



You are currently looking at **version 1.0** of this notebook. To download notebooks and datafiles, as well as get help on Jupyter notebooks in the Coursera platform, visit the [Jupyter Notebook FAQ](#) course resource.

Working with Text Data in pandas

In [1]: `import pandas as pd`

```
time_sentences = ["Monday: The doctor's appointment is at 2:45pm.",
                  "Tuesday: The dentist's appointment is at 11:30 am.",
                  "Wednesday: At 7:00pm, there is a basketball game!",
                  "Thursday: Be back home by 11:15 pm at the latest.",
                  "Friday: Take the train at 08:10 am, arrive at 09:00am."]

df = pd.DataFrame(time_sentences, columns=['text'])
df
```

Out[1]:

	text
0	Monday: The doctor's appointment is at 2:45pm.
1	Tuesday: The dentist's appointment is at 11:30...
2	Wednesday: At 7:00pm, there is a basketball game!
3	Thursday: Be back home by 11:15 pm at the latest.
4	Friday: Take the train at 08:10 am, arrive at ...

In [2]: `# find the number of characters for each string in df['text']`
`df['text'].str.len()`

Out[2]:

0	46
1	50
2	49
3	49
4	54

Name: text, dtype: int64

In [3]: `# find the number of tokens for each string in df['text']`
`df['text'].str.split().str.len()`

Out[3]:

0	7
1	8
2	8
3	10
4	10

Name: text, dtype: int64

In [4]: `# find which entries contain the word 'appointment'`
`df['text'].str.contains('appointment')`

Out[4]:

0	True
1	True
2	False
3	False
4	False

Name: text, dtype: bool

In [5]: `# find how many times a digit occurs in each string`
`df['text'].str.count(r'\d')`

Out[5]:

0	3
1	4
2	3
3	4
4	8

Name: text, dtype: int64

In [6]: `# find all occurrences of the digits`
`df['text'].str.findall(r'\d')`

Out[6]:

0	[2, 4, 5]
1	[1, 1, 3, 0]
2	[7, 0, 0]
3	[1, 1, 1, 5]
4	[0, 8, 1, 0, 0, 9, 0, 0]

Name: text, dtype: object

In [7]: `# group and find the hours and minutes`
`df['text'].str.findall(r'(\d?\d):(\d?\d)')`

Out[7]:

0	[(2, 45)]
1	[(11, 30)]
2	[(7, 00)]
3	[(11, 15)]
4	[(08, 10), (09, 00)]

Name: text, dtype: object

In [8]: `# replace weekdays with '???'`
`df['text'].str.replace(r'\w+day\b', '???')`

Out[8]:

0	??? The doctor's appointment is at 2:45pm.
1	??? The dentist's appointment is at 11:30 am.
2	??? At 7:00pm, there is a basketball game!
3	??? Be back home by 11:15 pm at the latest.
4	??? Take the train at 08:10 am, arrive at 09:...

Name: text, dtype: object

In [9]: `# replace weekdays with 3 letter abbreviations`
`df['text'].str.replace(r'\w+day\b', lambda x: x.groups()[0][:3])`

Out[9]:

0	Mon: The doctor's appointment is at 2:45pm.
1	Tue: The dentist's appointment is at 11:30 am.

```
2         Wed: At 7:00pm, there is a basketball game!
3         Thu: Be back home by 11:15 pm at the latest.
4         Fri: Take the train at 08:10 am, arrive at 09:...
Name: text, dtype: object
```

```
In [10]: # create new columns from first match of extracted groups
df['text'].str.extract(r'(\d?\d):(\d\d)')

/opt/conda/lib/python3.6/site-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:2: FutureWarning: currently extract(expand=None) means expand=False
(return Index/Series/DataFrame) but in a future version of pandas this will be changed to expand=True (return DataFrame)
```

```
Out[10]:
```

	0	1
0	2	45
1	11	30
2	7	00
3	11	15
4	08	10

```
In [11]: # extract the entire time, the hours, the minutes, and the period
df['text'].str.extractall(r'((\d?\d):(\d\d) ?([ap]m))')
```

```
Out[11]:
```

	0	1	2	3
match				
0	0	2:45pm	2	45 pm
1	0	11:30 am	11	30 am
2	0	7:00pm	7	00 pm
3	0	11:15 pm	11	15 pm
4	0	08:10 am	08	10 am
	1	09:00am	09	00 am

```
In [12]: # extract the entire time, the hours, the minutes, and the period with group names
df['text'].str.extractall(r'(?P<time>(P<hour>\d?\d):(?P<minute>\d\d) ?(?P<period>[ap]m))')
```

```
Out[12]:
```

	time	hour	minute	period
match				
0	0	2:45pm	2	45 pm
1	0	11:30 am	11	30 am
2	0	7:00pm	7	00 pm
3	0	11:15 pm	11	15 pm
4	0	08:10 am	08	10 am
	1	09:00am	09	00 am

```
In [ ]:
```