

Advanced Data Management (CSCI 640/490)

Data & Pandas

Dr. David Koop

Arrays

- Usually a fixed size—lists are meant to change size
- Are mutable—tuples are not
- Store only one type of data—lists and tuples can store anything
- Are faster to access and manipulate than lists or tuples
- Can be multidimensional:
 - Can have list of lists or tuple of tuples but no guarantee on shape
 - Multidimensional arrays are rectangles, cubes, etc.

Why NumPy?

- Fast **vectorized** array operations for data munging and cleaning, subsetting and filtering, transformation, and any other kinds of computations
- Common array algorithms like sorting, unique, and set operations
- Efficient descriptive statistics and aggregating/summarizing data
- Data alignment and relational data manipulations for merging and joining together heterogeneous data sets
- Expressing conditional logic as array expressions instead of loops with `if-elif-else` branches
- Group-wise data manipulations (aggregation, transformation, function application).

[W. McKinney, Python for Data Analysis]

Speed Benefits

- Compare random number generation in pure Python versus numpy

- Python:

- `import random`
`%timeit rolls_list = [random.randrange(1,7)`
`for i in range(0, 60_000)]`

- With NumPy:

- `%timeit rolls_array = np.random.randint(1, 7, 60_000)`

- Significant speedup (80x+)

Assignment 2

- Assignment 1 Questions with pandas, DuckDB, and polars
- CS 640 students do all, CS 490 do pandas & DuckDB (polars is EC)
- Can work by framework or by query
- Most questions can be answered with a single statement... but that statement can take a while to write
 - Read documentation
 - Check hints

Array Shape

- Our normal way of checking the size of a collection is... `len`
- How does this work for arrays?
- `arr1 = np.array([1, 2, 3, 6, 9])`
`len(arr1) # 5`
- `arr2 = np.array([[1.5, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7, 8]])`
`len(arr2) # 2`
- All dimension lengths → shape: `arr2.shape # (2, 4)`
- Number of dimensions: `arr2.ndim # 2`
- Can also reshape an array:
 - `arr2.reshape(4, 2)`
 - `arr2.reshape(-1, 2) # what happens here?`

Array Programming

- Lists:

- ```
c = []
 for i in range(len(a)):
 c.append(a[i] + b[i])
```

- How to improve this?

# Array Programming

---

- Lists:

- `c = []`  
    `for i in range(len(a)):`  
        `c.append(a[i] + b[i])`
- `c = [aa + bb for aa, bb in zip(a,b)]`

- NumPy arrays:

- `c = a + b`

- More functional-style than imperative

- **Internal iteration** instead of external



# Operations

---

- `a = np.array([1, 2, 3])`  
`b = np.array([6, 4, 3])`
- (Array, Array) Operations (**Element-wise**)
  - Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication
  - `a + b` # `array([7, 6, 6])`
- (Scalar, Array) Operations (**Broadcasting**):
  - Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, Exponentiation
  - `a ** 2` # `array([1, 4, 9])`
  - `b + 3` # `array([9, 7, 6])`

# More on Array Creation

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- Zeros: `np.zeros(10)`
- Ones: `np.ones((4,5))` # shape
- Empty: `np.empty((2,2))`
- \_like versions: pass an existing array and matches shape with specified contents
- Range: `np.arange(15)` # constructs an array, not iterator!

# Indexing

---

- Same as with lists plus shorthand for 2D+
  - `arr1 = np.array([6, 7, 8, 0, 1])`
  - `arr1[1]`
  - `arr1[-1]`
- What about two dimensions?
  - `arr2 = np.array([[1.5, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7, 8]])`
  - `arr[1][1]`
  - `arr[1,1]` # shorthand



# 2D Indexing

|        |   | axis 1 |     |     |
|--------|---|--------|-----|-----|
|        |   | 0      | 1   | 2   |
| axis 0 | 0 | 0,0    | 0,1 | 0,2 |
|        | 1 | 1,0    | 1,1 | 1,2 |
|        | 2 | 2,0    | 2,1 | 2,2 |

[W. McKinney, Python for Data Analysis]

# Slicing

---

- 1D: Similar to lists
  - `arr1 = np.array([6, 7, 8, 0, 1])`
  - `arr1[2:5]` # `np.array([8, 0, 1])`, sort of
- Can **mutate** original array:
  - `arr1[2:5] = 3` # supports assignment
  - `arr1` # the original array changed
- Slicing returns **views** (copy the array if original array shouldn't change)
  - `arr1[2:5]` # a view
  - `arr1[2:5].copy()` # a new array

# Slicing

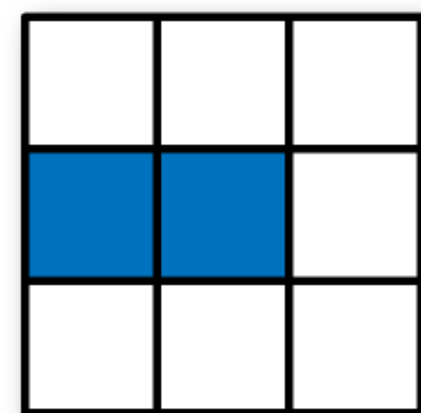
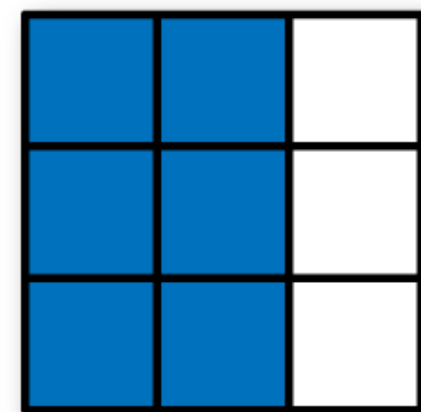
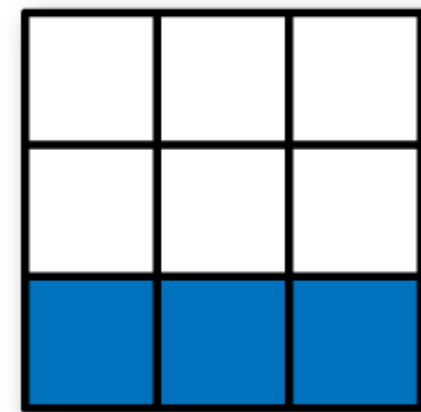
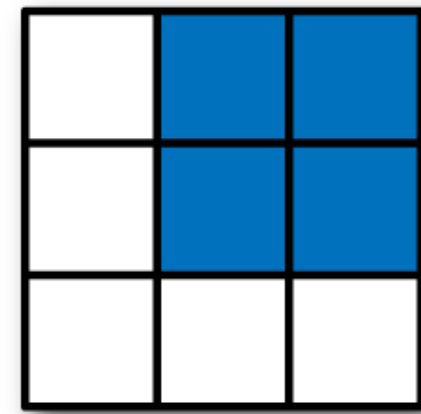
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- 2D+: comma separated indices as shorthand:
  - `arr2 = np.array([[1.5, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7, 8]])`
  - `a[1:3, 1:3]`
  - `a[1:3, :]` # works like in single-dimensional lists
- Can combine index and slice in different dimensions
  - `a[1, :]` # gives a row
  - `a[:, 1]` # gives a column



# 2D Array Slicing

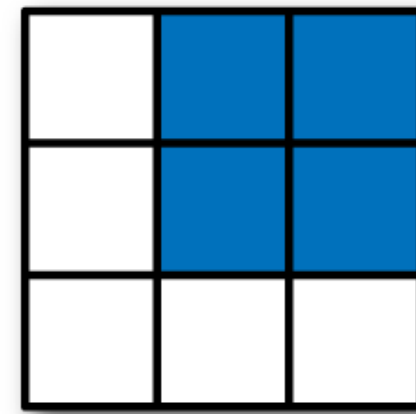
How to obtain the blue slice  
from array `arr`?



[W. McKinney, Python for Data Analysis]

# 2D Array Slicing

How to obtain the blue slice  
from array `arr`?

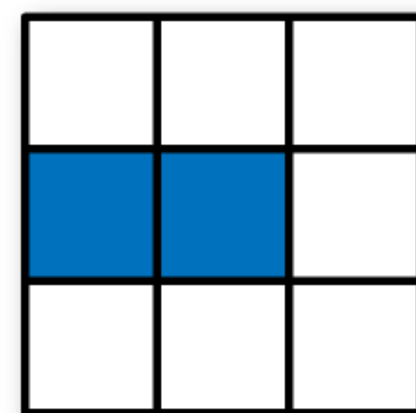
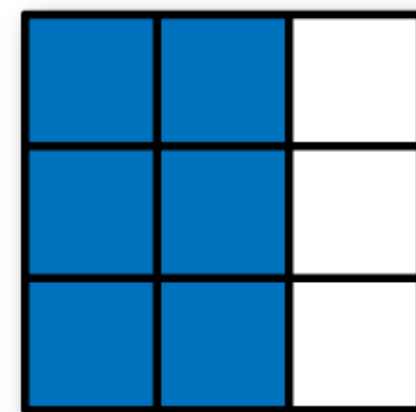
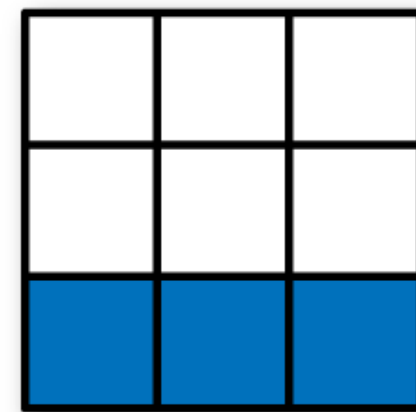


Expression

`arr[:2, 1:]`

Shape

`(2, 2)`

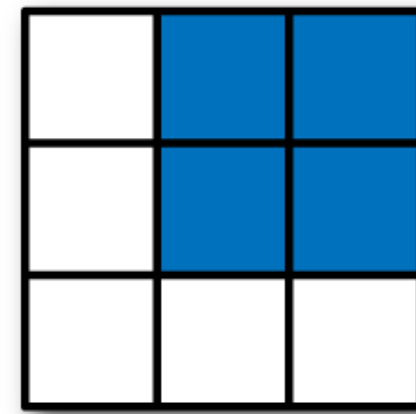


[W. McKinney, Python for Data Analysis]

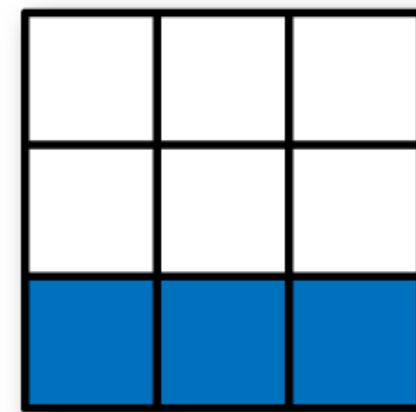


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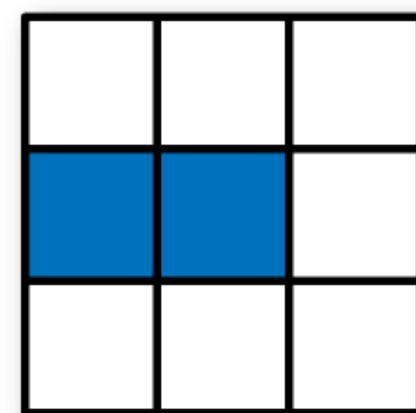
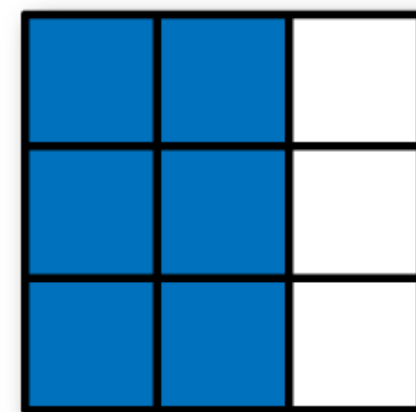
How to obtain the blue slice  
from array `arr`?



| Expression               | Shape               |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| <code>arr[:2, 1:]</code> | <code>(2, 2)</code> |



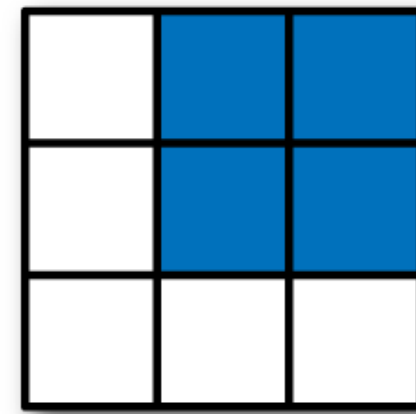
|                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| <code>arr[2]</code>     | <code>(3,)</code>   |
| <code>arr[2, :]</code>  | <code>(3,)</code>   |
| <code>arr[2:, :]</code> | <code>(1, 3)</code> |



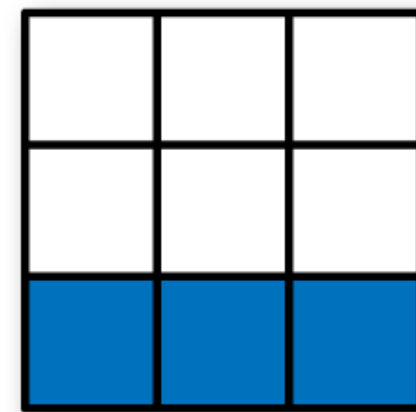
[W. McKinney, Python for Data Analysis]

# 2D Array Slicing

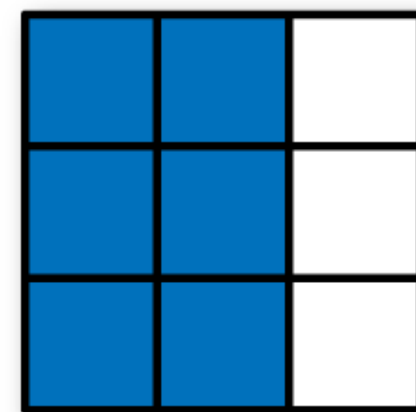
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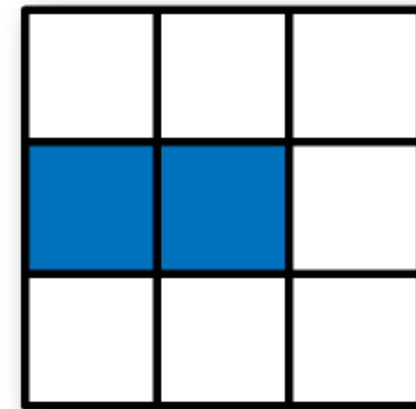
| Expression               | Shape               |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| <code>arr[:2, 1:]</code> | <code>(2, 2)</code> |



|                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| <code>arr[2]</code>     | <code>(3,)</code>   |
| <code>arr[2, :]</code>  | <code>(3,)</code>   |
| <code>arr[2:, :]</code> | <code>(1, 3)</code> |



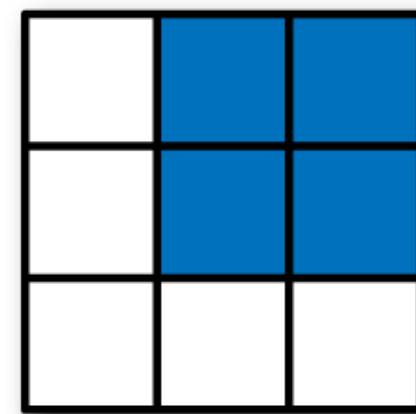
|                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| <code>arr[:, :2]</code> | <code>(3, 2)</code> |
|-------------------------|---------------------|



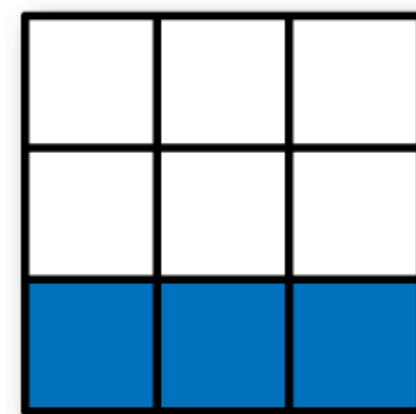
[W. McKinney, Python for Data Analysis]

# 2D Array Slicing

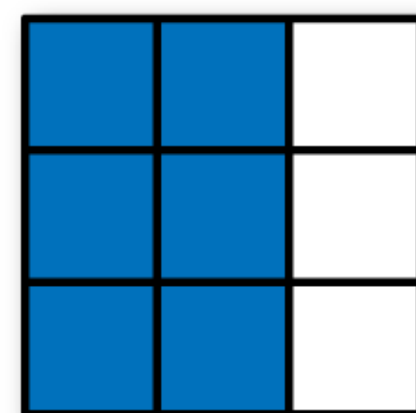
How to obtain the blue slice from array `arr`?



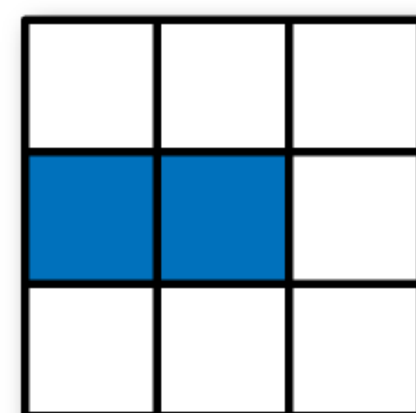
| Expression               | Shape               |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| <code>arr[:2, 1:]</code> | <code>(2, 2)</code> |



|                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| <code>arr[2]</code>     | <code>(3,)</code>   |
| <code>arr[2, :]</code>  | <code>(3,)</code>   |
| <code>arr[2:, :]</code> | <code>(1, 3)</code> |



|                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| <code>arr[:, :2]</code> | <code>(3, 2)</code> |
|-------------------------|---------------------|



|                           |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| <code>arr[1, :2]</code>   | <code>(2,)</code>   |
| <code>arr[1:2, :2]</code> | <code>(1, 2)</code> |

[W. McKinney, Python for Data Analysis]



# Reshaping

---

- reshape:
  - `arr2.reshape(4,2)` # returns new view
- resize:
  - `arr2.resize(4,2)` # no return, modifies `arr2` in place
- flatten:
  - `arr2.flatten()` # `array([1.5, 2., 3., 4., 5., 6., 7., 8.])`
- ravel:
  - `arr2.ravel()` # `array([1.5, 2., 3., 4., 5., 6., 7., 8.])`
- flatten and ravel look the same, but ravel is a **view**

# Boolean Indexing

---

- `names == 'Bob'` gives back booleans that represent the element-wise comparison with the array `names`
- Boolean arrays can be used to index into another array:
  - `data[names == 'Bob']`
- Can even mix and match with integer slicing
- Can do boolean operations (`&`, `|`) between arrays (just like addition, subtraction)
  - `data[(names == 'Bob') | (names == 'Will')]`
- Note: `or` and `and` do not work with arrays
- We can set values too! `data[data < 0] = 0`

# Array Transformations

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- Transpose
  - `arr2.T` # flip rows and columns
- Stacking: take iterable of arrays and stack them horizontally/vertically
  - `arrh1 = np.arange(3)`
  - `arrh2 = np.arange(3, 6)`
  - `np.vstack([arrh1, arrh2])`
  - `np.hstack([arr1.T, arr2.T])` # ???



# numpy Functions

---

- Unary: `abs`, `sqrt`, `log`, `ceil`, `sin`, `cos`, `tan`, `arccos`, `arcsin`, ...
- Binary: `add`, `subtract`, `multiple`, `divide`, ... `<`, `>`, `>=`, `<=`, `==`, `!=`
- Statistics: `sum`, `mean`, `std`, `min`, `max`, `argmin`, `argmax`
- Boolean: `any`, `all`
- Others: `sort`, `unique`
- Linear Algebra (`numpy.linalg`)
- Pseudorandom Number Generation (`numpy.random`)

# pandas

---

- Contains high-level data structures and manipulation tools designed to make data analysis fast and easy in Python
- Built on top of NumPy
- Requirements:
  - Data structures with labeled axes (aligning data)
  - Time series data
  - Arithmetic operations that include metadata (labels)
  - Handle missing data
  - Merge and relational operations



# Pandas Code Conventions

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- Universal:
  - `import pandas as pd`
- Also used:
  - `from pandas import Series, DataFrame`

# Series

---

- A one-dimensional array (with a type) with an **index**
- Index defaults to numbers but can also be text (like a dictionary)
- Allows easier reference to specific items
- `obj = pd.Series([7, 14, -2, 1])`
- Basically two arrays: `obj.values` and `obj.index`
- Can specify the index explicitly and use strings
- `obj2 = pd.Series([4, 7, -5, 3],  
                  index=['d', 'b', 'a', 'c'])`
- Kind of like fixed-length, ordered dictionary + can create from a dictionary
- `obj3 = pd.Series({'Ohio': 35000, 'Texas': 71000,  
                  'Oregon': 16000, 'Utah': 5000})`

# Series

---

- Indexing: `s[1]` or `s['Oregon']`
- Can check for missing data: `pd.isnull(s)` or `pd.notnull(s)`
- Both index and values can have an associated name:
  - `s.name = 'population'; s.index.name = 'state'`
- Addition and NumPy ops work as expected and preserve the index-value link
- These operations **align**:

```
In [28]: obj3
Out[28]:
Ohio 35000
Oregon 16000
Texas 71000
Utah 5000
dtype: int64
```

```
In [29]: obj4
Out[29]:
California NaN
Ohio 35000
Oregon 16000
Texas 71000
dtype: float64
```

```
In [30]: obj3 + obj4
Out[30]:
California NaN
Ohio 70000
Oregon 32000
Texas 142000
Utah NaN
dtype: float64
```

[W. McKinney, Python for Data Analysis]



# Data Frame

---

- A dictionary of Series (labels for each series)
- A spreadsheet with column headers
- Has an index shared with each series
- Allows easy reference to any cell
- ```
df = DataFrame({'state': ['Ohio', 'Ohio', 'Ohio', 'Nevada'],  
                'year': [2000, 2001, 2002, 2001],  
                'pop': [1.5, 1.7, 3.6, 2.4]})
```
- Index is automatically assigned just as with a series but can be passed in as well via index kwarg
- Can reassign column names by passing columns kwarg

Data Frame

```
df = pd.read_csv('penguins_lter.csv')
```

	studyName	Sample Number	Species	Region	Island	Stage	Individual ID	Clutch Completion	Date Egg	Culmen Length (mm)
0	PAL0708	1	Adelie Penguin (Pygoscelis adeliae)	Anvers	Torgersen	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N1A1	Yes	11/11/07	39.1
1	PAL0708	2	Adelie Penguin (Pygoscelis adeliae)	Anvers	Torgersen	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N1A2	Yes	11/11/07	39.5
2	PAL0708	3	Adelie Penguin (Pygoscelis adeliae)	Anvers	Torgersen	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N2A1	Yes	11/16/07	40.3
3	PAL0708	4	Adelie Penguin (Pygoscelis adeliae)	Anvers	Torgersen	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N2A2	Yes	11/16/07	NaN
4	PAL0708	5	Adelie Penguin (Pygoscelis adeliae)	Anvers	Torgersen	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N3A1	Yes	11/16/07	36.7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
339	PAL0910	120	Gentoo penguin (Pygoscelis papua)	Anvers	Biscoe	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N38A2	No	12/1/09	NaN
340	PAL0910	121	Gentoo penguin (Pygoscelis papua)	Anvers	Biscoe	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N39A1	Yes	11/22/09	46.8
341	PAL0910	122	Gentoo penguin (Pygoscelis papua)	Anvers	Biscoe	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N39A2	Yes	11/22/09	50.4
342	PAL0910	123	Gentoo penguin (Pygoscelis papua)	Anvers	Biscoe	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N43A1	Yes	11/22/09	45.2
343	PAL0910	124	Gentoo penguin (Pygoscelis papua)	Anvers	Biscoe	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N43A2	Yes	11/22/09	49.9

344 rows x 17 columns

Data Frame

```
df = pd.read_csv('penguins_lter.csv')
```

Column Names

	studyName	Sample Number	Species	Region	Island	Stage	Individual ID	Clutch Completion	Date Egg	Culmen Length (mm)
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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```

Column Names

studyName	Sample Number	Species	Region	Island	Stage	Individual ID	Clutch Completion	Date Egg	Culmen Length (mm)
-----------	---------------	---------	--------	--------	-------	---------------	-------------------	----------	--------------------

Index

0	PAL0708	1	Adelie Penguin (Pygoscelis adeliae)	Anvers	Torgersen	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N1A1	Yes	11/11/07	39.1
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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344 rows x 17 columns

Column: df['Island']



Data Frame

```
df = pd.read_csv('penguins_lter.csv')
```

Column Names

	studyName	Sample Number	Species	Region	Island	Stage	Individual ID	Clutch Completion	Date Egg	Culmen Length (mm)
0	PAL0708	1	Adelie Penguin (Pygoscelis adeliae)	Anvers	Torgersen	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N1A1	Yes	11/11/07	39.1
1	PAL0708	2	Adelie Penguin (Pygoscelis adeliae)	Anvers	Torgersen	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N1A2	Yes	11/11/07	39.5
2	PAL0708	3	Adelie Penguin (Pygoscelis adeliae)	Anvers	Torgersen	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N2A1	Yes	11/16/07	40.3
3	PAL0708	4	Adelie Penguin (Pygoscelis adeliae)	Anvers	Torgersen	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N2A2	Yes	11/16/07	NaN
4	PAL0708	5	Adelie Penguin (Pygoscelis adeliae)	Anvers	Torgersen	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N3A1	Yes	11/16/07	36.7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
339	PAL0910	120	Gentoo penguin (Pygoscelis papua)	Anvers	Biscoe	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N38A2	No	12/1/09	NaN
340	PAL0910	121	Gentoo penguin (Pygoscelis papua)	Anvers	Biscoe	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N39A1	Yes	11/22/09	46.8
341	PAL0910	122	Gentoo penguin (Pygoscelis papua)	Anvers	Biscoe	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N39A2	Yes	11/22/09	50.4
342	PAL0910	123	Gentoo penguin (Pygoscelis papua)	Anvers	Biscoe	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N43A1	Yes	11/22/09	45.2
343	PAL0910	124	Gentoo penguin (Pygoscelis papua)	Anvers	Biscoe	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N43A2	Yes	11/22/09	49.9

Row: df.loc[2]

Index

344 rows x 17 columns

Column: df['Island']



Data Frame

```
df = pd.read_csv('penguins_lter.csv')
```

Column Names

	studyName	Sample Number	Species	Region	Island	Stage	Individual ID	Clutch Completion	Date Egg	Culmen Length (mm)
0	PAL0708	1	Adelie Penguin (Pygoscelis adeliae)	Anvers	Torgersen	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N1A1	Yes	11/11/07	39.1
1	PAL0708	2	Adelie Penguin (Pygoscelis adeliae)	Anvers	Torgersen	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N1A2	Yes	11/11/07	39.5
2	PAL0708	3	Adelie Penguin (Pygoscelis adeliae)	Anvers	Torgersen	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N2A1	Yes	11/16/07	40.3
3	PAL0708	4	Adelie Penguin (Pygoscelis adeliae)	Anvers	Torgersen	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N2A2	Yes	11/16/07	NaN
4	PAL0708	5	Adelie Penguin (Pygoscelis adeliae)	Anvers	Torgersen	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N3A1	Yes	11/16/07	36.7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
339	PAL0910	120	Gentoo penguin (Pygoscelis papua)	Anvers	Biscoe	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N38A2	No	12/1/09	NaN
340	PAL0910	121	Gentoo penguin (Pygoscelis papua)	Anvers	Biscoe	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N39A1	Yes	11/22/09	46.8
			Gentoo penguin (Pygoscelis papua)	Anvers	Biscoe	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N39A2	Yes	11/22/09	50.4
342	PAL0910	123	Gentoo penguin (Pygoscelis papua)	Anvers	Biscoe	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N43A1	Yes	11/22/09	45.2
343	PAL0910	124	Gentoo penguin (Pygoscelis papua)	Anvers	Biscoe	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N43A2	Yes	11/22/09	49.9

Row: df.loc[2]

Index

Cell: df.loc[341, 'Species']

344 rows x 17 columns

Column: df['Island']



Data Frame

```
df = pd.read_csv('penguins_lter.csv')
```

Column Names

studyName	Sample Number	Species	Region	Island	Stage	Individual ID	Clutch Completion	Date Egg	Culmen Length (mm)
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Row: df.loc[2]

0	PAL0708	1	Adelie Penguin (Pygoscelis adeliae)	Anvers	Torgersen	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N1A1	Yes	11/11/07	39.1
1	PAL0708	2	Adelie Penguin (Pygoscelis adeliae)	Anvers	Torgersen	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N1A2	Yes	11/11/07	39.5
2	PAL0708	3	Adelie Penguin (Pygoscelis adeliae)	Anvers	Torgersen	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N2A1	Yes	11/16/07	40.3
3	PAL0708	4	Adelie Penguin (Pygoscelis adeliae)	Anvers	Torgersen	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N2A2	Yes	11/16/07	NaN
4	PAL0708	5	Adelie Penguin (Pygoscelis adeliae)	Anvers	Torgersen	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N3A1	Yes	11/16/07	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
339	PAL0910	120	Gentoo penguin (Pygoscelis papua)	Anvers	Biscoe	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N38A2	No	12/1/09	NaN
340	PAL0910	121	Gentoo penguin (Pygoscelis papua)	Anvers	Biscoe	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N39A1	Yes	11/22/09	46.8

Index

Missing Data

Cell: df.loc[341, 'Species']

			Gentoo penguin (Pygoscelis papua)	Anvers	Biscoe	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N39A2	Yes	11/22/09	50.4
342	PAL0910	123	Gentoo penguin (Pygoscelis papua)	Anvers	Biscoe	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N43A1	Yes	11/22/09	45.2
343	PAL0910	124	Gentoo penguin (Pygoscelis papua)	Anvers	Biscoe	Adult, 1 Egg Stage	N43A2	Yes	11/22/09	49.9

344 rows x 17 columns

Column: df['Island']

Chicago Food Inspections Example

- Use pandas to analyze food inspection data
 - (see notebook)