

####

#####

```
import pandas as pd
## csv to txt
csv = pd.read_csv('path')

## excel
excel = pd.read_excel('path')

## sql
sql = pd.read_sql('path')

## csv to index_col=0
reviews = pd.read_csv('../input/wine-reviews/winemag-data_first150k.csv', index_col = 0)
```

####txt#####

```
txt = pd.read_csv(
    'path'
    # 
    sep = '\t'
    # 
    header = None
    # 
    names = ['pdate', 'pv', 'uv']
)
```

####

```
## 
csv.head()
## 
csv.shape
## 
csv.columns
## 
csv.index
## 
csv.dtypes
```

####

to_csv

```
## animals to csv
animals = pd.DataFrame({'Cows': [12, 20], 'Goats': [22, 19]}, index=['Year 1', 'Year
```

```
2'])
animals.to_csv('cows_and_goats.csv')
```

Series

- Series : 1D array

```
## Create Series with index
s1 = pd.Series([1,'a',5.2,7],index=['d','b','a','c'])
ingredients = pd.Series(['4 cups','1 cup','2 large','1 can'],index =
['Flour','Milk','Eggs','Spam'],name = 'Dinner')
## Print
s1.index

## Print
s1.values

## Print index and values
print(s1['a'])
print(type(s1['a']))
```

- DataFrame : 2D array

```
## Print
df.dtypes
## Print
df.index
## Print
df.columns

## Print Series
df['year']
## Print DataFrame
df[['year','pop']]

## Print
df.loc[1]
## Print (Accessing python objects)
df.locp[1:3]
```

DataFrame

```
import pandas as pd
fruits = pd.DataFrame({'Apple':[30],'Bananas':[21]})
```

Indexing

Indexing

```
## 数据类型
reviews.dtypes
## 数据类型
reviews.points.astype('float64')
```

删除

- `drop(columns=['id'])`

```
## 删除id列
data = data.drop(columns=['id'])
```

- `drop_duplicates(subset = ['id1','id2',...],keep = 'first')`
 - `subset` 列名
 - `keep` 保留重复数据的方式
 - `first` 保留第一个
 - `last` 保留最后一个
 - `False` 删除重复数据

```
df = df.drop_duplicates(subset=['id', 'name', 'DeptId'], keep='first')
```

索引

行索引

`==.iloc` 行索引

`==.loc` 行索引

```
## 行索引
df.loc
## 行索引
df.iloc
```

`.loc` 行索引

```
## 行索引label
df.loc['2018-01-03', 'bWendu']
## 行索引
df.loc[['2018-01-03', '2018-01-04', '2018-01-05'], ['bWendu', 'yWendu']]
## 行索引
df.loc['2018-01-03': '2018-01-05', 'bWendu']
## 行索引
df.loc[df['yWendu'] < -10, :]
```

列索引

```
## 查看国家
reviews.country
## 查看国家
reviews['country']
## 查看
reviews['country'][0]
```

筛选

```
## isin筛选country为Italy或France
reviews.loc[reviews.country.isin(['Italy', 'France'])] # 筛选

## .idxmax()返回索引
(reviews.points / reviews.price).idxmax()
```

计算

计算

```
## 计算
df.loc[:, 'Wenchu'] = df['bWendu'] - df['yWendu']
## 应用
def get_wendu_type(x):
    if x['bWendu'] > 33:
        return '高'
    if x['bWendu'] < -10:
        return '低'
    return '中'
df.loc[:, 'wendu_type'] = df.apply(get_wendu_type, axis = 1)
## 赋值
df.assign(
    yWendu_huashi = lambda x : x['yWendu'] * 9 / 5 + 32,
    bWendu_huashi = lambda x : x['bWendu'] * 9 / 5 + 32
)
```

设置

```
## 设置title
reviews.set_index('title')
```

Pandas常用函数

1. 查看

```
## 查看数据的基本信息
df.describe()
## 查看
```

```
df['bWendu'].mean()  
## 平均值  
df['bWendu'].max()  
## 最大值  
df['bWendu'].median()
```

2. 数据分布情况

```
## 数据分布(直方图)  
df['fengxiang'].unique()  
## 数据分布情况  
df['fengxiang'].value_counts()
```

3. 数据相关性

```
## 数据相关性:皮尔逊相关系数  
df.cov()  
## 数据相关性:皮尔逊相关系数  
df.corr()  
## 数据相关性:皮尔逊相关系数  
df['api'].corr(df['bWendu'])
```

Pandas数据操作

数据清洗

```
## 检查DataFrame数据类型  
studf.isnull()  
## 检查数据类型  
studf['api'].isnull()  
## 检查isnull  
studf.notnull()  
studf['api'].notnull()
```

数据删除

dropna 删除缺失值

- axis:删除轴
- how:任何缺失值都删除all:所有缺失值都删除
- inplace:True:删除dfdf

```
## 删除缺失值  
studf.dropna(axis = 1,how = 'all',inplace = True)  
## 删除缺失值  
studf.dropna(axis = 0,how = 'any',inplace = True)
```

数据合并

`fillna :`

- `value` 要填充的值
- `method` 填充方法, `ffill` 向前填充, `bfill` 向后填充
- `axis` 填充轴
- `inplace` `True` 则直接修改 `df`

```
## 填充缺失值0
studf.fillna({'':0})
## 填充
studf.loc[:, ''] = studf.fillna(0)
## 填充缺失值
studf.loc[:, ''] = studf[''].fillna(method = 'ffill')
```

替换

```
## 替换taster_twitter_handle中的@kerinokeefe为@kerino
reviews.taster_twitter_handle.replace("@kerinokeefe", "@kerino")
```

重命名

重命名

rename

- `index` 或 `columns` 要重命名的轴
- 要重命名的值
- `inplace` `True` 则直接修改 `DataFrame`

```
## 重命名score
reviews.rename(columns={'points': 'score'})
```

rename_axis

- `name` 要重命名的轴
- `name` 要重命名的值
- `rows` 或 `columns` 要重命名的轴

```
## 重命名wines为rows, fields为columns
reviews.rename_axis('wines', axis = 'rows').rename_axis('fields', axis = 'columns')
```

合并

`concat` : `pandas.concat(objs, axis = 0, join = 'outer', ignore_index = False)`

- `objs` 要合并的 `DataFrame` 或 `Series`
- `axis` 要合并的轴
- `join` 合并方法, `outer`, `inner`

- `ignore_index` `True` or `False`
- `concat` `NaN`

```
## 1
pd.concat([df1,df2])
## 2
pd.concat([df1,df2],axis = 1)
```

join

- `join` `NaN`
- `** other **` `DataFrame`
- `** how **` `left`, `right`, `outer`, `inner`
 - `'left'` `DataFrame` `DataFrame` `NaN`
 - `'right'` `DataFrame` `DataFrame` `NaN`
 - `'outer'` `DataFrame` `NaN`
 - `'inner'` `NaN`
- `** on **` `None`
- `** lsuffix **` `DataFrame` `DataFrame` `NaN`
- `** rsuffix **` `DataFrame` `DataFrame` `NaN`
- `** sort **` `False`

```
DataFrame.join(other, how='left', on=None, lsuffix='', rsuffix='', sort=False)
## DataFrame MeetID
powerlifting_combined =
powerlifting_meets.set_index('MeetID').join(powerlifting_competitors.set_index('MeetID'))
```

map

map

```
## points
review_points_mean = reviews.points.mean()
reviews.points.map(lambda p: p - review_points_mean)
## description
descriptor_counts = pd.Series([reviews.description.map(lambda x: 'tropical' in x).sum(),
reviews.description.map(lambda y: 'fruity' in y).sum()],index =
['tropical','fruity'])
```

apply

- `axis` `columns`

```
## 1
def remean_points(row):
    row.points = row.points - review_points_mean
    return row

reviews.apply(remean_points, axis='columns')
```

```
## 创建一个row的country为Canada的评分3的函数
def method(row):
    if row.country == 'Canada':
        return 3
    elif row.points >= 95:
        return 3
    elif row.points >= 85:
        return 2
    return 1

star_ratings = reviews.apply(method,axis = 'columns')

## Check your answer
q7.check()
```

练习

1

groupby

```
## 对points进行分组并计算每个分组的points之和
reviews.groupby('points').points.sum()
## 对reviews.apply()
reviews.groupby(['country', 'province']).apply(lambda df:
df.loc[df.points.idxmax()])

## 对price进行分组并计算每个分组的points最大值
best_rating_per_price = reviews.groupby('price')['points'].max().sort_index()
```

agg

- 对reviews进行分组并计算每个分组的points之和

```
## 对reviews进行分组并计算每个分组的points之和
reviews.groupby(['country']).price.agg([len, min, max])
```

练习

```
## 对countries_reviewed进行分组并计算每个分组的points之和
countries_reviewed.reset_index()
```

2

- ascending为True或False
- inplace为True或False
- by为要分组的列名


```
## 排序
df['tianqi'].sort_values()
## 按len排序
countries_reviewed.sort_values(by='len')
## 按country和len排序
countries_reviewed.sort_values(by=['country', 'len'])
## 排序索引
countries_reviewed.sort_index()
```