.
sum()	Calculates the sum of group values.
size()	Calculates the size of the groups.
count()	Calculates the count of values in groups.
min()	Calculates the minimum of group values.
max()	Calculates the maximum of group values.

```
grouped = happiness2015.groupby('Region')  
happy_grouped = grouped['Happiness Score']  
happy_grouped.agg(['mean', 'max'])
```

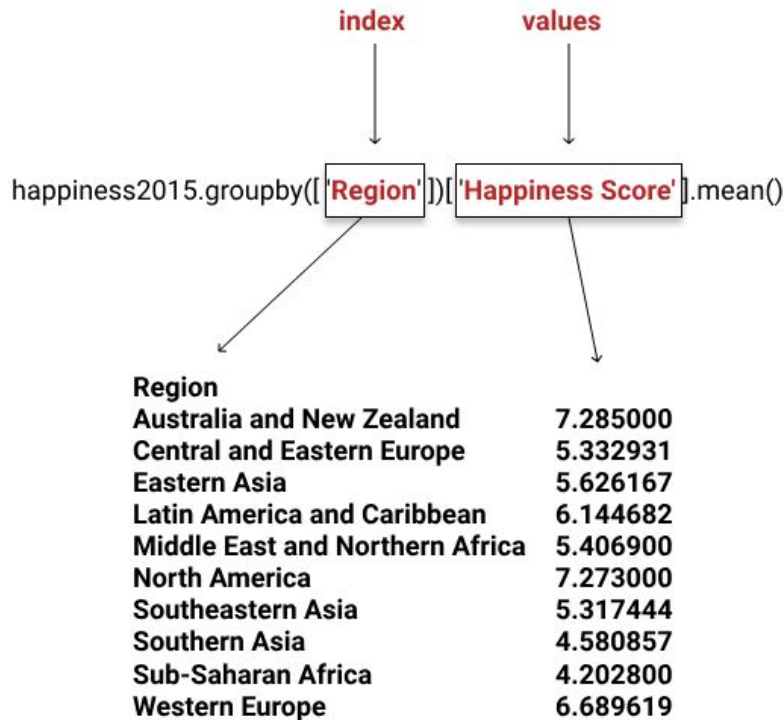
	mean	max
Region		
Australia and New Zealand	7.285000	7.286
Central and Eastern Europe	5.332931	6.505
Eastern Asia	5.626167	6.298
Latin America and Caribbean	6.144682	7.226
Middle East and Northern Africa	5.406900	7.278
North America	7.273000	7.427
Southeastern Asia	5.317444	6.798
Southern Asia	4.580857	5.253
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.202800	5.477
Western Europe	6.689619	7.587

```
def dif(group):
    return(group.max() - group.mean())
happy_grouped.agg(dif)
```

	Happiness Score	Family
Region		
Australia and New Zealand	0.001000	0.005220
Central and Eastern Europe	1.172069	0.287388
Eastern Asia	0.671833	0.201173
Latin America and Caribbean	1.081318	0.200050
Middle East and Northern Africa	1.871100	0.303440
North America	0.154000	0.037750
Southeastern Asia	1.480556	0.324572
Southern Asia	0.672143	0.458629
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.274200	0.375595
Western Europe	0.897381	0.154928



# Aggregating with Pivot Table



```
happiness2015.pivot_table(values='Happiness Score', index='Region', aggfunc=np.mean)
```

Happiness Score	
Region	
Australia and New Zealand	7.285000
Central and Eastern Europe	5.332931
Eastern Asia	5.626167
Latin America and Caribbean	6.144682
Middle East and Northern Africa	5.406900
North America	7.273000
Southeastern Asia	5.317444
Southern Asia	4.580857
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.202800
Western Europe	6.689619

# Lesson#07 - Data Aggregation.ipynb

