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**Subject - IP  
Class - XII  
HANDOUTS**

**Rabindranath World School**

# CHAPTER-1 Data Handling using Pandas -I

## Pandas:

- It is a package useful for data analysis and manipulation.
- Pandas provide an easy way to create, manipulate and wrangle the data.
- Pandas provide powerful and easy-to-use data structures, as well as the means to quickly perform operations on these structures.

Data scientists use Pandas for its following advantages:

- Easily handles missing data.
- It uses Series for one-dimensional data structure and DataFrame for multi-dimensional data structure.
- It provides an efficient way to slice the data.
- It provides a flexible way to merge, concatenate or reshape the data.

## DATA STRUCTURE IN PANDAS

A data structure is a way to arrange the data in such a way that so it can be accessed quickly and we can perform various operation on this data like- retrieval, deletion, modification etc.

Pandas deals with 3 data structure-

1. Series
2. Data Frame
3. Panel

We are having only series and data frame in our syllabus.

## Series

**Series**-Series is a one-dimensional array like structure with homogeneous data, which can be used to handle and manipulate data. What makes it special is its index attribute, which has incredible functionality and is heavily mutable.

It has two parts-

1. Data part (An array of actual data)
2. Associated index with data (associated array of indexes or data labels)

e.g.-

Index	Data
0	10
1	15
2	18
3	22

- We can say that **Series** is a **labeled one-dimensional array** which can hold any type of data.
- Data of **Series** is **always MUTABLE**, means it can be changed.
- But the size of Data of **Series** is **always immUTABLE**, means it cannot be changed.
- Series** may be considered as a **Data Structure with two arrays** out which **one array** works as **Index (Labels)** and the **second array** works as **original Data**.
- Row Labels** in Series are called **Index**.

## Syntax to create a Series:

<Series Object>=pandas.Series (data, index=idx (optional))

- Where data may be python SEQUENCE (Lists), ndarray, scalar value or a python dictionary.

### How to create Series with nd array

Program-

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
arr=np.array([10,15,18,22])
s = pd.Series(arr)
print(s)
```

Default Index

Output-

0	10
1	15
2	18
3	22

Data

Here we create an array of 4 values.

## How to create Series with Mutable index

### Program-

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
arr=np.array(['a','b','c','d'])
s=pd.Series(arr,
            index=['first','second','third','fourth'])
print(s)
```

### Output-

first	a
second	b
third	c
fourth	d

## Creating a series from Scalar value

---

To create a series from scalar value, an index must be provided. The scalar value will be repeated as per the length of index.

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 s = pd.Series(50, index =[0, 1, 2, 3, 4])
3 print(s)
4
```

```
0    50
1    50
2    50
3    50
4    50
dtype: int64
```

## Creating a series from a Dictionary

```
1 # import the pandas lib as pd
2 import pandas as pd
3
4 # create a dictionary
5 d = {'Name' : 'Hardik', 'Iplteam' : 'MI', 'Runs' : 1500}
6
7 # create a series
8 s = pd.Series(d)
9
10 print(s)
11
```

```
Name      Hardik
Iplteam    MI
Runs      1500
dtype: object
```

---

# Mathematical Operations in Series

```
import pandas as pd
s=pd.Series([1,2,3,4,5])
print('To Multiply all values in a series by 2')
print('-----')
print(s*2)
print('To Find the Square of all the values in a series ')
print('-----')
print(s**2)
print('To print all the values in a series that are greater than 2')
print('-----')
print(s[s>2])
```

To Multiply all values in a series by 2

**Print all the values of the Series by multiplying them by 2.**


```
0    2
1    4
2    6
3    8
4   10
dtype: int64
```



To Find the Square of all

**Print Square of all the values of the series.**


```
0    1
1    4
2    9
3   16
4   25
dtype: int64
```



To print all the values in a series that are greater than 2

**Print all the values of the Series that are greater than 2.**

```
2    3
3    4
4    5
dtype: int64
```



## Example-2

```
import pandas as pd
s1=pd.Series([1,2,3,4,5],index=['a','b','c','d','e'])
s2=pd.Series([10,20,30,40,50],index=['a','b','c','d','e'])
s3=pd.Series([5,14,23,32],index=['a','b','c','d'])
print('To Add Series1 & series2')
print('-----')
print(s1+s2)
print('To Add Series2 & Series3')
print('-----')
print(s2+s3)
print('To Add Series2 & series3 and Filled Non Matching Index with 0')
print('-----')
print(s2.add(s3,fill_value=0))
```

To Add Series1 & series2

```
a    11
b    22
c    33
d    44
e    55
```

dtype: int64

To Add Series2 & series3

```
a    15.0
b    34.0
c    53.0
d    72.0
e     NaN
```

dtype: float64

To Add Series2 & series3

```
a    15.0
b    34.0
c    53.0
d    72.0
e    50.0
```

dtype: float64

While adding two series, if Non-Matching Index is found in either of the Series, Then NaN will be printed corresponds to Non-Matching

If Non-Matching Index is found in either of the series, then this Non-Matching Index corresponding value of that series will be

# Head and Tail Functions in Series

**head ():** It is used to access the first 5 rows of a series. **Note :**To

access first 3 rows we can call `series_name.head(3)`

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 import numpy as np
3 arr=np.array([10,15,18,22,55,77,42,48,97])
4 # create a series from array
5 s = pd.Series(arr)
6 # to print first 5 rows
7 print (s.head())
8 # To print first 3 rows
9 print(s.head(3))
```

```
0    10
1    15
2    18
3    22
4    55
```

Result of s.head()

dtype: int32

```
0    10
1    15
2    18
```

Result of s.head(3)

dtype: int32

**tail():** It is used to access the last 5 rows of a series. **Note :**To

access last 4 rows we can call `series_name.tail (4)`

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 import numpy as np
3 arr=np.array([10,15,18,22,55,77,42,48,97])
4 # create a series from array
5 s = pd.Series(arr)
6 # to print last 5 rows
7 print (s.tail())
8 # To print last 4 rows
9 print(s.tail(4))
```

```
4    55
5    77
6    42
7    48
8    97
dtype: int32
5    77
6    42
7    48
8    97
dtype: int32
```

# Selection in Series

Series provides index label `loc` and `iloc` and `[]` to access rows and columns.

## 1. `loc` index label :-

Syntax: `series_name.loc[StartRange: StopRange]`

Example-

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 import numpy as np
3 arr=np.array([10,15,18,22,55,77])
4 s = pd.Series(arr)
5 print(s)
6 print(s.loc[:2])
7 print(s.loc[3:4])
8 s.loc[2:3]
```

To Print Values from Index 0 to 2

To Print Values from Index 3 to 4

```
0    10
1    15
2    18
3    22
4    55
5    77
dtype: int32
0    10
1    15
2    18
dtype: int32
3    22
4    55
dtype: int32
2    18
3    22
dtype: int32
```

2. Selection Using iloc index label :-

Syntax:-`series_name.iloc[StartRange : StopRange]`

Example-

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 import numpy as np
3 arr=np.array([10,15,18,22,55,77])
4 s = pd.Series(arr)
5 print(s)
6 print(s.iloc[:2])
7 print(s.iloc[3:4])
8 s.iloc[2:3]
```

To Print Values from Index 0 to 1.

```
0    10
1    15
2    18
3    22
4    55
5    77
dtype: int32
0    10
1    15
dtype: int32
3    22
dtype: int32
2    18
dtype: int32
```

### 3. Selection Using [] :

Syntax:-`series_name[StartRange> : StopRange]` or  
`series_name[ index]`

Example-

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 import numpy as np
3 arr=np.array([10,15,18,22,55,77])
4 s = pd.Series(arr)
5 print(s)
6 print(s[1])
7 print('\n')
8 print(s[3:4])
9 s[:3]
```

To Print Values at Index 3.

```
0    10
1    15
2    18
3    22
4    55
5    77
dtype: int32
15
```

```
3    22
dtype: int32
```

```
0    10
1    15
2    18
dtype: int32
```

## Indexing in Series

---

Pandas provide index attribute to get or set the index of entries or values in series.

Example-

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 import numpy as np
3 arr=np.array(['a','b','c','d'],)
4 s=pd.Series(arr,index=['first','second','third','fourth'])
5 print(s)
6 # To print only indexes in series
7 print('\n indexes in Series are:::')
8 print(s.index)
9
```

```
first    a
second   b
third    c
fourth   d
dtype: object
```

```
indexes in Series are:::
Index(['first', 'second', 'third', 'fourth'], dtype='object')
```

## Slicing in Series

---

Slicing is a way to retrieve subsets of data from a pandas object. A slice object syntax is –

**SERIES\_NAME [start:end: step]**

The segments start representing the first item, end representing the last item, and step representing the increment between each item that you would like.

Example :-

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 import numpy as np
3 arr=np.array([10,15,18,22,55,77])
4 s = pd.Series(arr,index=['A','B','C','D','E','F'])
5 print(s)
6 print(s[1:5:2])
7 print(s[0:6:2])
8
```

```
A    10
B    15
C    18
D    22
E    55
F    77
dtype: int32
B    15
D    22
dtype: int32
A    10
C    18
E    55
dtype: int32
```

# DATAFRAME

**DATAFRAME**-It is a two-dimensional object that is useful in representing data in the form of rows and columns. It is similar to a spreadsheet or an SQL table. This is the most commonly used pandas object. Once we store the data into the Dataframe, we can perform various operations that are useful in analyzing and understanding the data.

## DATAFRAME STRUCTURE

	PLAYERNAME	IPLTEAM	BASEPRICEIN CR
0	ROHIT	MI	13
1	VIRAT	RCB	17
2	HARDI K	MI	14

The diagram illustrates the structure of a DataFrame. It shows a table with three columns: PLAYERNAME, IPLTEAM, and BASEPRICEIN CR. The rows are indexed from 0 to 2. The index values are shown in a separate column on the left. Arrows indicate that the index values are used to access the data in the table.

## PROPERTIES OF DATAFRAME

1. A Dataframe has axes (indices)-
  - Row index (axis=0)
  - Column index (axes=1)
2. It is similar to a spreadsheet , whose row index is called index and column index is called column name.
3. A Dataframe contains Heterogeneous data.
4. A Dataframe Size is Mutable.
5. A Dataframe Data is Mutable.

**A data frame can be created using any of the following-**

1. Series
2. Lists
3. Dictionary
4. A numpy 2D array

### How to create Empty Dataframe

```
: import pandas as pd
df=pd.DataFrame()
print(df)
```

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

### How to create Dataframe From Series

**Program-**

```
import pandas as pd
s = pd.Series(['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
df=pd.DataFrame(s)
print(df)
```

**Output-**

```
0
0 a
1 b Default Column Name As 0
2 c
3 d
```

## DataFrame from Dictionary of Series

---

Example-

```
import pandas as pd
name=pd.Series(['Hardik','Virat'])
team=pd.Series(['MI','RCB'])
dic={'Name':name,'Team':team}
df=pd.DataFrame(dic)
print(df)
```

	Name	Team
0	Hardik	MI
1	Virat	RCB

## DataFrame from List of Dictionaries

---

Example-

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 l = [{'Name': 'Sachin', 'SirName':'Bhardwaj'},
3      {'Name': 'Vinod', 'SirName':'Verma'},
4      {'Name': 'Rajesh', 'SirName':'Mishra'}]
5 df1=pd.DataFrame(l)
6 print(df1)
```

	Name	SirName
0	Sachin	Bhardwaj
1	Vinod	Verma
2	Rajesh	Mishra

# Iteration on Rows and Columns

---

If we want to access record or data from a data frame row wise or column wise then iteration is used. Pandas provide 2 functions to perform iterations-

1. iterrows ()
2. iteritems ()

## iterrows()

---

It is used to access the data row wise. Example-

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 l = [{'Name': 'Sachin', 'SirName': 'Bhardwaj'},
3      {'Name': 'Vinod', 'SirName': 'Verma'}]
4 df1=pd.DataFrame(l)
5 print(df1)
6 for(row_index,row_value) in df1.iterrows():
7     print('\n Row index is ::',row_index)
8     print('Row Value is::')
9     print(row_value)
```

```
   Name  SirName
0  Sachin  Bhardwaj
1  Vinod   Verma

Row index is :: 0
Row Value is::
Name      Sachin
SirName   Bhardwaj
Name: 0, dtype: object

Row index is :: 1
Row Value is::
Name      Vinod
SirName   Verma
Name: 1, dtype: object
```

## iteritems()

---

It is used to access the data column wise.

Example-

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 l = [{'Name': 'Sachin', 'SirName': 'Bhardwaj'},
3      {'Name': 'Vinod', 'SirName': 'Verma'}]
4 df1=pd.DataFrame(l)
5 print(df1)
6 for(col_name,col_value) in df1.iteritems():
7     print('\n')
8     print('Column Name is ::',col_name)
9     print('Column Values are::')
10    print(col_value)
```

```
   Name  SirName
0 Sachin Bhardwaj
1  Vinod   Verma
```

```
Column Name is :: Name
Column Values are::
0 Sachin
1 Vinod
Name: Name, dtype: object
```

```
Column Name is :: SirName
Column Values are::
0 Bhardwaj
1 Verma
Name: SirName, dtype: object
```

## Select operation in data frame

---

To access the column data ,we can mention the column name as subscript.

e.g. - **df[empid]** This can also be done by using **df.empid**.

To access multiple columns we can write as **df[ [col1, col2,---] ]** Example -

```
import pandas as pd
empdata={ 'empid':[101,102,103,104,105,106],
          'ename':['Sachin','Vinod','Lakhbir','Anil','Devinder','UmaSelvi'],
          'Doj':['12-01-2012','15-01-2012','05-09-2007','17-01- 2012','05-09-2007','16-01-2012'] }
df=pd.DataFrame(empdata)
print(df)
```

	empid	ename	Doj
0	101	Sachin	12-01-2012
1	102	Vinod	15-01-2012
2	103	Lakhbir	05-09-2007
3	104	Anil	17-01- 2012
4	105	Devinder	05-09-2007
5	106	UmaSelvi	16-01-2012

```
>>df.empid or df['empid']
```

```
0    101  
1    102  
2    103  
3    104  
4    105  
5    106
```

```
Name: empid, dtype: int64
```

	empid	ename
0	101	Sachin
1	102	Vinod
2	103	Lakhbir
3	104	Anil
4	105	Devinder
5	106	UmaSelvi

# To Add & Rename a column in data frame

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
s = pd.Series([10,15,18,22])
```

```
df=pd.DataFrame(s)
```

```
df.columns=['List1']
```

To Rename the default column of Data Frame as List1

```
df['List2']=20
```

To create a new column List2 with all values as 20

```
df['List3']=df['List1']+df['List2']
```

Add Column1 and Column2 and store in

New column List3

```
print(df)
```

Output-

	List1	List2	
List3 0	10	20	
	30		
1	15	20	35
2	18	20	38
3	22	20	42

# To Delete a Column in data frame

---

We can delete the column from a data frame by using any of the the following –

1. del
2. pop()
3. drop()

```
>>del df['List3'] → We can simply delete a column by passing column name in subscript with df
```

```
>>df
```

Output-

```
List1 List
      2
0  10  20
1  15  20
2  18  20
3  22  20
```

```
>>df.pop('List2') → we can simply delete a column by passing column name in pop method.
```

```
>>df
```

```
List1
0  10
1  15
2  18
3  22
```

# To Delete a Column Using drop()

```
import pandas as pd
s= pd.Series([10,20,30,40])
df=pd.DataFrame(s)
df.columns=['List1']
df['List2']=40
df1=df.drop('List2',axis=1)
df2=df.drop(index=[2,3],axis=0)

print(df)
print(" After deletion::")
print(df1)
print (" After row deletion::")
print(df2)
```

(axis=1) means to delete Data column wise  
→  
(axis=0) means to delete data row wise with given index  
→

Output-

	List1	List2
0	10	40
1	20	40
2	30	40
3	40	40

After  
deletion::

	List1
0	10
1	20
2	30
3	40

After row deletion::

	List1
0	10
1	20

# Accessing the data frame through loc() and iloc() method or indexing using Labels

Pandas provide loc() and iloc() methods to access the subset from a data frame using row/column.

## Accessing the data frame through loc()

It is used to access a group of rows and columns. Syntax-

**Df.loc[StartRow : EndRow, StartColumn : EndColumn]**

**Note** -If we pass : in row or column part then pandas provide the entire rows or columns respectively.

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 Runs={ 'TCS': { 'Qtr1':2500, 'Qtr2':2000, 'Qtr3':3000, 'Qtr4':2000},
3
4         'WIPRO': { 'Qtr1':2800, 'Qtr2':2400, 'Qtr3':3600, 'Qtr4':2400},
5
6         'L&T': { 'Qtr1':2100, 'Qtr2':5700, 'Qtr3':35000, 'Qtr4':2100}}
7 df=pd.DataFrame(Runs)
8 print(df)
9 print(df.loc['Qtr3', : ])
10 print(df.loc['Qtr1':'Qtr3', : ])
11
```

To access a single row

To access multiple Rows Qtr1 to Qtr3

	TCS	WIPRO	L&T
Qtr1	2500	2800	2100
Qtr2	2000	2400	5700
Qtr3	3000	3600	35000
Qtr4	2000	2400	2100
TCS		3000	
WIPRO		3600	
L&T		35000	

Name: Qtr3, dtype: int64

	TCS	WIPRO	L&T
Qtr1	2500	2800	2100
Qtr2	2000	2400	5700
Qtr3	3000	3600	35000

## Example 2:-

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 Runs={ 'TCS': { 'Qtr1':2500,'Qtr2':2000,'Qtr3':3000,'Qtr4':2000},
3
4         'WIPRO': { 'Qtr1':2800,'Qtr2':2400,'Qtr3':3600,'Qtr4':2400},
5
6         'L&T': { 'Qtr1':2100,'Qtr2':2100}}
7 df=pd.DataFrame(Runs)
8 print(df)
9 print(df.loc[ : , 'TCS' ])
10 print(df.loc[ : , 'TCS':'WIPRO' ])
11
```

To access single column

To access Multiple Column namely TCS and WIPRO

	TCS	WIPRO	L&T
Qtr1	2500	2800	2100
Qtr2	2000	2400	5700
Qtr3	3000	3600	35000
Qtr4	2000	2400	2100

Qtr1	2500
Qtr2	2000
Qtr3	3000
Qtr4	2000

Name: TCS, dtype: int64

	TCS	WIPRO
Qtr1	2500	2800
Qtr2	2000	2400
Qtr3	3000	3600
Qtr4	2000	2400

### Example-3

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 empdata={ 'empid':[101,102,103,104,105,106],
3           'ename':['Sachin','Vinod','Lakhbir','Anil','Devinder','UmaSelvi'],
4           'Doj':['12-01-2012','15-01-2012','05-09-2007','17-01-2012','05-09-2007','16-01-2012'] }
5 df=pd.DataFrame(empdata)
6 print(df)
7 print(df.loc[0])
8 df.loc[0:2]
```

To access first row

To access first 3 Rows

	empid	ename	Doj
0	101	Sachin	12-01-2012
1	102	Vinod	15-01-2012
2	103	Lakhbir	05-09-2007
3	104	Anil	17-01-2012
4	105	Devinder	05-09-2007
5	106	UmaSelvi	16-01-2012

```
empid      101
ename      Sachin
Doj        12-01-2012
Name: 0, dtype: object
```

	empid	ename	Doj
0	101	Sachin	12-01-2012
1	102	Vinod	15-01-2012
2	103	Lakhbir	05-09-2007

## Accessing the data frame through iloc()

It is used to access a group of rows and columns based on numeric index value.

Syntax-

`Df.loc[StartRowindex : EndRowindex, StartColumnindex : EndColumnindex]`

**Note** -If we pass `:` in row or column part then pandas provide the entire rows or columns respectively.

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 Runs={ 'TCS': { 'Qtr1':2500,'Qtr2':2000,'Qtr3':3000,'Qtr4':2000},
3
4         'WIPRO': { 'Qtr1':2800,'Qtr2':2400,'Qtr3':3600,'Qtr4':2400},
5
6         'L&T': { 'Qtr1':2100,'Qtr2':5700,'Qtr3':35000,'Qtr4':2100}}
7 df=pd.DataFrame(Runs)
8 print(df)
9 print(df.iloc[0 :2 ,1:2 ])
10 print(df.iloc[ : , 0:2])
11
```

To access First two Rows  
and Second column

To access all Rows and First  
Two columns Record

	TCS	WIPRO	L&T
Qtr1	2500	2800	2100
Qtr2	2000	2400	5700
Qtr3	3000	3600	35000
Qtr4	2000	2400	2100

	WIPRO
Qtr1	2800
Qtr2	2400

	TCS	WIPRO
Qtr1	2500	2800
Qtr2	2000	2400
Qtr3	3000	3600
Qtr4	2000	2400

# head() and tail() Method

The method head() gives the first 5 rows and the method tail() returns the last 5 rows.

```
import pandas as pd
empdata={ 'Doj':['12-01-2012','15-01-2012','05-09-2007',
              '17-01-2012','05-09-2007','16-01-2012'],
          'empid':[101,102,103,104,105,106],
          'ename':['Sachin','Vinod','Lakhbir','Anil','Devinder','UmaSelvi']
        }
df=pd.DataFrame(empdata)
print(df)
print(df.head())
print(df.tail())
```

Output-

	Doj	empid	ename
0	12-01-2012	101	Sachin
1	15-01-2012	102	Vinod
2	05-09-2007	103	Lakhbir
3	17-01-2012	104	Anil
4	05-09-2007	105	Devinder
5	16-01-2012	106	UmaSelvi

Data Frame

	Doj	empid	ename
0	12-01-2012	101	Sachin
1	15-01-2012	102	Vinod
2	05-09-2007	103	Lakhbir
3	17-01-2012	104	Anil
4	05-09-2007	105	Devinder

head() displays first 5 rows

	Doj	empid	ename
1	15-01-2012	102	Vinod
2	05-09-2007	103	Lakhbir
3	17-01-2012	104	Anil
4	05-09-2007	105	Devinder
5	16-01-2012	106	UmaSelvi

tail() display last 5 rows

To display first 2 rows we can use `head(2)` and to returns last 2 rows we can use `tail(2)` and to return 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> row we can write `df[2:5]`.

```
import pandas as pd
empdata={ 'Doj':['12-01-2012', '15-01-2012', '05-09-2007',
              '17-01-2012', '05-09-2007', '16-01-2012'],
          'empid':[101,102,103,104,105,106],
          'ename':['Sachin', 'Vinod', 'Lakhbir', 'Anil', 'Devinder', 'UmaSelvi']
        }
df=pd.DataFrame(empdata)
print(df)
print(df.head(2))
print(df.tail(2))
print(df[2:5])
```

Output-

	Doj	empid	ename	
0	12-01-2012	101	Sachin	
1	15-01-2012	102	Vinod	
2	05-09-2007	103	Lakhbir	
3	17-01- 2012	104	Anil	
4	05-09-2007	105	Devinder	
5	16-01-2012	106	UmaSelvi	

	Doj	empid	ename	
0	12-01-2012	101	Sachin	<b>head(2) displays first 2 rows 1</b>
	15-01-2012	102	Vinod	

	Doj	empid	ename	
4	05-09-2007	105	Devinder	<b>tail(2) displays last 2 rows 5</b>
	16-01-2012	106	UmaSelvi	

	Doj	empid	ename	
2	05-09-2007	103	Lakhbir	<b>df[2:5] display 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> row 4</b>
3	17-01- 2012	104	Anil	
	05-09-2007	105	Devinder	

## Boolean Indexing in Data Frame

Boolean indexing helps us to select the data from the DataFrames using a boolean vector. We create a DataFrame with a boolean index to use the boolean indexing.

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 dic= {
3     'Name': ['Sachin Bhardwaj', 'Vinod Verma', 'Rajesh Mishra'],
4     'Age': [32, 35, 40]
5 }
6 # creating a DataFrame with boolean index vector
7 df = pd.DataFrame(dic, index = [True, False, True])
8 print(df)
9 print(df.loc[True])
10 print()
11 print('Result of iloc method')
12 print(df.iloc[1])
```

To Return Data frame where index is

We can pass only integer value

	Name	Age
True	Sachin Bhardwaj	32
False	Vinod Verma	35
True	Rajesh Mishra	40

	Name	Age
True	Sachin Bhardwaj	32
True	Rajesh Mishra	40

Result of iloc method

Name	Vinod Verma
Age	35

dtype: object

## Concat operation in data frame

---

Pandas provides various facilities for easily combining together **Series, DataFrame**.

```
pd.concat(objs, axis=0, join='outer', join_axes=None, ignore_index=False)
```

- **objs** - This is a sequence or mapping of Series, DataFrame, or Panel objects.
- **axis** - {0, 1, ...}, default 0. This is the axis to concatenate along.
- **join** - {'inner', 'outer'}, default 'outer'. How to handle indexes on other axis(es). Outer for union and inner for intersection.
- **ignore\_index** - boolean, default False. If True, do not use the index values on the concatenation axis. The resulting axis will be labeled 0, ..., n - 1.
- **join\_axes** - This is the list of Index objects. Specific indexes to use for the other (n-1) axes instead of performing inner/outer set logic.

The Concat() performs concatenation operations along an axis.

## Example-1

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 dic1= { 'id': ['1', '2', '3', '4', '5'], 'Value1': ['A', 'C', 'E', 'G', 'I'],
3         'Value2': ['B', 'D', 'F', 'H', 'J']}
4 dic2= { 'id': ['2', '3', '6', '7', '8'], 'Value1': ['K', 'M', 'O', 'Q', 'S'],
5         'Value2': ['L', 'N', 'P', 'R', 'T']}
6 df1=pd.DataFrame(dic1)
7 df2=pd.DataFrame(dic2)
8 df3=pd.concat([df1,df2])
9 print(df3)
10
```

	id	Value1	Value2
0	1	A	B
1	2	C	D
2	3	E	F
3	4	G	H
4	5	I	J
0	2	K	L
1	3	M	N
2	6	O	P
3	7	Q	R
4	8	S	T

## Example-2

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 dic1= { 'id': ['1', '2', '3', '4', '5'], 'Value1': ['A', 'C', 'E', 'G', 'I'],
3         'Value2': ['B', 'D', 'F', 'H', 'J']}
4 dic2= { 'id': ['2', '3', '6', '7', '8'], 'Value1': ['K', 'M', 'O', 'Q', 'S'],
5         'Value2': ['L', 'N', 'P', 'R', 'T']}
6 df1=pd.DataFrame(dic1)
7 df2=pd.DataFrame(dic2)
8 df3=pd.concat([df1,df2],ignore_index=True)
9 print(df3)
10
```

	id	Value1	Value2
0	1	A	B
1	2	C	D
2	3	E	F
3	4	G	H
4	5	I	J
5	2	K	L
6	3	M	N
7	6	O	P
8	7	Q	R
9	8	S	T

If you want the row labels to adjust automatically according to the join, you will have to set the argument `ignore_index` as `True` while calling the `concat()` function.

### Example-3

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 dic1= { 'id': ['1', '2', '3', '4', '5'], 'Value1': ['A', 'C', 'E', 'G', 'I'],
3         'Value2': ['B', 'D', 'F', 'H', 'J']}
4 dic2= { 'id': ['2', '3', '6', '7', '8'], 'Value1': ['K', 'M', 'O', 'Q', 'S'],
5         'Value2': ['L', 'N', 'P', 'R', 'T']}
6 df1=pd.DataFrame(dic1)
7 df2=pd.DataFrame(dic2)
8 merge={'Data1':df1, 'Data2':df2}
9 df3=pd.concat(merge)
10 print(df3)
11
```

		id	Value1	Value2
Data1	0	1	A	B
	1	2	C	D
	2	3	E	F
	3	4	G	H
	4	5	I	J
Data2	0	2	K	L
	1	3	M	N
	2	6	O	P
	3	7	Q	R
	4	8	S	T

pandas also provides you with an option to label the DataFrames, after the concatenation, with a key so that you may know which data came from which DataFrame.

### Example-4

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 dic1= { 'id': ['1', '2', '3', '4', '5'], 'Value1': ['A', 'C', 'E', 'G', 'I'],
3         'Value2': ['B', 'D', 'F', 'H', 'J']}
4 dic2= { 'id': ['2', '3', '6', '7', '8'], 'Value1': ['K', 'M', 'O', 'Q', 'S'],
5         'Value2': ['L', 'N', 'P', 'R', 'T']}
6 df1=pd.DataFrame(dic1)
7 df2=pd.DataFrame(dic2)
8 df3=pd.concat([df1,df2],axis=1)
9 print(df3)
10
```

	id	Value1	Value2	id	Value1	Value2
0	1	A	B	2	K	L
1	2	C	D	3	M	N
2	3	E	F	6	O	P
3	4	G	H	7	Q	R
4	5	I	J	8	S	T

To concatenate DataFrames along column, you can specify the axis parameter as 1.

## Merge operation in data frame

Two DataFrames might hold different kinds of information about the same entity and linked by some common feature/column. To join these DataFrames, pandas provides multiple functions like merge(), join() etc.

### Example-1

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 dic1= { 'id': ['1', '2', '3', '4', '5'], 'Value1': ['A', 'C', 'E', 'G', 'I'],
3         'Value2': ['B', 'D', 'F', 'H', 'J']}
4 dic2= { 'id': ['2', '3', '6', '7', '8'], 'Value1': ['K', 'M', 'O', 'Q', 'S'],
5         'Value2': ['L', 'N', 'P', 'R', 'T']}
6 dic3 = { 'id': ['1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '7', '8', '9', '10', '11'],
7         'Value3': [12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 15, 12, 13, 23]}
8 df1=pd.DataFrame(dic1)
9 df2=pd.DataFrame(dic2)
10 df3=pd.concat([df1,df2])
11 df4=pd.DataFrame(dic3)
12 df5=pd.merge(df3,df4,on='id')
13 print(df5)
```

	id	Value1	Value2	Value3
0	1	A	B	12
1	2	C	D	13
2	2	K	L	13
3	3	E	F	14
4	3	M	N	14
5	4	G	H	15
6	5	I	J	16
7	7	Q	R	17
8	8	S	T	15

This will give the common rows between the two data frames for the corresponding column values ('id').

## Example-2

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 dic1= { 'id': ['1', '2', '3', '4', '5'], 'Value1': ['A', 'C', 'E', 'G', 'I'],
3         'Value2': ['B', 'D', 'F', 'H', 'J']}
4 dic2= { 'id': ['2', '3', '6', '7', '8'], 'Value1': ['K', 'M', 'O', 'Q', 'S'],
5         'Value2': ['L', 'N', 'P', 'R', 'T']}
6 dic3 = { 'id': ['1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '7', '8', '9', '10', '11'],
7         'Value3': [12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 15, 12, 13, 23]}
8 df1=pd.DataFrame(dic1)
9 df2=pd.DataFrame(dic2)
10 df3=pd.concat([df1,df2])
11 df4=pd.DataFrame(dic3)
12 df5=pd.merge(df3,df4,left_on='id', right_on='id')
13 print(df5)
```

	id	Value1	Value2	Value3
0	1	A	B	12
1	2	C	D	13
2	2	K	L	13
3	3	E	F	14
4	3	M	N	14
5	4	G	H	15
6	5	I	J	16
7	7	Q	R	17
8	8	S	T	15

It might happen that the column on which you want to merge the Data Frames have different names (unlike in this case). For such merges, you will have to specify the arguments `left_on` as the left DataFrame name and `right_on` as the right DataFrame name.

## Join operation in data frame

It is used to merge data frames based on some common column/key.

**1. Full Outer Join:-** The full outer join combines the results of both the left and the right outer joins. The joined data frame will contain all records from both the data frames and fill in NaNs for missing matches on either side. You can perform a full outer join by specifying the how argument as outer in merge() function.

Example-

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 dic1= {'id': ['1', '2', '3', '4', '5'], 'Value1': ['A', 'C', 'E', 'G', 'I'],
3        'Value2': ['B', 'D', 'F', 'H', 'J']}
4 dic2= {'id': ['2', '3', '6', '7', '8'], 'Value1': ['K', 'M', 'O', 'Q', 'S'],
5        'Value2': ['L', 'N', 'P', 'R', 'T']}
6 df1=pd.DataFrame(dic1)
7 df2=pd.DataFrame(dic2)
8 df3=pd.merge(df1,df2,on='id',how='outer')
9 print(df3)
```

	id	Value1_x	Value2_x	Value1_y	Value2_y
0	1	A	B	NaN	NaN
1	2	C	D	K	L
2	3	E	F	M	N
3	4	G	H	NaN	NaN
4	5	I	J	NaN	NaN
5	6	NaN	NaN	O	P
6	7	NaN	NaN	Q	R
7	8	NaN	NaN	S	T

The resulting DataFrame had all the entries from both the tables with NaN values for missing matches on either side. However, one more thing to notice is the suffix which got appended to the column names to show which column came from which DataFrame. The default suffixes are x and y, however, you can modify them by specifying the suffixes argument in the merge() function.

## Example-2

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 dic1= {'id': ['1', '2', '3', '4', '5'],'Value1': ['A', 'C', 'E', 'G', 'I'],
3        'Value2': ['B', 'D', 'F', 'H', 'J']}
4 dic2= {'id': ['2', '3', '6', '7', '8'],'Value1': ['K', 'M', 'O', 'Q', 'S'],
5        'Value2': ['L', 'N', 'P', 'R', 'T']}
6 df1=pd.DataFrame(dic1)
7 df2=pd.DataFrame(dic2)
8 df3=pd.merge(df1, df2, left_on='id',right_on='id',how='outer',suffixes=('_left','_right'))
9 print(df3)
```

	id	Value1_left	Value2_left	Value1_right	Value2_right
0	1	A	B	NaN	NaN
1	2	C	D	K	L
2	3	E	F	M	N
3	4	G	H	NaN	NaN
4	5	I	J	NaN	NaN
5	6	NaN	NaN	O	P
6	7	NaN	NaN	Q	R
7	8	NaN	NaN	S	T

**2. Inner Join** :- The inner join produce only those records that match in both the data frame. You have to pass inner in how argument inside merge() function.

Example-

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 dic1= { 'id': ['1', '2', '3', '4', '5'], 'Value1': ['A', 'C', 'E', 'G', 'I'],
3         'Value2': ['B', 'D', 'F', 'H', 'J']}
4 dic2= { 'id': ['2', '3', '6', '7', '8'], 'Value1': ['K', 'M', 'O', 'Q', 'S'],
5         'Value2': ['L', 'N', 'P', 'R', 'T']}
6 df1=pd.DataFrame(dic1)
7 df2=pd.DataFrame(dic2)
8 df3=pd.merge(df1, df2, on='id', how='inner')
9 print(df3)
```

	id	Value1_x	Value2_x	Value1_y	Value2_y
0	2	C	D	K	L
1	3	E	F	M	N

**3. RightJoin** :-The right join produce a complete set of records from data frame B(Right side Data Frame) with the matching records (where available) in data frame A( Left side data frame). If there is no match right side will contain null. You have to pass right in how argument inside merge() function.

Example-

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 dic1= { 'id': ['1', '2', '3', '4', '5'],'Value1': ['A', 'C', 'E', 'G', 'I'],
3         'Value2': ['B', 'D', 'F', 'H', 'J']}
4 dic2= {'id': ['2', '3', '6', '7', '8'],'Value1': ['K', 'M', 'O', 'Q', 'S'],
5        'Value2': ['L', 'N', 'P', 'R', 'T']}
6 df1=pd.DataFrame(dic1)
7 df2=pd.DataFrame(dic2)
8 df3=pd.merge(df1, df2, on='id', how='right')
9 print(df3)
```

	id	Value1_x	Value2_x	Value1_y	Value2_y
0	2	C	D	K	L
1	3	E	F	M	N
2	6	NaN	NaN	O	P
3	7	NaN	NaN	Q	R
4	8	NaN	NaN	S	T

**4. Left Join** :- The left join produce a complete set of records from data frame A(Left side Data Frame) with the matching records (where available) in data frame B( Right side data frame). If there is no match left side will contain null. You have to pass left in how argument inside merge() function.

Example-

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 dic1= { 'id': ['1', '2', '3', '4', '5'],'Value1': ['A', 'C', 'E', 'G', 'I'],
3         'Value2': ['B', 'D', 'F', 'H', 'J']}
4 dic2= { 'id': ['2', '3', '6', '7', '8'],'Value1': ['K', 'M', 'O', 'Q', 'S'],
5         'Value2': ['L', 'N', 'P', 'R', 'T']}
6 df1=pd.DataFrame(dic1)
7 df2=pd.DataFrame(dic2)
8 df3=pd.merge(df1, df2, on='id', how='left')
9 print(df3)
```

	id	Value1_x	Value2_x	Value1_y	Value2_y
0	1	A	B	NaN	NaN
1	2	C	D	K	L
2	3	E	F	M	N
3	4	G	H	NaN	NaN
4	5	I	J	NaN	NaN

**5. Joining on Index** :-Sometimes you have to perform the join on the indexes or the row labels. For that you have to specify `right_index`( for the indexes of the right data frame ) and `left_index`( for the indexes of left data frame) as `True`.

Example-

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 dic1= { 'id': ['1', '2', '3', '4', '5'], 'Value1': ['A', 'C', 'E', 'G', 'I'],
3         'Value2': ['B', 'D', 'F', 'H', 'J']}
4 dic2= { 'id': ['2', '3', '6', '7', '8'], 'Value1': ['K', 'M', 'O', 'Q', 'S'],
5         'Value2': ['L', 'N', 'P', 'R', 'T']}
6 df1=pd.DataFrame(dic1)
7 df2=pd.DataFrame(dic2)
8 df3= pd.merge(df1, df2, right_index=True, left_index=True)
9 print(df3)
```

	id_x	Value1_x	Value2_x	id_y	Value1_y	Value2_y
0	1	A	B	2	K	L
1	2	C	D	3	M	N
2	3	E	F	6	O	P
3	4	G	H	7	Q	R
4	5	I	J	8	S	T

# CSV File

---

A CSV is a comma separated values file, which allows data to be saved in a tabular format. CSV is a simple file such as a spreadsheet or database. Files in the csv format can be imported and exported from programs that store data in tables, such as Microsoft excel or Open Office.

CSV files data fields are most often separated, or delimited by a comma. Here the data in each row are delimited by comma and individual rows are separated by newline.

To create a csv file, first choose your favorite text editor such as- Notepad and open a new file. Then enter the text data you want the file to contain, separating each value with a comma and each row with a new line. Save the file with the extension.csv. You can open the file using MS Excel or another spread sheet program. It will create the table of similar data.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	empid	ename	doj											
2	101	Sachin Bhardwaj	12-01-2012											
3	102	Vinod Verma	15-01-2012											
4	103	Anand Ganesh	05-09-2007											
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														
11														
12														
13														
14														
15														

pd.read\_csv() method is used to read a csv file.

```

1 # importing pandas module
2 import pandas as pd
3 # making data frame
4 df = pd.read_csv("E:\emp.csv")
5 print(df)
6

```

```

empid      ename      doj
0    101  Sachin Bhardwaj  12-01-2012
1    102    Vinod Verma  15-01-2012
2    103    Anand Ganesh  05-09-2007

```

## Exporting data from dataframe to CSV File

---

To export a data frame into a csv file first of all, we create a data frame say df1 and use `dataframe.to_csv(' E:\Dataframe1.csv ' )` method to export data frame df1 into csv file Dataframe1.csv.

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 l = [{'Name': 'Sachin', 'SirName': 'Bhardwaj'},
3      {'Name': 'Vinod', 'SirName': 'Verma'},
4      {'Name': 'Rajesh', 'SirName': 'Mishra'}]
5 df1=pd.DataFrame(l)
6 # saving the dataframe
7 df1.to_csv('E:\Dataframe1.csv')
```

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled 'Dataframe1'. The ribbon is set to 'Home'. The data is as follows:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1		Name	SirName										
2		0	Sachin Bhardwaj										
3		1	Vinod Verma										
4		2	Rajesh Mishra										
5													
6													
7													
8													

And now the content of df1 is exported to csv file Dataframe1.