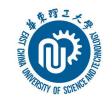


Python与金融数据挖掘(12)

文欣秀

wenxinxiu@ecust.edu.cn



Python应用领域

科学计算: Numpy、SciPy...

数据分析: Pandas、Matplotlib...

机器学习: Scikit-Learn、Keras...

深度学习: Pytorch、Mindspore...

. . .



177 172

Pandas读CSV文档并存储部分数据

import pandas as pd

data=pd. read_csv('client.csv', index_col=0)

| solid line | solid lin

result=data. head()

result. to_csv("part.csv")

| | Α | В | С | D | E |
|---|--------|--------|-----|--------|--------|
| 1 | No. | Gender | Age | Height | Weight |
| 2 | 202201 | male | 20 | 170 | 70 |
| 3 | 202202 | male | 22 | 180 | 71 |
| 4 | 202203 | male | 21 | 180 | 62 |
| 5 | 202204 | male | 20 | 177 | 72 |
| 6 | 202205 | male | 20 | 172 | 64 |



Pandas读EXCEL文档并存储部分数据

>>> pip install openpyxl #安装第三方库

import pandas as pd

| | A | В | C | D | Е | F | G | Н |
|----|----|--------|----|-----|----|----------|----|------|
| 1 | 序号 | 性别 | 年龄 | 身高 | 体重 | 省份 | 成绩 | 月生活费 |
| 2 | 21 | female | 21 | 165 | 45 | Shanghai | 93 | 1200 |
| 3 | 22 | female | 19 | 167 | 42 | HuBei | 89 | 800 |
| 4 | 23 | male | 21 | 169 | 80 | GanSu | 93 | 900 |
| 5 | 24 | female | 21 | 160 | 49 | HeBei | 59 | 1100 |
| 6 | 25 | female | 21 | 162 | 54 | GanSu | 68 | 1300 |
| 7 | 26 | male | 21 | 181 | 77 | SiChuan | 62 | 800 |
| 8 | 27 | female | 21 | 162 | 49 | ShanDong | 65 | 950 |
| 9 | 28 | female | 22 | 160 | 52 | ShanXi | 73 | 800 |
| 10 | 29 | female | 20 | 161 | 51 | GuangXi | 80 | 1250 |
| 11 | 30 | female | 20 | 168 | 52 | JiangSu | 98 | 700 |

data=pd.read_excel("info.xlsx","Group1",index_col=0)

result=data.tail(3)

result.to_excel("analysis.xlsx")

| | A | В | С | D | Е | F | G | Н |
|---|----|--------|----|-----|----|---------|----|------|
| 1 | 序号 | 性别 | 年龄 | 身高 | 体重 | 省份 | 成绩 | 月生活费 |
| 2 | 28 | female | 22 | 160 | 52 | ShanXi | 73 | 800 |
| 3 | 29 | female | 20 | 161 | 51 | GuangXi | 80 | 1250 |
| 4 | 30 | female | 20 | 168 | 52 | JiangSu | 98 | 700 |



Pandas读EXCEL文档并存储部分数据

import pandas as pd

data=pd.read_excel("info.xlsx","Group1",index_col=0)

result=data. sample() #任意取1条

print(result)

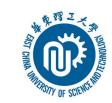
result=data. sample(5) #任意取5条

print(result)

| | A | В | C | D | E | F | G | Н |
|----|----|--------|----|-----|----|----------|----|------|
| 1 | 序号 | 性别 | 年龄 | 身高 | 体重 | 省份 | 成绩 | 月生活费 |
| 2 | 21 | female | 21 | 165 | 45 | Shanghai | 93 | 1200 |
| 3 | 22 | female | 19 | 167 | 42 | HuBei | 89 | 800 |
| 4 | 23 | male | 21 | 169 | 80 | GanSu | 93 | 900 |
| 5 | 24 | female | 21 | 160 | 49 | HeBei | 59 | 1100 |
| 6 | 25 | female | 21 | 162 | 54 | GanSu | 68 | 1300 |
| 7 | 26 | male | 21 | 181 | 77 | SiChuan | 62 | 800 |
| 8 | 27 | female | 21 | 162 | 49 | ShanDong | 65 | 950 |
| 9 | 28 | female | 22 | 160 | 52 | ShanXi | 73 | 800 |
| 10 | 29 | female | 20 | 161 | 51 | GuangXi | 80 | 1250 |
| 11 | 30 | female | 20 | 168 | 52 | JiangSu | 98 | 700 |

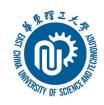
性别 年龄 身高 体重 省份 成绩 月生活费序号

| 序号 | | 别名 | 丰龄 | 身高 | 高 体重 | | 省份 | 成绩 | 月生活费 |
|----|--------|----|-----|----|---------|----|------|----|------|
| 23 | male | | | | GanSu | | | | |
| 29 | female | 20 | 161 | 51 | GuangXi | 80 | 1250 | | |
| 22 | female | 19 | 167 | 42 | HuBei | 89 | 800 | | |
| 25 | female | 21 | 162 | 54 | GanSu | 68 | 1300 | | |
| 28 | female | 22 | 160 | 52 | ShanXi | 73 | 800 | | |



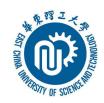
Pandas常用统计函数

| 函数 | 描述 |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| df.mean() | 计算样本数据的算术平均值 |
| df.value_counts() | 统计频数 |
| df.describe() | 返回基本统计量和分位数 |
| df.corr(sr) | df与sr的相关系数 |
| df.count() df.sum() | 统计每列(或行)数据的个数或总和 |
| df.max()、df.min() | 最大值和最小值 |
| df.idxmax()、 df.idxmin() | 最大值、最小值对应的索引 |
| df.qantile() | 计算给定的四分位数 |
| df.var(), df.std() | 计算方差、标准差 |
| df.mode() | 计算众数 |
| df.cov() | 计算协方差矩阵 |



股价相关性分析

```
Correlation between Close and Open: 0.6185131598503488
import pandas as pd
import tushare as ts
                        |r|<0.4为低相关; 0.4=<|r|<0.7为中等相关, |r|>=0.7为高相关
ts.set_token('XXX')
pro = ts. pro_api()
df=pro.daily(ts_code='601398.SH', start_date='20250301',end_date='20250331')
correlation = df['close'].corr(df['open'])
print(f'Correlation between Close and Open: {correlation}')
```



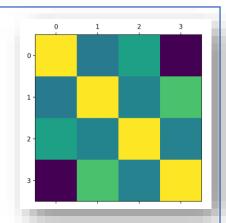
股价相关性分析

```
high
                                                                   close
                                                           \perp ow
                                     open
import pandas as pd
                                           0.777229
                                                      0.835987
                                                                0.618513
                                 1.000000
                          open
                                 0.777229
                          high
                                           1. 000000
                                                      0. 790285
                                                                0.890275
import tushare as ts
                                 0.835987
                                                                0.786927
                          1ow
                                           0. 790285
                                                      1. 000000
                                           0.890275
                                                      0.786927
                                                                1.000000
                          close
                                 0.618513
ts.set_token('XXX')
pro = ts. pro_api()
df=pro.daily(ts_code='601398.SH', start_date='20250301',end_date='20250331')
correlation = df[['open','high','low','close']].corr()
print(f'{correlation}')
```



股价相关性分析图示

import pandas as pd
import tushare as ts
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
ts.set_token('XXX')



pro = ts. pro_api()
df=pro.daily(ts_code='601398.SH', start_date='20250301',end_date='20250331')
correlation = df[['open','high','low','close']].corr()
plt.matshow(correlation) #相关矩阵图展示两个不同属性相互影响的程度
plt.show()



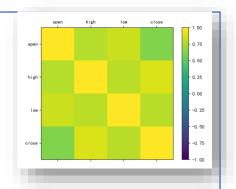
股价相关性分析(拓展)

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import pandas as pd

import tushare as ts

import numpy as np



plt.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus'] = False #显示负号

ts.set_token('XXX')

pro = ts. pro_api()

df=pro.daily(ts_code='601398.SH',start_date='20250301',end_date='20250331')

correlation = df[['open','high','low','close']].corr()



股价相关性分析(拓展)

```
fig=plt.figure()
ax=fig.add_subplot(111)
cax=ax.matshow(correlation, vmin=-1, vmax=1)
                                                  #相关矩阵图
fig.colorbar(cax)
ticks=np.arange(0,4,1)
names=['open','high','low','close']
ax.set_xticks(ticks); ax.set_yticks(ticks)
ax.set_xticklabels(names); ax.set_yticklabels(names)
plt.show()
```



数据排序

>按索引排序

```
import pandas as pd
data=pd.read_excel("info.xlsx","Group1",index_col=0)
#按行索引降序排序
result1=data.sort_index(ascending=False)
                                                            成绩 月生活费
print(result1)
                                          female 21 162
                                          female 21 162 54
                                          female 21 160 49
                                               169 80
                                               167 42
```

female 21 165 45 Shanghai



股价按索引排序

```
import pandas as pd
import tushare as ts
ts.set_token('XXX')
                                                               0. 04 0. 5857 2580278. 10
                                                               0. 01 0. 1456 2128381. 48
pro = ts. pro_api()
df=pro.daily(ts_code='601398.SH',start_date='20250301',end_date='20250331')
result1=df.sort_index(ascending=False)
print(result1)
```



数据排序

>按值排序

```
import pandas as pd
data=pd.read_excel("info.xlsx","Group1",index_col=0)
result2=data.sort_values(by='成绩', ascending=False)
print(result2)
result3=data.sort_values(by=['身高','体重'], ascending=True)
                                                  成绩 月生活费
print(result3)
```

167 42

male 21 181 77 female 21 160 49



股价按值排序

```
import pandas as pd
import tushare as ts
ts.set_token('XXX')
pro = ts. pro_api()
df=pro.daily(ts_code='601398.SH',start_date='20250301',end_date='20250331')
result2=df.sort_values(by='amount', ascending=False)
print(result2)
```



数据排名

▶排名

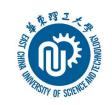
```
import pandas as pd
data=pd.read_excel("info.xlsx","Group1",index_col=0)
#对成绩数据降序排名,增加"排名"列,method为并列名次取值
#比如(2,3名成绩相同,min取2,max取3)
data['排名'] = data['成绩'].rank(method='min', ascending=False).astype(int)
                                                成绩 月生活费 排名
print( data )
                                        45 Shanghai 93
```



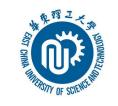
数据分组

>按列分组

```
import pandas as pd
data=pd.read_excel("info.xlsx","Group1",index_col=0)
result=data.groupby('性别')['年龄'].count() 性别 female 8 male 2 Name: 年龄, dtype: int64
```



| | A | В | С | D | Е | F | G | Н |
|----|----|--------|-----|--------|--------|--------------|-------|------|
| 1 | ID | Sex | Age | Height | Weight | Province | Score | Cost |
| 2 | 1 | male | 20 | 170 | 70 | LiaoNing | | 800 |
| 3 | 2 | male | 22 | 180 | 71 | GuangXi | 77 | 1300 |
| 4 | 3 | male | | 180 | 62 | FuJian | 57 | 1000 |
| 5 | 4 | male | 20 | 177 | 72 | LiaoNing | 79 | 900 |
| 6 | 5 | male | 20 | 172 | | ShanDong | 91 | |
| 7 | 6 | male | 20 | 179 | 75 | YunNan | 92 | 950 |
| 8 | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 7 | female | 21 | 166 | 53 | LiaoNing | 80 | 1200 |
| 10 | 8 | female | 20 | 162 | 47 | AnHui | 78 | 1000 |
| 11 | 9 | female | 20 | 162 | 47 | AnHui | 78 | 1000 |
| 12 | 10 | male | 120 | 169 | 76 | HeiLongJiang | 88 | 1100 |



数据清洗: 对采集的数据进行重新审查和校验的过程, 其目的在于删除重复信息、纠正存在的错误, 保证数据的一致性。

常见问题:

- ▶数据缺失
- > 数据重复
- > 数据不一致

| | A | В | С | D | Е | F | G | Н |
|----|----|--------|-----|-----|----|--------------|----|------|
| 1 | 序号 | 性别 | 年龄 | 身高 | 体重 | 省份 | 成绩 | 月生活费 |
| 2 | 1 | male | 20 | 170 | 70 | LiaoNing | | 800 |
| 3 | 2 | male _ | 22 | 180 | 71 | GuangXi | 77 | 1300 |
| 4 | 3 | male | | 180 | 62 | FuJian | 57 | 1000 |
| 5 | 4 | male | 20 | 177 | 72 | LiaoNing | 79 | 900 |
| 6 | 5 | male | 20 | 172 | | ShanDong | 91 | |
| 7 | 6 | male | 20 | 179 | 75 | YunNan | 92 | 950 |
| 8 | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 7 | female | 21 | 166 | 53 | LiaoNing | 80 | 1200 |
| 10 | 8 | female | 20 | 162 | 47 | AnHui | 78 | 1000 |
| 11 | 9 | female | 20 | 162 | 47 | AnHui | 78 | 1000 |
| 12 | 10 | male | 120 | 169 | 76 | HeiLongJiang | 88 | 1100 |



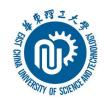
丢弃缺失值dropna(axis,how,thresh,...)

axis: 0表示按行滤除,1表示按列滤除,默认为axis=0

data. dropna() #每行只要有空值,就将该行删除

data. dropna(axis=1) #每列只要有空值,就将该列删除



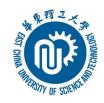


import pandas as pd
data=pd.read_excel("info.xlsx","Group2",index_col=0)
data1=data. dropna() #默认按行删除
print(data1)

| A | A | В | С | D | Е | F | G | Н |
|----|----|--------|-----|-----|----|--------------|----|------|
| 1 | 序号 | 性别 | 年龄 | 身高 | 体重 | 省份 | 成绩 | 月生活费 |
| 2 | 1 | male | 20 | 170 | 70 | LiaoNing | | 800 |
| 3 | 2 | male | 22 | 180 | 71 | GuangXi | 77 | 1300 |
| 4 | 3 | male | | 180 | 62 | FuJian | 57 | 1000 |
| 5 | 4 | male | 20 | 177 | 72 | LiaoNing | 79 | 900 |
| 6 | 5 | male | 20 | 172 | | ShanDong | 91 | |
| 7 | 6 | male | 20 | 179 | 75 | YunNan | 92 | 950 |
| 8 | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 7 | female | 21 | 166 | 53 | LiaoNing | 80 | 1200 |
| 10 | 8 | female | 20 | 162 | 47 | AnHui | 78 | 1000 |
| 11 | 9 | female | 20 | 162 | 47 | AnHui | 78 | 1000 |
| 12 | 10 | male | 120 | 169 | 76 | HeiLongJiang | 88 | 1100 |

| | 性别 | | F龄 | 身高 | 体重 | 1 | 省份 | 成绩 | 月生活费 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|--|-------------|-------|
| 序号 2.0 4.0 6.0 7.0 | male male female | 22. 0 20. 0 20. 0 21. 0 | 180. 0 177. 0 179. 0 166. 0 | 71. 0 72. 0 75. 0 | GuangXi LiaoNing YunNan LiaoNing | 77. 0 | 1300. (900. (950. (1200. (|))) | /1工而來 |
| 8. 0 9. 0 10. 0 | female female male | 20. 0 20. 0 120. 0 | 162. 0 162. 0 169. 0 | 47.0 | AnHui AnHui HeiLongJiang | 78. 0 78. 0 88. 0 | 1000. (1000. (1100. (|) | |





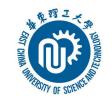
import pandas as pd data=pd. read_excel("info.xlsx","Group2",index_col=0) data1=data. dropna(axis=1) #按列删除 print(data1)

| | A | В | С | D | Е | F | G | Н |
|----|----|--------|-----|-----|----|--------------|----|------|
| 1 | 序号 | 性别 | 年龄 | 身高 | 体重 | 省份 | 成绩 | 月生活费 |
| 2 | 1 | male | 20 | 170 | 70 | LiaoNing | | 800 |
| 3 | 2 | male | 22 | 180 | 71 | GuangXi | 77 | 1300 |
| 4 | 3 | male | | 180 | 62 | FuJian | 57 | 1000 |
| 5 | 4 | male | 20 | 177 | 72 | LiaoNing | 79 | 900 |
| 6 | 5 | male | 20 | 172 | | ShanDong | 91 | |
| 7 | 6 | male | 20 | 179 | 75 | YunNan | 92 | 950 |
| 8 | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 7 | female | 21 | 166 | 53 | LiaoNing | 80 | 1200 |
| 10 | 8 | female | 20 | 162 | 47 | AnHui | 78 | 1000 |
| 11 | 9 | female | 20 | 162 | 47 | AnHui | 78 | 1000 |
| 12 | 10 | male | 120 | 169 | 76 | HeiLongJiang | 88 | 1100 |

Empty DataFrame

Columns: []

Index: [1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, nan, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0, 10.0]



丢弃缺失值dropna(axis,how,thresh,...)

how: "all"表示滤除全部值都为NaN的行或列

data. dropna(how='all') #一行中全部为NaN才丢弃该行

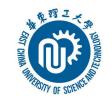




import pandas as pd
data=pd.read_excel("info.xlsx","Group2",index_col=0)
data1=data. dropna(how="all") #一行全部为NaN才删
print(data1)

| | A | В | С | D | Е | F | G | Н |
|----|----|--------|-----|-----|----|--------------|----|------|
| 1 | 序号 | 性别 | 年龄 | 身高 | 体重 | 省份 | 成绩 | 月生活费 |
| 2 | 1 | male | 20 | 170 | 70 | LiaoNing | | 800 |
| 3 | 2 | male | 22 | 180 | 71 | GuangXi | 77 | 1300 |
| 4 | 3 | male | | 180 | 62 | FuJian | 57 | 1000 |
| 5 | 4 | male | 20 | 177 | 72 | LiaoNing | 79 | 900 |
| 6 | 5 | male | 20 | 172 | | ShanDong | 91 | |
| 7 | 6 | male | 20 | 179 | 75 | YunNan | 92 | 950 |
| 8 | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 7 | female | 21 | 166 | 53 | LiaoNing | 80 | 1200 |
| 10 | 8 | female | 20 | 162 | 47 | AnHui | 78 | 1000 |
| 11 | 9 | female | 20 | 162 | 47 | AnHui | 78 | 1000 |
| 12 | 10 | male | 120 | 169 | 76 | HeiLongJiang | 88 | 1100 |

| | 性别 | 」 | | 身高 | 体重 | 4 | 介 | 成绩 | 月生活费 |
|------|-----------------|-------|---------|-------|--------------|------|----------|----|------|
| 序号 | | | o | | | | | | |
| 1.0 | male | 20.0 | 170.0 | 70.0 | LiaoNing | NaN | 800. | | |
| 2. 0 | male | 22. 0 | 180. 0 | 71.0 | GuangXi | 77.0 | 1300. | | |
| 3. 0 | ${\tt male}$ | NaN | 180.0 | 62. 0 | FuJian | 57.0 | 1000. | | |
| 4. 0 | \mathtt{male} | 20.0 | 177. 0 | 72. 0 | LiaoNing | 79.0 | 900. | | |
| 5. 0 | \mathtt{male} | 20.0 | 172. 0 | NaN | ShanDong | 91.0 | Na | ιN | |
| 6. 0 | ${\tt male}$ | 20.0 | 179.0 | 75. 0 | YunNan | 92.0 | 950. | | |
| 7.0 | female | 21. 0 | 166. 0 | 53. 0 | LiaoNing | 80.0 | 1200. | 0 | |
| 8. 0 | female | 20.0 | 162. 0 | 47.0 | AnHui | 78.0 | 1000. | 0 | |
| 9. 0 | female | 20.0 | 162. 0 | 47.0 | AnHui | 78.0 | 1000. | 0 | |
| 10.0 | male | 120.0 | 169. 0 | 76. 0 | HeiLongJiang | 88.0 | 1100. | 0 | |

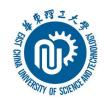


丢弃缺失值dropna(axis,how,thresh,...)

thresh: 只留下有效数据数大于或等于thresh的行或列

data. dropna(thresh=6) #每行至少6个非空值才保留

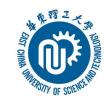




import pandas as pd data=pd.read_excel("info.xlsx","Group2",index_col=0) data1=data. dropna(thresh=6) # 每行至少6个非空值才保留 print(data1)

| 1 | A | В | С | D | E | F | G | Н |
|----|----|--------|-----|-----|----|--------------|----|------|
| 1 | 序号 | 性别 | 年龄 | 身高 | 体重 | 省份 | 成绩 | 月生活费 |
| 2 | 1 | male | 20 | 170 | 70 | LiaoNing | | 800 |
| 3 | 2 | male | 22 | 180 | 71 | GuangXi | 77 | 1300 |
| 4 | 3 | male | | 180 | 62 | FuJian | 57 | 1000 |
| 5 | 4 | male | 20 | 177 | 72 | LiaoNing | 79 | 900 |
| 6 | 5 | male | 20 | 172 | | ShanDong | 91 | |
| 7 | 6 | male | 20 | 179 | 75 | YunNan | 92 | 950 |
| 8 | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 7 | female | 21 | 166 | 53 | LiaoNing | 80 | 1200 |
| 10 | 8 | female | 20 | 162 | 47 | AnHui | 78 | 1000 |
| 11 | 9 | female | 20 | 162 | 47 | AnHui | 78 | 1000 |
| 12 | 10 | male | 120 | 169 | 76 | HeiLongJiang | 88 | 1100 |

| 序号 | 性另 | 川 左 | F龄 | 身高 | 体重 | 1 | 省份 1 | 成绩 | 月生活费 |
|------|-----------------|--------|-----------|-------|--------------|------|-------|----|------|
| 1. 0 | male | 20.0 | 170.0 | 70.0 | LiaoNing | NaN | 800. | 0 | |
| 2. 0 | \mathtt{male} | 22.0 | 180.0 | 71.0 | GuangXi | 77.0 | 1300. | 0 | |
| 3. 0 | \mathtt{male} | NaN | 180.0 | 62.0 | FuJian | 57.0 | 1000. | 0 | |
| 4. 0 | \mathtt{male} | 20.0 | 177.0 | 72.0 | LiaoNing | 79.0 | 900. | 0 | |
| 6. 0 | male | 20.0 | 179.0 | 75.0 | YunNan | 92.0 | 950. | 0 | |
| 7. 0 | female | 21.0 | 166.0 | 53.0 | LiaoNing | 80.0 | 1200. | 0 | |
| 8. 0 | female | 20.0 | 162.0 | 47.0 | AnHui | 78.0 | 1000. | 0 | |
| 9. 0 | female | 20.0 | 162.0 | 47.0 | AnHui | 78.0 | 1000. | 0 | |
| 10.0 | male | 120. 0 | 169. 0 | 76. 0 | HeiLongJiang | 88.0 | 1100. | 0 | |

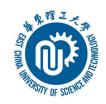


缺失值填充fillna(value, method,...)

value: 填充值,可以是标量、字典等

data. fillna(0) #用**0**填充

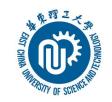




import pandas as pd data=pd. read_excel("info.xlsx","Group2",index_col=0) data1=data. fillna(0) #用0填充 print(data1)

| 1 | A | В | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|----|----|--------|-----|-----|----|--------------|----|------|
| 1 | 序号 | 性别 | 年龄 | 身高 | 体重 | 省份 | 成绩 | 月生活费 |
| 2 | 1 | male | 20 | 170 | 70 | LiaoNing | | 800 |
| 3 | 2 | male | 22 | 180 | 71 | GuangXi | 77 | 1300 |
| 4 | 3 | male | | 180 | 62 | FuJian | 57 | 1000 |
| 5 | 4 | male | 20 | 177 | 72 | LiaoNing | 79 | 900 |
| 6 | 5 | male | 20 | 172 | | ShanDong | 91 | |
| 7 | 6 | male | 20 | 179 | 75 | YunNan | 92 | 950 |
| 8 | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 7 | female | 21 | 166 | 53 | LiaoNing | 80 | 1200 |
| 10 | 8 | female | 20 | 162 | 47 | AnHui | 78 | 1000 |
| 11 | 9 | female | 20 | 162 | 47 | AnHui | 78 | 1000 |
| 12 | 10 | male | 120 | 169 | 76 | HeiLongJiang | 88 | 1100 |

| ->- III | 性别 | 左 | F龄 | 身高 | 体重 | 1 | 省份 | 成绩 | 月生活费 |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----|------|
| 序号 1.0 | male | 20. 0 | 170. 0 | 70. 0 | LiaoNing | 0.0 | 800. | 0 | |
| 2. 0 | male | 22. 0 | 180. 0 | 71. 0 | GuangXi | 77. 0 | 1300. | | |
| 3. 0 | male | 0.0 | 180. 0 | 62. 0 | FuJian | 57. 0 | 1000. | | |
| 4. 0 5. 0 | male male | 20. 0 20. 0 | 177. 0 172. 0 | 72. 0 0. 0 | LiaoNing ShanDong | 79. 0 91. 0 | 900. 0. | | |
| 6. 0 | male | 20. 0 | 179. 0 | 75. 0 | YunNan | 92. 0 | 950. | | |
| NaN | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0. | | |
| 7. 0 | female | 21. 0 | 166. 0 | 53. 0 | LiaoNing | 80. 0 | 1200. | | |
| 8. 0 | female | 20. 0 | 162. 0 | 47. 0 | AnHui | 78. 0 | 1000. | _ | |
| 9. 0 10. 0 | female male | 20. 0 120. 0 | 162. 0 169. 0 | 47. 0 76. 0 | AnHui HeiLongJiang | 78. 0 88. 0 | 1000. 1100. | | |



缺失值填充fillna(value, method,...)

value: 填充值,可以是标量、字典等

data. fillna({'年龄': data['年龄'].mean(), '性别': 'male'})





import pandas as pd data=pd.read_excel("info.xlsx","Group2",index_col=0) data1=data. fillna({'年龄': data['年龄'].mean(), '性别': 'male'}) print(data1)

| 1 | A | В | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|----|----|--------|-----|-----|----|--------------|----|------|
| 1 | 序号 | 性别 | 年龄 | 身高 | 体重 | 省份 | 成绩 | 月生活费 |
| 2 | 1 | male | 20 | 170 | 70 | LiaoNing | | 800 |
| 3 | 2 | male | 22 | 180 | 71 | GuangXi | 77 | 1300 |
| 4 | 3 | male | | 180 | 62 | FuJian | 57 | 1000 |
| 5 | 4 | male | 20 | 177 | 72 | LiaoNing | 79 | 900 |
| 6 | 5 | male | 20 | 172 | | ShanDong | 91 | |
| 7 | 6 | male | 20 | 179 | 75 | YunNan | 92 | 950 |
| 8 | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 7 | female | 21 | 166 | 53 | LiaoNing | 80 | 1200 |
| 10 | 8 | female | 20 | 162 | 47 | AnHui | 78 | 1000 |
| 11 | 9 | female | 20 | 162 | 47 | AnHui | 78 | 1000 |
| 12 | 10 | male | 120 | 169 | 76 | HeiLongJiang | 88 | 1100 |

| | 性另 | [] 左 | F龄 | 身高 | 体重 | 1 | 分) | 龙绩 | 月生活费 |
|---------------|----------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|----|------|
| 序号 1.0 | male | 20, 000000 | 170. 0 | 70. 0 | LiaoNing | NaN | 800. 0 | | |
| 2. 0 | male | 22. 000000 | 180.0 | 71. 0 | GuangXi | 77.0 | 1300.0 | | |
| 3. 0 4. 0 | male male | 31. 444444 20. 000000 | 180. 0 177. 0 | 62. 0 72. 0 | FuJian LiaoNing | 57. 0 79. 0 | 1000. 0 | | |
| 5. 0 | male | 20. 000000 | 172. 0 | NaN | ShanDong | 91. 0 | NaN | | |
| 6. 0 NaN | male male | 20. 000000 31. 444444 | 179.0 NaN | 75. 0 NaN | YunNan NaN | 92.0 NaN | 950. 0 NaN | | |
| 7. 0 | female | 21. 000000 | 166. 0 | 53. 0 | LiaoNing | 80. 0 | 1200. 0 | | |
| 8. 0 | female | 20. 000000 | 162. 0 | 47.0 | AnHui | 78. 0 | 1000.0 | | |
| 9. 0 10. 0 | female male | 20. 000000 120. 000000 | 162. 0 169. 0 | 47. 0 76. 0 | AnHui HeiLongJiang | 78. 0 88. 0 | 1000. 0 1100. 0 | | |



缺失值填充ffill()、bfill()

data. ffill() #在列方向上以上一个值替换

data. bfill() #在列方向上以下一个值替换





import pandas as pd data=pd. read_excel("info.xlsx","Group2",index_col=0) data1=data. ffill() #在列方向上以上一个值替换 print(data1)

| 4 | A | В | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|----|----|--------|-----|-----|----|--------------|----|------|
| 1 | 序号 | 性别 | 年龄 | 身高 | 体重 | 省份 | 成绩 | 月生活费 |
| 2 | 1 | male | 20 | 170 | 70 | LiaoNing | | 800 |
| 3 | 2 | male | 22 | 180 | 71 | GuangXi | 77 | 1300 |
| 4 | 3 | male | | 180 | 62 | FuJian | 57 | 1000 |
| 5 | 4 | male | 20 | 177 | 72 | LiaoNing | 79 | 900 |
| 6 | 5 | male | 20 | 172 | | ShanDong | 91 | |
| 7 | 6 | male | 20 | 179 | 75 | YunNan | 92 | 950 |
| 8 | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 7 | female | 21 | 166 | 53 | LiaoNing | 80 | 1200 |
| 10 | 8 | female | 20 | 162 | 47 | AnHui | 78 | 1000 |
| 11 | 9 | female | 20 | 162 | 47 | AnHui | 78 | 1000 |
| 12 | 10 | male | 120 | 169 | 76 | HeiLongJiang | 88 | 1100 |

| | 性另 | ·] 左 | F龄 | 身高 | 体重 | 1 | 省份 成绩 | 月生活费 |
|------|-----------------|-------|-----------|-------|--------------|------|--------|------|
| 序号 | | | | | | | | |
| 1.0 | ${\tt male}$ | 20.0 | 170.0 | 70.0 | LiaoNing | NaN | 800.0 | |
| 2. 0 | ${\tt male}$ | 22.0 | 180.0 | 71.0 | GuangXi | 77.0 | 1300.0 | |
| 3. 0 | male | 22.0 | 180.0 | 62. 0 | FuJian | 57.0 | 1000.0 | |
| 4. 0 | male | 20.0 | 177.0 | 72.0 | LiaoNing | 79.0 | 900.0 | |
| 5. 0 | \mathtt{male} | 20.0 | 172.0 | 72.0 | ShanDong | 91.0 | 900.0 | |
| 6. 0 | \mathtt{male} | 20.0 | 179.0 | 75.0 | YunNan | 92.0 | 950.0 | |
| NaN | male | 20.0 | 179.0 | 75.0 | YunNan | 92.0 | 950.0 | |
| 7. 0 | female | 21.0 | 166.0 | 53.0 | LiaoNing | 80.0 | 1200.0 | |
| 8. 0 | female | 20.0 | 162.0 | 47.0 | AnHui | 78.0 | 1000.0 | |
| 9. 0 | female | 20.0 | 162.0 | 47.0 | AnHui | 78.0 | 1000.0 | |
| 10.0 | male | 120.0 | 169. 0 | 76.0 | HeiLongJiang | 88.0 | 1100.0 | |



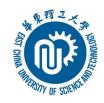
值替换replace(to_replace, value, ...)

to_replace: 将被替代的值

value: 替换为的值

data['年龄']=data['年龄'].replace(120,20) #将年龄120替换为20





import pandas as pd data=pd. read_excel("info.xlsx","Group2",index_col=0) data['年龄']=data['年龄'].replace(120,20)#将年龄120替换为20 print(data)

| -4 | A | В | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|----|----|--------|-----|-----|----|--------------|----|------|
| 1 | 序号 | 性别 | 年龄 | 身高 | 体重 | 省份 | 成绩 | 月生活物 |
| 2 | 1 | male | 20 | 170 | 70 | LiaoNing | | 800 |
| 3 | 2 | male | 22 | 180 | 71 | GuangXi | 77 | 1300 |
| 4 | 3 | male | | 180 | 62 | FuJian | 57 | 1000 |
| 5 | 4 | male | 20 | 177 | 72 | LiaoNing | 79 | 900 |
| 6 | 5 | male | 20 | 172 | | ShanDong | 91 | |
| 7 | 6 | male | 20 | 179 | 75 | YunNan | 92 | 950 |
| 8 | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 7 | female | 21 | 166 | 53 | LiaoNing | 80 | 1200 |
| 10 | 8 | female | 20 | 162 | 47 | AnHui | 78 | 1000 |
| 11 | 9 | female | 20 | 162 | 47 | AnHui | 78 | 1000 |
| 12 | 10 | male | 120 | 169 | 76 | HeiLongJiang | 88 | 1100 |

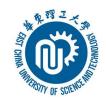
| | 性另 | 川 左 | F龄 | 身高 | 体重 | 4 | 省份 成绩 | 月生活费 |
|-----------|-----------------|------|-----------|-------|--------------|------|--------|------|
| 序号 1.0 | | | | | | | | |
| | \mathtt{male} | 20.0 | 170.0 | 70.0 | LiaoNing | NaN | 800.0 | |
| 2. 0 | \mathtt{male} | 22.0 | 180.0 | 71.0 | GuangXi | 77.0 | 1300.0 | |
| 3. 0 | \mathtt{male} | NaN | 180.0 | 62. 0 | FuJian | 57.0 | 1000.0 | |
| 4. 0 | \mathtt{male} | 20.0 | 177.0 | 72.0 | LiaoNing | 79.0 | 900.0 | |
| 5. 0 | male | 20.0 | 172.0 | NaN | ShanDong | 91.0 | NaN | |
| 6. 0 | \mathtt{male} | 20.0 | 179.0 | 75.0 | YunNan | 92.0 | 950.0 | |
| NaN | NaN | NaN | NaN | NaN | NaN | NaN | NaN | |
| 7. 0 | female | 21.0 | 166.0 | 53.0 | LiaoNing | 80.0 | 1200.0 | |
| 8. 0 | female | 20.0 | 162.0 | 47.0 | AnHui | 78.0 | 1000.0 | |
| 9. 0 | female | 20.0 | 162.0 | 47.0 | AnHui | 78.0 | 1000.0 | |
| 10.0 | male | 20.0 | 169.0 | 76.0 | HeiLongJiang | 88.0 | 1100.0 | |



去掉重复值drop_duplicates()

data. drop_duplicates() #去掉重复的数据



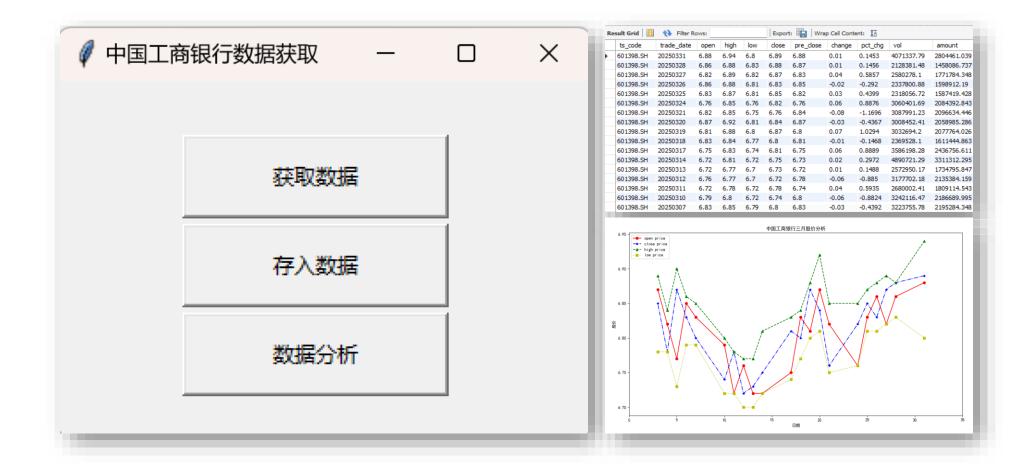


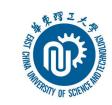
import pandas as pd data=pd. read_excel("info.xlsx","Group2",index_col=0) data1=data. drop_duplicates() #去掉重复的数据 print(data1)

| -4 | A | В | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|----|----|--------|-----|-----|----|--------------|----|------|
| 1 | 序号 | 性别 | 年龄 | 身高 | 体重 | 省份 | 成绩 | 月生活费 |
| 2 | 1 | male | 20 | 170 | 70 | LiaoNing | | 800 |
| 3 | 2 | male | 22 | 180 | 71 | GuangXi | 77 | 1300 |
| 4 | 3 | male | | 180 | 62 | FuJian | 57 | 1000 |
| 5 | 4 | male | 20 | 177 | 72 | LiaoNing | 79 | 900 |
| 6 | 5 | male | 20 | 172 | | ShanDong | 91 | |
| 7 | 6 | male | 20 | 179 | 75 | YunNan | 92 | 950 |
| 8 | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 7 | female | 21 | 166 | 53 | LiaoNing | 80 | 1200 |
| 10 | 8 | female | 20 | 162 | 47 | AnHui | 78 | 1000 |
| 11 | 9 | female | 20 | 162 | 47 | AnHui | 78 | 1000 |
| 12 | 10 | male | 120 | 169 | 76 | HeiLongJiang | 88 | 1100 |

| | 性别 |] | F龄 | 身高 | 体重 | 1 | 省份 | 成绩 | 月生活费 |
|------|-----------------|-------|--------|-------|--------------|------|---------|----|------|
| 序号 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. 0 | \mathtt{male} | 20.0 | 170.0 | 70.0 | LiaoNing | NaN | 800. (|) | |
| 2. 0 | \mathtt{male} | 22.0 | 180.0 | 71.0 | GuangXi | 77.0 | 1300. (|) | |
| 3. 0 | \mathtt{male} | NaN | 180.0 | 62.0 | FuJian | 57.0 | 1000.0 |) | |
| 4. 0 | \mathtt{male} | 20.0 | 177.0 | 72.0 | LiaoNing | 79.0 | 900. (|) | |
| 5. 0 | \mathtt{male} | 20.0 | 172.0 | NaN | ShanDong | 91.0 | Nal | V | |
| 6. 0 | \mathtt{male} | 20.0 | 179.0 | 75.0 | YunNan | 92.0 | 950. (|) | |
| NaN | NaN | NaN | NaN | NaN | NaN | NaN | Nal | V | |
| 7. 0 | female | 21.0 | 166.0 | 53.0 | LiaoNing | 80.0 | 1200. (|) | |
| 8. 0 | female | 20.0 | 162.0 | 47.0 | AnHui | 78.0 | 1000.0 |) | |
| 10.0 | male | 120.0 | 169.0 | 76. 0 | HeiLongJiang | 88.0 | 1100.0 |) | |

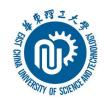






import pandas as pd
import tushare as ts
from tkinter import *
from sqlalchemy import create_engine
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

df = pd.DataFrame()



def gs_stock():

global df

ts.set_token('XXX')

#换成自己的token

pro = ts. pro_api() #初始化

#获取股票代码为'601398.SH'(中国工商银行)的历史行情

df=pro.daily(ts_code='601398.SH', start_date='20250301',

end_date='20250331')

print(df)



def gs_save():

global df

#创建 SQLAlchemy 引擎

engine = create_engine('mysql+pymysql://root:123456@127.0.0.1:3306/test')

#写入 MySQL (如果表不存在,会自动创建)

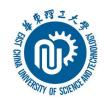
df.to_sql(name="stock", # 表名

con=engine, #数据库连接

index=False, #不写入 DataFrame 的索引

if_exists="replace") # 如果表存在,则替换

print("DataFrame 已成功写入 MySQL!")



def gs_analyse():

```
#创建 SQLAlchemy 引擎
```

engine = create_engine('mysql+pymysql://root:123456@127.0.0.1:3306/test')

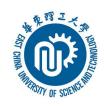
#使用pandas的read_sql_table函数读取整个表的数据

data = pd.read_sql_table('stock', engine)

date=pd.to_datetime(data["trade_date"]).dt.day



```
plt.xlim(0,35)
plt.title("中国工商银行三月股价分析")
plt.xlabel("日期")
plt.ylabel("股价")
plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif']=['SimHei']
plt.plot(date,data["open"],"r-o",label="open price")
plt.plot(date,data["close"],"b-.*",label="close price")
plt.plot(date,data["high"],"g--^",label="high price")
plt.plot(date,data["low"],"y:s",label="low price")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
root=Tk()
root.title("中国工商银行数据获取")
                                                 获取数据
                                                 存入数据
root.geometry("300x200")
                                                 数据分析
one=Button(root,text='获取数据',width=20,
                 height=2,command=gs_stock)
one.place(x=70,y=30)
two=Button(root,text='存入数据',width=20,
                 height=2,command=gs_save)
two.place(x=70,y=100)
third=Button(root,text='数据分析',width=20,
                 height=2,command= gs_analyse)
third.place(x=70,y=130)
root.mainloop()
```



谢谢