

# Chapter 2

# Data Handling Using Pandas - I

“

“If you don't think carefully, you might believe that programming is just typing statements in a programming language.”

— W. Cunningham

”



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## 2.1 INTRODUCTION TO PYTHON LIBRARIES

Python libraries contain a collection of built-in modules that allow us to perform many actions without writing detailed programs for it. Each library in Python contains a large number of modules that one can import and use.

NumPy, Pandas and Matplotlib are three well-established Python libraries for scientific and analytical use. These libraries allow us to manipulate, transform and visualise data easily and efficiently.

NumPy, which stands for 'Numerical Python', is a library we discussed in class XI. Recall that, it is a package that can be used for numerical data analysis and

### *In this chapter*

- » *Introduction to Python Libraries*
- » *Series*
- » *DataFrame*
- » *Importing and Exporting Data between CSV Files and DataFrames*
- » *Pandas Series Vs NumPy ndarray*

## NOTES

scientific computing. NumPy uses a multidimensional array object and has functions and tools for working with these arrays. Elements of an array stay together in memory, hence, they can be quickly accessed.

PANDAS(PANelDATA) is a high-level data manipulation tool used for analysing data. It is very easy to import and export data using Pandas library which has a very rich set of functions. It is built on packages like NumPy and Matplotlib and gives us a single, convenient place to do most of our data analysis and visualisation work. Pandas has three important data structures, namely – Series, DataFrame and Panel to make the process of analysing data organised, effective and efficient.

The Matplotlib library in Python is used for plotting graphs and visualisation. Using Matplotlib, with just a few lines of code we can generate publication quality plots, histograms, bar charts, scatterplots, etc. It is also built on Numpy, and is designed to work well with Numpy and Pandas.

You may think what the need for Pandas is when NumPy can be used for data analysis. Following are some of the differences between Pandas and Numpy:

1. A Numpy array requires homogeneous data, while a Pandas DataFrame can have different data types (float, int, string, datetime, etc.).
2. Pandas have a simpler interface for operations like file loading, plotting, selection, joining, GROUP BY, which come very handy in data-processing applications.
3. Pandas DataFrames (with column names) make it very easy to keep track of data.
4. Pandas is used when data is in Tabular Format, whereas Numpy is used for numeric array based data manipulation.

### 2.1.1. Installing Pandas

Installing Pandas is very similar to installing NumPy. To install Pandas from command line, we need to type in:

```
pip install pandas
```

Note that both NumPy and Pandas can be installed only when Python is already installed on that system. The same is true for other libraries of Python.

### 2.1.2. Data Structure in Pandas

A data structure is a collection of data values and operations that can be applied to that data. It enables efficient storage, retrieval and modification to the data. For example, we have already worked with a data structure ndarray in NumPy in Class XI. Recall the ease with which we can store, access and update data using a NumPy array. Two commonly used data structures in Pandas that we will cover in this book are:

- Series
- DataFrame

## 2.2 SERIES

A Series is a one-dimensional array containing a sequence of values of any data type (int, float, list, string, etc) which by default have numeric data labels starting from zero. The data label associated with a particular value is called its index. We can also assign values of other data types as index. We can imagine a Pandas Series as a column in a spreadsheet. Example of a series containing names of students is given below:

Index	Value
0	Arnab
1	Samridhi
2	Ramit
3	Divyam
4	Kritika

### 2.2.1 Creation of Series

There are different ways in which a series can be created in Pandas. To create or use series, we first need to import the Pandas library.

#### **(A) Creation of Series from Scalar Values**

A Series can be created using scalar values as shown in the example below:

```
>>> import pandas as pd #import Pandas with alias pd
>>> series1 = pd.Series([10, 20, 30]) #create a Series
>>> print(series1) #Display the series
```

Output:

```
0    10
1    20
2    30
dtype: int64
```



### Activity 2.1

Create a series having names of any five famous monuments of India and assign their States as index values.

Observe that output is shown in two columns - the index is on the left and the data value is on the right. If we do not explicitly specify an index for the data values while creating a series, then by default indices range from 0 through  $N - 1$ . Here  $N$  is the number of data elements.

We can also assign user-defined labels to the index and use them to access elements of a Series. The following example has a numeric index in random order.

```
>>> series2 = pd.Series(["Kavi", "Shyam", "Ravi"], index=[3, 5, 1])
>>> print(series2) #Display the series
```

Output:

```
3    Kavi
5    Shyam
1    Ravi
dtype: object
```

Here, data values Kavi, Shyam and Ravi have index values 3, 5 and 1, respectively. We can also use letters or strings as indices, for example:

```
>>> series2 = pd.Series([2, 3, 4], index=["Feb", "Mar", "Apr"])
>>> print(series2) #Display the series
```

Output:

```
Feb    2
Mar    3
Apr    4
dtype: int64
```

Here, data values 2,3,4 have index values Feb, Mar and Apr, respectively.

### (B) Creation of Series from NumPy Arrays

We can create a series from a one-dimensional (1D) NumPy array, as shown below:

```
>>> import numpy as np # import NumPy with alias np
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> array1 = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> series3 = pd.Series(array1)
>>> print(series3)
```

Output:

```
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    4
dtype: int32
```

### Think and Reflect

While importing Pandas, is it mandatory to always use pd as an alias name? What would happen if we give any other name?

The following example shows that we can use letters or strings as indices:

```
>>> series4 = pd.Series(array1, index = ["Jan",
"Feb", "Mar", "Apr"])
>>> print(series4)
Jan      1
Feb      2
Mar      3
Apr      4
dtype: int32
```

When index labels are passed with the array, then the length of the index and array must be of the same size, else it will result in a `ValueError`. In the example shown below, `array1` contains 4 values whereas there are only 3 indices, hence `ValueError` is displayed.

```
>>> series5 = pd.Series(array1, index = ["Jan",
"Feb", "Mar"])
ValueError: Length of passed values is 4, index
implies 3
```

### (C) Creation of Series from Dictionary

Recall that Python dictionary has key: value pairs and a value can be quickly retrieved when its key is known. Dictionary keys can be used to construct an index for a Series, as shown in the following example. Here, keys of the dictionary `dict1` become indices in the series.

```
>>> dict1 = {'India': 'NewDelhi', 'UK':
'London', 'Japan': 'Tokyo'}
>>> print(dict1) #Display the dictionary
{'India': 'NewDelhi', 'UK': 'London', 'Japan':
'Tokyo'}
>>> series8 = pd.Series(dict1)
>>> print(series8) #Display the series
India      NewDelhi
UK          London
Japan      Tokyo
dtype: object
```

## 2.2.2 Accessing Elements of a Series

There are two common ways for accessing the elements of a series: Indexing and Slicing.

### (A) Indexing

Indexing in Series is similar to that for NumPy arrays, and is used to access elements in a series. Indexes are of two types: positional index and labelled index. Positional index takes an integer value that corresponds to its position in the series starting from 0, whereas labelled index takes any user-defined label as index.

## NOTES

- Following example shows usage of the positional index for accessing a value from a Series.

```
>>> seriesNum = pd.Series([10, 20, 30])
>>> seriesNum[2]
30
```

Here, the value 30 is displayed for the positional index 2.

When labels are specified, we can use labels as indices while selecting values from a Series, as shown below. Here, the value 3 is displayed for the labelled index Mar.

```
>>> seriesMnths = pd.Series([2, 3, 4], index=["Feb", "Mar", "Apr"])
>>> seriesMnths["Mar"]
3
```

In the following example, value NewDelhi is displayed for the labelled index India.

```
>>> seriesCapCntry = pd.Series(['NewDelhi', 'Washingt onDC', 'London', 'Paris'],
index=['India', 'USA', 'UK', 'France'])
>>> seriesCapCntry['India']
'NewDelhi'
```

We can also access an element of the series using the positional index:

```
>>> seriesCapCntry[1]
'Washingt onDC'
```

More than one element of a series can be accessed using a list of positional integers or a list of index labels as shown in the following examples:

```
>>> seriesCapCntry[[3, 2]]
France      Paris
UK          London
dtype: object
```

```
>>> seriesCapCntry[['UK', 'USA']]
UK          London
USA      Washi ngtonDC
dtype: object
```

The index values associated with the series can be altered by assigning new index values as shown in the following example:

```
>>> seriesCapCntry.index=[10, 20, 30, 40]
>>> seriesCapCntry
```

### Activity 2.2

Write the statement to get NewDelhi as output using positional index.



```

10      NewDel hi
20     Washi ngtonDC
30      London
40      Paris
dtype: object

```

### **(B) Slicing**

Sometimes, we may need to extract a part of a series. This can be done through slicing. This is similar to slicing used with NumPy arrays. We can define which part of the series is to be sliced by specifying the start and end parameters [start :end] with the series name. When we use positional indices for slicing, the value at the endindex position is excluded, i.e., only (end - start) number of data values of the series are extracted. Consider the following series seriesCapCntry:

```

>>> seriesCapCntry = pd.Series(['NewDel hi', 'Washi ngtonDC', 'London',
'Paris'], index=['India', 'USA', 'UK', 'France'])

>>> seriesCapCntry[1:3] #excludes the value at index position 3

USA      Washi ngtonDC
UK        London
dtype: object

```

As we can see that in the above output, only data values at indices 1 and 2 are displayed. If labelled indexes are used for slicing, then value at the end index label is also included in the output, for example:

```

>>> seriesCapCntry['USA' : 'France']

USA      Washi ngtonDC
UK        London
France    Paris
dtype: object

```

We can also get the series in reverse order, for example:

```

>>> seriesCapCntry[ : : -1]
France    Paris
UK        London
USA      Washi ngtonDC
India     NewDel hi
dtype: object

```

**NOTES**

We can also use slicing to modify the values of series elements as shown in the following example:

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> seriesAlph = pd.Series(np.arange(10, 16, 1),
index = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f'])
>>> seriesAlph
a    10
b    11
c    12
d    13
e    14
f    15
dtype: int32
```

```
>>> seriesAlph[1:3] = 50
>>> seriesAlph
a    10
b    50
c    50
d    13
e    14
f    15
dtype: int32
```

Observe that updating the values in a series using slicing also excludes the value at the end index position. But, it changes the value at the end index label when slicing is done using labels.

```
>>> seriesAlph['c':'e'] = 500
>>> seriesAlph
a    10
b    50
c    500
d    500
e    500
f    15
dtype: int32
```

**2.2.3 Attributes of Series**

We can access certain properties called attributes of a series by using that property with the series name. Table 2.1 lists some attributes of Pandas series using seriesCapCntry as an example:

```
>>> seriesCapCntry
India      NewDel hi
USA        Washi ngtonDC
UK         London
France     Pari s
dtype: obj ect
```

**Table 2.1 Attributes of Pandas Series**

Attribute Name	Purpose	Example
name	assigns a name to the Series	<pre>&gt;&gt;&gt; seriesCapCntry.name = 'Capitals' &gt;&gt;&gt; print(seriesCapCntry) India          NewDelhi USA            WashingtonDC UK             London France        Paris Name: Capitals, dtype: object</pre>
index.name	assigns a name to the index of the series	<pre>&gt;&gt;&gt;seriesCapCntry.index.name = 'Countries' &gt;&gt;&gt; print(seriesCapCntry) Countries India          NewDelhi USA            WashingtonDC UK             London France        Paris Name: Capitals, dtype: object</pre>
values	prints a list of the values in the series	<pre>&gt;&gt;&gt; print(seriesCapCntry.values) ['NewDelhi', 'WashingtonDC', 'London', 'Paris']</pre>
size	prints the number of values in the Series object	<pre>&gt;&gt;&gt; print(seriesCapCntry.size) 4</pre>
empty	prints True if the series is empty, and False otherwise	<pre>&gt;&gt;&gt; seriesCapCntry.empty False  # Create an empty series seriesEmpt=pd.Series() &gt;&gt;&gt; seriesEmpt.empty True</pre>

### 2.2.4 Methods of Series

In this section, we are going to discuss some of the methods that are available for Pandas Series. Let us consider the following series:

```
>>> seriesTenTwenty=pd.Series(np.arange( 10,
20, 1 ))
>>> print(seriesTenTwenty)
0    10
1    11
2    12
3    13
4    14
5    15
6    16
7    17
8    18
9    19
dtype: int32
```



#### Activity 2.3

Consider the following code:

```
>>>import pandas as pd
>>>import numpy as np
>>>s2=pd.
Series([12, np.nan, 10])
>>>print(s2)
```

Find output of the above code and write a Python statement to count and display only non null values in the above series.

Method	Explanation	Example
head(n)	Returns the first n members of the series. If the value for n is not passed, then by default n takes 5 and the first five members are displayed.	<pre>&gt;&gt;&gt; seriesTenTwenty.head(2) 0    10 1    11 dtype: int32  &gt;&gt;&gt; seriesTenTwenty.head() 0    10 1    11 2    12 3    13 4    14 dtype: int32</pre>
count()	Returns the number of non-NaN values in the Series	<pre>&gt;&gt;&gt; seriesTenTwenty.count() 10</pre>
tail(n)	Returns the last n members of the series. If the value for n is not passed, then by default n takes 5 and the last five members are displayed.	<pre>&gt;&gt;&gt; seriesTenTwenty.tail(2) 8    18 9    19 dtype: int32  &gt;&gt;&gt; seriesTenTwenty.tail() 5    15 6    16 7    17 8    18 9    19 dtype: int32</pre>

### 2.2.5 Mathematical Operations on Series

We have learnt in Class XI that if we perform basic mathematical operations like addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, etc., on two NumPy arrays, the operation is done on each corresponding pair of elements. Similarly, we can perform mathematical operations on two series in Pandas.

While performing mathematical operations on series, index matching is implemented and all missing values are filled in with NaN by default.

Consider the following series: seriesA and seriesB for understanding mathematical operations on series in Pandas.

```
>>> seriesA = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4, 5], index =
['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'])
```

```
>>> seriesA
a    1
b    2
c    3
d    4
e    5
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> seriesB = pd.Series([10, 20, -10, -50, 100],
index = ['z', 'y', 'a', 'c', 'e'])
>>> seriesB
z      10
y      20
a     -10
c     -50
e     100
dtype: int64
```

### (A) Addition of two Series

It can be done in two ways. In the first method, two series are simply added together, as shown in the following code. Table 2.2 shows the detailed values that were matched while performing the addition. Note here that the output of addition is NaN if one of the elements or both elements have no value.

```
>>> seriesA + seriesB
a     -9.0
b      NaN
c    -47.0
d      NaN
e    105.0
y      NaN
z      NaN
dtype: float64
```

**Table 2.2 Details of addition of two series**

index	value from seriesA	value from seriesB	seriesA + seriesB
a	1	-10	-9.0
b	2		NaN
c	3	-50	-47.0
d	4		NaN
e	5	100	105.00
y		20	NaN
z		10	NaN

The second method is applied when we do not want to have NaN values in the output. We can use the series method `add()` and a parameter `fill_value` to replace missing value with a specified value. That is, calling `seriesA.add(seriesB)` is equivalent to calling `seriesA+seriesB`, but `add()` allows explicit specification of the fill value for any element in `seriesA` or `seriesB` that might be missing, as shown in Table 2.3.

## NOTES



### Activity 2.4

Draw two tables for subtraction similar to tables 2.2 and 2.3 showing the changes in the series elements and corresponding output without replacing the missing values, and after replacing the missing values with 1000.

```
>>> seriesA.add(seriesB, fill_value=0)
```

```
a    -9.0
b     2.0
c   -47.0
d     4.0
e   105.0
y    20.0
z    10.0
dtype: float64
```

**Table 2.3** Details of addition of two series using add() method

index	value from seriesA	value from seriesB	seriesA + seriesB
a	1	-10	-9.0
b	2	0	2.0
c	3	-50	-47.0
d	4	0	4.0
e	5	100	105.00
y	0	20	20.0
z	0	10	10.0

Note that Table 2.2 shows the changes in the series elements and corresponding output without replacing the missing values, while Table 2.3 shows the changes in the series elements and corresponding output after replacing missing values by 0. Just like addition, subtraction, multiplication and division can also be done using corresponding mathematical operators or explicitly calling of the appropriate method.

### (B) Subtraction of two Series

Again, it can be done in two different ways, as shown in the following examples:

```
>>> seriesA - seriesB #using subtraction operator
a    11.0
b     NaN
c    53.0
d     NaN
e   -95.0
y     NaN
z     NaN
dtype: float64
```

Let us now replace the missing values with 1000 before subtracting seriesB from seriesA using explicit subtraction method sub().



### Activity 2.5

Draw two tables for multiplication similar to Tables 2.2 and 2.3 showing the changes in the series elements and corresponding output without replacing the missing values, and after replacing the missing values with 0.

```
>>> seriesA.sub(seriesB, fill_value=1000)
# using fill value 1000 while making explicit
# call of the method"
```

```
a      11.0
b     -998.0
c      53.0
d     -996.0
e     -95.0
y     980.0
z     990.0
dtype: float64
```

### (C) Multiplication of two Series

Again, it can be done in two different ways, as shown in the following examples:

```
>>>seriesA * seriesB #using multiplication operator
a      -10.0
b       NaN
c     -150.0
d       NaN
e      500.0
y       NaN
z       NaN
dtype: float64
```

Let us now replace the missing values with 0 before multiplication of seriesB with seriesA using explicit multiplication method mul().

```
>>> seriesA.mul(seriesB, fill_value=0)
# using fill value 0 while making
#explicit call of the method
a      -10.0
b       0.0
c     -150.0
d       0.0
e      500.0
y       0.0
z       0.0
dtype: float64
```

### (D) Division of two Series

Again, it can be done in two different ways, as shown in the following examples:

```
>>> seriesA/seriesB # using division operator
a      -0.10
b       NaN
c     -0.06
d       NaN
```



#### Activity 2.6

Draw two tables for division similar to tables 2.2 and 2.3 showing the changes in the series elements and corresponding output without replacing the missing values, and after replacing the missing values with 0.

Explicit call to a mathematical operation is preferred when series may have missing values and we want to replace it by a specific value to have a concrete output in place of NaN.

```
e      0.05
y      NaN
z      NaN
dtype: float64
```

Let us now replace the missing values with 0 before dividing seriesA by seriesB using explicit division method div().

```
# using fill value 0 while making explicit
# call of the method
```

```
a     -0.10
b      inf
c     -0.06
d      inf
e      0.05
y      0.00
z      0.00
dtype: float64
```

## 2.3 DATAFRAME

Sometimes we need to work on multiple columns at a time, i.e., we need to process the tabular data. For example, the result of a class, items in a restaurant's menu, reservation chart of a train, etc. Pandas store such tabular data using a DataFrame. A DataFrame is a two-dimensional labelled data structure like a table of MySQL. It contains rows and columns, and therefore has both a row and column index. Each column can have a different type of value such as numeric, string, boolean, etc., as in tables of a database.

Column Indexes			
	State	Geographical Area (sq Km)	Area under Very Dense Forests (sq Km)
Row Indexes	1	Assam	78438
	2	Delhi	1483
	3	Kerala	38852

### 2.3.1 Creation of DataFrame

There are a number of ways to create a DataFrame. Some of them are listed in this section.

#### (A) Creation of an empty DataFrame

An empty DataFrame can be created as follows:

```
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> dFrameEmt = pd.DataFrame()
>>> dFrameEmt
```

```
Empty DataFrame
Columns: []
Index: []
```

### (B) Creation of DataFrame from NumPy ndarrays

Consider the following three NumPy ndarrays. Let us create a simple DataFrame without any column labels, using a single ndarray:

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> array1 = np.array([10, 20, 30])
>>> array2 = np.array([100, 200, 300])
>>> array3 = np.array([-10, -20, -30, -40])
```

```
>>> dFrame4 = pd.DataFrame(array1)
>>> dFrame4
   0
0  10
1  20
2  30
```

We can create a DataFrame using more than one ndarrays, as shown in the following example:

```
>>> dFrame5 = pd.DataFrame([array1, array3,
array2], columns=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
>>> dFrame5
   A    B    C    D
0  10   20   30  NaN
1 -10  -20 -30 -40.0
2  100  200  300  NaN
```

### (C) Creation of DataFrame from List of Dictionaries

We can create DataFrame from a list of Dictionaries, for example:

```
# Create list of dictionaries
>>> listDict = [{'a':10, 'b':20}, {'a':5,
'b':10, 'c':20}]

>>> dFrameListDict = pd.DataFrame(listDict)
>>> dFrameListDict
   a    b    c
0  10   20  NaN
1   5   10  20.0
```

Here, the dictionary keys are taken as column labels, and the values corresponding to each key are taken as rows. There will be as many rows as the number of dictionaries present in the list. In the above example there are two dictionaries in the list. So, the DataFrame consists of two rows. Number of columns

### Think and Reflect

What would happen if we pass 3 columns or 5 columns instead of 4 in the above code? What is the reason?

in a DataFrame is equal to the maximum number of keys in any dictionary of the list. Hence, there are three columns as the second dictionary has three elements. Also, note that NaN (Not a Number) is inserted if a corresponding value for a column is missing.

#### **(D) Creation of DataFrame from Dictionary of Lists**

DataFrames can also be created from a dictionary of lists. Consider the following dictionary consisting of the keys 'State', 'GArea' (geographical area) and 'VDF' (very dense forest) and the corresponding values as list.

```
>>> di ctForest = {'State': ['Assam', 'Del hi ',
'Keral a'],
                    'GArea': [78438, 1483, 38852] ,
                    'VDF' : [2797, 6. 72, 1663]}
>>> dFrameForest= pd. DataFrame(di ctForest)
>>> dFrameForest
   State  GArea  VDF
0  Assam  78438  2797. 00
1  Del hi  1483   6. 72
2  Keral a 38852  1663. 00
```

Note that dictionary keys become column labels by default in a DataFrame, and the lists become the rows. Thus, a DataFrame can be thought of as a dictionary of lists or a dictionary of series.

We can change the sequence of columns in a DataFrame. This can be done by assigning a particular sequence of the dictionary keys as columns parameter, for example:

```
>>> dFrameForest1 = pd. DataFrame(di ctForest,
columns = ['State', 'VDF', 'GArea' ])
>>> dFrameForest1
   State  VDF  GArea
0  Assam  2797. 00  78438
1  Del hi   6. 72  1483
2  Keral a 1663. 00  38852
```

In the output, VDF is now displayed as the middle column instead of last.

#### **(E) Creation of DataFrame from Series**

Consider the following three Series:

```
seri esA = pd. Seri es([1, 2, 3, 4, 5],
                      i ndex = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e' ])

seri esB = pd. Seri es ([1000, 2000, -1000, -5000, 1000],
                      i ndex = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e' ])
```

```
seriesC = pd.Series([10, 20, -10, -50, 100],
                    index = ['z', 'y', 'a', 'c', 'e'])
```

We can create a DataFrame using a single series as shown below:

```
>>> dFrame6 = pd.DataFrame(seriesA)
>>> dFrame6
   0
a  1
b  2
c  3
d  4
e  5
```

Here, the DataFrame dFrame6 has as many numbers of rows as the numbers of elements in the series, but has only one column. To create a DataFrame using more than one series, we need to pass multiple series in the list as shown below:

```
>>> dFrame7 = pd.DataFrame([seriesA, seriesB])
>>> dFrame7
   a      b      c      d      e      5
0   1      1      2      3      4      5
1 1000  2000 -1000 -5000  1000
```

Observe that the labels in the series object become the column names in the DataFrame object and each series becomes a row in the DataFrame. Now look at the following example:

```
>>> dFrame8 = pd.DataFrame([seriesA, seriesC])
>>> dFrame8
   a      b      c      d      e      z      y
0  1.0  2.0  3.0  4.0  5.0  NaN  NaN
1 -10.0 NaN -50.0 NaN 100.0 10.0 20.0
```

Here, different series do not have the same set of labels. But, the number of columns in a DataFrame equals to distinct labels in all the series. So, if a particular series does not have a corresponding value for a label, NaN is inserted in the DataFrame column.

### **(F) Creation of DataFrame from Dictionary of Series**

A dictionary of series can also be used to create a DataFrame. For example, ResultSheet is a dictionary of series containing marks of 5 students in three subjects. The names of the students are the keys to the dictionary, and the index values of the series are the subject names as shown below:

## NOTES



### Activity 2.7

Use the type function to check the datatypes of ResultSheet and ResultDF. Are they the same?

```
>>> ResultSheet={
'Arnab': pd.Series([90, 91, 97],
                    index=['Maths', 'Science', 'Hindi']),
'Ramit': pd.Series([92, 81, 96],
                    index=['Maths', 'Science', 'Hindi']),
'Samridhi': pd.Series([89, 91, 88],
                       index=['Maths', 'Science', 'Hindi']),
'Riya': pd.Series([81, 71, 67],
                   index=['Maths', 'Science', 'Hindi']),
'Mallika': pd.Series([94, 95, 99],
                      index=['Maths', 'Science', 'Hindi'])}
```

```
>>> ResultDF = pd.DataFrame(ResultSheet)
>>> ResultDF
```

	Arnab	Ramit	Samridhi	Riya	Mallika
Maths	90	92	89	81	94
Science	91	81	91	71	95
Hindi	97	96	88	67	99

The following output shows that every column in the DataFrame is a Series:

```
>>> type(ResultDF.Arnab)
<class 'pandas.core.series.Series'>
```

When a DataFrame is created from a Dictionary of Series, the resulting index or row labels are a union of all series indexes used to create the DataFrame. For example:

```
dictForUnion = { 'Series1' :
pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4, 5],
           index = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e']),
'Series2' :
pd.Series([10, 20, -10, -50, 100],
           index = ['z', 'y', 'a', 'c', 'e']),
'Series3' :
pd.Series([10, 20, -10, -50, 100],
           index = ['z', 'y', 'a', 'c', 'e']) }
>>> dFrameUnion = pd.DataFrame(dictForUnion)
>>> dFrameUnion
```

	Series1	Series2	Series3
a	1.0	-10.0	-10.0
b	2.0	NaN	NaN
c	3.0	-50.0	-50.0
d	4.0	NaN	NaN
e	5.0	100.0	100.0
y	NaN	20.0	20.0
z	NaN	10.0	10.0

### 2.3.2 Operations on rows and columns in DataFrames

We can perform some basic operations on rows and columns of a DataFrame like selection, deletion, addition, and renaming, as discussed in this section.

**(A) Adding a New Column to a DataFrame**

We can easily add a new column to a DataFrame. Let us consider the DataFrame ResultDF defined earlier. In order to add a new column for another student 'Preeti', we can write the following statement:

```
>>> ResultDF['Preeti']=[89, 78, 76]
>>> ResultDF
```

	Arnab	Ramit	Samridhi	Riya	Mallika	Preeti
Maths	90	92	89	81	94	89
Science	91	81	91	71	95	78
Hindi	97	96	88	67	99	76

Assigning values to a new column label that does not exist will create a new column at the end. If the column already exists in the DataFrame then the assignment statement will update the values of the already existing column, for example:

```
>>> ResultDF['Ramit']=[99, 98, 78]
>>> ResultDF
```

	Arnab	Ramit	Samridhi	Riya	Mallika	Preeti
Maths	90	99	89	81	94	89
Science	91	98	91	71	95	78
Hindi	97	78	88	67	99	76

We can also change data of an entire column to a particular value in a DataFrame. For example, the following statement sets marks=90 for all subjects for the column name 'Arnab':

```
>>> ResultDF['Arnab']=90
>>> ResultDF
```

	Arnab	Ramit	Samridhi	Riya	Mallika	Preeti
Maths	90	99	89	81	94	89
Science	90	98	91	71	95	78
Hindi	90	78	88	67	99	76

**(B) Adding a New Row to a DataFrame**

We can add a new row to a DataFrame using the DataFrame.loc[ ] method. Consider the DataFrame ResultDF that has three rows for the three subjects – Maths, Science and Hindi. Suppose, we need to add the marks for English subject in ResultDF, we can use the following statement:

```
>>> ResultDF
```

	Arnab	Ramit	Samridhi	Riya	Mallika	Preeti
Maths	90	92	89	81	94	89
Science	91	81	91	71	95	78
Hindi	97	96	88	67	99	76

```
>>> ResultDF.loc['English'] = [85, 86, 83, 80, 90, 89]
>>> ResultDF
      Arnab  Rami t  Samri dhi  Ri ya  Mall i ka  Preeti
Maths      90     92      89     81      94     89
Sci ence   91     81      91     71      95     78
Hi ndi     97     96      88     67      99     76
Engl i sh  85     86      83     80      90     89
```

We cannot use this method to add a row of data with already existing (duplicate) index value (label). In such case, a row with this index label will be updated, for example:

```
>>> ResultDF.loc['English'] = [95, 86, 95, 80, 95, 99]
>>> ResultDF
      Arnab  Rami t  Samri dhi  Ri ya  Mall i ka  Preeti
Maths      90     92      89     81      94     89
Sci ence   91     81      91     71      95     78
Hi ndi     97     96      88     67      99     76
Engl i sh  95     86      95     80      95     99
```

DataFrame.loc[] method can also be used to change the data values of a row to a particular value. For example, the following statement sets marks in 'Maths' for all columns to 0:

```
>>> ResultDF.loc['Maths'] = 0
>>> ResultDF
      Arnab  Rami t  Samri dhi  Ri ya  Mall i ka  Preeti
Maths      0     0      0     0      0     0
Sci ence   91     81      91     71      95     78
Hi ndi     97     96      88     67      99     76
Engl i sh  95     86      95     80      95     99
```

### Think and Reflect

Can you write a program to count the number of rows and columns in a DataFrame?

If we try to add a row with lesser values than the number of columns in the DataFrame, it results in a ValueError, with the error message: ValueError: Cannot set a row with mismatched columns.

Similarly, if we try to add a column with lesser values than the number of rows in the DataFrame, it results in a ValueError, with the error message: ValueError: Length of values does not match length of index.

Further, we can set all values of a DataFrame to a particular value, for example:

```
>>> ResultDF[:] = 0 # Set all values in ResultDF to 0
>>> ResultDF
      Arnab  Rami t  Samri dhi  Ri ya  Mall i ka  Preeti
Maths      0     0      0     0      0     0
Sci ence   0     0      0     0      0     0
Hi ndi     0     0      0     0      0     0
Engl i sh  0     0      0     0      0     0
```

**(C) Deleting Rows or Columns from a DataFrame**

We can use the `DataFrame.drop()` method to delete rows and columns from a DataFrame. We need to specify the names of the labels to be dropped and the axis from which they need to be dropped. To delete a row, the parameter `axis` is assigned the value 0 and for deleting a column, the parameter `axis` is assigned the value 1. Consider the following DataFrame:

```
>>> ResultDF
      Arnab  Ramit  Samridhi  Riya  Mallika
Maths      90    92      89     81     94
Science    91    81      91     71     95
Hindi     97    96      88     67     99
English   95    86      95     80     95
```

The following example shows how to delete the row with label 'Science':

```
>>> ResultDF = ResultDF.drop('Science', axis=0)
>>> ResultDF
      Arnab  Ramit  Samridhi  Riya  Mallika
Maths      90    92      89     81     94
Hindi     97    96      88     67     99
English   95    86      95     80     95
```

The following example shows how to delete the columns having labels 'Samridhi', 'Ramit' and 'Riya':

```
>>> ResultDF = ResultDF.drop(['Samridhi', 'Ramit', 'Riya'], axis=1)
>>> ResultDF
      Arnab  Mallika
Maths      90     94
Hindi     97     99
English   95     95
```

If the DataFrame has more than one row with the same label, the `DataFrame.drop()` method will delete all the matching rows from it. For example, consider the following DataFrame:

```
>>> ResultDF
      Arnab  Ramit  Samridhi  Riya  Mallika
Maths      90    92      89     81     94
Science    91    81      91     71     95
Hindi     97    96      88     67     99
Hindi     97    89      78     60     45
```

To remove the duplicate rows labelled 'Hindi', we need to write the following statement:

```
>>> ResultDF = ResultDF.drop('Hindi', axis=0)
>>> ResultDF
```

**NOTES**

	Arnab	Rami t	Samri dhi	Ri ya	Mall i ka
Maths	90	92	89	81	94
Sci ence	91	81	91	71	95

### (D) Renaming Row Labels of a DataFrame

We can change the labels of rows and columns in a DataFrame using the DataFrame.rename() method. Consider the following DataFrame. To rename the row indices Maths to sub1, Science to sub2, Hindi to sub3 and English to sub4 we can write the following statement:

```
>>> ResultDF
      Arnab  Rami t  Samri dhi  Ri ya  Mall i ka
Maths    90     92     89     81     94
Sci ence  91     81     91     71     95
Engl i sh 97     96     88     67     99
Hi ndi    97     89     78     60     45
```

### Think and Reflect

What if in the rename function we pass a value for a row label that does not exist?

```
>>> ResultDF=ResultDF.rename({' Maths': ' Sub1' ,
' Sci ence': ' Sub2' , ' Engl i sh': ' Sub3' ,
' Hi ndi': ' Sub4' }, axis=' index')
>>> print (ResultDF)
```

```
      Arnab  Rami t  Samri dhi  Ri ya  Mall i ka
Sub1    90     92     89     81     94
Sub2    91     81     91     71     95
Sub3    97     96     88     67     99
Sub4    97     89     78     60     45
```

The parameter axis='index' is used to specify that the row label is to be changed. If no new label is passed corresponding to an existing label, the existing row label is left as it is, for example:

```
>>> ResultDF=ResultDF.rename({' Maths': ' Sub1' , ' S
ci ence': ' Sub2' , ' Hi ndi': ' Sub4' }, axis=' index')
>>> print (ResultDF)
```

```
      Arnab  Rami t  Samri dhi  Ri ya  Mall i ka
Sub1    90     92     89     81     94
Sub2    91     81     91     71     95
Engl i sh 97     96     88     67     99
Sub4    97     89     78     60     45
```

### (E) Renaming Column Labels of a DataFrame

To alter the column names of ResultDF we can again use the rename() method, as shown below. The parameter axis='columns' implies we want to change the column labels:

```
>>> ResultDF=ResultDF.rename({' Arnab': ' Student1' , ' Rami t': ' Student2' , '
Samri dhi': ' Student3' , ' Mall i ka': ' Student4' }, axis=' col umns')
>>> print (ResultDF)
```

	Student1	Student2	Student3	Riya	Student4
Maths	90	92	89	81	94
Science	91	81	91	71	95
English	97	96	88	67	99
Hindi	97	89	78	60	45

Note that the column Riya remains unchanged since we did not pass any new label.

### 2.3.3 Accessing DataFrames Element through Indexing

Data elements in a DataFrame can be accessed using indexing. There are two ways of indexing Dataframes : Label based indexing and Boolean Indexing.

#### (A) Label Based Indexing

There are several methods in Pandas to implement label based indexing. `DataFrame.loc[]` is an important method that is used for label based indexing with DataFrames. Let us continue to use the ResultDF created earlier. As shown in the following example, a single row label returns the row as a Series.

```
>>> ResultDF
      Arnab  Ramit  Samridhi  Riya  Mallika
Maths     90    92     89     81     94
Science   91    81     91     71     95
Hindi     97    96     88     67     99
```

```
>>> ResultDF.loc['Science']
```

```
Arnab      91
Ramit      81
Samridhi   91
Riya       71
Mallika    95
Name: Science, dtype: int64
```

Also, note that when the row label is passed as an integer value, it is interpreted as a label of the index and not as an integer position along the index, for example:

```
>>> dFrame10Multiples = pd.DataFrame([10, 20, 30, 40, 50])
```

```
>>> dFrame10Multiples.loc[2]
0      30
Name: 2, dtype: int64
```

When a single column label is passed, it returns the column as a Series.

```
>>> ResultDF.loc[:, 'Arnab']
```

#### Think and Reflect

What would happen if the label or row index passed is not present in the DataFrame?

**NOTES**

```

Maths      90
Sci ence   91
Hi ndi     97
Name: Arnab, dtype: int64

```

Also, we can obtain the same result that is the marks of 'Arnab' in all the subjects by using the command:

```
>>> print(df[' Arnab' ])
```

```

Maths      56
Sci ence   91
Engl ish   97 Hi ndi  97
Name: Arnab, dtype: int64

```

To read more than one row from a DataFrame, a list of row labels is used as shown below. Note that using `[[]]` returns a DataFrame.

```
>>> ResultDF.loc[[' Sci ence', ' Hi ndi ']]
```

	Arnab	Rami t	Samri dhi	Ri ya	Mall ika
Sci ence	91	81	91	71	95
Hi ndi	97	96	88	67	99

**(B) Boolean Indexing**

Boolean means a binary variable that can represent either of the two states - True (indicated by 1) or False (indicated by 0). In Boolean indexing, we can select the subsets of data based on the actual values in the DataFrame rather than their row/column labels. Thus, we can use conditions on column names to filter data values. Consider the DataFrame ResultDF, the following statement displays True or False depending on whether the data value satisfies the given condition or not.

```
>>> ResultDF.loc[' Maths' ] > 90
```

Arnab	False
Rami t	True
Samri dhi	False
Ri ya	False
Mall ika	True

```
Name: Maths, dtype: bool
```

To check in which subjects 'Arnab' has scored more than 90, we can write:

```
>>> ResultDF.loc[:, ' Arnab' ]>90
```

Maths	False
Sci ence	True
Hi ndi	True

```
Name: Arnab, dtype: bool
```

**2.3.4 Accessing DataFrames Element through Slicing**

We can use slicing to select a subset of rows and/or columns from a DataFrame. To retrieve a set of rows,

slicing can be used with row labels. For example:

```
>>> ResultDF.loc[' Maths' : ' Sci ence' ]
           Arnab  Rami t  Samri dhi  Ri ya  Mal li ka
Maths         90     92         89     81         94
Sci ence      91     81         91     71         95
```

Here, the rows with labels Maths and Science are displayed. Note that in DataFrames slicing is inclusive of the end values. We may use a slice of labels with a column name to access values of those rows in that column only. For example, the following statement displays the rows with label Maths and Science, and column with label Arnab:

```
>>> ResultDF.loc[' Maths' : ' Sci ence' , ' Arnab' ]
Maths         90
Sci ence      91
Name: Arnab, dtype: int64
```

We may use a slice of labels with a slice of column names to access values of those rows and columns:

```
>>> ResultDF.loc[' Maths' : ' Sci ence' , ' Arnab' : ' Samri dhi' ]
           Arnab  Rami t  Samri dhi
Maths         90     92         89
Sci ence      91     81         91
```

Alternatively, we may use a slice of labels with a list of column names to access values of those rows and columns:

```
>>> ResultDF.loc[' Maths' : ' Sci ence' , [ ' Arnab' , ' Samri dhi' ] ]
           Arnab  Samri dhi
Maths         90         89
Sci ence      91         91
```

### **Filtering Rows in DataFrames**

In DataFrames, Boolean values like True (1) and False (0) can be associated with indices. They can also be used to filter the records using the DataFrame.loc[] method.

In order to select or omit particular row(s), we can use a Boolean list specifying 'True' for the rows to be shown and 'False' for the ones to be omitted in the output. For example, in the following statement, row having index as Science is omitted:

```
>>> ResultDF.loc[[True, False, True]]
           Arnab  Rami t  Samri dhi  Ri ya  Mal li ka
Maths         90     92         89     81         94
Hi ndi        97     96         88     67         99
```



### **Activity 2.8**

- Using the DataFrame ResultDF, write the statement to access Marks of Arnab in Maths.
- Create a DataFrame having 5 rows and write the statement to get the first 4 rows of it.

## NOTES

### 2.3.5 Joining, Merging and Concatenation of DataFrames

#### (A) Joining

We can use the `pandas.DataFrame.append()` method to merge two DataFrames. It appends rows of the second DataFrame at the end of the first DataFrame. Columns not present in the first DataFrame are added as new columns. For example, consider the two DataFrames—`dFrame1` and `dFrame2` described below. Let us use the `append()` method to append `dFrame2` to `dFrame1`:

```
>>> dFrame1=pd.DataFrame([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5],
[6]], columns=['C1', 'C2', 'C3'], index=['R1',
'R2', 'R3'])
```

```
>>> dFrame1
   C1  C2  C3
R1  1  2.0 3.0
R2  4  5.0 NaN
R3  6  NaN  NaN
```

```
>>> dFrame2=pd.DataFrame([[10, 20], [30], [40,
50]], columns=['C2', 'C5'], index=['R4', 'R2',
'R5'])
```

```
>>> dFrame2
   C2  C5
R4 10 20.0
R2 30  NaN
R5 40 50.0
```

```
>>> dFrame1=dFrame1.append(dFrame2)
```

```
>>> dFrame1
   C1  C2  C3  C5
R1  1.0  2.0  3.0  NaN
R2  4.0  5.0  NaN  NaN
R3  6.0  NaN  NaN  NaN
R4  NaN 10.0  NaN 20.0
R2  NaN 30.0  NaN  NaN
R5  NaN 40.0  NaN 50.0
```

Alternatively, if we append `dFrame1` to `dFrame2`, the rows of `dFrame2` precede the rows of `dFrame1`. To get the column labels appear in sorted order we can set the parameter `sort=True`. The column labels shall appear in unsorted order when the parameter `sort = False`.

```
# append dFrame1 to dFrame2
```

```
>>> dFrame2 =dFrame2.append(dFrame1,
sort='True')
```

```
>>> dFrame2
   C1  C2  C3  C5
R4  NaN 10.0  NaN 20.0
R2  NaN 30.0  NaN  NaN
```

```

R5 NaN 40.0 NaN 50.0
R1 1.0 2.0 3.0 NaN
R2 4.0 5.0 NaN NaN
R3 6.0 NaN NaN NaN
# append dFrame1 to dFrame2 with sort=False
>>> dFrame2 = dFrame2.append(dFrame1,
sort='False')
>>> dFrame2
      C2  C5  C1  C3
R4 10.0 20.0 NaN NaN
R2 30.0  NaN NaN NaN
R5 40.0 50.0 NaN NaN
R1  2.0  NaN 1.0 3.0
R2  5.0  NaN 4.0 NaN
R3  NaN  NaN 6.0 NaN

```

The parameter `verify_integrity` of `append()` method may be set to `True` when we want to raise an error if the row labels are duplicate. By default, `verify_integrity = False`. That is why we could append the duplicate row with label `R2` when appending the two DataFrames, as shown above.

The parameter `ignore_index` of `append()` method may be set to `True`, when we do not want to use row index labels. By default, `ignore_index = False`.

```

>>> dFrame1 = dFrame1.append(dFrame2, ignore_
index=True)
>>> dFrame1
      C1  C2  C3  C5
0  1.0  2.0  3.0 NaN
1  4.0  5.0 NaN NaN
2  6.0  NaN NaN NaN
3  NaN 10.0 NaN 20.0
4  NaN 30.0 NaN  NaN
5  NaN 40.0 NaN 50.0

```

The `append()` method can also be used to append a series or a dictionary to a DataFrame.

### 2.3.6 Attributes of DataFrames

Like Series, we can access certain properties called attributes of a DataFrame by using that property with the DataFrame name. Table 2.4 lists some attributes of Pandas DataFrame. We are going to use a part of the data from a report called “STATE OF FOREST REPORT 2017”, Published by Forest Survey of India, accessible at <http://fsi.nic.in/forest-report-2017>, as our example data in this section.

As per this report, the geographical area, the area under very dense forests, the area under moderately

#### Think and Reflect

How can you check whether a given DataFrame has any missing value or not?

dense forests, and the area under open forests (all in sq km), in three States of India - Assam, Delhi and Kerala are as shown in the following DataFrame ForestAreaDF:

```
>>> ForestArea = {
    'Assam' : pd.Series([78438, 2797,
10192, 15116], index = ['GeoArea', 'VeryDense',
'ModeratelyDense', 'OpenForest']),
    'Kerala' : pd.Series([38852, 1663,
9407, 9251], index = ['GeoArea', 'VeryDense',
'ModeratelyDense', 'OpenForest']),
    'Delhi' : pd.Series([1483, 6.72, 56.24,
129.45], index = ['GeoArea', 'VeryDense',
'ModeratelyDense', 'OpenForest'])}

>>> ForestAreaDF = pd.DataFrame(ForestArea)
>>> ForestAreaDF
```

	Assam	Kerala	Delhi
GeoArea	78438	38852	1483.00
VeryDense	2797	1663	6.72
ModeratelyDense	10192	9407	56.24
OpenForest	15116	9251	129.45

**Table 2.4 Some Attributes of Pandas DataFrame**

Attribute Name	Purpose	Example
DataFrame.index	to display row labels	>>> ForestAreaDF.index Index(['GeoArea', 'VeryDense', 'ModeratelyDense', 'OpenForest'], dtype='object')
DataFrame.columns	to display column labels	>>> ForestAreaDF.columns Index(['Assam', 'Kerala', 'Delhi'], dtype='object')
DataFrame.dtypes	to display data type of each column in the DataFrame	>>> ForestAreaDF.dtypes Assam int64 Kerala int64 Delhi float64 dtype: object
DataFrame.values	to display a NumPy ndarray having all the values in the DataFrame, without the axes labels	>>> ForestAreaDF.values array([[7.8438e+04, 3.8852e+04, 1.4830e+03], [2.7970e+03, 1.6630e+03, 6.7200e+00], [1.0192e+04, 9.4070e+03, 5.6240e+01], [1.5116e+04, 9.2510e+03, 1.2945e+02]])
DataFrame.shape	to display a tuple representing the dimensionality of the DataFrame	>>> ForestAreaDF.shape (4, 3) It means ForestAreaDF has 4 rows and 3 columns.
DataFrame.size	to display a tuple representing the dimensionality of the DataFrame	>>> ForestAreaDF.size 12 This means the ForestAreaDF has 12 values in it.

DataFrame.T	to transpose the DataFrame. Means, row indices and column labels of the DataFrame replace each other's position	<pre>&gt;&gt;&gt; ForestAreaDF.T       GeoArea  VeryDense  ModeratelyDense  OpenForest Assam 78438.0  2797.00      10192.00      15116.00 Kerala38852.0 1663.00      9407.00      9251.00 Delhi  1483.0   6.72        56.24       129.45</pre>
DataFrame.head(n)	to display the first n rows in the DataFrame	<pre>&gt;&gt;&gt; ForestAreaDF.head(2)       GeoArea      Assam  Kerala  Delhi VeryDense      2797    1663    6.72</pre> <p>displays the first 2 rows of the DataFrame ForestAreaDF. If the parameter n is not specified by default it gives the first 5 rows of the DataFrame.</p>
DataFrame.tail(n)	to display the last n rows in the DataFrame	<pre>&gt;&gt;&gt; ForestAreaDF.tail(2)       ModeratelyDense  Assam  Kerala  Delhi OpenForest           15116  9251  129.45</pre> <p>displays the last 2 rows of the DataFrame ForestAreaDF. If the parameter n is not specified by default it gives the last 5 rows of the DataFrame.</p>
	to returns the value True if DataFrame is empty and False otherwise	<pre>&gt;&gt;&gt; ForestAreaDF.empty False &gt;&gt;&gt; df=pd.DataFrame() #Create an empty dataframe &gt;&gt;&gt; df.empty True</pre>

## 2.4 IMPORTING AND EXPORTING DATA BETWEEN CSV FILES AND DATAFRAMES

We can create a DataFrame by importing data from CSV files where values are separated by commas. Similarly, we can also store or export data in a DataFrame as a .csv file.

### 2.4.1 Importing a CSV file to a DataFrame

Let us assume that we have the following data in a csv file named ResultData.csv stored in the folder C:/NCERT. In order to practice the code while we progress, you are suggested to create this csv file using a spreadsheet and save in your computer.

Roll No	Name	Eco	Maths
1	Arnab	18	57
2	Kritika	23	45
3	Divyam	51	37
4	Vivaan	40	60
5	Aaroosh	18	27

**NOTES**

We can load the data from the ResultData.csv file into a DataFrame, say marks using Pandas read\_csv() function as shown below:

```
>>> marks = pd.read_csv("C:/NCERT/ResultData.csv", sep=",", header=0)
>>> marks
```

	RollNo	Name	Eco	Maths
0	1	Arnab	18	57
1	2	Kritika	23	45
2	3	Divyam	51	37
3	4	Vivaan	40	60
4	5	Aaroosh	18	27

- The first parameter to the read\_csv() is the name of the comma separated data file along with its path.
- The parameter sep specifies whether the values are separated by comma, semicolon, tab, or any other character. The default value for sep is a space.
- The parameter header specifies the number of the row whose values are to be used as the column names. It also marks the start of the data to be fetched. header=0 implies that column names are inferred from the first line of the file. By default, header=0.

We can exclusively specify column names using the parameter names while creating the DataFrame using the read\_csv() function. For example, in the following statement, names parameter is used to specify the labels for columns of the DataFrame marks1:

```
>>> marks1 = pd.read_csv("C:/NCERT/ResultData1.csv", sep=",",
                        names=['RNo', 'StudentName', 'Sub1',
                              'Sub2'])
>>> marks1
```

	RNo	StudentName	Sub1	Sub2
0	1	Arnab	18	57
1	2	Kritika	23	45
2	3	Divyam	51	37
3	4	Vivaan	40	60
4	5	Aaroosh	18	27

**2.4.2 Exporting a DataFrame to a CSV file**

We can use the to\_csv() function to save a DataFrame to a text or csv file. For example, to save the DataFrame ResultDF created in the previous section; we can use the following statement:

```
>>> ResultDF
```

	Arnab	Ramit	Samridhi	Riya	Mallika
Maths	90	92	89	81	94
Science	91	81	91	71	95
Hindi	97	96	88	67	99

```
>>> ResultDF.to_csv(path_or_buf='C:/NCERT/
resultout.csv', sep=',')
```

This creates a file by the name resultout.csv in the folder C:/NCERT on the hard disk. When we open this file in any text editor or a spreadsheet, we will find the above data along with the row labels and the column headers, separated by comma.

In case we do not want the column names to be saved to the file we may use the parameter header=False. Another parameter index=False is used when we do not want the row labels to be written to the file on disk. For example:

```
>>> ResultDF.to_csv('C:/NCERT/resultonly.txt',
sep='@', header=False, index=False)
```

If we open the file resultonly.txt, we will find the following contents:

```
90@92@89@81@94
91@81@91@71@95
97@96@88@67@99
```

## 2.5 PANDAS SERIES VS NUMPY NDARRAY

Pandas supports non-unique index values. If an operation that does not support duplicate index values is attempted, an exception will be raised at that time.

A basic difference between Series and ndarray is that operations between Series automatically align the data based on the label. Thus, we can write computations without considering whether all Series involved have the same label or not.

The result of an operation between unaligned Series (i.e. where the corresponding labels of the series are not the same or are not in the same order) will have the union of the indexes involved. If a label is not found in one Series or the other, the result will be marked as missing NaN. Being able to write code without doing any explicit data alignment grants immense freedom and flexibility in interactive data analysis and research.

A Comma-Separated Value (CSV) file is a text file where values are separated by comma. Each line represents a record (row). Each row consists of one or more fields (columns). They can be easily handled through a spreadsheet application.

### Think and Reflect

What are the other parameters that can be used with read\_csv() function? You may explore from <https://pandas.pydata.org>.

### Think and Reflect

Besides comma, what are the other allowed characters that can be used as a separator while creating a CSV file from a DataFrame?

**Table 2.5 Difference between Pandas Series and NumPy Arrays**

Pandas Series	NumPy Arrays
In series we can define our own labeled index to access elements of an array. These can be numbers or letters.	NumPy arrays are accessed by their integer position using numbers only.
The elements can be indexed in descending order also.	The indexing starts with zero for the first element and the index is fixed.
If two series are not aligned, NaN or missing values are generated.	There is no concept of NaN values and if there are no matching values in arrays, alignment fails.
Series require more memory.	NumPy occupies lesser memory.

## SUMMARY

- NumPy, Pandas and Matplotlib are Python libraries for scientific and analytical use.
- `pip install pandas` is the command to install Pandas library.
- A data structure is a collection of data values and the operations that can be applied to that data. It enables efficient storage, retrieval and modification to the data.
- Two main data structures in Pandas library are Series and DataFrame. To use these data structures, we first need to import the Pandas library.
- A Series is a one-dimensional array containing a sequence of values. Each value has a data label associated with it also called its index.
- The two common ways of accessing the elements of a series are Indexing and Slicing.
- There are two types of indexes: positional index and labelled index. Positional index takes an integer value that corresponds to its position in the series starting from 0, whereas labelled index takes any user-defined label as index.
- When positional indices are used for slicing, the value at end index position is excluded, i.e., only (end - start) number of data values of the series are extracted. However with labelled indexes the

**NOTES**

value at the end index label is also included in the output.

- All basic mathematical operations can be performed on Series either by using the operator or by using appropriate methods of the Series object.
- While performing mathematical operations index matching is implemented and if no matching indexes are found during alignment, Pandas returns NaN so that the operation does not fail.
- A DataFrame is a two-dimensional labeled data structure like a spreadsheet. It contains rows and columns and therefore has both a row and column index.
- When using a dictionary to create a DataFrame, keys of the Dictionary become the column labels of the DataFrame. A DataFrame can be thought of as a dictionary of lists/ Series (all Series/columns sharing the same index label for a row).
- Data can be loaded in a DataFrame from a file on the disk by using Pandas read\_csv function.
- Data in a DataFrame can be written to a text file on disk by using the pandas.DataFrame.to\_csv() function.
- DataFrame.T gives the transpose of a DataFrame.
- Pandas has a number of methods that support label based indexing but every label asked for must be in the index, or a KeyError will be raised.
- DataFrame.loc[ ] is used for label based indexing of rows in DataFrames.
- Pandas.DataFrame.append() method is used to merge two DataFrames.
- Pandas supports non-unique index values. Only if a particular operation that does not support duplicate index values is attempted, an exception is raised at that time.
- The basic difference between Pandas Series and NumPy ndarray is that operations between Series automatically align the data based on labels. Thus, we can write computations without considering whether all Series involved have the same label or not whereas in case of ndarrays it raises an error.

## NOTES

## Exercise

1. What is a Series and how is it different from a 1-D array, a list and a dictionary?
2. What is a DataFrame and how is it different from a 2-D array?
3. How are DataFrames related to Series?
4. What do you understand by the size of (i) a Series, (ii) a DataFrame?
5. Create the following Series and do the specified operations:
  - a) EngAlph, having 26 elements with the alphabets as values and default index values.
  - b) Vowels, having 5 elements with index labels 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o' and 'u' and all the five values set to zero. Check if it is an empty series.
  - c) Friends, from a dictionary having roll numbers of five of your friends as data and their first name as keys.
  - d) MTseries, an empty Series. Check if it is an empty series.
  - e) MonthDays, from a numpy array having the number of days in the 12 months of a year. The labels should be the month numbers from 1 to 12.
6. Using the Series created in Question 5, write commands for the following:
  - a) Set all the values of Vowels to 10 and display the Series.
  - b) Divide all values of Vowels by 2 and display the Series.
  - c) Create another series Vowels1 having 5 elements with index labels 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o' and 'u' having values [2,5,6,3,8] respectively.
  - d) Add Vowels and Vowels1 and assign the result to Vowels3.
  - e) Subtract, Multiply and Divide Vowels by Vowels1.
  - f) Alter the labels of Vowels1 to ['A', 'E', 'I', 'O', 'U'].
7. Using the Series created in Question 5, write commands for the following:
  - a) Find the dimensions, size and values of the Series EngAlph, Vowels, Friends, MTseries, MonthDays.
  - b) Rename the Series MTseries as SeriesEmpty.
  - c) Name the index of the Series MonthDays as monthno and that of Series Friends as Fname.

## NOTES

- d) Display the 3rd and 2nd value of the Series Friends, in that order.
  - e) Display the alphabets 'e' to 'p' from the Series EngAlph.
  - f) Display the first 10 values in the Series EngAlph.
  - g) Display the last 10 values in the Series EngAlph.
  - h) Display the MTseries.
8. Using the Series created in Question 5, write commands for the following:
    - a) Display the names of the months 3 through 7 from the Series MonthDays.
    - b) Display the Series MonthDays in reverse order.
  9. Create the following DataFrame Sales containing year wise sales figures for five sales persons in INR. Use the years as column labels, and sales person names as row labels.

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Madhu	100.5	12000	20000	50000
Kusum	150.8	18000	50000	60000
Kinshuk	200.9	22000	70000	70000
Ankit	30000	30000	100000	80000
Shruti	40000	45000	125000	90000

10. Use the DataFrame created in Question 9 above to do the following:
  - a) Display the row labels of Sales.
  - b) Display the column labels of Sales.
  - c) Display the data types of each column of Sales.
  - d) Display the dimensions, shape, size and values of Sales.
  - e) Display the last two rows of Sales.
  - f) Display the first two columns of Sales.
  - g) Create a dictionary using the following data. Use this dictionary to create a DataFrame Sales2.

	2018
Madhu	160000
Kusum	110000
Kinshuk	500000
Ankit	340000
Shruti	900000

- h) Check if Sales2 is empty or it contains data.

**NOTES**

11. Use the DataFrame created in Question 9 above to do the following:
    - a) Append the DataFrame Sales2 to the DataFrame Sales.
    - b) Change the DataFrame Sales such that it becomes its transpose.
    - c) Display the sales made by all sales persons in the year 2017.
    - d) Display the sales made by Madhu and Ankit in the year 2017 and 2018.
    - e) Display the sales made by Shruti 2016.
    - f) Add data to Sales for salesman Sumeet where the sales made are [196.2, 37800, 52000, 78438, 38852] in the years [2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018] respectively.
    - g) Delete the data for the year 2014 from the DataFrame Sales.
    - h) Delete the data for sales man Kinshuk from the DataFrame Sales.
    - i) Change the name of the salesperson Ankit to Vivaan and Madhu to Shailesh.
    - j) Update the sale made by Shailesh in 2018 to 100000.
    - k) Write the values of DataFrame Sales to a comma separated file SalesFigures.csv on the disk. Do not write the row labels and column labels.
    - l) Read the data in the file SalesFigures.csv into a DataFrame SalesRetrieved and Display it. Now update the row labels and column labels of SalesRetrieved to be the same as that of Sales.
-