# Combining and Merging Pandas Series

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### 1 Description of Topic

In data science, it's often necessary to combine and merge data from multiple sources to perform meaningful analysis. Pandas, a popular Python library for data manipulation, provides several techniques to combine Pandas Series objects efficiently. Combining and merging Series can be useful when you want to bring data from different Series together or align data based on common indices.

In this tutorial, we will explore the following key concepts:

- 1. Concatenation: Combining Series vertically by stacking them on top of each other.
- 2. Merging: Combining Series horizontally by matching and merging them based on common columns or indices.

#### 2 List of Methods

pd.concat(): Concatenates multiple Series vertically or horizontally.
Parameters:

objs: A list or tuple of Series to concatenate.

axis: Specifies the axis along which the concatenation should occur (0 for rows, 1 for columns).

ignore\_index: If True, the resulting Series will have a new integer index. Default is False.

Functionality and Usage: pd.concat() is used to stack Series on top of each other (vertically) or side by side (horizontally).

pd.merge(): Merges two Series based on common columns or indices.
Parameters:

left: The first Series to merge.

right: The second Series to merge.

how: Specifies the type of merge to perform (e.g., 'inner', 'outer', 'left', 'right').

on: The column or index name to merge on. If None, it will use the intersection of columns/indices.

Functionality and Usage: pd.merge() combines two Series based on common columns or indices, similar to SQL joins.

## 3 Code Snippet

Let's walk through some examples of using the pd.concat() and pd.merge() methods with explanations in code comments:

```
Example 1:
```

```
# Import Pandas library
import pandas as pd
\# Three sample Series
series1 = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
series2 = pd. Series([4, 5, 6])
series3 = pd. Series([7, 8, 9])
# Vertically concatenate the Series
result_vertical = pd.concat([series1, series2, series3], axis=0)
# Print the result
print ("Vertically Concatenated Series:")
print(result_vertical)
  Example 2:
# Import Pandas library
import pandas as pd
# Two sample Series with different columns
series1 = pd.Series({ 'A': 1, 'B': 2})
series2 = pd. Series({ 'C': 3, 'D': 4})
# Horizontally concatenate the Series
result_horizontal = pd.concat([series1, series2], axis=1)
# Print the result
print("Horizontally_Concatenated_Series:")
print(result_horizontal)
  Example 3:
# Import Pandas library
```

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
# Two sample Series to be merged
left_series = pd.Series({ 'ID': 1, 'Value': 'A'})
right_series = pd.Series({ 'ID': 2, 'Value': 'B'})

# Merge the Series based on 'ID' column using an outer join
result_merge = pd.merge(left_series, right_series, how='outer', on='ID')

# Print the result
print("Merged_Series:")
print(result_merge)
```

```
import pandas as pd
series1 = pd.Series({'A': 1, 'B': 2, 'C': 3})
series2 = pd.Series({'D': 4, 'E': 5, 'F': 6})
series3 = pd.Series({'G': 7, 'H': 8, 'I': 9})
series4 = pd.Series({'A': 10, 'C': 11, 'F': 12})
result_vertical = pd.concat([series1, series2, series3], axis=0)
print("Result of vertical concatenation:")
print(result_vertical)
result_horizontal = pd.concat([series1, series4], axis=1)
print("\nResult of horizontal concatenation:")
print(result_horizontal)
left_series = pd.Series({'ID': 1, 'Name': 'John', 'Age': 30})
right_series = pd.Series({'ID': 2, 'Name': 'Jane', 'Salary': 50000})
merged_series = pd.merge(left_series, right_series, on='ID', how='outer')
print("\nMerged Series:")
print(merged_series)
```