

Here's the syntax we can use:

False

False

False

True

False

False

df.any(axis=1, skipna=False)

After our changes, the new dissatisfied column will contain just the following values:

True

True

False

True

True

False

- True : indicates a person resigned because they were dissatisfied with the job
- False: indicates a person resigned because of a reason other than dissatisfaction with the job

Instructions

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- Use the Series.value_counts() method to view the values in the 'Contributing Factors. Dissatisfaction' and
 'Contributing Factors. Job Dissatisfaction' in the tafe_resignations dataframe.
- Update the values in the 'Contributing Factors. Dissatisfaction' and 'Contributing Factors. Job Dissatisfaction' in the tafe_resignations dataframe so that each contains only True, False, or NaN values.
- Write a function named update_vals that makes the following changes:
- If the value is NaN, return np.nan. You can use the following criteria to check that a value is NaN: pd.isnull(val).
- If the value is '-', return False
- For any other value, return True
- Use the DataFrame.applymap() method to apply the function above to the 'Contributing Factors. Dissatisfaction' and
 'Contributing Factors. Job Dissatisfaction' in the tafe_resignations dataframe.
 - Remember that we need to pass the update_vals function into the df.applymap() method without parentheses.
- Use the df.any() method as described above to create a dissatisfied column in BOTH the tafe_resignations and dete_resignations dataframes.
- Use the df.copy() method to create a copy of the results and avoid the SettingWithCopy Warning. Assign the results to dete_resignations_up and tafe_resignations_up.
- Write a markdown paragraph explaining the changes you made and why.

Get Help ∨