



The Pandas essentials for data analysis

Objectives

Applied

1. Create a DataFrame by reading data from a file or by using the DataFrame constructor.
2. Save a DataFrame to disk as a pickle file, and restore the DataFrame by reading the pickle file.
3. Examine the data in a DataFrame by displaying the data and its attributes.
4. Examine the data in a DataFrame by using the `info()`, `nunique()`, and `describe()` methods.
5. Access columns, rows, or a subset of columns and rows by using some combination of dot notation, brackets, the `query()` method, and the `loc[]` or `iloc[]` accessor.
6. Use Pandas methods to get statistics for the columns of a DataFrame.

Objectives

7. Use Python to do calculations on the data in the columns of a DataFrame.
8. Use the Pandas or Python `replace()` method to replace the data in a DataFrame or Series object.
9. Use Pandas methods to do the following DataFrame operations:
 - Sort the rows
 - Set and reset an index
 - Pivot the data
 - Melt the data
 - Group and aggregate the data
 - Plot the data based on the index that has been set



Objectives

Knowledge

1. Distinguish between a Series and a DataFrame.
2. Describe these attributes of a DataFrame: values, index, columns, shape.

The first five rows of the Child Mortality data in a DataFrame

	Year	Age Group	Death Rate
0	1900	1-4 Years	1983.8
1	1901	1-4 Years	1695.0
2	1902	1-4 Years	1655.7
3	1903	1-4 Years	1542.1
4	1904	1-4 Years	1591.5

The components of a DataFrame

Component	Description
Column labels	The names at the tops of the columns.
Column data	The data in the columns. All of the data in a column typically has the same data type with one entry in each row.
Column data types	Each column has a defined data type. If all of the elements in a column don't have the same data type, the elements are stored with the object data type.
Index	Also known as a row label. If an index isn't defined, it is generated as a sequence of integers starting with zero.
Metadata	Attributes of the DataFrame that are generated by Pandas when the DataFrame is constructed or changed.

Three of the Pandas read() methods for importing data into a DataFrame

```
read_csv()  
read_excel()  
read_sql_query()
```

How to import a CSV file from a website

```
import pandas as pd  
mortality_data = pd.read_csv(path or url)
```



The DataFrame() constructor

`DataFrame(params)`

Parameters

`data`

`columns`

`index`

The data and columns arrays for a DataFrame

```
df_data=[[1900, '1-4 Years', 1983.8],[1901, '1-4 Years', 1695.0]]  
df_columns=['Year', 'Age Group', 'Death Rate']
```

The code that creates the DataFrame

```
import pandas as pd  
mortality_df = pd.DataFrame(data=df_data, columns=df_columns)
```

The DataFrame that's created

	Year	Age Group	Death Rate
0	1900	1-4 Years	1983.8
1	1901	1-4 Years	1695.0



Three of the Pandas methods for saving a DataFrame to disk

`to_pickle()`

`to_csv()`

`to_excel()`

How to save a DataFrame as a pickle file

```
mortality_data.to_pickle('mortality_data.pkl')
```

The Pandas read_pickle() method

```
read_pickle(filename)
```

How to read a pickle file to restore a DataFrame

```
mortality_data = pd.read_pickle('mortality_data.pkl')
```

The DataFrame that's restored

	Year	Age Group	Death Rate
0	1900	1-4 Years	1983.8
1	1901	1-4 Years	1695.0
2	1902	1-4 Years	1655.7
3	1903	1-4 Years	1542.1
4	1904	1-4 Years	1591.5



Two methods for displaying the data in a DataFrame

`head(rows)`

`tail(rows)`

JupyterLab automatically displays the contents of a named DataFrame

mortality_data

	Year	Age Group	Death Rate
0	1900	1-4 Years	1983.8
1	1901	1-4 Years	1695.0
2	1902	1-4 Years	1655.7
3	1903	1-4 Years	1542.1
4	1904	1-4 Years	1591.5
...
471	2014	15-19 Years	45.5
472	2015	15-19 Years	48.3
473	2016	15-19 Years	51.2
474	2017	15-19 Years	51.5
475	2018	15-19 Years	49.2

476 rows × 3 columns

How to use the head() and tail() methods

```
mortality_data.head()           # displays the first 5 rows  
mortality_data.tail(3)          # displays the last 3 rows
```

How to display the data in 5 rows and all columns

```
with pd.option_context(  
    'display.max_rows', 5,  
    'display.max_columns', None):  
    display(mortality_data)
```

Some of the attributes of a DataFrame object

Attribute	Description
values	The values of the DataFrame in an array format
index	The row index
columns	The column names
size	The total number of elements
shape	The number of rows and columns

The values attribute

```
mortality_data.values
```

```
=====
array([[1900, '1-4 Years', 1983.8],
       [1901, '1-4 Years', 1695.0],
       [1902, '1-4 Years', 1655.7],
       ...,
       [2016, '15-19 Years', 51.2],
       [2017, '15-19 Years', 51.5],
       [2018, '15-19 Years', 49.2]], dtype=object)
```


The other four attributes

```
print("Index:  ", mortality_data.index)
print("Columns:", mortality_data.columns)
print("Size:   ", mortality_data.size)
print("Shape:  ", mortality_data.shape)

=====
Index:    RangeIndex(start=0, stop=476, step=1)
Columns:  Index(['Year', 'Age Group', 'Death Rate'], dtype='object')
Size:     1428
Shape:    (476, 3)
```

How to use the columns attribute to replace spaces with nothing

```
mortality_data.columns =  
    mortality_data.columns.str.replace(' ', '')
```

The new column names

```
Index(['Year', 'AgeGroup', 'DeathRate'], dtype='object')
```

The `info()`, `nunique()`, and `describe()` methods

Method	Description
<code>info(params)</code>	Returns information about the DataFrame and its columns.
<code>nunique()</code>	Returns the number of unique data items in each column.
<code>describe()</code>	Returns statistical information for each numeric column.

How to use the info() method

```
mortality_data.info()
=====
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 476 entries, 0 to 475
Data columns (total 3 columns):
Year                476 non-null int64
AgeGroup            476 non-null object
DeathRate           476 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(1)
memory usage: 11.3+ KB
```

The memory_usage parameter ensures a more accurate usage result

```
mortality_data.info(memory_usage='deep')
=====
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
...
memory usage: 38.7 KB
```

How to use the nunique() method

```
mortality_data.nunique()  
=====
```

Year	119
AgeGroup	4
DeathRate	430

```
dtype: int64
```

How to use the describe() method

With the T property, the statistics are displayed in the columns

```
mortality_data.describe().T
```

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
Year	476.0	1959.00000	34.387268	1900.0	1929.000	1959.0	1989.000	2018.0
DeathRate	476.0	192.92416	293.224216	11.4	40.575	89.5	222.575	1983.8

Without the T property, the statistics are displayed in the rows

```
mortality_data.describe()
```

Two ways to access one column

With dot notation

```
mortality_data.DeathRate.head(2)
```

```
=====
```

```
0      1983.8
```

```
1      1695.0
```

```
Name: DeathRate, dtype: float64
```

With brackets

```
mortality_data['DeathRate'].head(2)
```

```
=====
```

```
0      1983.8
```

```
1      1695.0
```

```
Name: DeathRate, dtype: float64
```

How to use a list to access two or more columns

```
mortality_data[['Year', 'DeathRate']].head(2)
```

	Year	DeathRate
0	1900	1983.8
1	1901	1695.0

The query() method

`query(condition)`

How to use the query() method to access rows (part 1)

Based on a single column

`mortality_data.query('Year == 1900')`

	Year	AgeGroup	DeathRate
0	1900	1-4 Years	1983.8
119	1900	5-9 Years	466.1
238	1900	10-14 Years	298.3
357	1900	15-19 Years	484.8

How to use the query() method to access rows

Based on multiple columns with the *and* operator

```
mortality_data.query('Year == 2000 and AgeGroup != "1-4 Years"')
```

	Year	AgeGroup	DeathRate
219	2000	5-9 Years	15.8
338	2000	10-14 Years	20.3
457	2000	15-19 Years	67.1

How to use the query() method to access rows

Based on multiple columns with the *or* operator

```
mortality_data.query('Year == 1900 or Year == 2000').head()
```

	Year	AgeGroup	DeathRate
0	1900	1-4 Years	1983.8
100	2000	1-4 Years	32.4
119	1900	5-9 Years	466.1
219	2000	5-9 Years	15.8
238	1900	10-14 Years	298.3

How to access one column from a subset of rows using dot notation

```
mortality_data.query('Year == 1900').DeathRate
=====
0          1983.8
119         466.1
238         298.3
357         484.8
Name: DeathRate, dtype: float64
```

How to access one column from a subset of rows using brackets

```
mortality_data.query('Year == 1900')['DeathRate']
=====
0          1983.8
119         466.1
238         298.3
357         484.8
Name: DeathRate, dtype: float64
```

How to access one column from a subset of rows using a list

```
mortality_data.query('Year == 1900')[['DeathRate']]
```

DeathRate	
0	1983.8
119	466.1
238	298.3
357	484.8

How to access two or more columns from a subset of rows using a list

```
mortality_data.query('Year == 1900')[['AgeGroup', 'DeathRate']]
```

AgeGroup		DeathRate
0	1-4 Years	1983.8
119	5-9 Years	466.1
238	10-14 Years	298.3
357	15-19 Years	484.8

The loc[] and iloc[] accessors for accessing rows and columns

Accessor	Accesses rows and columns
<code>loc[rows,columns]</code>	by their labels.
<code>iloc[rows,columns]</code>	by their positions.

How to access rows with the `loc[]` accessor

With a list to access the rows with labels 0, 5, and 10

```
mortality_data.loc[[0,5,10]]
```

With a slice to access the rows with labels 4 through 6

```
mortality_data.loc[4:6]
```

With a slice to access every 5th row from 0 through 20

```
mortality_data.loc[0:20:5]
```

With a conditional expression to access the rows for the year 1917

```
mortality_data.loc[mortality_data.Year == 1917]
```

How to access rows and columns with the loc[] accessor

With lists of row and column labels

```
mortality_data.loc[[0,5,10],['AgeGroup','DeathRate']]
```

With slices of row and column labels

```
mortality_data.loc[4:6,'AgeGroup':'DeathRate']
```


How to access rows and columns with the `iloc[]` accessor

With lists of row and column positions

```
mortality_data.iloc[[4,5,6],[1,2]]
```

With slices of row and column positions

```
mortality_data.iloc[4:7,1:3]
```

With a negative row position in a slice to access the last 10 rows

```
mortality_data.iloc[-10:]
```

The sort_values() method

```
sort_values(columns, ascending)
```

How to sort by one column in descending order

```
mortality_data.sort_values('DeathRate',  
                           ascending=False).head(3)
```

	Year	AgeGroup	DeathRate
0	1900	1-4 Years	1983.8
1	1901	1-4 Years	1695.0
2	1902	1-4 Years	1655.7

How to sort by multiple columns in ascending order

```
mortality_data.sort_values(['Year', 'DeathRate']).head(3)
```

	Year	AgeGroup	DeathRate
238	1900	10-14 Years	298.3
119	1900	5-9 Years	466.1
357	1900	15-19 Years	484.8

Some of the Pandas methods for both Series and DataFrame objects

`count()`
`mean()`
`median()`
`min()`
`max()`
`std()`
`sum()`
`cumsum()`
`quantile(q)`

How to apply a method to one column

```
mortality_data.DeathRate.mean()  
=====
```

192.92415966386568

How to apply a method to two columns

```
mortality_data[['AgeGroup', 'DeathRate']].max()  
=====
```

AgeGroup	5-9 Years
DeathRate	1983.8

dtype: object

How to apply a method to all columns

```
mortality_data.count()  
=====
```

Year	476
AgeGroup	476
DeathRate	476

dtype: int64

How to apply the quantile() method to two different quantiles

```
mortality_data[['Year', 'DeathRate']].quantile([.1, .9])
```

	Year	DeathRate
0.1	1911.5	21.50
0.9	2006.5	430.85

The Python operators for column arithmetic

Operator	Name
+	Addition
-	Subtraction
*	Multiplication
/	Division
//	Integer division
%	Modulo/Remainder
**	Exponentiation

How to add a column to a DataFrame

```
mortality_data['MeanCentered'] = \
    mortality_data.DeathRate - mortality_data.DeathRate.mean()
```

	Year	AgeGroup	DeathRate	MeanCentered
0	1900	1-4 Years	1983.8	1790.87584
1	1901	1-4 Years	1695.0	1502.07584
2	1902	1-4 Years	1655.7	1462.77584
3	1903	1-4 Years	1542.1	1349.17584

How to modify the data in an existing column

```
mortality_data['DeathRate'] = \
    mortality_data.DeathRate / 100000
```

	Year	AgeGroup	DeathRate	MeanCentered
0	1900	01-04 Years	0.019838	1790.87584
1	1901	01-04 Years	0.016950	1502.07584
2	1902	01-04 Years	0.016557	1462.77584
3	1903	01-04 Years	0.015421	1349.17584

The Pandas replace() method

```
replace(to_replace,value)
```

The Python replace() method

```
replace(old,new)
```

With the Pandas replace() method with three parameters

```
mortality_data.AgeGroup = mortality_data.AgeGroup.replace(  
    to_replace = ['1-4 Years','5-9 Years'],  
    value = ['01-04 Years','05-09 Years'])
```

With the Pandas replace() method and a dictionary of old and new values

```
mortality_data.AgeGroup = mortality_data.AgeGroup.replace(  
    {'1-4 Years':'01-04 Years','5-9 Years':'05-09 Years'})
```

With the Python replace() method

```
mortality_data['AgeGroup'] =  
    mortality_data.AgeGroup.str.replace('1-4 Years', '01-04 Years')  
mortality_data['AgeGroup'] =  
    mortality_data.AgeGroup.str.replace('5-9 Years', '05-09 Years')
```

The result for all three of the examples

	Year	AgeGroup	DeathRate	MeanCentered
0	1900	01-04 Years	0.019838	1790.87584
1	1901	01-04 Years	0.016950	1502.07584
2	1902	01-04 Years	0.016557	1462.77584
3	1903	01-04 Years	0.015421	1349.17584

The set_index() method

```
set_index(columns, verify_integrity)
```

How to set a one-column index

```
mortality_data = mortality_data.set_index('Year')  
mortality_data.head(2)
```

	AgeGroup	DeathRate	MeanCentered
Year			
1900	01-04 Years	0.019838	1790.87584
1901	01-04 Years	0.016950	1502.07584

The reset_index() method

```
reset_index()
```

How to reset an index

```
mortality_data = mortality_data.reset_index()  
mortality_data.head(2)
```

	Year	AgeGroup	DeathRate	MeanCentered
0	1900	01-04 Years	0.019838	1790.87584
1	1901	01-04 Years	0.016950	1502.07584

The pivot() method of a DataFrame

```
pivot(index,columns,values)
```

How to pivot the AgeGroup column for the death rate

```
mortality_wide = mortality_data.pivot(  
    index='Year', columns='AgeGroup', values='DeathRate')  
mortality_wide.head(3)
```

AgeGroup	01-04 Years	05-09 Years	10-14 Years	15-19 Years
Year				
1900	0.019838	0.004661	0.002983	0.004848
1901	0.016950	0.004276	0.002736	0.004544
1902	0.016557	0.004033	0.002525	0.004215

How to pivot the AgeGroup column for all other data

```
mortality_wide = mortality_data.pivot(  
    index='Year', columns='AgeGroup')  
mortality_wide.head(3)
```

AgeGroup	DeathRate				MeanCentered			
	01-04 Years	05-09 Years	10-14 Years	15-19 Years	01-04 Years	05-09 Years	10-14 Years	15-19 Years
Year								
1900	0.019838	0.004661	0.002983	0.004848	1790.87584	273.17584	105.37584	291.87584
1901	0.016950	0.004276	0.002736	0.004544	1502.07584	234.67584	80.67584	261.47584
1902	0.016557	0.004033	0.002525	0.004215	1462.77584	210.37584	59.57584	228.57584

The groupby() method

`groupby(columns)`

How to group the data on the AgeGroup column

`mortality_data.groupby('AgeGroup').mean().head(4)`

	Year	DeathRate	MeanCentered
AgeGroup			
01-04 Years	1959	0.003832	190.301891
05-09 Years	1959	0.001173	-75.598109
10-14 Years	1959	0.000938	-99.154412
15-19 Years	1959	0.001774	-15.549370

How to group the data on the Year column

```
mortality_data.groupby('Year')[['DeathRate',  
                                'MeanCentered']].median().head(4)
```

	DeathRate	MeanCentered
Year		
1900	0.004755	282.52584
1901	0.004410	248.07584
1902	0.004124	219.47584
1903	0.004244	231.47584

How to group the data on multiple columns

```
mortality_data.groupby(['Year', 'AgeGroup']).count().head()
```

Year	AgeGroup	DeathRate	MeanCentered
1900	01-04 Years	1	1
	05-09 Years	1	1
	10-14 Years	1	1
	15-19 Years	1	1
1901	01-04 Years	1	1

The agg() method

```
agg(methods)
```

How to aggregate the data for all columns in each age group

```
mortality_data.groupby('AgeGroup').agg(['mean', 'median'])
```

	Year		DeathRate		MeanCentered	
	mean	median	mean	median	mean	median
AgeGroup						
01-04 Years	1959	1959	0.003832	0.001091	190.301891	-83.82416
05-09 Years	1959	1959	0.001173	0.000484	-75.598109	-144.52416
10-14 Years	1959	1959	0.000938	0.000446	-99.154412	-148.32416
15-19 Years	1959	1959	0.001774	0.001069	-15.549370	-86.02416

How to aggregate the data for just the death rate in each age group

```
mortality_data.groupby('AgeGroup')['DeathRate'] \
    .agg(['mean', 'median', 'std', 'nunique'])
```

	mean	median	std	nunique
AgeGroup				
01-04 Years	0.003832	0.001091	0.005005	117
05-09 Years	0.001173	0.000484	0.001275	115
10-14 Years	0.000938	0.000446	0.000884	115
15-19 Years	0.001774	0.001069	0.001384	117

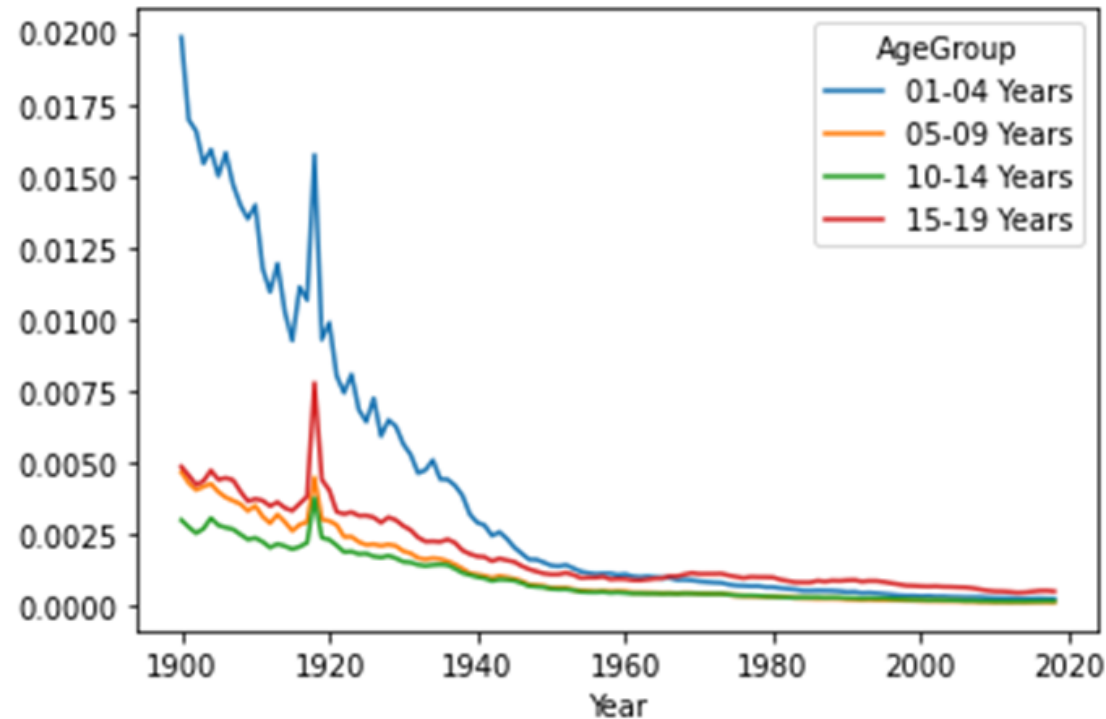
How to aggregate the data for just the death rate in each year group

```
mortality_data.groupby('Year')['DeathRate'] \
    .agg(['mean', 'median', 'std', 'min', 'max', 'var', 'nunique'])
```

	mean	median	std	min	max	var	nunique
Year							
1900	0.008082	0.004755	0.007882	0.002983	0.019838	6.212178e-05	4
1901	0.007127	0.004410	0.006597	0.002736	0.016950	4.352410e-05	4
1902	0.006832	0.004124	0.006527	0.002525	0.016557	4.260299e-05	4

How to chain the pivot() and plot() methods

```
mortality_data.pivot(index='Year',  
                      columns='AgeGroup')['DeathRate'].plot()
```



How to chain the groupby(), agg(), and plot() methods

```
mortality_data.groupby('AgeGroup')['DeathRate'] \
    .agg(['mean', 'median', 'std']).plot.barh()
```

