

 Marwadi University <small>Marwadi Chandarana Group</small>	 NAAC A+	Marwadi University Faculty of Engineering & Technology Department of Information and Communication Technology
Subject: Programming With Python (01CT1309)	Aim: Practical based on Pandas Data Structures	
Experiment No: 09	Date:	Enrollment No: 92400133055

[GITHUB](#)

Aim: Practical based on Pandas Data Structures

IDE:

What is Python Pandas?

Pandas is a powerful, open-source data analysis and manipulation package for Python. It provides data structures and functions needed to work on structured data seamlessly and efficiently.

What Is Pandas Used For?

Pandas is extensively used for:

- Data Cleaning: Handling missing values, duplications, and incorrect data formats.
- Data Manipulation: Filtering, transforming, and merging datasets.
- Data Analysis: Performing statistical analysis and aggregations.
- Data Visualization: Creating plots and charts to visualize data trends and patterns.
- Time Series Analysis: Handling and manipulating time series data.

Run the following command to install Pandas:

```
pip install pandas
```

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
print(pd.__version__)
```

Pandas Series

A Pandas Series is a one-dimensional labeled array capable of holding any data type. It is similar to a column in a spreadsheet or a SQL table.

Example:

```
import pandas as pd
# Creating a Series
data = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```



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```
series = pd.Series(data)
```

```
print(series)
```

Output:

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 # Creating a Series
3 data = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
4 series = pd.Series(data)
5 print(series)
```

PROBLEMS

1

OUTPUT

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- PS E:\SEM 3\PWP> python -u "e:\SEM 3\PWP\Class Tutorials\lab_9.py"

```
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    4
4    5
      dtype: int64
```

- PS E:\SEM 3\PWP>

Basic Operations on Series

Perform various operations on Series, such as arithmetic operations, filtering, and statistical calculations.

Example:

```
# Arithmetic Operations
series2 = series + 10
print(series2)

# Filtering
filtered_series = series[series > 2]
print(filtered_series)

# Statistical Calculations
mean_value = series.mean()
print(mean_value)
```



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Output

```
7 import pandas as pd
8 data = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
9 series = pd.Series(data)
10 series2 = series + 10
11 print(series2)
12 # Filtering
13 filtered_series = series[series > 2]
14 print(filtered_series)
15 # Statistical Calculations
16 mean_value = series.mean()
17 print(mean_value)
```

PROBLEMS **2**

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2 3

3 4

4 5

dtype: int64

3.0

PS E:\SEM 3\PWP>



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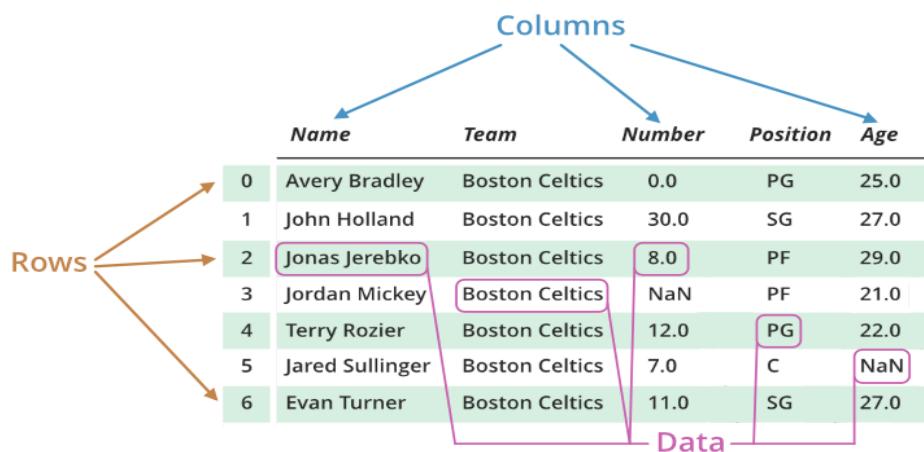
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Pandas Dataframe

Pandas DataFrame is two-dimensional size-mutable, potentially heterogeneous tabular data structure with labeled axes (rows and columns). A Data frame is a two-dimensional data structure, i.e., data is aligned in a tabular fashion in rows and columns. Pandas DataFrame consists of three principal components, the data, rows, and columns.



```
# Creating a DataFrame
```

```
data = {
    'Name': ['Alice', 'Bob', 'Charlie'],
    'Age': [25, 30, 35],
    'City': ['New York', 'Los Angeles', 'Chicago']
}
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
print(df)
```

Output



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```
18 import pandas as pd
19 data = {
20     'Name': ['Alice', 'Bob', 'Charlie'],
21     'Age': [25, 30, 35],
22     'City': ['New York', 'Los Angeles', 'Chicago']
23 }
24 df = pd.DataFrame(data)
25 print(df)
```

PROBLEMS **2**

OUTPUT

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PS E:\SEM 3\PWP> python -u "e:\SEM 3\PWP\Class Tutorials\lab_9.py"

● Name Age City
0 Alice 25 New York
1 Bob 30 Los Angeles
2 Charlie 35 Chicago

○ PS E:\SEM 3\PWP>

Basic Operations on Dataframes

DataFrames support a wide range of operations for data manipulation and analysis.

```
# Accessing Columns (# select one column)
print(df[['Name']])
Output
```



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```
18 import pandas as pd
19 data = {
20     'Name': ['Alice', 'Bob', 'Charlie'],
21     'Age': [25, 30, 35],
22     'City': ['New York', 'Los Angeles', 'Chicago']
23 }
24 df = pd.DataFrame(data)
25 # Accessing Columns (# select one column)
26 print(df[['Name']])
```

PROBLEMS **2**

OUTPUT

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PORTS

- PS E:\SEM 3\PWP> python -u "e:\SEM 3\PWP\Class Tutorials\lab_9.py"
Name
0 Alice
1 Bob
2 Charlie
- PS E:\SEM 3\PWP>

```
# Adding a New Column
df['Salary'] = [70000, 80000, 90000]
print(df)
Output
```



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```
18 import pandas as pd
19 data = {
20     'Name': ['Alice', 'Bob', 'Charlie'],
21     'Age': [25, 30, 35],
22     'City': ['New York', 'Los Angeles', 'Chicago']
23 }
24 df = pd.DataFrame(data)
25 df['Salary'] = [70000, 80000, 90000]
26 print(df)
```

PROBLEMS **2**

OUTPUT

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PS E:\SEM 3\PWP> python -u "e:\SEM 3\PWP\Class Tutorials\lab_9.py"

- Name Age City Salary
0 Alice 25 New York 70000
1 Bob 30 Los Angeles 80000
2 Charlie 35 Chicago 90000
- PS E:\SEM 3\PWP>

```
# Dropping a Column
df = df.drop('City', axis=1)
print(df)
Output
```



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```
18 import pandas as pd
19 data = {
20     'Name': ['Alice', 'Bob', 'Charlie'],
21     'Age': [25, 30, 35],
22     'City': ['New York', 'Los Angeles', 'Chicago']
23 }
24 df = pd.DataFrame(data)
25 df['Salary'] = [70000, 80000, 90000]
26 print(df)
27 df = df.drop('City', axis=1)
28 print(df)
```

PROBLEMS 2

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● PS E:\SEM 3\PWP> python -u "e:\SEM 3\PWP\Class Tutorials\lab_9.py"

	Name	Age	City	Salary
0	Alice	25	New York	70000
1	Bob	30	Los Angeles	80000
2	Charlie	35	Chicago	90000

	Name	Age	Salary
0	Alice	25	70000
1	Bob	30	80000
2	Charlie	35	90000

○ PS E:\SEM 3\PWP>

The DataFrame is like a table with rows and columns.

Pandas use the loc attribute to return one or more specified row(s)

Return row 0:

```
print(df.loc[[0]])
```

Output



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```
18 import pandas as pd
19 data = {
20     'Name': ['Alice', 'Bob', 'Charlie'],
21     'Age': [25, 30, 35],
22     'City': ['New York', 'Los Angeles', 'Chicago']
23 }
24 df = pd.DataFrame(data)
25 df['Salary'] = [70000, 80000, 90000]
26 print(df.loc[[0]])
27
```

PROBLEMS 2 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

```
| PS E:\SEM 3\PWP> python -u "e:\SEM 3\PWP\Class Tutorials\lab_9.py"
|           Name  Age      City  Salary
| 0  Alice    25  New York    70000
| PS E:\SEM 3\PWP>
```

#Return row 0 and 1:

#use a list of indexes:

```
print(df.loc[[0, 1]])
```

Output



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```

18 import pandas as pd
19 data = {
20     'Name': ['Alice', 'Bob', 'Charlie'],
21     'Age': [25, 30, 35],
22     'City': ['New York', 'Los Angeles', 'Chicago']
23 }
24 df = pd.DataFrame(data)
25 df['Salary'] = [70000, 80000, 90000]
26 print(df.loc[[0, 1]])
27

```

PROBLEMS **2**

OUTPUT

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- PS E:\SEM 3\PWP> python -u "e:\SEM 3\PWP\Class Tutorials\lab_9.py"

	Name	Age	City	Salary
0	Alice	25	New York	70000
1	Bob	30	Los Angeles	80000
- PS E:\SEM 3\PWP>

Named Indexes

With the index argument, you can name your own indexes.

Example:

Add a list of names to give each row a name:

```

import pandas as pd
data = {
    "calories": [420, 380, 390],
    "duration": [50, 40, 45]
}
df = pd.DataFrame(data, index = ["day1", "day2", "day3"])
print(df)
Output

```



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```
28 import pandas as pd
29 data = {
30     "calories": [420, 380, 390],
31     "duration": [50, 40, 45]
32 }
33 df = pd.DataFrame(data, index = ["day1", "day2", "day3"])
34 print(df)
```

PROBLEMS **2**

OUTPUT

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```
PS E:\SEM 3\PWP> python -u "e:\SEM 3\PWP\Class Tutorials\lab_9.py"
▶   calories    duration
day1        420        50
day2        380        40
day3        390        45
▶ PS E:\SEM 3\PWP>
```

Explanation of Key Pandas Functions

Reading and Writing Data:

Reading Data: Read a CSV file into a DataFrame.

Example:

```
dat = pd.read_csv("data.csv")
```

```
print(dat)
```

Output



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```
28 import pandas as pd
29 data = {
30     "calories": [420, 380, 390],
31     "duration": [50, 40, 45]
32 }
33 df = pd.DataFrame(data, index = ["day1", "day2", "day3"])
34 dat = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\diyak\Downloads\data (1).csv")
35 print(dat)
```

PROBLEMS **2**

OUTPUT

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● PS E:\SEM 3\PWP> python -u "e:\SEM 3\PWP\Class Tutorials\lab_9.py"

Name City Number

0	A	M	1
1	B	N	4
2	C	V	5
3	D	B	7
4	E	J	8
5	F	G	9
6	G	F	7
7	H	D	5
8	I	C	6
9	J	X	7
10	K	Z	3
11	L	S	4
12	M	R	6

Writing Data: Write a DataFrame to a CSV file.

Note: Other Ways to Save Pandas DataFrames (to_excel(), to_json(), to_hdf(), to_sql(), to_pickle())



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Example:

```
Biodata = {'Name': ['John', 'Emily', 'Mike', 'Lisa'],
```

```
    'Age': [28, 23, 35, 31],
```

```
    'Gender': ['M', 'F', 'M', 'F']
```

```
}
```

```
df = pd.DataFrame(Biodata)
```

```
# Save the dataframe to a CSV file
```

```
df.to_csv('Biodata.csv', index=False)
```

Output

```
import pandas as pd
Biodata = {'Name': ['John', 'Emily', 'Mike', 'Lisa'],
           'Age': [28, 23, 35, 31],
           'Gender': ['M', 'F', 'M', 'F']}
df = pd.DataFrame(Biodata)
# Save the dataframe to a CSV file
df.to_csv(r'C:\Users\diyak\Downloads\Biodata.csv', index=False)
```

Saved:

Biodata

04-09-2025 12:58

Microsoft Excel Com...

1 KB

Data Inspection:

`df.head()`: Display the first few rows of the DataFrame.

`df.tail()`: Display the last few rows of the DataFrame.

`df.info()`: Display a summary of the DataFrame.

`df.describe()`: Provide descriptive statistics for numerical columns. (count: the number of non-null entries, mean: the mean value, std: the standard deviation, min: the minimum value, 25%, 50%, 75%: the lower median, and upper quartiles, max: the maximum value)



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Example:

```
dat = pd.read_csv("data.csv")
print(dat.info())
# shows first and last five rows
print(dat.head())
print(dat.tail())
print(dat.describe())
```

Output



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```
46 import pandas as pd
47 dat = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\diyak\Downloads\data (1).csv")
48 print(dat.info())
49 # shows first and last five rows
50 print(dat.head())
51 print(dat.tail())
52 print(dat.describe())
```

PROBLEMS **1**

OUTPUT

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```
RangeIndex: 13 entries, 0 to 12
Data columns (total 3 columns):
 #   Column  Non-Null Count  Dtype  
 ---  --     --          --    
 0   Name    13 non-null    object 
 1   City    13 non-null    object 
 2   Number  13 non-null    int64  
 dtypes: int64(1), object(2)
 memory usage: 272.0+ bytes
None
```

```
Name  City  Number
0    A     M      1
1    B     N      4
2    C     V      5
3    D     B      7
4    E     J      8
```

Data Selection and Indexing:

dat[['A']]: Select a column.

dat[['A', 'B']]: Select multiple columns.

dat.loc[[0]]: Select a row by label.



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Example:

```
print(dat[['Name']]  
print(dat[['Name','Number']])  
print(dat.loc[[1]])
```

Output

```
54 import pandas as pd  
55 dat = pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\diyak\Downloads\data (1).csv")  
56 print(dat[['Name']])  
57 print(dat[['Name', 'Number']])  
58 print(dat.loc[[1]])
```

PROBLEMS 1

OUTPUT

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0	A	1
1	B	4
2	C	5
3	D	7
4	E	8
5	F	9
6	G	7
7	H	5
8	I	6
9	J	7
10	K	3
11	L	4
12	M	6

	Name	City	Number
1	B	N	4



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Data Manipulation:

dat['A'] = dat['A'] * 2: Modify a column.
dat['F'] = dat['A'] + dat['B']: Create a new column based on existing columns.
dat.drop(columns=['A']): Drop a column.
dat.drop(index=[0]): Drop a row.

Task

Create a DataFrame with 5 numeric columns

```
data = {  
    'A': [np.nan, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10],  
    'B': np.random.normal(50, 15, 10),  
    'C': np.random.rand(10) * 100,  
    'D': np.linspace(1, 10, 10),  
    'E': np.logspace(1, 2, 10)  
}  
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
```

Output



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```
60 import pandas as pd
61 import numpy as np
62 data = {
63     'A': [np.nan, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10],
64     'B': np.random.normal(50, 15, 10),
65     'C': np.random.rand(10) * 100,
66     'D': np.linspace(1, 10, 10),
67     'E': np.logspace(1, 2, 10)
68 }
69 df = pd.DataFrame(data)
70 print(df)
```

PROBLEMS 1 OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

	A	B	C	D	E
0	NaN	60.626491	2.086771	1.0	10.000000
1	2.0	11.455842	34.111673	2.0	12.915497
2	3.0	65.292875	55.751457	3.0	16.681005
3	4.0	51.173129	67.205908	4.0	21.544347
4	5.0	61.416516	55.333786	5.0	27.825594
5	6.0	66.443029	66.436440	6.0	35.938137
6	7.0	19.057385	39.424948	7.0	46.415888
7	8.0	47.146305	30.311032	8.0	59.948425
8	9.0	51.911314	6.327910	9.0	77.426368
9	10.0	42.983490	49.914342	10.0	100.000000



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Post Lab Exercise:

- Write a Pandas program to add, subtract, multiple and divide two Pandas Series.

```
1 #Question 1
2 import pandas as pd
3 series1 = pd.Series([12,13,14,15,16])
4 series2 = pd.Series([1,2,3,4,5])
5 print("Addition: ",series1+series2)
6 print("Subtraction: ",series1-series2)
7 print("Multiplication: ",series1*series2)
8 print("Division: ",series1/series2)|
```

PROBLEMS 2

OUTPUT

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PS E:\SEM 3\PWP> python -u "e:\SEM 3\PWP\Class Tutorials\post_lab_9.py"

● Addition: 0 13

```
1 15
2 17
3 19
4 21
dtype: int64
Subtraction: 0 11
1 11
2 11
3 11
4 11
dtype: int64
Multiplication: 0 12
1 26
2 42
3 60
```

- Write a Pandas program to convert a dictionary to a Pandas series.



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```
10 #Question 2
11 import pandas as pd
12 data = {'a': 12, 'b': 13, 'c': 14, 'd': 15}
13 print(data)
14 series = pd.Series(data)
15 print(series)
```

PROBLEMS 2

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PS E:\SEM 3\PWP> python -u "e:\SEM 3\PWP\Class Tutorials\post_lab_9.py"

● {'a': 12, 'b': 13, 'c': 14, 'd': 15}

a 12
b 13
c 14
d 15

dtype: int64

- c. Write a Pandas program to create a series from a list, numpy array and dict



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```
17 #Question 3
18 import numpy as np
19 import pandas as pd
20
21 data1 = [10, 20, 30, 40]
22 series1 = pd.Series(data1)
23 print("Series from list: ",series1)
24
25 data2 = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
26 series2 = pd.Series(data2)
27 print("Series from numpy array: ",series2)
28
29 data3 = {'p': 10, 'q': 20, 'r': 30}
30 series3 = pd.Series(data3)
31 print("Series from dictionary: ",series3)
```

PROBLEMS 2

OUTPUT

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● PS E:\SEM 3\PWP> python -u "e:\SEM 3\PWP\Class Tutorials\post_lab_9.py"
Series from list: 0 10
1 20
2 30
3 40
dtype: int64
Series from numpy array: 0 1
1 2
2 3
3 4

- d. Write a Pandas program to stack two series vertically and horizontally



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```
33 #Question 4
34 import pandas as pd
35 series1 = pd.Series([11,12,13,14])
36 series2 = pd.Series([15,16,17,18])
37
38 vertical_stack = pd.concat([series1, series2])
39 print("Vertical Stack: ",vertical_stack)
40 horizontal_stack = pd.concat([series1, series2], axis=1)
41 print("\nHorizontal Stack: ",horizontal_stack)
```

PROBLEMS 2

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PS E:\SEM 3\PWP> python -u "e:\SEM 3\PWP\Class Tutorials\post_lab_9.py"

● Vertical Stack: 0 11

```
1 12
2 13
3 14
0 15
1 16
2 17
3 18
dtype: int64
```

Horizontal Stack: 0 1