

Lec 45 - Splitting, Applying and Combining

April 28, 2015

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from pandas import Series, DataFrame
```

```
In [2]: # Let's grab the wine data again
dframe_wine = pd.read_csv('winequality_red.csv', sep=';')
```

```
#Preview
```

```
dframe_wine.head()
```

```
Out[2]:
```

	fixed acidity	volatile acidity	citric acid	residual sugar	chlorides	\
0	7.4	0.70	0.00	1.9	0.076	
1	7.8	0.88	0.00	2.6	0.098	
2	7.8	0.76	0.04	2.3	0.092	
3	11.2	0.28	0.56	1.9	0.075	
4	7.4	0.70	0.00	1.9	0.076	

	free sulfur dioxide	total sulfur dioxide	density	pH	sulphates	\
0	11	34	0.9978	3.51	0.56	
1	25	67	0.9968	3.20	0.68	
2	15	54	0.9970	3.26	0.65	
3	17	60	0.9980	3.16	0.58	
4	11	34	0.9978	3.51	0.56	

	alcohol	quality
0	9.4	5
1	9.8	5
2	9.8	5
3	9.8	6
4	9.4	5

What if we wanted to know the highest alcohol content for each quality range?
We can use groupby mechanics to split-apply-combine

```
In [4]: # Create a function that assigns a rank to each wine based on alcohol content, with 1 being the
def ranker(df):
    df['alc_content_rank'] = np.arange(len(df)) + 1
    return df
```

```
In [8]: # Now sort the dframe by alcohol in ascending order
dframe_wine.sort('alcohol', ascending=False, inplace=True)

# Now we'll group by quality and apply our ranking function
dframe_wine = dframe_wine.groupby('quality').apply(ranker)
```

In [9]: *#Preview*

dframe_wine.head()

```
Out[9]:
```

	fixed acidity	volatile acidity	citric acid	residual sugar	chlorides	\
652	15.9	0.36	0.65	7.5	0.096	
588	5.0	0.42	0.24	2.0	0.060	
142	5.2	0.34	0.00	1.8	0.050	
144	5.2	0.34	0.00	1.8	0.050	
1270	5.0	0.38	0.01	1.6	0.048	

	free sulfur dioxide	total sulfur dioxide	density	pH	sulphates	\
652	22	71	0.99760	2.98	0.84	
588	19	50	0.99170	3.72	0.74	
142	27	63	0.99160	3.68	0.79	
144	27	63	0.99160	3.68	0.79	
1270	26	60	0.99084	3.70	0.75	

	alcohol	quality	alc_content_rank
652	14.9	5	1
588	14.0	8	1
142	14.0	6	1
144	14.0	6	2
1270	14.0	6	3

In [13]: *# Now finally we can just call for the dframe where the alc_content_rank == 1*

Get the numebr of quality counts

num_of_qual = dframe_wine['quality'].value_counts()

#Show

num_of_qual

```
Out[13]:
```

5	681
6	638
7	199
4	53
8	18
3	10

dtype: int64

In [15]: *# Now we'll show the combined info for teh wines that had the highest alcohol content for their*
dframe_wine[dframe_wine.alc_content_rank == 1].head(len(num_of_qual))

```
Out[15]:
```

	fixed acidity	volatile acidity	citric acid	residual sugar	chlorides	\
652	15.9	0.36	0.65	7.5	0.096	
588	5.0	0.42	0.24	2.0	0.060	
142	5.2	0.34	0.00	1.8	0.050	
821	4.9	0.42	0.00	2.1	0.048	
45	4.6	0.52	0.15	2.1	0.054	
899	8.3	1.02	0.02	3.4	0.084	

	free sulfur dioxide	total sulfur dioxide	density	pH	sulphates	\
652	22	71	0.99760	2.98	0.84	
588	19	50	0.99170	3.72	0.74	
142	27	63	0.99160	3.68	0.79	

821	16	42	0.99154	3.71	0.74
45	8	65	0.99340	3.90	0.56
899	6	11	0.99892	3.48	0.49

	alcohol	quality	alc_content_rank
652	14.9	5	1
588	14.0	8	1
142	14.0	6	1
821	14.0	7	1
45	13.1	4	1
899	11.0	3	1

```
In [ ]: # Awesome! Ask yourself if there are any trends you would like to find in this data?
        # Is there a relationship between wine ranking and alcohol content?
```