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python pandas: apply a function with arguments to a series



I want to apply a function with arguments to a series in python pandas:

```
x = my_series.apply(my_function, more_arguments_1)
y = my_series.apply(my_function, more_arguments_2)
...
```

The documentation describes support for an apply method, but it doesn't accept any arguments. Is there a different method that accepts arguments? Alternatively, am I missing a simple workaround?

python pandas apply

asked Aug 29 '12 at 16:46



2 Why not just use functools.partial, or starmap? - Joel Cornett Aug 29'12 at 16:54

2 Answers

The documentation explains this clearly. The apply method accepts a python function which should have a single parameter. If you want to pass more parameters you should use functools.partial as suggested by Joel Cornett in his comment.

An example:

```
>>> import functools
>>> import operator
>>> add_3 = functools.partial(operator.add,3)
>>> add_3(2)
5
>>> add_3(7)
```

You can also pass keyword arguments using $\ensuremath{\,^{\text{partial}}}$.

Another way would be to create a lambda:

```
\label{eq:my_series.apply} \verb| my_series.apply((lambda x: your_func(a,b,c,d,...,x))) | \\
```

But I think using partial is better.

Note that newer versions of pandas *do* allow you to pass extra arguments (see the new documentation). So now you can do:

```
my series.apply(your function, args=(2,3,4), extra kw=1)
```

The positional arguments are added after the element of the series.





For a DataFrame apply method accepts args argument, which is a tuple holding additional positional arguments or **kwds for named ones. I created an issue to have this also for Series.apply() github.com/pydata/pandas/issues/1829 – Wouter Overmeire Aug 30 '12 at 20:11

13 Feature has been implemented, will be in upcoming pandas release – Wes McKinney Sep 9 '12 at 0:23

do we have a pointer now to the aforementioned feature? – watsonic Sep 8 '15 at 21:58 $\,$



Series.apply(func, convert_dtype=True, args=(), **kwds)

args: tuple

x = my_series.apply(my_function, args = (arg1,))

answered Nov 13 '14 at 21:12



Thanks! Can you explain why args = (arg1,) needs a comma after the first argument? – MishaTeplitskiy May 5 '15 at 18:19

2 @MishaTeplitskiy, you need the comma in order for Python to understand the parentheses' contents to be a tuple of length 1. – prooffreader May 18 '15 at 21:10

@prooffreader Ah, hanks! - MishaTeplitskiy May 20 '15 at 22:46