Lecture 13: Data wrangling in Python

Titanic data

for data wrangling

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 import numpy as np
3 titanic = pd.read_csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pandas-dev/p
4
5 titanic
```

```
     PassengerId  Survived  Pclass  ...     Fare Cabin  Embarked
0              1         0       3  ...   7.2500   NaN         S
1              2         1       1  ...  71.2833   C85         C
2              3         1       3  ...   7.9250   NaN         S
3              4         1       1  ...  53.1000  C123         S
4              5         0       3  ...   8.0500   NaN         S
..           ...       ...     ...  ...      ...   ...       ...
886          887         0       2  ...  13.0000   NaN         S
887          888         1       1  ...  30.0000   B42         S
888          889         0       3  ...  23.4500   NaN         S
889          890         1       1  ...  30.0000  C148         C
890          891         0       3  ...   7.7500   NaN         Q

[891 rows x 12 columns]
```

Basic information

In R: dim(titanic)

```
1 titanic.shape
```

```
(891, 12)
```

```
1 titanic.columns
```

```
Index(['PassengerId', 'Survived', 'Pclass', 'Name', 'Sex', 'Age',
'SibSp',
       'Parch', 'Ticket', 'Fare', 'Cabin', 'Embarked'],
      dtype='object')
```

In R: colnames(titanic)

In R: dim(), colnames() are functions (which can take data frames as arguments)

In Python: shape, columns are both attributes of a pandas data frame

Choosing a column

```
1 titanic['Pclass']
```

```
0      3
1      1
2      3
3      1
4      3
      ..
886    2
887    1
888    3
889    1
890    3
Name: Pclass, Length: 891, dtype: int64
```

In R: titanic $ Pclass

or titanic [["Pclass"]]

Multiple columns

```
1 titanic[['Pclass', 'Survived']]
```

```
     Pclass  Survived
0         3         0
1         1         1
2         3         1
3         1         1
4         3         0
..      ...       ...
886       2         0
887       1         1
888       3         0
889       1         1
890       3         0

[891 rows x 2 columns]
```

specify the list of columns to select

Alternative way to choose columns

```
1 titanic.filter(['Pclass', 'Survived'])
```

```
     Pclass  Survived
0         3         0
1         1         1
2         3         1
3         1         1
4         3         0
..      ...       ...
886       2         0
887       1         1
888       3         0
889       1         1
890       3         0

[891 rows x 2 columns]
```

list of column names

take the titanic data, then choose columns...

Pandas

filter: choose columns

R (dplyr)

filter: choose rows

select: choose columns

What would the equivalent R code be?

Alternative way to choose columns

```
titanic.filter(['Pclass', 'Survived'])
```

```
     Pclass  Survived
0         3         0
1         1         1
2         3         1
3         1         1
4         3         0
..      ...       ...
886       2         0
887       1         1
888       3         0
889       1         1
890       3         0

[891 rows x 2 columns]
```

these are behaving similarly

What would the equivalent R code be?

```
titanic |>
  select(Pclass, Survived)
```

Choosing rows

Suppose we only want the rows for the first-class passengers:

```
1 titanic[titanic['Pclass'] == 1]
```

```
     PassengerId  Survived  Pclass  ...     Fare        Cabin  Embarked
1              2         1       1  ...  71.2833          C85         C
3              4         1       1  ...  53.1000         C123         S
6              7         0       1  ...  51.8625          E46         S
11            12         1       1  ...  26.5500         C103         S
23            24         1       1  ...  35.5000           A6         S
..           ...       ...     ...  ...      ...          ...       ...
871          872         1       1  ...  52.5542          D35         S
872          873         0       1  ...   5.0000  B51 B53 B55         S
879          880         1       1  ...  83.1583          C50         C
887          888         1       1  ...  30.0000          B42         S
889          890         1       1  ...  30.0000         C148         C

[216 rows x 12 columns]
```

In R: titanic[titanic$Pclass == 1,]

Multiple conditions

We can also choose only the first class passengers who survived:

not "and"

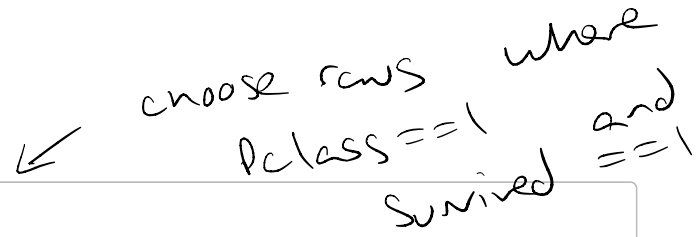
```
1 titanic[(titanic['Pclass'] == 1) & (titanic['Survived'] == 1)]
```

	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	...	Fare	Cabin	Embarked
1	2	1	1	...	71.2833	C85	C
3	4	1	1	...	53.1000	C123	S
11	12	1	1	...	26.5500	C103	S
23	24	1	1	...	35.5000	A6	S
31	32	1	1	...	146.5208	B78	C
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
862	863	1	1	...	25.9292	D17	S
871	872	1	1	...	52.5542	D35	S
879	880	1	1	...	83.1583	C50	C
887	888	1	1	...	30.0000	B42	S
889	890	1	1	...	30.0000	C148	C

[136 rows x 12 columns]

need each logical statement to be contained in parentheses

Alternative syntax




```
titanic.query('Pclass == 1 & Survived == 1')
```

	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	...	Fare	Cabin	Embarked
1	2	1	1	...	71.2833	C85	C
3	4	1	1	...	53.1000	C123	S
11	12	1	1	...	26.5500	C103	S
23	24	1	1	...	35.5000	A6	S
31	32	1	1	...	146.5208	B78	C
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
862	863	1	1	...	25.9292	D17	S
871	872	1	1	...	52.5542	D35	S
879	880	1	1	...	83.1583	C50	C
887	888	1	1	...	30.0000	B42	S
889	890	1	1	...	30.0000	C148	C

[136 rows x 12 columns]

What would the equivalent R code be?

Alternative syntax

```
1 titanic.query('Pclass == 1 & Survived == 1')
```

```
     PassengerId  Survived  Pclass  ...      Fare Cabin  Embarked
1              2         1       1  ...   71.2833   C85         C
3              4         1       1  ...   53.1000  C123         S
11            12         1       1  ...   26.5500  C103         S
23            24         1       1  ...   35.5000    A6         S
31            32         1       1  ...  146.5208   B78         C
..           ...       ...     ...  ...       ...   ...       ...
862          863         1       1  ...   25.9292   D17         S
871          872         1       1  ...   52.5542   D35         S
879          880         1       1  ...   83.1583   C50         C
887          888         1       1  ...   30.0000   B42         S
889          890         1       1  ...   30.0000  C148         C

[136 rows x 12 columns]
```

What would the equivalent R code be?

```
1 titanic |>
2   filter(Pclass == 1 & Survived == 1)
```

Calculating summary statistics

```
1 titanic.agg({'Survived': 'mean'})
```

(fraction of people who survived)

```
Survived    0.383838
dtype: float64
```

variable to summarize

function to use to calculate summary statistic

```
1 titanic.agg({'Survived': np.mean})
```

```
Survived    0.383838
dtype: float64
```

mean function from numpy

'max' np.max

'min' np.min

Multiple summary statistics

```
1 titanic.agg({'Survived': ['mean', 'std']})
```

```
      Survived
mean  0.383838
std   0.486592
```

list of fnctions to apply

Summary statistics for multiple columns

```
1 titanic.agg({'Survived': ['mean', 'std'], 'Age': ['mean', 'std']})
```

```
      Survived        Age
mean  0.383838  29.699118
std   0.486592  14.526497
```

```
1 titanic[['Survived', 'Age']].agg(['mean', 'std'])
```

```
      Survived        Age
mean  0.383838  29.699118
std   0.486592  14.526497
```

Grouping and summarizing

```
1 titanic.groupby(by = ['Pclass', 'Sex']).agg({'Survived': 'mean'})
```

group data by Pclass and Sex

calculate survival rate for each group

		Survived
Pclass	Sex	
1	female	0.968085
	male	0.368852
2	female	0.921053
	male	0.157407
3	female	0.500000
	male	0.135447

```
1 (titanic.groupby(by = ['Pclass', 'Sex'])
2         .agg(survival_rate = ('Survived', 'mean')))
```

		survival_rate
Pclass	Sex	
1	female	0.968085
	male	0.368852
2	female	0.921053
	male	0.157407
3	female	0.500000
	male	0.135447

Note: Splitting longer chains across multiple lines

```
1 (titanic.groupby(by = ['Pclass', 'Sex'])
2          .agg(survival_rate = ('Survived', 'mean')))
```

		survival_rate
Pclass	Sex	
1	female	0.968085
	male	0.368852
2	female	0.921053
	male	0.157407
3	female	0.500000
	male	0.135447

parentheses capture start & end of the chain

What would the equivalent R code be?

Grouping and summarizing

```python
(titanic.groupby(by = ['Pclass', 'Sex'])
        .agg(survival_rate = ('Survived', 'mean')))
```

```
               survival_rate
Pclass Sex
1      female       0.968085
       male         0.368852
2      female       0.921053
       male         0.157407
3      female       0.500000
       male         0.135447
```

What would the equivalent R code be?

```r
titanic |>
  group_by(Pclass, Sex) |>
  summarize(survival_rate = mean(Survived))
```

Class activity

https://sta279-s24.github.io/class_activities/ca_lecture_13.html