

```
In [11]: # Q1.Modify the elements in the list
#a = [3,2,5,72,21,68,23,5,73,256,22,56,90]
#b) replace 90 with your name
#c) apply append operation with example
#d) apply extend operation with your own example
```

```
a = [3,2,5,72,21,68,23,5,73,256,22,56,90]
```

```
# b. replacing 90 with 'Abhi'
a[-1] = 'Abhi'
print(a)
```

```
# c apply append operation with example
a.append(905)
print(a)
```

```
# apply extend operation with your own example
b = ['joe','chandler','ross']
a.extend(b)
print(a)
```

```
[3, 2, 5, 72, 21, 68, 23, 5, 73, 256, 22, 56, 'Abhi']
[3, 2, 5, 72, 21, 68, 23, 5, 73, 256, 22, 56, 'Abhi', 905]
[3, 2, 5, 72, 21, 68, 23, 5, 73, 256, 22, 56, 'Abhi', 905, 'joe', 'chandler', 'ross']
```

```
In [22]: #2) Create the data Frame using dictionary for 5 countries and their capital?
```

```
import pandas as pd
df =pd.DataFrame({'Country':['India', 'France', 'Japan', 'Peru', 'UK'],
                  'Capital':['Delhi', 'Paris', 'Tokyo', 'Lima', 'London']})
print(df)
```

```
Country Capital
0   India   Delhi
1  France   Paris
2   Japan  Tokyo
3    Peru   Lima
4     UK   London
```

```
In [25]: # 3). Create the Data Frame using List with your name, roll no, marks for three subjects?
```

```
import pandas as pd

data ={'Name':['Joe','Ross','Chandler'],
       'Roll No.': [101,102,103],
       'English':[14, 15, 15],
       'Maths':[5, 14, 15],
       'Physics':[9,15,14]}

df = pd.DataFrame(data)

print(df)
```

```
      Name  Roll No.  English  Maths  Physics
0      Joe      101       14      5        9
1      Ross      102       15     14       15
2  Chandler      103       15     15       14
```

```
In [48]: #4) For the given dataset using iloc and loc function access the rows and columns?
```

```
import pandas as pd

df =pd.DataFrame({'ID':[1,2,3,4,5],
                  'Name':['abhi','sai','shashank','hrishi','Ansh'],
                  'Marks':[15,15,15,15,15]})

#print(df)

# accesing data using iloc
print(df.iloc[:,1])

print('-----')

# accessing data using loc
print(df.loc[:, ['Name', 'Marks']])
```

```
0      abhi
1       sai
2  shashank
3   hrishi
4     Ansh
Name: Name, dtype: object
-----
      Name  Marks
0      abhi    15
1       sai    15
2  shashank    15
3   hrishi    15
4     Ansh    15
```

```
In [62]: # 5. For the given dataset perform renaming, indexing, slicing, selecting rows and columns using conditional cr
```

```
import pandas as pd

df = pd.DataFrame({'Id':[101, 102, 103, 104],
                  'Name': ['Joe', 'Ross', 'Alice', 'Bob'],
                  'Old':[23, 24, 18, 19]})

print(df)

# renaming
df.rename(columns = {"Old":"Age"}, inplace = True)

print("\nDataFrame after renaming 'Old' to 'Age':")
print(df)

# Slicing
print('After Slicing:')
print(df.loc[[1,2],['Age', 'Id']])

# selecting rows and columns using conditional criteria
print(df[df['Age'] > 18])
```

	Id	Name	Old
0	101	Joe	23
1	102	Ross	24
2	103	Alice	18
3	104	Bob	19

DataFrame after renaming 'Old' to 'Age':

	Id	Name	Age
0	101	Joe	23
1	102	Ross	24
2	103	Alice	18
3	104	Bob	19

After Slicing:

	Age	Id
1	24	102
2	18	103

  

	Id	Name	Age
0	101	Joe	23
1	102	Ross	24
3	104	Bob	19

In [63]: # 6q. Create the data frame with the null values and show how you handle null values

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

df = pd.DataFrame({
    'A':[1,2,np.nan],
    'B':[5,np.nan, np.nan],
    'C':[1,2,3]
})

print(df)
```

	A	B	C
0	1.0	5.0	1
1	2.0	NaN	2
2	NaN	NaN	3

In [64]: # Handling missing data

```
# using fillna() to fill the missing places with 0 or we also fill with mean 'fillna(df.mean)'
df.fillna(0)
```

Out[64]:

	A	B	C
0	1.0	5.0	1
1	2.0	0.0	2
2	0.0	0.0	3

In [65]: # We can also drop row or column with missing data  
# dropping of row with null values

```
df.dropna(axis=0)
```

Out[65]:

	A	B	C
0	1.0	5.0	1

In [66]: # dropping of column with null values  
df.dropna(axis=1)

```
Out[66]:
```

	C
0	1
1	2
2	3

```
In [ ]: #7. merge the two data Frames using different join and function argument
```

```
In [68]: import pandas as pd

# Create DataFrame df1
df1 = pd.DataFrame({
    'A': ['A0', 'A1', 'A2'],
    'B': ['B0', 'B1', 'B2'],
    'key': ['K0', 'K1', 'K2']
})

# Create DataFrame df2
df2 = pd.DataFrame({
    'C': ['C0', 'C1', 'C2'],
    'D': ['D0', 'D1', 'D2'],
    'key': ['K0', 'K2', 'K3']
})
```

```
In [70]: # inner join
f_inner = pd.merge(df1, df2, on='key', how='inner')
print(f_inner)
```

	A	B	key	C	D
0	A0	B0	K0	C0	D0
1	A2	B2	K2	C1	D1

```
In [71]: # Outer join
f_outer = pd.merge(df1, df2, on='key', how='outer')
print(f_outer)
```

	A	B	key	C	D
0	A0	B0	K0	C0	D0
1	A1	B1	K1	NaN	NaN
2	A2	B2	K2	C1	D1
3	NaN	NaN	K3	C2	D2

```
In [72]: # left join
left = pd.merge(df1, df2, on='key', how='left')
print(left)
```

	A	B	key	C	D
0	A0	B0	K0	C0	D0
1	A1	B1	K1	NaN	NaN
2	A2	B2	K2	C1	D1

```
In [74]: # right join
right = pd.merge(df1, df2, on='key', how='right')
print(right)
```

	A	B	key	C	D
0	A0	B0	K0	C0	D0
1	A2	B2	K2	C1	D1
2	NaN	NaN	K3	C2	D2

## Question 8

```
In [76]: # 8)concat the 2 data Frame row wise and column wise?
```

```
df1 = pd.DataFrame({
    'A': ['A0', 'A1', 'A2'],
    'B': ['B0', 'B1', 'B2']
})

# Create DataFrame df2
df2 = pd.DataFrame({
    'A': ['A3', 'A4', 'A5'],
    'B': ['B3', 'B4', 'B5']
})

concat = pd.concat([df1, df2])
print(concat)
```

	A	B
0	A0	B0
1	A1	B1
2	A2	B2
0	A3	B3
1	A4	B4
2	A5	B5

In [8]: #9.) add the new column to the existing Data Frame using your own example?

```
import pandas as pd

# Create DataFrame df
df = pd.DataFrame({
    'A': ['A0', 'A1', 'A2'],
    'B': ['B0', 'B1', 'B2']
})

print(df)

# Add new column 'C'
print("After Adding One More Column")
df['C'] = ['C0', 'C1', 'C2']

print(df)
```

```
   A  B
0 A0 B0
1 A1 B1
2 A2 B2
After Adding One More Column
   A  B  C
0 A0 B0 C0
1 A1 B1 C1
2 A2 B2 C2
```

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