```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
data = np.array(['a','b','c','d'])
s = pd.Series(data)
print(s)
             0 a
1 b
2 c
3 d
dtype: object
             100 a
101 b
102 c
103 d
dtype: object
 data = {'a':0.,'b':1.,'c':2.}
s = pd.Series(data)
print(s)
  a 0.0
b 1.0
c 2.0
dtype: float64
             b 1.0
c 2.0
d NaN
a 0.0
dtype: float64
 s = pd.Series(5, index=[0,1,2,3])
             0 1
1 2
2 3
dtype: int64
             a 1
c 3
d 4
dtype: int64
 df=pd.DataFrame()
 print(df)
           Empty DataFrame
Columns: []
Index: []
```

data=[1,2,3,4,5] df = pd.DataFrame(data) print(df)

$$\begin{split} & data = [['Alex',10],['Bob',12],['Clarke',13]] \\ & df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns=['Name','Age']) \\ & print(df) \end{split}$$

Name Age 0 Alex 10 1 Bob 12 2 Clarke 13

```
Name Age
0 Alex 10.0
             1 Bob 12.0
2 Clarke 13.0
              <inython-input-24-f98f1f6b732a>:1: FutureWarning: Could not cast to float64, falling back to object. This behavior is deprecated. In a future version, when a dtype is passed to 'DataFrame', either all column df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns=['Name', 'Age'], dtype=float)
data = {'Name':['Tom','Jacky','Steve','Ricky'], 'Age':[28,34,29,42]}
print(df)
            0 Tom 28
1 Jacky 34
2 Steve 29
3 Ricky 42
\label{eq:data} \begin{split} data &= \{\text{'Name':['Tom',Jacky','Steve','Ricky'],'Age':[28,34,29,42]}\} \\ df &= pd.DataFrame(data, index=['rank1','rank2','rank3','rank4']) \end{split}
            Name Age
rank1 Tom 28
rank2 Jacky 34
rank3 Steve 29
             rank4 Ricky 42
\begin{aligned} &data = [~\{'a':1,~'b':2\},~\{'a':5,~'b':10,'c':20\}~]\\ &df = pd.DataFrame(data) \end{aligned}
            a b c
0 1 2 NaN
1 5 10 20.0
df = pd.DataFrame(d)
print(df['one'])
            c 3.0
d NaN
import pandas as pd
\begin{split} d = \{ 'one': pd.Series([1,2,3], index=['a','b','c']), \\ 'two': pd.Series([1,2,3,4], index=['a','b','c','d']) \; \} \end{split}
df = pd.DataFrame(d)
print("adding 3rd col: ")
df['three']=pd.Series([10,20,30], index=['a','b','c'])
print(df)
             adding 3rd col:
            one two three
a 1.0 1 10.0
b 2.0 2 20.0
c 3.0 3 30.0
d NaN 4 NaN
df['four'] = df['one']+df['three']
               one two three four
            a 1.0 1 10.0 11.0
b 2.0 2 20.0 22.0
c 3.0 3 30.0 33.0
d NaN 4 NaN NaN
print(df)
print("Deleting one col: ")
del df['one'] #pop
print(df)
           one two three four
a 1.0 1 10.0 11.0
b 2.0 2 20.0 22.0
c 3.0 3 30.0 33.0
d NaN 4 NaN NaN
Deleting one col:
two three four
a 1 10.0 11.0
b 2 20.0 22.0
c 3 30.0 33.0
d 4 NaN NaN
\begin{split} d = \{\text{'one'}: pd.Series([1,2,3], index=['a','b','c']), \\ \text{'two'}: pd.Series([1,2,3,4], index=['a','b','c','d']) \;\} \end{split}
df=pd.DataFrame(d)
print(df.loc['b'])
             one 2.0
two 2.0
Name: b, dtype: float64
```

df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns=['Name','Age'],dtype=float)

```
one two
c 3.0 3
d NaN 4

df=pd.DataFrame([[1.2],[3,4]], columns=['a',b'])
dt2=pd.DataFrame([[5,6],[7,8]], columns=['a',b'])
df=df.append(df2)
print(df)

a b
0 1 2
1 3 4
0 5 6
1 7 8
<ipython-input-17-t7aead6d93ee>:3: FutureWarning: The frame.append method is deprecated and will be removed from pandas in a future version. Use pandas.concat instead.
df=df.append(df2)

##-4f.dxxx(f)
```

sales=[100,130,111,92,35] cust\_acc = ['B100','3101','X102','P103','R104'] city = ['A','B','C','D','E']

print(df.iloc[2])

df=pd.DataFrame(d) print(df[2:4])

one 3.0 two 3.0 Name: c, dtype: float64