

Python for Data Analysis, Chapter 5 and 6

Chapter 5:

1. Pandas is built on top of numpy and provides an R-like DataFrame, a Series, reductions, and relational database-style joins and projections.
2. A DataFrame can be initialized with a dictionary or with JSON, which has an identical object syntax.
3. A DataFrame supports hierarchical indexing
4. Important functions in pandas:
 - a. `DataFrame.ix[<position or name, or slice op>]`: retrieves rows
 - b. Numpy ufuncs (element-wise array operations) work on data frames.
 - c. `DataFrame.sum()`, `DataFrame.mean()`, `DataFrame.dropna()`
 - d. `Series.value_counts()` : gives distribution of values

Chapter 6

1. pandas provides two functions for easily reading data tables into a DataFrame: `read_table()` and `read_csv()`.
2. You can create your own “dialect” of reader by subclassing `csv.Dialect` and setting values for `lineterminator`, `delimiter`, and `quotechar`.
3. Web pages can be easily downloaded and parsed with a handful of lines from the `requests` module or `lxml.html` and `urllib2`.