

Faculty of Engineering & Technology

Department of Information and Communication Technology

Subject: Programming With Python (01CT1309)

Aim: Practical based on Pandas Data Structures

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IDE:

What is Python Pandas?

Pandas is a powerful, open-source data analysis and manipulation package for Python. It provides data structures and functions needed to work on structured data seamlessly and efficiently.

What Is Pandas Used For?

Pandas is extensively used for:

- Data Cleaning: Handling missing values, duplications, and incorrect data formats.
- Data Manipulation: Filtering, transforming, and merging datasets.
- Data Analysis: Performing statistical analysis and aggregations.
- Data Visualization: Creating plots and charts to visualize data trends and patterns.
- Time Series Analysis: Handling and manipulating time series data.

Run the following command to install Pandas:

pip install pandas

import pandas as pd

print(pd.__version__)

Pandas Series

A Pandas Series is a one-dimensional labeled array capable of holding any data type. It is similar to a column in a spreadsheet or a SQL table.

Example:

import pandas as pd
Creating a Series
data = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
series = pd.Series(data)
print(series)
Output:



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Basic Operations on Series

Perform various operations on Series, such as arithmetic operations, filtering, and statistical calculations.

Example:

```
# Arithmetic Operations
series2 = series + 10
print(series2)
# Filtering
filtered_series = series[series > 2]
print(filtered_series)
# Statistical Calculations
mean_value = series.mean()
print(mean_value)
```

Output:

Pandas Dataframe

Pandas DataFrame is two-dimensional size-mutable, potentially heterogeneous tabular data structure with labeled axes (rows and columns). A Data frame is a two-dimensional data structure, i.e., data is aligned in a



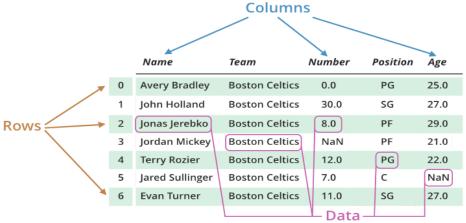
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tabular fashion in rows and columns. Pandas DataFrame consists of three principal components, the data, rows, and columns.



```
# Creating a DataFrame
data = {
    'Name': ['Alice', 'Bob', 'Charlie'],
    'Age': [25, 30, 35],
    'City': ['New York', 'Los Angeles', 'Chicago']
}
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
print(df)
Output :
```

Basic Operations on Dataframes

DataFrames support a wide range of operations for data manipulation and analysis.



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Accessing Columns (# select one column)
print(df[['Name']])

Output:

```
PS C:\Users\trupa\OneDrive\Documents\PWP> & C:\Users\trupa\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\python.exe "c:\Users\trupa\OneDrive\Document\S\PWP\PWP\EXP 9.py"

Name

O Alice

Bob

Charlie
```

Adding a New Column df['Salary'] = [70000, 80000, 90000] print(df)

Output:

Dropping a Column
df = df.drop('City', axis=1)
print(df)
Output:

```
PS C:\Users\trupa\OneDrive\Documents\PWP> & C:\Users\trupa\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\python.exe "c:\Users\trupa\OneDrive\Document \s\PWP\PWP EXP 9.py"

Name Age

Alice 25

Bob 30

Charlie 35
```

The DataFrame is like a table with rows and columns.

Pandas use the loc attribute to return one or more specified row(s)

Return row 0:

print(df.loc[[0]])

Output:



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```
PS C:\Users\trupa\OneDrive\Documents\PWP> & C:\Users\trupa\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\python.exe "c:\Users\trupa\OneDrive\Document s\PWP\PWP EXP 9.py"

Name Age City
0 Alice 25 New York

#Return row 0 and 1:
#use a list of indexes:

print(df.loc[[0, 1]])

Output:

PS C:\Users\trupa\OneDrive\Documents\PWP> & C:\Users\trupa\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python313\python.exe "c:\Users\trupa\OneDrive\Document s\PWP\PWP EXP 9.py"

Name Age City
0 Alice 25 New York
1 Bob 30 Los Angeles
```

Named Indexes

With the index argument, you can name your own indexes.

Example:

```
Add a list of names to give each row a name:
```

```
import pandas as pd
data = {
    "calories": [420, 380, 390],
    "duration": [50, 40, 45]
}
df = pd.DataFrame(data, index = ["day1", "day2", "day3"])
print(df)
Output:
```



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Explanation of Key Pandas Functions

Reading and Writing Data:

Reading Data: Read a CSV file into a DataFrame.

Example:

dat = pd.read csv("data.csv")

print(dat)

Output:

Writing Data: Write a DataFrame to a CSV file.

Note: Other Ways to Save Pandas DataFrames (to_excel(), to_json(), to_hdf(), to_sql(), to_pickle())

Example:

Output:

```
Name, Age, Gender
John, 28, M
Emily, 23, F
Mike, 35, M
Lisa, 31, F
```



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Data Inspection:

df.head(): Display the first few rows of the DataFrame.

df.tail(): Display the last few rows of the DataFrame.

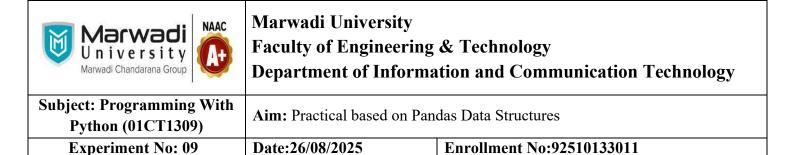
df.info(): Display a summary of the DataFrame.

df.describe(): Provide descriptive statistics for numerical columns. (count: the number of non-null entries, mean: the mean value, std: the standard deviation, min: the minimum value, 25%, 50%, 75%: the lower, median, and upper quartiles, max: the maximum value)

Example:

dat = pd.read_csv("data.csv")
print(dat.info())
shows first and last five rows
print(dat.head())
print(dat.tail())
print(dat.describe())

Output:



```
PS C:\Users\trupa\OneDrive\Documents\PWP> & C:/Users/trupa/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python313/python.exe "c:/Users/trupa/OneDrive/Document
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 13 entries, 0 to 12
Data columns (total 3 columns):
 # Column Non-Null Count Dtype
            13 non-null
                             object
    City
           13 non-null
                            object
    Number 13 non-null
                            int64
dtypes: int64(1), object(2)
memory usage: 444.0+ bytes
  Name City Number
         N
   Name City Number
10
          Number
count 13.000000
mean
        5.538462
std
        2.183857
        1.000000
min
        4.000000
50%
        6.000000
        7.000000
        9.000000
```

Data Selection and Indexing:

```
dat[['A']]: Select a column.
dat[['A', 'B']]: Select multiple columns.
dat.loc[[0]]: Select a row by label.
Example:
print(dat[['Name']])
print(dat[['Name','Number']])
print(dat.loc[[1]])
Output:
```



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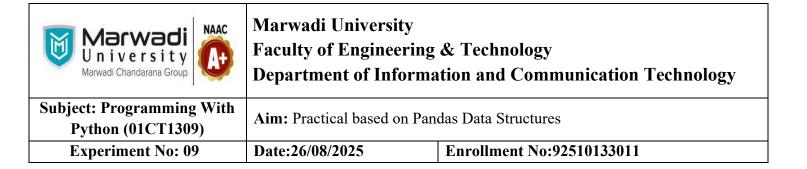
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Data Manipulation:

```
dat['A'] = dat['A'] * 2: Modify a column.
dat['F'] = dat['A'] + dat['B']: Create a new column based on existing columns.
dat.drop(columns=['A']): Drop a column.
dat.drop(index=[0]): Drop a row.
```

```
Task
Create a DataFrame with 5 numeric columns
data = {
    'A': [np.nan, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10],
    'B': np.random.normal(50, 15, 10),
```



```
'D': np.linspace(1, 10, 10),
   'E': np.logspace(1, 2, 10)
df = pd.DataFrame(data)
Output:
PS C:\Users\trupa\OneDrive\Documents\PWP> & C:/Users/trupa/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python313/python.exe "c:/Users/trupa/OneDrive/Documents
    NaN 56.779407 82.403524
                             1.0
                                   10.000000
    2.0 53.440913 35.707254
                                  12.915497
                             2.0
    3.0 57.533071 93.802474 3.0
                                  16.681005
    4.0 65.975166 23.207421
                                   21.544347
                             4.0
                                   27.825594
    5.0 59.065975 37.539291
                             5.0
```

Post Lab Exercise:

'C': np.random.rand(10) * 100,

6.0 72.259753 7.271053 6.0 7.0 75.220656 82.729679 7.0

9.0 10.758139 5.753396 9.0

10.0 56.752852 48.832324 10.0 100.000000

8.0 49.709125 83.410287

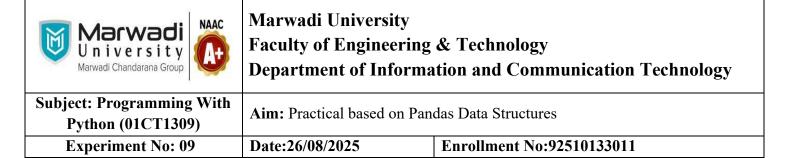
46.415888

59.948425

77.426368

8.0

a. Write a Pandas program to add, subtract, multiple and divide two Pandas Series.



```
PS C:\Users\trupa\OneDrive\Documents\PWP> & C:/Users/trupa/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python.exe "c:/Users/trupa/OneDrive/Document
s/PWP/PWP EXP 9.py
Addition:
     30
    60
dtype: int64
Subtraction:
    20
dtype: int64
Multiplication:
    200
    450
    800
dtype: int64
Division:
    2.0
    2.0
dtype: float64
```

b. Write a Pandas program to convert a dictionary to a Pandas series.

c. Write a Pandas program to create a series from a list, numpy array and dict

d. Write a Pandas program to stack two series vertically and horizontally

